

RECEIVED JUL 07 1994

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
REGION PLAN**

FOR

CAMPBELL COUNTY TENNESSEE

**As Required By
The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991**

PREPARED BY

**THE CAMPBELL COUNTY
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
REGION BOARD**

JUNE 1994

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Campbell County is a one county municipal solid waste region despite efforts to join with others in a larger consortium. The County is comprised of four small cities, Caryville, Jacksboro, Lafollette and Jellico, and expanses of rural area where a large percentage of the population lives.

This region has a serious litter problem, a workable and economic collection system, no in-county Class I landfill and a small tax base to finance solid waste management systems.

In FY 93 this region disposed of 16,043 tons of household solid waste, 94% of which was disposed in Chestnut Ridge Landfill in Anderson County, Tennessee and 6% of which was disposed in E.R.Hopper Landfill located in Gray, Kentucky. The split in disposal location speaks eloquently to the problem regional topography drives and topography's effect on waste collection and disposal. There is a mountain that separates the Jellico city area from the rest of the County and Lake Norris divides the southern three quarters of the population by it's several fingers of water which extend deep into inhabited areas of the County. While door-to-door collection is practical in the city areas, it is much less so in rural areas.

During the ten year planning horizon the region will take the following actions:

1. Expand Towe String Road Convenience Center into a "MEGA-CENTER". This Center will be a drop-off point for area household solid waste, a recycling center, a yard waste composting location, a temporary storage area for used automotive batteries, waste oil, used tires and household hazardous waste.
2. The Jellico area will be serviced by a Convenience Center at Oswego which will be a drop-off point for household solid waste and a collection point for recyclable assets, used batteries, waste oil, automotive tires and household hazardous waste. All batteries, oil, tires and hazardous waste and recyclables except for cardboard and paper will be moved from Oswego to Towe String Road MEGA-CENTER for processing. Jellico City will process its own cardboard and paper for sale either through Recycling Marketing Cooperative for East Tennessee (RMCET) or other buyer outlets.
3. For rural residents, recycling will begin with a public relations effort informing the public about a wet-dry separation of waste in the home. We intend to use blue bags for dry, recyclable items and green, gray, or clear bags for wet garbage items. Convenience Centers will be handing out a free blue bag and a flyer explaining the notion of wet-dry collection in cartoon format. A media effort will also be undertaken at the same time. This will begin in December 1994 and will continue through January 1995. Thereafter Convenience Center patrons will be advised of the stores where they can pick up blue bags at a cost.

4. The region will site and develop a Class IV landfill for disposal of construction and demolition wastes, broken pavement, treated lumber, masonry, tree stumps and the like. This should solve the long standing problem of shingle and drywall disposal which has troubled this County for some time.
5. A compost area for yard wastes will be established at Towe String Road Mega-Center by April 1995.
6. Towe String Road and Oswego Centers will be converted to compactor systems which will help control leachate and storm water problems while reducing operating costs at both Centers. Displaced green boxes will be refurbished, painted blue and used as storage locations for recyclables at other convenience center locations. Once full, the boxes will be emptied into front end loaders and moved to Towe String Road Recyclery for processing.

All the actions listed above are scheduled to occur between July 1994 and June 1995. Construction and equipment items will be financed by long term debt and operations will be funded through normal operations and maintenance budgets.

In succeeding years the region will convert the following centers to compactor systems and will upgrade the centers to comply with State rules for convenience center design:

1995 -- College Hill and Powell Valley locations.

1996 -- Vasper and Elk Valley locations.

1997 -- White Oak, Peabody and Stinking Creek locations.

The point of all this is to reduce our input to Class I landfill using the following techniques and tonnages shown below:

RECYCLING: 3899 tons/year.

COMPOSTING: 1123 tons/year.

Class IV : 1283 tons/year.

** Campbell County Needs Assessment goal is to reduce County wide input to Class I landfill by 3498 tons/year. Each city has a share of this responsibility.

The ultimate system the region wishes to set up is a "Least Cost Operations" set of notions. For example, if we are selling cardboard for a profit today but the price suddenly falls, we will shred the cardboard and compost it until such time as the price rises again. This action will conserve transportation and baling costs while disposing of the materiel safely. The same is true of waste oil. We can pay a waste oil hauler to take it away or we can install a

clean burning heater or waste-to-energy combuster so that we can burn the waste oil as a fuel and save on fuel costs and tax dollars formerly spent to pay the waste oil hauler. The same notion can be extended to newsprint, computer paper and used tires. Once "Least Cost Operations" theory is put into practise the Sanitation Department Chief will have the flexibility to use good business sense and judgment in operating the region's waste management business.

The last issue of significance to this region is litter. We are one of Tennessee's chronic poverty counties. The way out of this condition as we see it is to clean up the county and let it's natural beauty show. Then we can compete for tourist dollars, retiree relocations, industrial relocations and have some hope of attracting investment capital for real estate development such as that seen in Georgia and Florida. Until such time as this State passes a "Bottle Bill" that will put incentives in place to cause people to go looking for cans, bottles and jugs to turn in for the refund, we will look like a trash heap to those passing through. The sooner we fix this problem the sooner economic development in our State can begin.

Campbell County Solid Waste Region Plan

Introduction

- A. The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, requires formation of municipal solid waste planning regions and establishment of municipal solid waste region planning boards. For Campbell County the Region was established as the County and the Board has been constituted with 15 local citizens with support from an advisory board of 5 members. Members of the Regional Board represent each of the cities and towns of the county as well as business, education, non-profit organizations and regional organizations and regional interests within the county. The Advisory Board is made up of the County Executive, Executive Director of the Chamber of Commerce, a Campbell County Health Department representative, the Sheriff and the Chief of the Campbell County Sanitation Department. The Board has met frequently since April 1993 in an effort to educate itself on the problems and challenges of managing solid waste. Further, the Board has written a ten year solid waste management plan as prescribed by law.
- B. This Plan was patterned after the publication titled, "Guidelines For Preparation of a Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan", published by The Tennessee State Planning Office, and dated July 1, 1992. These guidelines have been prescribed by the State and have been followed to the extent applicable to Campbell County. The guidelines call for repetitive portrayal of much data and information and to the same extent this Plan is also repetitive in it's presentation of some facts.
- C. The purpose of the District Needs Assessment was threefold: to carry out an inventory and analysis of the existing solid waste management system; to define needs for additional services and facilities for the next ten years; and, to recommend rational waste disposal areas which would provide the nucleus for a solid waste planning region.
- D. The purpose of the regional plan is to state how planning regions will meet needs identified in the District Needs Assessment. The regional plan is based on the inventory of facilities, services and programs provided in the District Needs Assessment and in this plan the region defines it's specific needs quantitatively and describes the approach, timetable and costs for accomplishment. The planning horizon for this plan is from July 1994 through June 2004.
- E. The reader should be advised that the guidelines mentioned above ask for a level of data, forecasts and detail which the counties who must respond do not have. An example of this is a requirement to estimate the residuals that will result from a regional composting operation. This county has never operated a composting area and therefore has no clue as to what level of residuals will result. Further, there are sparse records of previous attempts to weigh or measure anything in waste operations; the county has relied on tonnage data from landfill operators who have a scale house. This county will purchase its first set of truck scales for Sanitation Department operations in 1994. The initial numbers may be far different than data estimates generated during development of this plan. Our redeeming hope is to keep good records of what we do in the future.

CHAPTER 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION

A. Campbell County is a single county region comprised of four cities and expanses of rural county area. The cities of Campbell County are Caryville, Jacksboro, Lafollette and Jellico. The region is served by Interstate Highway 75, CSX railroad lines and State and County roadways. Lake Norris dominates any map of the area and is influential in that it attracts tourists, retirees, boaters and fisherman. Campbell County suffers from high unemployment and is a chronic poverty area of the State. The area is characterized by few manufacturing industries, a plethora of retail stores and fast food outlets, some farming and lumbering and occasionally some coal mining activity. Coal at one time was the economic king of the region but local coal has a high sulfur content and is of limited use in older boilers and steam generators. Revenues generated in Campbell County are meager as compared to counties like Knox, Hamilton, Davidson and Shelby. This fact more than anything else limits Campbell County's options for dealing with solid waste issues.

B. The Chairman of the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board and the County Executive from Campbell County contacted their counterparts in Claiborne County, Scott County and Morgan County concerning their interest in forming a multi-county region. No one had any such interest. Further, Board members from the other counties informally noted that joining a multi-county setup would be virtually impossible to administer since no one on the Court of Commissioners in their counties would be willing to give up any of his or her prerogatives as an elected official, and that of course would be necessary if a multi-county region were formed.

The institutional structure for solid waste management in Campbell County is as follows:

1. The Municipal Solid Waste Region Board is a planning board comprised of fifteen members and five Advisory Board members who report to the County Executive.
2. The County Executive provides guidance to the Board and works with the County Commissioners to review, approve and fund Board recommendations. He supervises the chief of the county sanitation department and oversees its operations.
3. The County Commissioners review, approve and fund waste operations for the county based largely on the recommendations of the County Sanitation Commission. This Commission is a sub-set of the fourteen County Commissioners.
4. Currently each city operates it's own sanitation department independent from county operations. This arrangement impedes plan implementation but keeps all decision making and funding the responsibility of elected officials.
5. There is no reason to believe that waste generation in the county will increase significantly over the next several years. Known increases in population and new industries locating here are at less than five percent of current population figures. Regional demographics are contained in the following tables:

CHAPTER 1 FORMS

REGIONAL SUMMARY: DEMOGRAPHICS (1990 Census)

Name of Region	Campbell County
Regional Population	35079
Regional Area square miles	480.1
Population and Population Density	

Table 1-1

County	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population	Avg. Density Pop./sq. mile
Campbell	480	35,079	73
Regional Total	480	35,079	73

5. Distribution of the Total Regional Population by urban and rural areas:

Table 1-2

County	Urban Population	Urban %	Rural Population	Rural %
Campbell	7,192	20.5%	27,887	79.5%
Regional Total	7,192	20.5%	27,887	79.5%

6. Distribution of the Total Regional Population by Sex and Age

Table 1- 3

Age	Total	Male	%	Female	%
0-4	2,222	1,118	50	1,104	50
5-17	6,781	3,445	51	3,336	49
18-44	13,482	6,621	49	6,861	51
45-64	7,434	3,523	47	3,911	53
65 +	5,160	2,026	39	3,134	61
Regional Total	35,079	16,733	48	18,346	52

7. Distribution of Regional Population by Education (Age \geq 25)

Table 1- 4

	Number	%
Less Than 9th Grade:	7199	32
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma:	4651	21
High School Graduate:	6431	29
Some College, No Degree:	2199	10
Associate Degree:	600	3
Bachelor's Degree:	929	4
Post Graduate/Professional Degree	554	3
Regional Total	22563	100

9. Distribution by Type of Housing and Occupancy

Table 1- 5

Campbell County	Total Units	Occupied	Owner	Rented
Single Family				
1. Detached	25845	9525	7982	1543
1. Attached	226	93	53	40
Multi-Family				
2	474	214	28	186
3-4	809	387	6	381
5-9	468	218	3	215
10-19	370	209	2	207
20-49	131	120	0	120
50 or more	81	66	1	65
Institutional	296	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mobile Home/Trailer	6026	2183	1543	640
Other	353	135	91	44
Regional Total	35079	13150	9709	3441

10. Regional Population Projections 1994 - 2003

Table 1- 6

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campbell	35003	34984	34965	34946	34928	34909	34890	34824	34758	34692
Regional Total	35003	34984	34965	34946	34928	34909	34890	34824	34758	34692

SOURCE 1990 Census

B. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- I. Basic economic information, for each county, and the region in 1990.

Table 1- 7

County	Population	MSA County (yes/no)	Total Employment	Total Earnings	Per Capita Income	% Population Below the Poverty Line
Campbell	35079	No	12285	\$382,672,000	\$10,912	27

SOURCE 1990 Census

2. Non-Agricultural Employment, by Sector, in 1990. 11,725

Table 1- 8 % Of Total Employment

County	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Finance	Service	Govt.	Transportation Pub. Utilities
Campbell	2618	803	2655	441	2429	2239	513
%	23	7	23	4	21	19	5

SOURCE 1990 Census

NOTE Other (479) is included with services

3. Total Agricultural Employment in 1990.

Table 1- 9 Agricultural Employees

County	Employment
Campbell	560

SOURCE 1990 Census

4. A regional Summary of major generators of commercial and non-hazardous industrial waste in 1990 is shown below.

Table 1- 10

County	Screening Criteria Applied	Number of Generators	Estimated Total Quantity of Waste
Campbell	All	561	6180
Regional Total	All	561	6180

1990 Census

5. Prepare a Regional summary of institutions housing more than 100 persons.

Table 1- 11

County	Total Number of Institutions	Total Number of Students Prisoners/Residents	Estimated Quantity of Waste Generated
Campbell	None		

6. Provide summary data on major health care facilities (larger than 50 beds), (hospitals, nursing homes) in the region.

Table 1- 12

County	No. of Facilities	No. of Beds	Infectious Waste Management Onsite/OffSite	Infectious Waste Management Type Treatment	Est. Quantity of Solid Waste Generated (tons)
Campbell	5	511	3 On-site	Incineration	445
			2 Off-site	BFI Hauls	266

The Following Are Sources Of Local Revenue Utilized In The Region.

Table 1- 13

County	Property Tax	Local Sales Tax	Wheel Tax	Local Waste Collection Fee	User fee/ Tipping Fee	Other
Campbell	X	X	X	Jacksboro Yes LaFollette Yes		

8. The following data for fiscal 1993 is relevant:

Table 1- 14

County	Total Assessed Property Value	Total Property Tax Revenue	Total Sales Subject to Sales Tax	Total Local Sales Tax Revenue	# Registered Vehicles	Total Wheel Tax Revenue
Lafollette		\$477,087				
Jellico		\$73,332				
County	\$218,219,677	\$5,413,998	\$172,722,898	\$3,800,829	27,004	\$968,000
Regional Total	\$218,219,677	\$5,964,417	\$172,722,898	\$3,800,829	27,004	\$968,000

Source County Government Offices

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE REGION

A. Waste Stream Characterization

1. A review of the Campbell County Solid Waste Needs Assessment, dated September 30 1992, revealed that the data were close to that experienced by Sanitation Department employees who work with solid waste in Campbell County each day. As more finite measurements of waste and waste stream sub-sets such as recyclables, compost and sludge are put in place significant improvements in data accuracy are expected. In 1993 we were able to collect actual tons-across-the-scales data from Chestnut Ridge, Tri-County and Hopper landfills for the entirety of Fiscal Year 1993 (1 July 1992 through 30 June 1993). This data represents waste from all haulers operating in Campbell County. We believe this data captures wastes coming from households, industry, retail business, government and medical sources destined for landfill and emanating from Campbell County.

2. The percentage data in Table III-1 of the "Needs Assessment" which breaks out major sources of waste generation was judged to be quite accurate based on Sanitation Department observations, as was the waste category shown as a percentage of the waste stream in Table III-3. However, the "Unmanaged Waste" shown in Table III-5 of "Needs Assessment" was considered unrealistically high. The baseline estimates provided by UT-CTAS for urban and rural waste generation, expressed in pounds per person per day, were examined. The conclusion Solid Waste Board Members drew was that even our largest city, Lafollette, was more rural in character than it was urban. Lafollette certainly does not resemble New York City, Los Angeles or Chicago. There are no skyscrapers, high rise apartments, amusement parks or large business office complexes. Our two largest cities, Lafollette and Jellico, more approximate small rural towns in character and this is confirmed by their population level, business make-up, diminutive geographic size and proximity of farmland and expanses of open space to their downtown area. Caryville and Jacksboro, at less than 2,000 inhabitants each, may well be described as villages modest in size. We concluded therefore that 4.5 pounds per person per day waste generation rate much more closely approximates the waste stream found in Campbell County, as opposed to the mix of rural and urban rates used in the "Needs assessment" documentation. Please note that Table II-5, "Unmanaged Waste", of the ten year plan reflects this change in generation rate.

3. Before solid waste management practices used in Campbell County can be understood several facts must be brought to light concerning our geography and character. First, there are no landfills in Campbell County. Second, we have a litter problem that is wide-spread and disgraceful. This problem has been ameliorated by using prison labor pick-up along roadsides and stream beds leading to Lake Norris and by ordinary citizens and corporate participants in the "adopt a highway" program. Third, there are mountains of used automotive tires and roofing shingles illegally dumped in Campbell County -- some by county residents and some by people from neighboring counties and other states. We are clearly in need of a means for dealing with these problems whether by establishing a Class IV landfill or developing an economical way to manufacture other products from these wastes. We at the

county level can solve the landfill problem to deal with shingles, dry wall and tree stumps but we need solutions to the tire problem from industry aided by federal or state government research dollars for industry developed solutions. The county, even with it's total resources applied, could not begin to solve the tire problem. Fourth, county population is spread all over it's 480 square miles, and a very large mountain separates the city of Jellico from the rest of the county. Furthermore, narrow mountain valleys and several fingers of Lake Norris divide the population in and around parts of Caryville, Jacksboro and Lafollette making waste pick-up in these areas difficult both from the standpoint of operating large trucks along these routes and from the standpoint of networking truck routes in some economical way. Fifth, and perhaps most important is to maintain the cleanliness of Lake Norris. The lake is our biggest tourist and retiree attraction and it's cleanliness is extremely important to both industries.

B. WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

1. Due to the sparse population in Campbell County and the way it's residents are spread throughout the land mass the County operates nine convenience centers for the benefit of rural residents. Each of the four cities Caryville, Jacksboro, Lafollette and Jellico collect solid waste door to door once per week. Businesses, with few exceptions, contract for waste pickup with one of the haulers operating in Campbell County. Each of the cities and the County operate sanitation departments independent from one another. Each is separately funded and managed and has it's own organizational infrastructure. In the judgment of city and county officials there are no citizens underserved in so far as waste collection is concerned. Decreasing the number of convenience centers has been suggested as a cost reduction item, but in light of the pervasiveness of our litter problem, is counter indicated.

