



Appendix D

SR-66 Land Use, Farmland, and
Transportation Infrastructure
Technical Memorandum

STATE ROUTE

From State Route 34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) in Bulls Gap to
Near Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee

PIN 107579.00, Federal Project #: STP-66(38)

Appendix D: SR-66 Land Use, Farmland, and Transportation Infrastructure
Technical Memorandum

April 2025

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*Please note that copies of the appendices listed above are available for download via the <https://tinyurl.com/SR-66Hawkins> or by scanning the QR code and have not been printed. If you would like to receive a printed version of the appendix material, please call 1-800-546-0949 or email at TDOT.Comments@tn.gov.



1. Introduction

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposes to widen and realign State Route (SR) 66, from the intersection with SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) in the Town of Bulls Gap to near the intersection with Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, in Hawkins County.

Because the proposed project involves the use of federal funds, the project is subject to the requirements of the [National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#).¹ TDOT and FHWA are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the NEPA to identify and evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed project and to identify measures to minimize harm.

2. Alternatives Under Consideration

A No-Build Alternative and one Build Alternative are being evaluated in the EA. Each alternative is described in the subsequent text below.

2.1. No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative has been retained for detailed study and serves as a benchmark for comparison against the Build Alternative. The No-Build Alternative would retain the existing state route and roadway configuration throughout the SR-66 project area except for those modifications to the roadway network that have been programmed and approved for implementation, as identified in [TDOT's 25-Year Long Range Transportation Policy Plan](#),² [State Transportation Improvement Program \(STIP\)](#),³ and the [TDOT 10-Year Project Plan](#)⁴ and would allow for routine maintenance and safety upgrades.

¹ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-10352/pdf/COMPS-10352.pdf>

² <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/long-range-planning-home/25-year-transportation-policy-plan.html>

³ <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/program-development-and-administration-home/program-development-and-administration-state-programs.html>

⁴ <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/build-with-us.html>

2.2. Build Alternative

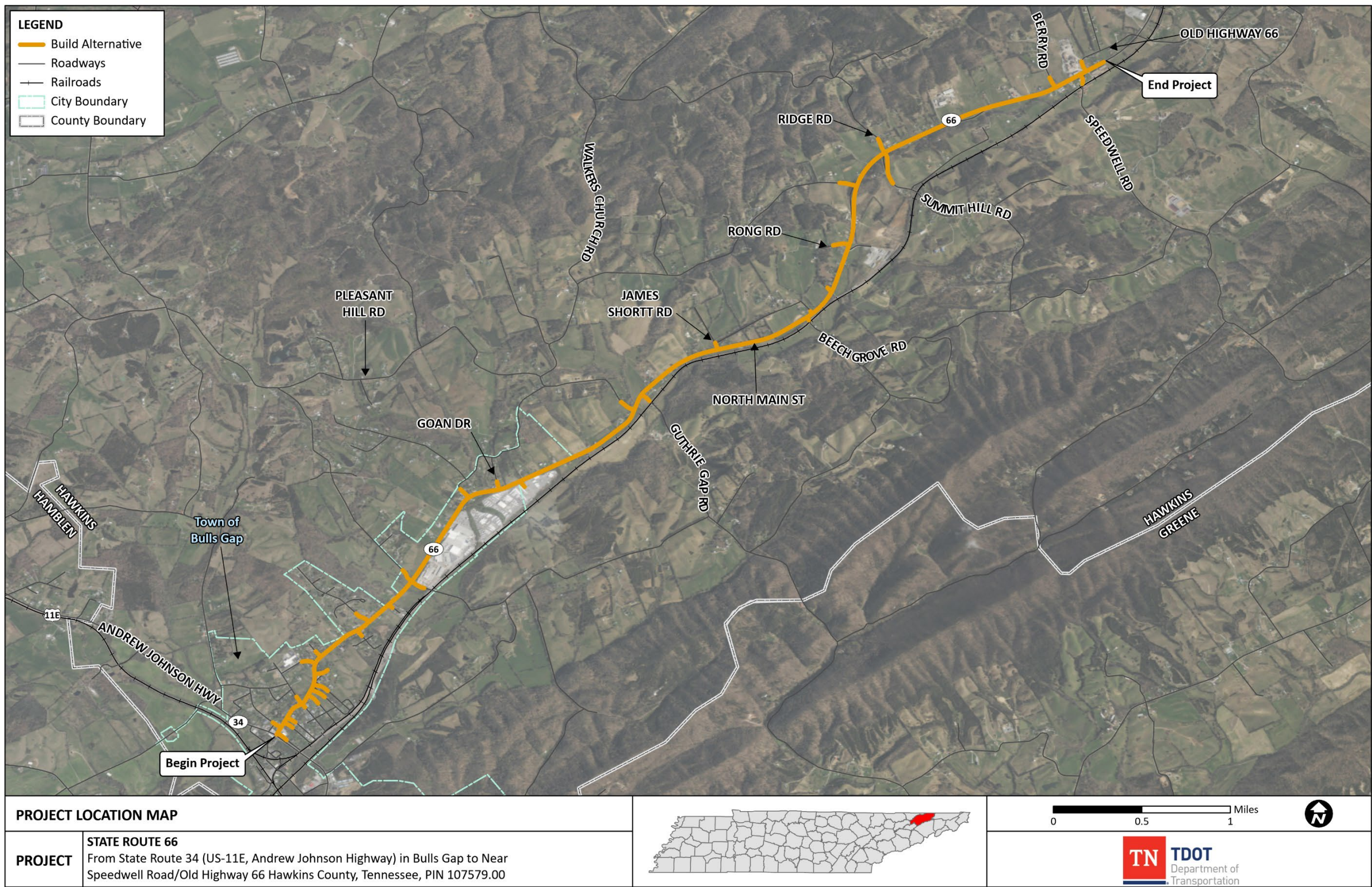
According to the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024),⁵ which serve as the basis of the EA, the Build Alternative would generally follow the existing SR-66 roadway alignment, except in locations where minor alignment shifts are needed to correct roadway geometric deficiencies. The Build Alternative would also widen the existing two-lane roadway configuration (which currently consists of one 10-foot-wide lane in each direction) to include the following (see **Figure 1**):

- Two 12-foot travel lanes (one travel lane in each direction) and paved shoulders four- to ten-feet in width.
- An intermittent 12-foot-wide two-way left-turn lane from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to north of Goan Drive and from north of Berry Road to near Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66.
- Five-foot wide sidewalks from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to north of Goan Drive.
- Intermittent curb and gutter.
- Guardrail, as required.

Once completed, the Build Alternative would provide a consistent typical section along SR-66 from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to the county seat of Rogersville, as well as provide a link from Rogersville to Interstate 81 (I-81). The total proposed project length is approximately 5.70 miles.

⁵ Please see **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024).

Figure 1: Project Location Map



3. Focus of this Technical Memorandum

This technical memorandum identifies land uses, farmland, and transportation infrastructure within the limits of the SR-66 project area and provides an estimated impact determination for both the No-Build and Build Alternatives.

4. Land Use

This section of the technical memorandum describes historic land use, existing land use, zoning, future land use, and planned development within the SR-66 project area and summarizes legislation, plans, and policies relevant to the No-Build and Build Alternatives.

Data and mapping relevant to this analysis were not consistently available throughout the SR-66 project area. **Table 1** outlines which information was available and, therefore, included and referenced in this memorandum.⁶

Table 1: Availability of Planning Data

Data	Hawkins County
Existing Land Use	Included
Zoning	Unavailable, except within Town of Bulls Gap
Future Land Use	Unavailable ⁷
Growth Plan	Unavailable

⁶ In the development of this and other reports completed in support of the EA, several attempts were made to secure the information noted as “unavailable” in this table; however, the information has not yet been provided.

⁷ Some information is available from the Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan relevant to areas within the Town of Bulls Gap; however, mapping and future land use designations were not available.

4.1. Historic Land Use

Historic aerial photography was reviewed to determine past land uses within the vicinity of the Build Alternative. This review included satellite photos from the years 1960, 1983, 1997, 2007, and 2022 (see **Figure 2** through **Figure 6**).

Existing SR-66 was constructed in the early 1900's as a two lane, rural collector road and has served as an important link connecting businesses and residences in the Town of Bulls Gap to the county seat of Rogersville. As shown in the earliest available aerial imagery from 1960, along the southern portion of the Build Alternative within the Town of Bulls Gap, houses, businesses, mobile homes, and non-profits are clustered along existing SR-66. Unincorporated Hawkins County, which includes the majority of the northern portion of the Build Alternative, primarily consists of rural, undeveloped land and scattered wooded areas.

Between 1961 and 1975, I-81 was constructed on its current alignment serving as a north-east connector through Sullivan, Washington, and Greene Counties, just south of SR-66 and Hawkins County. The portion of I-81 south of the Build Alternative was completed in 1975.⁸

In 1997, the Barrette Outdoor Living facility was under construction along SR-66, south of Goan Drive, and by 2007, construction of the facility was completed. Additional residences and commercial buildings, as well as churches such as Trinity Pentecostal, were also constructed along SR-66 during this time. From 2007 to 2022, the land use and transportation landscape has remained fairly consistent along SR-66, primarily consisting of agricultural and residential land uses and some commercial development, and construction of houses, businesses, mobile homes, and non-profits has remained generally clustered along existing SR-66.

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_81_in_Tennessee and <https://www.newspapers.com/article/johnson-city-press-all-four-lanes-of-int/56527779/>

Figure 2: 1960 Satellite Image

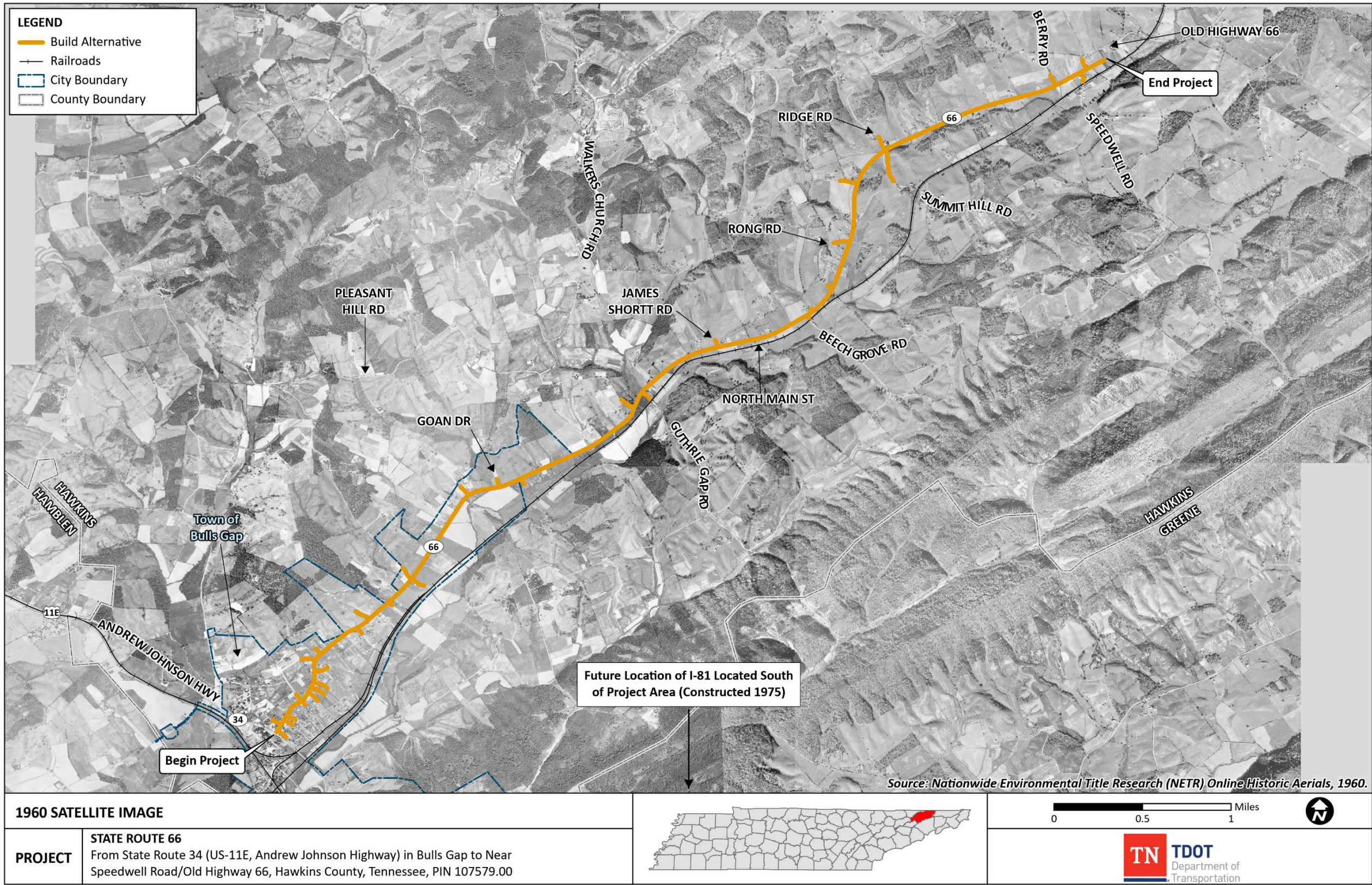


Figure 3: 1983 Satellite Image

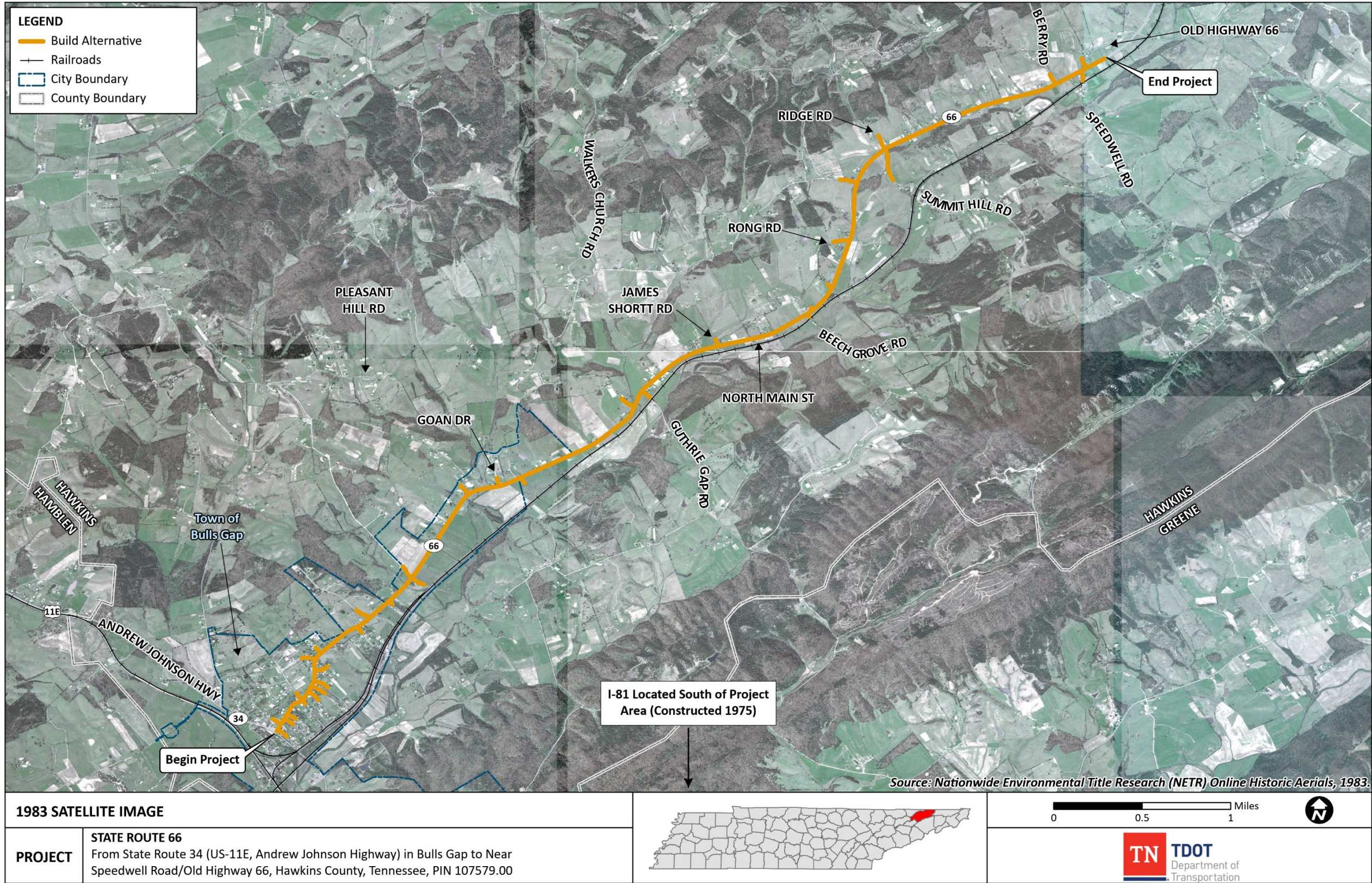


Figure 4: 1997 Satellite Image

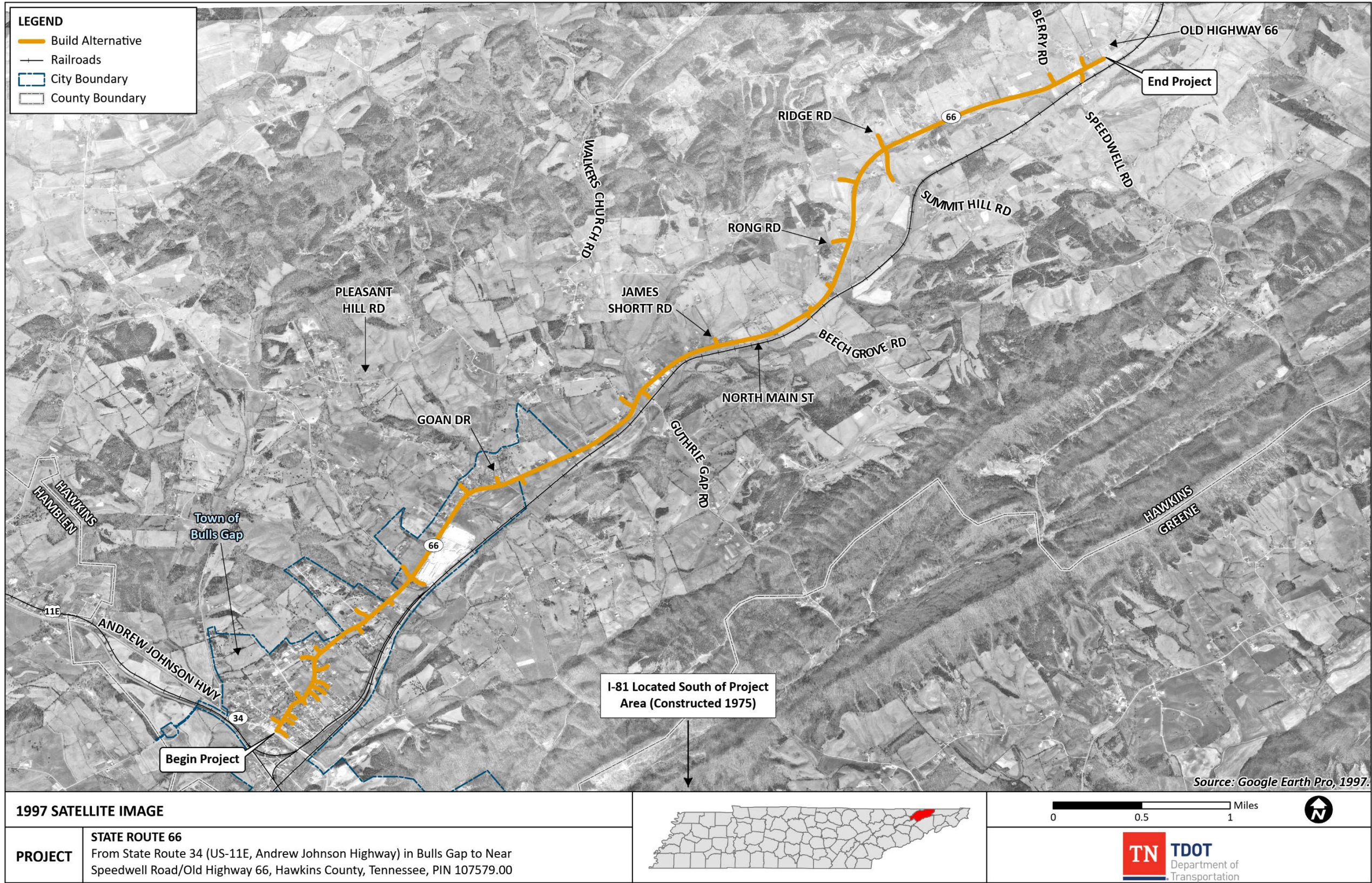


Figure 5: 2007 Satellite Image

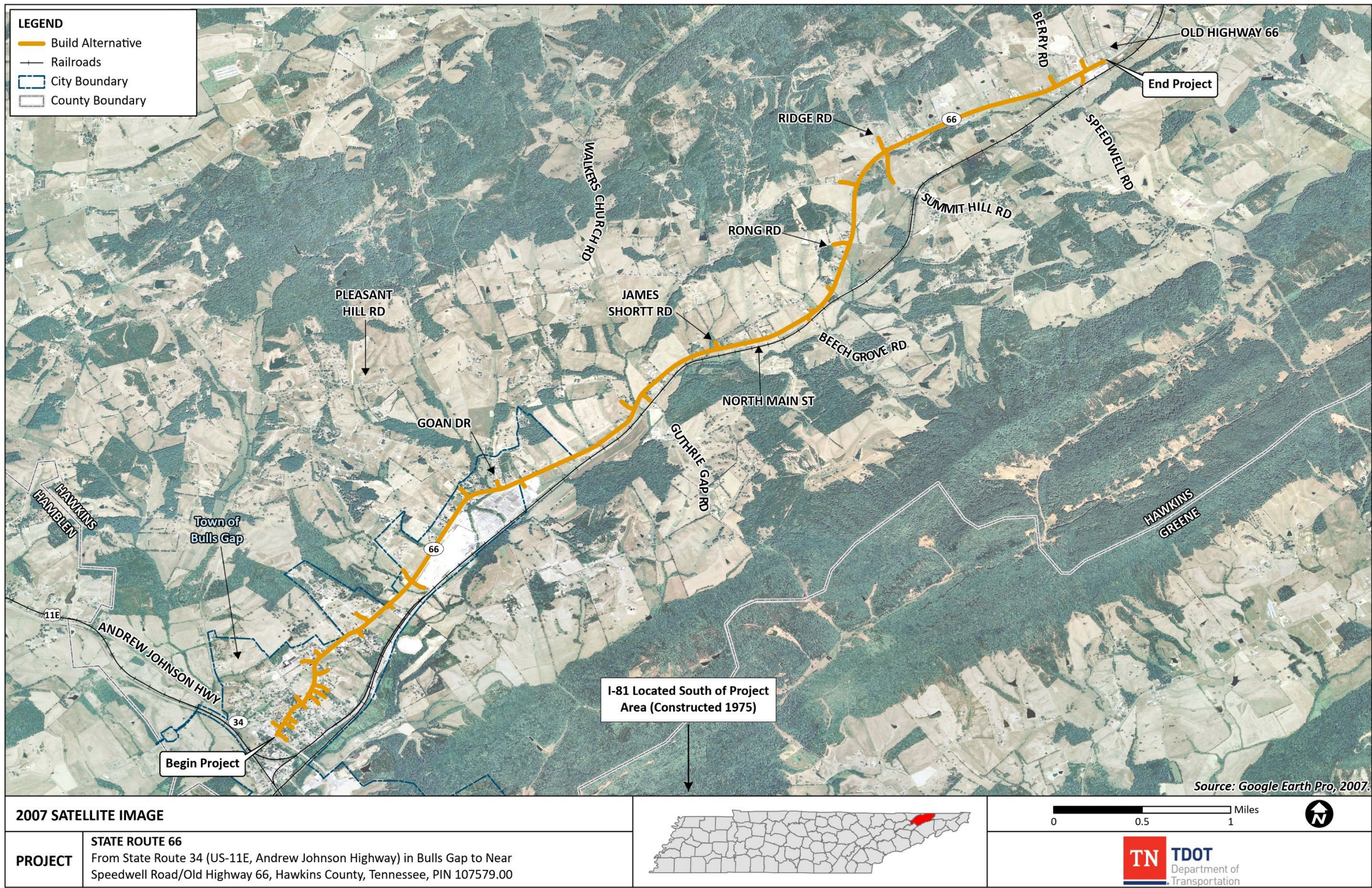
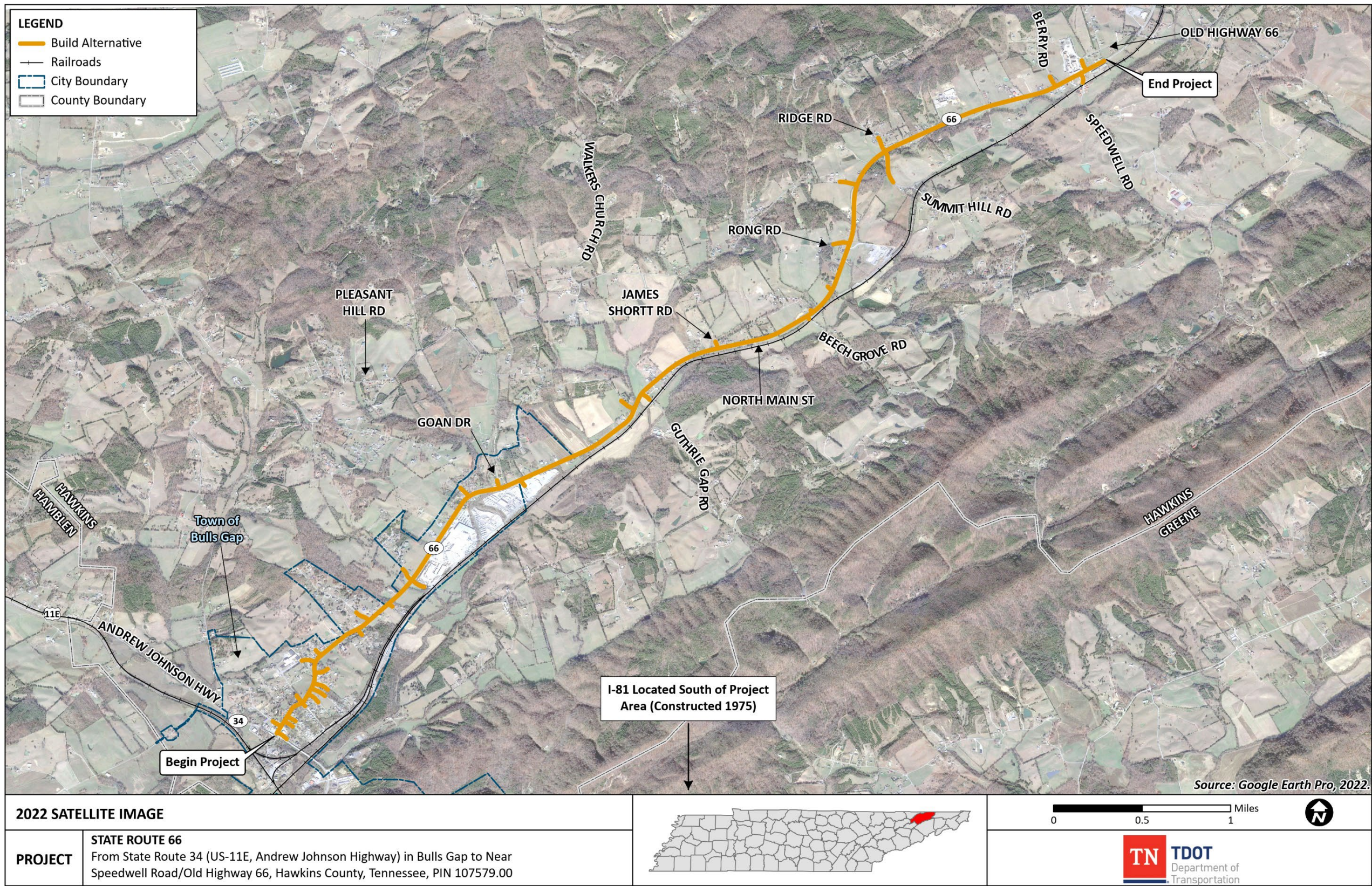


Figure 6: 2022 Satellite Image



4.2. Existing Land Use

TDOT, in cooperation with the state's Rural Planning Organizations (RPOs), developed Rural Regional Transportation Plans to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the state's rural transportation infrastructure investments and to increase the economic competitiveness of the state's rural regions. Hawkins County is part of the First Tennessee RPO. The [First Tennessee RPO Rural Regional Transportation Plan](#),⁹ adopted December 11, 2023, states that agricultural land use is the predominant land use in the First Tennessee RPO, with Hawkins County being one of the top counties for agricultural land use (73.3 percent of the county is designated as agricultural).

Existing land use data was obtained from the [Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury Land Use Maps](#).¹⁰ Within the limits of the Build Alternative, the existing land use primarily consists of agricultural and residential land uses. The Build Alternative also includes commercial, industrial, and public/semi-public uses, as well as utilities, transportation right-of-way, and vacant land (see **Table 2** and **Figure 7**).

Table 2: Existing Land Uses Classifications Within the Limits of the Build Alternative¹¹

Land Use Classification	Total Acres Within the Limits of the Build Alternative	Percent of Total Acres Within the Limits of the Build Alternative
Agricultural	43.98	33.91%
Commercial	2.10	1.62%
Industrial	3.03	2.33%
Public/Semi-Public Uses	1.50	1.16%
Residential	33.94	26.17%
Utilities	5.97	4.60%
Transportation Right-of-Way ¹²	27.18	20.96%
Vacant	12.00	9.25%
Total	129.70	100.00%

⁹ <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/long-range-planning/oct/1-First-TN-12-6-2023.pdf>.

¹⁰ <https://comptroller.tn.gov/office-functions/pa/gisredistricting/redistricting-and-land-use-maps/land-use-maps.html>

¹¹ <https://comptroller.tn.gov/office-functions/pa/gisredistricting/redistricting-and-land-use-maps/land-use-maps.html>

¹² Transportation right-of-way is not included as one of the designated existing land use classifications by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury Property Assessments Land Use Maps and is therefore not shown in **Figure 2**. The acreage of transportation right-of-way within the limits of the Build Alternative was calculated by subtracting the sum of all other existing land uses from the total acreage within the limits of the Build Alternative.

4.3. Zoning

Zoning designations within the limits of the Build Alternative are described below and shown in **Figure 8**.

The [Town of Bulls Gap Zoning Ordinance](#),¹³ updated in November 2020, establishes zoning districts within the Town's limits. The portion of the Build Alternative within the Town of Bulls Gap is within three Bulls Gap zoning districts:

- **B-3 (Arterial Business):** This district is intended to be used for business areas that encourage groupings of compatible business activities, reduce traffic congestion to a minimum, and enhance the aesthetic atmosphere.
- **M-1 (Industrial):** This district is intended to establish industrial characteristics, promote industrial business and wholesale uses, and discourage residential development.
- **R-1 (Rural Residential):** This district is intended to establish low density residential areas along with open areas which appear likely to develop in a similar manner. The requirements for the district are designed to protect essential characteristics of the district, to promote and encourage an environment for family life, and to prohibit all business activities.

Hawkins County does not have official zoning regulations; therefore, zoning information for unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprises the northern portion of the Build Alternative, is not available.

4.4. Future Land Use

The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan,¹⁴ adopted September 7, 2010, included in **Appendix B**, identified the town's Urban Growth Area,¹⁵ and noted that this area has substantial potential for industrial development. The potential growth of the town remains along SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) and SR-66, where commercial and residential developments are projected to develop in a traditional grid-like pattern.

Hawkins County does not have a future land use plan for the areas of unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprise the northern portion of the project area.

[Tennessee's Growth Policy Act](#) (GPA),¹⁶ adopted by the Tennessee Legislature in 1998, mandates that each county and municipality cooperatively develop a county-wide 20-year growth plan, with each municipality identifying an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and each county identifying Planned Growth Areas (PGAs) and Rural Areas (RAs).

¹³ <https://www.bullsgaptn.org/pdf/bulls-gap-zoning-ordinance.pdf>

¹⁴ *Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. See Appendix B. Adopted September 7, 2010. The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is not available online. A copy of the plan was provided by the First Tennessee Development District.*

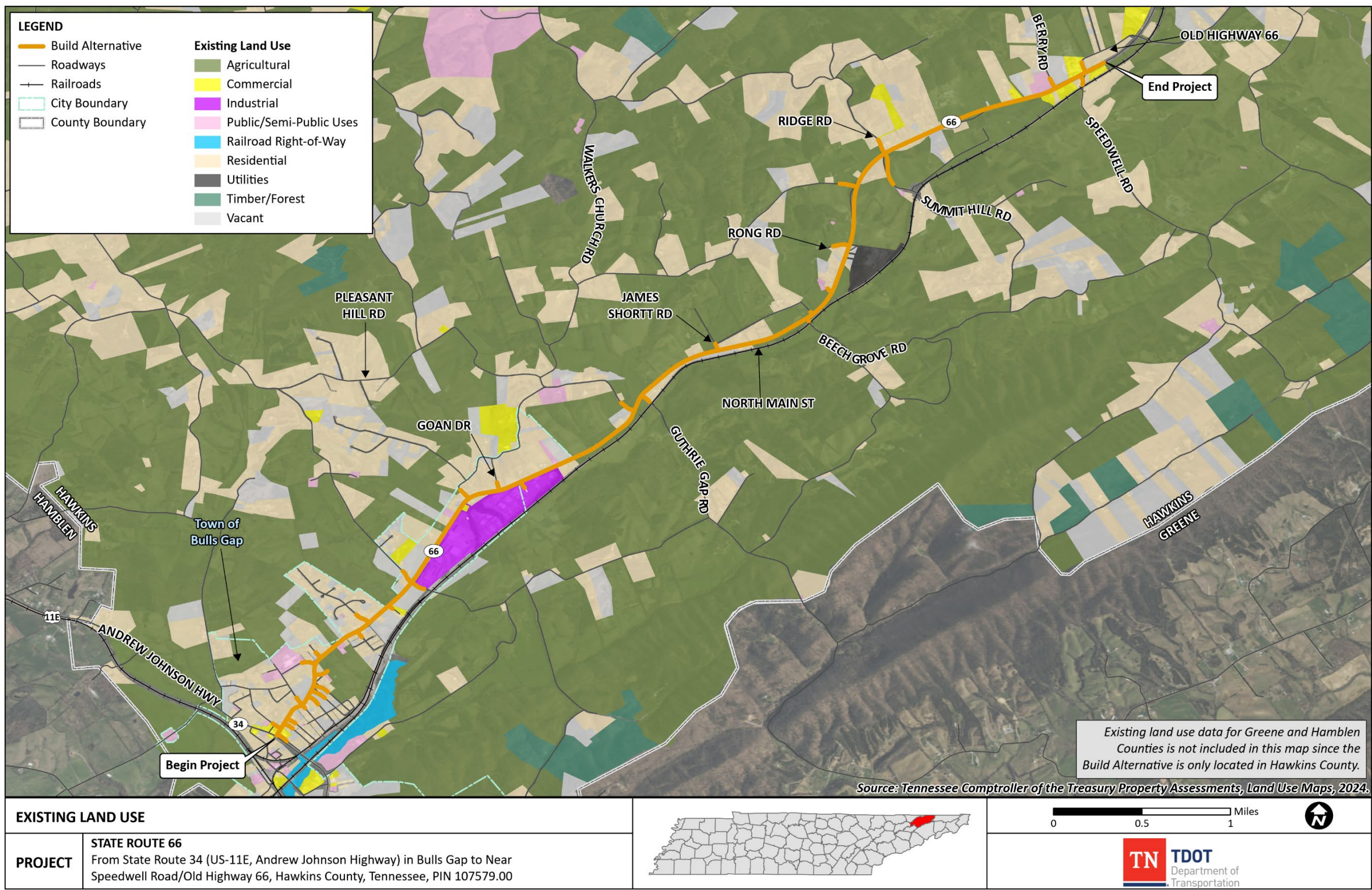
¹⁵ *Please note that the copy of the 2010 Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan provided to TDOT by the Town of Bulls Gap did not include the figure depicting the location of the Urban Growth Area and at this time, the Town of Bulls Gap is unable to locate this figure. Therefore, the boundary of the Urban Growth Area is unknown at this time.*

¹⁶ <https://sharetn.gov.tnsosfiles.com/sos/acts/100/pub/PUBC1101.html>

Both PGAs and UGBs are areas that are deemed more appropriate for higher density development than areas designated as RA. The [Hawkins County Growth Plan](#)¹⁷ was last updated July 2001 and does not contain a county-wide map of information relevant to the Town of Bulls Gap or the proposed project area. Therefore, it is unclear whether the proposed SR-66 project area is designated as a PGA, UGB, or RA in the Hawkins County Growth Plan.

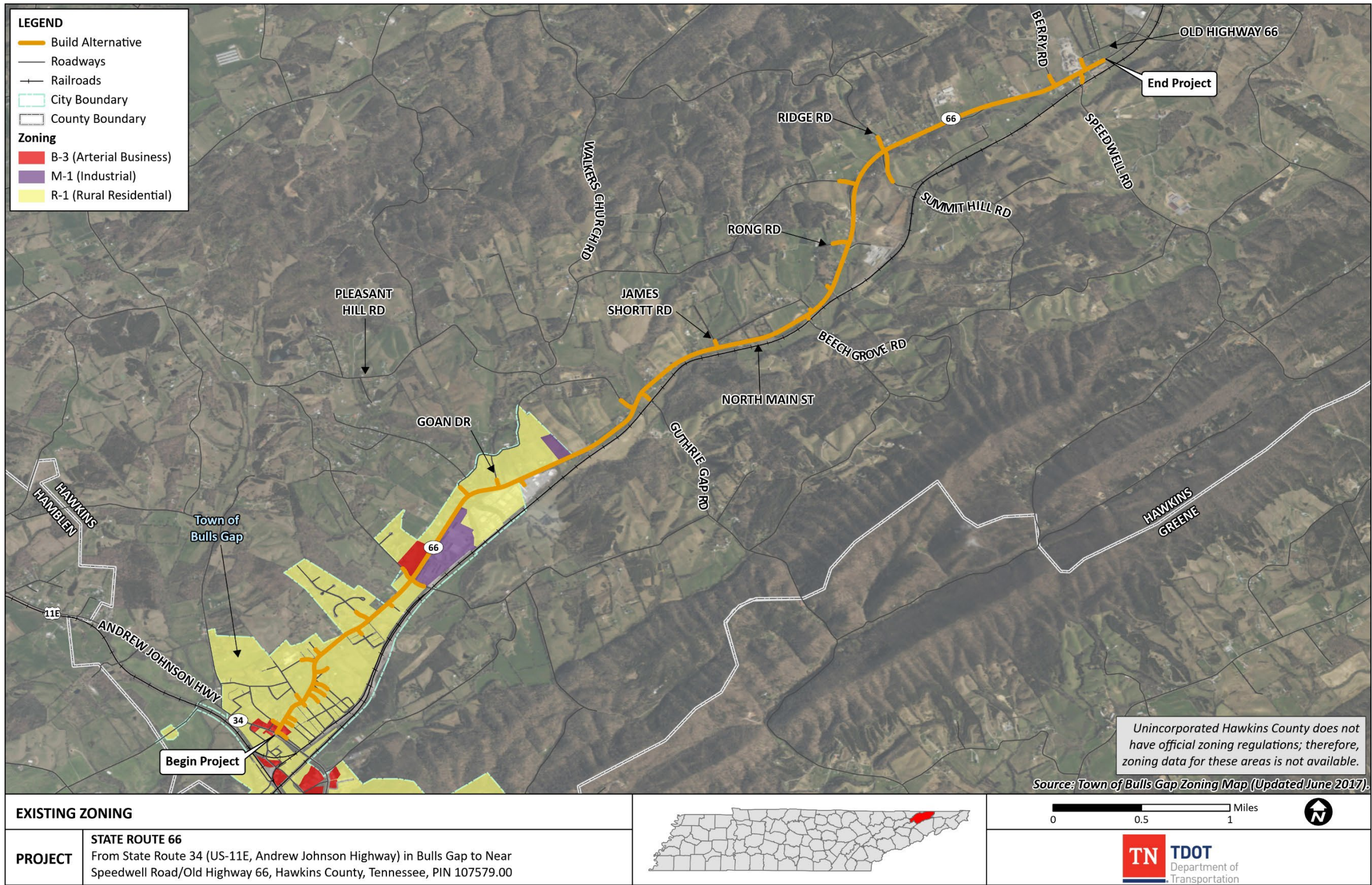
¹⁷ <https://attachment.tacir.tn.gov/Growth/GrowthPlans/Hawkins.pdf>

Figure 7: Existing Land Use¹⁸



¹⁸ <https://comptroller.tn.gov/office-functions/pa/gisredistricting/redistricting-and-land-use-maps/land-use-maps.html>

Figure 8: Existing Zoning¹⁹



¹⁹ <https://ftdd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=5f70f972eea24572b231e8a1726b24e9>

4.5. Planned Development

To gain a better understanding of ongoing and anticipated growth and development within and surrounding the SR-66 project area, TDOT conducted targeted outreach to local agencies and industries. This outreach included phone calls and emails to local agencies and industries identified within and surrounding the SR-66 project area. **Table 3** identifies the local agencies and industries contacted during this effort and notes which agencies and industries responded. Additional information regarding this outreach effort is outlined below.

LOCAL AGENCIES

Questions were posed to local agencies regarding the trend of development within the Induced Growth Study Area, including current and future major developments within the jurisdiction of the agencies contacted. **Table 4** provides a summary of the responses received from local agencies.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Questions were also posed to local industries regarding past, current, and future major developments specific to the industries contacted. **Table 5** provides a summary of the responses received from local industries.

Table 3: Growth and Development Outreach Recipients

Entity	Point of Contact	Title	Provided Response? ²⁰
Local Agencies			
Town of Bulls Gap	Michael Solomon	City Administrator	Yes
First Tennessee Development District	Connor Franklin	Community Planner	Yes
Hamblen County	Tommy McKinney	County Planning Manager	Partial
Greene County	Amy Tweed	County Planning Coordinator	No
Local Industries			
Barrette Outdoor Living	Bo Voiles	Distribution Manager	Yes
Eco-Energy, LLC	Bryon LeFort	Director, Natural Gas Midstream	Yes
Holston Electric Cooperative	None ²¹	Not Applicable	No

²⁰ Though representatives for both Greene County and Hamblen County were contacted during this outreach effort, the representative for Green County did not provide responses to the questions posed and the representative from Hamblen County only provided a response to one question.

²¹ A specific contact for Holston Electric Cooperative was not identified. Efforts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative via the main office phone number during business hours were unsuccessful.

Table 4: Local Agency Responses to Growth and Development Outreach

Question #1: Are you aware of any planned developments within two miles of the proposed project corridor?			
Town of Bulls Gap	First Tennessee Development District	Hamblen County	Greene County
Not aware of any large developments coming to the area; however, there are plans for an industrial facility for Southern Waste Services to be developed along SR-66 at the Bulls Gap town limits. ²²	Not aware of any developments in the Town of Bulls Gap area. Some development is taking place at Exit 23 near the Town of Mosheim, including a Marriott Hotel (delayed) and a retail and fueling station; however, this is outside the identified Induced Growth Study Area.	No response provided.	Unaware of any planned developments in the area.
Question #2: Do you know of any major past developments within two miles of the proposed project corridor?			
Town of Bulls Gap	First Tennessee Development District	Hamblen County	Greene County
Gas fractionation plan (no date or size of this development provided). Sewer project that was constructed in 2018/2019 (size of this development was not provided).	No response provided.	No response provided.	No response provided.
Question #3: In your opinion, would roadway improvements along SR-66 induce development along the corridor? If so, where do you expect the development to take place and do you have a sense for what type/extent of development would be likely?			
Town of Bulls Gap	First Tennessee Development District	Hamblen County	Greene County
Roads can drive issues and can drive growth. If we can make connections, we'll see an economic boom in the area. People want to come here and through here; we just need the capacity.	Any additional connectivity would be beneficial to the Town of Bulls Gap. The First Tennessee Development District would always encourage the Town of Bulls Gap to seek development opportunities and a better connection to the Town of Rogersville would only be a benefit.	No response provided.	No response provided.

²² The Town of Bulls Gap indicated that this facility would be constructed within Tract 149 as presented on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024), which serve as the basis of the EA. Refer to **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024).

Table 5: Local Industry Responses to Growth and Development Outreach

Question #1: What is the primary function of your facility and how many workers are currently employed at this facility?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
Function: Manufacturing and distribution of vinyl fencing. Employees: 700-800 at peak season.	Function: Primarily to store natural gas liquids (NGLs) such as propane, butane, and C5+ ²³ for outbound trucking. The NGLs are pumped to the neighboring fractionation facility ²⁴ and then returned to the terminal as purity products for outbound trucking. Employees: 6	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.
Question #2: When was your facility developed in this area? How large was your facility initially (size of facility, number of workers)?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
Built approximately 40 ago and was originally smaller than it is today. Currently the facility occupies approximately 75 acres and likely occupied approximately 20 acres at the start. Unsure on the original number of employees, but maybe 100 people 27 years ago.	The Town of Bulls Gap terminal was purchased by Eco-Energy in 2019. The facility footprint has been the same size since the purchase with one additional 90,000-gallon tank added to the infrastructure. ²⁵	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.
Question #3: Since your facility was initially developed, have there been any expansions (either in the size of the facility or in the number of workers)? If so, when did this occur, and can you provide any details on that expansion?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
The size of the facility/workforce has increased incrementally over time. But unsure on when exactly these changes occurred. Barrette Outdoor Living occupied one facility/building approximately 27 years ago, and now it's multiple facilities/buildings on the same site. Last expansion was approximately two years ago and included the addition of a 200x200 manufacturing facility building. That expansion did not include any addition of workers.	No expansions of this facility since Eco-Energy purchased it in 2019 beyond the addition of a 90,000-gallon tank to the infrastructure.	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.

²³ Pentanes Plus, or C5+, is a type of natural gas liquid.

²⁴ The fractionation facility is not owned/operated by Eco-Energy, LLC. The fractionation facility is managed by the Holston Electric Cooperative.

²⁵ No information was provided for when the facility was initially built or what the size of the facility may have been at that time as this pre-dates the Eco-Energy purchase of the facility in 2019. Additionally, no information was provided regarding when the additional tank was added to the infrastructure.

Question #4: Do you anticipate any future expansions of your facility (either in size or in number of workers)? If so, when and to what extent? Are there any external factors that may influence this development?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
No expansions are anticipated in the near future. The primary/only influence on growth for this facility would be an increase in market demand for vinyl fencing and there is nothing indicating a need to expand either in size or workers - for at least the next year or so.	No.	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.
Question #5: How, if at all, do you anticipate the proposed improvements to SR-66 would affect your facility?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
Roadway improvements would be a positive impact for the volume of trucks moving through the facility yearly and for employees getting into/out of the facility. It is not expected that the proposed improvements would influence expansion/development – as growth at this facility depends entirely on demand for fencing.	No effect is expected.	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.
Question #6: Are you aware of any other developments coming into the area?		
Barrette Outdoor Living	Eco-Energy, LLC	Holston Electric Cooperative
Unaware of any other developments.	Question was not posed to Eco-Energy.	Attempts to contact Holston Electric Cooperative were unsuccessful.

Based on feedback received from local agencies and industries during this outreach, limited development is expected within the vicinity of the Build Alternative in the near future.

Respondents to the local agencies and industries outreach effort noted plans for an industrial facility for Southern Waste Services to be developed along SR-66 at the Bulls Gap town limits.²⁶ It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcel on which the facility is planned. However, there are currently no structures on this parcel, and access to this parcel would be maintained during construction.

Additionally, a 4.8-megawatt Holston Electric power generation plant is under development at the Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) Supply Company fractionation facility in the Town of Bulls Gap.²⁷ The existing fractionation facility, located on SR-66 within the limits of the Build Alternative, is currently harvesting ethane. Once the Holston Electric power generation plant is added to the site, excess ethane gas from the fractionation facility would be used to fuel the power generation plant. The power generation plant would include four generation units and is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2024.²⁸ It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcels on which the power generation plant is under development. However, there are no anticipated impacts to any structures on these parcels, and access to these parcels would be maintained during construction.

There are no additional planned developments within the vicinity of the Build Alternative.

4.6. Legislation, Plans, and Policies

4.6.1. Development Districts and Planning Organizations

As outlined in **Table 6**, Hawkins County is served by the First Tennessee Development District and the First Tennessee RPO.

Table 6: Development Districts and Planning Organizations

County	Development District	Rural Planning Organization (RPO)	Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)
Hawkins	First Tennessee Development District	First Tennessee	Not Applicable

²⁶ The Town of Bulls Gap indicated that this facility would be constructed within Tract 149 as presented on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024), which serve as the basis of the EA. Refer to **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024).

²⁷ The Holston Electric power generation plant is located within Tracts 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, and 269 as presented on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024), which serve as the basis of the EA. Refer to **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024).

²⁸ The Rogersville Review. "Holston Electric commissions first ethane-to-power generation plant in U.S." See the SR-66 Community Impact Assessment, Relocations, and Economic Resource Technical Memorandum, located in **Appendix E** of the EA.

4.6.2. Legislation, Plans, and Policies Relevant to the Project Area

Legislation, plans, and policies related to the SR-66 project area in Hawkins County are described in **Table 7**. Several of those listed identify a need for infrastructure and support for economic development.

Table 7: Legislation, Plans, and Policies Relevant to the Project Area

Tennessee Legislation	
Tennessee Public Chapter 1101 Growth Policy Legislation	Tennessee’s Growth Policy Act (GPA), adopted by the Tennessee Legislature in 1998 (Section 7(b) of Public Chapter 1101), mandates that each county and municipality cooperatively develop a county-wide 20-year growth plan, with each municipality identifying an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and each county identifying Planned Growth Areas (PGAs) and Rural Areas (RAs). ²⁹ Both PGAs and UGBs are areas that are deemed more appropriate for higher density development than areas designated RA. The Hawkins County Growth Plan was last updated July 2001 and does not contain a county-wide map of information relevant to the Town of Bulls Gap or the proposed project area. Therefore, it is unclear whether the SR-66 project area is designated as a PGA, UGB, or RA in the Hawkins County Growth Plan. Tennessee’s Growth Policy Act amended Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) Titles 4-7, 13, 49, 67, and 68 . ³⁰
Economic Development Plans, Programs, and Policies	
Tennessee’s ThreeStar Program	The ThreeStar Program , ³¹ which dates to 1980, was designed by the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD) to enhance the economic development of Tennessee communities. The program focuses on jobs and economic development, fiscal strength and efficient government, public safety, education and workforce development, and health and welfare. Participation in the ThreeStar program is encouraged and incentivized. Hawkins County is an active participant in the ThreeStar program.
Tennessee’s FastTrack Infrastructure Program	Through Tennessee’s FastTrack Infrastructure Program , ³² ECD makes grants to local communities for public infrastructure improvements. The funds must be used for specific infrastructure projects benefitting one or more companies committed to creating new jobs and/or making new capital investments. Nine grants have been awarded in Hawkins County.
Opportunity Zones	Opportunity zones were established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 . ³³ Opportunity zones are community development tools designed to drive long-term capital to low-income communities. The Act provides a federal tax incentive for investors to re-invest their capital gains into Opportunity Funds, which are specialized vehicles dedicated to investing in designated low-income areas. A locality qualifies as an Opportunity Zone if it has been nominated for that designation by the state and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. There are two designated Low-Income Community (LIC) Opportunity Zones in Hawkins County. ³⁴
Envision Northeast Tennessee Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (Adopted 2022)	The Envision Northeast Tennessee Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) ³⁵ was developed by the First Tennessee Development District and identified regional priorities for economic and community development in the district’s eight county region (Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, and Unicoi Counties). The CEDS included five strategic target sectors (advanced manufacturing, workforce development, outdoor recreation and tourism, entrepreneurship, and health care and social services) and set goals to upgrade water and sewer infrastructure and broadband access, promote entrepreneurship and small business development, create higher paying jobs to address per capita income, and enhance outdoor recreation and natural assets.

²⁹ <https://www.tn.gov/tacir/tennessee-county-growth-plans.html>

³⁰ <https://www.tncourts.gov/Tennessee%20Code>

³¹ <https://www.tn.gov/ecd/rural-development/three-star-tnecd/threestar-snapshot.html>

³² <https://www.tn.gov/transparenttn/state-financial-overview/open-ecd/openecd/fasttrack-project-database.html>

³³ <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1/text>

³⁴ <https://oz.tnecd.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Tennessee-Opportunity-Zones-8-7-2018.pdf>

³⁵ https://www.canva.com/design/DAEiVEUd7PY/view?utm_content=DAEiVEUd7PY&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=embeds&utm_source=link#21

Economic Development Plans, Programs, and Policies	
Appalachia Envisioned: Appalachian Regional Commission’s 2022-2026 Strategic Plan (Adopted October 2021)	The Appalachia Envisioned: Appalachian Regional Commission’s 2022-2026 Strategic Plan ³⁶ identified strategic investment goals and objectives for the Appalachian region, which includes Hawkins County. The specific goals of the plan include building Appalachian businesses, building Appalachia’s workforce ecosystem, building Appalachia’s infrastructure, building regional culture and tourism, and building community leaders and capacity.
Transportation Plans and Programs	
TDOT 25-Year Long-Range Transportation Policy Plan (Adopted 2015)	The 25-Year Long Range Transportation Policy Plan provides the foundation for prioritizing transportation investments across the state and allows TDOT to make key long-term funding and policy decisions about transportation investments throughout Tennessee, today, and in the future. A 10-Year Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) was also developed as part of the Long-Range Transportation Policy Plan to concurrently develop a project program investment plan that is fiscally constrained and can be implemented over a 10-year horizon. The SIP includes investments targets in three areas: efficiency (including interstate modernization, multimodal connectivity, and intelligent transportation systems (ITS)), effectiveness (including maintaining state of good repair and system safety), and economic competitiveness (including urban opportunity, rural access, and primary trade corridors).
Tennessee State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) (Adopted 2023)	The STIP is a fiscally constrained document that lists all regionally significant highway and public transit transportation projects proposed for funding under Title 23 United States Code (USC) (Highways) ³⁷ and Title 49 USC (Transit) ³⁸ as well as state and locally funded regionally significant transportation projects regardless of funding source. The STIP is developed every three years. The proposed project is listed in the 2023-2026 STIP ³⁹ as STIP # 23372066043. Refer to Appendix B of the EA for a copy of the STIP page.
Tennessee Statewide Multimodal Freight Plan (Modified 2023)	The Tennessee Statewide Multimodal Freight Plan ⁴⁰ was developed by TDOT to define strategic goals for the Tennessee freight system, establish a strategy to achieve freight-related goals that align with TDOT’s guiding principles, and fulfill the requirements of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act . ⁴¹ This plan inventories the existing assets of Tennessee’s freight transportation system, evaluates the economic benefits of the system, anticipates future trends and economic growth, and determines implementable strategies for Tennessee to improve freight movement across all modes of transportation, as well as connections between modes. The plan includes a list of short- and long-term projects that address future needs of the Tennessee freight system.
Rural Regional Transportation Plan (First Tennessee RPO) (Adopted December 2023)	This Rural Regional Transportation Plan was commissioned to examine the current and future conditions of the transportation roadway network in the First Tennessee RPO. The development of this plan allows local elected officials, citizens, and TDOT to define a collaborative approach to evaluating transportation in the region. The plan identified 21 transportation needs in Hawkins County, including a need for bike lanes on SR-66 between the Town of Bulls Gap and the Town of Rogersville, and sidewalks near Bulls Gap School, which is within the project area.
Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan (Adopted September 2010)	The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan ⁴² provides the Town of Bulls Gap with a policy plan for the future development of land and transportation facilities and covers a planning period of twenty years, 2010-2030. The plan identified natural and socioeconomic factors affecting development and included an analysis of the existing land use and transportation infrastructure in the town. The plan also included goals for development and recommendations for implementation of the development strategy.

³⁶ <https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Appalachia-Envisioned-ARC-Strategic-Plan-FY-2022-2026.pdf>

³⁷ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/23#>

³⁸ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/49>

³⁹ https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/programdevelopment/2023-2026-stip-draft/Tennessee%20STIP%202023-2026%20Final_R.pdf

⁴⁰ <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/transportation-freight-and-logistics-home/freight-planning.html>

⁴¹ <https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/fastact/>

⁴² Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. See **Appendix B**. Adopted September 7, 2010. The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is not available online. A copy of the plan was provided by the First Tennessee Development District.

4.7. Land Use Impacts

4.7.1. No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would leave SR-66 as it currently exists, except for those modifications to the roadway network that have been programmed and approved for implementation, or for routine maintenance and safety upgrades of the existing roadway system as needed; therefore, it would not convert land to a transportation use and would have no effect on existing land uses. The No-Build Alternative would be inconsistent with the STIP and would not support the infrastructure and economic development goals of the legislation, plans, and policies described in **Table 7**.

4.7.2. Build Alternative

DIRECT CONVERSION OF LAND TO A TRANSPORTATION USE

Within the limits of the Build Alternative, approximately 102.52 acres of land would be converted to a transportation use.⁴³ This amount may be minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process.

EXISTING LAND USE

The Build Alternative would convert approximately 102.52 acres of land to a transportation use, which would be inconsistent with the existing agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential, and public/semi-public identified land uses within the project area. However, this conversion would occur predominantly along the existing SR-66 alignment. Therefore, the impacts to the existing land uses along the Build Alternative are anticipated to be minimal.

ZONING

The Build Alternative would be inconsistent with the arterial business, industrial, and rural residential zoning districts in the Town of Bulls Gap. Highway and road right-of-way are not amongst the permitted uses of the respective district. However, due to the Build Alternative being located predominantly along the existing SR-66 alignment, impacts to the affected zoning districts are anticipated to be minimal. Hawkins County does not have official zoning regulations; therefore, impacts to zoning in unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprises the northern portion of the Build Alternative, cannot be determined.

⁴³ Please note that of the approximately 129.70 acres within the limits of the Build Alternative, approximately 27.18 acres are already designated as transportation right-of-way. See **Section 4.1** for acreage totals and acreage by existing land use type.

FUTURE LAND USE

The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan⁴⁴ identifies an Urban Growth Area; however, the current limits of that area are unknown.⁴⁵ Therefore, it is unknown whether the proposed conversion of land to a transportation use would be consistent with the town's Urban Growth Area. Hawkins County does not have a future land use plan; therefore, impacts to future land use in unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprises the northern portion of the Build Alternative, cannot be determined. The [Hawkins County Growth Plan](#) also does not contain information regarding the Town of Bulls Gap or areas within the vicinity of the Build Alternative.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Two planned developments were identified within the vicinity of the Build Alternative: an industrial facility for Southern Waste Services and a 4.8-megawatt Holston Electric power generation plant under development at the Natural Gas Liquids Supply Company fractionation facility. It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcel on which the industrial facility for Southern Waste Services is planned. However, there are currently no structures on this parcel, and access to this parcel would be maintained during construction. It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcels on which the Holston Electric power generation plant is under development. However, there are no anticipated impacts to any structures on these parcels, and access to these parcels would be maintained during construction.

LEGISLATION, PLANS, AND POLICIES

The Build Alternative would be consistent with the stated infrastructure and economic development goals of the legislation, plans, and policies described in **Table 4**.

4.8. Minimization and Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts

Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, direct conversion of land to a transportation use and impacts to planned development may be reduced.

Continued coordination among TDOT, Hawkins County, and the Town of Bulls Gap is necessary to ensure that the Build Alternative is consistent with existing land use, future land use, and zoning to the extent possible.

⁴⁴ Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. See **Appendix B**. Adopted September 7, 2010. The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is not available online. A copy of the plan was provided by the First Tennessee Development District.

⁴⁵ Please note that the copy of the 2010 Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan provided to TDOT by the Town of Bulls Gap did not include the figure depicting the location of the Urban Growth Area and at this time, the Town of Bulls Gap is unable to locate this figure. Therefore, the boundary of the Urban Growth Area is unknown at this time.

Table 8: Potential Land Use Impacts

	No-Build Alternative	Build Alternative	
Impact Category	Effect Determination	Effect Determination	Minimization/Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts
Direct Conversion of Land to a Transportation Use	No Effect	Within the limits of the Build Alternative, approximately 102.52 acres of land would be converted to a transportation use. ⁴⁶ This amount may be minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process.	Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, direct conversion of land to a transportation use may be reduced.
Existing Land Use	No Effect	The Build Alternative would convert approximately 102.52 acres of land to a transportation use, which would be inconsistent with the existing agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential, and public/semi-public identified land uses within the SR-66 project area. However, this conversion would occur predominantly along the existing SR-66 alignment. Therefore, the impacts to the existing land uses along the Build Alternative are anticipated to be minimal.	Continued coordination among TDOT, Hawkins County, and the Town of Bulls Gap is necessary to ensure that the Build Alternative is consistent with existing land use, zoning, and future land use to the extent possible.
Zoning	No Effect	The Build Alternative would be inconsistent with the arterial business, industrial, and rural residential zoning districts in the Town of Bulls Gap. Highway and road right-of-way are not amongst the permitted uses of the respective district. However, due to the Build Alternative being located predominantly along the existing SR-66 alignment, impacts to the affected zoning districts are anticipated to be minimal. Hawkins County does not have official zoning regulations; therefore, impacts to zoning in unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprises the northern portion of the Build Alternative, cannot be determined.	
Future Land Use	No Effect	The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan ⁴⁷ identifies an Urban Growth Area; however, the current limits of that area are unknown. ⁴⁸ Therefore, it is unknown whether the proposed conversion of land to a transportation use would be consistent with the town’s Urban Growth Area. Hawkins County does not have a future land use plan; therefore, impacts to future land use in unincorporated Hawkins County, which comprises the northern portion of the Build Alternative, cannot be determined. The Hawkins County Growth Plan ⁴⁹ also does not contain information regarding the Town of Bulls Gap or areas within the vicinity of the Build Alternative.	
Planned Development	No Effect	Two planned developments were identified within the vicinity of the Build Alternative: an industrial facility for Southern Waste Services and a 4.8-megawatt Holston Electric power generation plant under development at the Natural Gas Liquids Supply Company fractionation facility. It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcel on which the industrial facility for Southern Waste Services is planned. However, there are currently no structures on this parcel, and access to this parcel would be maintained during construction. It is anticipated that right-of-way and/or easements may be acquired from the parcels on which the Holston Electric power generation plant is under development. However, there are no anticipated impacts to any structures on these parcels, and access to these parcels would be maintained during construction.	Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to planned development may be reduced.
Legislation, Plans, and Policies	No Effect	The Build Alternative would be consistent with stated infrastructure and economic development goals.	Not Applicable

⁴⁶ Please note that of the approximately 129.70 acres within the limits of the Build Alternative, approximately 27.18 acres are already designated as transportation right-of-way. See **Section 4.1** for acreage totals and acreage by existing land use type.

⁴⁷ Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. See **Appendix B**. Adopted September 7, 2010. The Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is not available online. A copy of the plan was provided by the First Tennessee Development District.

⁴⁸ Please note that the copy of the 2010 Town of Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan provided to TDOT by the Town of Bulls Gap did not include the figure depicting the location of the Urban Growth Area and at this time, the Town of Bulls Gap is unable to locate this figure. Therefore, the boundary of the Urban Growth Area is unknown at this time.

⁴⁹ <https://attachment.tacir.tn.gov/Growth/GrowthPlans/Hawkins.pdf>

5. Farmland

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) [7 USC § 4201-4209](#)⁵⁰ was enacted in 1994 to protect farmland and combat the effects of urban sprawl. Additionally, the FPPA was established to minimize the impact federal programs have on the irreversible conversion of farmland (prime/unique farmland and land of statewide or local importance) to nonagricultural use. Applicable farmland does not need to be currently used for cropland, but can be forest, pasture, or other land if it is not water or urban built land. Federal agencies are required to review and develop policies and procedures regarding farmland every two years, and the FPPA ensures that to the extent possible federal programs are administered to be compatible with state, local, and private farmland programs.

Under the FPPA, federal programs that may convert prime,⁵¹ unique,⁵² and/or statewide or locally important farmlands⁵³ to nonagricultural uses should use the [Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form \(NRCS-CPA-106\)](#)⁵⁴ from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to determine a farmland conversion impact rating score.

The [NRCS](#)⁵⁵ uses a land evaluation and site assessment system to establish a farmland conversion impact rating score based on a site or proposed project. As part of the site assessment system, 12 criteria are used for transportation projects. The criteria are designed to assess the land's agricultural value and other important factors. The criteria consider the land being farmed as well as the suitability of soils for farming (designated as prime farmland soil, soil of statewide importance, or unique farmland soil), the land use around the project area, and land use type (urban, non-urban, or in transition). Each criterion is assigned a score relative to its importance. Projects that receive a farmland conversion impact rating of less than 160 points are given minimal consideration for protection. Projects that receive 160 points or more require the consideration of alternative project alignments that would serve the proposed purpose and would convert either fewer acres of farmland or other farmland that has a relatively lower value.

⁵⁰ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/7/chapter-73>

⁵¹ *Prime Farmland* – As defined by the NRCS – land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, or oil-seed and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics and may include land currently used as cropland, pastureland, rangeland, or forest land. Prime farmland does not include land already in or committed to urban development.

⁵² *Unique Farmland* – As defined by the NRCS – land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.

⁵³ *Statewide or Locally Important Farmland* – As defined by the NRCS – land that has been designated of state or local importance to produce food, feed, fiber, forage, or oil-seed crops but is not of national significance.

⁵⁴ <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/NRCS-CPA-106NRCS-CPA-106.PDF>

⁵⁵ <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/natural-resource-concerns/land/cropland/farmland-protection-policy-act>

This section of this technical memorandum describes the existing farmland and agricultural employment conditions, identifies the prime farmland within the limits of the SR-66 project area, and discusses coordination with the NRCS in accordance with the FPPA, as well as provides an estimated prime farmland and FPPA impact determination for both the No-Build and Build Alternatives.

5.1. Existing Conditions

A review of the data contained in the U.S. Census of Agriculture, which is conducted every five years, provides a picture of Hawkins County's farmland trends. The Year 2022 is currently the most recent U.S. Census of Agriculture data available. **Table 9**, below, summarizes the change in number and size of farms between 1997 and 2022 based on the U.S. Census of Agriculture data for Hawkins County.

Table 9: Farmland Characteristics⁵⁶

Farmland Characteristic	1997	2022	Percent Change (%) ⁵⁷ (1997-2022)	Summary
Number of Farms ⁵⁸	1,813	1,283	-29.23%	Over a 25-year period, the number of individual farms in Hawkins County has decreased by 29.23%
Average Farm Size (Acres)	81	93	+14.81%	Over a 25-year period, the average farm size in Hawkins County has increased by 14.81%
Land in Farms (Acres)	146,888	119,016	-18.98%	Over a 25-year period, the amount of land in farms in Hawkins County has decreased by 18.98%

Table 10, below, summarizes the rank of agricultural employment over the last 10 years within Hawkins County. The employment rank shown is out of thirteen employment categories. **Table 11**, below, speaks to farmland employment over the last 10 years.

⁵⁶ U.S. Census of Agriculture (1997 and 2022) Data Tables for Farms, Land in Farms, Value of Land and Buildings, and Land Use are available in **Appendix D**.

⁵⁷ Percent Change was calculated using the following formula: $\text{Percent Change} = (([2022 \text{ Value}] - [1997 \text{ Value}]) / [1997 \text{ Value}]) * 100$

⁵⁸ A farm is defined by the USDA as, "any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold during the year."

Table 10: Agricultural Industry Employment Rank⁵⁹

Rank of Agricultural Industry Employment ⁶⁰			Overall Change in Ranking (2012-2022)
2012	2017	2022	
11 th	11 th	13 th	Rank decreased

Table 11: Agricultural Employment⁶¹

Farmland Characteristic	2012	2017	2022	Percent Change (%) ⁶² (2012-2022)	Summary
Number of All Employed Persons ⁶³	22,524	21,867	21,929	-2.64%	Over a 10-year period, the number of employed persons over the age of 16 in Hawkins County has decreased by 2.64%.
Number of Employed Persons in Agriculture Industry ⁶⁴	392	316	173	-55.87%	Over a 10-year period, the number of employed persons over the age of 16 in the agriculture industry in Hawkins County has decreased by 55.87%.
Percent of All Employed Persons in Agriculture Industry	1.74%	1.45%	0.79%	-54.60%	Over a 10-year period, the percent of employed persons over the age of 16 in the agriculture industry in Hawkins County has decreased by 54.60%.

⁵⁹ Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey, (2008-2012), (2013-2017), and (2018-2022), Estimates for Industry by Occupation 5-Year Estimates Data which can be found in **Appendix D**.

⁶⁰ Rank is out of 13 employment categories which can be found in **Appendix D**.

⁶¹ Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey, (2008-2012), (2013-2017), and (2018-2022). Estimates for Industry by Occupation 5-Year Estimates Data can be found in **Appendix D**.

⁶² Percent Change was calculated using the following formula: $\text{Percent Change} = \frac{([2022 \text{ Value}] - [2012 \text{ Value}])}{[2012 \text{ Value}]} * 100$

⁶³ Includes employed persons over the age of 16 only.

⁶⁴ Agriculture category also includes Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining.

5.1.1. Century Farms

The Tennessee Century Farms program recognizes and documents farms that have been owned by the same family for at least 100 years and are still actively farmed. Hawkins County is home to 30 recognized century farms.⁶⁵ A review of information provided by the Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation indicated that there is one recognized Century Farm within the limits of the Build Alternative that would be impacted by the Build Alternative.⁶⁶

5.2. Identification of Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland

The NRCS identifies areas of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland based on soil data available through the [Web Soil Survey](#).⁶⁷ As indicated in **Table 12** and shown on **Figure 9**, there are approximately 27.10 acres of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland within the limits of the Build Alternative, which comprises approximately 0.52 percent of the total prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland in Hawkins County.

Table 12: Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland⁶⁸

Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland		
Within Hawkins County (Acres)	Within the Limits of the Build Alternative (Acres)	Percent of the Total Prime Farmland in Hawkins County Located Within the Limits of the Build Alternative ⁶⁹
51,793.30	27.10	0.52%

⁶⁵ <https://www.tncenturyfarms.org/counties/>

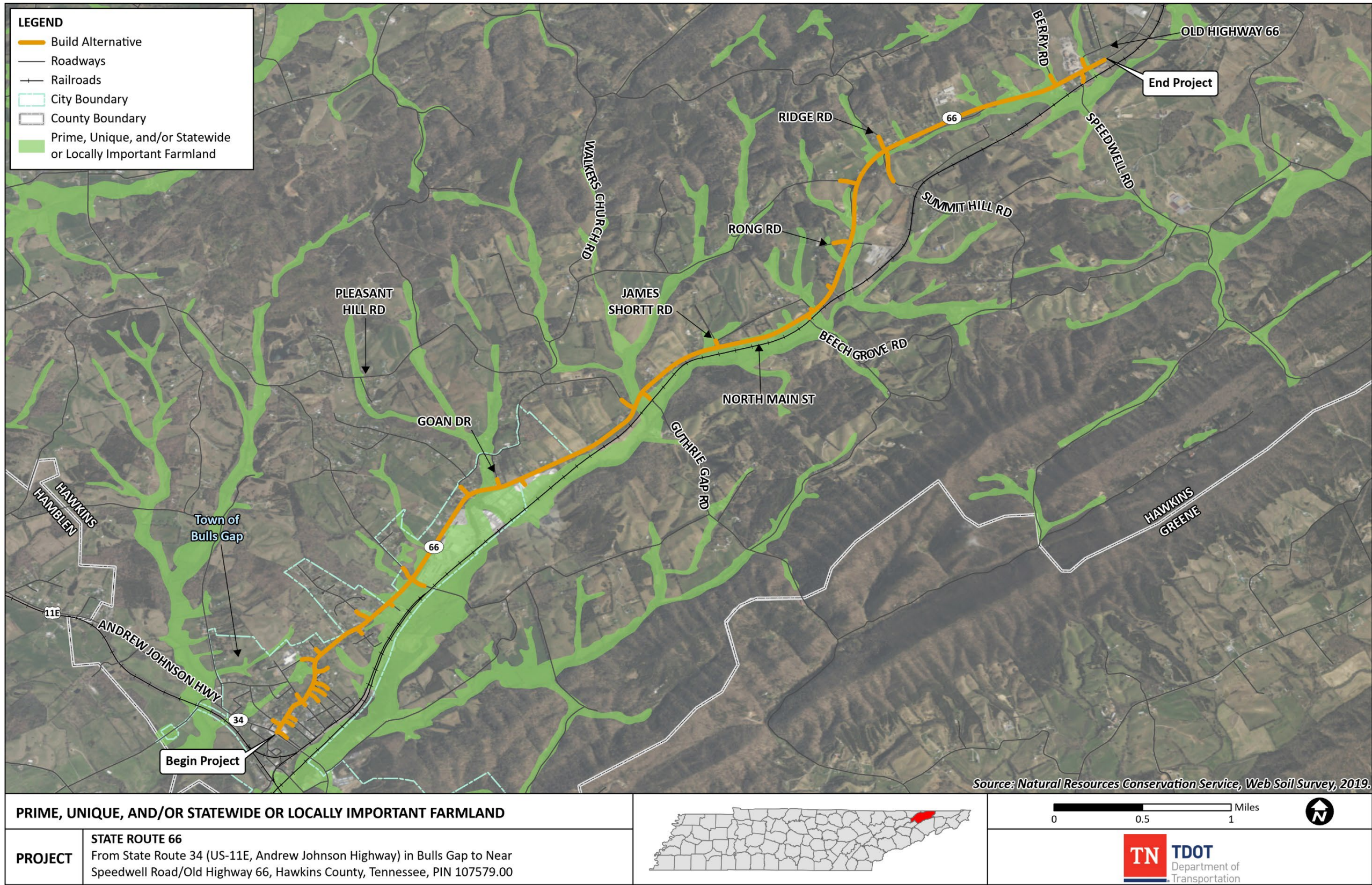
⁶⁶ Applications for recognition as a Tennessee Century Farm specify that contact information and the location of the farm will not be published. Information about the presence or absence of Century Farms within the limits of the Build Alternative was provided by the Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation, which manages the Tennessee Century Farm program on behalf of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

⁶⁷ <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

⁶⁸ (<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>)

⁶⁹ Percent of County Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland within the limits of the Build Alternative was calculated using the following formula: = ([Total Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland in the limits of the Build Alternative] / [Total Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland within Hawkins County]) *100.

Figure 9: Prime, Unique, and/or Statewide or Locally Important Farmland



Federal programs that may convert prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmlands to nonagricultural uses are subject to the requirements of the FPPA noted in **Section 5** above. In accordance with the FPPA, TDOT's standard practice is to coordinate with the NRCS to determine a farmland conversion impact rating score for the Build Alternative.

5.2.1. 2020 D-List Categorical Exclusion

As noted in **Chapter 2** of the EA, the 2006 Transportation Planning Report (TPR) originally discussed four options under consideration for the proposed project (No-Build Option, Option A, Option B, and Option C) and recommended that one of the build options (Option A, Option B, or Option C) be implemented. Following consideration of all three build options, TDOT selected Option A as the Build Alternative, and a "D-List" Categorical Exclusion (CE) was developed for the Build Alternative in 2020. However, as part of the 2020 D-List CE, coordination with the NRCS was not completed as the Build Alternative was found to be exempt from the provisions of the FPPA at the time due to small acreage (under 10 acres per linear mile). Refer to **Chapter 2** of the EA for more details about the 2020 D-List CE.

5.2.2. Previous Coordination – January 12, 2024

Following approval of the 2020 D-List CE, Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated September 7, 2023) were developed for the Build Alternative, which included modifications to the proposed right-of-way and easements that were previously not identified in the 2020 D-List CE. Therefore, TDOT initiated a NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation based on the Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated September 7, 2023). As part of the NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation, it was determined that the proposed project was no longer exempt from the provisions of the FPPA, and TDOT initiated coordination with the NRCS on December 20, 2023, and a response was received from NRCS on January 12, 2024. However, subsequent design modifications were made to the Build Alternative, as discussed in **Section 5.2.3** below, and the NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation based on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated September 7, 2023) was paused and not submitted to FHWA for approval.

5.2.3. Previous Coordination – May 15, 2024

Following the coordination with the NRCS, dated January 12, 2024, revised ROW Field Review Plans (dated March 6, 2024) were developed for the Build Alternative, which included additional modifications to the proposed right-of-way and easement amounts. Therefore, TDOT began the development of a revised NEPA (Right-of-Way Reevaluation) based on the Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated March 6, 2024). TDOT re-coordinated with NRCS on April 29, 2024, and a response was received from NRCS on May 15, 2024. Following the completion of this coordination, TDOT and FHWA determined that due to the number of relocations, the project no longer qualifies as a D-List CE, and therefore, efforts related to preparing the NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation were paused. The project is now being developed as an EA, and subsequent coordination efforts with the NRCS, as discussed in **Section 5.2.4** and **5.2.5** below, have been completed as part of the EA.

5.2.4. Early Coordination Efforts For the SR-66 Environmental Assessment – October 11, 2024

As part of the development of the current EA, TDOT distributed an Early Coordination Request to the NRCS on October 11, 2024. As part of the Early Coordination Request, TDOT extended the NRCS an invitation to become a Participating Agency (in accordance with [23 USC § 139](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/23/139)⁷⁰) with TDOT and FHWA in the development of the EA for this project. The deadline to respond to this request was November 11, 2024, and TDOT did not receive a response from the NRCS. Refer to the SR-66 Agency Coordination Technical Memorandum, included in **Appendix K** of the EA, for more details.

5.2.5. Coordination For the SR-66 Environmental Assessment – November 8, 2024

Since the previous coordination with the NRCS, dated May 15, 2024, revised Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024) have now been developed for the Build Alternative, which serve as the focus of the EA currently underway (refer to **Section 2** for a current description of the Build Alternative and refer to **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024)). The revised Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024) indicated a change in the anticipated right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative. Therefore, TDOT re-coordinated with NRCS on November 1, 2024, and a response was received on November 8, 2024. In their response, the NRCS indicated that the Build Alternative would impact approximately 27.1 acres of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland. Based on this information, the Build Alternative received a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating of 109.7 points. Sites receiving a Farmland Conversions Impact Rating of less than 160 points are not given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated. On December 11, 2024, TDOT provided NRCS with the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form.

Refer to **Attachment 1** for record of coordination with the NRCS and for the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106).

⁷⁰ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/23/139>

5.3. Farmland Impacts

5.3.1. No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would not make changes to the existing roadway network within the project area; therefore, there would not be any direct effects on prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland.

5.3.2. Build Alternative

IMPACTS TO FARM SIZE AND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Over the 25-year review period (1997-2022), the number of farms and land in farms has decreased in Hawkins County; however, the average farm size in Hawkins County has increased. The agricultural industry has not served as the predominant source of employment for the labor force in Hawkins County over the 10-year review period (2012 through 2022) and consistently ranked in the bottom half of employment sectors for total numbers of persons employed. Additionally, the number of persons employed in the agricultural industry in Hawkins County has decreased over the 10-year review period.

Converting a portion of the available farmland in Hawkins County to a transportation use reduces the overall amount of available farmland and, therefore, could reduce the need for agricultural industry employees. However, the agricultural industry is not a predominant source of employment in Hawkins County. Additionally, the amount of farmland to be converted to a transportation use may be minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to farm size and agricultural employment as a result of the Build Alternative are anticipated to be minimal.

IMPACTS TO CENTURY FARMS

There is one recognized Century Farm within the limits of the Build Alternative that would be impacted by the Build Alternative.⁷¹

IMPACTS TO PRIME FARMLAND

Approximately 27.1 acres of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland is found within the limits of the Build Alternative and would be converted to a transportation use. Overall, this is approximately 0.52 percent of the total amount of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland acreage found within Hawkins County.

IMPACTS UNDER THE FARMLAND POLICY PROTECTION ACT

The NRCS, in a letter dated November 8, 2024, stated that the Build Alternative contains prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland. The Build Alternative received a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating of 109.7 points. Sites receiving a rating of less than 160 points are not given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated. On December 11, 2024, TDOT provided NRCS with the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form. Therefore, at this time, the requirements of the FPPA have been fulfilled for the Build Alternative.

⁷¹ Applications for recognition as a Tennessee Century Farm specify that contact information and the location of the farm will not be published. Information about the presence or absence of Century Farms within the limits of the Build Alternative was provided by the Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation, which manages the Tennessee Century Farm program on behalf of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

5.4. Minimization/Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts

Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland may be reduced.

At this time, the requirements of the FPPA have been fulfilled for the Build Alternative, and no further minimization or mitigation measures are needed.

Table 13: Potential Farmland Impacts

	No-Build Alternative	Build Alternative	
Impact Category	Effect Determination	Effect Determination	Minimization/Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts
Farm Size and Agricultural Employment	No Effect	<p>Over the 25-year review period (1997-2022), the number of farms and land in farms has decreased in Hawkins County; however, the average farm size in Hawkins County has increased. The agricultural industry has not served as the predominant source of employment for the labor force in Hawkins County over the 10-year review period (2012-2022) and consistently ranked in the bottom half of employment sectors for total numbers of persons employed. Additionally, the number of persons employed in the agricultural industry in Hawkins County has decreased over the 10-year review period.</p> <p>Converting a portion of the available farmland in Hawkins County to a transportation use reduces the overall amount of available farmland and, therefore, could reduce the need for agricultural industry employees. However, the agricultural industry is not a predominant source of employment in Hawkins County. Additionally, the amount of farmland to be converted to a transportation use may be minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to farm size and agricultural employment as a result of the Build Alternative are anticipated to be minimal.</p>	Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to farm size and agricultural employment may be reduced.
Century Farms	No Effect	There is one recognized Century Farm within the limits of the Build Alternative that would be impacted by the Build Alternative. ⁷²	Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to the Century Farm may be reduced.
Prime Farmland	No Effect	Approximately 27.1 acres of prime, ⁷³ unique, ⁷⁴ and/or statewide or locally important ⁷⁵ farmland is found within the limits of the Build Alternative and would be converted to a transportation use. Overall, this is approximately 0.52 percent of the total amount of prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland acreage found within Hawkins County.	Proposed right-of-way and easement amounts associated with the Build Alternative may be additionally minimized as the proposed project moves through the project development process. Therefore, impacts to prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland may be reduced.
Impacts Under the Farmland Policy Protection Act	No Effect	The Natural Resources Conservation Service, in a letter dated November 8, 2024, stated that the Build Alternative contains prime, unique, and/or statewide or locally important farmland. The Build Alternative received a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating of 109.7 points. Sites receiving a rating of less than 160 points are not given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated. On December 11, 2024, TDOT provided the Natural Resources Conservation Service with the completed Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form. Therefore, at this time, the requirements of the Farmland Policy Protection Act have been fulfilled for the Build Alternative.	At this time, the requirements of the Farmland Policy Protection Act have been fulfilled for the Build Alternative, and no further minimization or mitigation measures are needed.

⁷² Applications for recognition as a Tennessee Century Farm specify that contact information and the location of the farm will not be published. Information about the presence or absence of Century Farms within the limits of the Build Alternative was provided by the Middle Tennessee State University Center for Historic Preservation, which manages the Tennessee Century Farm program on behalf of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

⁷³ Prime Farmland – As defined by the NRCS – land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, or oil-seed and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics and may include land currently used as cropland, pastureland, rangeland, or forest land. Prime farmland does not include land already in or committed to urban development.

⁷⁴ Unique Farmland – As defined by the NRCS – land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.

⁷⁵ Statewide or Locally Important Farmland – As defined by the NRCS – land that has been designated of state or local importance to produce food, feed, fiber, forage, or oil-seed crops but is not of national significance.

6. Transportation Infrastructure

This section of this technical memorandum describes the existing transportation infrastructure in the SR-66 project area, including the road network, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, public transit, freight rail, and airports, and discusses anticipated impacts to this infrastructure for both the No-Build and Build Alternatives. For information on traffic operations, see **Chapter 2** of the EA.

6.1. Development of the Transportation Infrastructure Network within the Project Area

The Holston River, which extends through Hawkins County, served as a vital thoroughfare for Indigenous peoples for centuries, for Euro-American settlers beginning in the late eighteenth century, and for commerce into the twentieth century, transporting the products of Hawkins County extraction industries such as marble, timber, and iron. Existing SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) is generally aligned with the path of an older roadway intermittently referred to as either the Great Wilderness Road, the Great Stage Road, or the Post Road, which operated as an important stage and postal route through the nineteenth century. The flourishing travel and trade on this older roadway and along the Holston River declined beginning in the 1830s with the development of steamboat travel on the Ohio River and the construction of railroad lines to the north and south of the county, though the river and the road continued to serve vital functions.

During the Civil War, one of the most important railroad lines was the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad between Chattanooga and Lynchburg, Virginia, built in the 1850s, which traversed the southernmost edge of Hawkins County through the Town of Bulls Gap. Post-war, in the late 1860s, the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad merged with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company to form the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. In the 1890s, the Southern Railway System took control of the line.

In the 1910s and 1920s, thanks in large part to the growing popularity of the automobile, transportation infrastructure began to improve with the development of a national highway network. Better roadways in Hawkins County were vital for economic development and federal- and state-funded roadway projects totaling approximately 89.5 miles were constructed within the county.

The projects included the Lee Highway/Memphis to Bristol Highway (now US-11W), which passed through the length of the county to Kingsport, and SR-70 that extended from the North Carolina border across East Tennessee to the Virginia border, connecting the Town of Rogersville with the neighboring county seats of Greeneville and Sneedville. An improved state highway, SR-66, was also built between the Town of Rogersville and the Town Bulls Gap. Between 1961 and 1975, I-81 was constructed on its current alignment serving as a north-east connector through Sullivan, Washington, and Greene Counties, just south of SR-66 and Hawkins County. The portion of I-81 south of the Build Alternative was completed in 1975.⁷⁶

For additional information and resources regarding the development of transportation networks within the SR-66 project area, see the SR-66 Cultural and Section 4(f)/Section 6(f) Resources Technical Memorandum, included in **Appendix G** of the EA.

⁷⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_81_in_Tennessee

6.2. Existing Transportation Infrastructure

6.2.1. Road Network

The Build Alternative includes one primary existing roadway as shown on **Figure 10**. The characteristics of the route, as it exists within the limits of the Build Alternative, are summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Existing Roadways⁷⁷

Roadway	Classification	Number of Lanes	Posted Speed Limit (miles per hour (mph))
SR-66	Minor Arterial	One-lane in each direction	30 mph (within the Town of Bulls Gap) 50 mph (within unincorporated Hawkins County)

6.2.2. Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

There are no dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities along SR-66. However, the [First Tennessee RPO Rural Regional Transportation Plan](#) identified a need for bike lanes on SR-66 between the Town of Bulls Gap and the Town of Rogersville, and sidewalks near Bulls Gap School, which is within the proposed project area.

The Build Alternative would include five-foot sidewalks in the Town of Bulls Gap where the existing land uses are commercial and residential. Additionally, while designated bike lanes are not proposed as part of the Build Alternative, the Build Alternative would include paved shoulders four- to ten-feet in width, which would provide accommodations for bicyclists on SR-66. Refer to **Section 2** for more details about the improvements proposed as part of the Build Alternative.

TDOT MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES DIVISION, OFFICE OF ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION'S ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES REQUEST RESPONSE

An Environmental Studies Request (ESR) was submitted to TDOT's Multimodal Transportation Resources Division, Office of Active Transportation on September 11, 2024, for the Build Alternative (based on Right-of-Way Plans, dated August 9, 2024).⁷⁸ The TDOT Multimodal Transportation Resources Division, Office of Active Transportation provided the following response on December 13, 2024:

"This project integrates active transportation users by adding sidewalks to both side [of] SR-66, crosswalks at Wayland Blvd., and just South of York St with RRFB and crosswalk on the NE leg of the signalized intersection at Andrew Johnson Hwy. See TDOT Roadway Design Guidelines 3-405.00 and TDOT Multimodal Policy VII.Procedures.A.1 through 7."

Refer to **Attachment 2** for a copy of the TDOT Multimodal Transportation Resources Division, Office of Active Transportation's ESR response dated December 13, 2024.

⁷⁷ <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/long-range-planning/maps/updated-functional-class-maps/37HawkinsCounty.pdf>

⁷⁸ See **Appendix C** of the EA for a copy of the Right-of-Way Plans (dated August 9, 2024).

6.2.3. Public Transit

Fixed-route transit service is currently not available in the project area. The Northeast Tennessee Rural Public Transit (NET Trans) provides transportation to community and health services in rural areas of northeast Tennessee, including Hawkins County. Reservations are required, and general public riders are charged a nominal fee based on pick-up and drop-off locations.

6.2.4. Freight Rail

An existing freight rail line runs parallel to SR-66 throughout the entire project area south of SR-66. This line is active and is serviced by Norfolk Southern Railroad.⁷⁹ Refer to **Figure 10** for the location of the existing freight rail line.

6.2.5. Airports

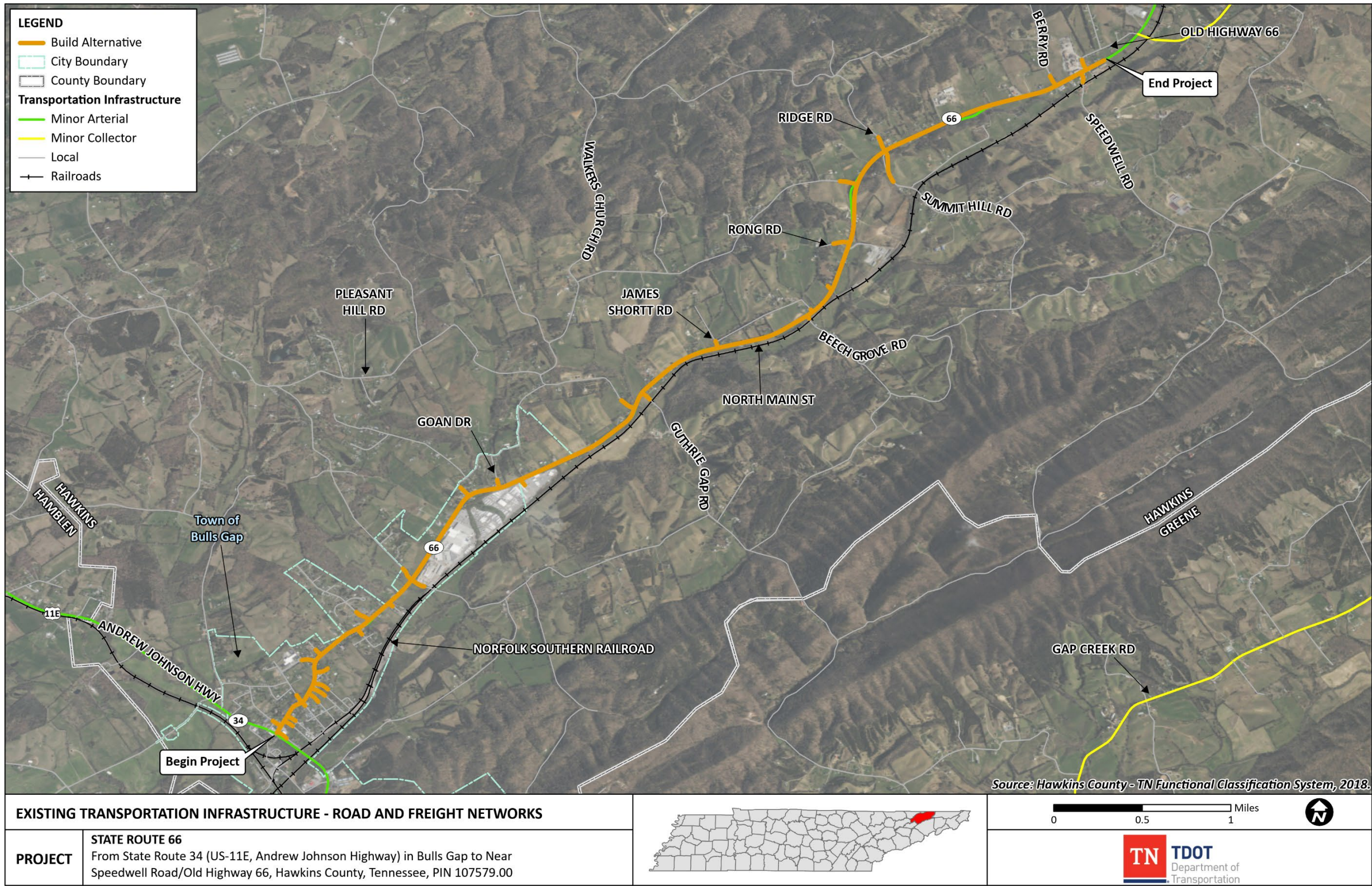
There are three general aviation airports in the vicinity of the proposed project. The Hawkins County Airport in Hawkins County is approximately 17 miles northeast of the Build Alternative and provides crop dusting services. The Greeneville Municipal Airport in Greene County is approximately 16 miles southeast of the Build Alternative and provides crop dusting and instruction services. The Morristown Regional Airport in Hamblen County is approximately 18 miles southwest of the Build Alternative and provides crop dusting services. There are no commercial airports in Hawkins County.

The nearest commercial airport is the Tri-Cities Airport, which is located approximately 47 miles northeast of the Build Alternative in Sullivan County.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/long-range-planning/oct/1-First-TN-12-6-2023.pdf>

⁸⁰ <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/long-range-planning/oct/1-First-TN-12-6-2023.pdf>

Figure 10: Existing Transportation Infrastructure – Road and Freight Networks



6.3. Planned Roadway Projects in the Vicinity of the Project Area

As shown in **Table 15** and **Figure 11**, TDOT has identified approximately 22 additional transportation projects in the vicinity of the SR-66 project area. Projects were identified through a review of the [Fiscal Year 2023-2026 STIP](#) and associated [STIP amendments](#),⁸¹ the [Tennessee STIP Project Viewer](#),⁸² the [TDOT 10-Year Project Plan](#), the TDOT Program/Project/Resource Management System (PPRM), and non-STIP safety projects identified by TDOT's Traffic Design Division via email dated September 17, 2024. Please note that no projects listed in the Fiscal Year 2023-2026 STIP were identified within the vicinity of the SR-66 project area.

⁸¹ <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/program-development-and-administration-home/program-development-and-administration-state-programs/approved-stip-amendments.html>

⁸² <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=28036ec194e648dd97ee5b35252c9bce>

Table 15: Other TDOT Projects in the Vicinity⁸³

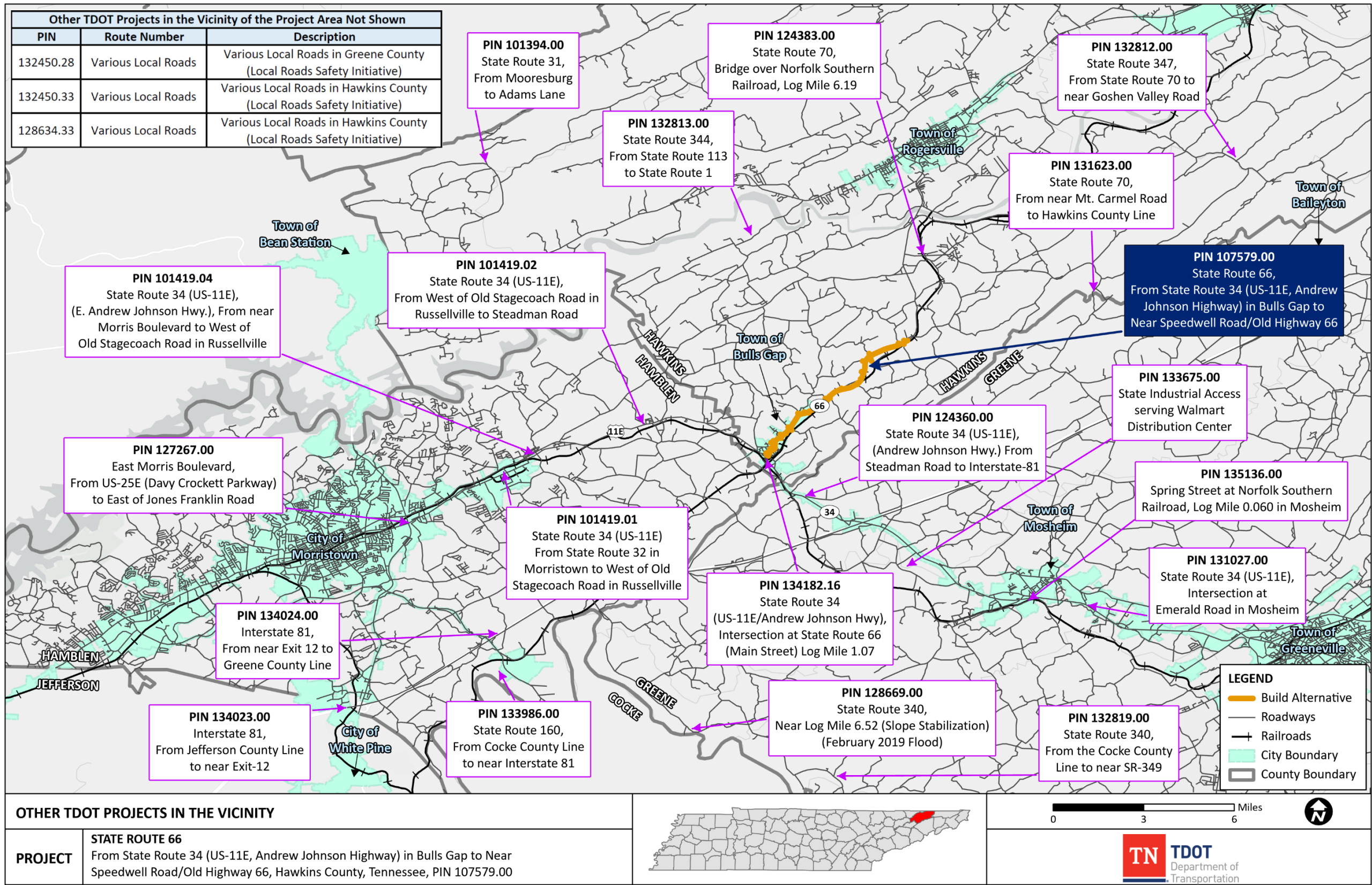
TDOT Project Identification Number (PIN) ⁸⁴	County	Route Number	Description	Type of Work
101419.01	Hamblen	SR-34 (US-11E)	From SR-32 in Morristown to West of Old Stagecoach Road in Russellville	Preliminary Engineering
101419.02	Hamblen	SR-34 (US-11E)	From West of Old Stagecoach Road in Russellville to Steadman Road (Expedited Project Delivery (EPD)) (Improve Act (IA))	Construction
101419.04	Hamblen	SR-34 (US-11E)	(E. Andrew Johnson Highway (Hwy.)), From near Morris Boulevard (Blvd) to West of Old Stagecoach Road in Russellville (IA)	Construction
101394.00	Hawkins	SR-31	From Mooresburg to Adams Lane (EPD) (IA) (Transportation Modernization Act (TMA))	Reconstruction
124360.00	Hamblen, Hawkins, Greene	SR-34 (US-11E)	(Andrew Johnson Hwy.) From Steadman Road to Interstate 81 (I-81) (IA)	Widening
132812.00	Hawkins	SR-347	From SR-70 to near Goshen Valley Road	Resurfacing
132813.00	Hawkins	SR-344	From SR-113 to SR-1	Resurfacing
127267.00	Hamblen	N/A	East Morris Boulevard, From US-25E (Davy Crockett Parkway) to East of Jones Franklin Road	Resurface & Safety
133986.00	Hamblen	SR-160	From Cocke County Line to near I-81	Resurfacing
134023.00	Hamblen	I-81	From Jefferson County Line to near Exit-12	Resurfacing
134024.00	Hamblen	I-81	From near Exit 12 to Greene County Line	Resurfacing
131623.00	Greene	SR-70	From near Mount (Mt.) Carmel Road to Hawkins County Line	Resurfacing
132819.00	Greene	SR-340	From the Cocke County Line to near SR-349	Resurfacing
131027.00	Greene	SR-34 (US-11E)	(US-11E), Intersection at Emerald Road in Mosheim	Safety
124383.00	Hawkins	SR-70	Bridge over Norfolk Southern Railroad, Log Mile (LM) 6.19 (IA)	Bridge Replacement
134182.16	Hawkins	SR-34 (US-11E)	(US-11E/Andrew Johnson Hwy), Intersection at SR-66 (Main Street) LM 1.07	Signalization
128669.00	Greene	SR-340	Near LM 6.52 (Slope Stabilization) (February 2019 Flood)	Safety
133675.00	Greene	SIA (State Industrial Access)	State Industrial Access serving Walmart Distribution Center	Reconstruction

⁸³ Information in this table is based on the 2023-2026 STIP and associated STIP Amendments, the Tennessee STIP Project Viewer, the TDOT 10-Year Project Plan, the TDOT Program/Project/Resource Management System (PPRM), and non-STIP safety projects identified by TDOT’s Traffic Design Division via email September 17, 2024. Additional information on STIP projects is available at <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/program-development-and-administration-home/program-development-and-administration-state-programs.html> (Accessed November 25, 2024) and information on TDOT’s 10-Year Project Plan is available at <https://www.tn.gov/tdot/build-with-us.html> (Accessed December 5, 2024). Please note that no projects listed in the Fiscal Year 2023-2026 STIP were identified within the vicinity of the SR-66 project area.

⁸⁴ PIN – Project Identification Number. PINs are used by TDOT to identify and track projects.

TDOT Project Identification Number (PIN) ⁸⁴	County	Route Number	Description	Type of Work
135136.00	Greene	N/A	Spring Street at Norfolk Southern Railroad, LM 0.060 in Mosheim	Railroad Crossing Improvement
128634.33	Hawkins	N/A	Various Local Roads in Hawkins County (Local Roads Safety Initiative)	Safety
132450.28	Greene	N/A	Various Local Roads in Greene County (Local Roads Safety Initiative)	Safety
132450.33	Hawkins	N/A	Various Local Roads in Hawkins County (Local Roads Safety Initiative)	Safety

Figure 11: Other TDOT Projects in the Vicinity



6.4. Transportation Infrastructure Impacts

6.4.1. No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative would leave the project area surrounding SR-66 as it currently exists, except for those modifications to the roadway network that have been programmed and approved for implementation, or for routine maintenance and safety upgrades of the existing roadway system as needed; therefore, it would not correct roadway geometric deficiencies, improve system linkages, or support route redundancy for I-81. The No-Build Alternative would be inconsistent with the STIP⁸⁵ and would not support the infrastructure goals of the legislation, plans, and policies described in **Table 4**. The No-Build Alternative would have no effect on the approximately 22 additional transportation projects in the vicinity of the SR-66 project area.

6.4.2. Build Alternative

The Build Alternative would widen the existing two-lane roadway to provide a consistent typical section along SR-66 from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to the county seat of Rogersville, as well as provide a link from Rogersville to I-81. The Build Alternative would also include minor horizontal and vertical alignment changes, primarily located in the Town of Bulls Gap, intended to meet current highway design standards. No existing bicycle or pedestrian facilities are present along SR-66, but the Build Alternative would include five-foot sidewalks in the Town of Bulls Gap where the existing land uses are commercial and residential, consistent with the [First Tennessee RPO Rural Regional Transportation Plan](#). The Build Alternative would also include paved shoulders four- to ten-feet in width, which would provide additional accommodations for bicyclists on SR-66. While there is an existing freight rail line that runs parallel to SR-66 through the entire project area south of SR-66, the Build Alternative would have no effect on the freight rail line. The Build Alternative would also have no effect on public transit services or the airports in the vicinity. The Build Alternative would also have no effect on the approximately 22 additional transportation projects in the vicinity of the SR-66 project area.

6.5. Minimization/Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts

The Build Alternative would not result in adverse impacts to the transportation infrastructure; therefore, no mitigation is proposed.

⁸⁵ Refer to **Appendix B** of the EA for a copy of the STIP page.

Table 16: Potential Transportation Infrastructure Impacts

	No-Build Alternative	Build Alternative	
Impact Category	Effect Determination	Effect Determination	Minimization/Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts
Road Network	No Effect	The Build Alternative would widen the existing two-lane roadway to an upgraded two-lane facility with four- to 10-feet paved shoulders, an intermittent 12-foot-wide two-way left-turn lane, five-foot sidewalks from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to north of Goan Drive, intermittent curb and gutter, and guardrail as required. The Build Alternative would also include minor horizontal and vertical alignment changes, primarily located in the Town of Bulls Gap, intended to meet current design standards.	Not Applicable
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities	The No-Build Alternative would be inconsistent with the State Transportation Improvement Program ⁸⁶ and would not support the infrastructure goals of the legislation, plans, and policies.	The Build Alternative would include five-foot sidewalks in the Town of Bulls Gap where the existing land uses are commercial and residential, consistent with the First Tennessee Rural Planning Organization Rural Regional Transportation Plan . ⁸⁷ The Build Alternative would also include paved shoulders four- to ten-feet in width, which would provide additional accommodations for bicyclists on SR-66.	
Public Transit	No Effect	No Effect	
Freight Rail	No Effect	No Effect	
Airports	No Effect	No Effect	
Planned Roadway Projects in the Vicinity of the Build Alternative	No Effect	No Effect	

⁸⁶ Refer to **Appendix B** of the EA for a copy of the State Transportation Improvement Program page.

⁸⁷ <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/tdot/long-range-planning/oct/1-First-TN-12-6-2023.pdf>



Attachment 1

National Resources Conservation Service
Coordination



**STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

BUTCH ELEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

November 1, 2024

Mr. Aaron Friend
Tennessee State Soil Scientist
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service
801 Broadway Street
675 U.S. Courthouse
Nashville, TN 37203

Subject: Farmland Coordination, State Route 66, From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, PIN 107579.00

Dear Mr. Friend,

In cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for State Route (SR) 66, from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

Below is a summary of the coordination that has occurred with your agency to date on the above referenced project as well as a request to the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to review revised roadway design plans that TDOT has developed for the Build Alternative.