2. The map in Table One located at the back of this Report, shows the location of County convenience centers and Valley View School where recycling is accomplished.

C. SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING SYSTEMS:

1. The recycling efforts documented in the "Needs Assessment", Chapter VII are acknowledged and continue to exist. The most ambitious recycling program is one at Valley View Elementary School, sponsored jointly by the 4H Club and UT Agriculture Extension Service, Campbell County Concerned Citizens for Recycling and the school principal. This program is primarily instructional and deals in recycling aluminum cans and also teaches children how to compost yard wastes and improve flower and vegetable growth by using compost as a growth media. Program sponsors are seeking ways and means of expanding the program into other schools and expanding the kinds of items recycled but space and dollars have been restricted.

2. Recycling programs elsewhere in the County do exist but are either small entrepreneurs collecting scrap metal or are part of a corporation's internal operations. They are either unwilling or unable to tell the County how much material is actually recycled. Most of the corporate effort appears to be in recycling cardboard used as shipping containers for goods coming into their stores and plants. The point here is that all existing recycling efforts are in terms of pounds of assets and not in terms of tons of assets. The Municipal Region Solid Waste Board took a survey of local businesses to see how many would participate in a County operated recycling program and to see what assets might be recycled. Of 153 questionnaires sent out to retail stores, manufacturers, clinics and other businesses, we received 45 responses (29.4%). Thirty-seven said they would participate in such a program. Of those who would participate:

- ◆ 35 had loose cardboard -- an estimated 2429 pounds per week
 - ◆ 9 had white computer paper -- 327 pounds per week
 - ◆ 9 had striped computer paper -- 132 pounds per week
 - ◆ 2 had brown glass -- 200 pounds per week
 - ◆ 16 had aluminum cans but failed to specify a weight
- other assets were mentioned but quantities were very small and would not be economical for County wide application.

3. While the County has no specific program for source reduction, there are some steps that have been taken to reduce material going into the waste stream. Both Jellico and Lafollette spread treated waste water sludge on permitted farmland rather than sending it to landfill. The UT Agriculture Extension Service has frequently given instruction to children and adults on backyard composting. Municipal Solid Waste Region Board members who have tried backyard composting and limited recycling indicate that as much as a full thirty gallon garbage bag of waste per household may be eliminated from the weekly waste stream using this method.

D. WASTE PROCESSING, COMPOSTING, AND WASTE TO ENERGY INCINERATION SYSTEMS

1. Waste Processing Facilities

- a. There are no landfills in Campbell County. Jellico City uses Hopper landfill in Gray, Kentucky and the rest of Campbell County uses Chestnut Ridge Landfill operated by Waste Management Inc. in Anderson County, Tennessee.
- b. Infectious wastes are handled as described in Table I-12 of this plan.

2. Composting

- a. Yard wastes are composted by Lafollette City in a site owned and operated by the City.
- b. Other composting efforts in the County are small scale home, farm and instructional sites dealing in relatively small amounts of waste.

3. Waste -To-Energy/Incineration

- a. There are no known waste to energy sites in the County.
- b. Some wood products, brush, paper that can not be sold and soiled cardboard are burned at the Towe String Road convenience center. This is done to reduce the cost of landfill disposal. Hopefully, recycling and composting will replace this practice in the future.

E. DISPOSAL FACILITIES - LANDFILLS AND BALEFILLS

None in Campbell County

F. COSTS OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM

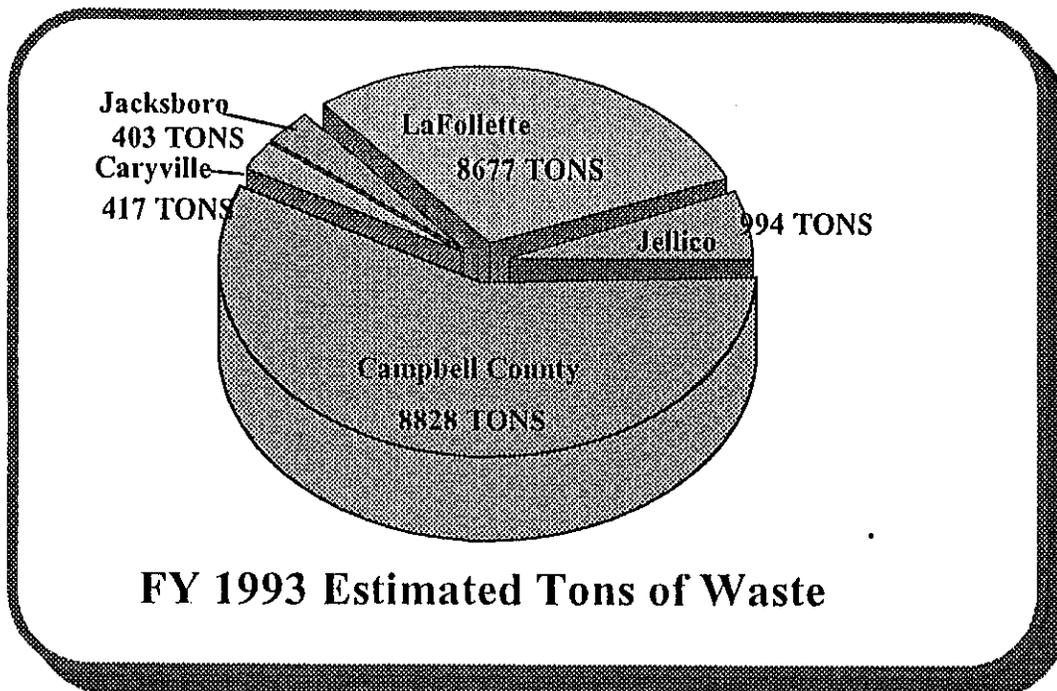
1. Campbell County has a fairly structured cost accounting system. City data provided ranges from very structured to something less so. All data portrayed include operations and maintenance costs such as salaries, benefits, vehicle maintenance costs including costs for parts and labor, sanitary

supplies, uniforms costs, vehicle insurance costs, fuel costs, the cost of tires and tubes, and landfill dumping fees. Only two jurisdictions had capital costs included, as indicated below:

ALL DATA F Y 1993

Jurisdictional Body	Expenditure Dollars	Tons of Waste
Jellico	\$95,341	994
LaFollette	\$290,056	8,677
Jacksboro	\$35,499	403
Caryville	\$34,071	417
Campbell Co.	\$684,835	8,828
Total	\$939,802	19,319

- LaFollette waste number includes municipal solid waste, sludge, incinerated waste and brush wastes processed
- Jacksboro has Capital Expense for Truck Payment of \$ 11,447.00 not included in Table Total
- County Expenditures include Capital Expense of \$113,985 for Vehicle
- Average cost per ton \$83.03



G. REVENUES

CITY/COUNTY	SOURCE	REVENUE
Jellico	Refuse Collection Charge	49,926.09
	Transfer From General Fund	40,043.00
	Jellico Total	88,969.09
LaFollette	Refuse Collection Fee	99,220.86
	Transfer From General Fund	190,835.14
	LaFollette Total	290,056.00
Jacksboro	Commercial Customer Fee	4,800.00
	Transfer From General Fund	42,145.00
	Jacksboro Total	46,945.00
Caryville	General Fund/Hotel Tax	34,071.00
	Caryville Total	34,071.00
Campbell County	Property Taxes	592,940.77
	Tipping Fees & Other	14,146.00
	Public Works Grants	32,446.56
	Bond Proceeds	113,985.00
	Campbell County Total	753,518.33

H. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1. The District Needs Assessment, Chapter VIII A, has been reviewed. It is correct today as it was when written in 1992. There is no comprehensive, county wide public information program about waste reduction or recycling in existence. The UT Agriculture Extension Office in Campbell County offers the only youth education program integrating such subjects as recycling, composting, re-utilizing and reducing the consumer products we purchase. This is done as part of 4-H Club training and activities. In addition, one elementary school, Valley View School, has it's own composting site, recycling barn and school program about helping our environment. This school's program was started by 4-H, an environmentally aware principal and a very ambitious set of volunteers from the group called Campbell County Concerned Citizens for Recycling. County government hopes to use Valley View School as a model for other schools to emulate.

I. PROBLEM WASTES

1. Problem wastes have been dealt with very badly in the past. Small amounts of problem waste have likely been placed in garbage bags and thrown into green boxes by citizens. Businesses have called on commercial haulers to dispose of large amounts of problem wastes, and it is likely that some has been thrown into illegal dump sites by individuals not understanding the impact of their actions on people and the environment. The County will make a concerted effort to achieve vast improvements in this area early in 1995.

J. SYSTEM MAP FOR BASE YEAR 1993

System Map Enclosure Titled, "Table One"

K. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

1. The current system has the following advantages:
 - a. All citizens are served by a municipal solid waste collection system.
 - b. The system operates at reasonably low cost.
 - c. Since we no longer have a landfill, we no longer have protracted arguments about where it is located and when it will be closed, etc.
2. The current system has the following disadvantages
 - a. Current waste management philosophy is to collect solid waste and "throw it in the ground"
 - b. Problem wastes are not dealt with systematically
 - c. Since no cohesive, integrated education or public information program is promulgated by the County, litter continues to be a big problem all over the County.
 - d. Wastewater sludge is poorly managed. Two cities put it on permitted farm land and another pays \$50.00 dollars a ton to bury it.
 - e. Tires, shingles and drywall are discarded in illegal dumps or are discarded along rural roadways because the State and County have made it too difficult for citizens to dispose of these items. Also, court rulings about importing solid waste versus interstate commerce have crippled efforts to prevent the importing of problem wastes from neighboring states. Consequently we have individuals bringing problem wastes like used tires into Campbell County and dumping them on farmland, woodlands, public lands and private property.

3. The current system is affordable but seriously flawed. This County's greatest fear is that future mandated systems will be effective but totally unaffordable.

Chapter II Forms

A. Regional Summary: Waste Stream Characterization

1. Quantity of Solid Waste Received for Disposal/Incineration in Fiscal Year 1993

TABLE II-1

County	Tons Disposed	Population (1993)	Waste Disposed Per Capita
Campbell	16043 TPY	35,022	0.46 Tons

2. Origin of Regional Solid Waste in 1993

TABLE II- 2

TONS PER YEAR

County	Residential	Institutional/ Industrial	Non-Hazardous Industrial	Special	Other
Campbell	9,626	6,409	8	0	0

■ % of Table III-I of Needs Assessment Applied To Tons FY 93

3. Acceptance of certain categories of Solid Waste for disposal or incineration

Table II - 3

	Yard Waste		Sewage Sludge		Construction & Demolition		Tires		White Goods *	
	Clippings Leaves and Grass	Qty **	Y/N	Qty	Y/N	Qty	Y/N	Qty	Y/N	Qty
Campbell County Facility	Y/N		Y/N		Y/N		Y/N		Y/N	
Anderson County Landfill Chestnut Ridge	Y	1545	Y	200	Y	1000	Y	25	Y	1
Regional Total	Y	1545	Y	200	Y	1000	Y	25	Y	1

*White Goods--discarded major appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, etc., from Needs Assessment III-2

** All Quantities In Tons

4. Description of the Waste Stream by Materials

TABLE II- 4

Waste Category	National %	Regional Tons for Yr. 1993
Paper and Paperboard	40	6,417
Glass	7.1	1,139
Ferrous Metals	6.5	1,043
Aluminum	1.4	225
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.6	96
Plastics	8	1,283
Rubber and Leather	2.5	401
Textiles	2.1	337
Wood	3.6	578
Food Waste	7.4	1,187
Yard Waste	17.6	2,824
Misc. Inorganic Waste	1.5	241
Other	1.7	272
TOTAL	100	16,043

5. Unmanaged Waste

TABLE II- 5

Campbell County	Potential Waste Generation	Actual Waste Disposed 1993 tpy	Unmanaged Waste 1993 tpy	Percent of Potential Total
Total	28,762	16,043	12,719	44%

- Based on 1993 population of 35,022 - 4.5 Lbs. per person per day.
- CTAS Data for County Population - rural tons per day generated per person.

6. Operating and Planned Composting Facilities in the Region

REGIONAL SUMMARY: FACILITIES

TABLE II- 6

Campbell County	Facility Location	Tons of Waste Processed/YR	Yard Waste	Sewage Sludge	Solid Waste
Existing:					
Valley View Elementary	Fincastle, TN	2	2	0	0
LaFollette	LaFollette, TN	2,100	2,000	100	0
Jellico	Jellico, TN	57	0	57	0
Planned:					
Towe String Rd.	LaFollette Area	1,123	1,123	0	0
Regional Total					
		3,282	3,125	157	0

7. Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators or Waste-to-Energy Facilities in the Region

TABLE II- 7

OPERATING FACILITIES

County	Facility Location	Design Capacity tons per year	Current Use tons per year	Anticipated Operating Life of Facility
Campbell	*			

- Only Application is at hospitals shown in Table I- 12

PLANNED FACILITIES

County	Facility Location	Design Capacity tons per year	Current Use tons per year	Anticipated Operating Life of Facility
Campbell	None			

8. Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in the Region

TABLE II- 8

Campbell Co.	Name of Landfill	Location	Permitted Capacity (acres)	Current Rate of Waste Accepted (tons/day)	Remaining Capacity (tons)
Regional Total	None				

9. Existing Landfills Expected to Close Before 2003.

TABLE II-9

Campbell Co.				
Regional Total	None			

10. Planned Expansions and planned new facilities which will operate for ten years or more.

TABLE II-10

Campbell County	Proposed Facility Expansion	Proposed Facility New	Location	When Will Capacity be Available	Permitted Capacity Sought (acre)	Design Rate of Waste (tpd) Disposed	Potential Expansion Yes/No
		Class IV	Campbell County	1995	20 Acres	Unknown	Yes
		Class I	Campbell County	*1998	500 Acres	Unknown	Yes
Planned New Regional Capacity		* Class I & IV Combined			520 Acres		

- Class I only if economics justify the cost

11. Total existing and planned capacity in the Region at the close of the next ten years.

TABLE II - 11

Year	Tons	Tons	Tons
	Existing	Planned	Total
FY 1995	None	Class IV	Est. @1283 TPY **
FY 1996			
FY 1997			
FY 1998		Class I *	Est. @14775 TPY ***
FY 1999			
FY 2000			
FY 2001			
FY 2002			
FY 2003			
FY 2004			

■ We will examine the economics of putting a Class I landfill in Campbell County. If such a landfill would be economically beneficial to the County one will be established. If not economically beneficial the idea will be examined later.

** 3.52 Tons per day X 365 days = 1283 TPY

*** (44 tons per day X 365 days) - (3.52 tons/day X 365 days) = 14,775

CHAPTER III

GROWTH TRENDS, WASTE PROJECTIONS AND PRELIMINARY SYSTEM STRUCTURE

A. There is no reason to presume Campbell County will grow in any significant way over the next ten years. Growth, if any, will be in terms of hundreds of people and not in terms of thousands of people. Should growth occur it will most likely be in retirees coming from outside the State buying property around Lake Norris. Importing new industry is improbable if recent history is any guide. Home grown industries will hire home town workers who are unemployed or under-employed today. These industries will not cause a great influx of people to the area and for these reasons will not generate much change in waste stream size or complexity.

B. Regional Needs For Projection Years:

As can be seen from the Tables in this Chapter the actions having the greatest impact on solid waste are those that will be taken by County Officials to reduce waste going into landfill, as mandated by the State. The following facts are relevant:

1. County waste generation of 44 Tons/Day can easily be handled by Chestnut Ridge Landfill which is expected to be operational as a Class I landfill for the next 35 years. Also available to this County is a new landfill called Shoat Lick Hollow Sanitary Landfill near Oliver Springs which has 260 permitted acres of Class I landfill space within 25 miles of this County. Life expectancy for this landfill is 30 years. Scott County has a Class I landfill nearing it's closure date, some two years in the future, while a commercial operation in Scott County is seeking Class I landfill permits for several hundred acres of it's land. Whitley County, Kentucky has two Class I landfills, Hopper and Tri-County landfill which are being outfitted with new liners to meet Sub-Title D and Kentucky State requirements for receiving municipal solid waste. Each will have a twenty year life expectancy when the liners are in place. These landfills have serviced Jellico's needs in the past and will likely do so in the future. Using a straight line projection, Campbell County has something like 90 years of Class I landfill space available in neighboring counties.

2. Today, city and county wastes are sent to two landfills because of the topographic features of the County. These are Chestnut Ridge in Anderson County, Tennessee and Hopper Landfill in Gray, Kentucky. Chestnut Ridge takes about 94% of our landfilled waste and Hopper about 6%.

3. The forces driving change in where governments place solid waste are the State mandate to reduce input to Class I landfills and our own County's desire to manage litter and problem wastes such as used automotive tires, waste oil, roofing shingles, drywall and household hazardous wastes. Had State legislators been as zealous in addressing the litter problem as they were in addressing the

non-existent problem of shortages in landfill space we would have a workable "Bottle Bill" in place to address the very real problem of litter and its resultant filth along our roadsides. Litter drives away tourists, industrial developers and retirees at a time when this State is looking to create jobs and a broader tax base to finance its needs. In our view, a "Bottle Bill" must be enacted in 1995.