Project History

2020 Documented Categorical Exclusion

Previously, a Documented Categorical Exclusion (D-List CE) was approved by the FHWA on 05/06/2020 for the Selected Alternative from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. As part of the 2020 D-List CE, coordination with the NRCS was not completed as the Build Alternative was found to be exempt from the provisions of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) at the time due to small acreage (under 10 acres per linear mile).

Previous Coordination – January 12, 2024

Following approval of the 2020 D-List CE, Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 09/07/2023) were developed which included modifications to the proposed right-of-way and easements that were previously not identified in the 2020 D-List CE for the Selected Alternative.

Therefore, TDOT initiated a NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation based on the Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 09/07/2023).

As part of the NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation, it was determined that the Build Alternative was no longer exempt from the provisions of the FPPA, and TDOT initiated coordination with the NRCS on 12/20/2023, and a response was received from NRCS on 01/12/2024. Please see Attachment 1 for a copy of the previous January 2024 NRCS coordination.

Previous Coordination – May 15, 2024

Following the coordination with the NRCS, dated 01/12/2024, revised Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 03/06/2024) were developed for the Build Alternative, which included additional modifications to the proposed right-of-way and easement amounts. Therefore, TDOT re-coordinated with NRCS on 04/29/2024, and a response was received from NRCS on 05/15/2024. Please see Attachment 2 for a copy of the previous May 2024 NRCS coordination.

Following the completion of this coordination, TDOT and FHWA determined that due to the number of relocations, the project no longer qualifies as a D-List CE, and the project is now being developed as an EA.

Early Coordination Efforts For the SR-66 Environmental Assessment – October 11, 2024

As part of the development of the EA currently underway for the proposed project, TDOT distributed an Early Coordination Request to the NRCS on 10/11/2024. As part of the Early Coordination Request, TDOT extended the NRCS an invitation to become a Participating Agency (in accordance with Section 6002 of the *Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users* (SAFETEA-LU)) with TDOT and FHWA in the development of the EA for this project. The deadline to respond to this request is 11/11/2024. To date, TDOT has not received a response from the NRCS. Please see Attachment 3 for a copy of the previous October 2024 NRCS coordination.

Current Coordination

Since the previous coordination with the NRCS, dated 05/15/2024, revised Right-of-Way Plans (dated 08/09/2024) have now been developed for the Build Alternative which indicate a change in the right-of-way and easement amounts necessary for construction. As a result, TDOT is now developing an EA based on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated 08/09/2024). Refer to Attachment 4 for project location maps.

The Build Alternative includes the widening of the existing two-lane roadway (which currently consists of one 10-foot-wide lane in each direction) and would include construction of the following:

- Two 12-foot travel lanes (one in each direction) and paved shoulders four- to ten-feet in width.
- An intermittent 12-foot-wide two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL).
- Five-foot wide sidewalks near the project beginning.
- Intermittent curb and gutter.
- Guardrail, as required.
- Minor horizontal and vertical alignment changes, primarily located in Bulls Gap, intended to meet current highway design and safety standards.

Once completed, the Build Alternative would provide a consistent typical section along SR-66 from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to the county seat of Rogersville, as well as provide a link from Rogersville to I-81. The total project length is approximately 5.70 miles.

Based on the Right-of-Way Plans (dated 08/09/2024) developed for the Build Alternative, it is estimated that the following proposed right-of-way and easements would be acquired:

Table 1: Right-of-Way and Easement Necessary for the Construction of the Build Alternative						
	Permanent Right-of-Way and Easements*				Temporary Easements*	
	Right-of-Way Acquisition	Permanent Drainage Easements	Slope Easements	Total	Construction Easements	Total
Current Plans: Right-of-Way, TDOT, (08/09/2024)	72.29	0.84	3.99	77.12	15.38	15.38
*Measured in acres.						

Due to modifications in the right-of-way and permanent easement amounts of the Build Alternative as shown in the Right-of-Way Plans (dated 08/09/2024), TDOT thought it would be prudent to obtain your agency's updated review. Additionally, TDOT would like to know if the Build Alternative will have any effect, either favorable or adverse, on any programs being planned or executed by your agency. We request that you review the enclosed material and advise us with your comments on potential environmental impacts. The Environmental Assessment will assess a wide range of concerns including impacts on the social, economic, and ecological environment, and your input will assist us in the preparation of the environmental document.

In accordance with the *Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981*, Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (C. F. R.) 658.4, a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) for the SR-66 project is attached to this letter for your determination of whether this project contains farmland protected under the FPPA. In addition, project maps and an associated GIS shapefiles are also being provided which identify proposed right-of-way and permanent easement areas associated with the Build Alternative.

Additionally, as noted above, TDOT sent the NRCS an Early Coordination Request for the proposed project on 10/11/2024. If the NRCS would like to become a Participating Agency with TDOT and FHWA in the development of the EA for this project, a response is requested by 11/11/2024.

Please contact me by phone at 615-253-5163 or by email at Erick.Hunt-Hawkins@tn.gov if you have any questions or need additional information.

Regards,



Erick K. Hunt-Hawkins
NEPA Team Lead
Environmental Division, Environmental and Quality NEPA Section
Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Previous NRCS Coordination (dated 01/12/2024)
- Attachment 2: Previous NRCS Coordination (dated 05/15/2024)
- Attachment 3: Previous NRCS Coordination (dated 10/11/2024)
- Attachment 4: Project Location Maps
 - Figure 1: Project Location Map of the Build Alternative
 - Figure 2: Topographic Map of the Build Alternative

Enclosures:

- Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106)
- Shapefile of Proposed Right-of-Way and Permanent Easements

Attachment 1:

Previous NRCS Coordination, Dated January 12, 2024



January 12, 2024

Hope Weaver
Kimley-Horn
10 Lea Avenue, Suite 400
Nashville, TN 37210

TDOT Project, Hawkins County, SR-66, PIN 107579.00

Hope,

Attached is the completed CPA-106 form for the SR-66 project in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The project under evaluation contains prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance. Following the completion of Parts VI and VII, please return a copy of the form to tnhawc@usda.gov.

For your reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7 CFR 657. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-VI/subchapter-F/part-657?toc=1>

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Aaron Friend
Tennessee State Soil Scientist
USDA-NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
801 Broadway, 675 U.S. Courthouse
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Voice (615) 277-2531 Fax (855) 591-1284
USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.



**STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

BUTCH ELEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF
TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

December 19, 2023

Mr. Aaron Friend
Natural Resource Manager
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
675 U.S. Courthouse, 801 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Subject: Farmland Coordination, State Route 66, From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to South of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, PIN 107579.00

Dear Mr. Friend,

In cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) is preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation for State Route (SR) 66, from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to South of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

Previously, a Documented (D-List) Categorical Exclusion (CE) was approved by the FHWA on 05/06/2020 for the Selected Alternative from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to South of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. It is important to note that coordination with the NRCS was not completed as part of the original 2020 D-List CE as the proposed project was exempt from the provisions of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) at the time due to small acreage (under 10 acres per linear mile). TDOT is now in the process of preparing a NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation for the Selected Alternative. Due to the inclusion of additional right-of-way and permanent easements the Selected Alternative is no longer exempt from the provisions of the FPPA and TDOT is initiating coordination with the NRCS.

The project involves the widening and relocation of SR-66 from its intersection with SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) in Bulls Gap to south of its intersections with Speedwell Road and Old Highway 66 in southern Hawkins County, a distance of approximately 5.70 miles.

The project consists of widening the existing SR-66 travel lanes (one-lane in either direction) from 10-feet to 12-feet and adding paved shoulders, which would vary from four- to 10-feet in width. In addition, a 12-foot-wide two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL) and sidewalk would be added from SR-34 (US-11E) to north of Goan Drive and curb and gutter will be added from SR-34 (US-11E) to Guthrie Gap Road.

The Selected Alternative also includes several minor horizontal and vertical alignment changes, primarily in the section of the project located in Bulls Gap, which would meet current TDOT highway design and safety standards.

Once completed, the proposed project would provide a consistent roadway typical section along SR-66 from SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) to the Town of Rogersville, as well as provide a link from Rogersville to Interstate 81.

TDOT would like to know if the project will have any effect, either favorable or adverse, on any programs being planned or executed by your agency. We request that you review the enclosed material and advise us with your comments on potential environmental impacts. The D-List CE Right-of-Way Reevaluation will assess a wide range of concerns including impacts on the social, economic, and ecological environment, and your input will assist us in the preparation of the environmental document.

In accordance with the *Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981*, Title 7 C.F.R. 658.4, a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) for the SR-66 project is attached to this letter for your determination of whether this project contains farmland protected under the FPPA. In addition, project maps and an associated GIS shapefiles are also being provided which identify proposed right-of-way areas.

Please contact me by phone at 615-253-3922 or by email at Rachel.Head@tn.gov if you have any questions or need additional information.

Regards,

Rachel Head

Digitally signed by Rachel
Head
Date: 2023.12.19 08:31:06
-06'00'

Rachel Head
Environmental Supervisor, NEPA and Quality Office

Enclosures:

Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) for the SR-66 Project
GIS Shapefiles of Proposed Right-of-Way and Permanent Easements

State Route 66
From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 9

Attachment 2:

Previous NRCS Coordination, Dated May 15, 2024



May 15, 2024

Katie Evans
Kimley-Horn
10 Lea Avenue, Suite 400
Nashville, TN 37210

TDOT Project, Hawkins County, SR-66, PIN 107579.00

Hope,


Attached is the completed CPA-106 form for the SR-66 project in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The project under evaluation contains prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance. Following the completion of Parts VI and VII, please return a copy of the form to tnhwc@usda.gov.

For your reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7 CFR 657. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-VI/subchapter-F/part-657?toc=1>

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

AARON
FRIEND

 Digitally signed by Aaron Friend
Date: 2024.05.15 14:01:44 -0500

Aaron Friend
Tennessee State Soil Scientist
USDA-NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
801 Broadway, 675 U.S. Courthouse
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
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STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
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BITCHER KELLEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

April 29, 2024

Mr. Aaron Friend
Tennessee State Soil Scientist
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service
801 Broadway Street
675 U.S. Courthouse
Nashville, TN 37203

Subject: Farmland Coordination, State Route 66, From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, PIN 107579.00

Dear Mr. Friend,

In cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) is preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation for State Route (SR) 66, from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

Below is a summary of the coordination that has occurred with your agency to date on the above referenced project as well as a request to the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to review revised roadway design plans that TDOT has developed for the Selected Alternative.

Project History

2020 Documented Categorical Exclusion

Previously, a Documented Categorical Exclusion (D-List CE) was approved by the FHWA on 05/06/2020 for the Selected Alternative from SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. As part of the 2020 D-List CE, coordination with the NRCS was not completed as the Selected Alternative was found to be exempt from the provisions of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) at the time due to small acreage (under 10 acres per linear mile).

Previous Coordination – January 12, 2024

Following approval of the 2020 D-List CE, Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 09/07/2023) were developed which included modifications to the proposed right-of-way and easements that were previously not identified in the 2020 D-List CE for the Selected Alternative. Therefore, TDOT initiated a NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation based on the Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 09/07/2023).

****Current:** Right-of-Way Field Review Plans, TDOT, (03/06/2024)– Focus of the current coordination request.

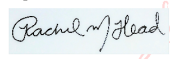
State Route 66
From SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 3

Due to modifications in the right-of-way and permanent easement amounts of the Selected Alternative as shown in the Right-of-Way Field Review plans (dated 03/06/2024), TDOT thought it would be prudent to obtain your agency's updated review. Additionally, TDOT would like to know if the Selected Alternative will have any effect, either favorable or adverse, on any programs being planned or executed by your agency. We request that you review the enclosed material and advise us with your comments on potential environmental impacts. The NEPA (Right-of-Way) Reevaluation will assess a wide range of concerns including impacts on the social, economic, and ecological environment, and your input will assist us in the preparation of the environmental document.

In accordance with the *Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981*, Title 7 C.F.R. 658.4, a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) for the SR-66 project is attached to this letter for your determination of whether this project contains farmland protected under the FPPA. In addition, project maps and an associated GIS shapefiles are also being provided which identify proposed right-of-way and permanent easement areas associated with the Selected Alternative.

Please contact me by phone at 615-253-3922 or by email at Rachel.Head@tn.gov if you have any questions or need additional information.

Regards,

 Digitally signed by Rachel Head
Date: 2024.04.29 16:50:43 -05'00'

Rachel Head
Environmental Supervisor, NEPA and Quality Office

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Previous NRCS Coordination (dated 01/12/2024)
- Attachment 2: Project Location Maps
 - Figure 1: Project Location Map of the Selected Alternative
 - Figure 2: Topographic Map of the Selected Alternative

Enclosures:

- Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) Based on Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 03/06/2024)
- Shapefile of the Selected Alternatives Right-of-Way and Permanent Easements from the Right-of-Way Field Review Plans (dated 03/06/2024)

State Route 66
From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 14

State Route 66
From SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 4

Attachment 1:

Previous NRCS Coordination, Dated January 12, 2024



January 12, 2024

Hope Weaver
Kimley-Horn
10 Lea Avenue, Suite 400
Nashville, TN 37210

TDOT Project, Hawkins County, SR-66, PIN 107579.00

Hope,

Attached is the completed CPA-106 form for the SR-66 project in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The project under evaluation contains prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance. Following the completion of Parts VI and VII, please return a copy of the form to tnhwc@usda.gov.

For your reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7 CFR 657. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-7/subtitle-B/chapter-VI/subchapter-F/part-657?toc=1>

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Aaron Friend
Tennessee State Soil Scientist
USDA-NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
801 Broadway, 675 U.S. Courthouse
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
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DUTCH EILEY
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COMMISSIONER OF
TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

December 19, 2023

Mr. Aaron Friend
Natural Resource Manager
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
675 U.S. Courthouse, 801 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Subject: Farmland Coordination, State Route 66, From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to South of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, PIN 107579.00

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Please contact me by phone at 615-253-3922 or by email at Rachel.Head@tn.gov if you have any questions or need additional information.

Regards,

Rachel Head
Environmental Supervisor, NEPA and Quality Office

Enclosures:

Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (CPA-106) for the SR-66 Project
GIS Shapefiles of Proposed Right-of-Way and Permanent Easements

Figure 1: Project Location Map



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Natural Resources Conservation Service		NRCS-CPA-106 (Rev. 1-91)	
FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS			
PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request 12/18/23	
1. Name of Project State Route 66		5. Federal Agency Involved Federal Highway Administration	
2. Type of Project Transportation		6. County and State Hawkins County, Tennessee	
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS 12/20/23	
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form.)		2. Person Completing Form Aaron Friend	
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated 45 Average Farm Size 137	
5. Major Crop(s) Corn		6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: 136968 % 29.6	
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used Web Soil Survey		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System n/a	
7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 35609 % 7.7		10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 1/9/24	
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Corridor For Segment	
		Corridor A	Corridor B
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		Corridor C	Corridor D
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services			
C. Total Acres In Corridor			
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information			
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland			
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted			
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value			
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)			
60			
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points	
1. Area in Nonurban Use		15	
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use		10	
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed		20	
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20	
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10	
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		25	
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services		5	
8. On-Farm Investments		20	
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		25	
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		10	
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)			
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	
1. Corridor Selected:		2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	
3. Date Of Selection:		4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?	
		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Reason For Selection:			
Signature of Person Completing this Part: _____ DATE _____			
NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor			

NRCS-CPA-196 (Reverse)

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

- (1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?
More than 90 percent - 15 points
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?
More than 90 percent - 10 points
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?
More than 90 percent - 20 points
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?
Site is protected - 20 points
Site is not protected - 0 points
- (5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average size farming unit in the County?
(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)
As large or larger - 10 points
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points
- (6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?
Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points
- (7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?
All required services are available - 5 points
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available - 0 points
- (8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?
High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investment - 0 points
- (9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?
Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points
- (10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?
Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

State Route 66
From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 21

State Route 66
From SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 11

Attachment 2:

Project Location Maps

Figure 1: Project Location Map of the Selected Alternative

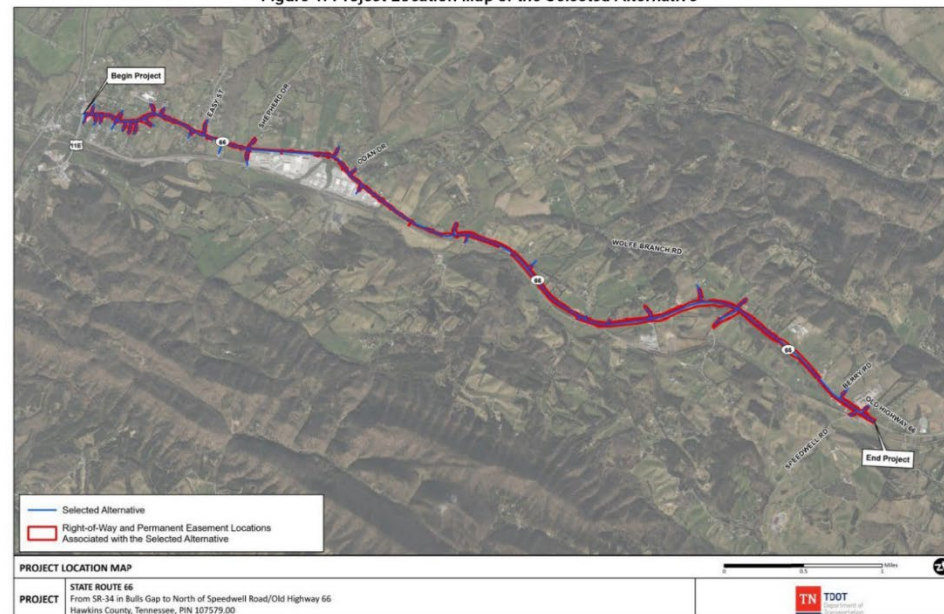
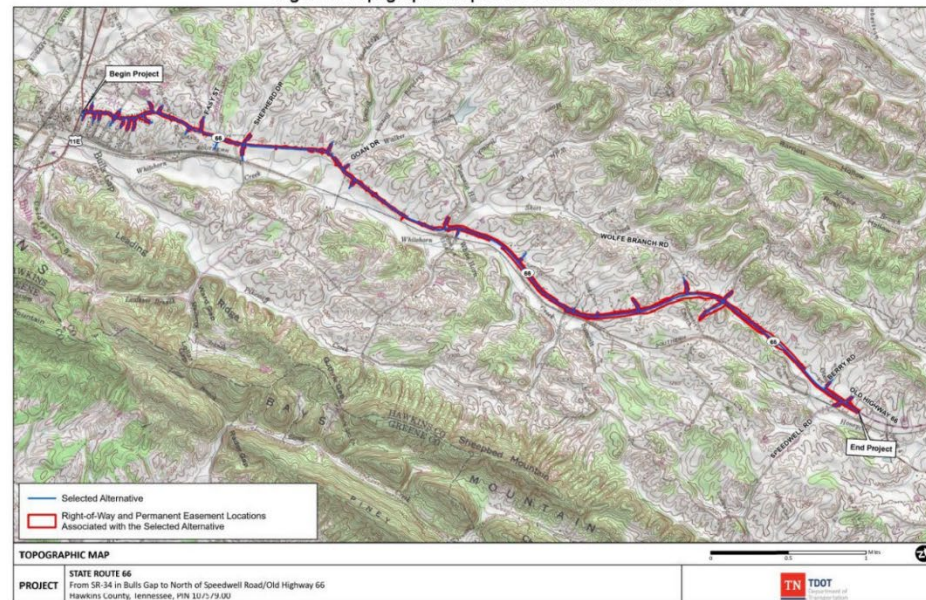


Figure 2: Topographic Map of the Selected Alternative



State Route 66
From SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 24

Attachment 3:

Previous NRCS Coordination, Dated October 11, 2024

State Route 66
From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 25



**STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

BUTCH ELEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

To: Thomas J. Smith, Appalachian Regional Commission
Carol Braegelmann, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Bill Winters, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Aaron Friend, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Arlisa Armstrong, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Rural Development State Office
Joanne Wachholder, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Division of Gas
Ntale Kajumba, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, NEPA Programs Office
Mandy Ranslow, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

From: Erick Hunt-Hawkins, NEPA Team Lead, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Environmental Division, Environmental Quality and NEPA Section

Date: October 10, 2024

Subject: Coordination Request for State Route 66, from State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, Project # 37005-1237-14, PIN 107579.00

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), has initiated an Environmental Assessment (EA) for proposed widening and realignment of State Route (SR) 66 from the intersection with SR-34 (US-11E, Andrew Johnson Highway) in Bulls Gap to north of its intersection with Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66 in Hawkins County, Tennessee (see attached Project Location Map). The proposed improvements would total approximately 5.70 miles in length.

The proposed project is needed to improve the traffic operational efficiency of the roadway, provide improved system linkage, and improve inadequate geometric deficiencies along SR-66. This section of the existing SR-66 roadway lacks adequate travel lane width, shoulder width, and vertical and horizontal alignments. The deficient travel lane width and negligible shoulders do not match the design standard along the remainder of the SR-66 corridor to Rogersville. The horizontal and vertical alignments are currently deficient, resulting in a decrease in sight distance.

Your agency has been identified as an agency that may have an interest in the project. With this letter, TDOT is extending your agency an invitation to become a **Participating Agency** (in accordance with Section 6002 of the *Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users* (SAFETEA-LU)) with TDOT and

FHWA in the development of the EA for this project. This designation does not imply that your agency either supports the proposal or has any special expertise with respect to evaluation of the project.

Pursuant to Section 6002 of SAFETEA-LU, Participating Agencies are responsible for assisting in the identification of, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit or other approval that is needed for the project.

We suggest that your agency's role in the development of the project should include the following activities as they relate to your area of expertise:

- 1) Providing meaningful and early input on the project's purpose and need, determining the range of alternatives to be considered, and the methodologies and level of detail required in alternatives analysis.
- 2) Identifying any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental and/or socioeconomic impacts.

Please respond in writing via letter or email with an acceptance or denial of the invitation by **11/11/2024**. If your agency chooses not to be designated as a Participating Agency for this project, your response should state your reason for declining the invitation. Pursuant to Section 6002 of SAFETEA-LU, any federal agency that chooses to decline the invitation must specifically state that your agency:

- Has no jurisdiction or authority with respect to the project;
- Has no expertise or information relevant to the project; or
- Does not intend to submit comments on the project.

By this memo, TDOT is also requesting that you review the enclosed material and provide comments on potential environmental impacts and the Coordination and Public Involvement Plan by **11/11/2024**.

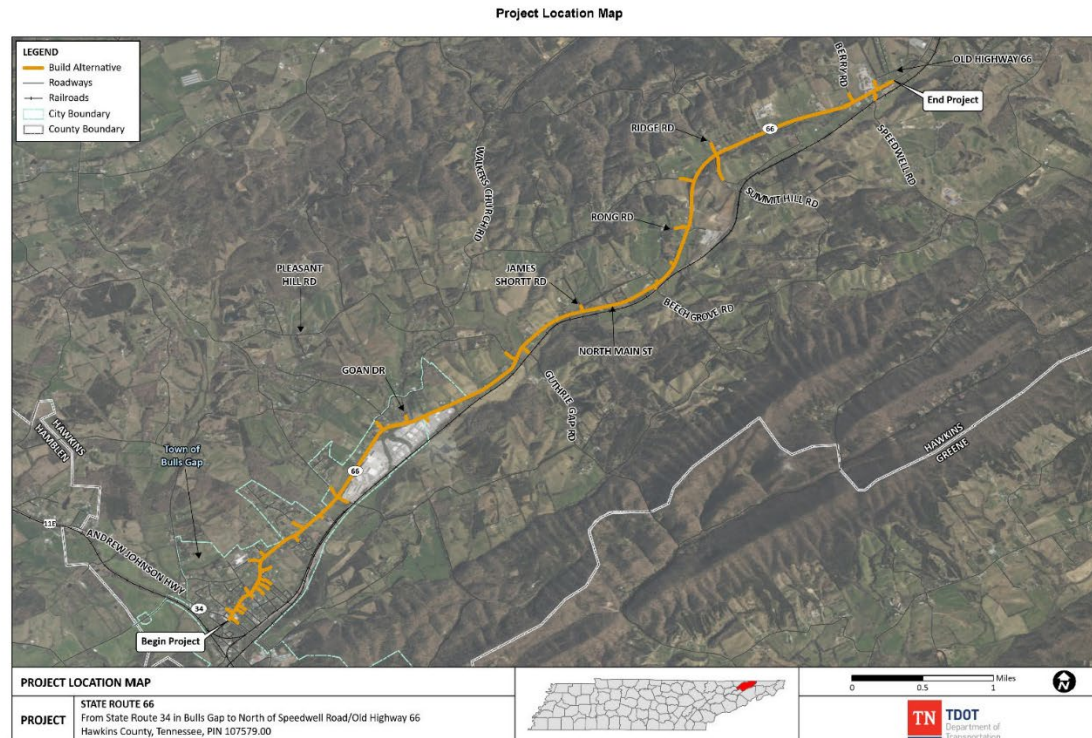
If you have any questions or would like to discuss in more detail the project or your agency's roles and responsibilities during the preparation of this EA, please contact me at 615.253.5163 or Erick.Hunt-Hawkins@tn.gov.

Once the EA has been approved, a Notice of Availability (NOA) will be distributed to your agency via email. The NOA will include a link to a digital copy of the EA unless otherwise requested.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest in this project.

Attachments:

Project Location Map
Coordination and Public Involvement Plan



State Route 66
From SR-34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
Hawkins County, TN
PIN 107579.00
Page 28

Attachment 4:

Project Location Maps

Figure 1: Project Location Map of the Build Alternative

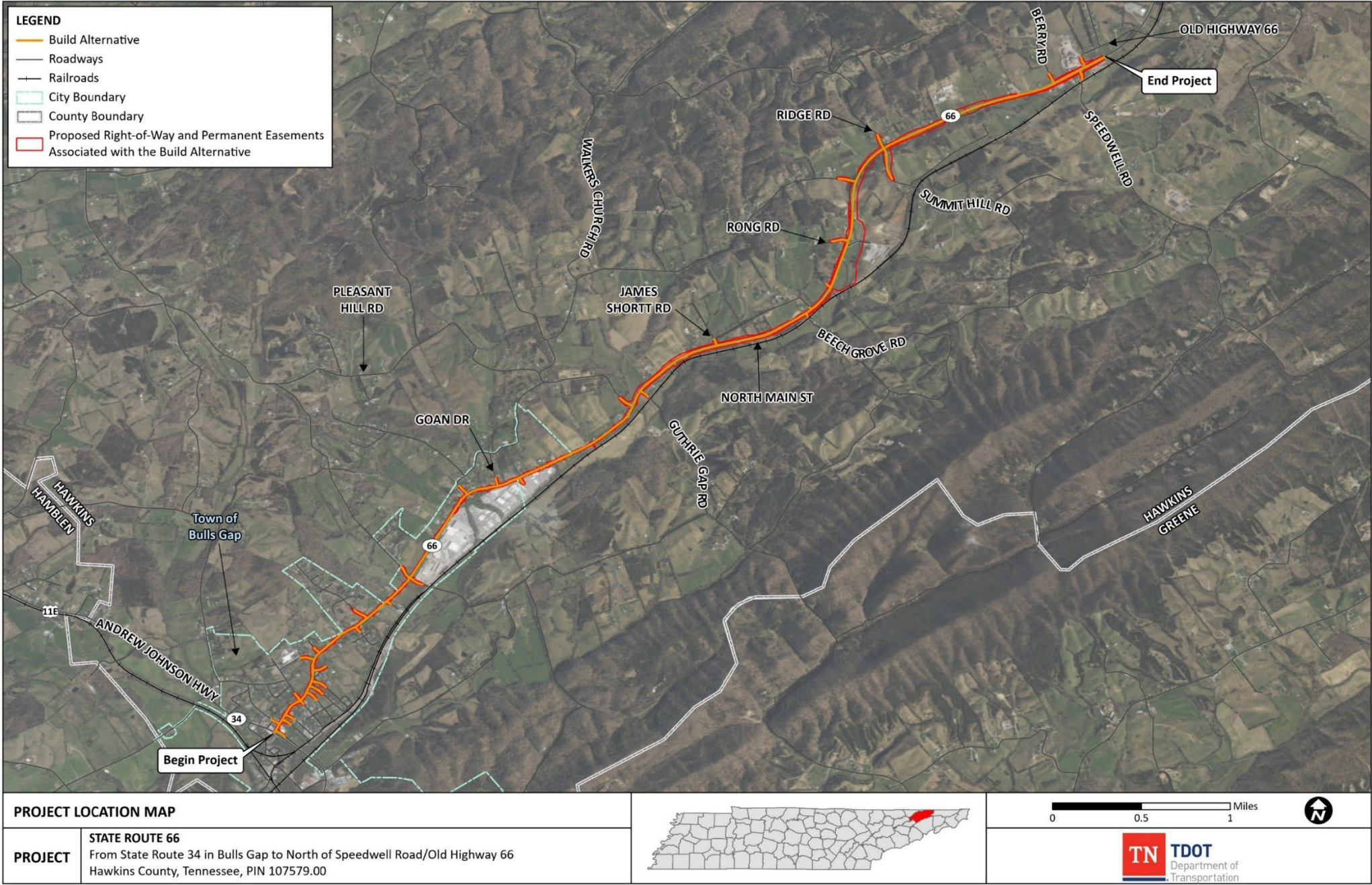
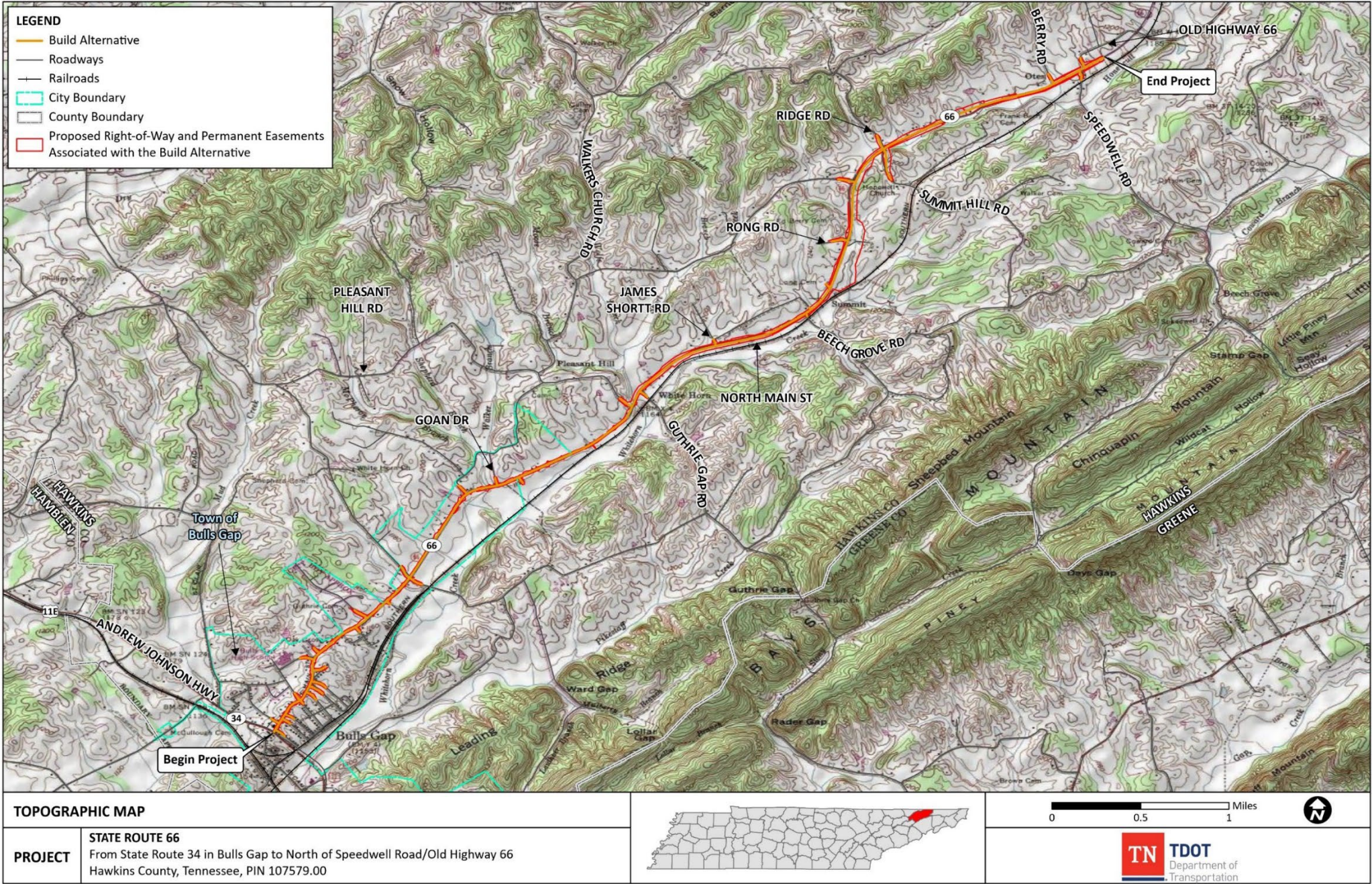


Figure 2: Topographic Map of the Build Alternative





United States Department of Agriculture

November 8, 2024

Katie Evans
Environmental Supervisor
Environmental Division, TDOT

TDOT Project, Hawkins County, SR-66, PIN 107579.00

Katie Evans,

Attached is the completed CPA-106 form for the SR-66 project in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The project under evaluation contains prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance. Following the completion of Parts VI and VII, please return a copy of the form to tnhawe@usda.gov.

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

**JENNIFER
FEDENKO**

Digitally signed by
JENNIFER FEDENKO
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Jennifer Fedenko
TN-State Office
Resource Soil Scientist

Natural Resources Conservation Service
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FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request 11/11/24	4. Sheet 1 of 2		
1. Name of Project State Route 66		5. Federal Agency Involved Federal Highway Administration			
2. Type of Project Transportation		6. County and State Hawkins County, Tennessee			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS 11/11/24	2. Person Completing Form Jennifer Fedenko		
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form).		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated 45		
5. Major Crop(s) Corn		6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: 136968 % 29.6	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 35609 % 7.7		
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used Web Soil Survey		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System N/A	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 11/8/24		
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Corridor For Segment			
		Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		79.60			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services					
C. Total Acres In Corridor		79.60			
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		27.1			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.08%			
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		84.5%			
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)		61.7			
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points			
1. Area in Nonurban Use		15	11		
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use		10	4		
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed		20	10		
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20	0		
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10	0		
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		25	5		
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services		5	3		
8. On-Farm Investments		20	10		
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		25	0		
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		10	5		
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	48	0	0
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	61.7	0	0
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	48	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	109.7	0	0
1. Corridor Selected: Build Alternative	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project: 27.1	3. Date Of Selection: 12/11/24	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
5. Reason For Selection:					

Signature of Person Completing this Part:

Eva Hardalova (Environmental Planner)

DATE

12/11/24

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

Clear Form

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

- (1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?
 More than 90 percent - 15 points
 90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)
 Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?
 More than 90 percent - 10 points
 90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)
 Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?
 More than 90 percent - 20 points
 90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)
 Less than 20 percent - 0 points
- (4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?
 Site is protected - 20 points
 Site is not protected - 0 points
- (5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County?
 (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)
 As large or larger - 10 points
 Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points
- (6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?
 Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points
 Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)
 Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points
- (7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?
 All required services are available - 5 points
 Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)
 No required services are available - 0 points
- (8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?
 High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points
 Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)
 No on-farm investment - 0 points
- (9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?
 Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points
 Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)
 No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points
- (10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?
 Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points
 Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)
 Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 11, 2024

To: TDOT Environmental Division

From: Katie Evans
Eva Hardalova
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

RE: **NRCS CPA-106 Form, Part VI Site Assessment Criteria – Memorandum to File
State Route 66, From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway
66, Hawkins County, Tennessee, TDOT PIN 107579.00**

Purpose of Memorandum

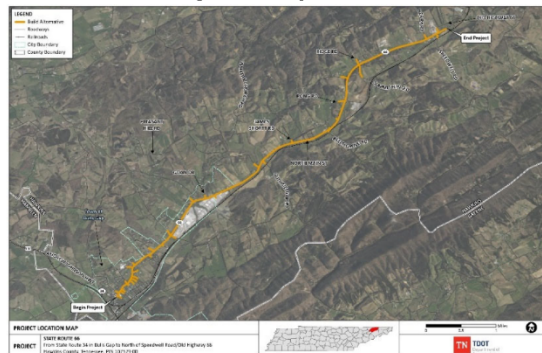
The following memorandum documents the methodologies that were followed and assumptions that were made in order to complete Part VI of the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (NRCS-CPA-106) for the proposed State Route (SR) 66 project in Hawkins County, TN (PIN 107579.00). All acreage amounts used in this assessment are based off the approximate right-of-way and permanent easement amounts¹ identified in the Right-of-Way Plans (dated 08/09/2024) developed for the proposed SR-66 project. See Figure 1.

As indicated on the NRCS-CPA-106 Form, the criteria analyzed in the tables on the subsequent pages are explained in Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 658.5(c).

Conclusion

Based on the point values assigned in the tables on the subsequent pages, the Total Corridor Assessment Points from Part VI of the NRCS-CPA-106 Form = **48 points**.

Figure 1: Project Area



¹ Based on NRCS guidance, only right-of-way and permanent easements are considered in the acreage amount. Temporary construction easements are not included in any of the acreage calculations.

Question 1 – Area in non-urban use (15 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 1 – How much land is in non-urban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended? (More than 90 percent – 15 points, 90 to 20 percent – 14 to 1 point(s), less than 20 percent – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	In order to determine the area of land in non-urban use, first a one-mile buffer was created around the proposed project right-of-way (ROW) and permanent easements using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping. This one-mile buffer was then used to clip the parcel data layer to identify all parcels located within the one-mile buffer. Once all parcels within a one-mile radius were identified, each parcel's designated land use was identified. A comparison between acreage total of parcels classified as non-urban use versus acreage total of all parcels identified within a one-mile radius was completed. Examples of non-urban use include: agricultural, range land, forest land, golf courses, non-paved parks/recreational areas, mining sites, farm storage, lakes/ponds/other waterbodies, rural roads (with houses spread at least ¼ mile apart), open space, wetlands, fish protection and pasture/hay land.
Calculation	<p>Total area in non-urban use within a one-mile radius = 6,577.68 acres Total area of impacted parcels within a one-mile radius = 9,310.42 acres Percent of area in non-urban use within a one-mile radius:</p> $\frac{(6,577.68 \text{ acres})}{(9,310.42 \text{ acres})} \times 100 = 71 \%$ <p>The NRCS-CPA-106 Form indicates that 90 to 20 percent = 14 to 1 point(s). Based on the assumption that 90 percent is equivalent to 14 points, it was determined that 71 percent is equivalent to 11 points as shown in the calculations below:</p> $\frac{90 \text{ percent}}{14 \text{ points}} = \frac{71 \text{ percent}}{X}$ $\frac{71 \text{ percent} \times 14 \text{ points}}{90 \text{ percent}} = X = 11 \text{ points}$
Point Total	11 out of 15

Question 2 – Perimeter in non-urban use (10 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 2 – How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in non-urban use? (More than 90 percent – 10 points, 90 to 20 percent – 9 to 1 point(s), less than 20 percent – 0 points)

Methodology	In order to determine how much of the perimeter of the site borders land in non-urban use, a GIS clip was performed between the proposed ROW and permanent easements and the parcel data layer. Following completion of the GIS clip, the designated land use of each parcel within the proposed ROW and permanent easements was identified. A comparison between perimeter total of parcels classified as non-urban use versus perimeter total of all parcels identified within the proposed ROW and permanent easements was completed.
Calculation	<p>Portion of corridor that borders land in non-urban use = 47,801.54 feet Total perimeter of corridor = 137,693.92 feet Percent of corridor that borders land in non-urban use:</p> $\frac{47,801.54 \text{ feet}}{137,693.92 \text{ feet}} \times 100 = 35 \%$ <p>The NRCS-CPA-106 Form indicates that 90 to 20 percent = 9 to 1 point(s). Based on the assumption that 90 percent is equivalent to 9 points, it was determined that 35 percent is equivalent to 3.5 points, which was rounded to 4 points, as shown in the calculations below:</p> $\frac{90 \text{ percent}}{9 \text{ points}} = \frac{35 \text{ percent}}{X}$ $\frac{35 \text{ percent} \times 9 \text{ points}}{90 \text{ percent}} = X = 3.5 \text{ rounded to 4 points}$
Point Total	4 out of 10

Question 3 – Percent of corridor being farmed (20 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 3 – How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than 5 years of the last 10 years? (More than 90 percent – 20 points, 90 to 20 percent – 19 to 1 point(s), less than 20 percent – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	It was assumed that all land classified as farmland/agricultural within the proposed ROW and permanent easements has been farmed more than 5 years of the last 10 years. A comparison between acreage total of land classified as farmland/agricultural versus acreage total of all parcels identified within the proposed ROW and permanent easements was completed.
Calculation	<p>Total area classified as farmland/agricultural within proposed ROW and permanent easements = 37.23 acres</p> <p>Total area of impacted parcels within proposed ROW and permanent easements = 79.60 acres</p> <p>Percent of farmland/agricultural area within the proposed ROW and permanent easements:</p> $\frac{37.23 \text{ acres}}{79.60 \text{ acres}} \times 100 = 47\%$ <p>The NRCS-CPA-106 Form indicates that 90 to 20 percent = 19 to 1 point(s). Based on the assumption that 90 percent is equivalent to 19 points, it was determined that 47 percent is equivalent to 10 points, as shown in the calculations below:</p> $\frac{90 \text{ percent}}{19 \text{ points}} = \frac{47 \text{ percent}}{X}$ $\frac{47 \text{ percent} \times 19 \text{ points}}{90 \text{ percent}} = X = \mathbf{10 \text{ points}}$
Point Total	10 out of 20

Question 4 – Protection provided by state and local government (20 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 4 – Is the site subject to State or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland? (Site is protected – 20 points, Site is not protected – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	Farmlands within Tennessee are afforded no protection by state and local governments. Consequently, zero points were awarded for this question.
Calculation	N/A
Point Total	0 out of 20

Question 5 – Size of present farm unit compared to average (10 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 5 – Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county? (As large or larger – 10 points, Below average – deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average – 9 to 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	According to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile for Hawkins County, Tennessee, the average size of a farm in Hawkins County is 95 acres. In order to calculate the average farm size within the limits of the project, an average acreage total was taken of the parcels classified as farmland/agricultural that would be impacted by the project.
Calculation	<p>The average farm size within the project area in Hawkins County = 43.92 acres The average farm size across all of Hawkins County = 95 acres</p> $\frac{43.92 \text{ acres}}{95 \text{ acres}} \times 100 = 46 \%$ <p>The NRCS-CPA-106 Form indicates that one point is to be deducted for each five percent below the average, down to zero points if 50 percent or more below the average. Since 43.92 acres is 46 percent of 95 acres (which is approximately 54 percent below the average), zero points were awarded for this question.</p>
Point Total	0 out of 10

Question 6 – Creation of non-farmable farmland (25 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 6 – If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns? (Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project – 25 points, Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project – 24 to 1 point(s), Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	While the Build Alternative would convert approximately 27.1 acres of prime farmland to a transportation use, this conversion would occur primarily along the existing SR-66 alignment. Therefore, it is anticipated that the majority of farmland in the project area could continue to be farmed following construction of the Build Alternative.
Calculation	N/A
Point Total	5 out of 25

Question 7 – Availability of farm support services (5 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 7 – Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets? (All required services available – 5 points, Some required services are available – 4 to 1 point(s), No required services are available – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	<p>An average point total (3 points) was awarded for this question since there could be an adequate supply of farm support services and markets within Hawkins County through which the project traverses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rogersville Produce – located approximately 11 miles to the northeast • Bean Station Farmers' Market – located approximately 12 miles to the north • Morristown Farmers Market (Rogersville) – located approximately 12 miles to the west • Tractor Supply Co (Rogersville) – located approximately 12 miles to the northeast • Tractor Supply Co (Morristown) – located approximately 15 miles to the west
Calculation	N/A
Point Total	3 out of 5

Question 8 – On-farm investments (20 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 8 – Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures? (High amount of on-farm investment – 20 points, Moderate amount of on-farm investment – 19 to 1 point(s), No on-farm investment – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	A review of available google imagery indicates that areas classified as farmland/agricultural within the proposed ROW and permanent easements appear to be moderately maintained and contain a moderate amount of on-farm investments; therefore, an average point total (10 points) was awarded for this question.
Calculation	N/A
Point Total	10 out of 20

Question 9 – Effects of conversion on farm support services (25 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 9 – Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of farms remaining in the area? (Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted – 25 points, Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted – 19 to 1 point(s), No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	The total amount of farmland to be converted for the Build Alternative (27.1 acres as indicated by the NRCS) compared with the total land in farms in Hawkins County (141,378 acres) is less than one percent. Therefore, the expected conversion of farmland in the project area is not expected to result in a major reduction in farm support services.
Calculation	<p>The area of farmland to be converted for the project = 27.1 acres</p> <p>The land in farms in Hawkins County = 141,378 acres</p> <p>Percent of farmland area to be converted for the project out of the total farmland area in Hawkins County:</p> $\frac{27.1 \text{ acres}}{141,378 \text{ acres}} \times 100 = 0.02 \%$ <p>The NRCS-CPA-106 Form indicates that zero points are awarded if “no significant reduction in demand for support services” is expected if the site is converted. Since the expected conversion of farmland in the project area is expected to be less than one percent, zero points were awarded for this question.</p>
Point Total	0 out of 25

Question 10 – Compatibility with existing agricultural use (10 maximum points)

Per 7 CFR 658.5(c), Question 10 – Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use? (Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland – 10 points, Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland – 9 to 1 point(s), Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland – 0 points)

Methodology /Assumption	It is assumed that the project area will tolerate both the proposed development and current agricultural use. In the event that additional development comes to the area, an average point total (5 points) was awarded for this question.
Calculation	N/A
Point Total	5 out of 10



Attachment 2

TDOT Multimodal Transportation
Resources Division, Office of Active
Transportation's Environmental Studies
Request Response
(Dated December 13, 2024)

Environmental Studies

Multimodal



Environmental Studies Request

Project Information

Route: State Route 66
Termini: From State Route 34 in Bulls Gap to North of Speedwell Road/Old Highway 66
County: Hawkins
PIN: 107579.00

Request

Request Type: Environmental Study Reevaluation
Project Plans: Right-of-Way
Date of Plans: 08/09/2024
Location: FTP
Link: <https://kimley-horn.securevdr.com/public/share/web-s1304e6f4b4b94d0f9bb3f3f6f6bdf6a7>

Certification

Requestor: Katie Evans
Title: Environmental Planner

Signature:

Katie Evans

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Evans
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Environmental Study

Technical Section

Section: Multimodal

Study Results

This project integrates active transportation users by adding sidewalks to both side os SR-66, crosswalks at Wayland Blvd., and just South of York St with RRFB and crosswalk on the NE leg of the signalized intersection at Andrew Johnson Hwy. See TDOT Roadway Design Guidelines 3-405.00 and TDOT Multimodal Policy VII.Procedures.A.1 through 7.

Commitments

Did the study of this project result in any environmental commitments?

No

Additional Information

Is there any additional information or material included with this study?

No

Certification

Responder: Will Rogers III

Title: Program Monitor II

Signature: William
Rogers III

Digitally signed by
William Rogers III
Date: 2024.12.13
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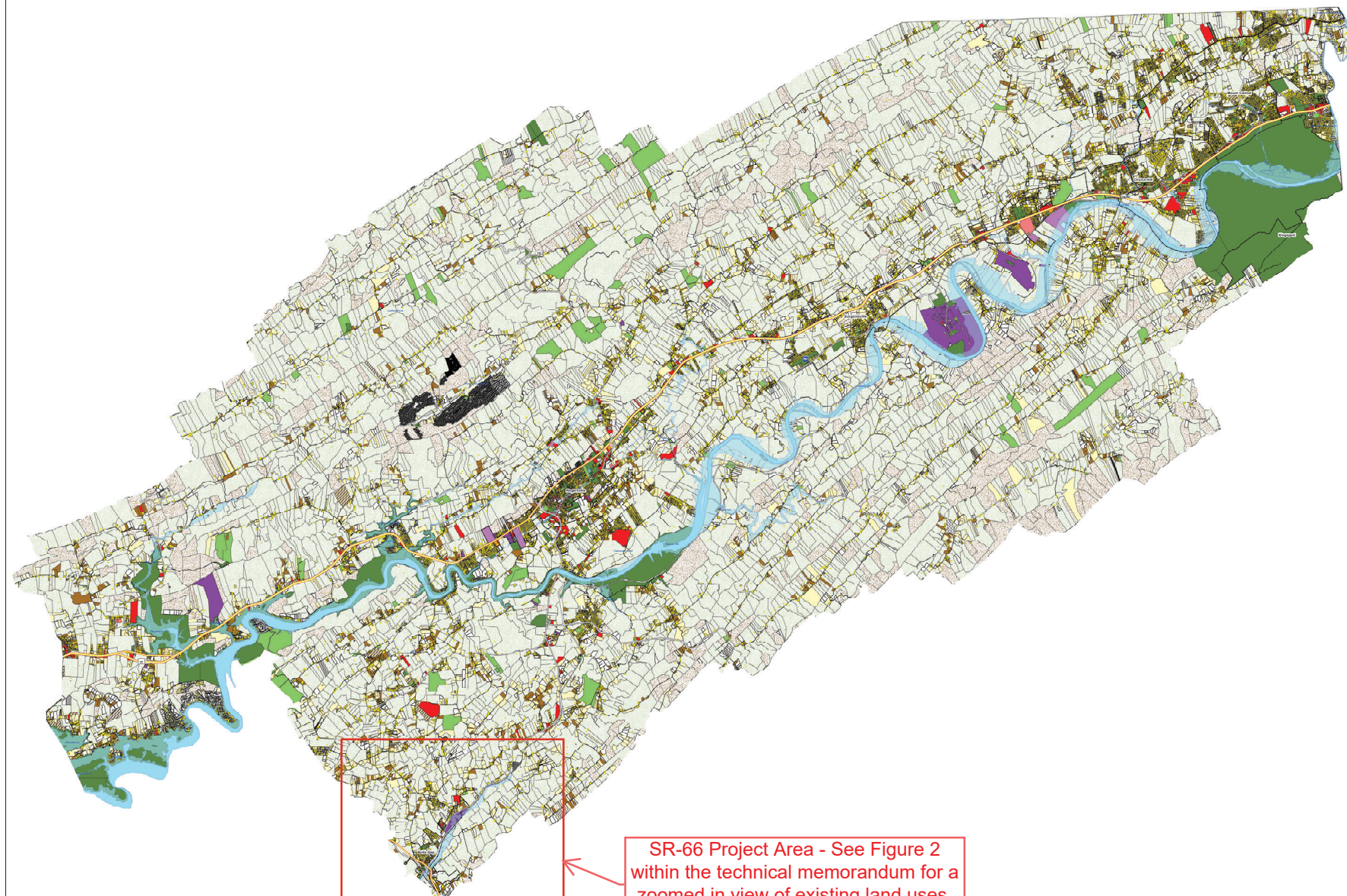
Appendix A

Hawkins County Existing Land Use Map

EXISTING LAND USE HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Land Use Code

- Residence in Floodplain
- Residence on Timber or Agricultural Tract
- Airports
- City Limits
- DFIRM
- SFR < 5 acres
- SFR >= 5 acres
- Duplex (2 units)
- Multifamily (3 or more units)
- Mobile Home (1-4)
- Mobile Home Park (5 or more)
- Resort Residential
- General Commercial
- Office (Prof/Medical/Gen)
- Misc Commercial
- Light Industrial / Warehousing
- Heavy Industrial
- Public Use
- Semi-Public Use
- Utilities
- Vacant
- Agricultural Tract
- Timber Tract
- Water Feature
- Road/Rail ROW
- Unclassified Improvements <\$30,000
- Unclassified Improvements >= \$30,000
- CAAS data unavailable for Parcel
- Uncoded by Land Use Model



SR-66 Project Area - See Figure 2
within the technical memorandum for a
zoomed in view of existing land uses.


 TENNESSEE
 COMPTROLLER
 OF THE TREASURY



*DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS INTENDED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE MAP DOES NOT REPRESENT LEGAL
 DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY NOR DOES IT ESTABLISH BOUNDARY LINES.
 IT IS INTENDED FOR THE USER'S USE ONLY. THE USER OF THIS MAP
 ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE MAP CONTAINS SOME INCONGRUITIES, DEFECTS, OR
 ERRORS. THEREFORE, ALL DATA AND MAPS SHOULD BE FIELD CHECKED
 TO VERIFY ACCURACY.
 Created on: 4/10/2024

Source: TN Comptroller Digital Parcel and CAMA data



Appendix B

Town of Bulls Gap Land Use
and Transportation Policy Plan

LAND USE AND
TRANSPORTATION
POLICY PLAN
2010 -2030

BULLS GAP
TENNESSEE

SEPTEMBER 7, 2010

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION POLICY PLAN 2010 - 2030

BULLS GAP, TENNESSEE

**PREPARED FOR
BULLS GAP MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

JOHN BARNES, CHAIR

PAULA LUNT, SECRETARY

ROBIN HORNER, MAYOR

CHARLES ROARK

SUSAN WILLIAMS

PREPARED BY:

Local Planning Assistance Office
Department of Economic & Community Development
207 North Boone Street, Suite 1200
Johnson City, Tennessee 37604

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this document is to provide Bulls Gap, Tennessee with a policy plan for the future development of land and transportation facilities. A Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is an essential planning instrument for a community with the primary purpose of producing an overall development plan and identifying strategies for implementing the plan. The objective of such a plan, as outlined in Section 13-4-203 of the *Tennessee Code Annotated* is to serve as a guide for “accomplishing: a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the municipality which will in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy in the process for development.”

The Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan covers a planning period of twenty years, 2010-2030. The information presented in this plan should be used as a framework to guide municipal and county officials, community leaders, businessmen, industrialists, and others as they make decisions that affect the future growth and development of Bulls Gap. The plan is not intended to supersede the responsibility or authority of local officials and department heads. Instead, it is designed to give the public and private sectors a basis to constructively use the interdependencies that exist between the various elements and organizations in the community. The development goals, objectives, and policies and the implementation strategies present in this plan should be periodically reviewed, and when necessary, updated to reflect unanticipated occurrences or trends.

Scope of Plan

This Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is designed to formulate a coordinated, long-term development program for the Town of Bulls Gap and its identified Urban Growth Area. The preparation of a development program requires gathering and analyzing a vast array of information. The historic events, governmental structure, natural factors, and socio-economic characteristics of Bulls Gap are studied to determine how these have affected and will affect land use and transportation facilities. Existing land uses and transportation facilities are analyzed to identify important characteristics, relationships, patterns and trends. From these analyses, pertinent problems, needs and issues relative to land use and transportation in Bulls Gap are identified. An amalgamation of this information is utilized to produce a Major Thoroughfare Plan and a Development Plan. The Development Plan, as present herein, consist of two interdependent elements; the first being the identification and development goals and objectives and the establishment of policies for achieving them, and the second being the creation of a development plan concept which visually illustrates the goals, objectives,

and policies. To achieve the goals and objectives identified in the development plan, specific strategies or measures are outlined in an implementation schedule.

Community Goals, Process and Methodologies

The development of community goals and objectives is a primary product of this Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. Essential to the development of these goals and objectives is citizen participation. Citizen participation is necessary to identify local needs and problems perceived by the community at large. Several methodologies are available for obtaining citizen input. The methodologies utilized in this Plan included interviews and planning commission study groups. From this input, goals and objectives addressing the recognized needs and problems were identified. These goals and objectives are presented within Chapter 7 of this Plan.

Companion Planning Documents

A number of companion planning documents were used in conjunction with the Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan.

They include:

The Bulls Gap Urban Growth Plan - 2020

The Bulls Gap General Plan – 1990 (Expired)

The Bulls Gap Street Improvement Program - 1968

U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of Hawkins and Hancock Counties, Tennessee - 1979

Bulls Gap FEMA Documents

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING

Introduction

To effectively plan for any community, gathering information concerning its background is necessary. The size and location of a community are important aspects of a community. Information on a municipality's early settlement and events affecting past development assist in planning for its future development. An understanding of the community's political history and governmental structure helps to reveal the atmosphere in which future planning will take place. Background data for the Town of Bulls Gap is presented in this chapter

Location and Size of Bulls Gap, Tennessee

Bulls Gap, Tennessee is located in Hawkins County, Tennessee and comprises a land area of approximately one and a third square miles. Surrounding Bulls Gap (and Hawkins County) are (1) Hancock County to the northwest, (2) Grainger County to the west, (3) Hamblen County to the south and southwest, (4) Greene County to the south and southeast, (5) Sullivan County to the northeast, and (6) the state of Virginia to the north. Bulls Gap can be accessed from U. S. Interstate 81 via U. S. Highway 11-E and by State Routes 34 and 66. A location map for Bulls Gap is shown on Illustration 1.

History

Bulls Gap was the scene of several battles during the Civil War. The town was named after John Bull, a gunsmith from Pennsylvania, who settled here in 1794.

In 1792, John Bull received a North Carolina land grant for fifty-five acres of land on Bays Mountain near an important east-west passageway over the mountain. Bull operated a stage line through this pass, which became known as Bull's Gap. The first post office in the area was Bays Mount, which was, located approximately a mile and a half from the present day town.

In 1857, when the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad began construction of a line from Bristol to Knoxville, the area was known as Branchville. Upon completion of the Rogersville line by the Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad in 1870, the town was renamed Rogersville Junction by the railroad. Around this same time, the Bays Mount post office was moved into the community and was renamed Bulls Gap at the request of residents in town. In 1904, the railroad changed the name of Rogersville Junction to Bulls Gap to end the confusion of two names for one community. The name of Bulls Gap appears to be the name the townsfolk used long before authorities changed it.

The East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad (ET&VA) built the first tracks through the Bulls Gap area. Constructed by slave labor under adverse conditions of mud and water,

combined with company financial problems caused by the panic of 1857, the last 130 miles took over one year to complete. The ET&VA line connected with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad and provided a route from Bristol, Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia with connections in Washington, D.C., Knoxville, Memphis, Augusta, and Charleston. In 1886, the two combined to form the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railroad (ETV&G.).

Upon completion in 1858, plans were made to build a line to Rogersville. However, with the advent of the Civil War the Rogersville line was not built. Because of the railroad, Bulls Gap became a strategic location for both armies during the war. Bulls Gap became a fortified town and, between 1863 and 1865, many battles were fought to gain control of the town and its railroad. Throughout most of the war, the Federal forces maintained control of the town.

After the war, Bulls Gap and the damaged railroad began a rebuilding period. The earlier planned Rogersville connector was completed around 1870 and the town began to grow and prosper at the junction between both lines. According to Goodspeed's 1887 History of East Tennessee, Bulls Gap had "two churches, a good school, four stores, and a hotel." In an 1885 account, the Smith House (later Gilley's Hotel) was listed as one of the best hotels all along the ETV&G. The town had become an important supper stop on the main line.

Around the turn of the century, the rail lines through Bulls Gap became part of the Southern Railway system. The town continued to grow and, according to a 1912 Bulls Gap Board of Trade pamphlet, there was a population of over 1,200 and "some fourteen passenger trains a day, also many freight trains." In the 1920's, Southern Railway had several railroad related structures in town including, water towers, a sand house, a depot, and a dormitory, along with other support facilities (some of these are still standing today and can be seen on a drive through the "old part of town".)

The early development patterns and the late nineteenth and twentieth century growth of Bulls Gap reflect the economic importance of the railroad in this community. The commercial center of town was built between the junctions of the two lines and close to the depot. The hotels were built within a stones throw of the tracks and the town then grew around the junction. As the importance of the railroad faded in America, the focus of the community became more centered on its two major street routes, highways 11-E and 66. The depot was eventually torn down by the railroad and many of the commercial buildings became vacant.

ILLUSTRATION 1 – BULLS GAP LOCATION MAP

Findings

Bulls Gap has had a connection to, and has been effected by, transportation since its earliest days. It is located in an area surrounded by five counties and one state. Bulls Gap has experienced rapid changes in the form of population growth, commercial and industrial development, public use and education expansion.

Governmental Structure

Although the name of the Town of Bulls Gap was only officially recognized around the year 1870, the community already had a history going back to 1792. That was when the state of North Carolina gave a land grant to John Bull. Its present charter, as the Town of Bulls Gap, was granted by the State of Tennessee in 1955. The charter is a grant or guarantee of rights and privileges from the Sovereign State of Tennessee.

The charter of Bulls Gap provided that the government of the town be vested in a mayor and four aldermen to be chosen every two years. The Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen has power to employ, promote and discharge all employees and department heads. In addition to the mayor and aldermen, the charter provides for a town recorder, a town judge, and treasurer.

The ordinances enacted by the Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen are an extension of the charter. The Board, through the general legislative authority, has the power to pass all reasonable ordinances for regulations of public morals, the health and peace, and good order of the town conferred by the code of municipal corporations, provided they are not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the land.

These ordinances establish the general framework for the municipal operations carried out by the government. Research of the ordinance book of Bulls Gap revealed ordinances for the regulation of health and sanitation, motor vehicles, planning, zoning, building codes, animal control, alcohol, and businesses. Other ordinances defined the duty and authority of the various departments, commissions, and committee's that have been established to assist the governmental body in the performance of various functions of the government

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen

The Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen is elected every two years with members serving two-year terms. The board consists of the mayor and four aldermen. The mayor is the chief executive officer. In addition to its legislative powers, the board has full powers and authority to appoint and elect all officers and agents of the municipality, as well as set the compensation of the same. The board also exercises a supervisory role in the operation of the corporation through its power to approve budgets and make investigations. Throughout the years of its operation, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen has developed a program of services to citizens of Bulls Gap. The major programs now in operation include: (1) general government administration, (2) traffic control, (3) solid

waste pick-up and disposal, (4) street lighting, (5) planning, (6) zoning, (7) street construction and maintenance, (8) building inspection, and (9) fire protection.

The Office of Mayor

The person that occupies the office mayor presides over all meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. The mayor shall have general supervision of all municipal affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he or she may reasonably deem necessary to carry out the executive responsibilities. Under the strong mayor form of government the chief executive officer can have significant influence on plans for future development. The person holding the office is expected to see that ordinances are enforced and that the daily operations of the government are carried out. In this area, the mayor acts as a town administrator unless one has been appointed. Usually, these duties are executed via instructions to the recorder and/or department heads and these employees implement the various programs established by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. In addition to seeing that all ordinances, resolutions, and motions of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are duly enforced, observed, and obeyed, the person occupying the office of mayor must lay before the board all matters that are deemed important. In addition, the mayor has the power to call special sessions of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen in order to enable it to handle items deemed expedient.

Officers and Agents

In order to accomplish the service programs established by the board, officers and agents have been employed and appointed to carry out various functions. The government operations are structured through the office of recorder, departments and commissions and committees, with these people directly providing services to the citizens. The general duties of these officers and agents will be discussed under the following headings: (1) The Office of Recorder, (2) Departments, and (3) Commissions.

Office of Town Recorder

The office is required by the charter of Bulls Gap and it has specific responsibilities established by the charter. These responsibilities are: (1) to keep a full and accurate account of all business transacted by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen; (2) to keep a full and accurate system of accounts and submit a statement of these accounts to the board on a monthly basis; (3) to function as treasurer of the town and receive and receipt for all revenues; (4) to maintain custody of the town seal, public records, and also papers and comments of value; and (5) to provide, copy, and certify records, papers, and documents. By charter provision, the person occupying the office of town recorder is appointed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Departments

The basic services required by the citizens of Bulls Gap are provided through operation departments that have been established by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. These departments are (1) water and sewer, and (2) public works. Each department has a department head or supervisor appointed by the Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Municipal Finances

The financial stability and capability of a municipality directly affects its ability to accomplish planning goals. An analysis of its revenues and expenditures is necessary to determine this financial stability and capability. According to the Town of Bulls Gap Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2009, the municipality's total revenues have decreased nearly 53% from \$637,780 in fiscal year 2005 to \$335,702 in fiscal year 2009; however, for the same period total expenditures have also decreased by almost 52% from \$488,950 to \$251,956.

As with most municipalities, the largest source of revenue for the Town of Bulls Gap is the property tax levy. The current municipal property tax rate, which has remained unchanged since 2002, is \$0.72 per \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real property. From fiscal years 2005 to 2009, the total property tax levy has increased 23.6% from \$113,048 to \$139,747.

The second and third largest sources of revenue for the municipality are the local sales tax and the beer tax. From fiscal year 2005, to fiscal year 2009, revenue from the local sales tax had increased approximately 13 percent from \$59,178 to \$68,249. During the same period, revenue from the beer tax decreased approximately 16 percent from \$31,173 to \$26,081.

The largest expenditure for the Town of Bulls Gap is in the category of General Government. From fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2009, expenditures for general government increased nearly 26 percent from \$72,746 to \$98,116. On the other hand, the category of Total Expenditures decreased by just over 64 percent from \$434,684 in fiscal year 2005 to \$156,158 in fiscal year 2009.

Existing Municipal Services

The Town of Bulls Gap has been successful in providing some urban-type services. These services will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

Public Utilities: Water service is provided to 600 customers within Bulls Gap by the Russellville-Whitesburg Water Utility District. Cherokee Lake is the source of water supply for the town.

Sewer: Sewer service is provided to 262 customers in Bulls Gap. The town operates the distribution lines. Treatment of sewerage is provided through contract with the Town of Mosheim at a cost of \$1.90 per one-thousand gallons. Expenditures for sewer decreased 25 percent from \$269,956 in fiscal year 2005 to \$202,770 in fiscal year 2009.

Solid Waste: The Town of Bulls Gap provides residents solid waste collection services. The fiscal year 2009 budget for this service was \$19,447. This figure was a 9 percent increase from the fiscal year 2008 budget of \$17,651.

Streets and Public Works: The fiscal year 2009 budget for maintaining the town's eight (8) miles of road was \$68,683. All local streets within Bulls Gap are resurfaced on an as needed basis.

Fire Protection: Fire protection for the town is provided by the Bulls Gap Volunteer Fire Department.

Municipal Planning Commission

The Bulls Gap Municipal Planning Commission was established in May 1967. Since then, the commission has been active in carrying out its functions, and in its role as advisory to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. In addition to various official planning documents, including long-range development plans and zoning, subdivision and floodplain regulations, the planning commission has also prepared numerous special studies, short and mid-range plans, and grant applications addressing public facilities, housing, transportation and recreation improvements.

Bulls Gap has been served by the Upper East Tennessee Regional Office of the Local Planning Assistance Office, Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development since July 1968. The officers of the Planning Commission are Chairman, and Secretary. The regular meetings of the planning commission are held monthly at the Bulls Gap Town Hall.

Findings

Under the strong mayor form of government the chief executive officer can significantly influence the direction of the municipality's planning program. The current board of Mayor and Aldermen appears to be fully supportive of the role of the planning commission. This allows the Bulls Gap Planning Program to operate in an atmosphere that is very conducive to effective planning.

Summary of Findings

The Town of Bulls Gap is located in Hawkins County, Tennessee. For many years, it was an important junction of the Southern Railway System. The town's central location to various forms of transportation such as airports, Interstate 81, and State Highways 11E and 66, would appear to ensure the future viability of the community. Based on financial

findings, a study should be undertaken by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to address financing public improvements.

CHAPTER 3

FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The natural environment often dictates the pattern of land use or development in a community. The climate, air and water quality, topography, drainage and flooding, soils and the provisions of water and sewer are significant factors that affect development. Ignoring these factors can prove to be extremely costly to specific property owners as well as the entire community. Not all land is suitable for development. Therefore, as land use development occurs, natural factors, which cannot be altered, must be considered in the plans for development. The limits and type of land use should be responsive to the natural factors in order to protect the welfare of the general populace. Through increased knowledge of these natural factors and the appropriate use of land, future development can avoid the mistakes of the past. The purpose of this chapter is to review and evaluate the natural factors influencing the land use patterns in Bulls Gap and its identified Urban Growth Area.

Climate

Bulls Gap has a humid temperate climate. Summers are comparatively short and mild, with temperatures rarely reaching one hundred degrees. The average length of the frost-free period is 180 days, averaging from April 16 to October 23. The earliest recorded frost was on September 26, and the latest on May 2. The mean maximum temperature is sixty-eight degrees and the mean minimum is 44.9 degrees. Moderate winters allow outdoor work to continue throughout the year with only short periods when extreme cold or snow causes work stoppage.

The mean annual precipitation is approximately forty-one inches. Rainfall is relatively well distributed throughout the season, and is ample during the growing season. Frontal activity accounts for practically all winter precipitation. Afternoon convectional showers, mixed with occasional frontal activity accounts for the summer rainfall.

Over 80 percent of the rainfall occurs during the winter, spring, and summer. The dry season, October through November, is unfavorable for crops seeded during this time, but is advantageous to crops that mature and are harvested during the late summer. From January to May, prevailing winds are from the southwest. From June to December, winds are from the northeast. Although the climate in the Bulls Gap does limit some agricultural activities and occasionally interferes with construction activities, it is not considered a detrimental factor to the town's development.

Findings

The climate of Bulls Gap and the affect that it has had on development can best be described as slight. In general, climate has no great affect on development in the municipality.

Soils

According to the 1979 U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of Hawkins and Hancock Counties, Tennessee and the Bulls Gap General Plan 1990, the majority of the soil of Bulls Gap is composed of Dandridge and Needmore soils. These soils are from two to four feet deep over calcareous shale bedrock. They are very slowly permeable with correspondingly slow percolation rates and have low available water supply capacities. The shrink-swell potential is low to moderate. These soils are recommended for residential and recreational uses where topography allows. In view of the slow percolation rates, residential areas should be provided with sanitary sewers. If septic tank installations are utilized, drainage beds should be designed to compensate for the slow percolations rates. Dandridge soil slopes range from 5% to 60%, with the median slope at 30%. Needmore soil slope range from 2% to 12% with a median slope of around 6%. In addition to the Dandridge and Needmore soils, the majority of the remaining soil types in Bulls Gap are Whitwell, Whitesburg, and Leadville silts. Whitwell loams have an average slope of 0%, slow permeability, and slow percolation rates. Development in Whitwell areas for residential purposes should be considered carefully due to the slow percolation rates. Whitesburg silt loams are moderately drained and subject to frequent brief flooding, average 0% slope, and occur in bottomlands along streams and long narrow drainageways of the area. Due to the frequent high-water conditions, it is recommended that areas with Whitesburg soils be used for recreational purposes, and that the erection of permanent structures be discouraged. Leadville silt loams are also moderately well drained with slow permeability and percolation rates and have slopes that average about 6%. Leadville soils are subject to the same conditions as the Whitesburg soils and are also recommended for recreational purposes with permanent structures discouraged.

Findings

Due to the slow percolation rates of the majority of the Bulls Gap soils, residential developments should be provided with sanitary sewer systems. The use of septic tank systems in these soils will require designs that compensate for the slow percolation rates. Any development proposed on the Dandridge soils should be carefully considered due to the steep slopes associated with this soil type.

Topography

Hawkins County and its neighboring counties are located in the extreme northeastern part of Tennessee. The eight county area is situated within the Great Appalachian Valley, which extends southward from Pennsylvania to Alabama and is bounded by steep mountains rising from one to two thousand feet above the valley floor. More specifically, Hawkins County lies within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, which consists of folded sedimentary rock layers on the western side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In Tennessee, the province is approximately twenty to thirty miles wide and occupies an area bounded on the west by Knoxville, on the south by Chattanooga, on the east by Cleveland, and on the northeast by Johnson City. This area is referred to as the

Great Valley of Tennessee. The entire region is characterized by parallel ridges and valleys that are oriented approximately along an axis of 45 degrees (northeast) to 225 degrees (southwest). Most of the county is characterized by smooth rolling hills and valleys. Since folding as a geologic process does not create extreme relief, only a few ridges can be called mountains. In some areas, Karst topography prevails due to the carbonization of limestone.

Slope is a major topographic consideration affecting the developmental potential of sites. It affects access, floodability, erosion potential, and soil capabilities. The rate of erosion increases exponentially with increases in the degree of slope and steepness. Deep gorges and valleys have been cut by geographic erosion, leaving steep slopes, cliffs and areas of rock material. Slopes in Bulls Gap range from below 5 percent to over 60 percent. In areas greater than 20 percent slope, limitations to development are severe and development should occur only under the most guarded conditions. Illustration 2 shows areas in and around Bulls Gap that are less than 20 percent, 20 to 39 percent, 40 to 60 percent, and greater than 60 percent in slope.

Findings

Bulls Gap lies within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, which is characterized by parallel ridges, and valleys. Slopes range from less than 5 to over 60 percent. Development in areas of slope greater than 20 percent should proceed only with careful consideration.

Air Quality and Water Resources

Air Quality

The Town of Bulls Gap is listed as an Attainment area by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for having met the agency's ozone standard for 8-hour exposure. The EPA defines an Attainment area as "an area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act."

Drainage

Bulls Gap is located within both the Holston watershed and the Nolichucky watershed. Mud Creek and Whitehorn Creek drain the incorporated area of Bulls Gap and flow approximately one mile to the southwest into Bent Creek, which continues in a southwesterly direction for approximately six miles into the Nolichucky River. The watershed above Bulls Gap is relatively small, approximately ten square miles. Frequent brief flooding with seasonable high water tables occur along the narrow drainageways of streams in the vicinity.

ILLUSTRATION 2 – NATURAL FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Flooding

In March of 2004, the State of Tennessee through the Local Planning Assistance Office of the Department of Economic and Community Development prepared and submitted to FEMA its Business Case for the implementation of the Map Modernization Program. Bulls Gap provided representatives with a list of priority areas in need of restudying and/or at minimum, providing base flood elevation information. This digitized information overlay used in conjunction with the Tennessee Base Mapping Program will provide more accurate flood information on a parcel-by-parcel basis. Release of these new maps was September of 2005. Further information relative to the Map Modernization Program may be obtained through FEMA and the Local Planning Assistance Office in Johnson City, Tennessee. The Town of Bulls Gap adopted these maps and accompanying Bulls Gap Floodplain Zoning Ordinance on April 17, 2006. There are no structures located in a flood zone as indicated by biennial reports. The town does contain a small area in the 'A' zone (no base elevations provided.) The flood program is well-administered by the town.

Water Quality and Stormwater Pollution Prevention

According to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), operators of construction sites involving clearing, grading, or excavation that result in an area of disturbance of one or more acres, and activities that result in the disturbance of less than one acre if it is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction Permit. Currently, Bulls Gap is not currently mandated to comply with the requirements of the Stormwater Phase II program.

Two streams within the Town of Bulls Gap are listed in the TDEC 2010 Draft 303(d) list of "water quality limited" streams. Water quality limited streams are those that have one or more attributes that violate water quality standards. These two streams are Whitehorn Creek and Coldsprings Branch. The quality of both streams has been impacted by siltation. The 303(d) list prioritizes streams for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies. TMDL studies quantify the amount of pollutant in a stream, identify the sources of the pollutant, and recommend actions to clean the pollution. Whitehorn Creek and Coldsprings Branch are both listed as Category 4a. This means TMDL studies have been completed and approved for all listed pollutants.

Potable water for the Town of Bulls Gap is supplied by the Russellville-Whitesburg Utility District via Morristown Utilities Systems using Cherokee Lake as its source. According to the 2009 Water Quality Report published by Morristown Utilities, Bulls Gap's drinking water fully complies with EPA water quality standards.

Chapter Summary Findings

- ◆ Like many communities in northeast Tennessee, the pattern of land use or development in Bulls Gap has been affected by natural factors. Topographic constraints and soils appear to be the most significant factors affecting Bulls Gap.

- ◆ Awareness of the limitations for each factor is useful in recommending the capabilities of a parcel of land for development. Natural factors limiting development for a particular use do not necessarily mean that the land cannot be developed for said use. It does mean that the limitations should be analyzed and then steps taken to overcome them in the best possible manner.
- ◆ The climate of Bulls Gap and its effect on development can best be described as moderate. In general, climate has no great effect on development in the town as attested by the fact that the number of building permits varies little by month to month.
- ◆ Slopes in Bulls Gap range from below 5 percent to 60 percent and greater. In areas greater than 20 percent slope, limitations to development are severe; however, careful planning and special engineering design standards may overcome such limitations. Despite this, major portions of land may be only suitable for natural recreation or designated as open space as part of overall development plans.
- ◆ Development within specified flood hazard areas is analyzed by planning staff and must meet the provisions of the Bulls Gap Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. Of significance is the FEMA Map Modernization Program, which has updated the nation's flood risk identification maps to digital format.
- ◆ Soil limitations are significant relative to natural factors affecting development. The pressure to convert farmland to urban uses continues to rise, regardless of the limitations of the soils. Prior to development, limitations should be analyzed and careful planning and special design practices must be initiated, which, although potentially costly to developers, minimize the impact on other potentially affected residents. While the Soil Survey is highly useful in gaining broad understanding of landscapes, having such a survey in hand does not remove the need for on-site investigation in determining suitability of soils for septic systems or other similarly intensive land uses.
- ◆ Areas for future development in Bulls Gap that are not negatively affected by natural factors are limited. Overcoming the constraints of extreme slope and topography on vacant lands in the town will be costly in many cases. Although limited, the town does have vacant lands, which could be developed without having to overcome significant natural factors.

CHAPTER 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

In order to understand the socio-economic factors that affect development it is necessary to look at population growth and employment patterns and to analyze past, present and future trends of Bulls Gap with regard to population and economic activities. These activities are then evaluated within the framework of regional, state and national trends. In order to establish a base for the analysis, it is necessary to review local factors within the area that affect population and economic activities. This chapter will present a summary of the findings of the Population and Employment Study emphasizing those population and employment trends pertinent to the preparation of this land use plan. Strategies for community development, projections of land use needs, discussions of land use issues, and the relevance of the land use plan to future planning documents, should reflect the findings of the Population and Employment Study. These findings provide future trend projections, which can be affected, but the trends must be understood to be of planning significance.

Trends Summary

For the purpose of this plan, the past changes in population and employment were examined for their implications for development within the Town of Bulls Gap. Of most significance are the projected changes in the population for Hawkins County and Bulls Gap for the next twenty years.

Population

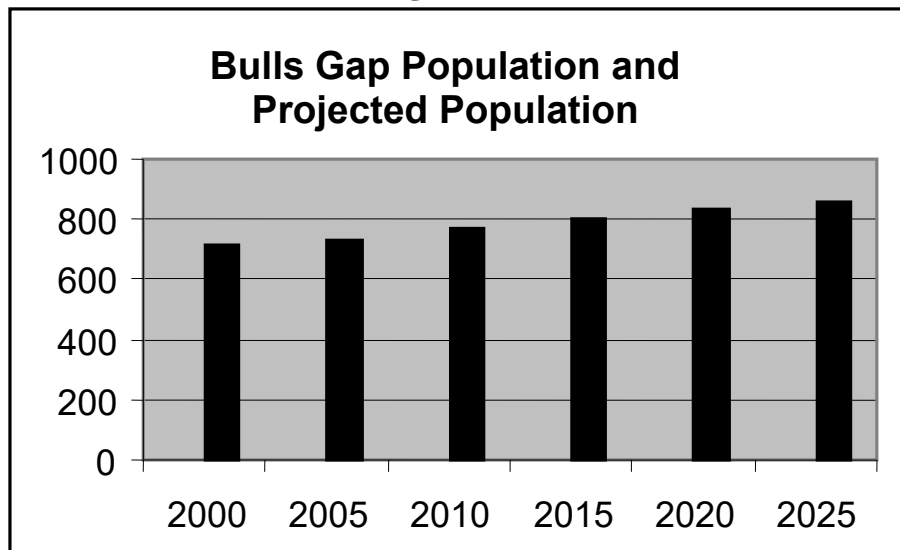
The population of Bulls Gap grew from 714 in 2005 to 730 in 2010 and is projected to grow to 813 in the year 2030 as Table 1 reflects. During the same period, both the Hawkins County and the State of Tennessee populations showed similar population increases. Graphs 1, 2, and 3 graphically present these trends. Starting in 2005, as shown on Table 1, the county population was 56,014; in 2010, the population was 58,261; and in 2030, the population is projected to be 69,390. Similarly, in 2005, the state population was 5,989,309; in 2010, the population was 6,229,564; and in 2030, the population is projected to be 7,397,302.

From 2000 to 2010, the cohort age distribution in Bulls Gap reflected a small decline in the age groups of 0-4 through 15-19 and again in the age group of 35-44. The average decline for these groups was 1.2 persons. The greatest decline was found in the 25-34 age group, which lost 13 persons during the same time. Population increased in the 20-24 age group, by a total of 4 persons. All remaining age groups saw larger population increases, with an average increase of 12.6 persons. The 65-74 group saw the greatest increase with 20 persons. Projections through to the year 2025 indicate the age groups 0-14 will

increase slightly. During the same time, the age group 15-19 will have no overall change. The projections show increased populations for all other age groups with the greatest increases occurring in the 60-75 and older age cohort. This information is reflected in Table 2.

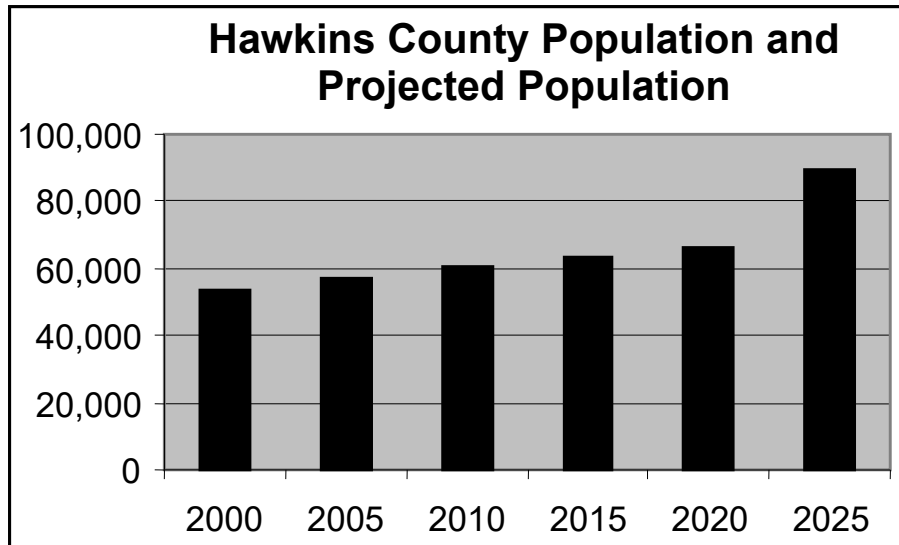
Table 1						
Population and Projected Population Growth						
Incorporated Place/ County	2005	Percent Change 2005-2010	2010	Percent Change 2010-2015	2015	Percent Change 2015-2020
Bulls Gap	714	2.24%	730	4.25%	761	1.97%
Hawkins County	55,966	5.23%	58,892	3.00%	60,648	3.50%
Tennessee	5,983,211	5.70%	6,322,073	3.70%	6,553,970	4.10%
Incorporated Place/ County	2020	Percent Change 2020-2025	2025	Percent Change 2025-2030	2030	Percent Change 2005-2030
Bulls Gap	776	2.10%	792	2.66%	813	13.22%
Hawkins County	62,766	3.54%	64,988	3.40%	67,200	20.10%
Tennessee	6,821,706	4.10%	7,098,566	3.84%	7,371,149	23.20%
Source: Tennessee Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) 2010						

GRAPH 1



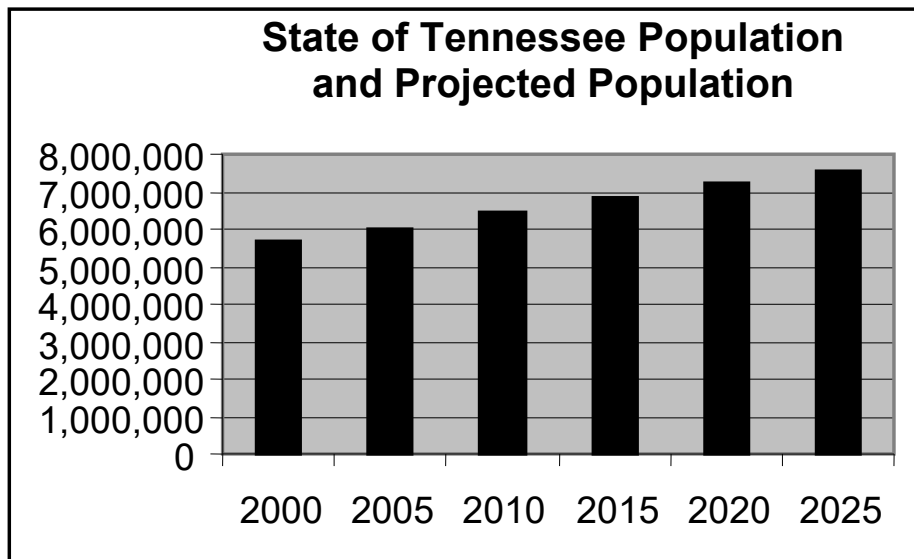
Source: TACIR 2010, from Table 1

GRAPH 2



Source: TACIR 2010, from Table 1

GRAPH 3



Source: TACIR 2010, from Table 1

TABLE 2

Bulls Gap Age Population						
Age	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
0-4	45	46	46	46	47	48
5-9	47	45	48	49	48	49
10-14	47	46	46	49	49	49
15-19	44	42	42	42	44	44
20-24	38	43	42	42	42	45
25-34	105	92	92	97	96	96
35-44	110	111	109	99	99	104
45-54	103	104	113	119	119	112
55-59	45	51	53	58	63	66
60-64	36	42	50	51	56	62
65-74	53	59	73	85	92	99
75 +	42	45	53	64	75	87

SOURCE: *POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE 2005-2025*, CENTER FOR BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

One method to measure the potential for future growth in a community is to look at the age distribution of the population. A younger population indicates that there will be more people coming into the workforce. An aging population usually indicates that there is an out migration of the labor force. According to the 2000 census of population, 25.5 percent of the population in Bulls Gap was nineteen years of age or younger, 61.1 percent of the population was between the ages of twenty and sixty four and 13.2 percent of the population was sixty five years old or older. Projections through the year 2025 indicate the groups 19 or younger and 20 to 64 will maintain roughly the same percentages of population with 22.1 percent and 56 percent respectively. The age group 65 and older will have nearly double its percentage to 22%. This data is reflected in Table 2.

Findings

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research population projections, the population of Bulls Gap is expected to increase at about the same rate as that of Hawkins County for the next twenty years. The majority of data indicate the age distribution and number of persons per household are in line with the county and state trends. The population of Bulls Gap is projected to grow at a rate approximating that of the state and the county during this same time frame.

Employment

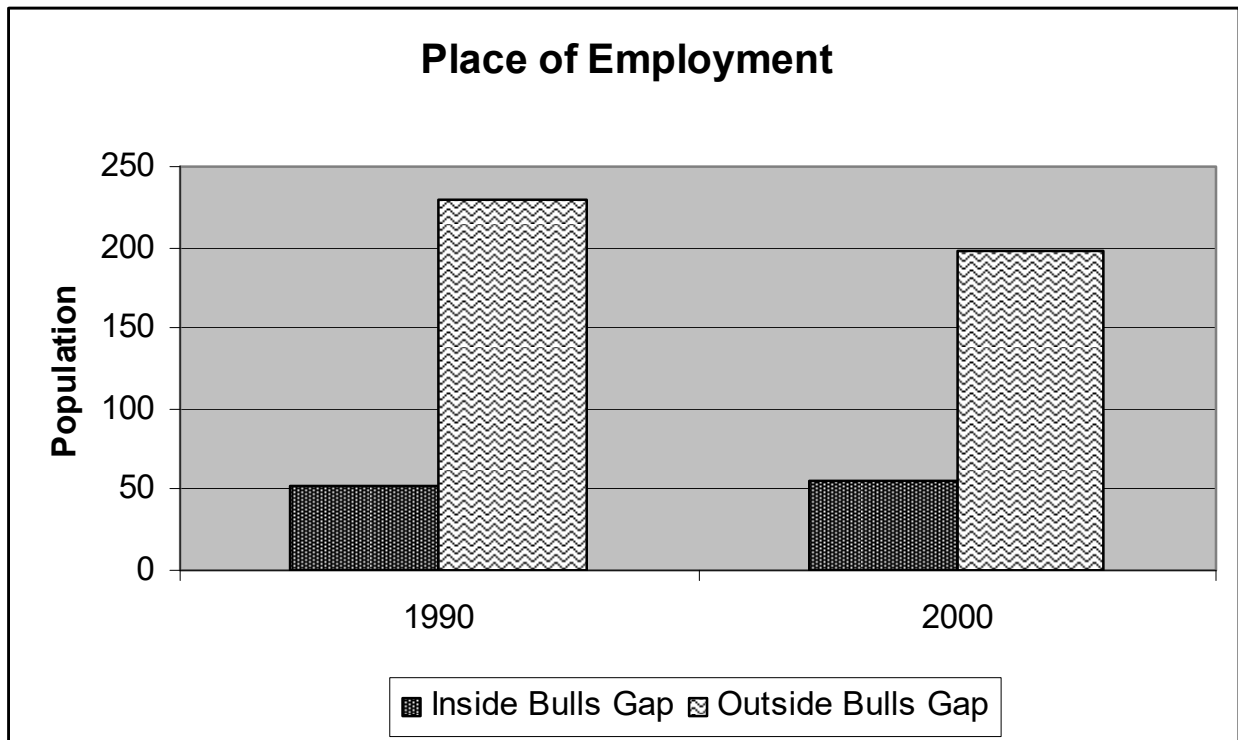
According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, employment in Bulls Gap changed from 1990 to 2000. In 1990 there were 288 employed persons 16 years and older in Bulls Gap. The number of employed persons 16 years and older was 259 in 2000. This is a decline

of 29 workers or approximately 11 percent. As shown in Graph 7, the number of people employed within the Town of Bulls Gap increased by just three persons from 1990 to 2000. During this same time, the number of people employed outside the town increased by thirty-two people. In addition, there was statistically little change in commuting patterns between 1990 and 2000. The obvious factor to be gained from this data is that Bulls Gap has an aging population with fewer persons in the 16 to 65 age groups. Overall, in the major classes of employment, Bulls Gap was aligned with county and state trends, with a few notable exceptions. In Bulls Gap, employment was down in the manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate, professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management; and public administration sectors. Hawkins County and the State of Tennessee each saw increases in these sectors of employment.

Findings

The overall economy of Hawkins County and Bulls Gap compares favorably with state and national trends. Jobs in manufacturing and the trades are slowly declining while more opportunities are available in the services and in the wholesale and retail trades. According to the Census Bureau, approximately seventy-eight percent of all workers who list Bulls Gap as their place of residence work outside of the Town of Bulls Gap.

GRAPH 4



Summary of Findings

During the planning period ending in 2030, Bulls Gap's population is expected to increase to 813 persons. The net population increase from 2000 to 2030 is projected to be 13.22 percent with an average increase of 2.64% per year.

The Town of Bulls Gap fully anticipates growth within the town itself and within surrounding Hawkins County. The town understands its importance as a part of those forces that beneficially affect the community's quality of life. At the other end of the spectrum, the policy of growth at any cost has long-term detrimental impacts and is not supported by the town. The approach taken by Bulls Gap will be that of managed growth. To guide general growth and development, the following objectives and policies are adopted.

Objective – To maximize economic opportunities within the Town and to provide for the best possible quality of life.

Policies

- To assist the County in maintaining the highest possible quality of education for the population.
- To work with all local, State and Federal economic development groups to use every line of assistance for economic development.
- Provide for new and useful activities for the elderly population.
- Maintain and expand all infrastructure.
- Continue to maintain standards for all State and Federal mandated programs

CHAPTER 5

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

Introduction

Land use in Bulls Gap has developed along traditional designs reflective of the grid pattern in the older portions of the municipality and the curvilinear pattern in the more recently developed areas. The portions of the potential growth area that have developed have developed either in a strip fashion along Highway 11E or in the traditional grid pattern. Natural factors, which are discussed in depth in Chapter 3, have significantly affected the location of land use in both the municipality and its potential growth area. Conflicting land uses are generally well separated from each other in the municipality and it is not yet a significant problem in the Urban Growth Area. Most residents have easy access to the necessary public and private facilities and services.

Within the corporate limits of Bulls Gap, there are approximately 771 acres of land. Residential land comprises 281.8 acres or 36.5 percent of the total developed land. Industrial uses occupy 25.2 acres or 3.3% of the developed land area. Approximately 126.3 acres or 16.4 percent is used for transportation. Commercial uses comprise 13.9 acres or 1.8 percent of the total developed land. Public and semi public uses make up 26.6 acres or 3.4 percent of this category. Utilities account for 10.4 acres or 1.3%. There are 107.8 acres or 14 percent classified as agricultural. Forest and Timber uses account for 7.7% of the total land area or 59.19 acres. 10.9 percent, or 84.2 acres, is classified as vacant. There are 36 acres, or 4.7 percent of the total land area, not classified. Some of the vacant land would be more difficult to develop due to topographic limitations, as shown on Illustration 2, but the major portion of land appears to be more conducive to development. This applies to the town's Urban Growth Area, as well. A map of current land use is shown on Illustration 3 and an inventory of land uses in Bulls Gap is shown on Graph 5 and Table 3. In Bulls Gap, the predominate land use category is that of residential use. A detailed analysis of each land use category follows.

Residential

The residential land use category, as in many communities, occupies the largest portion of developed land in Bulls Gap. In addition, like most communities, the traditional single-family detached dwelling unit is the predominate form of residential land use.

Residential development in Bulls Gap is primarily located along State Highways 66 and 11 East in traditional grid pattern streets. The residential areas in Bulls Gap occupy over thirty-six percent of the total developed land, or nearly 282 acres. According to the US Census 2000, there are 347 housing units in the Town of Bulls Gap. Of this number, 246 are one-unit detached structures, one is classified as a single-unit attached structure, 5 are two-unit, 32 contain five to nine units, 6 are ten to nineteen units, 6 consist of twenty to forty-nine units, and 51 are mobile homes.

The majority of housing units in the Town of Bulls Gap were built in 1939 or earlier, making them at least seventy-one years old. Nearly 60 housing units are from fifty to seventy years old, having been built between 1940 and 1959. Eleven housing units were built during 1999 and 2000. The medium age of all housing units in Bulls Gap is 41 years. This is shown on Table 4.

GRAPH 5

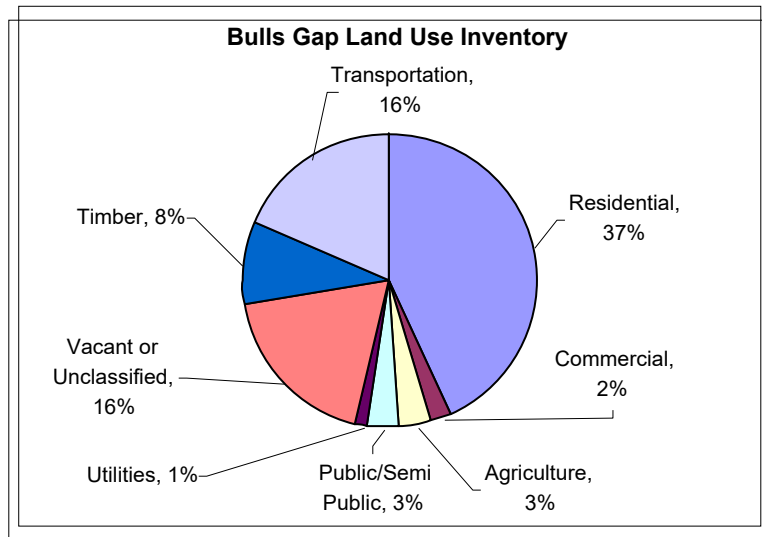


TABLE 3
LAND USE INVENTORY

Residential	37%
Commercial	2%
Agriculture	3%
Public/Semi Public	3%
Utilities	1%
Vacant or Unclassified	16%
Timber	8%
Transportation	16%

TABLE 4

AGE OF HOUSING STRUCTURES IN BULLS GAP		
Year Built	Quantity	Percent
1999 to 2000	11	3.2
1995 to 1998	24	6.9
1990 to 1994	37	10.7
1980 to 1989	39	11.2
1970 to 1979	53	15.3
1960 to 1969	41	11.8
1940 to 1959	59	17.0
1939 or earlier	83	23.9

Source: US Census 2000

Findings

Despite a relatively older housing stock, housing in Bulls Gap is generally in good condition. All residential properties have good access to community goods and services. There are a few areas within Bulls Gap that could be developed for new housing should the need arise.

Commercial Services

Historically the core of the community has been its traditional economic center - the Central Business District (CBD). This was once the case for the Town of Bulls Gap, but like many communities nationwide, the CBD is no longer the town's economic hub. The transition from a town with a CBD and a pedestrian-oriented society to a town with no active CBD and a vehicular-oriented society has had its impacts on Bulls Gap. The Bulls Gap CBD, unlike many that are no longer active, remains viable to this day. This is largely due to the town's CBD still functioning as the service center of the Town of Bulls Gap. Like many other communities, however, business development along the town's main arterial streets has expanded and shifted Bulls Gap's commercial center from the CBD to this area. There are 13.9 acres of developed commercial property within the existing corporate limits. This amount comprises just under two percent of the total developed land area in the town.

As noted, the CBD remains viable as a town hall and center for town services. There is some vacant floor space in the downtown area. Most of the buildings in downtown Bulls Gap would require extensive repair and retrofitting, due to their age and condition, before they could be used for modern business purposes. At this time, there appears to be ample area available for off-street parking should the downtown be redeveloped for business use. A limiting factor, however, would be the width of streets currently leading into downtown Bulls Gap.

Findings

The commercial areas of Bulls Gap are located primarily along Highway 66 (Main Street) and Highway 11E. Over the course of several years, commercial development has shifted from the CBD to main arterial routes. Today the CBD exists mainly as a center for town government. Future commercial development will, in all probability, continue as it has along the existing arterial routes.

Industrial

The industrial land uses in Bulls Gap currently occupy over twenty-five acres or 3.3 percent of the developed land area. Most of the areas are located along Highway 66.

Findings

The proportion of the total developed land utilized for industrial purposes in the Town of Bulls Gap is just over 3 percent. Most existing industrial sites are occupied and there are few sites available for industrial development in the town that have the necessary infrastructure present. The urban growth area, as shown on Illustration 4, has substantial potential for industrial development if the necessary infrastructure is made available.

ILLUSTRATION 3 – CURRENT LAND USE

ILLUSTRATION 4 – URBAN GROWTH AREA

Public and Semi-Public Uses

The Town of Bulls Gap serves some public, cultural and recreational land uses in Hawkins County. This very broad category covers numerous uses. The land in this classification includes all land owned by public and semi-public institutions. This includes land used by churches, parks, cemeteries, and land owned by governmental bodies. Combined these uses occupy 26.6 acres within the corporate limits of Bulls Gap. These acres represent 3.4 percent of the land area in the town.

The age of the public, cultural and recreational structures tend to vary significantly, but all such facilities are in satisfactory condition and meet current demands. The diverse ownership of these facilities has been advantageous in meeting local public needs.

Bulls Gap should consider the advantages of acquiring additional property for recreation purposes during the planning period.

Findings

Adequate space is available to meet the current public, cultural, and recreational needs of Bulls Gap. Further growth and expansion of the town will require that the town consider the need to acquire property for the expansion of recreational uses.

Utilities

The portion of land used for utilities in Bulls Gap is 10.4 acres or 1.3 percent of the land. With this relatively large percentage of land available for utilities, it is likely to be necessary to acquire more land for utilities only closer to the latter half of this planning period.

Findings

More land for utilities will need to be acquired before the end of this planning period.

Vacant and Unclassified Land

Eighty-four acres, or 10.9% of the land in Bulls Gap is vacant. Of this amount, 8.6% (66 acres) consists of 101 parcels that are each less than 5 acres in size. There are six parcels greater than 5 acres each with 18 acres, or 2.3% of the total. Approximately 36 acres, or about 4.7 percent, of the total land area in Bulls Gap is unclassified. Most of this land could be developed with the provision of adequate infrastructure.

Findings

Vacant and unclassified land makes up 15. 6% of the total land area of the Town of Bulls Gap. Much of this land could be used for development with the proper infrastructure.

Land Use Policies

- Ensure that areas less suitable for development due to natural factors are developed only when appropriate remedial measures are taken.
- Decisions on development proposals shall be based on an analysis of soils, slope, depth to bedrock, and location relative to flood prone areas.
- Where the condition of the land is in doubt, and it appears that an unsuitable condition might exist, the potential developer shall have the responsibility for undertaking the necessary studies to prove the feasibility of the land to support the proposed development.
- All development proposals will be assessed for the appropriateness of engineering design and the installation of all necessary drainage facilities and appurtenances.
- The Town of Bulls Gap should not accept the dedication of drainage facilities or appurtenances that have not been designed and installed in accordance with approved standards and these development policies.
- The Planning Commission shall ensure that the pre-development run off discharge rate of any site is not increased as a result of development. Proposed future developments should not increase flooding potential, substantially alter drainage patterns, or degrade natural water quality.
- Areas located in a designated floodplain and/or the floodway should be developed only in conformance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- Major natural drainage ways, which are part of the natural system of dispersing normal flood, run off in any drainage basin, should only be altered in accordance with the provisions of the Town of Bulls Gap and appropriate state and federal regulations.
- Groundwater shall be protected by restricting the use of septic tanks to appropriate soil types and land formations.
- Development proposals involving soil disturbance shall be in conformance with appropriate sediment and erosion control measures per Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
- Areas of excessive slope should be conserved as open space if development would cause soil and/or water degradation, or where the terrain possesses special scenic or recreational value.

Transportation Analysis

A municipality's transportation system is a vital service function that is essential to its growth and development. The transportation system forms the framework upon which a community is built, and adequate traffic circulation is a prerequisite to economic activity and general community development.

Streets and highways occupy a significant percentage of the developed land area. Within Bulls Gap, approximately 126 acres of land is devoted to road and railroad right-of-way. This represents 16.4 percent of the total land area. All streets and state highways in Bulls Gap are included in this category of land use.

Findings

There are over 126 acres of land devoted to transportation within Bulls Gap. Much of this total is a result of the extensive railroad right-of-way.

Street Classification

The primary or intended use of a thoroughfare varies for that of providing access to residential and other structures, to providing uninterrupted movement of high-speed traffic. To clarify the usage, each street in Bulls Gap was classified based on the existing major thoroughfare plan. There are three street classifications in the town. Minor Streets serve only the property fronting them. Collector Streets collect traffic from residential streets and bring them to thoroughfares. Thoroughfares, which include major highways and other principal streets, carry traffic through the town.

Traffic Circulation Patterns

The traffic circulation pattern in Bulls Gap relies heavily on Highway 11E and Highway 66, the only arterial streets currently located in the town. Highway 11E is a primary east-west highway in Greene County and southern Hawkins County. Highway 66 is a major north-south arterial for Hawkins County. A portion of Interstate 81 is located near Bulls Gap in Greene County but does not effect this portion of the study. According to the Tennessee Department of Transportation, the average daily traffic counts on State Highway 11E have decreased from 2000 to 2009. This decrease was 26.8%, from 7,571 vehicles in 2000 to 5,540 vehicles in 2009. On the other hand, traffic flow on State Highway 66 has increased over 15%, from 4,092 vehicles in 2000 to 4,824 vehicles in 2009.

The grid pattern of street design dominates the minor/local street layout in Bulls Gap. The curvilinear pattern has been primarily utilized only where topographic constraints have limited the extension of the grid pattern. No significant circulation patterns were identified with the minor local streets in the municipality.

Findings

No significant circulation patterns were identified on Highway 11E other than the pattern created by traffic entering and exiting U.S. Fence Company.

Traffic Generators

There are few major traffic generators in the Town of Bulls Gap. These traffic generators are focal points of activity, which are the origin and destination of numerous automobile trips during certain times of the day. Having an awareness of the location of these generators is necessary in planning the traffic circulation system and in preparing plans for improvement. The primary traffic congestion in Bulls Gap exists at the intersection of Highway 11E and State Route 66. The main cause of this congestion is traffic generated by employment at the U.S. Fence Company. Additional generators are the existence of several nearby health and medical facilities and other service related businesses.

Findings

In essence, employment related land uses are the traffic generators in a community. The industrial, commercial, institutional and professional service use areas are the primary traffic generators. Most of these generators tend to compound traffic problems due to their relatively close proximity to each other.

Parking

The majority of the parking in the Town of Bulls Gap takes place on the street right-of-ways in non-metered spaces.

So far, the only parking problems noticed have been associated with the restaurants located along Highway 11E where there have been some concerns about safety and congestion.

Findings

Bulls Gap's development has not occurred within the CBD for some time now. Therefore, the downtown area is not subject to parking problems like many towns that have a developed CBD. Parking along Highway 11E, however, has been producing both congestion and safety concerns as well.

Air/Rail/Port

Bulls Gap is served by three regional airports certified for carrier operations. The closest is Tri-Cities Regional Airport in Blountville, about 50 miles away. Tri-Cities Regional Airport is home to a United States Customs approved Foreign Trade Zone. Asheville Regional Airport in North Carolina is just under seventy miles away. The third regional airport is McGhee-Tyson, which is just over seventy miles away in Knoxville. In addition

to the regional airports, there are also three other public airports located near Bulls Gap. These are (1) Hawkins County Airport about 19 miles away in Surgoinsville, (2) Greeneville-Greene County Municipal Airport about 20 miles away in Greeneville, and (3) Moore-Murrell Airport also about 20 miles away in Morristown.

Bulls Gap has railroad access for freight with sidings located at both commercial and industrial areas. There are currently no passenger rail facilities available near Bulls Gap. There are currently no port facilities located near Bulls Gap.

Findings

Bulls Gap has easy access to air facilities. Rail service for freight is available. Passenger rail service and port facilities are not available.

Mass Transit

Like most smaller Tennessee communities, the automobile is the preferred method of transportation. This has limited the need for public transportation facilities in the form of mass transit. Bulls Gap does not have bus service or any other form of mass transportation.

Findings

Due to the size of Bulls Gap and demand limitations for mass transit, mass transit is not an issue.

Pedestrian/Non-Vehicular Circulation

Due to the size of Bulls Gap, there are few sidewalks for pedestrians. The existing sidewalks in the town are in poor condition. There are no plans to repair the existing sidewalks or develop new ones.