C. Preliminary System Design

1. Before a preliminary system design can be postulated a philosophy must be stated and some facts noted. The philosophy this County chooses to follow is that the least desirable option is to put municipal solid waste in a landfill and pay to do so. The first and best choice is to make a saleable product from it. The second choice is to create a feedstock for a manufacturing process from it. The third choice is to convert it to energy as a cost and resource saver. The fourth is to recycle the waste and be paid to do so. If and when Campbell County has the opportunity to utilize these other choices, it will stop putting waste in landfill and will exercise one of the preferred choices. Until such time as more preferred choices come along we will take the actions listed in sub-paragraphs below. The facts that must be noted are these. County waste is 9,000 of the 16,000 tons generated across the County in 1993. The County collects waste at more than eight convenience centers and 16 schools. The two cities and two towns of the County collect waste door to door. While some yard waste and sewer sludge are composted, and some wood wastes and cardboard are incinerated, the vast majority of Campbell County waste is put in landfill. The actions we will take to improve management of solid waste and reduce input to landfill by the required 3,498 tons by end 1995 are as follows:

- a. The first effort will be to expand our convenience center at Towe String Road to include a place where all citizens living in the County can bring in used tires, household hazardous wastes, used oil, secondary batteries, yard wastes and brush. Local area residents of the County will bring in garbage as well. (City residents will continue to have door to door pick-up of garbage as is now done.) 1994
- b. The second effort will be to construct a building and install truck scales where recycled assets can be brought in, be weighed, sorted, cleaned as necessary, baled and temporarily stored until they can be sold and shipped to the buyer. early 1995
- c. The third effort will be to convert Towe String Road to a trash compactor system from the front loading green box system used today. 1994

d. The fourth effort will be to initiate a wet-dry collection system at County convenience centers so that recycling can begin. early 1995

e. The fifth effort will be to construct an area to compost yard wastes and grass clippings, and begin that process. (1994) These five tasks will begin in 1994 and should be accomplished by mid-1995.

f. At this juncture, the county will examine ways and means of implementing a door-to-door trash pick-up service. The stumbling block is how to enforce collection of fees for the service. People do not have to pay for trash removal today and are not disposed to want to pay in the future. If we install a mandatory trash pick-up service they will just quit paying for this service and we are right back where we started -- no new income, no more service. It has been suggested that we put the fee for trash pick-up on the utility bill and if the household doesn't pay for trash pick-up, turn off their electric power. This approach has some legal problems associated with it and is a notion on hold. If the door-to-door pick-up problems can not be solved all other convenience centers will, in turn, be upgraded to a compactor system as time and money permit. The hope is to convert at least two sites per year over the next four years. Towe String is first because the largest amount of waste is collected there and it is the most visible of the centers. The next site to be converted, will be the Oswego site in order to service the citizens of Jellico and surrounding areas. Site conversions thereafter will be scheduled based upon the amount of waste collected per week. Green boxes now in use will be repaired, repainted and used for collection of recycled assets. Green boxes will remain in place at school sites since they are adequate for that purpose. Additionally, schools will have either cardboard or large plastic containers (45 Gal.+) available in the school for collection of aluminum cans starting in school year 1994-1995.

g. Next, the County will site and seek permits for a Class IV landfill. This is scheduled to begin in 1994. The County hopes to set aside a part of this site for industrial level composting where waste water sludges and perhaps selected food wastes may be composted and turned into a saleable product, or a top dressing for land recovery or reforestation projects. Since the permitting process is protracted and arduous, the site may not open until the end of 1994..

2. Estimating the amount of waste to be handled by each component of an integrated waste system is clearly the art of estimating rather than the science of approximation. never the less components and percentages are listed below:

Calculations are based on FY 93 actual tonnage of 16043 tons. Using the percentages of the waste stream for each commodity, and assuming we capture only 50% of the paper and cardboard

we generate, we can recycle 3209 tons of it per year. If we capture 10% of the glass, we recycle 112 tons of it per year. If we capture 45% of the plastic, we recycle 578 tons of it each year. And lastly, if we capture 40% of the yard waste and compost it each year, we will save 1123 tons of it from going into landfill. Therefore, the following whole number percentages seem reasonable:

RECYCLING:	24%	or	3,899 Tons
COMPOSTING:	7%	or	1,123 Tons
Class IV :	8%	or	1,283 Tons
Class I:	61%	or	9,738 Tons

3. The metric for evaluation of each component will be tons across the scales as a percent of total tons generated in the County. Interestingly, tons going to Class IV will likely come from the "Unmanaged Waste" category since most of the tree stumps, drywall and shingles are dumped in mountain woodlands and along rural roads today.

4. If manufacturing alternatives utilizing waste as feedstock materialize or if County attempts to get local business involved in waste-to-energy conversion actually come to fruition, these percentages could change dramatically.

CHAPTER III FORMS

1. Per Capita solid waste generation rates for each County in Region.

Table III - 1

	Total Waste Disposed in FY 1993	Projected Population 1993	Annual Per Capita Generation Tons/Person/Year
Campbell County	16043	35022	0.46

2. The projected quantity of solid waste requiring disposal (generation) in the region in each projected, year with adjustments for population changes.

Table III - 2

Quantity Of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal (Tons)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campbell County	16101	16092	16083	16075	16066	16058	16049	16019	16010	16001

- *Population (District Needs table IV- 1) x Revised Annual Per Capita III - 1 above

3. Quantity of solid waste requiring disposal (in tons) adjusted for population and economic growth.

Table III - 3 *

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campbell County	16550	17086	17633	18197	18679	19277	19894	20531	21188	21866

■ Revised Table IV - 2 (Needs Assessment) + Revised Table IV - 3 (Needs Assessment) both were revised to reflect actual tonnage disposed in FY 93

4. Quantity of waste requiring disposal (in tons) adjusted for population changes, economic growth and waste reduction and recycling.

Table III - 4 *

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campbell County										
Total	14953	12467	12473	12479	12486	12492	12499	12492	12500	12509

■ Table III-3 reduced by 10% in 1994 and 25% for 9 years (1995 - 2003)

5. Summary of projected waste after adjustments for regulatory factors, if any, displaying adjusted projections for each projection year.

Table III - 5 (Optional)

Campbell County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	N/A									

6. Summary of County adjustment for special factors, for each projection year.

Table III - 6 (Optional)

Campbell County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	N/A									

7. Annual projections of solid waste requiring disposal adjusted for waste imports or exports (in tons/year)

Table III - 7* (optional)

Campbell County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	N/A									

■ * Presently no landfills in Campbell County. All Waste exported to Chestnut Ridge or Hopper Landfill in Kentucky.

8. Annual Projections of solid waste requiring disposal adjusted for all applicable factors (in tons/year)

Table III - 8* (Optional)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campbell County	14953	14129	13304	12479	12486	12492	12499	12492	12500	12509

- Aggregated from Tables IV- 6 in District Needs Assessment County Profiles

CHAPTER IV

WASTE REDUCTION

A. ESTABLISHING A BASE YEAR QUANTITY

1. According to the "Campbell County Solid Waste Needs Assessment", dated September 30, 1992, Executive Summary, the population was 34,900 in 1989. Campbell County generated 14,114 tons of waste that year for a rate of generation of .40 tons/per capita/per year.

2. No adjustments to the Base Year or it's Data are requested.

B. CALCULATE A TARGET 1995 WASTE REDUCTION PER CAPITA DISPOSAL RATE

1. Average 1989 per capita rate of .40 x .25 = 0.1 tons per person per year reduction is the target 1995 per capita reduction.

2. To obtain the 1995 target reduction in tons:

a. Multiply the per capita reduction times the 1995 population projection from Table I-6 of this Plan. $0.1 \times 34,984 = 3,498$ tons County-wide that must be diverted from landfill in 1995. Since the four cities of Campbell County operate independently from the County, each city's share, based on 1990 census data, and the County's share is estimated below:

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	REDUCTION FACTOR	TONS *
Caryville	1,751	0.1	175.1
Jacksboro	1,568	0.1	156.8
LaFollette	7,192	0.1	719.2
Jellico	2,447	0.1	244.7
County	22,026	0.1	2,202.6
TOTAL	34,984	0.1	3,498.4

▪ Each ton reduced must be weighed and documented by a certified scale house operator.

C. DESCRIBE HOW THE REGION WILL MEET THE STATEWIDE WASTE REDUCTION GOAL

1. The Region's short term (1995) goal is to meet the 25% mandated reduction in landfill input, if recycling and composting are successful than a modest ramp-up of reductions over time will be forecast once hard numbers are available proving that we have met the 25% reduction number. At this time no such optimism exists in the form of tangible data points. In the longer view(2004), notions of

composting and recycling will, hopefully, be overcome by notions of remanufacture and use of solid waste, and particularly used tires, as feedstock to other manufacturing industry or fuels for those industries. When this occurs, solid waste will cease to exist as an issue on the public agenda. Campbell County's long term goal is to convert its waste to feedstock or fuel for home town industries that can provide jobs for our people and goods and services to sell to others.

1. A quantitative allocation of the 1995 waste reduction target among materials follows:

TYPE OF WASTE	PER CENT REDUCITION	TONS TARGETED
Paper / Cardboard	50%	3,209
Glass	10%	112
Plastic	45%	578
Yard Waste	40%	1,123
C & D Waste	Non-Specific %	1,283

3. Without facts it is folly to predict the percentages of reduced material that will come from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial waste generators. This input can and should be generated once a program is in place and actual numbers to prove that which is reported can be collected. Insofar as the ramp-up over time is concerned, we expect 1994 to generate no more than a 10% reduction in MSW going to landfill. Unfortunately, 1994 is an election year where little will be done to spend money or hike taxes, and this Plan will only have an effect on anything or anyone for about six months. In 1995, several good things start to happen. First, local elections will be over and the elected can get about the job of governing. Second, a full year of operation can be experienced and the public will have had about 18 months of media information provided on composting and recycling. Sufficient time to make these processes a normal way of life, instead of something new. By end 1995, we should have realized the goal of 25% reduction in Class I landfill input and should have some realistic notion of what we really can expect to withdraw from the waste stream, in tons over time. When that happens we will report it to the State in an Annual Solid Waste Management Performance Report that we expect to produce in March 1996.

4. A description of the strategy that will be used by Campbell County to achieve a 25% reduction in input to Class I landfill was laid out in Chapter III, Section C, titled, "Preliminary Systems Design". Briefly, the strategy envisions using recycling to save approximately 3,899 tons of

input to Class I landfill per year, composting to save 1,123 tons of input per year and using a Class IV landfill in the County to save 1,283 tons of input per year. At end year 1995, and taken all together these actions should save 6,305 tons of input to Class I landfill, if our expectations materialize. For year 1994 the outlook is bleak because of local elections. For 1995 the numbers should be as stated above, and years 1996 through 2004 will be the same as those stated for 1995. While we hope to convert waste to energy where we have an opportunity to do so and we hope to use waste tires as steel scrap and crumb rubber for manufacturing other products, these technologies are not readily available today and only represent hope for the future.

D. (Not Relevant)

E. In terms of time lines the following actions are keyed to progress under this plan:

1. Upgrade services available at the Towe String Road Convenience Center as described in Chapter III, Section C., "Preliminary Design". Nov. 1994.

2. Build a 50' x 200' building at Towe String Road and install an office, septic system, two oversized drive-through-doors for trucks, a tipping floor for recyclable assets and an industrial quality baler for use in baling recycled assets. Dec. 1994.

3. In the second and third weeks of December convenience center workers will be trained in wet/dry collection. Their role in assisting citizens in using this system will be stated in clear language.

4. Install 50' truck scales in or near the building at Towe String Road so that recycled assets can be weighed and documented. Jan. 1995.

5. Early in January 1995 roll-on/roll-off recycling containers for glass, plastic, newsprint and aluminum cans will be set up in county convenience centers. At the same time a wet/dry waste collection system will be announced to the public who use convenience centers for trash drop off. Announcements will be made on radio and television in late December 1994. Hand bills and a free plastic "Blue Bag" will be given to residents as they drop off their trash starting right after Christmas 1994. Hand bills will describe the system in plain language and citizens will be asked to use the "Blue Bag" for dry, recyclable wastes while wet garbage will be put into green or other* color bags and be placed in a separate location in the center. End Jan. 1995.

*Any color except red. Red Plastic is used exclusively for infectious waste.

6. A compost yard will be set up at Towe String Road so that citizens will be able to bring in grass clippings, leaves and small trees and branches and drop them off at no charge. April 1995.

7. Establishment of a Class IV landfill is most desirable. It will be sited in early 1994 and the land acquisition process and permitting process will begin by July 1994. It is unclear how long it will take to get permits for this landfill. We can only hope to start receiving construction and demolition wastes by the end of 1994. The actual start time is driven by the State permitting agencies and the demands they place on this county for the next increment of information. Est. July 1995.

8. At this point we will have met the 25% reduction in MSW going to Class I landfill or we will have failed. If we fail we will intensify our efforts to improve collection of recyclable assets and compostables so that we will meet the 25% goal. If we succeed we will straight line our success over time from 1996 through 2004, and look for opportunities to resolve technical/economic barriers that exist today. The long range goal prevails and is as stated in C. 1 above.

F. RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

1. Funding of the various aspects of this Plan is the responsibility of the Commissioners of Campbell County.
2. Procuring or contracting for building a building for recycling, including it's installed equipment, is the responsibility of the County Executive's office, once funding methodology and funds have been provided by the Commissioners.
3. Execution of operations stated in this Plan is the responsibility of the County Executive and the Sanitation Department Supervisor.
4. Documentation of tons diverted from the Class I landfill is the responsibility of the County Executive and the Chief, Sanitation Department for county diversions. Each city/town must also document it's own diversions from Class I landfill. All diversions must be able to be evidenced by scale documentation and be verifiable by the owners and operators of Class I landfills servicing Campbell County citizens. The mayor of each city /town is responsible for reporting this data to the county no later than 30 days after the end of each calendar year.

G. DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING.

1. The Chief, Sanitation Department, Campbell County and his equivalent in each city/town, will keep records as to the weight of assets that have been recycled, the brush and yard wastes that have been composted, the sludge put on permitted farm land and the weight of material that has been disposed in a Class IV landfill. Record of solid waste placed in Class I landfill will also be obtained from the landfill operator for wastes disposed of in Class I landfill. This data will be used as the source of information to be rolled into a report which outlines exactly what waste has been diverted from Class I landfill for the Region and that which has been disposed of in the various ways described above. This numerical data will be combined with other pertinent data about school room projects, teachers trained or classroom programs of instruction provided, contests for youth, 4H Club efforts, home composting work begun,

speeches to civic, church and social groups given during the year on the subject of solid waste management in any of its aspects.

2. The County will prepare the report based on timely feeder data from the cities. The report will be published no later than end of March, beginning with a report covering 1995, to be published March 1996.

Chapter IV: Forms

Table IV - 1

Population And Quantities Of Waste Disposed Of At Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
And Incineration, In 1989.

	1989 Population	1989 Total Waste Disposed (tons)
Campbell County	34,900	14,114

Table IV - 2

Estimated Quantities Of Waste Removed Or Diverted From The Waste Stream (Tons)

Year	Previous Reductions tpy	Recovered & Recycled tpy	Diverted to Alternative Disposal	Economic Incentives	Other	Total
1985 to 1989	Metal AL +FE 173 tpy X 5 = 865 T					
1990	173					
1991	173					
1992	173					
1993	173					
1994	173					
1995		3,899*1	1,480 *2			
Subtotal	1,730	3,899	1,480			
1996		3,899	2,763			
1997		3,899	2,763			
1998		3,899	2,763			
1999		3,899	2,763			
2000		3,899	2,763			
2001		3,899	2,763			
2002		3,899	2,763			
2003		3,899	2,763			
Total	1,730	35,091	23,584			

*1: Paper/Cardboard 3209 tpy
Glass 112 tpy Plastic 578 tpy

*2: Sewer Sludge to Farmland 157 tpy C.C. Compost 1123 tpy
Brush (LaFollette) 200 tpy

CHAPTER V
WASTE COLLECTION
AND
TRANSPORTATION

A. The current solid waste collection system in Campbell County far exceeds the Rule requirements of the State of Tennessee. By Rule 1200-1-7.10 Campbell County should have three convenience centers as a maximum for a 35,000 person population. In fact we have nine convenience centers for rural residents and door to door pick-up in our cities and towns. None of the centers meet rule design standards at this writing. A schedule for upgrading each center was promulgated in Chapter III, paragraph C.1.f., of this plan and is restated below. There are no unserved areas in the region. There are no unmet needs in terms of waste collection in this county.

B. The standard prescribed for waste collection is one convenience center for every 12,000 population. Campbell County exceeds this standard as stated previously. The County picks up municipal solid waste at each convenience center and at schools using a front loading truck to pick up green boxes which are dumped into the vehicle. Once full, the truck proceeds to Chestnut Ridge landfill and emits it's load. A similar procedure is used by the towns and cities except that Jellico trucks proceed to Hopper Landfill in nearby Kentucky to dispose of their loads. There are no intermediate stages or steps in today's scheme of waste management. The city of Lafollette trucks sludge from it's waste water treatment plant to permitted farmland by commercial hauler. Jellico has a similar operation while Jacksboro-Caryville waste water sludge is transported and disposed at Chestnut Ridge landfill.

Campbell County's Equipment

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	EST. WORTH DOLLARS
1993 Mack-Heil full ejection	\$95,000
1989 Mack-Heil full ejection	\$75,000
1984 Mack-Dempster w/'78 engine & transmission	\$ 9,000
1984 Ford Dump Model F-700	\$8,000
Green Boxes 132 each x \$500	\$66,000
TOTAL	\$253,000

Jellico's Equipment

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	EST. WORTH DOLLARS
1985 Ford -Packmore 16 Yd.	\$10,000
1991 Ford Heil -20 Yard	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$50,000

Lafollette's Equipment

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	EST. WORTH DOLLARS
1989 Freightliner FEL	\$97,360
1986 International RL	\$68,050
1994 White GMC	\$83,600
TOTAL	\$249,010

Jacksboro's Equipment

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	EST. WORTH DOLLARS
1991 REL	\$30,600
TOTAL	\$30,600

Caryville's Equipment

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	EST. WORTH DOLLARS
1987 Ford 12-D, Heil Body	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$20,000

C.