Currently, there are no bike paths, greenways, or other linear pathways to provide pedestrian or non-vehicular linkage for an internal municipal system.

Findings

The Town of Bulls Gap is more automobile-friendly than it is pedestrian-friendly. This is not surprising, due to the presence of two major highways intersecting in the town and the proximity of the national freeway system.

Summary of Findings

Residential properties are in generally good condition and have access to goods and services. Commercial areas have developed, and most likely will continue to develop, along the town's main arterial routes. Although industrial uses occupy less than 4 percent of the total land within the town, the Bulls Gap Urban Growth Area has substantial

potential for industrial development. Currently, Bulls Gap has a large percentage of land dedicated for utilities. Additional acquisition of land for utility usage should not be necessary until much later during this planning period. The primary congestion area resulting from the few traffic generators within the town is the intersection of Highway 11E and State Route 66. Bulls Gap is well situated to benefit from air services with its close proximity to several airports. Additionally, railroad services with freight sidings at commercial and industrial locations are available within the town.

CHAPTER 6

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In this chapter, several methods for implementation of the objectives and policies developed in this plan are reviewed. Many of these methods for implementation are already being utilized by the Town of Bulls Gap. The Planning Commission and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen may need to examine the effectiveness of current practices or regulations in achieving the stated objectives and policies. Where the identified methods are not currently being used, the municipality should consider taking the appropriate steps to do so.

In addition, in this chapter, an Implementation Schedule is presented. It is intended to provide specific strategies for implementing the objectives and policies recommended in this plan. The Implementation Schedule proposes individual strategies for each of the specific land use categories, establishes time frames for completion, and identifies those responsible for implementation.

METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

There have been nine methods of plan implementation identified for Bulls Gap to utilize in the execution of this plan. Each of these is reviewed within this section.

Planning Commission Project Review

Under Tennessee Code Section 13-4-104, after the adoption of a plan, no public improvement project can be authorized or constructed in the municipality until and unless the location and extent of the project have been submitted to the Planning Commission for its review. This review authority enables the Planning Commission to ensure that all public improvement projects are in compliance with the plan.

The Bulls Gap Planning Commission has been given the opportunity to review major public improvement projects prior to their inclusion in the municipal budget. This should continue to be the town's budgetary process. All utility expansions, public works, drainage, and transportation projects should be reviewed by the Bulls Gap Municipal Planning Commission.

Zoning

Zoning is a legal mechanism that can assist the municipality in implementing a land use and transportation policy plan. A zoning ordinance is designed to regulate the type and intensity of land use. It divides a community into specific districts corresponding to the intended use of the land as guided by the policies of the land use plan. For each district, zoning regulates the location, height, bulk, and size of buildings and other structures. The percentage of the lot that may be occupied, the sizes of yards, courts and other open

spaces, and the density of population. Zoning can assure the proper location of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. It can protect street right-of-ways so that future widening is feasible. It can also prohibit overcrowding of building lots. In addition, zoning can help stabilize property values and can help prevent deterioration of neighborhoods.

Zoning regulations were first adopted by the Town of Bulls Gap in 1971. The current zoning regulations were adopted in 2008. These regulations need to be reviewed and revised to ensure that the policies presented in this plan can be implemented. The following areas are of particular concern:

- ◆ Residential density requirements should be increased, where feasible.
- ◆ Site plan review provisions should be revised to provide improved buffering, landscape requirements, and erosion and sedimentation control standards.
- ◆ Signage review provisions should be established to provide guidance for potential development.

Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations, used in a coordinated manner with zoning, are another legal mechanism to carry out the recommendations of the Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan. Like zoning, these regulations control private development. They serve as guidelines for the conversion of raw land into building sites. Subdivision regulations provide the guide by which a Planning Commission can review all proposed plats for subdivision in an equitable manner. These controls are necessary if sound, economical development is to be achieved. Through enforcement of these regulations, the design and quality of subdivisions will be improved, resulting in better living conditions and greater stability of property values for the individual property owner. Such controls over land subdivision ensure the installation of adequate utilities that may be economically serviced and maintained. These controls are also used in providing a coordinated street system and to ensure that sufficient open space for recreation and public services is provided.

Subdivision regulations were first adopted by the Bulls Gap Planning Commission in 1971. The current regulations are amended through 2004. These regulations need to be continually reviewed and possibly amended to ensure that the policies presented in this plan can be implemented.

Codes Enforcement

There are various types of codes that municipalities can adopt to ensure that construction standards are sufficient to protect the health and safety of occupants. The housing code is designed to ensure that existing dwellings are safe, sanitary, and fit for human habitation. Other codes, such as building, electrical, fire and plumbing codes, provide minimum standards for the construction of new buildings and facilities and the alteration of existing

structures and facilities. These codes are uniform in character and are applied to the municipality as a whole.

A system of codes functions only if accompanied by an inspection system. Code enforcement ensures the adequacy of new residential, commercial and industrial structures while also detecting and preventing the deterioration of existing facilities through periodic inspection. By reducing blight, property values become more stable and tax bases protected.

The Town of Bulls Gap has adopted the Standard Building Code by the Southern Building Code Congress, International, for construction. Bulls Gap is currently looking into the issue of adopting the newest recommended codes by the International Codes Council. The town employs a certified building inspector to enforce building codes within the town.

Utility Extension Policies

Another significant tool for effective land use planning is the control over the extension of municipally owned and operated utility services. Utility extension policies can be used for controlling the location and timing of development in a rational, coherent and efficient fashion. Since utility services, such as water and sewer, are so important to any major development, the refusal to extend such services into an area generally assures that only limited development can occur. Within the Town of Bulls Gap, the extension of utilities is generally the responsibility of the developer.

Infill Development

Utilization of existing, developable vacant land within a municipality is a much overlooked mechanism to implement a land use plan. In most cases, these areas tend to be served by existing infrastructure such as streets, water, sewer, electric and gas; thereby eliminating normal costs associated with additional development. An abundance of vacant developable land is a costly luxury to a municipality. It results in under utilization of infrastructure due to low-density development. Infill development of serviced areas will expand the local tax base while better utilizing the infrastructure system.

Annexation

Historically, as the population of municipalities increased, so has that of the suburban fringe areas that surround them. Residents and businesses are attracted to these fringe areas primarily because they can reap many of the benefits, which municipalities provide without having to bear the costs. Serious consequences such as public health hazards, substandard services, wasteful duplication of services, inequitable distribution of tax burdens and benefits, and undesirable development resulting from non-existent or poor planning zoning controls, and develop from a failure to annex.

Municipalities can best plan for and deliver the urban services required by fringe areas through annexation. If a municipality fails to expand its corporate limits, development will locate in the urban fringe where it will contribute little to the finances of the municipality, while increasing pressure on the facilities and services provided by the municipality.

The completion of an Urban Fringe Study, prepared by the Bulls Gap Planning Commission, to identify potential annexation areas based on adequacy of infrastructure, is recommended.

Citizen Participation

Citizen participation is an important factor in determining the success of a land use plan. An informed citizenry that is willing to work to achieve the goals, objectives and policies set forth in this plan can be a tremendous asset. Citizens can offer support for programs designed to achieve community goals. Successful citizen participation can be achieved through a public education program designed to inform the community of the various purposes and reasons for the actions of both the Planning Commission and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. Specific efforts should be taken to obtain input from the general public through organizational public meetings, public hearings, and surveys. News articles should also be utilized to educate the public regarding the work activities of the Planning Commission.

Local Leadership

The Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen bears most of the responsibility for the implementation of this land use plan; whereby cost is associated with improvement, i.e., infrastructure. As the municipality's decision makers, they have the authority to adopt appropriate implementation strategies that will fulfill the goals, objectives and policies developed in this plan. It is important that the legislative body maintain a close working relationship with the Planning Commission so that the planning process is properly coordinated.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan is an advisory document intended to serve as a guide for the development of the municipality over the next twenty years. Specific strategies for policy implementation are necessary if the goals and objectives of this plan are to be achieved. The Implementation Schedule provides an outline of the methods for achieving the goals and objectives and implementing the policies established in the Development Plan. It presents individual strategies for each of the specific land use categories, establishes time frames for completion, and identifies those with primary responsibility for plan implementation.

Many of the goals and objectives can be implemented by assigning existing municipal staff, addressing issues with legislation, or continuing existing programming. Departmental work programs should be reviewed and evaluated with plan implementation objectives in mind as a part of the town's overall budgeting process. Only as these program items are selected from this Implementation Schedule by the Bulls Gap Board of Mayor and Aldermen, in consultation with the Municipal Departments, will a detailed financial analysis and work schedule program be drafted.

Continuous monitoring of the implementation of the Development Plan will be carried out principally through an annual review of departmental work programs. Funding for specific projects and strategies will be evaluated on a regular basis.

CHAPTER 7

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

A primary concern for most progressive communities is whether they will be able to guide and provide for their future growth and development. The Bulls Gap Land Use and Transportation Policy Plan, through the Development Plan presented in this Chapter, establishes how the municipality can best accommodate spatial growth during the 20-year planning period. The Development Plan should serve as a general guide for the Town of Bulls Gap and its Urban Growth Area. It is derived from an analysis made of past events affecting development governmental structure, natural factors socio-economic factors, existing land use and the existing transportation system. It is also directly based on several major assumptions, factors, issues and trends.

The Development Plan requires the establishment of development goals reflective of the level of the growth desired. Objectives based on the development goals, and policies to achieve these objectives, are presented in this Chapter. These goals, objectives and policies represent detailed guidelines for future development decisions. These goals, objectives and policies are further reflected in the Major Thoroughfare Plan of 1969 and the Development Plan concept, which is intended as a general guide for physical development decisions.

Major Assumptions, Factors, Issues and Trends

The major assumptions, findings, and trends identified in the preparation of this plan, are presented below. These assumptions represent the findings of the previous chapters, and are the forces that frame the goals, objectives, and policies of this plan. The major assumptions, factors, issues and trends identified in this plan will directly affect the future land use and transportation of the Town of Bulls Gap, are as follows:

- The local government will continue to support economic and community development and the municipality will continue to have a strong planning program.
- The municipality currently has funds available, although limited, for capital budgeting and the implementation of a public improvement program.
- Natural factors, primarily soils and topographic constraints, place some limitations on areas for development in the municipality and its urban growth area.
- Moderate population growth for the town and the urban growth area are projected for the planning period.

- The elderly sector of the municipality's population is expected to increase as a significant percentage of the total population.
- Manufacturing, retail, and public and private services are projected to be the primary sources of employment for the municipality and county during the planning period.
- Although the municipality has a predominantly older housing stock, there are no concentrations of dilapidated or deteriorated housing.
- The municipality has little vacant commercial parcels or floor space, which indicates the need for additional commercial properties.
- The municipality's CBD is a viable location for private and public service enterprises and is expected to remain so.
- The municipality has a few industrial parcels available for development and there are no large areas of undeveloped land available for large-scale industrial development.
- The urban growth area and the remainder of the county are projected to continue to be the primary provider of locations for large scale and heavy industrial development.
- The primary transportation problems in the municipality are traffic congestion at the Highway 11 E - Highway 66 intersection.
- The municipality's water and sewer treatment capacities are adequate to meet the projected demands for future development.
- The extension and upgrading of utility lines will be necessary to accommodate significant growth and development.
- The municipality's aging water and sewer lines will need to be replaced and upgraded.
- The municipality has available vacant land with the necessary infrastructure to support development, and not restricted by severe natural factors.
- Annexation into the urban growth area is expected to provide some of the necessary lands for future residential and commercial development.

Development Goals

To adequately plan and allocate for its future land use, it is necessary that a community establish general developmental goals. In the context of a future land use plan, a goal is a general statement reflecting the objectives in the areas of land development, transportation, and service delivery the community wants to achieve. The overall goal of this land use plan for the Town of Bulls Gap is to provide a quality living and working environment for the residents of the municipality.

The following goals are general statements that the Town of Bulls Gap Planning Commission believes to be the desires of the citizens regarding the future development of the municipality:

- To preserve, protect and enhance the quality of life in Bulls Gap while encouraging a more harmonious and higher standard of development.
- To provide for adequate housing to meet the needs of all residents while ensuring that all residential developments provide pleasant and harmonious living environments, are served by adequate vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems, are served by adequate infrastructure, and are properly related to other municipal land uses.
- To provide for an adequate supply of goods and commercial services with varied sites suitable for a variety of outlets.
- To retain and expand the industrial development base to provide for the essential employment needs of Bulls Gap and Hawkins County.
- To provide adequate and efficient public facilities and services, and to provide a diversity of cultural and recreational opportunities.
- To provide utility services that effectively and efficiently meet and anticipate the needs of the municipality.
- To provide an efficient and effective transportation system with appropriate linkages and capacities.
- To encourage the development of vacant land which has less natural restrictions and which has the necessary infrastructure.

Objectives and Development Policies

Both objectives and policies are utilized to achieve the goals established in this plan. Objectives are more specific, measurable statements of the desired goals. Policies represent rules or courses of action that indicate how the goals and objectives of the plan will be realized.

The objectives and policies contained in this document represent the official public policy guidelines concerning land use and transportation matters for decision making by the Town of Bulls Gap. The policies are presented as guidelines to be followed by developers, builders, neighborhood groups, civic organizations, and other private and public interests engaged in and concerned about growth and development in the community. The policies are also presented so that interested individuals and groups can better anticipate the Town's decisions on future matters.

In the following section, general growth management objectives and policies are presented. This section is followed by objective and policies for each of the specific land use categories.

General Development and Growth Management

Growth has always been viewed as an inherent component of urban settlements. Most cities understand that growth is necessary for long-term viability and most encourage growth to varying extents. However, in more and more communities, the costs and benefits of continued growth have emerged as public issues. There is often hesitation over accommodating further development with its consequences of greater detrimental impact. The approach taken by Bulls Gap will be that of managed growth to guide general growth and development, the following objectives and policies are adopted.

Objective – Assure the protection and integrity of the natural environment by implementing measures to minimize the adverse impact of development to soils, slope, vegetation, wetlands, floodplain and other natural factors.

Policies

- Areas with slopes in excess of ten percent should only be developed where engineering documentation is available to provide that no adverse affects will occur to housing construction, road stability, drainage and erosion.
- Mature vegetation, particularly trees, should be protected and replanting should be required where existing vegetation is removed or disturbed during construction.
- Vegetation should be used as an alternative to man-made devices for buffering, insulation, erosion control and water quality protection, whenever practical.
- The town should develop appropriate criteria or measure to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive and other valuable areas.

Objective – Coordination of the demand for public service with the town's capacity to service them.

Policies

- All new development, whether public or private, shall have appropriate infrastructure, which shall be properly installed at the expense of the developer.
- All future expansions or extensions of the town services, facilities, or utilities should be in conformance with an adopted phasing plan.
- Services provided by the town should be used as a tool to direct or discourage development in specific directions.
- Availability and capacity of existing services and utilities should be used as criteria in determining the location of higher intensity uses in the town and in decisions concerning annexation.
- To aid developers in determining those areas most conducive to development, status reports on the infrastructure system should be routinely updated.
- Appropriate infill development should be encouraged to enhance existing development and to make more efficient use of existing services and utilities.

Objective – Preservation of the town’s fiscal stability.

Policies

- Fiscal decisions concerning capital improvements and expenditures shall be based on a Community Facilities Plan and a multi-year Public Improvements Program and Capital Budget. These documents should be reviewed and updated annually by the Planning Commission and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.
- The Board of Mayor and Aldermen should establish annexation criteria in a long-range urban fringe study annexation plan through which it will consider annexation proposals within the established urban growth boundary.
- Urban development proposals, which are contiguous with existing development within the town limits, or consistent with the town’s phasing and annexation plans, should be encouraged through the extension of utilities.
- The town should continue to participate in providing a permanent source of funds to provide financing for economic development.
- The town should encourage the preservation of the tax base through the practice of sound land use decisions.

Objective - Protection and enhancement of present and future livability.

Policies

- The town should establish livability standards or criteria for assessing the impacts of development projects on the continued livability of the community. For growth management these standards or criteria should assess:
 - Environmental impacts such as water quality degradation and destruction of wetlands.
 - Social impacts such as public safety and availability of community services.
 - Economical and fiscal impacts such as budget constraints and job creation or loss.
 - Impacts to public services and facilities, and transportation, such as water production and treatment capacity, sewer treatment capacity, Average Daily Traffic (ADT) counts on major roads.
 - Land use, site planning, and urban design criteria should be utilized to promote pleasant, functional and understandable relationships between land uses.
 - Planning for community facilities and services should be based on the principal of maintaining or increasing the current levels of service provisions.
 - Community development should concentrate on ways to encourage young people to remain in Bulls Gap and Hawkins County to live and work.

Residential

A large portion of the developed land in Bulls Gap is devoted to residential uses, consisting of single-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings and mobile homes. Approximately 8 percent of the existing 347 units in Bulls Gap are vacant. Assuming that the community will experience minimum population growth of 3.8% on average and that the average household size will remain at 2.24 persons, approximately 50 new housing units will be needed by the year 2030.

To ensure the most appropriate development of existing and future residential areas in Bulls Gap and its urban growth area, the following developmental objectives and policies are adopted:

Objective – Provide for a variety housing types and densities for a wide range of family incomes, sizes and lifestyles.

Policies

- The town should allow housing types ranging from single-family structures to multi-family development, including mobile homes properly located in mobile home parks.
- High-density infill developments should be permitted only in locations that are comparable with surrounding residential densities.
- Land use controls should be used to foster a variety of housing types compatible with the natural landscape.
- The town should encourage and concentrate high-density housing development in the CBD fringe area and along major traffic corridors with access to retail business, pedestrian amenities, cultural activities, schools and parks.
- The Town should encourage low-density housing along local streets within proximity to service centers, which are buffered from excessive noise, traffic, and conflicting development.
- High-density residential uses should be located in planned unit development or in close proximity to existing higher density developments.
- In response to erosion and drainage considerations, hillside or slope developments should reflect design consideration and densities to minimize negative impacts.
- The town should ensure that the existing housing stock continues to be maintained and that new residential construction is developed to appropriate standards and guidelines.
- The town should encourage the rehabilitation of existing residences that can be purchased by low and moderate income residents.
- The town should encourage the preservation and revitalization of older neighborhoods.
- The town should encourage sound development in suitable areas by maintaining and improving transportation facilities.
- New residential development shall not be allowed in those areas where infrastructure is unavailable or inadequate to support such development.
- New resident development should be designed to encourage neighborhood concept and should be situated to be easily accessible to collector or arterial status streets.

- Transitional land uses or areas (Linear Greenbelts) or other design elements should be provided between residential neighborhoods and commercial areas in order to enhance the compatibility of land uses.

Commercial and Private Services

The Central Business District (CBD) was the focal point for commerce and private services in Bulls Gap since the early years of the community until fairly recently. Like many older communities, the CBD has experienced much structural deterioration. If the Bulls Gap CBD is to once again become an area attractive to retail and wholesale businesses and for private services, the major problem of building repair or replacement would need to be addressed.

Although the downtown area of Bulls Gap is not currently a vital area for business, commerce, and professional use, it has been replaced by the area along Highway 11E which is now the major location of retail businesses. This area, unfortunately and perhaps unavoidably, has developed primarily in a strip commercial fashion with excessive entrance and exit points. Due to this type of development, traffic congestion has become a noticeable problem in this area.

Neighborhood commercial areas should be provided to make convenience goods and services available to residential neighborhoods.

The vital commercial areas of the community should be protected and enhanced to help ensure their continued development in a planned environment, which will strengthen the economy of the entire town. To guide the continuation and expansion of these essential commercial activities, the following objectives and policies are adopted:

Objective – Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Town of Bulls Gap remains a viable center for commercial and private service land use in Hawkins County.

Policies

- The town should recruit and retain business and service outlets that fulfill local market demands.
- The town should encourage and support the expansion of existing commercial areas and those that will result in the consolidation of commercial activities at central locations.
- The town should encourage the adaptive reuse of existing structures in the CBD.
- The town should examine and expand the off-street parking options along Highway 66.

Objective – Ensure that all new commercial development meets appropriate standards and guidelines.

Policies

- All commercial developments shall be designed in compliance with appropriate site development standards.
- Commercial development shall be approved in only those areas where infrastructure is available and adequate to support such development.
- Commercial development should be designed to minimize negative impacts to the existing transportation system.
- Strip commercial developments should be discouraged in favor of cluster developments with limited entrance and exit points.
- Commercial uses, which are high intensity traffic generators, shall be located on major collector or arterial status roads.
- All new large-scale commercial developments shall be located on frontage or access roads with controlled ingress and egress points when feasible.
- All commercial and private service developments shall be provided with an adequate number of off street parking spaces.
- Commercial developments should be designed to minimize negative impacts to residential development and to enhance the aesthetics of such developments.

Industrial

The Town of Bulls Gap is a primary location in Hawkins County for manufacturing and industrial uses and its industrial future in terms of employment could be significant. Coordination between the municipal and county elected officials and economic personnel should be focused toward the goal of providing new opportunities for industrial development.

To guide the continuation and expansion of these essential industrial activities, the following objectives and policies are adopted:

Objective – Retain the existing industrial base and provide areas for light industrial development and continue to support the county for large scale and heavy industrial development.

Policies

- The Board of Mayor and Aldermen should support improvements in the local economy by providing new industrial site locations and maintaining and improving existing industrial site locations.
- Existing industrial parks should be provided adequate service and be expanded as needed, new industrial parks and sites should be planned and developed, and adequate public services should be provided to private industrial parks.
- To provide for additional industrial land and employment in Bulls Gap, and provide town services to those industrial activities, the town should adopt a policy to annex additional industrial properties where it is determined that such annexations are feasible.
- The town and the Planning Commission should support appropriate road and traffic improvements at locations suitable for the expansion of existing industrial areas.
- Public officials should cooperate with, and actively support, the economic development groups in their efforts to attract industrial prospects and to retain and promote the expansion of existing industrial areas.
- Based on local developed criteria, industrial land uses known or suspected of having harmful impacts on the health, safety, and welfare of people, and those activities and uses that would degrade, retard, or otherwise harm the natural environment, or the economic potential of the community, shall be discouraged from located in the town.

Objective – Provide appropriate standards and guidelines for new industrial development and for expansion of existing industrial uses.

Policies

- All industrial developments shall be designed in compliance with appropriate site development standards.
- Industrial uses may locate in less hazardous flood fringe areas provided that such uses shall comply with National Flood Insurance Program requirements.
- Industrial uses should locate near transportation facilities that offer the access required by the industry. Such uses should not be allowed to create demands that exceed the capacity of the existing and future transportation network.
- Industrial development should locate within the town consistent with the phasing plan for infrastructure, where the proper sizing of facilities such as water, sewer and transportation has occurred or is planned.

- To the extent feasible, landscaping or other screening shall be provided to reduce the conflict and soften the impact between industrial uses and other land uses.

Public and Semi-Public

Even though public and semi-public facilities usually only consume a relatively small percent of an area's total development, these facilities are extremely important land uses within a community. These uses should be convenient to the population and enhance the community's appearance, while at the same time creating the least possible conflict with adjacent land uses.

It is imperative that during the site design process for public and semi-public facilities, particular attention should be paid to the following items: the location of buildings in relation to parking and service areas; the relationship of buildings to existing and proposed streets; adjoining land uses; and the natural beauty of surrounding areas. The objectives and policies to be used as guidelines for public and semi-public uses are as follows:

Objective – Provide adequate and efficient public services and facilities, which meet appropriate standards and guidelines.

Policies

- The town should prepare a Comprehensive Community Plan based on local standards and locational criteria.
- Public facilities and services should be improved and expanded in accordance with an adopted Public Improvement Program and Capital Budget.

Objective – Provide a diversity of quality cultural and recreational opportunities.

Policies

- Decisions concerning the provision of recreation facilities shall be guided by the Community Plan for such facilities, and shall be consistent with the Capital Budget. A special recreation plan may help direct detailed attention of both recreational facilities and programs.
- The town should assist the county in the development of a mechanism for public acquisition of parks and open space. This should be a key element in the town's ongoing Public Improvement Plan and Capital Budget.
- The town should promote the joint use of parks and other public facilities.

- The town should enhance the opportunities for passive recreation through the creation of a town greenbelt/greenway system, which includes hiking and biking, trails.
- Community and neighborhood parks should be developed and appropriately located within the town.
- The town should maximize the use of public recreational land through close coordination with federal, state and local officials.
- The town should promote efforts to document, preserve and protect historic sites and structures in Bulls Gap and Hawkins County.
- The town should recognize the cultural contributions of religious, ethnic and educational institutions, and coordinate their efforts with publicly supported cultural institutions, events and performances.
- The town should continue to support and encourage cultural festivals as vehicles for bringing the arts to the public at low cost.

Utilities

Land development without the extension of adequate utilities is costly to the general public. In order to achieve proper development and facilitate saving public funds, it is extremely important to coordinate the extension of utilities with the community's development plan. Therefore, the following objectives and policies should be adopted by all agencies responsible for the operation or extension of public utilities:

Objectives – Provide adequate and efficient public utility facilities.

Policies

- All new development, whether public or private, should have adequate utilities, which shall be properly installed at the expense of the developer.
- The town should ensure that the municipal water and sewer systems are adequate to meet current and future needs.
- The health of residents shall be protected through the production of State approved potable water and the safe and efficient collection and treatment of wastewater.
- Through its capital improvements and budget process, the town shall plan early for capacity expansions to its water and sewer treatment facilities to meet future needs and provide for future growth.

Objective – Provide appropriate standards and guidelines for utility facility improvements and extensions.

Policies

- Adequate utilities should be extended into urbanizing growth areas on a priority basis. These extensions shall meet health and safety standards.
- Water and sewer lines of adequate size and location shall be required in all new developments and redevelopments.
- Underground stormwater drainage systems, where appropriate, shall be required in all new developments and re-developments.
- The use of underground electrical utilities should be required wherever feasible.
- The location of utility structures for storage of equipment, pumps or similar materials should be adequately buffered and landscaped so as not to detract from the surrounding area.
- The water distribution system should be periodically evaluated to ensure that water lines are of adequate size to provide adequate pressure for fire fighting, and that a suitable number of fire hydrants are present in a developed area.
- The town should require appropriate maintenance and repair of any privately controlled drainage facilities or appurtenances, which tie into any portion of the public or existing natural drainage systems.

Undeveloped Land and Open Space

The land use survey indicated that there were 84 acres of vacant land in the Town of Bulls Gap. As the community grows, a significant amount of this land will be pressed into urban development. Unfortunately, most of this land either cannot be developed or would be cost prohibitive to develop due to natural factors. In addition, some of this vacant land would be best utilized as open space. To guide the future development of the vacant lands in the Town of Bulls Gap and its Urban Growth Area, the following objectives and policies are adopted:

Objective – Ensure that adequate open space is provided in the municipality to enhance its aesthetic quality.

Policies

- Approximately located public open spaces and general recreational uses should be provided to serve the local residents as well as visitors. These areas should be readily available and designed to serve all age groups.
- The town should ensure that adequate amounts of open space areas are available for future populations.
- Open space should be included as a requirement to serve every major development.
- Places of rare natural beauty and areas of historic interest should be preserved and maintained.
- All publicly owned land should be examined for its potential open space or recreational use before being sold or disposed of by the town.

Objective – Ensure that appropriate standards and guidelines are followed for development of vacant land and for the provision of open space.

Policies

- Public support and approval of development proposals that result in the conversion of prime farmlands should be reserved for those developments consistent with this plan and required for urban growth and development.
- Areas of excessive slope should be conserved as open space, when possible, if development would cause significant soil and/or water degradation, or where the terrain possesses special scenic or recreational value.
- Vegetation should be used as an alternative to man-made devices for buffering, insulation, erosion control and water quality protection.
- Filing and excavation in floodplains shall only be allowed when consistent with National Flood Insurance Program regulations and allowed only after careful review of appropriate alternatives.
- Mature vegetation, especially along stream banks should be protected from indiscriminate removal in order to enhance the aesthetic value of the landscape as well as to control erosion.
- Consistent with National Flood Insurance Program Regulations, the town shall prohibit any residential development in areas that have been officially designated as floodways.
- Within officially designated floodways, the town should encourage light recreational and open space uses such as greenbelts.

- The town shall develop appropriate criteria and measures to ensure the protection and enhancement of environmentally sensitive and other valuable areas.

Transportation

The future of the transportation system in Bulls Gap and its Urban Growth Area will be affected by a number of factors. These factors include the existing street pattern, major impediments to traffic, location of major traffic generators, parking needs, growth trends, construction of new thoroughfares, and the location preferences of new development. Although the municipality cannot control all the factors that will influence its future transportation system, it can provide some direction. The following objectives and policies are presented as a guide to achieving an adequate and efficient future transportation system:

Objective – Provide a transportation system that will adequately meet the future needs for growth and development.

Policies

- All new development, whether public or private, should have an adequate transportation system, which shall be properly installed at the expense of the developer.
- All new major streets should be located in a manner that will minimize disruption to neighborhoods, open space recreational areas, or commercial areas.
- All segments of the transportation system should be designed and located to meet future as well as present demands.
- Wherever possible, off-street parking shall be required for existing land uses. All new land uses shall be required to provide off street parking facilities.
- On street parking for existing uses shall be permitted only where adequate street widths are available and where such parking will not reduce the current level of service of the street.
- A town-wide hiking and biking system should be developed.
- Curbs and gutters should be required on all streets in new development.
- Older streets in the town should be upgraded or improved through a road improvements program.

Objective – Provide appropriate standards and guidelines for the construction of new street and other transportation facilities.

Policies

- Streets should be related to the topography and designed to minimize the points of traffic conflict and turning movements.
- All new streets and other public ways shall be designed to incorporate storm water drainage systems, which are adequate in size to handle runoff from anticipated developments.
- All streets and other public ways shall be designed to as to provide the least interference with natural drainage ways.
- All new streets and other public ways shall be designed and located in a manner that offers the maximum protection from flood and erosion damage.
- Future roadways should be designed to incorporate appropriate landscaping to heighten the aesthetic and functional appeal both to motorist and surrounding residents.
- Street signage and other safety features should be required at the time of development.



Appendix C

Hawkins County Growth Plan



State of Tennessee
Department of Economic and Community Development

Local Planning Assistance Office
William Snodgrass/Tennessee Tower Building-10th Floor
312 8th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0405
615-741-2211

July 19, 2001

The Honorable Heiskell Winstead
County Executive of Hawkins County
150 Washington Street
Rogersville, Tennessee 37857

Dear Mr. Winstead:

The Local Government Planning Advisory at its meeting on June 27, 2001 approved the Hawkins County Growth Plan submitted by the Secretary of State, as the result of mitigation by the administrative law judge panel. This plan is effective as of June 27. Enclosed is one copy of the materials submitted by the law judges and one copy of the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee resolution of approval.

The Comprehensive Growth Plan Law requires that you file your plan with your county register. The Local Government Planning Advisory Committee will also keep an archive copy of the plan.

If I or the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee may be of additional assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald G. Waller".

Donald G. Waller
Director

DW/jw

Enclosure

**Resolution of Approval
By The
Local Government Planning Advisory Committee
For
Plans Mediated By an Administrative Law Panel**

Whereas, an Administrative Law Panel or Administrative Law Judge appointed by the Tennessee Secretary of State has submitted a County Growth Plan for Hawkins County and its municipalities; and

Whereas, the Administrative Law Panel or Judge has mediated a plan which has been ratified by the county and cities pursuant to TCA 6-58-104;

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved by the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee that the Hawkins County Growth Plan is hereby approved and becomes effective this date.



Chair, Local Government Planning Advisory Committee

Jun 27, 2001

Date



CITY OF KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

June 22, 2001

RECEIVED
JUN 28 AM 9:58
CITY CLERK
RE: Ratification of the Hawkins County Growth Plan Reached During Mediation
Conducted March 29 and 30, 2001 in Nashville, Tennessee before the Department of
State Dispute Resolution Panel

Pursuant to City of Kingsport Resolution Number 2001-081, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen ratified the Hawkins County Growth Plan on May 15, 2001. I have enclosed a copy of Resolution Number 2001-081 for your records.

If you have inquiries about this resolution please contact me at 423-229-9384.

Sincerely,

CITY OF KINGSPORT

151

Warren C. Searby

Municipal Clerk/Deputy City Recorder

Enclosure: City of Kingsport Resolution Number 2001-081

Distribution:

Hawkins County Commission
Hawkins County UGB Coordinating Committee
Tennessee Department of State Dispute Resolution Panel
Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Town of Bulls Gap
Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Town of Church Hill
Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Town of Mount Carmel
Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Town of Rogersville
Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Town of Surgoinsville

cc: (w/o encl) City of Kingsport: Mayor, City Manager, City Recorder, City Planner



State of Tennessee
Department of State
Administrative Procedures Division
312 Eighth Avenue North
8th Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Phone: (615) 741-7008 Fax: (615) 741-4472

MEMORANDUM

To: Tom Stiner, Chairman
Local Government Planning Advisory Committee

From: Charles C. Sullivan II, Director **CCS**
Administrative Procedures Division

Date: June 4, 2001

Subj.: Hawkins County Comprehensive Growth Plan
Dispute Resolution Process
Docket No. 46.00-012719J

The City of Kingsport declared an impasse with Hawkins County on December 19, 2000, with respect to the adoption of an urban growth plan for Hawkins County. In accordance with T.C.A., §6-58-104(b)(1)&(2), the City of Kingsport notified the Secretary of State of the impasse and requested that he refer the matter to the Administrative Procedures Division for resolution in accordance with the statute. At the request of the parties, I assigned a three-judge panel to resolve the matter.

The parties reached a settlement through mediation sessions on March 29,30, 2001, and their respective legislative bodies subsequently approved a comprehensive growth plan. Hawkins County has submitted the attached copies of the comprehensive growth plan. With the parties' resolution of the impasse, I am forwarding the comprehensive growth plan to your committee for its consideration. This office will remove the matter from our active case list.

Thank you for consideration of this plan.

Attachment

cc: (w/o attachment)
Heiskell H. Winstead
Gary W. Lawson
J. Michael Billingsley
Jim Sells
Tim Tate
Mike Messick
Tammy Davis
Dennis W. Deal

**Department of Economic
and Community Development**

Local Planning Assistance Office

Upper East Region
207 North Boone Street
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615-928-8176



May 30, 2001

Honorable Charles Sullivan
Administrative Procedures Division
State of Tennessee
Wm. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower
312 Eighth Avenue North, 8th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243

RE: Hawkins County PC1101 Growth Plan

Dear Judge Sullivan:

On behalf of the Hawkins County local governments and the Hawkins County PC1101 Coordinating Committee, enclosed are three copies of the final adopted plan and respective local intergovernmental agreements associated with the plan. One copy has been included for your administrative files and the two remaining copies are for you to forward to the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee (LGPAC) with your documentation as a mediated plan.

Your assistance and that of the other Judges with this process has been very much appreciated. If you have any questions or if this office can be of any future assistance to you, please never hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Stanley L. Harrison, Jr.
Regional Director

Legend

- Kingsport Corp. Limits
- Kingsport UGB
- Mount Carmel
- Planned Growth Area
- Conservation Zone
- Mount Carmel UGB
- Church Hill
- Hydrography



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Map Reference#10814w0832
Date: 04/03/01

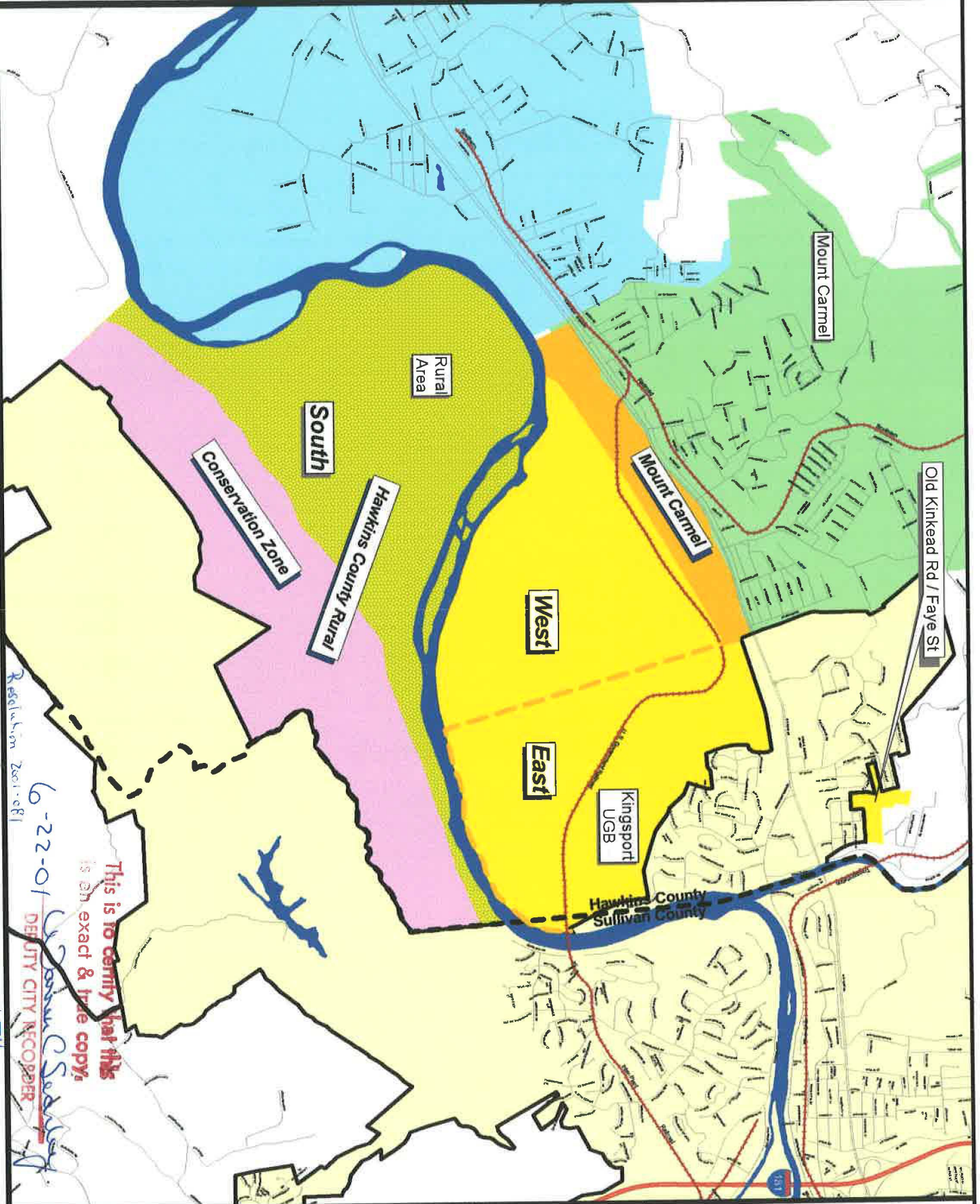
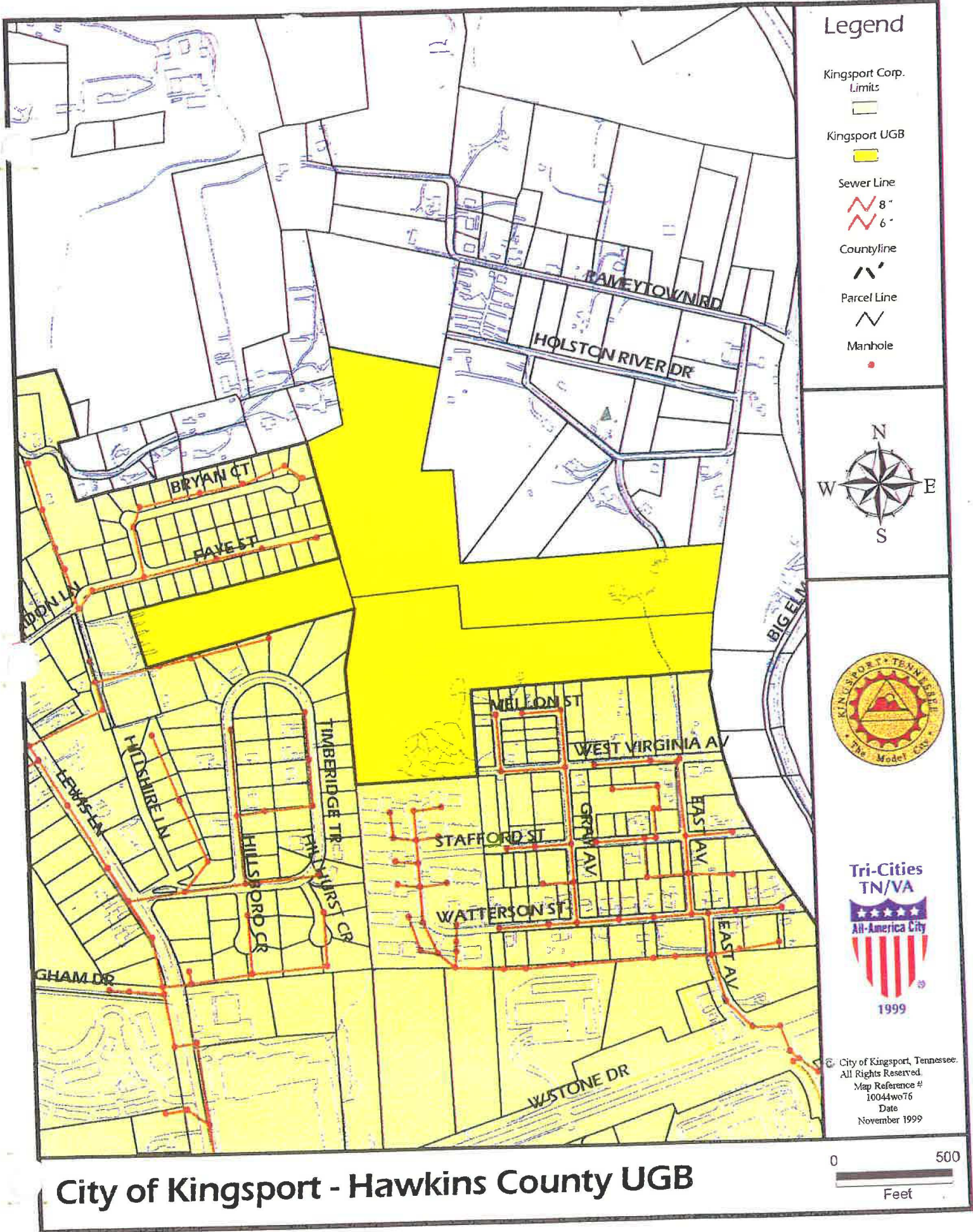


Exhibit A - Kingsport / Hawkins County Agreement



Legend

Kingsport Corp. Limits

Kingsport UGB

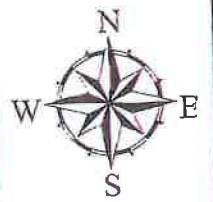
Sewer Line

8"
6"

Countyline

Parcel Line

Manhole



Tri-Cities
TN/VA

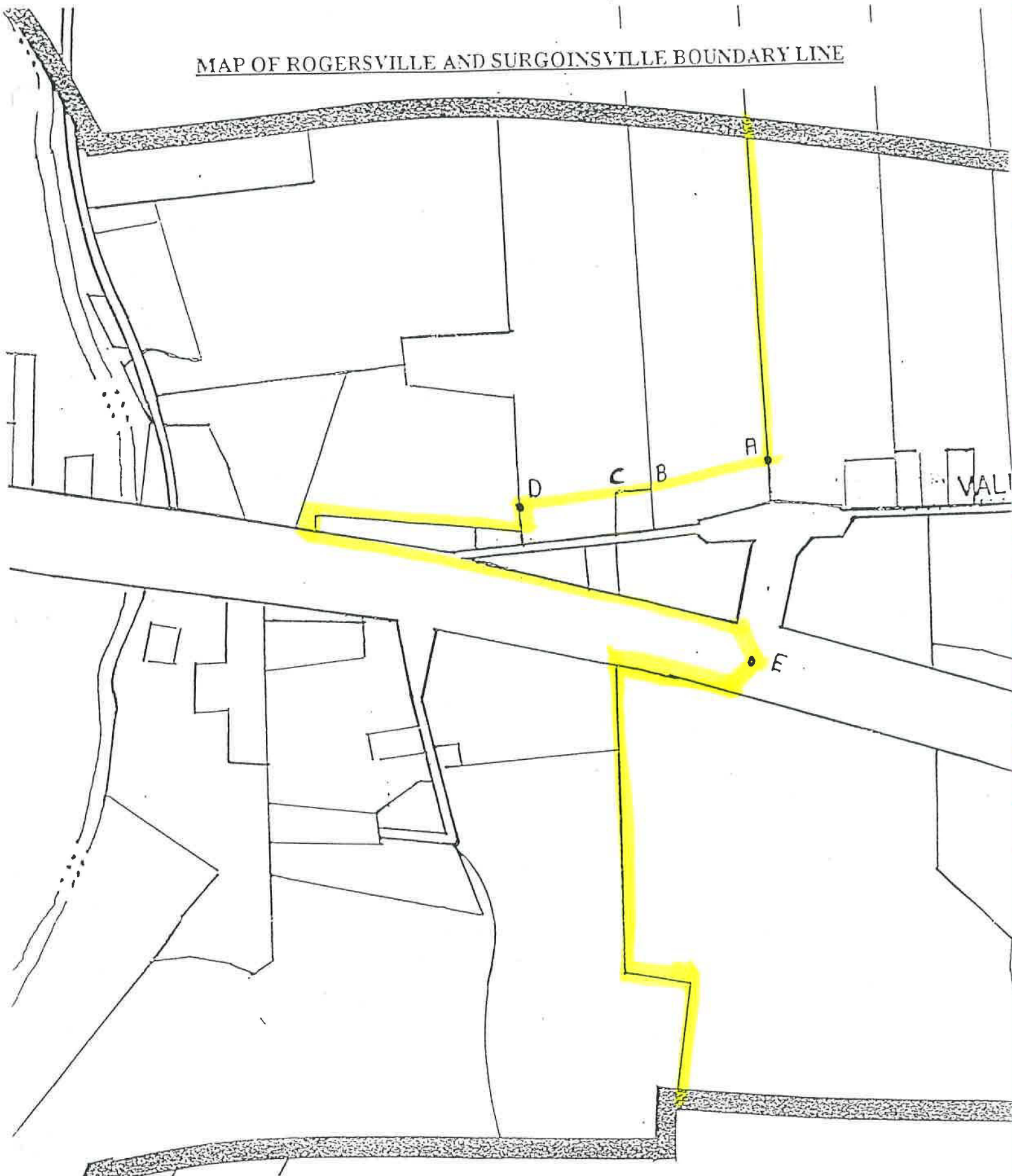


City of Kingsport, Tennessee.
All Rights Reserved.
Map Reference #
10044wo76
Date
November 1999

0 500
Feet

City of Kingsport - Hawkins County UGB

MAP OF ROGERSVILLE AND SURGOINSVILLE BOUNDARY LINE



MAP LEGEND

1. The lines from A to B and C to D is 195 feet north of the northern ROW of Old U S 11-E. The line from B to C is the northern property line of the small lot.
2. Point E is the intersection of the centerlines of U S 11-W and Carters Valley Road.

Agreement

This Agreement entered into this the ____ day of _____, 2001, by and between the CITY OF KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, a Tennessee municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Kingsport") and the TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE, a Tennessee municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Mount Carmel").

WITNESSETH:

For and in consideration of the adoption of the Growth Plan for Hawkins County and the mutual promises contain herein, and accordance with *Tennessee Code Annotated* section 6-58-104(a)(6), Kingsport and Mount Carmel hereby agree as follows:

A. Initial Urban Growth Area. An additional area of land, defined by the east and west boundaries of Mount Carmel and extending south from the current corporate limits (that is 1000 feet south of Old U.S. Highway 11-W) to Site Road 1932 would be included in the Mount Carmel plan as an Urban Growth area. This area varies approximately in depth between 265 and 500 feet.

B. Additional Urban Growth Area. (1) In the event the property owner or its tenant announce specific plans for the development of a portion of an area contained within the following description. [south of Site Road 1932, between the east and west boundaries of Mount Carmel, and extending south from the current corporate limits (that is 1000 feet south of Old U.S. Highway 11-W) to a line 2000 feet south of the existing corporate limits but in no event farther south than the bank of the Holston River] which will require services and infrastructure which the Town of Mount Carmel determines it can supply, the Town of Mount Carmel's urban growth area shall expand by including the area for which the specific plans for development was announced.

(2) However, in no event shall the Town of Mount Carmel be required to contract its urban growth area beyond the southerly right-of-way of Site Road 1932.

C. Annexation. (1) The Town of Mount Carmel will not annex any portion of the urban growth area defined in paragraph B. above which lies to the south of Site Road 1932 unless it provides the services and infrastructure called for under the specifically announced development plans for this area.

(2) The City of Kingsport will not annex any portion of the urban growth area defined in paragraph B. above which is south of Site Road 1932 [and which also was abandoned by the Town of Mount Carmel under paragraph B. above] unless it provides the services and infrastructure called for under the specifically announced development plans.

D. Effective Date. This Agreement becomes effective immediately upon the ratification by all six (6) governing bodies of the revised Hawkins County Growth Plan, that resulted from

the mediation conducted by the three administrative law judges in Nashville, Tennessee on March 29 and 30, 2001.

E. Validity. This Agreement shall become null and void if the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee should fail to approve the revised Growth Plan for Hawkins County or the revised Growth Plan for Hawkins County should for any reason fail to become operative, or should cease to remain operative at any time during the term of this Agreement.

F. Authority. Each party represents that its governing body has duly approved this Agreement, and the undersigned are authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of the respective parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement in two original counterparts, each of which constitutes an original.

TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE

ATTEST:

Nancy Carter, City Recorder

By: _____
Gary Lawson, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Michael A. Faulk
City Attorney for Mount Carmel

CITY OF KINGSFORT, TENNESSEE

ATTEST:

James H. Demming, City Recorder

By: _____
Jeanette D. Blazier, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

J. Michael Billingsley
City Attorney for Kingsport

Agreement

This Agreement entered into this the ____ day of _____, 2001, by and between the CITY OF KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, a Tennessee municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "City") and HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE, a political subdivision of the State of Tennessee (hereinafter referred to as "Hawkins County").

WITNESSETH:

For and in consideration of the adoption of the Growth Plan for Hawkins County that includes all Holston Army Ammunition Property (hereinafter referred to as HAAP) north of the Holston River, except that property included in the Mt. Carmel Urban Growth Boundary, and the property known as old Kinkead Road/Faye Street area in the Kingsport Urban Growth Boundary, and accordance with *Tennessee Code Annotated* section 6-58-104(a)(6), Kingsport and Hawkins County hereby agree as follows:

1. All HAAP property north of the Holston River, except that property included in the Mt. Carmel Urban Growth Boundary, will be included in the Kingsport Urban Growth Boundary. All HAAP property south of the Holston River will be in the Hawkins County rural area. The property 1350 feet and above in elevation will be preserved as a viewscape conservation zone and a buffer for Laurel Run Park and Bays Mountain Park. All property to the east of the western line of the Kingsport Urban Growth Boundary proposed by the coordinating committee shall be referred to as the east sector. All property to the west and north of the river shall be referred to as the west sector. These descriptions are as referenced on the map attached as Exhibit A. The term "viewscape" for purposes of this agreement is defined as natural scenic views with no visible manmade encroachments or disturbances including logging, grading or mining, but does not prohibit development of trails, shelters, and such for outdoor recreation.
2. There is no contest to the east sector and it is not affected by this agreement except for paragraph 4. Kingsport will annex in the east sector of HAAP property by petition of property owner, or operating contractor or successor only.
3. Annexation of any portion of the west sector of HAAP property will occur only when Kingsport has been petitioned by the property owner, or operating contractor or successor to annex such section and Kingsport has conducted a plan of services analysis of said development area.
4. Kingsport's entire Hawkins County Urban Growth Boundary area will be part of Kingsport's extraterritorial planning region, and Hawkins County consents to zoning and subdivision regulation by Kingsport in its entire Urban Growth Boundary.
5. Kingsport will involve and communicate with Hawkins County's industrial agent in all development and/or annexation proposals in the west sector.

6. There is no contest concerning the Kingsport Urban Growth Boundary north of the current Kingsport city limits known as the old Kinkead Road/Faye Street area.

7. This Agreement becomes effective immediately upon the ratification by all six (6) governing bodies of the revised Hawkins County Growth Plan, that resulted from the mediation conducted by the three administrative law judges in Nashville, Tennessee on March 29 and 30, 2001.

8. This Agreement shall become null and void if the Local Government Planning Advisory Committee should fail to approve the revised Growth Plan for Hawkins County or the revised Growth Plan for Hawkins County should for any reason fail to become operative, or should cease to remain operative at any time during the term of this Agreement.

9. Each party represents that its governing body has duly approved this Agreement, and the undersigned are authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of the respective parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement in two original counterparts, each of which constitutes an original.

HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

ATTEST:

Donna Alvis, County Clerk

By: _____
Heiskell H. Winstead, County Executive

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

James O. Phillips, III
County Attorney

CITY OF KINGSFORT, TENNESSEE

ATTEST:

James H. Demming, City Recorder

By: _____
Jeanette D. Blazier, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

J. Michael Billingsley
City Attorney

CONTRACT & INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE AND HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

The parties to this agreement are as follows: **Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, and Hawkins County, Tennessee.**

Authority for entry into this agreement is provided in Tennessee Code Annotated sec. 5-1-113 and 6-58-101 et seq. (commonly known as the Smart Growth Law).

The parties, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, agree as follows:

1. Annexation. None of the territory included in the Urban Growth Boundary of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, shall be annexed by the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, during the term of this agreement except as follows: from within any area defined in any annexation ordinance, whether by referendum or otherwise, proposed for consideration by the governing body of the municipality, there must be a request in writing from either a citizen permanently residing therein or a request in writing from the owner or owners of real property contained therein for municipal services and annexation of real property by the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee.
2. Urban Growth Area. The map attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference thereto defines the area contiguous to the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee that is designated as the Urban Growth Boundary for the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee. The area is generally described as lying to the south of the line that divides the State of Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Virginia and to the north of the present corporate boundary of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, to the west of the Hawkins/Sullivan County line, and to the east of the Mount Carmel, Tennessee/Church Hill, Tennessee line.
3. Term. The term of this agreement shall be twenty (20) years from and after the date last signed by the parties hereto.
4. Annexation not required. Nothing in this Agreement will be construed to require a municipality to annex any property or provide any service. The decision of whether to annex and the type of services to provide will be the decision of the governing body of the municipality.
5. Effective Date. This Agreement will become effective immediately upon the ratification by all governing bodies of the Growth Plan for Hawkins County and the date the final governing body approves the Plan will be the effective date of the Agreement.
6. Nullification. This Agreement will become null and void if: (a) the State of Tennessee, Local Government Planning Advisory Committee should fail to approve the Growth Plan for Hawkins County, which includes the urban growth boundary proposed; or (b) a court of competent jurisdiction should determine that the Growth Plan for Hawkins County, which includes the urban growth boundary proposed, or any portion the plan is found to be invalid or

illegal for any reason; or (c) the Growth Plan for Hawkins County, which includes the urban growth boundary proposed, should for any reason fail or become operative, or should cease to remain operative at any time during the term of this Agreement,



7. Approval. Each party represents that its governing body has duly approved this Agreement, and the undersigned is authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of its governing body.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement in duplicate original counterparts, each of which constitutes an original.

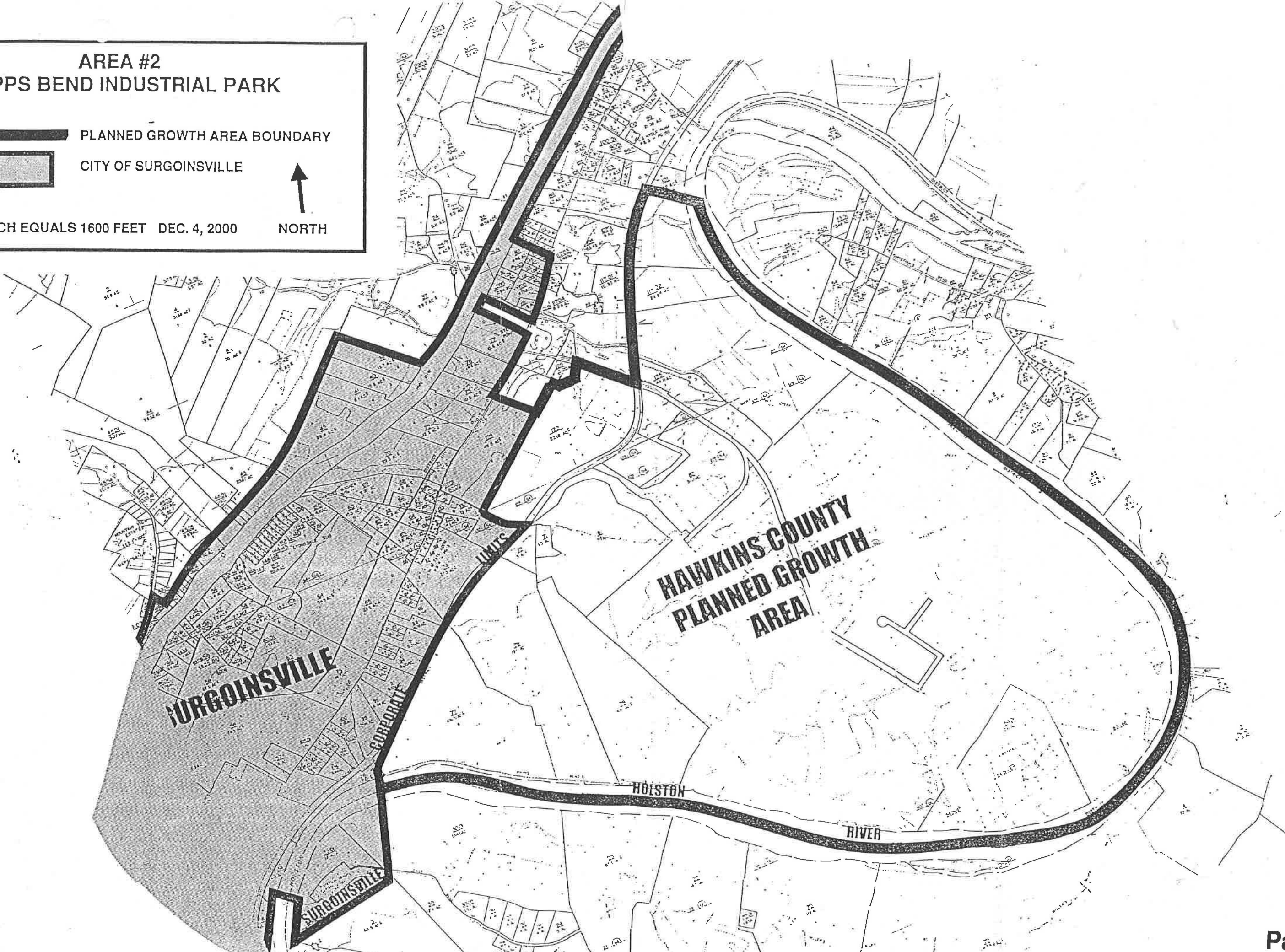
TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE

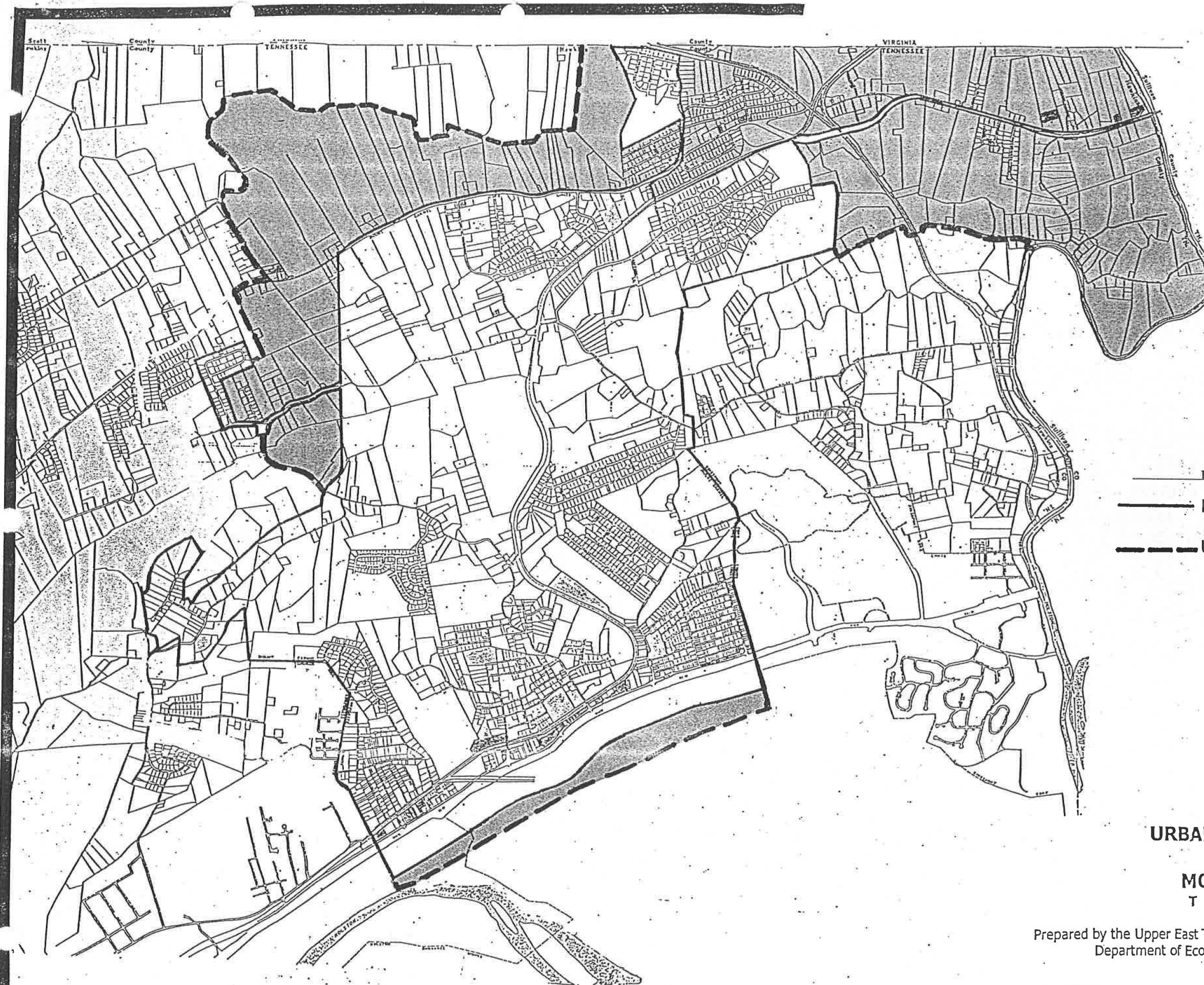
HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

**AREA #2
PHIPPS BEND INDUSTRIAL PARK**

 **PLANNED GROWTH AREA BOUNDARY**
 **CITY OF SURGOINSVILLE**

SCALE: 1 INCH EQUALS 1600 FEET DEC. 4, 2000  **NORTH**





- LEGEND
- MOUNT CARMEL CORP. LIMITS
 - - - URBAN GROWTH AREA BOUNDARY

Illustration 3

URBAN GROWTH AREA

MOUNT CARMEL
T E N N E S S E E

Prepared by the Upper East Tennessee Section of the Local Planning Office,
Department of Economic and Community Development.

SCALE 1" = 3000'

December 1999





Appendix D

Existing Conditions Farmland Data

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Tennessee	Anderson	Bedford	Benton	Bledsoe	Blount	Bradley	Campbell
Farms number ..	76 818	462	1 408	433	525	1 053	781	398
Land in farms acres ..	11 122 363	40 928	207 434	68 931	95 876	93 209	90 067	30 683
Average size of farm acres ..	145	89	147	159	183	89	115	77
Median size of farm acres ..	68	55	84	100	110	45	57	56
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	261 209	353 402	225 003	189 457	238 891	340 924	299 738	129 146
Average per acre dollars ..	1 808	3 378	1 693	1 162	1 377	3 812	2 827	1 826
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	33 158	28 942	33 775	26 744	36 580	29 517	34 535	26 714
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	5 919	49	66	11	22	99	48	40
10 to 49 acres farms ..	24 401	172	403	110	106	458	300	140
50 to 179 acres farms ..	30 719	184	605	197	241	387	297	184
180 to 499 acres farms ..	11 924	48	259	94	121	82	104	29
500 to 999 acres farms ..	2 544	8	58	16	25	21	27	5
1,000 acres or more farms ..	1 311	1	17	5	10	6	5	—
Total cropland farms ..	69 393	413	1 205	346	491	952	675	378
Harvested cropland acres ..	7 069 470	20 678	125 393	35 802	57 362	63 507	51 280	18 589
Irrigated land farms ..	56 016	335	937	245	407	776	522	328
..... acres ..	4 064 058	9 306	60 522	16 204	25 162	31 742	22 947	8 063
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	2 178 389	5 474	69 049	4 364	41 498	18 568	54 891	2 740
Average per farm dollars ..	28 358	11 849	49 041	10 079	79 044	17 634	70 283	6 885
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	1 143 674	2 723	5 118	1 795	4 395	8 387	2 589	1 335
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	1 034 714	2 752	63 932	2 569	37 103	10 182	52 302	1 405
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	27 201	226	442	181	124	427	295	154
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	14 578	90	258	89	94	229	159	88
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	13 751	78	253	77	112	185	110	84
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	11 217	41	202	55	101	124	79	58
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	3 987	9	68	10	38	34	23	10
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	2 176	9	48	14	25	27	20	2
\$100,000 or more farms ..	3 908	9	137	7	31	27	95	2
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	1 641 727	4 445	58 779	4 485	12 536	14 659	48 003	2 501
Average per farm dollars ..	21 371	9 620	41 746	10 382	23 833	13 934	61 542	6 300
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	76 821	462	1 408	432	526	1 052	780	397
..... \$1,000 ..	508 404	229	7 069	—407	28 606	4 809	6 588	426
Average per farm dollars ..	6 618	496	5 021	—942	54 385	4 571	8 446	1 072
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	27 680	128	554	117	198	341	291	145
Other farms ..	49 138	334	854	316	327	712	490	253
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	47 484	303	846	294	345	649	452	244
200 days or more farms ..	35 678	243	639	214	268	489	343	171
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	51 089	325	1 023	251	399	727	577	287
Beef cows number ..	2 145 405	9 458	50 949	10 066	25 110	32 061	30 454	7 684
Milk cows farms ..	44 235	271	880	223	347	643	480	252
Cattle and calves sold number ..	1 039 583	4 449	24 626	5 121	11 691	15 468	10 876	4 083
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	2 096	16	49	6	17	30	32	12
Hogs and pigs sold number ..	111 985	335	3 389	25	1 474	1 769	3 856	66
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	49 234	303	978	244	390	707	562	270
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	1 126 232	4 733	25 325	5 408	13 140	15 147	13 697	3 753
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	2 043	15	36	28	16	13	11	4
..... number ..	321 806	(D)	3 615	1 968	275	658	253	14
..... farms ..	1 579	5	22	28	11	9	8	1
..... number ..	714 999	1 195	5 680	3 914	403	1 100	438	(D)
..... farms ..	773	12	16	2	8	15	7	3
..... number ..	13 773	135	355	(D)	162	455	129	(D)
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	2 657	33	72	24	22	43	35	8
..... number ..	2 221 215	769	311 885	518	(D)	664	265 577	(D)
..... farms ..	548	1	84	—	—	1	56	—
..... number ..	120 830 210	(D)	24 310 657	—	—	(D)	21 279 814	—
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	5 854	13	79	52	31	64	15	28
..... acres ..	575 878	95	6 963	3 482	1 700	3 145	427	190
Wheat for grain bushels ..	58 459 483	7 688	553 805	272 542	142 373	251 868	41 746	13 659
Cotton farms ..	2 360	—	35	3	10	25	5	—
..... acres ..	305 175	—	2 905	118	523	1 392	140	—
..... bushels ..	13 482 402	—	100 252	4 782	17 429	63 895	6 015	—
Tobacco farms ..	1 156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... acres ..	472 165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... bales ..	629 487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	14 995	25	43	—	8	93	12	133
..... acres ..	59 427	51	218	—	66	306	135	299
..... pounds ..	106 785 282	88 594	333 254	—	135 088	481 862	237 352	428 638
..... farms ..	4 926	—	51	32	16	31	3	—
..... acres ..	1 156 282	—	7 564	4 483	1 398	1 915	(D)	—
..... bushels ..	37 976 452	—	188 412	138 752	43 317	42 111	(D)	—
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	44 161	305	886	209	371	687	499	258
..... acres ..	1 646 290	9 105	43 439	8 242	19 707	24 578	20 892	7 468
..... tons, dry ..	3 326 031	17 823	82 794	15 481	43 445	54 629	40 991	14 586

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Cannon	Carroll	Carter	Cheatham	Chester	Claiborne	Clay	Cocke
Farms number ..	754	851	622	556	410	1 397	503	886
Land in farms acres ..	102 762	171 660	38 894	68 158	73 112	143 971	71 606	75 222
Average size of farm acres ..	136	202	63	123	178	103	142	85
Median size of farm acres ..	84	100	31	74	109	56	90	53
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	194 699	244 830	148 692	292 618	152 661	134 153	169 171	192 748
Average per acre dollars ..	1 533	1 202	2 385	2 469	925	1 372	1 181	2 349
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	29 196	34 825	21 551	24 733	24 859	23 404	19 310	23 736
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	46	17	110	40	14	154	47	91
10 to 49 acres farms ..	208	200	292	156	87	456	106	312
50 to 179 acres farms ..	328	386	173	263	191	575	224	396
180 to 499 acres farms ..	150	180	42	76	88	183	107	78
500 to 999 acres farms ..	14	44	4	19	21	24	17	7
1,000 acres or more farms ..	8	24	1	2	9	5	2	2
Total cropland farms ..	636	766	576	493	370	1 359	479	848
Harvested cropland acres ..	52 915	107 544	21 572	37 521	41 515	72 955	34 231	40 579
Irrigated land farms ..	488	570	496	390	276	1 261	427	741
..... acres ..	26 253	75 103	8 867	15 340	23 954	25 091	13 938	16 728
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	12 117	22 233	7 296	8 851	5 864	20 200	6 292	14 137
Average per farm dollars ..	16 070	26 126	11 730	15 918	14 302	14 459	12 510	15 956
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	4 368	17 430	3 108	6 244	4 096	8 194	3 547	6 554
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	7 748	4 803	4 188	2 606	1 767	12 006	2 746	7 583
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	288	364	237	170	208	335	122	331
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	159	136	132	102	55	299	93	209
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	142	139	135	104	58	327	119	177
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	86	118	68	81	42	296	105	95
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	27	32	27	50	22	94	44	39
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	24	13	12	28	9	25	17	14
\$100,000 or more farms ..	28	49	11	21	16	21	3	21
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	11 225	18 058	5 661	5 551	4 516	13 477	5 095	9 936
Average per farm dollars ..	14 888	21 244	9 131	10 002	11 041	9 640	10 110	11 227
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	754	850	620	555	409	1 398	504	885
..... \$1,000 ..	186	4 374	1 610	2 532	797	6 821	1 440	2 825
Average per farm dollars ..	247	5 146	2 596	4 562	1 949	4 879	2 856	3 192
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	258	277	181	187	138	586	180	306
Other farms ..	496	574	441	369	272	811	323	580
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	501	498	405	346	255	815	340	537
200 days or more farms ..	375	392	302	266	190	571	262	407
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	546	500	375	336	206	924	327	574
..... number ..	21 221	17 433	10 698	11 429	9 108	36 566	14 574	16 971
Beef cows farms ..	438	439	281	298	176	790	295	502
..... number ..	9 501	9 636	3 998	(D)	(D)	18 697	(D)	8 169
Milk cows farms ..	33	19	15	2	1	27	7	35
..... number ..	1 172	272	730	(D)	(D)	1 082	(D)	1 224
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	519	494	348	325	196	888	317	532
..... number ..	11 388	8 771	6 172	5 725	4 162	21 201	6 781	11 195
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	15	23	5	27	15	17	9	12
..... number ..	4 422	4 949	17	1 183	1 334	(D)	174	269
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	13	23	1	25	15	4	6	9
..... number ..	6 696	8 927	(D)	2 332	1 492	(D)	232	439
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	13	1	5	—	1	6	6	13
..... number ..	145	(D)	69	—	(D)	165	23	90
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	42	21	12	10	14	32	18	23
..... number ..	1 180	673	(D)	121	(D)	420	(D)	361
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
..... number ..	—	—	—	—	—	(D)	—	860 020
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	50	151	28	47	77	48	30	34
..... acres ..	5 556	23 508	423	1 312	4 379	261	582	1 005
..... bushels ..	477 625	2 453 132	32 467	114 231	364 093	17 256	37 520	108 136
Wheat for grain farms ..	5	44	—	23	13	4	4	6
..... acres ..	147	7 633	—	506	496	10	36	306
..... bushels ..	4 455	324 835	—	21 833	20 412	531	838	13 804
Cotton farms ..	—	41	—	—	21	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	9 928	—	—	2 654	—	—	—
..... bales ..	—	12 977	—	—	2 803	—	—	—
Tobacco farms ..	54	—	205	178	—	951	299	380
..... acres ..	212	—	508	1 167	—	2 873	1 012	1 039
..... pounds ..	407 735	—	920 683	2 475 044	—	4 316 641	1 838 843	1 612 650
Soybeans for beans farms ..	45	117	—	19	80	—	9	6
..... acres ..	6 593	23 330	—	2 290	9 392	—	498	947
..... bushels ..	226 869	851 756	—	75 397	310 452	—	14 490	(D)
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	427	460	332	277	194	878	304	513
..... acres ..	13 881	15 893	6 749	10 708	7 588	22 004	11 950	12 399
..... tons, dry ..	27 849	31 633	12 523	18 742	16 035	44 047	22 994	25 492

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Coffee	Crockett	Cumberland	Davidson	Decatur	De Kalb	Dickson	Dyer
Farms number ..	968	380	726	533	437	806	1 106	526
Land in farms acres ..	135 615	150 600	100 352	52 248	88 399	99 160	148 565	234 181
Average size of farm acres ..	140	396	138	98	202	123	134	445
Median size of farm acres ..	62	82	62	53	126	70	85	110
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	268 079	566 760	254 665	370 641	195 928	212 495	255 303	569 718
Average per acre dollars ..	1 837	1 460	1 818	3 757	960	1 629	1 788	1 256
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	32 711	98 972	32 760	31 432	26 742	24 896	34 305	90 168
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	71	31	41	46	9	83	51	30
10 to 49 acres farms ..	331	99	255	205	77	239	312	129
50 to 179 acres farms ..	372	111	280	201	193	326	497	153
180 to 499 acres farms ..	140	53	108	68	120	130	204	80
500 to 999 acres farms ..	38	31	26	11	31	18	36	58
1,000 acres or more farms ..	16	55	16	2	7	10	6	76
Total cropland farms ..	843	352	644	413	389	702	977	489
Harvested cropland acres ..	89 377	135 465	56 872	27 279	41 682	55 713	77 246	217 310
Irrigated land farms ..	660	298	521	285	303	535	784	394
..... acres ..	56 188	122 539	28 917	9 994	17 943	22 091	30 958	195 915
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	29 859	48 056	37 229	10 646	4 271	26 091	12 068	55 625
Average per farm dollars ..	30 846	126 462	51 280	19 974	9 774	32 371	10 911	105 750
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	11 342	46 649	7 962	8 091	1 306	21 055	5 013	52 456
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	18 518	1 407	29 267	2 555	2 965	5 036	7 054	3 168
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	353	97	301	247	163	277	405	135
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	189	45	148	104	87	146	210	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	134	45	111	90	82	170	195	51
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	137	51	81	54	68	140	182	74
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	52	27	32	19	26	33	77	38
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	26	16	20	9	8	18	23	49
\$100,000 or more farms ..	77	99	33	10	3	22	14	126
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	24 658	33 162	18 544	8 323	3 764	18 264	11 705	37 702
Average per farm dollars ..	25 473	87 269	25 508	15 586	8 632	22 660	10 584	71 541
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	968	380	727	534	436	806	1 106	527
..... \$1,000 ..	4 278	15 281	17 518	2 028	386	8 826	204	17 048
Average per farm dollars ..	4 419	40 214	24 096	3 798	886	10 950	185	32 350
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	345	200	228	160	131	248	391	262
Other farms ..	623	180	498	373	306	558	715	264
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	604	203	489	325	305	528	738	280
200 days or more farms ..	467	150	379	246	217	400	534	203
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	647	162	528	307	275	578	789	200
..... number ..	31 200	6 250	23 179	9 207	12 952	22 234	28 271	10 982
Beef cows farms ..	523	145	419	258	251	521	692	171
..... number ..	12 028	3 588	9 468	(D)	6 940	12 291	(D)	(D)
Milk cows farms ..	36	3	35	1	4	15	7	4
..... number ..	2 859	10	2 296	(D)	11	569	(D)	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	618	162	484	299	275	558	757	197
..... number ..	16 075	3 346	11 755	5 189	6 173	10 623	15 289	6 620
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	21	8	36	15	29	17	56	11
..... number ..	2 836	(D)	6 038	73	3 474	(D)	2 029	1 311
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	19	7	27	4	29	12	45	14
..... number ..	5 063	1 572	9 995	68	5 416	2 895	3 975	2 791
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	10	4	18	4	4	7	5	2
..... number ..	236	39	461	(D)	103	95	30	(D)
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	27	7	43	21	13	20	59	12
..... number ..	26 738	(D)	(D)	1 572	294	(D)	1 931	(D)
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	20	—	—	2	—	1	5	—
..... number ..	3 273 356	—	—	(D)	—	(D)	327	—
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	153	37	34	3	56	23	57	113
..... acres ..	13 899	5 134	765	40	2 536	1 529	838	21 097
Wheat for grain farms ..	1 167 982	587 349	52 163	3 150	183 168	125 992	74 378	2 453 454
..... acres ..	41	36	4	1	4	6	5	143
Cotton farms ..	2 749	5 080	142	(D)	83	463	172	26 188
..... bushels ..	99 779	222 348	(D)	(D)	3 495	11 017	6 484	1 096 956
Tobacco farms ..	2	181	—	—	—	—	—	99
..... acres ..	(D)	93 514	—	—	—	—	—	30 026
..... bales ..	(D)	118 814	—	—	—	—	—	39 394
Soybeans for beans farms ..	11	—	43	20	—	180	161	—
..... pounds ..	22	—	119	84	—	650	1 041	—
..... acres ..	33 579	—	155 905	169 898	—	1 065 022	2 125 465	—
..... bushels ..	133	104	3	2	42	23	7	269
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	14 998	21 352	(D)	(D)	3 145	4 167	525	127 101
..... acres ..	421 381	707 263	970	(D)	94 010	131 328	18 650	4 035 560
..... tons, dry ..	567	116	463	230	269	386	682	148
..... tons, dry ..	23 097	4 040	20 542	9 036	12 241	13 979	28 455	6 672
..... tons, dry ..	46 609	7 437	43 352	16 807	21 557	30 132	49 605	12 963

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Fayette	Fentress	Franklin	Gibson	Giles	Grainger	Greene	Grundy
Farms number ..	716	504	985	874	1 570	1 095	3 086	337
Land in farms acres ..	270 666	70 174	131 976	278 080	249 257	96 842	225 676	36 274
Average size of farm acres ..	378	139	134	318	159	88	73	108
Median size of farm acres ..	110	77	56	79	98	54	41	50
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	552 651	220 017	258 760	404 227	198 501	162 451	176 864	177 036
Average per acre dollars ..	1 476	1 572	1 984	1 250	1 284	2 046	2 369	1 454
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	62 475	27 526	36 963	82 813	27 272	25 412	28 279	25 404
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	39	25	92	49	42	119	409	38
10 to 49 acres farms ..	164	156	352	270	366	379	1 329	129
50 to 179 acres farms ..	236	211	352	285	768	470	1 078	123
180 to 499 acres farms ..	165	88	129	118	313	113	237	34
500 to 999 acres farms ..	46	19	44	68	65	10	29	10
1,000 acres or more farms ..	66	5	16	84	16	4	4	3
Total cropland farms ..	625	467	864	792	1 318	1 047	2 935	275
Harvested cropland acres ..	180 332	34 010	93 963	249 104	139 412	51 881	153 222	18 409
Irrigated land farms ..	453	339	717	610	970	938	2 678	217
..... acres ..	124 627	14 715	67 352	214 089	54 091	20 080	70 161	10 405
..... farms ..	19	5	48	9	15	58	54	10
..... acres ..	728	59	812	1 156	1 757	586	221	297
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	51 388	21 824	62 540	68 474	30 281	16 253	51 213	30 792
Average per farm dollars ..	71 771	43 301	63 492	78 346	19 287	14 843	16 595	91 371
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	36 403	3 025	17 369	59 557	5 020	10 128	18 855	5 306
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	14 985	18 799	45 170	8 917	25 261	6 125	32 358	25 486
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	288	140	296	299	559	337	974	100
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	84	78	157	99	332	232	653	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	96	109	156	110	310	227	650	45
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	99	78	146	109	216	194	498	40
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	39	38	52	57	69	71	141	14
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	23	17	38	56	29	15	80	13
\$100,000 or more farms ..	87	44	140	144	55	19	90	79
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	38 586	18 307	47 773	48 382	28 229	11 628	39 296	24 632
Average per farm dollars ..	53 816	36 252	48 451	55 357	17 980	10 619	12 725	73 308
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	717	505	986	874	1 570	1 095	3 088	336
..... \$1,000 ..	13 501	3 264	14 709	19 321	935	4 166	11 585	4 514
Average per farm dollars ..	18 830	6 463	14 918	22 107	595	3 804	3 752	13 434
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	280	202	423	400	531	406	1 180	158
Other farms ..	436	302	562	474	1 039	689	1 906	179
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	419	321	545	470	1 019	675	1 833	180
200 days or more farms ..	297	218	401	356	815	510	1 365	131
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	379	360	660	385	1 247	752	2 197	196
..... number ..	25 437	17 259	30 702	21 779	65 503	23 927	72 582	7 673
Beef cows farms ..	328	303	553	333	1 093	648	1 881	161
..... number ..	13 421	8 058	13 877	9 766	29 029	12 115	33 962	3 276
Milk cows farms ..	17	9	36	12	52	29	159	14
..... number ..	965	430	2 999	221	2 811	942	7 282	466
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	365	359	622	387	1 240	702	2 050	184
..... number ..	12 955	11 740	14 730	13 867	44 111	12 671	30 950	3 526
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	33	23	66	28	37	17	38	24
..... number ..	25 667	729	19 333	7 506	9 372	510	495	1 761
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	32	14	65	30	25	9	10	21
..... number ..	92 406	2 170	45 678	17 571	14 848	1 268	653	4 051
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	5	8	7	6	15	9	16	1
..... number ..	124	79	105	74	310	195	226	(D)
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	15	20	28	19	88	34	44	14
..... number ..	(D)	474	(D)	605	(D)	1 184	1 190	68 155
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	—	34	53	—	3	2	17	66
..... number ..	—	7 290 026	8 215 717	—	52	(D)	4 908 815	12 918 596
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	95	32	168	256	74	36	76	29
..... acres ..	15 595	1 138	19 678	55 362	7 383	391	1 962	1 900
..... bushels ..	1 697 670	62 727	1 605 432	5 808 173	755 549	30 661	161 532	186 839
Wheat for grain farms ..	26	2	118	198	4	6	21	5
..... acres ..	3 402	(D)	11 647	39 288	460	71	607	335
..... bushels ..	131 516	(D)	518 352	1 818 894	16 790	3 300	17 373	13 114
Cotton farms ..	84	—	5	160	4	—	—	—
..... acres ..	36 504	—	3 160	41 313	(D)	—	—	—
..... bales ..	52 111	—	3 188	48 928	(D)	—	—	—
Tobacco farms ..	—	97	43	—	56	606	1 603	—
..... acres ..	—	287	94	—	158	1 764	5 340	—
..... pounds ..	—	459 350	142 884	—	212 061	2 926 488	8 708 061	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	132	4	174	360	29	1	13	16
..... acres ..	49 846	165	20 502	97 217	5 493	(D)	1 187	1 383
..... bushels ..	1 681 063	4 960	531 852	3 605 551	187 374	(D)	30 759	43 654
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	321	276	555	290	920	643	2 139	153
..... acres ..	20 087	11 742	18 243	10 682	39 634	16 991	59 500	5 598
..... tons, dry ..	44 720	22 506	36 842	21 755	81 795	38 031	131 375	12 849

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Hamblen	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardeman	Hardin	Hawkins	Haywood	Henderson
Farms number ..	667	604	633	559	594	1 813	360	858
Land in farms acres ..	51 996	56 822	67 844	166 241	115 598	146 888	211 984	152 034
Average size of farm acres ..	78	94	107	297	195	81	589	177
Median size of farm acres ..	41	50	69	126	100	50	180	109
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	261 293	317 540	117 124	287 004	242 379	166 411	684 217	227 785
Average per acre dollars ..	3 165	2 710	1 243	981	1 244	1 973	1 214	1 128
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	34 679	27 015	18 895	31 620	27 268	25 046	115 847	32 044
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	87	60	93	18	23	197	14	24
10 to 49 acres farms ..	299	237	157	107	144	683	73	160
50 to 179 acres farms ..	220	231	273	212	231	748	93	408
180 to 499 acres farms ..	48	61	99	137	151	172	68	205
500 to 999 acres farms ..	12	11	8	48	29	11	40	52
1,000 acres or more farms ..	1	4	3	37	16	2	72	9
Total cropland farms ..	611	519	613	491	532	1 726	336	767
Harvested cropland acres ..	37 005	29 842	31 879	91 223	64 906	75 961	186 099	88 884
Irrigated land farms ..	512	373	588	358	374	1 555	270	555
..... acres ..	15 528	13 569	8 818	54 766	37 432	29 439	166 272	44 710
..... farms ..	15	24	6	16	12	39	9	11
..... acres ..	747	329	53	1 211	349	283	1 714	69
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	13 724	8 282	7 562	18 721	9 648	15 977	63 051	18 155
Average per farm dollars ..	20 576	13 712	11 947	33 490	16 243	8 812	175 142	21 159
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	5 665	1 802	3 386	13 613	6 299	8 694	61 411	6 094
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	8 059	6 481	4 176	5 108	3 349	7 283	1 640	12 061
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	268	288	166	258	264	617	85	352
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	145	124	151	92	107	423	24	132
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	121	86	149	78	91	385	42	148
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	84	61	119	61	66	284	39	115
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	21	21	35	19	17	65	28	43
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	6	8	6	12	24	26	38	32
\$100,000 or more farms ..	22	16	7	39	25	13	104	36
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	11 841	7 439	5 337	14 823	7 676	13 161	39 249	19 389
Average per farm dollars ..	17 752	12 317	8 417	26 517	12 922	7 259	109 025	22 598
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	667	604	634	559	594	1 813	360	858
..... \$1,000 ..	2 093	1 402	2 645	4 279	1 397	2 583	22 907	4
Average per farm dollars ..	3 138	2 322	4 171	7 656	2 351	1 425	63 630	4
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	235	177	272	203	206	647	214	256
Other farms ..	432	427	361	356	388	1 166	146	602
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	410	384	388	333	346	1 078	164	542
200 days or more farms ..	300	293	272	251	270	817	123	405
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	483	388	394	334	328	1 293	143	484
..... number ..	16 376	14 734	14 311	15 877	11 744	36 429	6 220	28 924
Beef cows farms ..	432	334	339	295	297	1 139	123	427
..... number ..	8 620	6 913	7 079	9 184	6 062	18 796	3 442	12 709
Milk cows farms ..	28	13	14	9	4	46	7	8
..... number ..	1 129	801	89	62	13	903	29	65
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	471	357	357	324	317	1 215	136	485
..... number ..	6 911	6 413	9 567	7 574	5 956	16 261	3 269	24 040
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	10	21	13	15	38	43	23	36
..... number ..	1 195	1 017	(D)	5 221	3 380	442	1 740	10 485
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	8	15	5	14	39	21	22	38
..... number ..	2 408	1 332	(D)	13 030	6 913	503	3 737	20 813
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	13	7	4	6	4	18	3	9
..... number ..	367	109	67	144	78	243	12	182
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	13	30	19	28	19	60	8	26
..... number ..	233	(D)	364	(D)	571	1 079	237	(D)
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	5	5	—	2	1	1	—	1
..... number ..	1 776 000	934 564	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	15	14	27	67	102	76	70	174
..... acres ..	946	724	100	8 913	8 492	549	11 418	11 045
..... bushels ..	81 956	55 590	5 313	857 905	610 655	40 812	1 164 986	951 981
Wheat for grain farms ..	6	3	1	25	14	7	52	11
..... acres ..	123	241	(D)	2 293	1 068	42	8 079	473
..... bushels ..	4 625	11 150	(D)	87 642	39 762	777	355 637	16 210
Cotton farms ..	—	—	—	27	2	—	170	11
..... acres ..	—	—	—	11 657	(D)	—	105 105	1 348
..... bales ..	—	—	—	16 471	(D)	—	148 091	1 665
Tobacco farms ..	230	1	473	—	—	923	—	—
..... acres ..	699	(D)	1 239	—	—	2 485	—	—
..... pounds ..	1 097 757	(D)	1 891 594	—	—	4 123 297	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	9	6	—	80	92	6	149	149
..... acres ..	758	450	—	18 074	17 427	149	44 118	13 512
..... bushels ..	18 690	9 079	—	557 682	512 302	4 290	1 354 072	420 162
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	416	316	351	277	288	1 213	96	429
..... acres ..	12 365	12 010	7 595	14 654	10 523	26 614	3 759	19 578
..... tons, dry ..	28 780	23 169	13 751	27 840	21 655	57 016	(D)	36 995

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Henry	Hickman	Houston	Humphreys	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox
Farms number ..	831	678	289	577	605	1 147	679	1 193
Land in farms acres ..	185 304	127 829	48 735	121 983	83 243	98 067	49 475	87 809
Average size of farm acres ..	223	189	169	211	138	85	73	74
Median size of farm acres ..	105	115	115	121	88	49	38	40
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	265 445	232 534	221 904	250 306	145 115	241 070	174 458	278 917
Average per acre dollars ..	1 103	1 273	1 293	1 206	1 161	3 183	2 299	3 831
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	45 706	25 822	36 642	35 812	19 269	29 191	23 483	27 794
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	38	19	12	23	34	112	110	123
10 to 49 acres farms ..	174	128	57	119	158	464	285	570
50 to 179 acres farms ..	355	312	136	235	272	438	223	399
180 to 499 acres farms ..	192	170	69	143	118	121	53	86
500 to 999 acres farms ..	44	37	10	38	19	8	7	12
1,000 acres or more farms ..	28	12	5	19	4	4	1	3
Total cropland farms ..	759	612	256	502	554	1 090	658	1 072
Harvested cropland acres ..	118 196	64 222	23 794	56 319	33 891	67 561	26 292	53 025
Irrigated land farms ..	581	462	207	403	462	945	619	844
..... acres ..	79 364	27 565	8 580	29 078	10 642	29 901	10 883	22 846
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	37 755	8 647	4 022	8 166	5 083	20 019	7 608	15 483
Average per farm dollars ..	45 433	12 753	13 916	14 152	8 402	17 454	11 205	12 978
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	21 898	1 974	885	3 596	2 552	6 040	4 307	8 914
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	15 857	6 673	3 137	4 570	2 531	13 980	3 302	6 568
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	284	219	76	224	200	422	205	572
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	99	144	74	106	148	219	158	255
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	113	138	59	103	119	221	127	184
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	133	110	51	90	105	169	129	113
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	66	37	17	27	22	71	37	34
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	60	17	6	10	8	20	17	17
\$100,000 or more farms ..	76	13	6	17	3	25	6	18
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	28 961	8 575	4 128	7 485	3 903	15 387	5 283	12 388
Average per farm dollars ..	34 893	12 667	14 334	12 971	6 441	13 415	7 803	10 384
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	830	677	288	577	606	1 147	677	1 193
Average per farm \$1,000 ..	9 271	267	221	728	1 399	3 918	2 224	3 502
..... dollars ..	11 170	394	768	1 262	2 309	3 416	3 285	2 936
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	304	245	76	187	227	443	254	401
Other farms ..	527	433	213	390	378	704	425	792
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	506	428	203	396	387	678	414	758
200 days or more farms ..	391	318	152	301	256	516	288	550
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	433	497	229	415	419	869	372	798
Beef cows farms ..	20 299	26 182	11 528	18 997	12 086	35 718	10 422	24 664
Milk cows farms ..	346	449	200	364	382	773	293	705
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	8 920	13 990	(D)	9 170	6 962	16 126	4 360	12 424
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	30	10	3	13	3	33	23	22
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	1 793	69	(D)	341	10	1 878	506	855
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	411	491	226	405	406	822	355	749
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	10 748	14 257	7 460	10 009	7 061	17 452	5 801	11 615
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	24	32	7	23	27	14	14	27
..... number ..	36 205	4 356	199	997	403	183	74	851
..... farms ..	22	32	6	19	21	3	4	12
..... number ..	58 306	7 156	498	1 146	692	(D)	65	1 244
..... farms ..	9	8	2	—	4	22	8	23
..... number ..	89	56	(D)	—	39	567	164	649
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	29	49	9	30	30	25	15	32
..... number ..	(D)	969	(D)	554	727	1 633	(D)	2 056
..... farms ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
..... number ..	—	—	—	—	(D)	1 880 000	—	—
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	212	54	12	68	26	27	38	18
..... acres ..	27 229	2 136	368	6 767	365	1 245	646	527
Wheat for grain farms ..	3 049 033	195 861	34 120	668 698	22 676	117 927	70 369	46 985
..... acres ..	104	8	—	16	3	12	2	7
Cotton farms ..	13 116	673	—	1 195	32	803	(D)	114
..... bushels ..	559 762	23 703	—	49 436	800	39 485	(D)	4 208
Tobacco farms ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... acres ..	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... bales ..	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	91	28	42	7	227	353	451	89
..... pounds ..	681	90	177	39	783	1 207	1 078	190
..... acres ..	1 563 260	138 128	339 227	75 424	1 294 546	2 192 719	1 782 137	272 754
..... bushels ..	223	27	1	27	1	8	—	6
..... farms ..	32 500	2 789	(D)	4 232	(D)	1 142	—	285
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	1 161 723	91 243	(D)	149 919	(D)	40 760	—	10 850
..... acres ..	381	416	187	365	328	811	369	740
..... tons, dry ..	17 319	21 948	8 013	17 383	9 596	25 322	7 977	20 951
..... tons, dry ..	37 036	41 414	15 034	33 395	18 612	55 595	13 944	41 641

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Lake	Lauderdale	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Loudon	McMinn	McNairy
Farms number ..	80	505	1 617	222	1 661	763	1 074	720
Land in farms acres ..	89 635	192 010	214 001	36 801	276 119	73 976	127 322	130 146
Average size of farm acres ..	1 120	380	132	166	166	97	119	181
Median size of farm acres ..	500	92	78	100	84	47	70	100
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	1 654 805	438 746	199 148	229 030	227 671	328 926	238 247	149 299
Average per acre dollars ..	1 477	1 083	1 535	1 395	1 423	2 820	2 052	845
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	226 948	85 447	31 725	31 644	33 967	43 951	28 543	30 442
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	2	24	78	6	72	64	71	30
10 to 49 acres farms ..	10	119	456	45	454	330	357	129
50 to 179 acres farms ..	11	179	739	108	685	262	457	340
180 to 499 acres farms ..	16	88	282	55	340	89	146	170
500 to 999 acres farms ..	6	37	51	5	86	13	36	41
1,000 acres or more farms ..	35	58	11	3	24	5	7	10
Total cropland farms ..	78	462	1 438	200	1 460	696	979	632
Harvested cropland acres ..	85 556	160 746	134 185	16 362	158 275	48 127	79 265	69 615
Irrigated land farms ..	77	349	1 036	156	1 113	556	783	418
..... acres ..	82 752	139 853	61 727	6 251	78 016	22 890	35 644	37 654
..... farms ..	5	19	21	3	26	20	21	6
..... acres ..	2 848	1 735	252	(D)	822	72	135	(D)
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	23 404	47 293	26 942	2 392	49 394	45 067	34 171	11 116
Average per farm dollars ..	292 546	93 649	16 662	10 774	29 737	59 065	31 816	15 439
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	23 280	44 440	7 862	902	15 861	(D)	3 571	6 712
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	124	2 853	19 080	1 490	33 533	(D)	30 599	4 405
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	5	163	652	98	554	299	447	368
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	5	48	315	35	313	179	214	101
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	1	66	259	47	319	124	155	107
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	12	73	234	30	265	90	135	79
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	9	29	66	6	79	29	28	20
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	5	29	36	4	40	10	21	13
\$100,000 or more farms ..	43	97	55	2	91	32	74	32
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	17 617	30 979	24 181	2 344	39 616	29 793	29 463	9 096
Average per farm dollars ..	220 212	61 224	14 954	10 558	23 851	39 099	27 458	12 633
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	80	506	1 617	222	1 661	762	1 073	720
..... \$1,000 ..	5 787	17 651	2 470	101	8 941	13 596	4 019	880
Average per farm dollars ..	72 334	34 884	1 528	457	5 383	17 843	3 746	1 222
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	57	239	505	71	616	283	379	214
Other farms ..	23	266	1 112	151	1 045	480	695	506
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	25	238	1 055	138	1 031	451	678	430
200 days or more farms ..	11	181	825	99	800	345	528	354
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	7	178	1 145	150	1 272	554	836	329
..... number ..	986	8 739	51 670	6 163	65 083	26 892	39 540	10 365
Beef cows farms ..	7	155	1 010	135	1 115	449	718	293
..... number ..	641	(D)	26 444	3 491	32 149	11 146	15 049	5 659
Milk cows farms ..	—	3	82	3	55	38	52	3
..... number ..	—	(D)	3 033	5	4 317	3 744	6 564	7
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	7	174	1 120	148	1 247	533	799	304
..... number ..	282	5 280	23 201	3 091	32 253	11 550	19 775	5 170
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	—	14	58	9	40	11	10	39
..... number ..	—	2 355	8 115	1 490	3 495	91	394	11 346
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	—	14	51	9	26	5	7	42
..... number ..	—	4 239	22 978	(D)	7 523	(D)	592	29 548
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	—	4	10	4	19	14	7	5
..... number ..	—	11	191	55	475	295	24	98
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	—	7	80	12	55	29	45	20
..... number ..	—	243	2 407	338	139 618	598	(D)	491
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	—	—	3	—	14	—	21	2
..... number ..	—	—	(D)	—	4 849 462	—	4 938 667	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	23	95	178	7	93	18	20	125
..... acres ..	9 824	14 749	9 798	327	11 299	759	656	9 655
Wheat for grain farms ..	1 171 797	1 691 738	947 510	18 093	841 885	53 943	50 630	757 012
..... acres ..	31	95	39	—	39	11	7	8
Cotton farms ..	9 809	14 033	3 724	—	6 170	255	817	969
..... bushels ..	383 674	588 566	217 187	—	274 443	12 030	37 320	38 183
Tobacco farms ..	21	87	1	—	10	—	—	3
..... acres ..	9 402	35 383	(D)	—	3 216	—	—	285
Soybeans for beans farms ..	14 200	51 080	(D)	—	3 620	—	—	345
..... pounds ..	—	(D)	61	6	127	96	84	—
..... acres ..	—	(D)	240	18	521	277	593	—
..... bushels ..	—	(D)	371 786	23 925	755 598	408 651	930 190	—
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	73	210	87	2	79	8	13	131
..... acres ..	59 999	83 359	10 746	(D)	16 828	805	1 821	17 590
..... tons, dry ..	2 118 941	2 649 179	354 914	(D)	432 714	14 915	38 744	523 260
..... acres ..	4	131	928	144	984	487	720	287
..... tons, dry ..	146	4 634	37 514	5 310	42 138	19 837	29 818	9 721
..... (D)	(D)	10 116	73 830	10 665	86 253	41 077	63 819	20 182

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Macon	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Mauzy	Meigs	Monroe	Montgomery
Farms number ..	1 238	571	294	1 097	1 532	339	855	988
Land in farms acres ..	135 028	145 586	51 060	166 840	242 575	48 977	96 929	164 575
Average size of farm acres ..	109	255	174	152	158	144	113	167
Median size of farm acres ..	64	97	74	89	90	80	62	83
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	170 689	282 805	253 739	243 687	295 200	206 131	278 521	317 583
Average per acre dollars ..	1 543	1 148	1 491	1 571	1 813	1 536	2 333	2 033
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	23 415	57 873	36 125	28 461	26 643	26 799	32 540	31 982
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	125	27	17	55	78	25	59	78
10 to 49 acres farms ..	370	149	92	297	398	84	281	269
50 to 179 acres farms ..	540	212	109	465	651	146	361	373
180 to 499 acres farms ..	179	119	57	228	320	71	130	185
500 to 999 acres farms ..	18	32	13	37	64	9	20	66
1,000 acres or more farms ..	6	32	6	15	21	4	4	17
Total cropland farms ..	1 177	507	252	954	1 353	304	807	897
Harvested cropland acres ..	74 443	104 221	29 580	95 800	144 877	26 751	65 914	109 182
Irrigated land farms ..	1 058	380	201	710	1 044	249	648	730
..... acres ..	31 889	78 243	16 421	39 929	61 600	11 413	31 720	57 537
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	20 117	28 896	10 685	21 622	27 442	4 783	18 881	30 810
Average per farm dollars ..	16 250	50 607	36 343	19 710	17 913	14 110	22 083	31 185
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	14 288	22 932	1 632	3 395	8 114	760	3 252	22 626
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	5 829	5 964	9 053	18 227	19 328	4 023	15 629	8 184
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	331	234	96	371	479	122	327	284
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	208	96	69	216	313	78	189	161
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	249	64	51	191	315	61	135	162
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	274	72	46	188	260	44	110	171
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	100	30	7	55	85	16	42	77
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	46	18	3	30	32	8	14	49
\$100,000 or more farms ..	30	57	22	46	48	10	38	84
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	13 466	22 158	9 210	18 774	21 094	3 624	16 345	20 613
Average per farm dollars ..	10 868	38 805	31 326	17 098	13 769	10 722	19 117	20 885
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	1 239	571	294	1 098	1 532	338	855	987
..... \$1,000 ..	6 365	5 983	1 001	779	6 690	234	2 792	10 112
Average per farm dollars ..	5 137	10 478	3 406	709	4 367	693	3 266	10 245
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	416	221	98	366	566	114	286	409
Other farms ..	822	350	196	731	966	225	569	579
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	831	325	190	745	946	214	511	588
200 days or more farms ..	616	231	140	565	710	170	412	419
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	806	241	211	859	1 192	277	653	591
..... number ..	26 098	12 437	8 939	41 578	60 554	11 128	30 053	30 959
Beef cows farms ..	727	216	183	715	1 069	235	544	522
..... number ..	15 039	(D)	4 424	18 328	29 427	5 639	11 663	16 051
Milk cows farms ..	22	4	7	56	37	13	49	8
..... number ..	318	(D)	311	4 569	2 889	708	4 857	760
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	761	235	203	846	1 201	269	620	582
..... number ..	13 039	6 283	4 435	19 273	35 299	6 945	14 532	15 552
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	25	25	4	30	19	4	21	39
..... number ..	2 377	10 210	279	3 816	950	(D)	217	1 408
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	22	24	3	26	13	2	9	36
..... number ..	5 589	(D)	279	8 578	2 519	(D)	165	2 449
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	7	3	1	16	13	1	12	5
..... number ..	111	(D)	(D)	219	347	(D)	90	107
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	35	11	13	55	75	15	23	26
..... number ..	675	476	246	(D)	1 369	(D)	204	913
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	—	—	13	5	1	—	—	1
..... number ..	—	—	3 782 097	(D)	(D)	—	—	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	61	111	32	42	77	10	22	107
..... acres ..	1 645	12 277	2 916	3 513	5 572	298	1 393	12 053
Wheat for grain farms ..	155 726	1 294 888	245 353	266 535	560 524	16 978	87 645	1 554 403
..... acres ..	16	34	7	14	33	5	16	51
Cotton farms ..	992	4 068	705	1 019	2 695	306	1 061	6 530
..... bushels ..	40 398	168 338	24 259	38 016	105 590	11 400	42 484	307 918
Tobacco farms ..	—	86	—	—	1	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	29 991	—	—	(D)	—	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	—	38 761	—	—	(D)	—	—	—
..... acres ..	741	—	1	92	219	28	116	327
..... pounds ..	3 809	—	(D)	178	932	140	523	3 254
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	7 476 791	—	(D)	266 316	1 600 416	238 973	784 558	6 697 407
..... acres ..	26	149	26	8	52	4	18	84
..... bushels ..	2 533	26 142	5 807	1 958	7 228	333	2 914	14 662
..... tons, dry ..	89 136	844 390	128 031	51 253	204 915	9 237	63 064	518 928
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	728	233	175	660	947	229	584	516
..... acres ..	24 150	8 432	7 651	32 389	45 460	9 973	24 661	26 246
..... tons, dry ..	47 578	16 433	13 317	60 850	88 946	17 857	52 376	51 177