1. Since Campbell County does not expect to grow in population over the next ten years, our collection goal is to improve the ease with which citizens can dispose of hard to handle items such as hazardous household waste, tires, automotive batteries and the like. Our objectives therefore are to provide two locations where citizens can drop off hazardous household waste, used automotive tires, batteries and waste oil. Next, to open a Class IV Land fill so that drywall, shingles, tree stumps, broken pavement and used treated lumber can be safely disposed in this county. Another objective related to collection is to overcome the roadside litter problem. A three pronged attack is planned; first, to lobby our state level elected officials to pass a bottle bill on all drink and beverage containers; second, to ask our Sheriff to enforce "no littering" laws already on the books; and third, to ask our judges to impose much stiffer penalties on offenders in the form of mandatory fines, \$200 first offense, \$500 second offense and \$1500 third offense coupled with longer community service where offenders are required to clean up road ditches for 20 hours, first offense; 100 hours second offense and 500 hours third offense. Legislative action must be taken to accomplish these changes. One hour of litter pick-up must equal at least two 30 gallon plastic trash bags full of litter or six used automotive tires or two pieces of discarded white goods, in terms of production. Littering offenses should only be carried on public/court record for four years, once an offense ages beyond four years it should be dropped from the record.

2. Our second goal will be to examine the possibility of performing door-to-door pick-up in rural areas. This goal has a few pluses and a few minuses. If door-to-door pick-up was initiated the County could save the cost of upgrading seven of its eight convenience centers. It is estimated that all but Towe String Road will cost at least \$60,000 per center to upgrade so that State requirements can be met. Towe String Road must be upgraded and expanded regardless of collection methodology and will cost over \$300,000. Once upgraded and expanded to a full service convenience center Towe String Road will include a recycling facility, compost area, tire holding area, household hazardous waste holding area, a battery holding area and a waste oil holding tank and drop off area. On the down side, the topography of Campbell County does not lend itself to door-to-door pick-up. If the County goes this way, four or more one ton to three ton pickup trucks with special bodies will have to be purchased as well as two or three rear end loaders so that the small trucks can collect trash up narrow mountain roads around people's houses while the standard sized garbage truck stays on pavement wide enough to accommodate a large garbage truck. County residents do not pay for trash removal today and have shown no interest in any scheme that raises fees or taxes. This all means that the County will have to do a study and cost analysis on this method of collection, hold public hearings and perhaps put it on referendum before a decision is made on this issue. A study will begin in 1994 and will most likely end in early 1995. Appropriate actions will follow thereafter.

3. The time table for creating the upgraded Towe String Convenience Center is as follows:

a. The first effort will be to expand the convenience center so that county citizens can bring in their normal garbage and can bring in used tires, household hazardous waste, used motor oil, secondary batteries, yard wastes and brush. October 1994.

b. Towe String Road Center will be converted from a front loading green box system to a compactor system. This will enhance the economics of Center operations and reduce leachate and run-off problems. November 1994.

c. The County will install truck scales and construct a building in which recycling operations such as weighing, sorting, baling and temporary storage of assets can be accomplished. January 1995.

d. Beginning in early December 1994, the county will begin a public relations effort to educate it's citizens and employees about wet-dry collection. This will start with radio and television spot ads in December and continue in January with the handing out of a blue trash bag and a flyer explaining how the system works in cartoon format. Each time a citizen comes into a convenience center to drop off trash, he or she will receive a flyer and blue bag during the first three weeks of January 1995. In the last week of January citizens will be told where they can purchase a blue bag, or where they can receive one free if businesses decide to sponsor a bag give-a-way. January 1995

e. In March 1995, a compost site for yard wastes and brush will be constructed. While run-on/run-off and leachate control may require some attention, we hope the area can be permitted quickly so that the county can serve citizens from the beginning of the growing season. End April 1995.

4. The county will site and begin the permitting process for a Class IV construction and demolition landfill in the summer of 1994. Opening day for this site will depend on the administrative process the regulators require to finish the permitting process. Begin July 1994; completion estimated November 1994.

5. The Oswego Convenience Center will be developed to facilitate the reception of oil, automotive batteries, tires and household hazardous waste for transportation to the Towe String Road Center. This site is scheduled to meet State Rule Requirements by April 1995.

6. The above actions will be funded with FY 95 financial initiatives. In each of the several succeeding fiscal years additional convenience centers will be converted to a compactor system and upgraded to meet State standard. Site selection priority is based on the volume of waste, in the case of the Towe String Center with Oswego being selected as the second site installation for practical

geographic service needs. The remainder of the sites will be scheduled based upon the amount of solid waste being processed at each (highest volume first). The schedule is as follows:

- a. FY 96 College Hill and Powell Valley
- b. FY 97 Vasper and Elk Valley
- c. FY 98 White Oak, Peabody and Stinking Creek

D. Staffing and training needs are identified in the following tables:

(NEXT PAGE)

E. The 10 year budget and financing methodology is as follows:

(NEXT PAGE)

CAMPBELL COUNTY

TRANSPORTATION - DISPOSAL - ATTENDENTS

PROJECTED COSTS FOR TRANSPORTATION, DISPOSAL, AND ATTENDENTS

BUDGET PROJECTIONS	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Personnel Costs:											
Director	\$24,292	\$25,507	\$26,782	\$28,121	\$29,527	\$31,003	\$32,554	\$34,181	\$35,890	\$37,685	\$305,542
Accounting/Bookkeeping	\$2,500	\$2,625	\$2,756	\$2,894	\$3,039	\$3,191	\$3,350	\$3,518	\$3,694	\$3,878	\$31,445
Foreman (1)	\$17,263	\$18,126	\$19,032	\$19,984	\$20,983	\$22,032	\$23,134	\$24,291	\$25,505	\$26,781	\$217,132
Mechanic (1)	\$17,472	\$18,346	\$19,263	\$20,226	\$21,237	\$22,299	\$23,414	\$24,585	\$25,814	\$27,105	\$219,761
Truck Drivers (3)	\$45,678	\$47,962	\$50,360	\$52,878	\$55,522	\$58,298	\$61,213	\$64,274	\$67,487	\$70,862	\$574,533
Attendants (10 full/ 12 part time)	\$165,420	\$173,691	\$182,376	\$191,494	\$201,069	\$211,122	\$221,679	\$232,763	\$244,401	\$256,621	\$2,080,635
Overtime/Holiday Pay	\$18,373	\$19,292	\$20,256	\$21,269	\$22,332	\$23,449	\$24,622	\$25,853	\$27,145	\$28,503	\$231,094
Social Security	\$22,262	\$23,375	\$24,544	\$25,771	\$27,060	\$28,413	\$29,833	\$31,325	\$32,891	\$34,536	\$280,009
State Retirement	\$2,290	\$2,405	\$2,525	\$2,651	\$2,784	\$2,923	\$3,069	\$3,222	\$3,383	\$3,553	\$28,803
Employee & Dependent Ins.	\$35,666	\$37,449	\$39,322	\$41,288	\$43,352	\$45,520	\$47,796	\$50,186	\$52,695	\$55,330	\$448,603
Life Insurance	\$690	\$725	\$761	\$799	\$839	\$881	\$925	\$971	\$1,019	\$1,070	\$8,500
Workman's Compensation	\$30,490	\$32,015	\$33,615	\$35,296	\$37,061	\$38,914	\$40,860	\$42,902	\$45,048	\$47,300	\$383,500
Total Personnel	\$382,396	\$401,516	\$421,592	\$442,671	\$464,805	\$488,045	\$512,447	\$538,070	\$564,973	\$593,222	\$4,809,736
Equipment:											
Trucks (2 @ 85K)	\$170,000										\$170,000
Truck (1 @ 93.5K)			\$93,500								\$93,500
Truck (1 @ 100K)					\$100,000						\$100,000
Truck (2 @ 15K)						\$15,000	\$15,000				\$30,000
Truck (3 @ 20K)								\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$60,000
Trucks (2 used PU @ 10K ea)	\$18,000	\$18,000									\$36,000
Compactors (4 @ 9K ea)			\$20,000								\$20,000
Compactors (2 @ 10K ea)											\$20,000
Compactors (2 @ 12.5K)				\$25,000							\$25,000
Containers 4 (42.7 cu. yd) 6k ea	\$24,000										\$24,000
Containers 4 (42.7 cu. yd) 6.5k ea			\$26,000								\$26,000
Containers 3 (42.7 cu. yd) 7.5k ea				\$22,500							\$22,500
Containers Recycling (4 @ \$4,950)	\$9,900	\$9,900									\$19,800
Containers Recycling (4 @ \$6K)			\$24,000								\$24,000
Containers Recycling (2 @ \$7K)				\$14,000							\$14,000
Containers Open Top (4 @ 4.7K)	\$9,400	\$9,400									\$18,800
Containers Open Top (2 @ 5.5K)			\$11,000								\$11,000
Containers Open Top (1 @ 6.5K)				\$6,500							\$6,500
Total Equipment	\$231,300	\$57,300	\$174,500	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$721,100

CAMPBELL COUNTY TRANSPORTATION - DISPOSAL - ATTENDENTS
PROJECTED COSTS FOR TRANSPORTATION, DISPOSAL, AND ATTENDENTS

BUDGET PROJECTIONS	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Operations & Maintenance											
Outside Contracts for Services	\$260,000	\$273,000	\$286,650	\$300,983	\$316,032	\$338,154	\$361,825	\$387,152	\$414,253	\$443,251	\$3,381,299
Communications	\$800	\$840	\$882	\$926	\$972	\$1,040	\$1,113	\$1,191	\$1,275	\$1,364	\$10,404
Licenses	\$300	\$315	\$331	\$347	\$365	\$390	\$417	\$447	\$478	\$511	\$3,901
Maintenance & Repair Services	\$27,500	\$28,875	\$30,319	\$31,835	\$33,426	\$35,766	\$38,270	\$40,949	\$43,815	\$46,882	\$357,637
Postal Charges	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$130	\$139	\$149	\$159	\$170	\$1,300
Travel	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,301	\$1,392	\$1,489	\$1,593	\$1,705	\$13,005
Disel Fuel	\$17,000	\$17,850	\$18,743	\$19,680	\$20,664	\$22,110	\$23,658	\$25,314	\$27,086	\$28,982	\$221,085
Gasoline	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,307	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,902	\$4,175	\$4,467	\$4,780	\$5,114	\$39,015
Office Supplies	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,301	\$1,392	\$1,489	\$1,593	\$1,705	\$13,005
Utilities	\$4,500	\$4,725	\$4,961	\$5,209	\$5,470	\$5,853	\$6,262	\$6,701	\$7,170	\$7,672	\$58,522
Other Supplies & Materials	\$16,000										\$16,000
Liability Insurance											\$0
Corporate Surety Bond	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$130	\$139	\$149	\$159	\$170	\$1,300
Trustee's Commission	\$15,414	\$16,185	\$16,994	\$17,844	\$18,736	\$20,047	\$21,451	\$22,952	\$24,559	\$26,278	\$200,459
Vehicle & Equipment Insurance	\$9,570	\$10,049	\$10,551	\$11,078	\$11,632	\$12,447	\$13,318	\$14,250	\$15,248	\$16,315	\$124,458
Other Charges (.07/hr clothing)	\$5,400	\$5,670	\$5,953	\$6,251	\$6,564	\$7,023	\$7,515	\$8,041	\$8,604	\$9,206	\$70,227
Interest on Notes	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,307	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,902	\$4,175	\$4,467	\$4,780	\$5,114	\$39,015
Site Development											\$0
Total O & M	\$364,684	\$366,118	\$384,424	\$403,645	\$423,828	\$453,496	\$485,240	\$519,207	\$555,552	\$594,440	\$4,550,634
Construction											
Concrete Pads	\$12,000										\$12,000
Dozier Work	\$5,000									\$300	
Remote Center Buildings	\$105,000										
Total Construction	\$122,000										\$122,000
Training Costs											
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$1,100,380	\$824,934	\$980,516	\$914,316	\$988,632	\$956,540	\$1,012,687	\$1,077,277	\$1,140,525	\$1,207,662	\$10,203,469

Financial Data Provided By Campbell County Sanitation Department
O & M Projected To Increase At Rate of 5% Per Year
Funding Sources For Equipment And Construction after FY 1996 Unidentified

F.

1. The design, financing, opening of facilities and schedule for purchasing equipment have been described previously in this Chapter.

2. The County Sanitation Department* will be certified in accordance with a schedule approved by County Government Officials within guidelines that meet all State and Federal Standards.

- City and Town sanitation personnel will be invited to attend certification training along with County personnel

3. Historically, tax dollars from property and sales taxes have paid for county sanitation department operating expenses. Bond issues have paid for capital equipment purchases. This will continue until the county commissioners decide to change funding rules. The Municipal Solid Waste Region Board will petition the commissioners to establish a tipping fee for businesses bringing waste into a convenience center and will also ask for a tipping fee for processing used automotive tires and for using the Class IV landfill.

4. The county is buying equipment and establishing procedures to weigh all material recycled, composted, and placed in Class IV landfill. The county will obtain tonnage documentation from Class I landfill operators for the twelve month annual report period. The county has asked the cities to do the same and has also asked the cities to report tonnages for each category by 30 January each year. The county will then consolidate this data for the Region and prepare the annual report to the State. The first report will be prepared for 1995 and will be dispatched by 30 March 1996. The "wild card" in all reporting remains unmanaged waste. Since this is an estimated tonnage figure to start with, it will take some time and experience to discover if we are gaining or losing the unmanaged waste battle.

5. This plan will be formally updated each five years. Informally, significant changes, technological breakthroughs impacting solid waste disposition or unexpected gains in solid waste management will be reported annually.

CHAPTER VI

RECYCLING

A. There are three reasons to recycle anything; to reuse the asset in a manufacturing process, an example of which is to use scrap steel in making new steel because it is cheaper to do than to convert iron ore to steel; to make up for shortfalls in the availability of a natural resource, or, to make money from the recycling process as a broker in the market place. The selling of recycled assets when coupled with other actions can be beneficial in off-setting costs of attaining such goals as controlling litter and as stated in Chapter II, Campbell County has a serious litter problem. Recycling will be of real benefit to this county once a "bottle bill" is passed by the State Legislature. County planners hope that each beverage container sold in this State will have at least a 10 cent deposit on it so people will have an incentive to return the container to an authorized county buy-back center for a refund of their money. The containers returned may then be recycled if the county can break even or turn a profit on the transaction -- transportation, processing, landfill costs and the price per ton paid for the asset all considered. The other need to recycle is to meet the State mandated 25% reduction in input to Class I landfills.

B.

1. Campbell County's goal for recycling is to reduce our input to Class I landfill by an estimated 3899 tons each year by recycling available assets. This estimate is based on capturing::

- ◆ 50% of the paper and cardboard generated; if achieved, we recycle 3209 tons of paper products
- ◆ 10% of the glass generated; if we succeed, we recycle 112 tons of glass.
- ◆ 45% of #1 and #2 plastic generated; if accomplished, we recycle 578 tons of plastic.

2. The county's strategy for initiating a recycling program as part of an integrated waste management system will be to:

- a. Build a recyclery at Towe String Road convenience center for processing, baling and storing recycled assets.
- b. Educate convenience center employees and the public about wet-dry waste collection by handing out descriptive flyers and blue plastic trash bags at convenience centers to remind citizens to do their part by initiating the recycling process. Coin a slogan involving them such as "RECYCLING BEGINS AT HOME".
- c. Place newly painted and refurbished green boxes [painted blue] at all convenience centers. Have a drawing of the asset to be placed in each particular box on the box, so that citizens and employees alike know at a glance that milk jugs go here, two liter soda bottles there and cardboard goes over in that container. This scheme will begin at Towe String Road in January 1995, but before end July 1995, all convenience centers will have

the capability to receive and sort blue bag assets. The convenience center employee or the citizen will physically sort blue bag assets at each convenience center. At the recyclery, each blue box will be emptied, inspected, processed, baled and stored for movement to market when sufficient assets have been accumulated to make an economical shipment to a buyer.

d. This program will be open to all county residents and businesses. If the cities choose to go with a blue bag system the county will accept mixed recycled assets in blue bags for a tipping fee at a prearranged convenience center location. If the cities elect to sort assets into separate blue boxes by type of asset, the county will accept them at the Recyclery on Towe String Road for a much smaller fee. The county will follow up with businesses who answered our questionnaire and said they would participate with the county in a recycling program. The county will also recruit other business, professional and industrial clients as the program gains momentum.

3. The proposed program to educate children and adults on the subject of recycling is detailed in Chapter IX of this plan. Campbell county is indeed fortunate to have a pilot program in a school, Valley View Elementary School near Fincastle, Tennessee. Here the right combination of a cooperative principal, who is also a county commissioner, some energetic volunteers from the Campbell County Recycling Committee and an active 4H Club, sponsored by U.T. Agricultural Extension Service, have all come together. This consortium of diverse people has set up a recycling program, a compost demonstration site, a nature trail and amphitheater and a pole barn for the temporary storage of recycled assets. Thanks to the hard work of volunteers from the Campbell County Concerned Citizens for Recycling, funding, construction and materials were provided by individuals, some grant money and corporate sponsors from around the county. This site is used by all of the students of the school, their parents and neighbors and children from other schools who tour the area to learn how they can begin a similar program in their school.