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Moore	Morgan	Obion	Overton	Perry	Pickett	Polk	Putnam
Farms number ..	371	328	705	889	235	374	255	1 120
Land in farms acres ..	52 065	45 997	242 251	109 404	54 390	37 499	32 122	112 122
Average size of farm acres ..	140	140	344	123	231	100	126	100
Median size of farm acres ..	91	85	110	71	136	61	55	60
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	229 847	266 239	487 438	171 433	253 818	184 098	362 012	231 527
Average per acre dollars ..	1 563	1 699	1 479	1 368	1 059	2 554	2 385	2 259
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	31 493	34 584	77 642	21 067	29 460	16 794	44 151	23 247
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	32	11	39	61	8	40	13	100
10 to 49 acres farms ..	80	86	145	263	42	122	107	380
50 to 179 acres farms ..	160	147	259	387	89	149	87	481
180 to 499 acres farms ..	87	74	134	142	74	57	38	130
500 to 999 acres farms ..	10	7	61	33	16	6	4	26
1,000 acres or more farms ..	2	3	67	3	6	—	6	3
Total cropland farms ..	327	308	643	821	206	354	228	1 032
Harvested cropland acres ..	28 585	22 484	208 836	62 727	21 484	20 825	20 145	59 331
Irrigated land farms ..	253	267	495	645	156	301	167	858
..... acres ..	10 117	10 750	180 398	24 116	10 855	7 739	11 723	24 018
..... farms ..	3	6	8	13	3	7	3	20
..... acres ..	4	57	717	71	17	121	(D)	40
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	9 309	5 247	63 751	11 704	3 723	4 699	22 149	11 911
Average per farm dollars ..	25 092	15 997	90 427	13 166	15 843	12 564	86 858	10 635
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	911	697	50 037	3 522	1 551	2 627	2 114	3 919
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	8 399	4 551	13 714	8 183	2 172	2 072	20 035	7 992
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	121	154	215	293	95	103	111	391
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	70	55	56	188	39	61	49	270
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	86	45	80	163	46	79	23	239
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	55	34	105	160	30	80	13	153
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	12	15	62	42	13	38	5	41
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	10	9	51	26	6	7	3	12
\$100,000 or more farms ..	17	16	136	17	6	6	51	14
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	8 250	5 199	41 419	9 057	3 776	2 827	20 124	9 968
Average per farm dollars ..	22 236	15 804	58 750	10 176	16 069	7 558	78 917	8 884
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	371	329	705	890	235	374	255	1 122
..... \$1,000 ..	826	—548	20 669	1 784	490	945	1 610	1 237
Average per farm dollars ..	2 227	—1 665	29 318	2 004	2 085	2 528	6 314	1 103
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	135	106	307	303	91	130	89	367
Other farms ..	236	222	398	586	144	244	166	753
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	244	222	392	611	141	254	160	694
200 days or more farms ..	188	177	297	459	95	167	122	527
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	292	232	280	677	156	261	175	772
..... number ..	13 777	8 853	18 503	27 812	6 011	10 864	8 402	24 817
Beef cows farms ..	263	204	243	591	137	231	145	661
..... number ..	6 829	4 697	8 033	15 150	2 950	5 986	2 182	12 592
Milk cows farms ..	13	8	5	26	5	8	19	25
..... number ..	749	251	118	1 200	10	19	2 216	1 095
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	291	219	272	666	151	250	158	749
..... number ..	6 369	3 887	10 831	15 398	3 926	5 629	2 879	14 406
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	8	10	30	26	24	5	6	42
..... number ..	(D)	83	21 149	811	670	99	(D)	1 070
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	3	3	32	20	21	2	3	33
..... number ..	(D)	(D)	41 746	1 078	2 700	(D)	(D)	2 657
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	7	5	8	8	—	3	2	7
..... number ..	64	35	205	59	—	(D)	(D)	66
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	20	12	7	48	16	11	17	42
..... number ..	(D)	194	(D)	1 173	294	285	93 254	1 025
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	8	17	4	1	—	—	29	1
..... number ..	2 495 000	1 501 559	820 630	(D)	—	—	7 883 250	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	10	20	265	45	66	2	19	49
..... acres ..	880	390	65 351	795	3 782	(D)	815	630
Wheat for grain farms ..	74 945	33 620	7 631 770	61 759	297 930	(D)	80 751	41 134
..... acres ..	4	4	199	13	4	—	10	1
Cotton farms ..	335	108	35 346	720	170	—	1 521	(D)
..... bushels ..	13 320	(D)	1 588 190	25 752	6 060	—	54 018	(D)
Tobacco farms ..	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	—	3 130	—	—	—	—	—
..... bales ..	—	—	4 444	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	60	29	1	188	—	189	1	236
..... acres ..	124	92	(D)	566	—	828	(D)	695
..... pounds ..	219 577	118 589	(D)	1 013 500	—	1 457 174	(D)	1 140 211
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	5	3	289	11	16	3	11	5
..... acres ..	549	95	94 339	599	2 350	79	2 451	170
..... bushels ..	(D)	4 055	3 484 302	19 640	69 041	3 100	74 990	4 990
..... tons, dry ..	227	246	241	557	129	214	149	717
..... acres ..	8 473	9 795	10 587	20 717	4 806	7 026	6 608	22 033
..... tons, dry ..	17 076	19 252	20 434	45 132	9 563	13 658	13 892	45 882

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Rhea	Roane	Robertson	Rutherford	Scott	Sequatchie	Sevier	Shelby
Farms number ..	404	539	1 474	1 591	228	169	801	683
Land in farms acres ..	56 049	53 110	236 385	195 295	29 746	25 557	71 677	128 132
Average size of farm acres ..	139	99	160	123	130	151	89	188
Median size of farm acres ..	88	63	70	70	85	78	55	44
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	222 587	254 735	340 491	294 331	182 719	251 111	354 631	621 200
Average per acre dollars ..	1 532	2 378	2 077	2 435	1 170	1 683	4 230	3 374
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	31 361	28 010	44 580	23 872	22 517	27 986	25 698	42 200
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	12	32	134	105	9	12	70	99
10 to 49 acres farms ..	115	181	460	528	69	47	299	264
50 to 179 acres farms ..	172	243	570	633	101	70	338	184
180 to 499 acres farms ..	90	76	218	267	43	29	84	76
500 to 999 acres farms ..	14	7	62	47	5	9	7	27
1,000 acres or more farms ..	1	—	30	11	1	2	3	33
Total cropland farms ..	370	489	1 376	1 328	200	149	733	542
Harvested cropland acres ..	35 000	28 275	182 972	115 190	13 188	13 842	41 239	97 757
Irrigated land farms ..	303	413	1 191	940	172	118	591	363
..... acres ..	15 631	12 679	117 711	50 481	5 658	5 890	14 973	74 327
..... farms ..	22	15	56	19	1	7	12	39
..... acres ..	412	55	674	113	(D)	99	193	4 853
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	7 575	5 771	71 904	19 841	4 874	4 864	9 456	29 103
Average per farm dollars ..	18 751	10 707	48 781	12 471	21 379	28 781	11 805	42 611
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	3 889	2 091	49 825	4 631	(D)	741	2 365	26 652
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	3 687	3 680	22 079	15 210	(D)	4 123	7 091	2 451
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	150	235	358	640	106	56	331	356
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	100	108	212	332	50	37	174	103
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	48	117	216	308	35	31	146	69
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	53	55	264	187	17	18	92	54
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	18	9	171	58	2	9	35	25
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	15	7	123	24	6	4	12	25
\$100,000 or more farms ..	20	8	130	42	12	14	11	51
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	6 265	5 009	45 805	20 721	4 449	4 239	8 273	21 362
Average per farm dollars ..	15 546	9 310	31 075	13 016	19 430	25 085	10 342	31 231
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	403	538	1 474	1 592	229	169	800	684
..... \$1,000 ..	1 142	425	25 224	816	-107	709	552	7 274
Average per farm dollars ..	2 835	789	17 113	512	-469	4 196	690	10 634
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	144	181	662	518	56	69	286	219
Other farms ..	260	358	812	1 073	172	100	515	464
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	250	360	867	1 032	163	92	460	411
200 days or more farms ..	186	264	617	793	132	68	357	293
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	285	369	852	1 160	142	119	587	256
..... number ..	11 293	11 993	47 887	42 486	4 447	6 739	19 013	8 628
Beef cows farms ..	238	333	754	972	122	100	509	229
..... number ..	4 989	6 206	22 502	20 291	2 177	2 763	9 816	4 980
Milk cows farms ..	14	11	43	61	4	4	16	10
..... number ..	643	469	3 478	2 617	216	221	172	42
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	282	355	849	1 106	137	117	550	249
..... number ..	6 573	6 084	27 955	22 305	2 275	4 583	10 600	4 521
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	6	14	33	31	5	5	13	22
..... number ..	768	136	6 982	997	17	(D)	394	335
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	4	7	26	24	1	1	11	13
..... number ..	(D)	53	9 302	1 985	(D)	(D)	685	568
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	4	15	7	17	6	2	12	14
..... number ..	(D)	141	279	429	74	(D)	234	148
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	21	21	31	69	10	6	26	31
..... number ..	(D)	431	(D)	72 542	196	(D)	(D)	484
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	1	4	2	1	14	5	8	—
..... number ..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 989 506	960 000	1 572 010	—
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	25	12	264	79	18	12	25	20
..... acres ..	1 551	77	25 917	5 028	285	941	249	4 521
Wheat for grain bushels ..	101 761	4 284	3 196 858	382 596	23 302	70 650	18 895	526 848
..... farms ..	8	3	213	35	3	4	4	26
..... acres ..	262	65	23 861	2 068	105	221	100	6 427
Cotton bushels ..	7 997	2 880	1 266 755	93 871	2 760	8 400	4 440	272 526
..... farms ..	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	25
..... acres ..	—	—	—	816	—	—	—	9 167
..... bales ..	—	—	—	628	—	—	—	13 193
Tobacco farms ..	5	35	663	12	4	—	162	—
..... acres ..	19	90	6 212	23	11	—	497	—
Soybeans for beans pounds ..	26 607	135 376	13 562 520	44 550	13 509	—	898 022	—
..... farms ..	8	—	218	59	—	8	2	84
..... acres ..	1 123	—	35 660	7 556	—	642	(D)	46 610
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) bushels ..	24 507	—	1 260 685	185 067	—	16 820	(D)	1 471 994
..... farms ..	267	371	846	884	162	103	508	233
..... acres ..	11 392	12 299	44 505	36 420	5 118	3 771	14 047	9 387
..... tons, dry ..	20 671	22 649	88 968	65 035	10 108	8 271	27 411	20 038

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Smith	Stewart	Sullivan	Sumner	Tipton	Trousdale	Unicoi	Union
Farms number ..	1 045	350	1 315	1 703	592	405	155	544
Land in farms acres ..	138 256	56 517	86 402	181 570	169 788	51 638	7 501	51 290
Average size of farm acres ..	132	161	66	107	287	128	48	94
Median size of farm acres ..	95	104	34	52	70	75	35	60
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	215 183	230 901	239 872	279 926	373 699	239 526	186 386	164 329
Average per acre dollars ..	1 543	1 440	3 142	2 678	1 386	1 687	4 517	2 139
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	24 111	23 224	24 438	30 548	68 656	40 077	19 463	19 847
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	57	15	204	169	52	39	31	47
10 to 49 acres farms ..	213	74	617	644	206	105	63	197
50 to 179 acres farms ..	551	160	398	631	174	168	59	232
180 to 499 acres farms ..	186	85	76	214	80	76	1	58
500 to 999 acres farms ..	34	12	19	29	33	15	1	9
1,000 acres or more farms ..	4	4	1	16	47	2	—	1
Total cropland farms ..	947	326	1 200	1 524	523	377	143	511
Harvested cropland acres ..	73 038	25 893	55 084	119 567	149 220	31 185	3 556	26 866
Irrigated land farms ..	755	256	1 052	1 233	413	326	130	447
..... acres ..	25 036	9 439	23 626	56 457	128 962	13 252	1 446	9 157
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	12 840	5 298	18 253	34 343	38 561	6 941	1 002	3 842
Average per farm dollars ..	12 287	15 137	13 880	20 166	65 137	17 138	6 463	7 063
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	6 133	3 716	7 140	21 056	36 723	4 725	574	1 685
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	6 707	1 582	11 112	13 287	1 839	2 216	427	2 158
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	311	94	539	599	202	94	58	227
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	229	74	275	309	104	67	40	106
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	225	78	209	328	77	73	41	115
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	171	55	186	274	73	99	8	76
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	62	23	58	87	43	44	7	14
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	25	14	22	50	16	15	—	4
\$100,000 or more farms ..	22	12	26	56	77	13	1	2
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	10 742	3 946	13 143	24 537	26 105	5 147	855	3 473
Average per farm dollars ..	10 260	11 274	9 994	14 400	44 022	12 678	5 519	6 384
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	1 047	350	1 315	1 704	593	406	155	544
..... \$1,000 ..	1 784	1 592	4 076	9 642	12 237	3 034	112	503
Average per farm dollars ..	1 704	4 549	3 100	5 659	20 636	7 472	721	925
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	332	122	444	574	260	164	52	181
Other farms ..	713	228	871	1 129	332	241	103	363
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	715	220	789	1 090	332	253	99	348
200 days or more farms ..	530	149	594	815	249	174	68	255
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	816	194	877	1 125	292	272	84	381
Beef cows farms ..	29 672	8 925	29 386	45 116	9 796	11 344	1 410	10 575
Milk cows farms ..	730	180	737	965	257	255	72	339
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	17 187	(D)	13 322	22 296	5 422	6 672	657	5 540
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	21	2	28	29	5	7	4	8
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	814	(D)	1 075	1 515	14	135	9	105
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	802	186	805	1 106	278	269	79	360
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	14 331	3 816	19 364	24 273	4 700	5 990	779	5 386
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	19	17	17	29	17	7	6	17
..... number ..	1 883	683	104	2 500	251	112	66	93
..... number ..	17	15	5	22	15	5	6	7
..... number ..	2 943	806	228	5 206	825	272	61	81
..... number ..	14	6	9	17	5	3	1	6
..... number ..	332	21	69	189	86	195	(D)	96
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	37	17	36	50	19	10	6	22
..... number ..	683	477	594	(D)	334	243	(D)	981
..... farms ..	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
..... number ..	(D)	—	—	(D)	—	(D)	—	—
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	33	16	47	117	56	15	6	18
..... acres ..	1 366	932	530	7 336	5 453	878	(D)	52
Wheat for grain farms ..	127 799	90 290	47 211	655 718	567 485	68 330	(D)	3 105
..... acres ..	5	6	—	51	57	6	—	1
Cotton farms ..	530	281	—	5 278	9 160	270	—	(D)
..... bushels ..	23 200	12 520	—	258 808	382 579	10 460	—	(D)
..... farms ..	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	—	—	—	43 413	—	—	—
..... bales ..	—	—	—	—	56 814	—	—	—
Tobacco farms ..	362	127	442	559	—	215	63	203
..... acres ..	1 680	857	1 140	2 773	—	1 395	140	594
Soybeans for beans pounds ..	2 747 679	1 697 984	2 064 765	5 463 776	—	2 412 947	260 674	836 061
..... farms ..	7	11	—	78	202	6	—	—
..... acres ..	1 470	928	—	7 547	72 437	621	—	—
..... bushels ..	48 150	28 226	—	247 930	2 181 741	11 107	—	—
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	597	171	841	968	208	236	79	363
..... acres ..	20 411	6 936	21 085	37 205	6 234	10 802	1 243	8 596
..... tons, dry ..	43 454	13 407	44 001	70 910	16 467	21 133	2 786	17 717

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Van Buren	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Weakley	White	Williamson	Wilson
Farms number ..	228	1 347	1 807	700	1 010	1 034	1 410	1 676
Land in farms acres ..	31 675	162 041	119 670	130 012	222 524	119 077	197 934	210 657
Average size of farm acres ..	139	120	66	186	220	115	140	126
Median size of farm acres ..	77	60	31	127	83	60	68	80
Estimated market value of land and buildings ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	194 024	226 993	277 634	178 077	272 149	216 590	476 148	293 796
Average per acre dollars ..	1 339	1 796	4 159	1 001	1 256	2 007	3 641	2 392
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment ¹ :								
Average per farm dollars ..	22 973	39 357	30 210	20 581	52 349	27 142	30 227	24 147
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms ..	13	120	258	10	35	75	94	96
10 to 49 acres farms ..	65	487	867	142	262	373	479	466
50 to 179 acres farms ..	94	474	544	310	443	416	534	750
180 to 499 acres farms ..	42	219	116	197	162	133	235	316
500 to 999 acres farms ..	14	36	18	31	62	30	51	39
1,000 acres or more farms ..	—	11	4	10	46	7	17	9
Total cropland farms ..	208	1 257	1 692	624	900	955	1 224	1 463
Harvested cropland acres ..	17 949	112 330	87 594	59 977	178 436	74 070	110 347	117 760
Irrigated land farms ..	171	1 054	1 509	489	647	808	907	1 069
..... acres ..	6 487	59 793	43 294	23 502	137 870	30 478	52 728	43 248
..... farms ..	6	152	45	9	9	15	29	31
..... acres ..	57	2 912	1 407	191	163	98	454	213
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000 ..	2 847	83 004	44 742	8 207	54 638	16 887	28 689	17 310
Average per farm dollars ..	12 488	61 622	24 760	11 724	54 097	16 332	20 347	10 328
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000 ..	622	70 314	24 671	2 099	34 630	3 399	9 119	3 044
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000 ..	2 225	12 690	20 071	6 107	20 008	13 489	19 570	14 266
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms ..	83	358	603	238	406	348	473	648
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms ..	39	180	353	163	116	204	287	332
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms ..	38	243	352	143	129	205	277	336
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms ..	46	216	281	101	111	167	219	234
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms ..	13	151	107	31	55	62	57	68
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms ..	6	61	50	16	65	18	43	39
\$100,000 or more farms ..	3	138	61	8	128	30	54	19
Total farm production expenses ¹ \$1,000 ..	2 493	54 900	34 658	8 033	37 311	14 369	23 115	16 878
Average per farm dollars ..	10 932	40 727	19 190	11 492	36 978	13 883	16 394	10 070
Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit (see text) ¹ farms ..	228	1 348	1 806	699	1 009	1 035	1 410	1 676
..... \$1,000 ..	434	27 624	9 337	77	17 588	1 645	4 468	—511
Average per farm dollars ..	1 905	20 492	5 170	110	17 431	1 589	3 169	—305
Operators by principal occupation:								
Farming farms ..	86	563	651	209	321	355	480	604
Other farms ..	142	784	1 156	491	689	679	930	1 072
Operators by days worked off farm:								
Any farms ..	149	769	1 085	452	631	649	914	1 061
200 days or more farms ..	125	603	831	347	497	504	665	800
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms ..	164	769	1 307	560	438	780	941	1 255
..... number ..	7 876	38 777	53 186	23 459	17 326	39 502	47 826	51 090
Beef cows farms ..	139	650	1 079	502	372	686	844	1 110
..... number ..	3 669	19 258	23 073	13 114	8 004	18 715	24 771	27 209
Milk cows farms ..	8	42	82	9	22	42	46	37
..... number ..	412	2 233	5 190	16	1 342	3 172	2 078	1 505
Cattle and calves sold farms ..	153	755	1 201	554	417	779	932	1 249
..... number ..	3 700	19 288	24 686	12 396	9 474	16 972	27 454	28 830
Hogs and pigs inventory farms ..	4	25	19	20	54	25	29	38
..... number ..	(D)	2 203	262	2 419	44 572	1 550	2 728	1 700
Hogs and pigs sold farms ..	6	19	7	18	57	19	21	23
..... number ..	639	5 802	210	13 209	122 099	3 065	3 988	3 944
Sheep and lambs inventory farms ..	1	9	15	9	11	3	31	26
..... number ..	(D)	113	353	127	161	91	695	465
Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older inventory (see text) farms ..	7	31	38	21	17	28	49	85
..... number ..	(D)	694	(D)	(D)	280	367	746	1 585
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms ..	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	2
..... number ..	(D)	(D)	(D)	44	(D)	—	—	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain or seed farms ..	11	71	80	51	250	51	52	39
..... acres ..	230	4 176	1 417	3 771	51 117	1 612	4 271	989
Wheat for grain farms ..	15 483	327 793	112 347	317 529	5 425 431	115 711	419 621	80 445
..... acres ..	1	27	7	2	158	8	15	11
Cotton farms ..	(D)	1 932	82	(D)	26 101	184	2 639	615
..... bushels ..	(D)	71 182	2 707	(D)	1 184 319	4 880	107 462	25 827
Tobacco farms ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	—	—	—	(D)	—	—	—
Soybeans for beans farms ..	—	—	—	—	(D)	—	—	—
..... acres ..	—	—	—	—	(D)	—	—	—
Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. (see text) farms ..	18	70	789	2	17	227	143	158
..... acres ..	33	207	3 037	(D)	99	770	501	401
..... pounds ..	48 696	287 615	5 565 007	(D)	228 269	1 169 082	943 546	731 236
..... farms ..	—	57	1	22	293	12	29	11
..... acres ..	—	5 665	(D)	3 089	68 958	579	6 739	1 220
..... bushels ..	—	148 977	(D)	107 773	2 471 747	16 725	207 188	39 820
..... farms ..	138	633	1 222	460	379	698	827	989
..... acres ..	6 027	28 855	35 672	16 531	14 454	26 278	40 019	40 129
..... tons, dry ..	14 387	59 373	85 942	31 312	30 848	58 407	76 490	74 530

¹Data are based on a sample of farms.

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Tennessee	Anderson	Bedford	Benton	Bledsoe	Blount	Bradley
Farms number	63,105	462	1,357	401	479	925	677
Land in farms acres	10,732,951	35,952	236,001	70,176	86,860	93,875	79,716
Average size of farm acres	170	78	174	175	181	101	118
Median size of farm acres	56	36	66	80	77	35	46
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	877,007	610,363	1,075,979	559,327	741,469	814,912	980,181
Average per acre dollars	5,156	7,843	6,187	3,196	4,089	8,030	8,324
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	6,504,403	34,100	136,087	32,630	57,902	78,666	63,933
Average per farm dollars	103,073	73,809	100,285	81,372	120,881	85,044	94,436
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	4,509	43	50	29	23	100	50
10 to 49 acres	24,298	245	490	106	154	439	297
50 to 179 acres	21,766	129	522	145	177	262	223
180 to 499 acres	8,562	33	191	94	84	88	73
500 to 999 acres	2,280	12	56	20	27	23	27
1,000 acres or more	1,690	-	48	7	14	13	7
Total cropland farms	47,817	348	929	316	382	686	479
..... acres	5,273,992	14,799	81,092	28,368	33,555	36,546	29,328
Harvested cropland farms	40,553	287	835	210	347	613	421
..... acres	4,441,229	10,601	70,246	18,494	25,489	32,505	18,805
Irrigated land farms	2,689	29	32	8	6	52	36
..... acres	206,906	93	439	289	182	292	193
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	5,161,034	4,752	149,791	10,701	49,077	26,620	149,369
Average per farm dollars	81,785	10,285	110,384	26,687	102,456	28,778	220,634
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	3,003,794	1,638	19,720	8,943	12,855	7,615	9,832
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	2,157,240	3,113	130,071	1,758	36,221	19,005	139,537
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	26,113	214	507	214	149	390	312
\$2,500 to \$4,999	7,589	60	171	48	49	121	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8,594	74	172	39	80	147	70
\$10,000 to \$24,999	9,036	62	179	60	63	129	75
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5,006	41	156	16	46	72	36
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2,448	5	66	9	42	20	30
\$100,000 or more	4,319	6	106	15	50	46	82
Government payments farms	6,007	11	76	159	21	16	32
..... \$1,000	55,693	34	665	821	898	320	147
Total income from farm-related sources farms	19,128	103	415	137	139	306	179
..... \$1,000	281,333	570	8,952	2,151	1,298	5,510	1,247
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	4,421,280	6,667	123,860	13,780	39,350	31,697	110,118
Average per farm dollars	70,062	14,431	91,275	34,364	82,150	34,267	162,656
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	63,105	462	1,357	401	479	925	677
..... \$1,000	1,076,781	-1,312	35,549	-107	11,923	752	40,646
Average per farm dollars	17,063	-2,840	26,197	-266	24,891	813	60,038
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	29,742	190	671	105	280	452	387
..... number	1,636,047	6,438	51,325	4,252	21,005	26,823	20,552
Beef cows farms	27,341	172	634	92	259	423	358
..... number	857,327	3,997	(D)	2,476	11,468	(D)	9,737
Milk cows farms	680	4	12	5	7	9	11
..... number	24,525	20	(D)	18	809	(D)	576
Cattle and calves sold farms	23,955	149	598	87	239	339	264
..... number	895,128	3,284	24,014	1,849	10,283	18,761	11,368
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	1,643	22	24	24	5	19	12
..... number	281,105	75	153	187	63	89	66
Hogs and pigs sold farms	1,162	16	16	16	9	20	5
..... number	942,556	56	120	60	59	91	94
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	2,083	19	43	11	21	32	13
..... number	54,827	248	2,405	227	526	1,098	84
Layers inventory farms	8,886	81	131	74	73	181	89
..... number	2,520,707	1,736	(D)	1,717	381,888	4,487	183,340
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	664	1	21	8	5	9	38
..... number	189,393,169	(D)	20,869,909	17	(D)	1,013	25,483,204
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	3,596	2	36	43	26	23	22
..... acres	807,824	(D)	4,846	4,539	3,454	837	1,246
..... bushels	100,968,726	(D)	529,676	426,922	433,787	112,138	154,605
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	368	3	6	1	8	5	7
..... acres	25,560	(D)	753	(D)	772	552	399
..... tons	474,690	(D)	4,289	(D)	10,067	11,180	5,808
Wheat for grain, all farms	1,233	-	12	8	13	4	5
..... acres	345,786	-	3,355	2,101	1,029	240	306
..... bushels	24,210,676	-	212,348	140,430	45,456	14,264	23,390
Winter wheat for grain farms	1,233	-	12	8	13	4	5
..... acres	345,786	-	3,355	2,101	1,029	240	306
..... bushels	24,210,676	-	212,348	140,430	45,456	14,264	23,390
Oats for grain farms	44	-	-	-	-	3	-
..... acres	1,121	-	-	-	-	60	-
..... bushels	80,516	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
Barley for grain farms	17	-	-	-	-	-	1
..... acres	841	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
..... bushels	56,625	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Sorghum for grain farms	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	4,230	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	317,848	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Campbell	Cannon	Carroll	Carter	Cheatham	Chester	Claiborne
Farms number	309	582	760	396	434	351	865
Land in farms acres	30,815	90,171	179,424	28,788	45,289	77,906	106,999
Average size of farm acres	100	155	236	73	104	222	124
Median size of farm acres	50	63	68	32	50	86	62
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	511,722	944,284	816,606	475,452	696,373	617,257	543,663
Average per acre dollars	5,131	6,095	3,459	6,540	6,673	2,781	4,395
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	25,380	56,724	91,119	25,281	38,525	47,016	62,232
Average per farm dollars	82,136	97,464	119,893	63,840	88,767	133,949	71,945
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	29	41	20	55	31	6	36
10 to 49 acres	111	194	267	182	185	88	322
50 to 179 acres	118	227	314	125	151	168	344
180 to 499 acres	39	86	122	25	56	51	128
500 to 999 acres	12	25	8	9	7	26	27
1,000 acres or more	-	9	29	-	4	12	8
Total cropland farms	245	421	612	270	317	276	736
..... acres	11,517	48,642	115,265	8,456	18,458	43,078	33,856
Harvested cropland farms	218	366	387	250	273	207	665
..... acres	9,814	30,522	100,487	6,866	14,148	36,927	28,416
Irrigated land farms	7	10	28	9	26	10	21
..... acres	9	31	5,484	27	152	1,391	603
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	3,715	23,252	96,244	7,565	10,645	32,673	16,851
Average per farm dollars	12,023	39,952	126,636	19,103	24,528	93,085	19,481
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	1,473	17,569	75,304	2,376	7,813	23,656	3,685
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	2,242	5,683	20,939	5,189	2,832	9,016	13,166
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	139	232	396	186	176	137	318
\$2,500 to \$4,999	47	91	72	54	50	37	111
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	78	77	52	98	52	121
\$10,000 to \$24,999	42	79	72	48	46	54	166
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	46	64	29	17	29	80
\$50,000 to \$99,999	14	25	30	10	21	7	48
\$100,000 or more	5	31	49	17	26	35	21
Government payments farms	14	11	273	5	20	100	45
..... \$1,000	130	206	1,794	9	242	703	278
Total income from farm-related sources farms	80	138	306	104	124	155	255
..... \$1,000	354	1,199	5,499	531	1,845	2,214	1,310
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	5,869	24,494	83,499	10,116	13,488	26,044	17,853
Average per farm dollars	18,992	42,086	109,867	25,544	31,079	74,201	20,639
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	309	582	760	396	434	351	865
..... \$1,000	-1,669	163	20,038	-2,011	-756	9,545	586
Average per farm dollars	-5,402	280	26,366	-5,078	-1,742	27,195	678
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	172	267	206	196	171	127	576
..... number	6,741	11,960	8,345	10,499	5,856	6,923	29,322
Beef cows farms	156	251	192	163	160	119	499
..... number	4,094	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,574	4,174	(D)
Milk cows farms	5	3	3	2	5	4	11
..... number	45	(D)	(D)	(D)	18	7	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms	135	216	154	148	146	103	467
..... number	2,773	5,484	3,883	5,045	2,680	5,660	13,540
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	13	8	10	7	4	4	16
..... number	49	149	(D)	14	19	6	112
Hogs and pigs sold farms	11	4	7	4	9	-	9
..... number	27	190	(D)	7	97	-	132
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	10	21	27	10	10	2	28
..... number	210	627	398	117	228	(D)	892
Layers inventory farms	51	92	69	54	77	42	98
..... number	957	1,959	135,112	641	2,193	975	3,161
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	1	15	5	7	5	-	12
..... number	(D)	470	1,202,012	70	(D)	-	524
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	16	33	74	15	23	27	34
..... acres	206	4,979	32,330	380	1,147	5,570	205
..... bushels	26,380	776,885	3,731,120	61,697	138,449	623,250	19,806
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	5	1	-	8	-	4	12
..... acres	50	(D)	-	279	-	649	477
..... tons	680	(D)	-	4,769	-	13,380	7,714
Wheat for grain, all farms	-	8	27	3	2	3	4
..... acres	-	940	11,180	131	(D)	1,630	44
..... bushels	-	51,200	777,971	9,406	(D)	130,060	(D)
Winter wheat for grain farms	-	8	27	3	2	3	4
..... acres	-	940	11,180	131	(D)	1,630	44
..... bushels	-	51,200	777,971	9,406	(D)	130,060	(D)
Oats for grain farms	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Clay	Cocke	Coffee	Crockett	Cumberland	Davidson	Decatur
Farms number	364	606	731	336	818	350	348
Land in farms acres	61,730	56,129	143,516	149,840	130,350	31,523	85,476
Average size of farm acres	170	93	196	446	159	90	246
Median size of farm acres	86	45	53	63	50	33	95
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	643,206	572,541	1,056,699	2,108,720	800,406	1,118,056	723,678
Average per acre dollars	3,793	6,181	5,382	4,729	5,023	12,414	2,946
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	29,735	55,275	87,040	70,205	73,823	20,487	37,333
Average per farm dollars	81,689	91,213	119,070	208,942	90,248	58,534	107,278
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	12	26	42	20	89	67	10
10 to 49 acres	113	290	305	141	315	145	87
50 to 179 acres	148	214	238	86	251	93	150
180 to 499 acres	67	64	79	27	102	35	67
500 to 999 acres	17	10	34	16	34	8	17
1,000 acres or more	7	2	33	46	27	2	17
Total cropland farms	273	501	564	294	618	256	269
..... acres	20,666	21,466	73,152	133,798	46,805	9,801	34,427
Harvested cropland farms	244	438	503	234	516	207	207
..... acres	15,743	17,036	64,143	127,110	34,098	7,834	26,646
Irrigated land farms	8	18	30	23	56	46	11
..... acres	88	(D)	301	6,702	185	779	162
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	45,368	81,229	65,437	95,168	36,923	15,413	16,888
Average per farm dollars	124,637	134,041	89,517	283,239	45,139	44,037	48,528
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	5,565	47,920	47,858	93,523	17,850	13,734	12,681
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	39,803	33,308	17,579	1,645	19,073	1,679	4,207
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	153	264	215	142	339	161	129
\$2,500 to \$4,999	34	81	96	34	103	45	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	86	108	24	87	50	43
\$10,000 to \$24,999	38	107	122	25	139	42	59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	37	24	67	17	89	20	27
\$50,000 to \$99,999	30	17	38	20	21	9	19
\$100,000 or more	34	27	85	74	40	23	24
Government payments farms	21	18	47	114	45	12	51
..... \$1,000	102	86	669	1,245	358	92	218
Total income from farm-related sources farms	113	155	274	133	216	108	132
..... \$1,000	1,067	1,365	3,185	4,864	1,607	3,651	1,597
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	33,208	54,129	57,977	79,346	38,992	19,078	14,993
Average per farm dollars	91,229	89,321	79,312	236,148	47,667	54,508	43,082
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	364	606	731	336	818	350	348
..... \$1,000	13,329	28,551	11,314	21,932	-104	78	3,710
Average per farm dollars	36,618	47,114	15,477	65,274	-127	222	10,662
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	203	307	359	74	379	95	146
..... number	12,926	10,985	27,078	5,921	24,145	3,911	8,084
Beef cows farms	189	284	333	66	361	78	123
..... number	7,631	6,497	(D)	3,554	(D)	2,100	(D)
Milk cows farms	4	7	4	-	7	8	1
..... number	41	424	(D)	-	(D)	22	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms	153	241	311	47	310	76	134
..... number	6,611	4,601	12,545	1,731	14,798	1,555	4,561
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	7	19	27	2	40	13	4
..... number	67	216	209	(D)	1,594	100	(D)
Hogs and pigs sold farms	6	10	13	-	32	5	5
..... number	51	320	330	-	2,670	186	46
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	6	23	17	2	25	5	11
..... number	341	632	490	(D)	1,353	99	492
Layers inventory farms	37	99	104	14	154	57	40
..... number	(D)	1,921	2,741	299	3,565	2,519	1,302
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	16	8	6	-	9	7	2
..... number	6,943,212	6,076,500	(D)	-	1,012	275	(D)
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	18	19	85	52	17	9	21
..... acres	2,371	587	17,849	21,552	731	88	3,954
..... bushels	340,397	46,256	2,863,208	2,184,264	90,825	(D)	391,745
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	1	3	4	2	7	-	2
..... acres	(D)	(D)	226	(D)	954	-	(D)
..... tons	(D)	(D)	5,250	(D)	18,978	-	(D)
Wheat for grain, all farms	-	1	33	61	1	1	-
..... acres	-	(D)	5,483	19,606	(D)	(D)	-
..... bushels	-	(D)	395,076	1,475,925	(D)	(D)	-
Winter wheat for grain farms	-	1	33	61	1	1	-
..... acres	-	(D)	5,483	19,606	(D)	(D)	-
..... bushels	-	(D)	395,076	1,475,925	(D)	(D)	-
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	DeKalb	Dickson	Dyer	Fayette	Fentress	Franklin	Gibson
Farms number	579	1,060	407	783	536	686	769
Land in farms acres	89,080	124,779	249,678	224,887	109,309	115,142	287,725
Average size of farm acres	154	118	613	287	204	168	374
Median size of farm acres	80	68	57	65	53	43	50
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	739,425	696,784	2,833,425	1,227,380	858,855	998,835	1,633,215
Average per acre dollars	4,806	5,919	4,619	4,273	4,211	5,951	4,365
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	47,663	85,105	132,007	110,632	45,501	81,979	141,487
Average per farm dollars	82,320	80,287	324,342	141,293	84,889	119,503	183,988
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	18	68	30	44	41	62	50
10 to 49 acres	193	346	157	273	218	310	324
50 to 179 acres	215	448	88	287	130	195	209
180 to 499 acres	121	175	40	107	98	74	61
500 to 999 acres	23	17	16	31	35	20	38
1,000 acres or more	9	6	76	41	14	25	87
Total cropland farms	408	794	334	601	369	527	680
..... acres	26,862	42,996	225,054	139,761	28,811	71,055	246,227
Harvested cropland farms	351	628	281	409	340	487	502
..... acres	22,448	30,120	218,459	118,281	21,379	66,371	233,427
Irrigated land farms	18	27	49	49	19	42	44
..... acres	250	216	22,366	9,798	103	1,350	10,602
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	29,880	17,035	161,827	118,353	69,202	133,454	186,243
Average per farm dollars	51,607	16,070	397,610	151,153	129,109	194,539	242,188
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	23,810	8,868	156,948	102,244	6,471	66,028	167,639
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	6,071	8,167	4,880	16,109	62,732	67,426	18,603
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	208	431	123	404	194	250	298
\$2,500 to \$4,999	75	181	41	90	54	64	51
\$5,000 to \$9,999	80	172	50	74	78	105	82
\$10,000 to \$24,999	92	141	38	78	80	99	107
\$25,000 to \$49,999	64	83	22	36	50	63	48
\$50,000 to \$99,999	24	31	19	20	29	35	26
\$100,000 or more	36	21	114	81	51	70	157
Government payments farms	20	54	119	155	35	30	273
..... \$1,000	401	306	1,496	1,388	302	181	2,132
Total income from farm-related sources farms	177	293	160	250	160	246	340
..... \$1,000	1,610	4,388	5,312	5,261	1,687	3,324	8,252
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	28,573	22,632	112,451	98,632	55,505	103,024	143,672
Average per farm dollars	49,349	21,351	276,292	125,967	103,554	150,180	186,829
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	579	1,060	407	783	536	686	769
..... \$1,000	3,318	-903	56,184	26,370	15,687	33,935	52,955
Average per farm dollars	5,731	-852	138,045	33,678	29,266	49,468	68,862
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	322	451	91	215	308	327	172
..... number	16,551	16,994	6,348	15,031	35,972	14,917	13,393
Beef cows farms	302	419	84	192	278	299	159
..... number	9,996	9,727	(D)	8,160	11,361	8,648	(D)
Milk cows farms	3	11	2	-	13	5	1
..... number	4	276	(D)	-	114	22	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms	249	387	68	168	258	260	152
..... number	7,017	7,518	3,825	9,746	33,722	7,296	7,374
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	8	36	13	12	12	13	7
..... number	36	261	(D)	(D)	164	101	96
Hogs and pigs sold farms	7	16	11	9	16	3	5
..... number	38	193	(D)	(D)	237	(D)	98
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	18	41	5	10	24	16	7
..... number	421	503	99	181	849	307	199
Layers inventory farms	70	171	28	82	81	83	38
..... number	1,364	3,509	662	2,059	1,796	(D)	10,699
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	3	9	-	2	13	9	3
..... number	660	183	-	(D)	5,736,096	9,130,052	(D)
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	32	21	109	49	17	70	173
..... acres	2,927	1,368	44,784	18,421	1,073	19,012	71,094
..... bushels	466,302	108,062	5,522,924	2,520,451	152,244	2,676,084	7,142,746
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	2	2	-	1	1	2	11
..... acres	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,068
..... tons	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	19,432
Wheat for grain, all farms	2	8	58	15	1	26	143
..... acres	(D)	743	22,698	4,455	(D)	5,598	48,721
..... bushels	(D)	49,128	1,620,709	326,356	(D)	455,200	3,460,173
Winter wheat for grain farms	2	8	58	15	1	26	143
..... acres	(D)	743	22,698	4,455	(D)	5,598	48,721
..... bushels	(D)	49,128	1,620,709	326,356	(D)	455,200	3,460,173
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Giles	Grainger	Greene	Grundy	Hamblen	Hamilton	Hancock
Farms number	1,457	814	2,344	201	451	489	351
Land in farms acres	241,228	83,178	209,228	29,669	50,177	53,018	55,692
Average size of farm acres	166	102	89	148	111	108	159
Median size of farm acres	79	58	42	65	40	38	89
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	870,847	593,590	573,347	736,190	757,538	927,089	506,219
Average per acre dollars	5,260	5,809	6,423	4,988	6,809	8,551	3,190
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	125,691	64,779	187,970	19,906	38,936	39,256	25,123
Average per farm dollars	86,267	79,581	80,192	99,036	86,332	80,277	71,575
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres farms	55	38	162	17	43	46	10
10 to 49 acres acres	467	329	1,113	66	197	229	90
50 to 179 acres farms	572	303	783	82	147	164	162
180 to 499 acres acres	264	128	246	28	48	27	68
500 to 999 acres farms	68	15	20	6	8	12	17
1,000 acres or more acres	31	1	20	2	8	11	4
Total cropland farms	1,047	634	1,927	151	342	311	300
Harvested cropland acres	74,136	26,231	85,658	10,728	22,843	14,874	13,671
Irrigated land farms	892	561	1,789	123	314	243	265
..... acres	59,630	21,004	72,972	8,635	20,035	11,805	10,303
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	76,613	32,381	69,743	33,482	24,242	30,460	7,180
Average per farm dollars	52,583	39,780	29,754	166,576	53,752	62,290	20,455
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	21,474	22,004	24,511	12,934	8,033	3,333	936
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	55,139	10,377	45,231	20,548	16,209	27,127	6,244
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500 farms	570	306	976	62	200	220	134
\$2,500 to \$4,999 acres	155	97	351	28	64	76	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms	184	117	360	35	61	71	51
\$10,000 to \$24,999 acres	269	153	326	34	62	71	63
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms	131	76	181	8	26	22	35
\$50,000 to \$99,999 acres	64	31	72	12	16	9	14
\$100,000 or more farms	84	34	78	22	22	20	8
Government payments farms	131	49	54	6	32	9	5
..... \$1,000	815	279	985	17	369	17	23
Total income from farm-related sources farms	588	226	605	53	114	90	105
..... \$1,000	4,332	1,053	3,262	583	689	1,002	424
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	76,227	30,298	73,144	25,020	20,200	27,345	9,412
Average per farm dollars	52,318	37,222	31,205	124,478	44,790	55,920	26,813
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	1,457	814	2,344	201	451	489	351
..... \$1,000	5,534	3,416	846	9,062	5,100	4,134	-1,785
Average per farm dollars	3,798	4,196	361	45,083	11,308	8,455	-5,086
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	803	522	1,338	95	285	213	235
..... number	55,682	21,415	61,044	5,185	13,066	8,569	12,418
Beef cows farms	757	476	1,269	82	267	202	215
..... number	(D)	13,143	34,258	2,740	7,185	5,280	7,608
Milk cows farms	6	9	24	6	9	7	3
..... number	(D)	272	685	42	378	20	3
Cattle and calves sold farms	716	411	997	81	224	165	188
..... number	33,751	10,732	28,045	2,572	7,422	4,409	5,746
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	14	19	45	8	16	18	4
..... number	208	179	289	24	179	50	12
Hogs and pigs sold farms	11	15	25	5	13	12	4
..... number	80	392	335	18	659	62	12
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	30	29	79	14	8	13	12
..... number	699	728	2,090	641	189	202	168
Layers inventory farms	169	105	300	44	56	98	45
..... number	124,167	2,371	5,645	(D)	1,214	22,863	1,198
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	5	3	19	7	5	6	3
..... number	(D)	75	3,024,471	3,477,881	(D)	4,785,330	22
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	55	21	71	12	31	8	4
..... acres	8,926	1,134	3,631	1,240	2,829	332	27
Corn for silage or greenchop bushels	1,349,769	181,520	493,889	105,990	394,940	49,800	1,275
..... farms	9	3	31	-	4	-	1
..... acres	248	130	1,680	-	208	-	(D)
..... tons	3,510	2,000	26,424	-	5,783	-	(D)
Wheat for grain, all farms	1	4	5	4	9	8	-
..... acres	(D)	(D)	66	624	473	156	-
..... bushels	(D)	(D)	3,240	29,160	15,130	7,620	-
Winter wheat for grain farms	1	4	5	4	9	8	-
..... acres	(D)	(D)	66	624	473	156	-
..... bushels	(D)	(D)	3,240	29,160	15,130	7,620	-
Oats for grain farms	3	-	-	-	1	2	-
..... acres	62	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-
Barley for grain bushels	4,500	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-
..... farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-

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[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Houston	Humphreys	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Lake
Farms number	280	595	523	826	436	862	48
Land in farms acres	49,243	197,896	77,471	82,883	32,922	53,515	61,488
Average size of farm acres	176	333	148	100	76	62	1,281
Median size of farm acres	91	95	77	46	38	27	330
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	686,956	1,117,022	604,973	667,123	455,422	763,708	5,809,502
Average per acre dollars	3,906	3,358	4,084	6,648	6,031	12,302	4,535
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	23,768	71,665	42,567	60,966	25,172	55,134	37,785
Average per farm dollars	84,885	120,445	81,390	73,809	57,734	63,961	787,190
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	10	19	24	81	51	121	6
10 to 49 acres	76	157	168	343	210	455	7
50 to 179 acres	116	247	214	286	134	217	6
180 to 499 acres	47	107	77	93	37	63	10
500 to 999 acres	27	39	37	19	2	5	6
1,000 acres or more	4	26	3	4	2	1	13
Total cropland farms	196	430	408	659	367	640	43
..... acres	14,730	105,470	18,868	35,546	9,865	20,423	60,676
Harvested cropland farms	190	345	342	613	346	558	36
..... acres	12,020	21,521	13,041	29,904	8,389	16,079	59,653
Irrigated land farms	8	22	20	26	28	50	15
..... acres	17	894	59	923	105	261	13,348
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	5,951	15,452	10,014	23,367	4,357	21,408	48,331
Average per farm dollars	21,255	25,969	19,147	28,290	9,993	24,835	1,006,895
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	1,014	7,071	2,067	6,950	1,834	15,424	(D)
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	4,937	8,380	7,946	16,417	2,523	5,984	(D)
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	83	262	251	337	203	404	12
\$2,500 to \$4,999	42	74	50	99	60	136	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	53	76	89	115	69	111	-
\$10,000 to \$24,999	52	90	70	140	71	121	3
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25	61	40	67	20	44	2
\$50,000 to \$99,999	15	14	16	38	8	23	4
\$100,000 or more	10	18	7	30	5	23	27
Government payments farms	65	96	23	16	22	23	25
..... \$1,000	262	849	100	204	296	134	570
Total income from farm-related sources farms	97	184	109	215	123	193	26
..... \$1,000	258	2,327	734	1,333	300	1,615	1,036
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	7,553	20,088	11,725	23,837	8,453	19,820	31,739
Average per farm dollars	26,977	33,762	22,419	28,858	19,388	22,994	661,227
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	280	595	523	826	436	862	48
..... \$1,000	-1,082	-1,460	-878	1,068	-3,500	3,337	18,198
Average per farm dollars	-3,865	-2,455	-1,679	1,293	-8,029	3,871	379,126
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	179	276	252	487	193	373	1
..... number	13,611	15,801	11,235	23,159	5,069	11,623	(D)
Beef cows farms	171	261	226	458	168	332	1
..... number	6,508	8,977	6,798	13,066	3,143	(D)	(D)
Milk cows farms	4	4	9	6	5	7	-
..... number	34	12	68	463	18	(D)	-
Cattle and calves sold farms	161	225	189	368	155	279	1
..... number	5,814	10,023	4,205	10,446	2,492	4,267	(D)
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	10	14	14	24	11	35	4
..... number	77	180	113	532	33	181	168
Hogs and pigs sold farms	5	9	8	17	2	11	4
..... number	45	44	65	1,038	(D)	133	28
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	4	6	11	28	15	58	-
..... number	73	79	526	592	273	1,260	-
Layers inventory farms	40	91	80	115	47	157	-
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	1,479	1,985	1,983	2,657	887	5,866	-
..... number	-	-	2	6	-	16	-
..... (D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	1,285	-
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	2	27	13	23	15	8	15
..... acres	(D)	2,808	392	2,910	630	(D)	7,517
..... bushels	(D)	328,971	55,600	352,201	39,790	8,042	1,129,402
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	2	3	-	4	1	6	1
..... acres	(D)	70	-	160	(D)	(D)	(D)
..... tons	(D)	1,260	-	2,746	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wheat for grain, all farms	-	2	5	3	-	-	10
..... acres	-	(D)	109	(D)	-	-	5,328
..... bushels	-	(D)	5,326	11,580	-	-	369,840
Winter wheat for grain farms	-	2	5	3	-	-	10
..... acres	-	(D)	109	(D)	-	-	5,328
..... bushels	-	(D)	5,326	11,580	-	-	369,840
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Lauderdale	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Loudon	McMinn	McNairy
Farms number	427	1,227	253	1,450	640	975	590
Land in farms acres	212,357	238,241	43,444	270,934	55,880	128,548	115,586
Average size of farm acres	497	194	172	187	87	132	196
Median size of farm acres	84	70	77	76	40	51	92
Estimated market value of land and buildings:							
Average per farm dollars	1,908,901	889,115	624,221	975,702	692,517	739,594	578,620
Average per acre dollars	3,838	4,579	3,635	5,222	7,931	5,610	2,954
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	114,870	133,317	16,897	177,133	54,603	84,980	53,918
Average per farm dollars	269,017	108,653	66,785	122,160	85,317	87,159	91,387
Farms by size:							
1 to 9 acres	22	73	9	63	44	69	27
10 to 49 acres	115	380	89	466	329	403	170
50 to 179 acres	159	470	78	562	204	362	216
180 to 499 acres	44	216	53	254	44	93	144
500 to 999 acres	31	50	18	63	15	29	16
1,000 acres or more	56	38	6	42	4	19	17
Total cropland farms	355	912	190	1,002	523	733	404
..... acres	181,229	114,066	13,700	97,864	25,873	52,422	46,487
Harvested cropland farms	256	791	155	909	460	645	302
..... acres	170,979	100,902	11,567	86,281	21,126	45,204	36,531
Irrigated land farms	31	42	11	60	34	36	12
..... acres	16,791	2,246	25	4,388	285	208	239
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	131,783	101,055	5,459	196,033	94,948	88,305	25,317
Average per farm dollars	308,626	82,359	21,578	135,195	148,357	90,569	42,910
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	124,670	53,747	4,072	56,991	75,430	16,568	19,713
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	7,113	47,307	1,388	139,042	19,518	71,737	5,604
Farms by value of sales:							
Less than \$2,500	191	416	98	513	275	396	281
\$2,500 to \$4,999	30	122	27	183	100	152	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	178	57	145	90	163	76
\$10,000 to \$24,999	48	184	44	238	77	120	71
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	115	14	174	37	50	49
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10	74	5	74	34	31	15
\$100,000 or more	96	138	8	123	27	63	29
Government payments farms	162	125	7	52	12	27	149
..... \$1,000	1,763	612	40	271	627	223	810
Total income from farm-related sources farms	160	447	69	495	176	267	200
..... \$1,000	6,396	4,331	899	5,775	1,772	2,306	1,766
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	109,677	90,432	8,365	153,269	63,011	65,431	26,614
Average per farm dollars	256,854	73,701	33,063	105,703	98,455	67,108	45,109
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	427	1,227	253	1,450	640	975	590
..... \$1,000	30,265	15,566	-1,967	48,809	34,336	25,404	1,279
Average per farm dollars	70,877	12,686	-7,777	33,661	53,650	26,055	2,168
Livestock and poultry:							
Cattle and calves inventory farms	82	672	119	807	263	511	239
..... number	8,168	42,232	3,855	69,050	17,111	25,748	8,537
Beef cows farms	76	628	103	751	246	444	221
..... number	(D)	22,011	2,349	32,554	(D)	12,456	4,658
Milk cows farms	1	34	3	14	8	21	7
..... number	(D)	65	7	99	(D)	2,648	43
Cattle and calves sold farms	68	541	96	714	217	402	190
..... number	8,167	24,589	1,528	47,857	10,878	10,777	3,356
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	1	44	40	27	27	27	15
..... number	(D)	1,481	111	555	188	2,059	290
Hogs and pigs sold farms	1	38	11	34	15	22	15
..... number	(D)	3,451	61	510	302	311	339
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	10	26	12	30	18	35	11
..... number	183	627	254	639	218	699	315
Layers inventory farms	26	182	60	183	112	168	59
..... number	489	438,897	2,680	26,666	2,277	4,396	(D)
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	-	3	5	10	1	14	4
..... number	-	(D)	166	18,859,135	(D)	10,772,100	1,040
Selected crops harvested:							
Corn for grain farms	64	129	9	79	24	23	38
..... acres	19,175	31,070	772	21,571	2,590	4,130	4,735
..... bushels	2,291,901	3,678,062	154,255	3,219,112	388,769	608,498	436,063
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	-	9	-	5	10	8	-
..... acres	-	231	-	456	1,493	1,396	-
..... tons	-	5,509	-	10,613	38,566	33,316	-
Wheat for grain, all farms	30	28	-	18	4	7	5
..... acres	9,419	8,549	-	5,367	490	990	84
..... bushels	603,912	568,371	-	262,576	32,250	62,775	5,154
Winter wheat for grain farms	30	28	-	18	4	7	5
..... acres	9,419	8,549	-	5,367	490	990	84
..... bushels	603,912	568,371	-	262,576	32,250	62,775	5,154
Oats for grain farms	1	17	-	-	-	1	1
..... acres	(D)	276	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
..... bushels	(D)	26,848	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
..... acres	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
..... bushels	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	(D)