4. The ten year staffing plan and budget estimate are shown in Table Format on the following page.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

RECYCLING CENTER PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS

RECYCLING CENTER

BUDGET PROJECTIONS	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Personnel Costs:											
Supervisor	\$16,640	\$17,472	\$18,346	\$19,263	\$20,226	\$21,237	\$22,299	\$23,414	\$24,585	\$25,814	\$209,296
Secretary	\$16,640	\$17,472	\$18,346	\$19,263	\$20,226	\$21,237	\$22,299	\$23,414	\$24,585	\$25,814	\$209,296
Foreman	\$13,520	\$14,196	\$14,906	\$15,651	\$16,434	\$17,255	\$18,118	\$19,024	\$19,975	\$20,974	\$170,053
Truck Driver	\$13,520	\$14,196	\$14,906	\$15,651	\$16,434	\$17,255	\$18,118	\$19,024	\$19,975	\$20,974	\$170,053
Helper	\$11,440	\$12,012	\$12,613	\$13,243	\$13,905	\$14,601	\$15,331	\$16,097	\$16,902	\$17,747	\$143,891
Laborers	\$29,120	\$30,576	\$32,105	\$33,710	\$35,396	\$37,165	\$39,024	\$40,975	\$43,024	\$45,175	\$366,208
Overtime/Holiday Pay	\$4,128	\$4,334	\$4,551	\$4,779	\$5,018	\$5,268	\$5,532	\$5,809	\$6,099	\$6,404	\$51,922
Social Security	\$7,158	\$7,516	\$7,892	\$8,286	\$8,701	\$9,136	\$9,592	\$10,072	\$10,576	\$11,104	\$90,033
State Retirement	\$936	\$983	\$1,032	\$1,084	\$1,138	\$1,195	\$1,254	\$1,317	\$1,383	\$1,452	\$11,773
Employee & Dependent Ins.	\$27,731	\$29,118	\$30,573	\$32,102	\$33,707	\$35,393	\$37,162	\$39,020	\$40,971	\$43,020	\$348,798
Life Insurance	\$447	\$469	\$493	\$517	\$543	\$570	\$599	\$629	\$660	\$693	
Workman's Compensation	\$9,803	\$10,293	\$10,808	\$11,348	\$11,916	\$12,511	\$13,137	\$13,794	\$14,483	\$15,208	\$123,301
Total Personnel	\$151,083	\$158,637	\$166,569	\$174,897	\$183,642	\$192,824	\$202,466	\$212,589	\$223,218	\$234,379	\$1,900,306
Equipment:											
Office Equipment	\$4,500										\$4,500
Warehouse Equipment:											
Gas Furnace	\$2,000										\$2,000
Baler (auto tie)	\$72,000										\$72,000
Glass Crusher	\$3,100										\$3,100
Truck Scales (50 ft.)	\$28,000										\$28,000
Scales (floor type)	\$4,000										\$4,000
Scales (hanging)	\$200										\$200
Fork Lift	\$5,000										\$5,000
Pallet Jack	\$450										\$450
Truck (used)	\$10,000										\$10,000
Jellico Recycle Equip.	\$130,000										\$130,000
Total Equipment	\$259,250	\$0	\$259,250								
Operations & Maintenance											
Communications	\$1,800	\$1,890	\$1,984	\$2,084	\$2,188	\$2,297	\$2,412	\$2,533	\$2,659	\$2,792	\$22,640
Utilities	\$3,600	\$3,780	\$3,969	\$4,167	\$4,376	\$4,595	\$4,824	\$5,066	\$5,319	\$5,585	\$45,280
Handouts	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,307	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,829	\$4,020	\$4,221	\$4,432	\$4,654	\$37,734
Liability Insurance	\$1,200	\$1,260	\$1,323	\$1,389	\$1,459	\$1,532	\$1,608	\$1,689	\$1,773	\$1,862	\$15,093
Vehicle & Equipment Insuran	\$3,800	\$3,990	\$4,190	\$4,399	\$4,619	\$4,850	\$5,092	\$5,347	\$5,614	\$5,895	\$47,796
Trustee's Commission	\$7,554	\$7,932	\$8,328	\$8,745	\$9,182	\$9,641	\$10,123	\$10,629	\$11,161	\$11,719	\$95,013
Other Charges	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,276	\$1,340	\$1,407	\$1,477	\$1,551	\$12,578
Maintenance & Repair	\$9,400	\$9,870	\$10,364	\$10,882	\$11,426	\$11,997	\$12,597	\$13,227	\$13,888	\$14,582	\$118,232

CAMPBELL COUNTY

RECYCLING CENTER PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS

RECYCLING CENTER

BUDGET PROJECTIONS	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Personnel Costs:											
Supervisor	\$16,640	\$17,472	\$18,346	\$19,263	\$20,226	\$21,237	\$22,299	\$23,414	\$24,585	\$25,814	\$209,296
Secretary	\$16,640	\$17,472	\$18,346	\$19,263	\$20,226	\$21,237	\$22,299	\$23,414	\$24,585	\$25,814	\$209,296
Foreman	\$13,520	\$14,196	\$14,906	\$15,651	\$16,434	\$17,255	\$18,118	\$19,024	\$19,975	\$20,974	\$170,053
Truck Driver	\$13,520	\$14,196	\$14,906	\$15,651	\$16,434	\$17,255	\$18,118	\$19,024	\$19,975	\$20,974	\$170,053
Helper	\$11,440	\$12,012	\$12,613	\$13,243	\$13,905	\$14,601	\$15,331	\$16,097	\$16,902	\$17,747	\$143,891
Labors	\$29,120	\$30,576	\$32,105	\$33,710	\$35,396	\$37,165	\$39,024	\$40,975	\$43,024	\$45,175	\$366,268
Overtime/Holiday Pay	\$4,128	\$4,334	\$4,551	\$4,779	\$5,018	\$5,268	\$5,532	\$5,809	\$6,099	\$6,404	\$51,922
Social Security	\$7,158	\$7,516	\$7,892	\$8,286	\$8,701	\$9,136	\$9,592	\$10,072	\$10,576	\$11,104	\$90,053
State Retirement	\$936	\$983	\$1,032	\$1,084	\$1,138	\$1,195	\$1,254	\$1,317	\$1,383	\$1,452	\$11,773
Employee & Dependent Ins.	\$27,731	\$29,118	\$30,573	\$32,102	\$33,707	\$35,393	\$37,162	\$39,020	\$40,971	\$43,020	\$348,798
Life Insurance	\$447	\$469	\$493	\$517	\$543	\$570	\$599	\$629	\$660	\$693	\$5,500
Workman's Compensation	\$9,803	\$10,293	\$10,808	\$11,348	\$11,916	\$12,511	\$13,137	\$13,794	\$14,483	\$15,208	\$123,301
Total Personnel	\$151,083	\$158,637	\$166,569	\$174,897	\$183,642	\$192,824	\$202,466	\$212,589	\$223,218	\$234,379	\$1,900,306
Equipment:											
Office Equipment	\$4,500										\$4,500
Warehouse Equipment:											
Gas Furnace	\$2,000										\$2,000
Baler (auto tie)	\$72,000										\$72,000
Glass Crusher	\$3,100										\$3,100
Truck Scales (50 ft.)	\$28,000										\$28,000
Scales (floor type)	\$4,000										\$4,000
Scales (hanging)	\$200										\$200
Fork Lift	\$5,000										\$5,000
Pallet Jack	\$450										\$450
Truck (used)	\$10,000										\$10,000
Jellico Recycle Equip.	\$130,000										\$130,000
Total Equipment	\$259,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259,250
Operations & Maintenance											
Communications	\$1,800	\$1,890	\$1,984	\$2,084	\$2,188	\$2,297	\$2,412	\$2,533	\$2,659	\$2,792	\$22,640
Utilities	\$3,600	\$3,780	\$3,969	\$4,167	\$4,376	\$4,595	\$4,824	\$5,066	\$5,319	\$5,585	\$45,280
Handouts	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,307	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,829	\$4,020	\$4,221	\$4,432	\$4,654	\$37,734
Liability Insurance	\$1,200	\$1,260	\$1,323	\$1,389	\$1,459	\$1,532	\$1,608	\$1,689	\$1,773	\$1,862	\$15,093
Vehicle & Equipment Insuran	\$3,800	\$3,990	\$4,190	\$4,399	\$4,619	\$4,850	\$5,092	\$5,347	\$5,614	\$5,895	\$47,796
Trustee's Commission	\$7,554	\$7,932	\$8,328	\$8,745	\$9,182	\$9,641	\$10,123	\$10,629	\$11,161	\$11,719	\$95,013
Other Charges	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,276	\$1,340	\$1,407	\$1,477	\$1,551	\$12,578
Maintenance & Repair	\$9,400	\$9,870	\$10,364	\$10,882	\$11,426	\$11,997	\$12,597	\$13,227	\$13,888	\$14,582	\$118,232

CAMPBELL COUNTY

RECYCLING CENTER PROJECTED OPERATING COSTS

RECYCLING CENTER

	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
BUDGET PROJECTIONS											
Gasoline	\$10,800	\$11,340	\$11,907	\$12,502	\$13,127	\$13,784	\$14,473	\$15,197	\$15,957	\$16,754	\$155,841
Wire Baskets	\$240										
Trash Bags	\$24,000										
Wood Skids	\$600										
Office Supplies	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,307	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,829	\$4,020	\$4,221	\$4,432	\$4,654	\$37,734
Postal	\$100	\$105	\$110	\$116	\$122	\$128	\$134	\$141	\$148	\$155	\$1,258
Total O & M	\$70,094	\$47,412	\$49,782	\$52,271	\$54,885	\$57,629	\$60,511	\$63,536	\$66,713	\$70,049	\$592,882
Construction											
Towle String Construction	\$150,000										\$150,000
Jellico construction (30K)*	\$100,000										\$100,000
Total Construction	\$250,000										\$250,000
Training Costs											
	\$1,000	N/A	\$1,000								
TOTAL	\$731,427	\$206,049	\$216,351	\$227,169	\$238,527	\$250,454	\$262,976	\$276,125	\$289,931	\$304,428	\$3,003,438

Financial Data Provided By Campbell County Sanitation Department
 Annual O & M projected To Increase at Rate of 5% Per Year
 Funding Sources For Equipment And Construction after FY 1996 Unidentified

5. The proposed sources of revenue that will be used to fund recycling operations are as follows:

- a. A combination of bonds and notes as determined by County Government to fund construction and equipment costs.
- b. O & M will be funded as part of annual operating budgets as determined by County Government.
- c. Personnel costs will be funded as part of annual operating budgets as determined by County Government.
- d. Training costs will be funded as part of annual operating budgets as determined by County Government.
- e. County Government will actively seek all available grant sources for additional revenue to assist in funding this program.

6. In or near the recyclery at Towe String Road truck scales will be used to weigh all assets received and all truck loads of assets being shipped to a buyer. These data will be used to make up a portion of the Annual Performance Report submitted to the State each year, beginning with the year 1995. These data will also be used to insure that the County is fairly treated in the market place and will insure that the county treats it's clients fairly when we charge others a tipping fee.

C. The recycling program described above will be established to reduce input to Class I landfill and meet the State mandate for a 25% reduction in input. This program is neither designed nor intended to compete with small entrepreneurs who run recycling businesses. The county will encourage public institutions and non-profit organizations engaged in education or fund raising to hold trash collection contests for the clean up of roadways or to clean up Lake Norris, or conduct "Earth Days" activities, recycling fairs or like activities. The county will offer to sell recycled assets for these groups at the best price the county can obtain. Likewise it will offer it's equipment and advice in handling recycled assets and it will support some advertising spots on radio or television, within budget constraints. There is no intention to "integrate" the county's recycling program with privately owned and operated recycling businesses.

D. The ten year recycling program implementation plan is as follows:

1. Educate citizens and employees about wet-dry (green bag-blue bag) solid waste collection beginning December 1994.
2. Open recyclery and scale house for full operation at Towe String Road by end January 1995.

3. Place old green boxes as painted and refurbished blue boxes for recycling in the other seven convenience centers by end July 1995.

4. Set-up and operate a pick-up service for recycled assets generated by businesses, industries and professional offices by end March 1995.

5. Review tons of each type asset sold at the end of each calendar year, total income received for recycled assets, costs for recycling operation and adjust emphasis and priority of county resources as necessary to achieve goals and mandates. This management function should begin at end calendar year 1995 and continue for as long as the program exists.

E. The county recycling program will be the responsibility of the County Executive, the County Commissioners and the Chief, Sanitation Department. The mayors of each town and city are responsible for deciding to participate or to otherwise meet their portion of the 25% reduction mandate. Non-profit organizations and private sector persons are free to participate in the county's program at any time or pursue other interests as they choose.

CHAPTER VII

COMPOSTING

SOLID WASTE PROCESSING

WASTE TO ENERGY

&

INCINERATION CAPACITY

A. Composting is integral to Campbell County's solid waste management plan for meeting the 25% waste reduction goal. In fact the county expects to compost some 1123 tons of yard waste, tree limbs and brush in order to meet the 25% figure. Waste processing will only be done as part of the recycling operation discussed in the previous Chapter. Incineration is not on the agenda unless used automotive tires, waste oil and the like can be economically burned in a clean waste-to-energy boiler to generate power, steam or hot water and chilled water in some building maintenance operation or industrial application. Research in this area continues.

B.

1. Composting of 7% or 1123 tons of our waste stream is a goal of the Campbell County Municipal Solid Waste Region. The objective here is to avoid putting yard wastes in a landfill and pay someone to do so. Compost is too valuable an asset to give away, let alone pay someone to take it off your hands.
2. The second goal is to get 20% of the households in the county to compost their kitchen wastes except for meat, bones, grease, oils and fat. These animal wastes will not compost well and may attract vermin. Uneaten vegetables, stale bread, peelings, coffee grounds and filters, tea bags and the like will compost very well and will provide the home gardener a great way to enrich his or her soil.
3. Campbell County's objectives regarding composting are to reduce the amount of waste put in a landfill and to use the natural process of decomposition to help us get rid of select solid wastes in a safe manner.
4. Initially, composting of yard wastes, including brush and chipped tree limbs will be done at Towe String Road Convenience Center. There is enough room at this location to handle the 1200 tons of waste we expect to generate over an entire growing season. As we gain experience with this operation we will investigate the possibility of moving the composting operation to the Class IV landfill site. If this action can be done with ease we will implement it, but if it unduly complicates the permitting process at the Class IV site, the notion will be abandoned. Further, the county will investigate the cost and feasibility of composting food waste and possibly sewer sludge and wood chips as is done in Nashville's waste processing operation. These later two possibilities will only be implemented if our composting operation can be moved to the Class IV site. The possibility of generating foul odors at Towe String Road Convenience Center by composting food waste and sludge is at the unacceptable level of risk for county government.

5. The planned composting site is located at Towe String Road Convenience Center on property the county already owns. This location will take on the aura of a Mega-Center in that solid waste collection, recycling, composting, household hazardous waste collection, tire collection, secondary battery collection and used oil collection will all be focused on this location. As this Center is upgraded to meet State rule standards, the recycling building, tire storage area, used oil collection tank, automotive battery storage pad, the household hazardous waste shed and the composting area will all be laid out and constructed at about the same time. Financing will be by bond issue, assuming that the Court of Commissioners agrees, and the entire Center will be under the supervision of the County Executive with day to day operations under the direction of the Sanitation Department Supervisor.
 6. Compost will be offered to county residents at ten dollars per pick up truck load (up to a one ton truck). Commercial buyers will be required to bid, if there is that level of demand for the product. Revenues will be returned to the county general fund for use as the Chief Financial Management Officer and County Executive decide. If Campbell County's experience parallels Sevier County's experience, citizens will line up for free compost but buyers will be very hard to find. Revenue generation from this operation is forecast to be inconsequential.
 7. Campbell County has no experience with composting on an industrial scale and therefore has no way to estimate residuals to be disposed. However all residuals will be placed in Class I landfill.
 8. Operation of a windrow composting area is not a full time job at the tonnage this county expects to handle. We plan that it will be on a part time basis and will take a small portion of one convenience center employee's time. That employee will be trained and certified as required by the State.
 9. Capital costs and cost financing has been described above. Composting operations will be funded as a part of the sanitation budget; capital costs, we envision a refurbished used backhoe or farm tractor with a plow attachment, will be funded as a portion of convenience center upgrade. If and when composting is moved to the Class IV landfill site then it will become a part of that operations cost. In no way does composting justify a separate funding track. Please note the Tire Storage/Composting Ten Year Budget Plan on Page VII - 4, for additional data.
- C. The county will implement composting at Towe String Road Convenience Center in late April 1995 when yard cleanup is expected to generate some yard wastes. Windrows will be formed when enough yard waste is on hand to begin the process.

D. At this point, the reader is referred to Chapter III paragraph C.1. of this document. The process of changing the American public's thinking about waste has begun. We have moved from thinking about waste as something to be thrown away to one where at least some waste has a use. As this notion matures and research and technological development is brought to bear on the problem, new and innovative ideas will be spawned and new industries or process-revised old industries will take over the elimination of solid waste. Campbell County is searching for ways to get rid of used tires, used oil and even garbage. All could be burned in a waste-to-energy system, if we can find a good end application for such a process. The future may hold far better uses for these products -- and we anxiously await them.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

SOLID WASTE / SANITATION / FUND - 116-55710

TIRE STORAGE / COMPOSTING

BUDGET PROJECTIONS	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Personnel Costs:											
Attendant 40 Hrs.	\$15,508	\$16,283	\$17,098	\$17,992	\$18,850	\$19,793	\$20,782	\$21,821	\$22,912	\$24,058	\$195,058
Overtime/Holiday Pay	\$480	\$504	\$529	\$556	\$583	\$613	\$643	\$675	\$709	\$745	\$6,037
Social Security	\$1,231	\$1,293	\$1,357	\$1,425	\$1,496	\$1,571	\$1,650	\$1,732	\$1,819	\$1,910	\$15,483
State Retirement	\$109	\$114	\$120	\$126	\$132	\$139	\$146	\$153	\$161	\$169	\$1,371
Employee & Dependent Ins.	\$3,962	\$4,160	\$4,368	\$4,587	\$4,816	\$5,057	\$5,309	\$5,575	\$5,854	\$6,146	\$49,834
Life Insurance	\$64	\$67	\$71	\$74	\$78	\$82	\$86	\$90	\$95	\$99	\$805
Workman's Compensation	\$1,675	\$1,759	\$1,847	\$1,939	\$2,036	\$2,138	\$2,245	\$2,357	\$2,475	\$2,598	\$21,068
Total Personnel	\$23,029	\$24,180	\$25,389	\$26,659	\$27,992	\$29,391	\$30,861	\$32,404	\$34,024	\$35,726	\$289,656
Equipment:											
Track Loader-Used	\$20,000					\$15,000					\$35,000
Wood Chipper	\$40,000										\$40,000
Total Equipment	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Operations & Maintenance											
Maintain & Repair Equipment	\$5,000	\$5,250	\$5,513	\$5,788	\$6,078	\$6,381	\$6,700	\$7,036	\$7,387	\$7,757	\$62,889
Diesel	\$4,320	\$4,536	\$4,763	\$5,001	\$5,251	\$5,514	\$5,789	\$6,079	\$6,383	\$6,702	\$54,336
Utilities	\$2,000	\$2,100	\$2,205	\$2,315	\$2,431	\$2,553	\$2,680	\$2,814	\$2,955	\$3,103	\$25,156
Other Supplies & Materials	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,103	\$1,158	\$1,216	\$1,276	\$1,340	\$1,407	\$1,477	\$1,551	\$12,578
Trustees Commission	\$2,300	\$2,415	\$2,536	\$2,663	\$2,796	\$2,935	\$3,082	\$3,236	\$3,398	\$3,568	\$28,929
Total O & M	\$14,620	\$15,351	\$16,119	\$16,924	\$17,771	\$18,659	\$19,592	\$20,572	\$21,600	\$22,680	\$183,889
Construction											
Landscape (labor and fuel)	\$768										\$768
Fence & Labor	\$1,800										\$1,800
Storage Building	\$54,060										\$54,060
Tire Covering Materials	\$410										\$410
Gravel	\$7,200										\$7,200
Total Construction	\$64,238	\$0	\$64,238								
Training Costs											
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0
TOTAL	\$161,887	\$39,531	\$41,508	\$43,583	\$45,763	\$63,051	\$50,453	\$52,976	\$55,625	\$58,406	\$612,783

Annual O & M projected at 5% Growth Per Year
 Financial Data Provided by Campbell County Sanitation Department
 Funding Sources For Equipment And Construction after FY 1996 Unidentified

CHAPTER VIII

DISPOSAL CAPACITY

A.

1. Campbell County has no Class I landfill. County waste is deposited in Chestnut Ridge Landfill which is operated commercially by Waste Management Inc. This landfill is located in Anderson County, Tennessee. The landfill servicing the Jellico area is Hopper Landfill, operated commercially by E. R. Hopper, and is located in Whitley County Kentucky. As stated in Chapter III of this plan, Chestnut Ridge has a forecast life of 35 years and Hopper landfill and its neighbor, Tri-County Landfill, each have a forecast life of 20 years. Note should also be made of the fact that Chambers Development Inc. intends to open Shoat Lick Hollow Sanitary Landfill located near Oliver Springs, Tennessee, late in 1994. This landfill has 260 acres permitted as Class I landfill space and is located some 25 miles from Campbell County. Shoat Lick Hollow has a forecast life of 30 years.
2. Campbell County has no operational control over any of the aforementioned landfills. They are all commercially owned and operated.
3. Our waste stream must be reduced 25% by the end of 1995. The commercial landfills named above have stated they can take our waste for the next ten years at the FY 1993 level of generation. There is no apparent shortage of landfill space available to Campbell County. Since we do not own or operate any Class I landfill and since we have no shortage of Class I landfill space, the Tables identified for this chapter have not been filled out.

B.

1. The region's first goal is to secure landfill space for the region by executing a contract or other appropriate instrument that will assure us of Class I landfill space through the ten year period. The second goal with regard to landfills, although outside the scope of this Chapter, is to create an operational Class IV landfill by the end of 1994. The third goal is to reexamine the Class I landfill situation again in 1998. The results of this reexamination will appear in the formal mid-term update to this plan to be published in 1999.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC INFORMATION

AND

EDUCATION PLAN

A. Need For Public Information and Education

1. The combination of a serious and widespread litter problem, several illegal tire dumps and the low level of funding of the county Sanitation Department all clearly define the need for a public information and education program on solid waste management.
2. The county does not employ a public works information staff person. There is no "Clean Tennessee" program in the county. While the local WAL-MART does have a recycling container in it's parking lot and some businesses and individuals have contributed to the Valley View School environmental project, business and industry are neither leading nor contributing to public information and education programs on the subject of solid waste management. Campbell County Schools have no specific solid waste and recycling curriculum in use today. There have been no solid waste or recycling in-service training programs held for teachers in recent memory. County government has no program to inform or educate the general public on solid waste management, it's issues, technologies or concerns.
3. On the positive side, the U.T. Agricultural Extension Service has engaged in the education and training of youths and adults in recycling and composting procedures and other environmental science matters and has run 4H clubs in the school system; the Campbell County Citizens Committee for Recycling has been a leader in setting up the Valley View School Demonstration Site, and also has conducted training for school children in recycling, composting and earth science. The people in Save Our Cumberland Mountains have worked on environmental problems and local newspapers and radio stations have run editorials and made public service announcements relating to recycling and caring for the environment. The presence of the Valley View Composting and Recycling Education Center, the WAL-MART recycling container, grocery store receptacles for recycling plastic and paper bags and the private agents advertising to buy aluminum are all positive signs in the move to better manage solid waste. While there are these few institutions involved in environmental issues and those who have expressed concern about the management of solid waste in Campbell County, they have neither the authority, funding nor numbers of people necessary to have a real impact on the problem.
4. The lack of community awareness and knowledge about solid waste management, recycling, composting and other environmental issues coupled with the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 indicates a need for public education programs to help citizens make more responsible solid waste management and environmental stewardship decisions.

B. Actions to be taken

1. Setting Goals and Objectives:

- a. To build public awareness and support for the county solid waste management plan and for environmental education.
- b. Provide educational programs for adults and youth to help them understand solid waste issues and the reasons waste reduction and recycling are necessary.
- c. Assist individuals and groups to make responsible behavior choices so as to help reduce, reuse, recycle or compost solid waste and to properly dispose of hazardous waste.
- d. Provide in-service training to teachers to help them incorporate waste management principles into a curriculum in the school system.
- e. Improve and increase cooperation and collaboration among all of our agencies and organizations to focus all of our resource people on the problem of reducing the waste stream going to landfill 25% by end 1995.

2. Target Groups and Audiences

- a. We must first focus on all students and their teachers - K through 12.
- b. While 4H Clubs have been effective we must strengthen their efforts and place increased emphasis on solid waste management principles during training sessions for Club members.
- c. Local officials must "go to school" on solid waste management. Current awareness of the problems of managing solid waste and the health, economic and tax base implications are not clearly understood by most local and regional officials. This must change.
- d. Social, civic and educational groups, organizations, clubs and religious groups need to be informed of the current problems in dealing with solid waste and be made aware of the options available for solution.
- e. Business and industry must become partners in solving many solid waste management problems. Industries that can improve profit margins by incorporating recycling of assets either as feedstocks, energy or as reusable assets must become proactive in solving a part of the solid waste problem. Those with the skills and facilities need to conduct research on solid waste management issues and steer a clear and improved course for those engaged in trying to manage solid waste. It is up to us to interest and energize them to do so.
- f. Lastly, the most difficult group to reach in terms of education on the issues, the general public.

3. Information To Be Provided And Methods To Be Used.

- a. For the education of children and adults in a formal educational setting:
1. Employ the solid waste curriculum for all schools provided by the State Department of Education.
 2. Provide in-service education to all teachers to facilitate use of the solid waste curriculum.
 3. Establish an environmental education classroom and recycling center at a school in Jellico and at one in Jacksboro similar to the demonstration site in Valley View Elementary School.
 4. Establish an outdoor composting unit at each school.
 5. Conduct three environmental programs annually in each 4H classroom unit.
 6. Conduct a 4H Environmental Stewardship Education Program annually for all 5th grade classes at the Valley View Outdoor Education and Recycling Center.
 7. Encourage educators to attend workshops, conferences and training courses on environmental education and solid waste management.
 8. Provide receptacles for aluminum cans at each school in the county.
- b. For child, adult and family education in informal but structured educational settings:
1. Work with individuals and families to establish composting units at their home.
 2. Establish a speakers bureau to provide solid waste and environmental education programs to schools, clubs and organizations.
 3. Provide educational workshops, conferences and training to families, farmers, businesses and industry on solid and hazardous waste management.
 4. Conduct two or more programs annually to educate elected officials and other decision and policy makers on the Solid Waste Management Act and this Plan.
 5. Prepare mass media articles and radio and TV spots to create greater awareness of solid waste issues and compliance requirements. The numbers initially are intended to be one feature article per month in the county's weekly newspaper with status reports on progress of plan implementation during the third week of the month. Further the plan is for two radio and one television spot per week starting in October of 1994 and ending in January 1995. The frequency will then be reduced by about one half as the public sees the plan unfold into reality.

6. Provide recognition, contests and awards for schools, students, businesses and individuals for acts related to solid waste management, i.e. Bag-A-Thons, beautification projects, litter pick-up days or contests.
 7. Provide city libraries with audio-visual materials, slides, videos, books and publications on solid waste management and environmental issues. Encourage each library to locate these materials in a special section for environmental education. .
 8. Network with other stake holders to obtain grants, money or other resources such as in-kind contributions to assist with educational efforts.
 9. Provide informational hand-outs for convenience center custodians to give to the public when they use the center. Planned hand-out topics include explanation of wet/dry waste separation in the home, notification of hazardous waste collection days, hours of operation changes in convenience center operations and any other notice regarding solid waste management in the county.
 10. Enlist retail businesses to help distribute solid waste management educational information and materials.
 11. Establish a Solid Waste Education Advisory Committee to assist with implementing the solid waste management education plan and preparing the evaluation of it's effectiveness.
 12. The Solid Waste Management Education Advisory Committee to give quarterly reports to the Campbell County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board and prepare the annual education progress report.
- c. Enlist citizens, groups and businesses to adopt a section of county road using the same notions as are used in "Adopt a Highway" program.

4. EVALUATION AND REPORTING.

- a. Evaluation Metrics:
 1. Reduction in tons of waste reaching landfill
 2. Amount of solid waste recycled by county and it's cities since "Needs Assessment" was prepared in September 1992.
 3. Number of teachers integrating solid waste material into lesson plans.
 4. Number of teachers receiving in-service training in solid waste management.

5. Number of environmental education classrooms and recycling centers established in schools.
 6. Number of composting units at schools and homes (where families attended composting education programs).
 7. Number of programs presented by Speakers Bureau and approximate attendance at these presentations.
 8. Number of educational programs, workshops, conferences and meetings held on the subject of solid waste management, including attendance levels.
 9. Number of visiting 5th grade classes participating in 4-H Environmental Stewardship Program at Valley View School.
 10. Number of environmental programs, contests, speeches provided by 4-H and other educators, including number of participants.
 11. Number of Solid Waste Management programs presented to elected officials and policy makers.
 12. Number of mass media articles and radio and TV spots produced or aired during the report period.
 13. Number of environmental sections established in libraries in the county.
 14. Number of schools recycling aluminum cans and the pounds/tons recycled during the report period.
 15. Number of different editions and the number of copies of each edition of solid waste handouts distributed to the public at convenience centers.
 16. Number of Solid Waste Education Committee meetings conducted, evidenced by meeting minutes.
 17. Number of county road sections adopted by citizens, groups or businesses for clean-up
- b. Responsibilities for evaluation actions is portrayed in the Action Plan Letter in this chapter.

5. Budget needs and a funding plan follow on succeeding pages as tables at the end of this chapter.

6. The Campbell County Solid Waste Management Public Information and Education Action Plan is shown in a table on succeeding pages in this chapter.

7. The implementation schedule is included in the Action Plan table located on the next page.

Campbell County Solid Waste Management Public Information & Education

PLAN OF ACTION

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTATION	AUDIENCE	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATES	EVALUATION
1. To build public awareness and support for the County Solid Waste Management Plan and for environmental education	Establish a speaker's bureau to provide solid waste and environmental education programs to schools, clubs and organizations	Social/Civic Educational Groups/ Clubs, Organizations and Schools	Don Feeney SWM Board	1994---->	Speakers bureau established No. of schools, clubs and organizations utilizing the speakers bureau and number of people participating in the programs
	Prepare 7-12 mass media articles and radio/TV spots annually	General Public	U. T. Extension Service	1994---->	Number and examples of mass media articles, radio/TV spots & approximate number in audience
	Work with newspaper to establish a monthly news column on "Environmental Heros" to give recognition to outstanding environmental volunteers	General Public	Wanda Rusk	1994---->	Number and examples of the articles Approximate number in audience
	Provide library in each of the 4 cities with audio-visual materials, slides, videos, books and publications	SWM Board City Libraries County Executive	Dept. of Education	1994---->	Listing of all materials that were provided to libraries
	Provide a central location within school department for educational materials	Teachers	Dept. of Education	1994	Listing of all materials

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTATION	AUDIENCE	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATES	EVALUATION
1 (continued)	Conduct 2-5 programs annually to inform and educate elected officials, policy makers and citizens about SWM Plan	Local and County Officials General Public	County SWM Board	1994 Annually	Minutes from County Commission and City Council Meetings
	Provide recognition, contests and awards for schools, students, businesses and individuals related to SWM (i.e. beautification projects and litter pickup)	Schools Clubs Businesses General Public	County SWM Board Dept. of Education U.T. Extension Service County Executive	Annually 1994---->	Number of contests Examples and number of volunteer hours spent
	Provide handouts for the convenience center custodians to distribute to the public	General Public	Russ Ellison Sanitation Department J. Harold Willoughby	Annually 1994---->	Number of handouts that are distributed and examples
	Enlist businesses (such as grocery stores) to help distribute SWM educational information and materials	General Public	J. Harold Willoughby Sanitation Dept. Russ Ellison SWM Board	Annually 1994---->	Number of pieces that are distributed and examples
2. Provide educational programs for adults and youth to help them to understand solid waste issues and the reasons that waste management reduction, recycling and composting are necessary	Provide on a quarterly basis educational programs to such as workshops, seminars and conferences to families, farmers, businesses and industries on solid waste management and solid waste management	Families Farmers Businesses Industry	U. T. Extension Service SWM Board	1994---->	Number programs Number people reached Media promotion and examples

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTATION	AUDIENCE	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATES	EVALUATION
2 (continued)	Conduct 4-H Environment Stewardship Education Program (field trip) on an annual basis for all county 5th grade classes at the Valley View Outdoor Education and Recycling Center	5th grade students	U. T. Extension Service Dept. of Education	Second Friday in May each year	No. of 5th graders that participate Number of youth that participate Copy of program and mass media promotions
	Conduct 3 environmental education programs annually in each 4-H classroom unit	4-H youth	U. T. Extension Service	Annually	Number of youth that participate Examples of program
	Provide a "Recycle Week" education program with daily planned activities for each school	All students K-12	Rita Goins Dept. of Education	Beginning 1995---->	Number of activities and participation with success stories and number of volunteer hours
	Establish an environmental education outdoor classroom and recycling center at one school in Jellico and one school in Jacksboro (similar to model at Valley View)	All students K-12	Dept. of Education SWM Board County Executive	Beginning 1995---->	Number of the units established and amount of financial assistance (volunteer hours and in-kind contributions)
3. Assist individuals and groups to make responsible behavior choices (and/or changes) to help reduce, reuse, recycle or compost solid waste and to manage hazardous waste	Establish one outdoor composting unit with worm bin at each school	All students K-12	Dept. of Education 4-H	1994-1995	Number of composting units at school

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTATION	AUDIENCE	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATES	EVALUATION
3 continued	Provide the programs, publicity and handouts to promote the county's used oil collection center and define and explain the requirements for the public's participation	General Public	U. T. Extension Service Mike Minton	1994---->	Amount of used oil collected Number of people that use the center
4. Assist County teachers with training to incorporate solid waste management curriculum into the school system	Assist each school and all classrooms with adopting recycling practices for aluminum cans, plastic, paper and other recyclables	All students K-12	Jim Robinson Billy Bolton Citizens Recycling Cmt.	Annually cans 1994 Other 1995	Number of schools and classroom units that are recycling and the number of pounds that are recycled
	Provide in-service training for all teachers to assist them in incorporating SWM into their present curriculum	Teachers	State Dept. of Education U. T. Extension Service	Annually 1994---->	Hours of in-service training provided and the number of teachers trained
	Provide solid waste educational materials and curriculum for the schools	Teachers	County SWM Board State Planning Office County School Dept. City Libraries County Executive	Annually 1994---->	List of materials in the County available to teachers. Location and record of use of this material
	Establish a SWM Education Advisory Committee to assist with the planning, implementing, and the evaluating of the SWM Education Plan	SWM Board Members Teachers Principals Supervisors (school)	Wanda Rust U. T. Extension Service Dept. of Education	Annually 1994---->	Number (attendance) of the SWM advisory meetings and minutes of the meetings

OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTATION	AUDIENCE	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	TARGET DATES	EVALUATION
4 (continued)	The SWM Education Advisory Committee will present a Quarterly Education Progress Report to the SWM Board and an Annual Education Progress Report to the State Planning Office	SWM Board State Planning Office	Wanda Rust U. T. Extension Service Dept. of Education	Annually 1994----->	Quarterly Reports and an Annual Progress Report
	Provide opportunities (i.e. pay-fees, travel expenses) for teachers and other educators to attend workshops, conferences and training courses on environmental education and SWM	Teachers Educators	County Executive	Annually 1994----->	Number of educators receiving training and the type of training
5. Improve and increase cooperation, collaboration with all the agencies and organizations to combine resources to reduce the waste stream to landfills by 25% by 1995	Network with other stakeholders to obtain grants, money and/or other resources (i.e. in-kind contributions, educational materials) to assist with educational efforts	Agencies Organizations Businesses Individuals	County SWM Board U. T. Extension Service Dept. of Education County Executive	Annually 1994----->	List of the agencies, organizations etc. that are involved, the Grants obtained, the money donated, the in-kind contributions and the educational materials that were donated

Campbell County Solid Waste Management

Public Information and Education

Budget Needs

1	Teaching materials for teachers/educators	Books, audio visual materials, curriculum guides
2	Classroom materials for students	posters, films, puppets
3	Teacher training	Workshops, conferences
4	Prizes and awards for school competitions/contests	certificates, ribbons, cash awards, field trips
5	Recycling receptacles for schools	classroom, hallway, outside
6	Field trips for 5th grades to Valley View Environmental Stewardship Day	Transportation costs, lunches
7	Educational programs/competition for the public, government and businesses	Prizes, cash awards, pamphlets, flyers, publicity
8	Travel	Travel expenses, speakers bureau, volunteer leaders

CHAPTER X

PROBLEM WASTES

A. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW).