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Macon	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Maury	Meigs	Monroe	Montgomery
Farms number	788	618	308	995	1,442	315	740	764
Land in farms acres	116,893	166,694	62,071	144,148	209,805	50,781	97,164	169,300
Average size of farm acres	148	270	202	145	145	161	131	222
Median size of farm acres	70	77	63	59	63	90	52	60
Estimated market value of land and buildings:								
Average per farm dollars	874,748	835,780	1,057,760	819,933	860,733	858,803	754,903	1,158,511
Average per acre dollars	5,897	3,099	5,249	5,660	5,916	5,327	5,749	5,228
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	72,764	85,695	47,266	89,463	127,335	32,723	70,995	109,594
Average per farm dollars	92,341	138,666	153,462	89,912	88,304	103,882	95,939	143,447
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres farms	37	35	32	47	71	17	70	68
10 to 49 acres farms	271	199	108	400	578	88	284	269
50 to 179 acres farms	311	225	82	329	500	134	236	230
180 to 499 acres farms	131	88	60	147	210	58	110	122
500 to 999 acres farms	26	30	12	58	54	12	29	35
1,000 acres or more farms	12	41	14	14	29	6	11	40
Total cropland farms	613	532	207	712	995	257	535	582
..... acres	49,433	106,803	28,925	53,039	82,689	16,654	39,096	95,674
Harvested cropland farms	548	346	174	606	860	210	452	489
..... acres	40,528	93,355	23,554	42,866	67,118	12,296	32,023	82,014
Irrigated land farms	11	23	2	26	37	4	18	44
..... acres	(D)	5,439	(D)	296	1,166	71	109	1,568
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	70,648	70,451	43,097	85,469	50,538	8,280	34,978	87,221
Average per farm dollars	89,655	113,999	139,926	85,899	35,047	26,285	47,267	114,164
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	36,542	67,327	15,821	11,304	27,683	3,606	12,832	61,238
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	34,105	3,125	27,276	74,165	22,855	4,674	22,146	25,983
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500 farms	283	287	140	384	642	140	285	334
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms	105	53	33	154	170	38	90	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999 farms	137	80	20	135	179	38	110	105
\$10,000 to \$24,999 farms	116	80	64	129	207	37	111	80
\$25,000 to \$49,999 farms	66	32	15	96	116	29	70	69
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms	22	30	9	47	59	17	34	37
\$100,000 or more farms	59	56	27	50	69	16	40	77
Government payments farms	54	241	15	34	58	7	41	65
..... \$1,000	3,137	2,083	227	184	455	31	464	1,225
Total income from farm-related sources farms	264	244	73	280	356	63	173	251
..... \$1,000	3,789	5,508	937	2,759	3,710	306	13,819	11,687
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	54,789	61,545	36,393	68,643	52,237	9,919	34,452	76,113
Average per farm dollars	69,530	99,588	118,159	68,988	36,225	31,488	46,557	99,624
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	788	618	308	995	1,442	315	740	764
..... \$1,000	22,785	16,498	7,868	19,770	2,465	-1,301	14,809	24,020
Average per farm dollars	28,914	26,695	25,547	19,869	1,710	-4,130	20,012	31,440
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms	487	109	152	501	679	173	440	309
..... number	24,544	4,693	6,633	31,166	38,692	9,219	31,274	21,537
Beef cows farms	459	96	146	464	617	151	404	284
..... number	14,770	(D)	(D)	16,328	18,952	(D)	12,367	12,387
Milk cows farms	5	1	2	19	17	2	15	10
..... number	10	(D)	(D)	551	854	(D)	2,069	35
Cattle and calves sold farms	401	84	118	414	541	128	348	249
..... number	10,946	3,190	2,864	13,971	18,867	5,531	13,366	10,207
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	18	7	9	38	41	10	11	35
..... number	89	57	135	337	331	45	44	27,392
Hogs and pigs sold farms	13	5	10	15	39	3	11	24
..... number	40	9	104	291	304	75	42	66,459
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	15	8	28	30	64	6	22	28
..... number	283	141	537	2,012	841	180	310	341
Layers inventory farms	79	50	62	148	248	35	123	109
..... number	(D)	1,661	6,301	3,590	5,782	630	2,432	2,363
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	16	4	16	13	23	4	4	3
..... number	2,602,610	200	5,458,466	13,091,330	3,565	475	230,920	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain farms	37	87	19	32	46	10	29	76
..... acres	4,821	20,197	6,386	4,962	9,922	984	3,474	24,910
..... bushels	603,843	2,509,455	1,053,323	663,166	1,056,160	171,372	526,593	2,941,997
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	18	-	-	3	11	9	17	1
..... acres	736	-	-	(D)	1,053	472	1,677	(D)
..... tons	12,761	-	-	(D)	18,908	7,051	34,784	(D)
Wheat for grain, all farms	11	30	12	2	9	1	10	33
..... acres	2,118	10,952	1,817	(D)	4,133	(D)	962	14,893
..... bushels	151,676	773,723	141,168	(D)	313,057	(D)	59,117	1,177,840
Winter wheat for grain farms	11	30	12	2	9	1	10	33
..... acres	2,118	10,952	1,817	(D)	4,133	(D)	962	14,893
..... bushels	151,676	773,723	141,168	(D)	313,057	(D)	59,117	1,177,840
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	10,360	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	567	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	56,334	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Moore	Morgan	Obion	Overton	Perry	Pickett	Polk	Putnam
Farms number	281	425	538	922	251	240	269	883
Land in farms acres	63,825	60,675	245,012	155,629	52,642	34,644	36,004	93,450
Average size of farm acres	227	143	455	169	210	144	134	106
Median size of farm acres	82	77	70	59	100	67	52	41
Estimated market value of land and buildings:								
Average per farm dollars	953,576	610,246	1,909,226	681,189	656,524	634,132	843,206	611,623
Average per acre dollars	4,198	4,274	4,192	4,036	3,130	4,393	6,300	5,779
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	28,298	40,602	135,346	79,074	13,423	19,859	23,611	59,009
Average per farm dollars	100,706	95,535	251,573	85,764	53,477	82,748	87,772	66,828
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres	13	12	30	51	5	14	21	102
10 to 49 acres	91	141	187	360	73	83	108	370
50 to 179 acres	96	172	163	327	78	102	94	276
180 to 499 acres	57	80	64	126	74	28	35	99
500 to 999 acres	17	15	31	39	15	3	7	32
1,000 acres or more	7	5	63	19	6	10	4	4
Total cropland farms	201	328	449	667	216	187	180	611
..... acres	13,063	17,338	206,349	36,272	13,727	13,313	14,291	26,572
Harvested cropland farms	175	292	329	581	150	171	141	520
..... acres	10,678	14,162	194,970	28,535	8,543	10,863	11,046	20,298
Irrigated land farms	4	11	42	25	33	5	16	24
..... acres	(D)	58	17,980	234	124	20	(D)	71
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	17,078	15,447	207,070	37,734	4,791	17,701	88,280	15,066
Average per farm dollars	60,776	36,346	384,888	40,926	19,089	73,754	328,179	17,063
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	1,933	3,114	141,778	18,878	3,715	2,600	15,554	8,722
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	15,145	12,333	65,292	18,856	1,076	15,101	72,726	6,345
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500	97	168	218	363	121	83	97	377
\$2,500 to \$4,999	29	67	40	100	31	27	34	130
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19	69	38	130	40	27	52	146
\$10,000 to \$24,999	58	72	63	147	24	51	29	137
\$25,000 to \$49,999	34	34	29	100	21	27	21	69
\$50,000 to \$99,999	12	6	22	28	9	7	6	12
\$100,000 or more	32	9	128	54	5	18	30	12
Government payments farms	10	12	227	37	13	14	9	26
..... \$1,000	91	103	1,555	482	41	63	238	151
Total income from farm-related sources farms	86	103	227	296	83	62	61	241
..... \$1,000	905	796	4,722	2,119	1,731	566	329	1,483
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	17,385	16,669	158,415	33,725	5,507	14,917	58,008	20,736
Average per farm dollars	61,870	39,221	294,452	36,578	21,941	62,153	215,642	23,483
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	281	425	538	922	251	240	269	883
..... \$1,000	689	-323	54,932	6,611	1,056	3,414	30,840	-4,034
Average per farm dollars	2,452	-760	102,104	7,170	4,207	14,223	114,646	-4,569
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms	164	216	139	541	71	141	144	381
..... number	20,482	12,591	12,678	34,160	2,450	9,704	6,819	16,089
Beef cows farms	140	188	133	497	68	137	121	353
..... number	7,751	(D)	(D)	19,469	1,507	5,529	2,013	9,193
Milk cows farms	5	3	1	11	4	5	12	6
..... number	380	(D)	(D)	24	6	10	1,518	30
Cattle and calves sold farms	145	165	125	457	59	123	116	334
..... number	13,500	5,200	5,230	21,428	1,346	4,447	2,425	7,952
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	2	19	5	33	12	4	12	9
..... number	(D)	83	20,515	1,970	148	26	96	48
Hogs and pigs sold farms	2	20	12	29	13	4	10	7
..... number	(D)	292	38,426	1,988	50	21	101	91
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	11	13	13	30	19	-	15	35
..... number	270	270	406	897	409	-	268	713
Layers inventory farms	34	76	25	133	40	18	57	142
..... number	596	9,867	(D)	2,660	783	373	40,952	3,403
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	1	6	9	7	-	7	22	9
..... number	(D)	1,350,046	5,903,990	267	-	2,549,000	13,414,675	513
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain farms	3	25	140	15	21	4	13	7
..... acres	(D)	699	71,194	543	2,186	212	2,372	1,059
..... bushels	(D)	83,646	9,231,702	93,370	213,152	32,594	373,446	157,082
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	-	2	9	4	-	1	5	2
..... acres	-	(D)	152	319	-	(D)	737	(D)
..... tons	-	(D)	2,440	8,322	-	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wheat for grain, all farms	1	1	46	2	1	2	4	1
..... acres	(D)	(D)	16,735	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
..... bushels	(D)	(D)	1,166,119	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Winter wheat for grain farms	1	1	46	2	1	2	4	1
..... acres	(D)	(D)	16,735	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
..... bushels	(D)	(D)	1,166,119	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Oats for grain farms	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
..... acres	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
..... bushels	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Rhea	Roane	Robertson	Rutherford	Scott	Sequatchie	Sevier	Shelby
Farms number	477	582	1,117	1,270	255	183	503	417
Land in farms acres	63,329	49,741	200,408	136,070	31,350	27,745	42,774	90,742
Average size of farm acres	133	85	179	107	123	152	85	218
Median size of farm acres	52	40	40	35	60	49	40	40
Estimated market value of land and buildings:								
Average per farm dollars	703,797	516,144	1,331,951	1,098,226	453,507	683,518	657,378	1,145,529
Average per acre dollars	5,301	6,039	7,424	10,250	3,689	4,508	7,730	5,264
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	39,030	37,760	180,924	105,571	14,592	10,058	34,995	51,743
Average per farm dollars	81,824	64,880	161,973	83,126	57,222	54,962	69,572	124,085
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres	50	41	129	159	9	13	59	70
10 to 49 acres	175	305	501	587	102	80	215	153
50 to 179 acres	172	171	316	371	91	58	165	136
180 to 499 acres	55	53	98	106	44	28	54	22
500 to 999 acres	18	8	30	26	9	1	8	12
1,000 acres or more	7	4	43	21	-	3	2	24
Total cropland farms	359	399	834	903	212	122	414	289
..... acres	28,062	15,183	141,821	59,066	7,844	3,445	15,392	54,017
Harvested cropland farms	325	357	709	756	183	108	381	214
..... acres	22,841	8,198	126,775	49,521	6,204	2,866	11,710	44,067
Irrigated land farms	19	26	78	46	10	7	23	42
..... acres	45	375	2,771	1,670	147	12	146	208
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	23,891	5,496	186,899	35,381	1,915	7,411	6,423	39,331
Average per farm dollars	50,085	9,444	167,322	27,859	7,512	40,497	12,770	94,319
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	14,543	2,467	150,040	25,153	1,196	883	2,945	34,710
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	9,347	3,030	36,859	10,227	720	6,528	3,478	4,621
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500	202	272	456	572	110	63	214	224
\$2,500 to \$4,999	49	69	115	185	33	20	77	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	87	101	146	211	61	38	72	40
\$10,000 to \$24,999	71	99	139	141	37	30	83	43
\$25,000 to \$49,999	28	28	77	70	9	14	31	16
\$50,000 to \$99,999	21	7	47	40	4	9	14	8
\$100,000 or more	19	6	137	51	1	9	12	43
Government payments farms	20	12	107	22	8	8	13	46
..... \$1,000	197	51	2,610	140	12	34	77	997
Total income from farm-related sources farms	101	143	363	332	67	35	118	139
..... \$1,000	584	791	8,614	4,537	501	354	2,753	9,316
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	18,787	9,063	163,249	40,602	3,652	5,896	8,645	44,074
Average per farm dollars	39,386	15,572	146,149	31,970	14,323	32,219	17,186	105,692
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	477	582	1,117	1,270	255	183	503	417
..... \$1,000	5,884	-2,725	34,873	-545	-1,224	1,903	609	5,571
Average per farm dollars	12,336	-4,682	31,220	-430	-4,799	10,400	1,210	13,359
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms	217	279	442	549	110	107	230	99
..... number	10,940	7,164	32,165	19,867	2,236	7,423	9,291	(D)
Beef cows farms	205	241	389	491	101	100	215	86
..... number	(D)	4,299	14,924	11,062	1,391	2,026	(D)	(D)
Milk cows farms	3	12	7	15	4	4	2	6
..... number	(D)	23	1,114	382	20	40	(D)	8
Cattle and calves sold farms	181	206	364	419	83	94	172	60
..... number	6,404	2,988	27,643	8,883	843	6,812	3,763	989
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	8	27	36	39	-	10	12	13
..... number	(D)	181	197	215	-	150	50	92
Hogs and pigs sold farms	9	16	6	24	-	8	6	5
..... number	154	101	38	1,140	-	144	30	24
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	11	23	37	78	13	7	15	11
..... number	185	526	893	1,486	190	250	238	200
Layers inventory farms	56	125	157	235	35	33	67	77
..... number	(D)	2,948	3,539	5,463	736	642	2,476	1,852
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	2	8	4	18	3	3	3	8
..... number	(D)	1,811	1,112	1,248	90	104	2,100	634
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain farms	21	6	136	38	4	8	15	21
..... acres	3,430	107	43,372	6,782	13	39	182	5,484
..... bushels	409,250	8,554	5,756,841	966,268	(D)	5,500	17,519	561,741
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	1	-	5	6	-	2	-	-
..... acres	(D)	-	634	73	-	(D)	-	-
..... tons	(D)	-	13,739	1,620	-	(D)	-	-
Wheat for grain, all farms	12	-	99	14	-	-	-	11
..... acres	180	-	34,744	2,121	-	-	-	4,211
..... bushels	9,686	-	2,587,815	124,899	-	-	-	216,974
Winter wheat for grain farms	12	-	99	14	-	-	-	11
..... acres	180	-	34,744	2,121	-	-	-	4,211
..... bushels	9,686	-	2,587,815	124,899	-	-	-	216,974
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Smith	Stewart	Sullivan	Sumner	Tipton	Trousdale	Unicoi	Union
Farms number	758	360	1,050	1,248	456	293	80	442
Land in farms acres	126,226	57,371	79,194	140,142	191,704	39,419	3,748	72,210
Average size of farm acres	167	159	75	112	420	135	47	163
Median size of farm acres	87	91	32	40	47	64	25	51
Estimated market value of land and buildings:								
Average per farm dollars	892,295	642,455	627,204	778,847	1,835,971	783,955	515,063	752,249
Average per acre dollars	5,358	4,031	8,316	6,936	4,367	5,827	10,994	4,605
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	69,861	25,619	75,114	113,286	96,110	27,070	4,492	32,476
Average per farm dollars	92,165	71,163	71,537	90,774	210,768	92,389	56,150	73,475
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres	12	13	103	146	25	13	17	33
10 to 49 acres	209	97	549	557	205	118	45	178
50 to 179 acres	347	143	302	365	117	99	15	169
180 to 499 acres	145	85	76	133	44	52	3	54
500 to 999 acres	40	19	17	34	20	10	-	5
1,000 acres or more	5	3	3	13	45	1	-	3
Total cropland farms	506	249	859	873	395	212	55	366
..... acres	44,282	13,756	32,256	69,813	161,914	14,412	1,059	14,037
Harvested cropland farms	450	205	802	714	336	191	48	330
..... acres	36,668	10,121	28,434	56,864	149,185	10,491	902	10,691
Irrigated land farms	16	29	31	53	27	4	10	19
..... acres	385	96	320	215	7,753	39	87	104
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	31,867	4,188	16,741	45,869	112,862	6,615	825	5,354
Average per farm dollars	42,041	11,632	15,944	36,754	247,504	22,577	10,318	12,114
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	19,539	2,071	5,223	29,255	110,884	3,379	(D)	1,900
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	12,328	2,117	11,519	16,615	1,978	3,236	(D)	3,455
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500	290	155	510	581	164	104	55	198
\$2,500 to \$4,999	97	34	144	149	44	41	8	49
\$5,000 to \$9,999	101	77	155	150	53	38	5	62
\$10,000 to \$24,999	140	51	110	172	75	56	7	74
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	30	80	95	26	23	-	33
\$50,000 to \$99,999	51	9	22	50	16	25	3	22
\$100,000 or more	27	4	29	51	78	6	2	4
Government payments farms	43	70	33	45	60	13	11	27
..... \$1,000	1,080	357	113	893	529	204	48	65
Total income from farm-related sources farms	187	87	209	340	178	108	10	84
..... \$1,000	1,176	1,321	1,271	4,829	2,853	442	991	348
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	28,162	6,539	20,331	47,336	86,919	8,349	1,200	7,994
Average per farm dollars	37,153	18,163	19,363	37,929	190,612	28,496	15,002	18,087
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	758	360	1,050	1,248	456	293	80	442
..... \$1,000	5,961	-673	-2,206	4,256	29,325	-1,089	664	-2,228
Average per farm dollars	7,864	-1,869	-2,101	3,410	64,310	-3,715	8,303	-5,041
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms	482	137	500	571	134	157	34	267
..... number	21,816	5,742	24,321	27,025	7,542	8,863	472	10,697
Beef cows farms	465	131	446	511	125	152	30	245
..... number	13,058	(D)	(D)	13,621	(D)	5,266	(D)	(D)
Milk cows farms	7	1	5	11	1	-	1	2
..... number	69	(D)	(D)	250	(D)	-	(D)	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms	405	135	397	445	106	141	18	198
..... number	10,182	2,324	10,993	14,162	2,250	3,812	193	4,902
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	14	17	24	31	4	4	-	17
..... number	116	142	115	123	144	14	-	90
Hogs and pigs sold farms	11	8	11	26	2	4	-	15
..... number	80	163	65	110	(D)	43	-	146
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	27	3	56	35	16	10	3	22
..... number	244	(D)	1,789	1,195	592	296	180	274
Layers inventory farms	103	44	172	197	49	37	16	75
..... number	1,804	1,414	2,922	3,860	1,010	1,433	367	1,875
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	4	5	5	8	-	2	3	8
..... number	(D)	586	(D)	67	-	(D)	60	158
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain farms	19	7	21	53	93	15	3	14
..... acres	9,017	378	491	9,423	30,222	706	3	219
..... bushels	1,256,790	21,462	106,878	1,187,696	3,806,077	80,920	150	25,278
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	-	-	16	1	1	4	-	3
..... acres	-	-	1,041	(D)	(D)	90	-	180
..... tons	-	-	19,894	(D)	(D)	2,100	-	2,700
Wheat for grain, all farms	12	-	4	29	45	1	-	-
..... acres	3,913	-	130	7,870	12,930	(D)	-	-
..... bushels	226,835	-	(D)	516,833	851,340	(D)	-	-
Winter wheat for grain farms	12	-	4	29	45	1	-	-
..... acres	3,913	-	130	7,870	12,930	(D)	-	-
..... bushels	226,835	-	(D)	516,833	851,340	(D)	-	-
Oats for grain farms	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Van Buren	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Weakley	White	Williamson	Wilson
Farms number	269	985	1,288	627	836	815	1,153	1,443
Land in farms acres	35,288	147,088	97,476	136,826	291,965	107,015	134,957	180,001
Average size of farm acres	131	149	76	218	349	131	117	125
Median size of farm acres	70	54	29	110	60	52	40	52
Estimated market value of land and buildings:								
Average per farm dollars	591,668	982,612	736,207	685,571	1,634,589	822,097	836,685	814,986
Average per acre dollars	4,510	6,580	9,728	3,142	4,680	6,261	7,148	6,533
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	17,400	145,244	111,215	57,033	160,293	72,760	100,541	105,908
Average per farm dollars	64,686	147,456	86,347	90,962	191,738	89,276	87,200	73,395
Farms by size:								
1 to 9 acres	17	88	151	22	51	80	84	142
10 to 49 acres	87	373	698	140	311	306	541	546
50 to 179 acres	107	297	321	247	284	278	338	527
180 to 499 acres	46	166	86	150	76	108	141	174
500 to 999 acres	10	40	26	55	52	29	35	36
1,000 acres or more	2	21	6	13	62	14	14	18
Total cropland farms	216	732	1,082	447	709	614	849	995
..... acres	8,487	88,160	49,005	32,863	197,005	45,078	59,761	53,651
Harvested cropland farms	199	670	1,007	394	501	538	741	834
..... acres	7,296	72,505	43,288	27,579	180,047	36,646	45,758	37,668
Irrigated land farms	26	103	55	9	55	37	54	65
..... acres	79	3,822	1,417	89	10,144	379	1,107	567
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	6,466	213,348	51,766	45,726	246,900	34,553	39,881	23,192
Average per farm dollars	24,036	216,597	40,191	72,929	295,335	42,396	34,589	16,072
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	2,307	155,052	31,797	5,895	138,518	12,531	25,833	8,714
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	4,158	58,296	19,969	39,831	108,381	22,022	14,048	14,478
Farms by value of sales:								
Less than \$2,500	59	274	553	227	373	281	525	631
\$2,500 to \$4,999	33	84	183	70	52	90	116	168
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	107	184	78	62	104	150	218
\$10,000 to \$24,999	47	137	170	88	127	149	178	234
\$25,000 to \$49,999	52	113	94	79	47	88	108	107
\$50,000 to \$99,999	13	61	55	43	29	43	41	45
\$100,000 or more	9	209	49	42	146	60	35	40
Government payments farms	16	64	47	59	375	62	48	71
..... \$1,000	134	1,005	489	385	2,193	510	211	509
Total income from farm-related sources farms	86	361	341	176	350	261	357	503
..... \$1,000	298	5,657	1,749	2,951	8,850	1,918	7,481	2,316
Total farm production expenses \$1,000	6,447	162,727	48,870	41,224	186,515	31,824	46,828	32,006
Average per farm dollars	23,965	165,205	37,943	65,748	223,104	39,048	40,614	22,180
Net cash farm income of the operations farms	269	985	1,288	627	836	815	1,153	1,443
..... \$1,000	451	57,283	5,134	7,838	71,427	5,157	746	-5,988
Average per farm dollars	1,678	58,155	3,986	12,501	85,440	6,328	647	-4,150
Livestock and poultry:								
Cattle and calves inventory farms	145	499	687	389	207	481	453	687
..... number	7,639	31,722	38,648	26,309	13,219	31,416	24,064	26,792
Beef cows farms	132	445	639	365	175	441	422	650
..... number	4,427	16,954	17,632	14,746	(D)	17,147	13,945	(D)
Milk cows farms	16	20	16	3	6	17	7	6
..... number	33	90	402	6	(D)	1,548	265	(D)
Cattle and calves sold farms	136	411	525	322	155	404	361	544
..... number	3,471	46,926	20,044	13,899	10,274	15,644	10,486	13,333
Hogs and pigs inventory farms	12	29	37	13	25	21	20	38
..... number	91	1,478	149	(D)	74,395	97	250	157
Hogs and pigs sold farms	7	21	22	5	23	11	10	37
..... number	48	1,897	108	(D)	230,080	72	578	345
Sheep and lambs inventory farms	36	52	42	16	18	57	39	59
..... number	1,138	3,552	977	530	568	1,367	869	1,572
Layers inventory farms	63	148	199	89	55	121	165	276
..... number	(D)	3,312	3,996	479,501	126,670	2,201	3,979	7,015
Broilers and other meat-type chickens sold farms	15	2	3	2	21	5	8	18
..... number	2,220	(D)	20	(D)	12,743,413	674	1,585	(D)
Selected crops harvested:								
Corn for grain farms	29	68	46	16	191	58	32	23
..... acres	189	10,046	2,114	2,718	61,094	4,237	5,349	1,261
..... bushels	25,880	1,661,075	281,467	263,409	7,729,792	643,762	675,413	187,448
Corn for silage or greenchop farms	5	3	20	-	1	3	1	4
..... acres	33	105	987	-	(D)	937	(D)	288
..... tons	570	1,715	16,944	-	(D)	14,640	(D)	3,744
Wheat for grain, all farms	1	12	16	5	77	8	2	4
..... acres	(D)	2,224	532	625	25,753	1,120	(D)	369
..... bushels	(D)	159,115	34,582	35,770	1,838,444	70,372	(D)	25,074
Winter wheat for grain farms	1	12	16	5	77	8	2	4
..... acres	(D)	2,224	532	625	25,753	1,120	(D)	369
..... bushels	(D)	159,115	34,582	35,770	1,838,444	70,372	(D)	25,074
Oats for grain farms	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorghum for grain farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
..... bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Tennessee	Anderson	Bedford	Benton	Bledsoe	Blount	Bradley
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms 10	-	-	-	2	-	-
acres	570	-	-	-	(D)	-	-
tons	3,583	-	-	-	(D)	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms 3,762	-	51	41	16	24	15
acres	1,571,542	-	15,701	7,763	1,846	2,679	1,239
bushels	71,939,110	-	640,314	306,345	86,081	109,037	44,210
Cotton, all	farms 532	-	-	-	-	-	1
acres	331,791	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
bales	719,773	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Upland cotton	farms 532	-	-	-	-	-	1
acres	331,791	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
bales	719,773	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Tobacco	farms 241	-	-	-	-	-	2
acres	12,377	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
pounds	26,488,015	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms 33,430	249	792	133	310	523	363
acres	1,534,154	10,454	47,620	6,003	18,309	28,005	15,335
tons, dry equivalent	3,012,169	14,352	98,516	9,630	38,798	58,240	31,914
Rice	farms 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms 1,770	22	12	6	13	50	29
acres	22,138	35	36	37	394	98	120
Potatoes	farms 505	10	3	-	2	9	9
acres	354	4	(D)	-	(D)	2	2
Sweet potatoes	farms 214	7	2	-	1	5	1
acres	247	2	(D)	-	(D)	1	(D)
Land in orchards	farms 1,580	13	16	11	12	26	23
acres	4,952	22	40	37	(D)	50	66
Item	Campbell	Cannon	Carroll	Carter	Cheatham	Chester	Claiborne
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms -	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms 5	31	85	2	20	64	2
acres	(D)	12,064	36,320	(D)	3,369	16,668	(D)
bushels	(D)	630,452	1,645,147	(D)	137,277	747,744	(D)
Cotton, all	farms -	-	32	-	-	22	-
acres	-	-	20,836	-	-	6,439	-
bales	-	-	53,367	-	-	14,825	-
Upland cotton	farms -	-	32	-	-	22	-
acres	-	-	20,836	-	-	6,439	-
bales	-	-	53,367	-	-	14,825	-
Tobacco	farms -	-	-	1	24	-	-
acres	-	-	-	(D)	495	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	(D)	1,094,910	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms 195	322	241	217	202	123	644
acres	9,471	13,025	9,636	5,380	8,929	6,481	27,548
tons, dry equivalent	14,532	26,956	18,141	10,373	14,870	15,992	61,320
Rice	farms -	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms -	-	-	-	-	1	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms -	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms 10	9	15	21	27	7	20
acres	18	15	41	109	62	11	57
Potatoes	farms 2	2	-	8	2	1	7
acres	(D)	(D)	-	36	(D)	(D)	3
Sweet potatoes	farms 1	-	-	2	1	-	2
acres	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Land in orchards	farms 13	7	20	11	6	14	9
acres	11	9	65	40	7	16	20

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Clay	Cocke	Coffee	Crockett	Cumberland	Davidson	Decatur
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	3	8	131	121	6	4
acres	(D)	1,159	23,552	59,635	250	545	11,116
bushels	(D)	56,878	1,223,902	2,580,869	13,667	25,463	460,294
Cotton, all	farms	-	2	52	-	-	1
acres	-	-	(D)	33,821	-	-	(D)
bales	-	-	(D)	70,362	-	-	(D)
Upland cotton	farms	-	2	52	-	-	1
acres	-	-	(D)	33,821	-	-	(D)
bales	-	-	(D)	70,362	-	-	(D)
Tobacco	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	222	392	89	438	129	176
acres	12,517	13,091	20,384	4,100	29,813	6,585	10,563
tons, dry equivalent	26,144	25,703	58,005	6,016	50,270	10,414	22,517
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	8	23	26	32	22	7
acres	19	(D)	124	25	3,095	151	13
Potatoes	farms	2	15	6	2	13	4
acres	(D)	8	5	(D)	10	(Z)	(D)
Sweet potatoes	farms	2	1	2	4	10	-
acres	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4	-
Land in orchards	farms	3	24	7	21	20	9
acres	(D)	137	30	(D)	33	56	27
Item	DeKalb	Dickson	Dyer	Fayette	Fentress	Franklin	Gibson
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	1	-	-	-	-
acres	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	15	7	180	86	5	77
acres	3,841	1,765	148,094	43,861	875	26,002	116,521
bushels	185,605	61,469	6,829,389	2,041,464	42,579	1,325,535	5,049,056
Cotton, all	farms	-	24	41	-	6	59
acres	-	-	11,824	33,461	-	4,639	24,757
bales	-	-	25,450	70,582	-	9,325	53,908
Upland cotton	farms	-	24	41	-	6	59
acres	-	-	11,824	33,461	-	4,639	24,757
bales	-	-	25,450	70,582	-	9,325	53,908
Tobacco	farms	-	9	-	-	-	-
acres	-	305	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	769,274	-	-	-	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	286	550	80	288	306	383
acres	14,799	25,724	3,382	17,509	19,058	13,812	9,791
tons, dry equivalent	31,739	45,712	6,453	43,857	34,341	25,677	19,761
Rice	farms	-	2	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	23	27	13	19	19	17
acres	106	78	(D)	(D)	224	151	69
Potatoes	farms	4	8	-	3	5	7
acres	3	3	-	(D)	4	6	1
Sweet potatoes	farms	2	7	2	2	1	1
acres	(D)	2	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Land in orchards	farms	22	32	6	22	9	9
acres	133	44	20	102	14	8	45

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Giles	Grainger	Greene	Grundy	Hamblen	Hamilton	Hancock
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	2	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	37	2	10	9	-	-
acres	9,100	(D)	2,036	1,197	2,970	-	-
bushels	483,115	(D)	110,694	57,215	154,130	-	-
Cotton, all	farms	1	1	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
bales	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Upland cotton	farms	1	1	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
bales	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	farms	-	1	-	-	-	2
acres	-	(D)	29	-	-	-	(D)
pounds	-	(D)	40,375	-	-	-	(D)
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	807	508	92	303	207	242
acres	40,433	16,206	64,915	4,723	13,434	11,214	10,211
tons, dry equivalent	79,129	34,407	138,754	11,139	24,391	17,278	16,959
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	18	36	11	10	9	4
acres	42	505	274	46	25	(D)	3
Potatoes	farms	5	12	13	4	1	1
acres	1	8	5	2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sweet potatoes	farms	2	2	1	-	-	-
acres	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	-	-	-
Land in orchards	farms	40	33	6	8	14	15
acres	152	79	67	(D)	25	5	28
Item	Hardeman	Hardin	Hawkins	Haywood	Henderson	Henry	Hickman
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	42	25	11	85	152	21
acres	15,111	17,186	349	104,600	17,795	42,783	11,286
bushels	627,525	641,502	12,462	4,763,410	781,768	1,891,436	358,287
Cotton, all	farms	18	2	75	10	2	-
acres	5,730	(D)	-	62,146	2,333	(D)	-
bales	10,802	(D)	-	132,976	4,324	(D)	-
Upland cotton	farms	18	2	75	10	2	-
acres	5,730	(D)	-	62,146	2,333	(D)	-
bales	10,802	(D)	-	132,976	4,324	(D)	-
Tobacco	farms	-	3	-	-	19	-
acres	-	-	3	-	-	774	-
pounds	-	-	6,016	-	-	1,998,407	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	195	211	44	270	303	323
acres	10,056	11,973	30,787	3,789	12,871	14,323	19,893
tons, dry equivalent	16,962	17,950	59,057	4,630	22,562	27,106	33,058
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	20	8	12	14	10	24
acres	155	13	97	246	126	167	56
Potatoes	farms	4	-	20	3	7	9
acres	2	-	7	(D)	(D)	3	2
Sweet potatoes	farms	-	17	1	-	3	5
acres	-	-	2	(D)	-	(D)	1
Land in orchards	farms	28	14	3	9	17	18
acres	37	30	71	2	10	32	82

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Houston	Humphreys	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Lake
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	3	19	10	8	4	35
acres	122	2,968	203	3,203	-	(D)	45,110
bushels	3,681	115,405	7,910	87,522	-	(D)	2,186,597
Cotton, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	5
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,814
bales	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,295
Upland cotton	farms	-	-	-	-	-	5
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,814
bales	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,295
Tobacco	farms	-	1	-	1	-	-
acres	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
pounds	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	172	300	301	569	307	475
acres	11,621	15,446	12,239	23,450	7,069	14,731	-
tons, dry equivalent	16,557	25,946	22,161	51,871	10,659	27,642	-
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	6	16	17	20	29	47
acres	15	20	31	34	32	104	9
Potatoes	farms	4	3	1	3	21	9
acres	1	1	(D)	(D)	12	2	-
Sweet potatoes	farms	3	1	1	1	9	-
acres	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1	-
Land in orchards	farms	18	12	20	23	6	20
acres	39	161	33	67	6	26	-
Item	Lauderdale	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Loudon	McMinn	McNairy
Selected crops harvested: - Con.							
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	138	109	5	50	16	22
acres	102,162	35,421	3,139	16,930	2,533	6,872	16,914
bushels	4,541,198	1,503,807	171,442	817,127	119,614	342,664	649,164
Cotton, all	farms	51	-	-	19	-	-
acres	43,359	-	-	7,842	-	-	6,105
bales	98,582	-	-	17,442	-	-	13,349
Upland cotton	farms	51	-	-	19	-	-
acres	43,359	-	-	7,842	-	-	6,105
bales	98,582	-	-	17,442	-	-	13,349
Tobacco	farms	-	3	-	1	-	2
acres	-	15	-	(D)	-	(D)	-
pounds	-	2,916	-	(D)	-	(D)	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	95	623	125	828	397	598
acres	4,016	30,620	7,586	36,928	13,900	32,074	209
tons, dry equivalent	7,668	64,072	14,506	84,129	28,127	75,561	8,211
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	1	-	-
acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	6	-	-	-	-
acres	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	7	40	9	28	21	17
acres	44	144	10	686	66	50	37
Potatoes	farms	1	15	-	11	3	8
acres	(D)	18	-	41	1	3	2
Sweet potatoes	farms	1	2	2	11	-	1
acres	(D)	(D)	(D)	103	-	(D)	-
Land in orchards	farms	13	31	16	34	22	33
acres	42	40	41	91	25	75	12

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Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Macon	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Maury	Meigs	Monroe	Montgomery
Selected crops harvested: - Con.								
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	288	(D)	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	(D)	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	40	140	17	32	57	6	74
acres	8,070	45,727	8,755	6,726	16,387	870	5,423	30,223
bushels	348,921	2,131,327	440,395	272,900	686,360	49,208	245,512	1,474,090
Cotton, all	farms	1	59	-	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	15,573	-	-	-	-	-	-
bales	(D)	31,088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upland cotton	farms	1	59	-	-	-	-	-
acres	(D)	15,573	-	-	-	-	-	-
bales	(D)	31,088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	farms	30	-	-	3	-	-	27
acres	3,932	-	-	-	19	-	-	1,742
pounds	7,945,680	-	-	-	31,400	-	-	3,408,102
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	505	141	129	558	766	179	417
acres	22,365	7,901	7,245	30,154	35,885	9,586	20,763	23,751
tons, dry equivalent	46,575	15,807	12,093	49,852	64,879	15,746	43,627	42,866
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	10	9	6	17	18	6	18
acres	27	90	5	32	54	3	126	34
Potatoes	farms	6	1	2	5	4	-	5
acres	4	(D)	(D)	1	(Z)	-	2	(D)
Sweet potatoes	farms	-	-	-	2	-	4	3
acres	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	1
Land in orchards	farms	3	11	18	15	36	16	21
acres	(D)	49	22	25	190	42	58	76
Item	Moore	Morgan	Obion	Overton	Perry	Pickett	Polk	Putnam
Selected crops harvested: - Con.								
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	4	4	165	18	5	7	4
acres	(D)	930	112,409	2,425	1,948	307	2,009	1,554
bushels	(D)	50,489	5,671,175	114,084	103,136	14,700	84,825	89,654
Cotton, all	farms	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	2,532	-	-	-	-	-
bales	-	-	6,123	-	-	-	-	-
Upland cotton	farms	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	2,532	-	-	-	-	-
bales	-	-	6,123	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	164	255	143	527	113	158	464
acres	9,273	12,167	6,307	24,974	4,087	9,985	4,661	16,897
tons, dry equivalent	21,493	19,447	15,439	56,916	7,060	13,991	10,291	30,528
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	5	28	4	36	10	9	12
acres	7	60	18	99	13	(D)	22	34
Potatoes	farms	1	20	-	12	6	3	2
acres	(D)	15	-	6	5	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sweet potatoes	farms	1	7	-	7	1	1	6
acres	(D)	1	-	2	(D)	-	(D)	1
Land in orchards	farms	5	9	13	14	20	12	21
acres	(D)	11	121	27	182	(D)	20	88

--continued

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Rhea	Roane	Robertson	Rutherford	Scott	Sequatchie	Sevier	Shelby
Selected crops harvested: - Con.								
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	20	154	22	-	-	3	41
acres	4,171	(D)	50,293	10,181	-	-	(D)	24,095
bushels	146,950	(D)	2,090,831	447,885	-	-	(D)	937,645
Cotton, all	farms	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	9,033
bales	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)
Upland cotton	farms	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
acres	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	9,033
bales	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)
Tobacco	farms	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	3,150	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	7,598,533	-	-	-	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	275	301	498	177	78	309	119
acres	14,386	7,853	21,314	30,760	6,171	2,685	11,241	3,997
tons, dry equivalent	22,756	12,030	42,706	70,016	9,580	5,629	25,243	7,104
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	18	28	21	34	7	14	33
acres	617	80	100	53	17	26	90	25
Potatoes	farms	1	7	6	9	2	8	17
acres	(D)	9	2	2	(D)	5	8	3
Sweet potatoes	farms	1	1	-	1	2	6	4
acres	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	1
Land in orchards	farms	4	24	20	-	12	32	27
acres	7	111	32	131	-	17	81	95
Item	Smith	Stewart	Sullivan	Sumner	Tipton	Trousdale	Unicoi	Union
Selected crops harvested: - Con.								
Sorghum for silage or greenchop	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans	farms	14	11	66	123	4	-	-
acres	8,930	895	-	12,753	76,056	1,650	-	-
bushels	386,057	23,116	-	528,960	3,735,542	85,287	-	-
Cotton, all	farms	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	27,999	-	-	-
bales	-	-	-	-	56,057	-	-	-
Upland cotton	farms	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	27,999	-	-	-
bales	-	-	-	-	56,057	-	-	-
Tobacco	farms	9	4	11	-	2	-	-
acres	521	71	-	949	-	(D)	-	-
pounds	826,610	175,884	-	1,764,305	-	(D)	-	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	farms	419	169	769	179	177	38	308
acres	17,839	8,718	26,716	30,437	8,252	7,673	854	10,216
tons, dry equivalent	32,416	11,191	52,956	49,263	15,155	15,740	1,819	20,537
Rice	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower seed, all	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts	farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale	farms	7	10	23	30	14	6	18
acres	36	13	33	70	109	3	14	29
Potatoes	farms	1	6	10	4	4	3	4
acres	(D)	2	2	1	-	1	(Z)	1
Sweet potatoes	farms	-	5	5	3	-	3	-
acres	-	1	1	1	-	-	(Z)	-
Land in orchards	farms	20	14	19	29	16	1	13
acres	36	14	62	74	50	(D)	(D)	20

--continued

Table 1. County Summary Highlights: 2022 (continued)

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

Item	Van Buren	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Weakley	White	Williamson	Wilson
Selected crops harvested: - Con.								
Sorghum for silage or greenchop farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans for beans farms	1	78	16	9	196	37	16	17
acres	(D)	20,713	1,992	2,822	101,301	5,674	6,869	2,169
bushels	(D)	1,079,589	109,360	95,912	4,990,557	315,099	301,003	101,494
Cotton, all farms	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	1,636	-	-	-
bales	-	-	-	-	3,143	-	-	-
Upland cotton farms	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	1,636	-	-	-
bales	-	-	-	-	3,143	-	-	-
Tobacco farms	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-
acres	-	(D)	240	-	-	-	(D)	-
pounds	-	(D)	546,460	-	-	-	(D)	-
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop farms	175	438	933	363	237	471	661	751
acres	6,848	22,830	36,242	21,486	11,466	25,106	31,512	33,508
tons, dry equivalent	16,459	52,445	85,127	47,509	21,346	54,157	46,719	60,592
Rice farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
cwt	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-
Sunflower seed, all farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts for nuts farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables harvested for sale farms	36	29	49	5	10	26	35	38
acres	117	199	1,115	26	58	23	241	65
Potatoes farms	8	9	14	3	2	1	11	10
acres	8	10	4	1	(D)	(D)	21	4
Sweet potatoes farms	6	1	9	1	1	-	4	1
acres	2	(D)	5	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)
Land in orchards farms	4	18	29	18	15	14	30	44
acres	(D)	152	95	73	39	53	122	72

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Note: The table shown may have been modified by user selections. Some information may be missing.		
DATA NOTES		
TABLE ID:	S2405	
SURVEY/PROGRAM:	American Community Survey	
VINTAGE:	2012	
DATASET:	ACSST5Y2012	
PRODUCT:	ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	
UNIVERSE:	None	
MLA:	U.S. Census Bureau. "INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER ." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2405, 2012, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2012.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073 . Accessed on October 11, 2024.	
FTP URL:	None	
API URL:	https://api.census.gov/data/2012/acs/acs5/subject	
USER SELECTIONS		
TABLES	S2405	
EXCLUDED COLUMNS	None	
APPLIED FILTERS	None	
APPLIED SORTS	None	
PIVOT & GROUPING		
PIVOT COLUMNS	None	
PIVOT MODE	Off	
ROW GROUPS	None	
VALUE COLUMNS	None	

Table: ACSST5Y2012.S2405

WEB ADDRESS	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2012.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073
TABLE NOTES	<p data-bbox="499 345 1963 410">Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.</p> <p data-bbox="499 532 1963 597">Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.</p> <p data-bbox="499 703 1963 808">Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.</p>

Table: ACSST5Y2012.S2405

	<p>Explanation of Symbols: * An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.</p> <p>* An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.</p> <p>* An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.</p> <p>* An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.</p> <p>* An "****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.</p> <p>* An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.</p> <p>* An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.</p> <p>* An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.</p>
	<p>Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.</p>

Table: ACSST5Y2012.S2405

	While the 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.
	Census occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The Census occupation codes for 2010 and later years are based on the 2010 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of 2007-2011 and 2009-2011 tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (2007-2011 and 2009-2011) were recoded to 2011 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2011 Census occupation codes with data coded using Census occupation codes prior to 2010. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/ .
	Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.
	Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey
COLUMN NOTES	None

Table: ACSST5Y2012.S2405

	Hawkins County, Tennessee					
	Total		Management, business, science, and arts occupations		Service occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	22,524	±751	28.0%	±2.0	15.4%	±1.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	392	±142	41.6%	±16.3	2.6%	±4.6
Construction	1,570	±232	12.8%	±5.2	0.0%	±2.2
Manufacturing	6,075	±598	16.8%	±3.3	1.5%	±0.9
Wholesale trade	357	±154	0.8%	±1.3	0.0%	±9.3
Retail trade	2,256	±373	13.2%	±6.7	3.9%	±3.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,295	±305	18.1%	±6.7	0.8%	±1.2
Information	264	±113	42.0%	±21.3	0.0%	±12.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	869	±217	34.9%	±12.9	7.6%	±8.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,173	±267	33.8%	±9.5	24.9%	±9.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	5,064	±452	59.0%	±5.3	24.9%	±4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,456	±241	17.5%	±8.1	63.0%	±10.2
Other services, except public administration	959	±199	11.1%	±5.7	46.0%	±12.3
Public administration	794	±212	29.3%	±10.7	35.8%	±12.4
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Industry	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table: ACSST5Y2012.S2405

	Sales and office occupations		Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations		Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21.3%	±1.8	11.9%	±1.5	23.4%	±2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.6%	±4.3	39.0%	±17.2	14.3%	±14.2
Construction	7.0%	±4.4	74.5%	±7.1	5.7%	±3.3
Manufacturing	9.2%	±3.3	9.3%	±2.8	63.3%	±4.6
Wholesale trade	61.9%	±17.3	0.0%	±9.3	37.3%	±17.0
Retail trade	71.8%	±9.1	3.0%	±2.8	8.1%	±4.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	13.6%	±6.2	15.4%	±6.4	52.1%	±10.8
Information	23.1%	±16.9	31.1%	±24.8	3.8%	±6.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	55.6%	±13.5	1.5%	±2.4	0.5%	±0.8
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	26.4%	±8.5	6.1%	±5.7	8.8%	±5.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	13.2%	±3.4	1.1%	±0.9	1.8%	±1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	16.6%	±7.2	1.0%	±1.7	1.9%	±1.9
Other services, except public administration	10.4%	±6.0	26.8%	±11.7	5.7%	±4.6
Public administration	30.1%	±11.4	4.8%	±5.3	0.0%	±4.3
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Industry	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Note: The table shown may have been modified by user selections. Some information may be missing.		
DATA NOTES		
TABLE ID:	S2405	
SURVEY/PROGRAM:	American Community Survey	
VINTAGE:	2017	
DATASET:	ACSST5Y2017	
PRODUCT:	ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	
UNIVERSE:	None	
MLA:	U.S. Census Bureau. "INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2405, 2017, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2017.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073 . Accessed on October 11, 2024.	
FTP URL:	None	
API URL:	https://api.census.gov/data/2017/acs/acs5/subject	
USER SELECTIONS		
TABLES	S2405	
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APPLIED SORTS	None	
PIVOT & GROUPING		
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PIVOT MODE	Off	
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VALUE COLUMNS	None	

Table: ACSST5Y2017.S2405

WEB ADDRESS	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2017.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073
TABLE NOTES	
	<p>Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation</p> <p>section.</p> <p>Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology</p> <p>section.</p>
	<p>Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.</p>

Table: ACSST5Y2017.S2405

	<p>Explanation of Symbols:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate. * An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. * An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution. * An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. * An "****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate. * An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate. * An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small. * An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.
	<p>Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.</p>

Table: ACSST5Y2017.S2405

	While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.
	When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau logically assigns an acceptable value using the response to a related question or questions. If a logical assignment is not possible, data are filled using a statistical process called allocation, which uses a similar individual or household to provide a donor value. The "Allocated" section is the number of respondents who received an allocated value for a particular subject.
	Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.
	Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2012. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.
	Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
COLUMN NOTES	None

Table: ACSST5Y2017.S2405

	Hawkins County, Tennessee					
	Total		Management, business, science, and arts occupations		Service occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,867	±731	23.9%	±1.5	19.6%	±1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	316	±114	50.3%	±19.2	7.9%	±9.1
Construction	1,832	±256	11.2%	±5.5	1.0%	±1.6
Manufacturing	4,833	±421	15.5%	±3.3	1.5%	±1.0
Wholesale trade	264	±100	6.1%	±5.2	0.0%	±12.4
Retail trade	2,809	±362	3.5%	±2.0	7.8%	±3.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,295	±241	5.3%	±3.9	0.0%	±2.7
Information	258	±102	15.5%	±15.2	0.0%	±12.7
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	847	±168	32.0%	±9.2	11.2%	±8.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,232	±237	33.0%	±8.3	30.6%	±10.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,915	±406	56.0%	±4.3	30.8%	±4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,755	±310	9.8%	±4.7	70.6%	±7.7
Other services, except public administration	779	±191	11.6%	±5.5	44.7%	±14.8
Public administration	732	±199	26.4%	±10.7	51.6%	±12.4
PERCENT ALLOCATED						
Industry	7.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table: ACSST5Y2017.S2405

	Sales and office occupations		Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations		Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	22.6%	±2.1	11.5%	±1.2	22.4%	±1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.2%	±3.8	32.0%	±15.6	7.6%	±8.1
Construction	1.6%	±1.6	79.1%	±6.4	7.1%	±4.3
Manufacturing	9.0%	±2.6	8.1%	±1.9	65.8%	±4.0
Wholesale trade	41.7%	±18.8	19.3%	±15.2	33.0%	±17.9
Retail trade	69.4%	±5.1	3.0%	±2.7	16.4%	±4.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	24.6%	±8.7	15.6%	±7.3	54.4%	±9.6
Information	65.5%	±19.0	14.3%	±11.6	4.7%	±6.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	53.6%	±10.6	2.0%	±2.2	1.2%	±2.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	26.8%	±11.4	1.6%	±2.5	8.0%	±3.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	11.4%	±3.2	0.7%	±0.6	1.1%	±1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	17.7%	±6.0	0.0%	±2.0	1.9%	±1.9
Other services, except public administration	16.2%	±8.4	13.6%	±8.7	14.0%	±10.8
Public administration	20.2%	±10.4	1.4%	±1.5	0.4%	±0.6
PERCENT ALLOCATED						
Industry	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)


Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over		
Note: The table shown may have been modified by user selections. Some information may be missing.		
DATA NOTES		
TABLE ID:	S2405	
SURVEY/PROGRAM:	American Community Survey	
VINTAGE:	2022	
DATASET:	ACSST5Y2022	
PRODUCT:	ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	
UNIVERSE:	None	
MLA:	U.S. Census Bureau. "Industry by Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2405, 2022, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073 . Accessed on October 11, 2024.	
FTP URL:	None	
API URL:	https://api.census.gov/data/2022/acs/acs5/subject	
USER SELECTIONS		
TABLES	S2405	
EXCLUDED COLUMNS	None	
APPLIED FILTERS	None	
APPLIED SORTS	None	
PIVOT & GROUPING		
PIVOT COLUMNS	None	
PIVOT MODE	Off	
ROW GROUPS	None	
VALUE COLUMNS	None	

Table: ACSST5Y2022.S2405

WEB ADDRESS	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S2405?q=S2405&g=050XX00US47073
TABLE NOTES	
	Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.
	Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website. Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
	Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.
	Industry titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.
	Occupation titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification.

Table: ACSST5Y2022.S2405

	When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau logically assigns an acceptable value using the response to a related question or questions. If a logical assignment is not possible, data are filled using a statistical process called allocation, which uses a similar individual or household to provide a donor value. The "Allocated" section is the number of respondents who received an allocated value for a particular subject.
	The 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the March 2020 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances, the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineation lists due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.
	Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on 2020 Census data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.
	Explanation of Symbols:- The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.N The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area. (X) The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.median- The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-")median+ The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").** The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.*** The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.***** A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.
COLUMN NOTES	None

Table: ACSST5Y2022.S2405

	Hawkins County, Tennessee					
	Total		Management, business, science, and arts occupations		Service occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,929	±855	29.8%	±2.4	15.6%	±1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	173	±101	31.8%	±28.1	5.2%	±9.3
Construction	1,399	±288	10.4%	±4.8	2.1%	±3.2
Manufacturing	5,448	±518	16.6%	±4.1	2.8%	±2.1
Wholesale trade	508	±216	8.9%	±7.5	2.4%	±4.5
Retail trade	2,370	±382	13.2%	±4.9	6.4%	±3.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,445	±277	10.6%	±5.0	3.4%	±3.5
Information	253	±150	39.5%	±25.7	0.0%	±15.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,007	±316	41.6%	±12.3	1.4%	±2.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,440	±344	48.0%	±9.1	16.0%	±7.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,731	±555	63.5%	±5.7	24.5%	±5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,730	±371	20.9%	±7.1	64.6%	±8.7
Other services, except public administration	795	±191	23.1%	±13.0	38.6%	±14.4
Public administration	630	±173	25.6%	±12.1	30.2%	±12.1
PERCENT ALLOCATED						
Industry	12.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table: ACSST5Y2022.S2405

	Sales and office occupations		Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations		Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	18.1%	±2.1	10.9%	±1.3	25.6%	±2.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.0%	±21.6	25.4%	±23.6	37.6%	±35.0
Construction	3.4%	±4.4	72.4%	±7.3	11.7%	±5.2
Manufacturing	6.5%	±3.0	10.8%	±3.5	63.3%	±5.1
Wholesale trade	69.5%	±17.0	4.1%	±7.4	15.2%	±14.1
Retail trade	52.8%	±6.5	3.4%	±2.4	24.3%	±6.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	12.2%	±5.9	14.0%	±6.0	59.7%	±9.2
Information	41.1%	±25.8	14.6%	±15.0	4.7%	±6.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	54.6%	±12.5	0.8%	±1.4	1.6%	±2.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	18.8%	±8.1	8.6%	±7.7	8.6%	±5.2
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	10.0%	±3.1	0.8%	±0.8	1.2%	±0.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6.9%	±4.6	0.0%	±2.4	7.6%	±5.7
Other services, except public administration	4.3%	±4.4	23.9%	±12.6	10.1%	±7.0
Public administration	36.0%	±13.1	7.9%	±8.3	0.3%	±0.6
PERCENT ALLOCATED						
Industry	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)



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