1. This Region (Campbell County) has had no plan in the past to deal with household hazardous waste. Starting in 1994, the County will have two locations where citizens can drop off household hazardous waste for disposal. The Towe String Road Convenience Center and the Oswego Convenience Center have been identified as the sites citizens may bring in and deposit household hazardous wastes. Upon collection, household hazardous waste in Oswego will be transferred to the Towe String Road Center. The County will use this center as a place for temporary storage prior to disposing of these substances under the State run contract with Laidlaw Environmental Services.
2. The Regional goal is to provide citizens a place to drop off household hazardous waste that may have been accumulating in their homes, barns and garages for several years.
3. The objective of this action is to minimize dumping of household hazardous wastes in landfills, illegal dumps and on private property.
4. When this Plan is approved Campbell County will schedule a collection day with the State. This day will be used as the public relations event to advertise the fact that Towe String Road will accept household hazardous waste for disposal and will provide a forum to announce to the citizens that household hazardous wastes shall no longer be thrown into the same bag or box as household garbage. This event will also provide an opportunity to list substances that are acceptable for drop off at a convenience center and those that are not.
5. Once a collection date has been determined the County will coordinate with its departments and find a location where there are easy entrance and exit, a telephone, fresh water, 120v - 15 Amp power and sufficient hardstand to handle between ten and twenty cars or pick-up trucks at one time. This will likely be in a school parking lot owned by the County and centrally located in terms of the population.
6. The public will be advised of the day of collection at least two weeks in advance. Notification will be by newspaper article and by radio spots on local radio. The newspaper articles will identify wastes that can and cannot be brought in on collection day. Small hand bills containing the same information will be handed out one week in advance to citizens coming to convenience centers to drop off trash.
7. On collection day the county will have one sanitation department worker and a Municipal Solid Waste Region Board staff person on site to assist the State's contractor. The school or other nearby building will have toilet facilities, telephone, 120v power and a water hook-up

available for use by the contractor. Local police, fire and ambulance services will be on call as needed.

8. Handling household hazardous wastes will cost this county at least \$4,000 in initial training cost and \$1,500 dollars per year each year in refresher training. These dollars are sufficient to train three sanitation department employees in enough chemistry to understand what kinds of materials they can store together and what must be separated and enough safety to know what actions to take if dangerous substances are spilled on a worker or citizen, who to call for technical assistance, medical assistance, fire suppression support and how to get in touch with the emergency response teams that have the equipment and skills to contain spills dangerous to the environment. If we must buy training, the cost to the county will be as stated. If the State offers this kind of training at U.T. or other State School the cost to the county may be far less than the cost given above.

9. The cost of one collection day, not considering employee training, is:

- a. advertisement -- \$300.00
- b. worker pay* -- \$100.00 (\$10.00/hr x 10 hours)
- c. misc. gear -- \$ 25.00 (water hose, extension cords)
- d. Total \$425.00

* Board Staffer is free.

10. The implementation schedule for collecting HHW materials is as follows:

- a. Upgrade of Towe String Road convenience center begins in September 1994, after newly elected Commissioners are sworn into office.
- b. Storage location for HHW should be complete mid-November 1994.
- c. Begin advertising collection day during last full week of November.
- d. Conduct collection day on or about 10 December 1994.
- e. Accept HHW at Towe String Road from that date forward.
- f. Examine results of first collection day to determine if one or two collections per year are needed. Assess drop off program and determine success or failure. Determine need for a second site during collection day in the Jellico area. Assessments should be accomplished by April 1995 with the outcome being a succinct plan of action for HHW collection in Campbell County. This smaller plan will be shared with the appropriate State office when published.

B. WASTE TIRES

1. The past handling of used automotive tires has been a policy of disposal in a landfill at great expense to the holder of the tire. Chestnut Ridge charges \$50.00 per ton to dispose of tires. Browning Ferris Industries charges \$1.25 per tire to haul them off to a tire deprocessing center in Georgia. Few citizens have elected to do either.
2. Campbell County has not chosen to use the state tire shredder for the same reason citizens do not want to dispose of tires legally. Under the current State policy, the tax payer must pay a contractor to shred tires and then pay the landfill operator \$50.00 dollars a ton to dispose of the shreds. The existing policy for managing used tires is a failed public policy. The tire problem in Campbell County alone is getting much worse. In 1992 Campbell County had a pile of some 100,000 tires in illegal dumps. The figure at the beginning of 1994 is at ONE MILLION TIRES. Something different must be done.

3. Campbell County along with several of it's neighboring cities and counties is seeking to solve this problem. The more likely solutions are in clean burning waste-to-energy conversion systems, but using rubber crumb as a feedstock in manufacturing or as an additive to road pavement while selling the steel belt material as scrap are surely possibilities. Nothing has been ruled out as a possibility and new technically sound ideas with favorable economics will be carefully assessed. The State Division of Solid Waste Assistance, Department of Conservation and Environment, has been invited to help in this effort as has TVA. When this consortium of regions and agencies comes up with solutions it will document them in a special report to advise the State of the plan and approach it intends to pursue.

C. WASTE OIL

1. Waste oil and anti-freeze are managed by service stations and other retailers in the county. Commercial waste oil haulers from Knoxville area pick up waste oil and anti-freeze from several locations throughout the county. There have been no complaints from citizens about oil spills or other automotive fluids pollution in or around the county including those on Lake Norris owning lake front property.
2. Waste oil and other automotive fluids, including small quantities of adulterated fuels will be stored at Towe String Road Convenience Center until a commercial hauler picks them up and disposes of them.
3. Commercial haulers of waste oil will be employed by the county until such time as waste oil is either reprocessed by county entrepreneurs or county government and is sold as an industrial

lubricant or is burned in a clean burning waste-to-energy combuster. This is consistent with our policy stated in Chapter III, paragraph c.1. of this plan.

D. LEAD ACID BATTERIES

1. In the past year, 1992-1993, used automotive batteries have become a commercial success story. Major retailers operating in the county have refunded as much as \$5.00 for a used battery if they sold you a new one recently. Commercial MRFs and other middlemen have begun to pay citizens for used batteries and then have acted to sell them to battery manufacturers for use as feedstock in making new batteries. As long as this remains a success story the County will stay out of the picture.
2. The county has made provisions to store used automotive batteries at Towe String Road Convenience Center. This service will begin late in the fall of 1994 as the convenience center is upgraded.

E. LITTER

1. One of the most economically devastating problems in this State is litter. Along roadsides and in lakes and rivers of this State litter erases the beautiful sights. Industrial developers, retirees, vacationers and tourists all have been turned off by our litter problem. Yet State legislators ignore the stories of people walking away from a sure-fire sale of Tennessee real estate, of people who on seeing the mess in the area quietly look elsewhere to relocate their factory and when people come here to vacation suddenly find these people going away to another state once the extent of the litter problem is realized. Aside from the outrage of adverse economics, litter and the dead animals left lying along roadsides are a health "time bomb" waiting to explode. It will explode in the form of insect and rodent infestation, bacteria, yeast and fungus overgrowths, ground water and well water pollution and in the potential for deleterious effects on the food animals raised in this area. The statistics will never show an increase in deaths from pollution. They will show up as increases in death from typhoid, typhus, tuberculosis, one of the plagues or perhaps even as increases in death from cancer. But pollution will be at the heart of it all. There are both long range and short range health problems associated with this issue. Writers of this plan are not technically competent to address these issues in medical terms, but there are those in public health who had better recognize that this State can not ignore trash, garbage, dead animals, shingles, drywall, industrial solvents and wastes and other items that are daily found strewn along our roads, in our woodlands and along our streams. While no plague or other major disease breakout related to filth has occurred in this country recently, one will surely occur if we continue to

soil our own nest. We will then have the opportunity to relearn the sad truths that sixteenth century Europe learned so long ago.

2. This county has proposed a "Bottle Bill" be passed by the State legislature. Litter in the form of cans, bottles, jars, and paper containers will be voluntarily picked up by citizens if a high enough bounty is put on each piece. Non-profit organizations, the poor but able bodied and young people will all be able to use the proceeds from litter pick up to finance activities in their lives. The real benefit though, will be in improved health statistics, economic gains instead of losses and the unsightliness of litter will be gone in a few months after passing a bottle bill. Objections on the part of retailers and bottlers can be overcome through enlightened negotiation. For example counties may act as the buy-back agents at convenience centers rather than having retail stores cluttered up with empty bottles and clerks handing out refunds. All options can and should be on the table for negotiation. The goal in economic terms, health terms and in terms of sheer pride in our State far outweigh any objection that could be raised about a bottle bill.

3. The educational portion of the litter grant funded by the Tennessee Department of Transportation will be used to buy some classroom literature. Items such as household hazardous waste wheels that describe household products which constitute a hazard and identify the substance in the product that is hazardous. The wheel also notes less toxic alternatives to use and states how to dispose of the residual hazardous waste safely. Some funds may be used to buy recycling containers for elementary schools so that kids can practice what they are taught about recycling. Some funds may be used as prize money or money to buy prizes for school competitions among students. Contests for the most litter retrieved from locations in and around school property or in city and county parks may be options to look at. Other funds may be used to enhance the Valley View Project which is a demonstration site used to show students the benefits of composting, recycling and preserving the natural order. Composting benefits may be shown by growing plants in compost as a growth media as compared to growing them in regular soil. A few weeks after planting, the plant growth alone will clearly show the advantages of using compost as a growth media. There are far more opportunities to be funded than there are funds to go around. Fund managers will look for the project of greatest impact on students and will fund that effort as a first priority.

CHAPTER XI

IMPLEMENTATION : SCHEDULE, STAFFING AND FUNDING

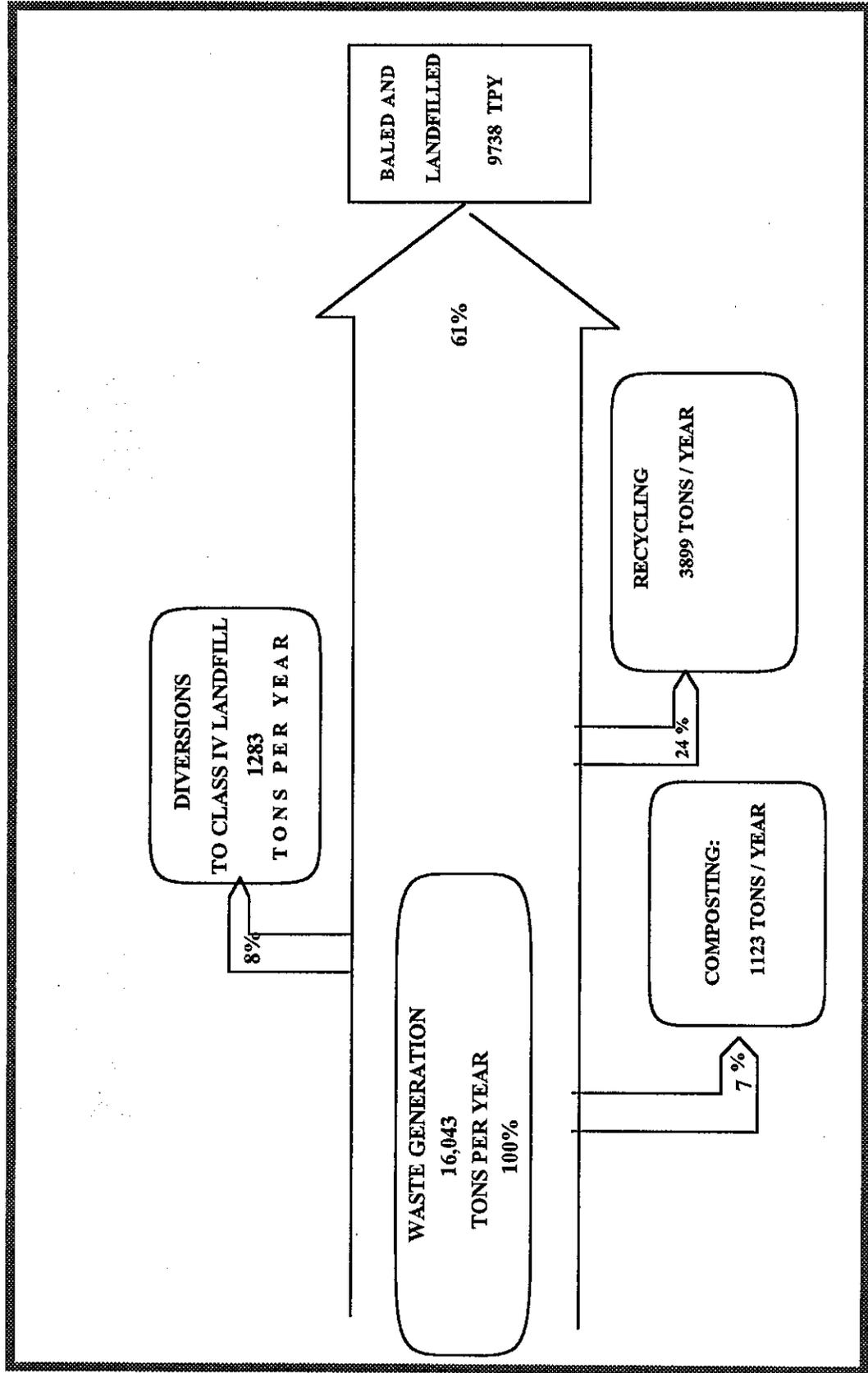
A. System Definition

1. In the way of recapitulation a few facts and factors bear repeating. Campbell county has a serious litter problem, a workable waste collection system, no in-county Class I landfill and a small tax base to finance the means to comply with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991. County-wide we must get rid of approximately 16,000 tons of household municipal solid waste each year. Businesses will have the option of participating in county run recycling efforts if they choose, but for other forms of waste disposal they must contract with commercial haulers operating in the area to get rid of that waste.
2. Cities within the county will continue to collect waste door-to-door. The rural residents will have nine convenience centers available to them for waste drop-off. In order to begin a recycling program the county will initiate a wet-dry collection system with initial separation of waste materials in the home. Dry waste will be put in a blue bag and wet waste in any other color bag (except red which is reserved for infectious waste). Convenience center attendants will put wet wastes into a green box or compactor for movement to landfill. Dry wastes will be placed in blue containers clearly marked for the type asset to be placed in each container, for onward movement to Towe String Road Convenience Center. Towe String Road will become the Mega-Center where a recycling facility will be built, a compost area will be developed and where temporary storage areas will be set aside for automotive batteries, used tires and waste oil. Blue bags moved to Towe String Road from other convenience centers will be further sorted into the various assets to be recycled: glass, plastics, cardboard, newsprint and metals. Once the glass has been removed, individuals on the sorting line will sort the other assets, clean them if necessary and bale them for movement to market. Items too soiled to be sold will be moved to landfill.
3. The county will site and construct a Class IV landfill for disposal of construction and demolition wastes, broken pavement and masonry, tree stumps and the like. This landfill is needed most desperately to give citizens a place to dispose of treated lumber, roofing shingles and drywall in an acceptable way.
4. The point of all this is to reduce our input to Class I landfill using the following techniques in estimated percentages as follows - RECYCLING: 24% or 3,899 tons per year, COMPOSTING: 7% or 1123 tons per year and Class IV : 8% or 1283 tons per year.
5. The actual system envisioned by Campbell County is to use a range of options that will attain "least cost operations" at any given time. As an example, if recycled cardboard is selling at a high price we will recycle and sell cardboard. If the price drops, as is frequently the case, we

will shred and compost that cardboard because it is more cost effective to do so. The same holds true with waste oil. We can pay a waste oil hauler to take it away, but if we install a clean burning waste-to-energy combuster nearby and we can burn waste oil as a fuel, then we will burn it to conserve on fuel costs and save the tax dollars that would have been spent hauling the oil away. This same notion can be extended to used tires, newsprint, computer paper and so on. Once "Least Cost Operations" theory is put into practice the Sanitation Department's Chief of Operations will have the flexibility to use good business sense and judgment in operating Campbell County's waste management business.

6. In terms of major construction efforts that must occur before Plan implementation can be effective:
 - a. Building a structure to house the recycler at Towe String Road Convenience Center is forecast to be completed in December 1994.
 - b. The compost yard is scheduled to be operational in April 1995.
 - c. The Class IV construction and demolition waste landfill is forecast to open before July 1995.
7. The issue of greatest significance to this county is litter. We are one of Tennessee's chronic poverty counties. Our way out of chronic poverty status is to clean up the county so that we can compete for tourist dollars, retiree dollars and industry dollars from among people and industries that could relocate here if the county develops into a place clean enough to interest a wide spectrum of potential residents. We have the natural resources to attract individuals and industries, but we cover the mountains, rivers, roadways and lakes with trash which drives potential residents away. The State of Tennessee is in need of a "bottle Law" so that we have incentives in place to encourage people to pick up cans, plastic and glass bottles, milk jugs and other containers now thrown in ditches. We must initiate legislation which does NOT unduly burden bottlers and retailers but which still accomplishes the objective. Such legislation is not only possible but is absolutely essential to our economic survival.
8. The following flow diagram represents waste flow based on the estimated percentages listed in paragraph A.4..

Proportional Flow Diagram For Campbell County Solid Waste Region



B. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1994

1. Upgrade Towe String Road Convenience Center to include:
 - a. Building for recycle operation
 - b. Temporary used tire storage
 - c. Waste oil reception
 - d. Reception of Household Hazardous Waste
 - e. Reception for used batteries
2. Public Relations Effort and Training in "Wet / Dry" Collection
3. Initiate K-12 training and recycling
4. Upgrade the Oswego Convenience Center to include collection of oil, automotive batteries, tires, and household hazardous waste.

1995

1. Install Truck Scales at Towe String Road Convenience Center (January)
2. Compost Site for yard waste and brush
3. Complete Class IV Landfill (July)
4. All Convenience Centers have capacity to receive and sort blue bags (July)
5. Obtain recycled assets generated by nonresidential locations (March)
6. Annual review of cost effectiveness for recycling (beginning end of 1995)
7. Upgrade College Hill and Powell Valley Convenience Centers

1996

1. Annual Report on 1995 to be submitted (March)
2. Upgrade Vasper and Elk Valley Convenience Centers

1997

1. Upgrade White Oak, Peabody and Stinking Creek Convenience Centers

1998

1. Determine economics of establishing a Class 1 Landfill
3. Total Review and rewrite of 10 Year Solid Waste Plan

**CAMPBELL COUNTY SOLID WASTE / SANITATION COST ANALYSIS
PROPOSED CLASS IV LANDFILL**

	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
Personnel											
Personnel Direct Labor Costs		\$67,000	\$70,350	\$73,868	\$77,561	\$81,439	\$85,511	\$89,786	\$94,276	\$98,990	\$738,780
Insurance & Other Benefits		\$11,100	\$11,655	\$12,238	\$12,850	\$13,492	\$14,167	\$14,875	\$15,619	\$16,400	\$122,395
Total Personnel Cost Projections		\$78,100	\$82,005	\$86,105	\$90,411	\$94,931	\$99,678	\$104,661	\$109,895	\$115,389	\$861,175
Equipment											
Cost of Equipment		\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,612	\$52,093	\$54,698	\$57,433	\$60,304	\$63,320	\$66,485	\$496,195
Total Cost of Equipment		\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,612	\$52,093	\$54,698	\$57,433	\$60,304	\$63,320	\$66,485	\$496,195
Operations & Maintenance											
Equipment Operations		\$126,000	\$132,300	\$138,915	\$145,861	\$153,154	\$160,811	\$168,852	\$177,295	\$186,159	\$1,389,347
Misc. facility overhead, leachate treatment, environmental monitoring, and other costs		\$90,000	\$94,500	\$99,225	\$104,186	\$109,396	\$114,865	\$120,609	\$126,639	\$132,971	\$992,391
Total O & M		\$216,000	\$226,800	\$238,140	\$250,047	\$262,549	\$275,677	\$289,461	\$303,934	\$319,130	\$2,381,738
Development											
Land Cost		\$50,000									\$50,000
Engineering and Site Development		\$50,000									\$50,000
Legal Hearings & Regulatory Fees		\$25,000									\$25,000
Administrative & Support Services		\$25,000									\$25,000
Unanticipated Costs		\$25,000									\$25,000
Total Development		\$175,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,000
Construction											
Construction Costs		\$200,000				\$100,000					\$300,000
Total Construction		\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
Other Costs											
Closure		6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	\$60,000
Post Closure		11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	\$115,000
Total Other Costs		17500	17500	17500	17500	17500	17500	17500	17500	17500	\$175,000
TOTAL COSTS		\$392,500	\$356,600	\$391,358	\$410,051	\$529,678	\$450,287	\$471,926	\$494,648	\$518,505	\$4,389,108

All cost projections Provided by Campbell County Sanitation Department
O & M Projected To Increase At Rate of 5% Per Year
Funding Sources For Equipment And Construction after FY 1996 Unidentified

CAMPBELL COUNTY

TEN YEAR SUMMARY BUDGET PROJECTIONS

	FY ENDING 1995	FY ENDING 1996	FY ENDING 1997	FY ENDING 1998	FY ENDING 1999	FY ENDING 2000	FY ENDING 2001	FY ENDING 2002	FY ENDING 2003	FY ENDING 2004	TEN YEAR TOTAL
TIRE STORAGE COMPOSTING:											
Total Personnel	\$23,029	\$24,180	\$25,389	\$26,659	\$27,992	\$29,391	\$30,861	\$32,404	\$34,024	\$35,726	\$289,656
Total Equipment	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Total O & M	\$14,620	\$15,351	\$16,119	\$16,924	\$17,771	\$18,659	\$19,592	\$20,572	\$21,600	\$22,680	\$183,889
Total Construction	\$64,238										\$64,238
Training Costs	N/A	\$0									
Subtotal	\$161,887	\$39,531	\$41,508	\$43,583	\$45,763	\$63,051	\$50,453	\$52,976	\$55,625	\$58,406	\$612,783
RECYCLING CENTER:											
Total Personnel	\$151,083	\$158,637	\$166,569	\$174,897	\$183,642	\$192,824	\$202,466	\$212,589	\$223,218	\$234,379	\$1,900,306
Total Equipment	\$259,250										\$259,250
Total O & M	\$70,094	\$47,412	\$49,782	\$52,271	\$54,885	\$57,629	\$60,511	\$63,536	\$66,713	\$70,049	\$592,882
Total Construction	\$250,000										\$250,000
Training Costs	\$1,000	N/A	\$1,000								
Subtotal	\$731,427	\$206,049	\$216,351	\$227,169	\$238,527	\$250,454	\$262,976	\$276,125	\$289,931	\$304,428	\$3,003,438
TRANSPORTATION, DISPOSAL & ATTENDANTS:											
Total Personnel	\$382,396	\$401,516	\$421,592	\$442,671	\$464,805	\$488,045	\$512,447	\$538,070	\$564,973	\$593,222	\$4,809,736
Total Equipment	\$231,300	\$57,300	\$174,500	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$721,100
Total O & M	\$364,684	\$366,118	\$384,424	\$403,645	\$423,828	\$453,496	\$485,240	\$519,207	\$555,552	\$594,440	\$4,550,634
Total Construction	\$122,000										\$122,000
Training Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal	\$1,100,380	\$824,934	\$980,516	\$914,316	\$988,632	\$956,540	\$1,012,687	\$1,077,277	\$1,140,525	\$1,207,662	\$10,203,469
PROPOSED CLASS IV LANDFILL											
Total Personnel	\$0	\$78,100	\$82,005	\$86,105	\$90,411	\$94,931	\$99,678	\$104,661	\$109,895	\$115,389	\$861,175
Equipment	\$0	\$45,000	\$47,250	\$49,612	\$52,093	\$54,698	\$57,433	\$60,304	\$63,320	\$66,485	\$496,195
O & M	\$0	\$216,000	\$226,800	\$238,140	\$250,047	\$262,549	\$275,677	\$289,461	\$303,934	\$319,130	\$2,381,738
Development	\$175,000										\$175,000
Construction	\$200,000										\$200,000
Other Costs	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$175,000
Subtotal	\$392,500	\$356,600	\$373,555	\$391,358	\$410,051	\$529,678	\$450,287	\$471,926	\$494,648	\$518,505	\$4,389,108
TOTAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS											
	\$2,386,194	\$1,427,114	\$1,611,930	\$1,576,427	\$1,682,973	\$1,799,723	\$1,776,404	\$1,878,304	\$1,980,728	\$2,089,001	\$18,208,798

All cost projections Provided by Campbell County Sanitation Department
 O & M Projected To Increase At Rate of 5% Per Year
 Funding Sources For Equipment And Construction after FY 1996 Unidentified

PART III
APPENDICES

Appendix A

Legal Documentation and Organization of the Region

- I. Documents to verify establishment and operational compliance
 1. Certified copy of Campbell County Commission's Resolution establishing region
 2. Description of administrative board for region
 - a. Members, jurisdiction and term of office
 - b. Appointment verification
 - c. Current officers of the board
 3. N/A
 4. N/A
 5. Description of the structure and role of the Regional Municipal Advisory Committee
 - a. Members, interest represented and term
 - b. Mission Statement
 - c. Summary of activities during plan development
 - d. Probable role in implementation

RESOLUTION
CAMPBELL COUNTY, TENNESSEE

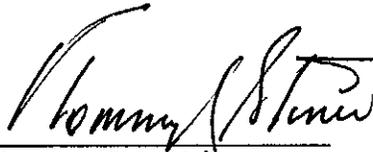
THE CAMPBELL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN

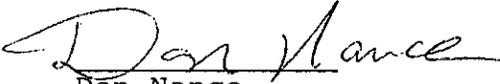
WHEREAS, the long term planning of solid waste arrangements is a crucial task to ensure county environmental quality and the health of the county's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan for Campbell County, Tennessee is intended to provide guidance on the future disposition of solid waste arrangements;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Campbell County Commission adopts and approves the Solid Waste Regional Plan prepared by the Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board.

Adopted this 20 day of June, 1994.


Tommy C. Stiner
County Executive


Don Nance
County Clerk

RESOLUTION
SOLID WASTE REGION

A motion was made by Ray Burns and seconded by Robert Sharp to approve a Resolution creating Campbell County's Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region and that Tommy C. Stiner, Chairman, County Executive shall have the authority to fill in the blanks on the Resolution. Whereupon a roll call vote was had: Carl Baird No, Melvin Boshears Aye, Ray Burns Aye, Johnny Joe Dower Aye, Roger Faulkner Aye, Harrison Marlow Aye, Raymond Mc Ghee Aye, Ron Murray Aye, Roy Mack Pierce No, Donnie Poston Aye, Robert Sharp Aye, Carl Teague Aye, Lonnie Wilson Aye, and Ray Wilson Aye. This motion was adopted with 12 Ayes and 2 Nos.

This the 16th. day of November, 1992.

Tommy C. Stiner, Chairman, County Exec.

Don Nance

Don Nance, County Clerk

I, Don Nance, County Clerk do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument is a true and correct copy of the original

Resolution + Motion as appears on record in my office this
16th day of November 19 92.

Don Nance

Don Nance

#

S. M.

Deputy Clerk

Sponsor

County Commissioner

Attest:

Approved:

Don Nance
County Clerk

County Executive

Approved as to form:

County Attorney

I, Don Nance, County Clerk do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument is a true and correct copy of the original

Resolution as appears on record in my office this 16th day of November 19 92.

Don Nance Don Nance
S.N.
Deputy Clerk

Copy

RESOLUTION

SINGLE-COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION

CREATING CAMPBELL COUNTY'S MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION

- WHEREAS, The adoption of the Subtitle D landfill regulations by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Companion Regulations adopted by the Tennessee Solid Waste Control Board will impact on both the cost and the method of disposal of municipal solid waste; and
- WHEREAS, At the urging and support of a coalition of local government, environment, commercial, and industrial leaders, the 97th Tennessee General Assembly enacted T.C.A. 68-211-801 et seq. titles "Solid Waste Management Act of 1991"; and
- WHEREAS, With the view that better planning for solid waste will help control the additional costs that will be imposed by the new landfill regulations, help protect the environment, provide an improved solid waste management system, better utilize our natural resources, and promote the education of the citizens of Tennessee in the areas of solid waste management including the need for and desirability of reduction and minimization of solid waste, local governments in Tennessee supported and worked for the passage of this Act; and
- WHEREAS, One of the stated public policies of this Act is to institute and maintain a comprehensive, integrated, statewide program for solid waste management; and
- WHEREAS, As per T.C.A. 68-211-811 the nine development districts in the State of Tennessee have completed a district needs assessment which are inventories of the solid waste systems in Tennessee; and
- WHEREAS, Campbell County's Board of Campbell County Commissioners has given consideration to the needs assessment prepared by the East Tennessee Development District; and
- WHEREAS, T.C.A. 68-211-813, requires that counties in the State of Tennessee form municipal solid waste regions no later than December 12, 1992; and
- WHEREAS, The Act's stated preference is the formation of multi-county regions with counties having the option of forming single or multi-county municipal solid waste regions; and
- WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee will provide grant monite of varying amounts to single county, two county, and three or more county municipal solid waste regions in developing their municipal solid waste region plans; and
- WHEREAS, The primary and prevailing purpose of the municipal solid waste regions are the preparation of municipal solid waste regional plans which among other requirements must identify how each region will reduce its solid waste disposal percapita by twenty five percent (25%) by December 31, 1995, and a planned capacity assurance of its disposal for a ten (10) year period; and

WHEREAS, The development of a municipal solid waste regional plan that results in the most cost effective and efficient management of municipal solid waste is in the best interest of the citizens of Campbell County.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Campbell County, Tennessee acting pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-801 et seq., that there is hereby established a Municipal Solid Waste Region for and by Campbell County, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (a)(2), that the Board of County Commissioners of Campbell County, Tennessee finds and determines that Campbell County shall be and shall constitute a single county municipal solid waste region due to the following: The deadline of December 12, 1992 did not provide sufficient time for all the coordination necessary to form a multi county region, and while preliminary coordination between Campbell, Scott, and Morgan Counties indicate that common factors exist that appear to favor the formation of a multi-county region consisting of the three (3) counties or at least of Campbell County and Scott County, then further and detailed coordination will continue and if an agreement is reached between any of the counties to combine, then Campbell County will petition to change this election and will by coordinated resolutions and form into a multi county region; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b)(1), a Municipal Solid Waste Region Board is hereby established to administer the activities of this Region; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall be composed of fifteen (15) members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813 (b)(1) eleven (11) Board Members shall be appointed by the County Executive and approved by this Board of County Commissioners and, due to the fact that the Cities of Caryville, Jacksboro, Jellico, & La Follette collect or provide disposal services through their own initiative or by contract, the Cities of Caryville, Jacksboro, Jellico, & La Follette shall have a Board Member appointed by the Mayors of the respective cities and approved by the City Councils; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That members of the Board of the Municipal Solid Waste Region shall serve a six (6) year term except that ~~5~~ members appointed by the County Executive shall have a two (2) year term, that ~~5~~ members appointed by the County Executive shall have a (4) year term, that ~~1~~ members appointed by the County Executive shall have a six (6) year term, that 1 member each appointed by the Mayors of Caryville, Jacksboro, Jellico, & La Follette have a six (6) year term; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted it by T.C.A. 68-211-813 et seq., and in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a Municipal Solid Waste Region plan, it shall be empowered to utilize existing Campbell County Governmental personnel, to employ or contract with persons, private consulting firms, and/or Governmental, quasi-Governmental, and public entities and agencies and to utilize Campbell County's services, facilities, and records in completing this task; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That at the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board's initial organization meeting it shall select from its members a chair, a vice-chair, and secretary and shall cause the establishment of a Municipal Solid Waste Advisory Committee whose membership shall be chosen by the Board and whose duties are to assist and advise the Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board, in the furtherance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, is authorized to apply for and receive funds from the State of Tennessee, the Federal Government, Campbell County, Town of Caryville, Town of Jacksboro, City of Jellico, City of La Follette, and to apply for and receive donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Campbell County shall receive, disburse, and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the Region's Board; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That upon the passage of this Resolution and at no later date than December 31, 1992, the County Clerk of Campbell County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee State Planning Office.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CAMPBELL COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this the 16th day of November, 1992 the welfare of the citizens of Campbell County requiring it.

SPONSOR

mel Bosh

ATTEST:

Don Nance
County Court Clerk

APPROVED:

Thomas Stone
County Executive

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Joseph W. Blum
County Attorney

I, Don Nance, County Clerk do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument is a true and correct copy of the original

_____ as appears on record in my office this

_____ day of _____ 19 _____.

Don Nance Don Nance
Deputy Clerk

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGIONAL BOARD MEETING

April 1, 1993

MEMBERS PRESENT

Billy Bolton
Melvin Boshears
Ronnie Daugherty
Don Feeney
Earl Freeman
Rita Goins
Bob Kibler
Eugene Lawson
Jim Robinson
Wanda Rust
Shayne Sexton
Raymond Terry
J.H. Willoughby
Ray Wilson

MEMBERS ABSENT

Tom Troxell
(Personal sickness)

OTHERS PRESENT

Tommy C. Stiner
County Executive

Russ Ellison
Sanitation Supervisor

County Executive, Tom Stiner, called meeting to order and opened with introduction and welcome to members.

Members introduced as follows:

DON FEENEY	-	Represents Campbell County retired citizens.
JIM ROBINSON	-	Represents recycling organizations.
BOB KIBLER	-	Represents REACHS & Board of Recycling Cooperative.
RITA GOINS	-	Represents Adult Literacy *Educational*
WANDA RUST	-	Represents Agriculture Extension Service. *County Education & Waste Reduction*
RAYMOND TERRY	-	Represents outer county population. (Commission Approved)
BILLY BOLTON	-	Represents outer county population. (Commission Approved)
MELVIN BOSHEARS	-	Represents County Commission & Chairman of Sanitation Committee.
RAY WILSON	-	Represents County Commission & Member of Sanitation Committee (past chairman).
EUGENE LAWSON	-	Represents Board of Education & Secondary Education. *Curriculum & Recycling in Schools*

EARL FREEMAN - Represents County Planning Commission.
 RONNIE DAUGHERTY- Represents City of Caryville.
 SHAYNE SEXTON - Represents City of La Follette. *Legal
 Counsel*
 J.H. WILLOUGHBY- Represents City of Jacksboro.
 TOM TROXELL - (Absent) Represents City of Jellico.
 TOM STINER - Assistance & Services.
 RUSS ELLISON - Advisor - Sanitation Department.
 MICHELLE GILLUM- County Secretary.

Discussions consisted of the number of years board members are appointed. T.C.A. laws (see guideline booklet). Suggested possibly having an advisory board that would embody public figures such as religious representatives, outside engineers, & elected officials and individuals from as many constituencies as possible.

Addressed the Solid Waste Region as having a need for a 10 year solid waste plan. Components and implementation of program were suggested as follows:

- (1) DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE
 - (A) Build a landfill
 - (B) Use existing landfill
 - (C) Incineration
- (2) WASTE REDUCTION
 - (A) Recycling
 - (B) Composting
- (3) EDUCATION
 - (A) Schools
 - (B) Adult Literacy

Mr. Stiner advised board to divide into sub-committees via components.

OPEN DISCUSSION FOR BOARD MEMBERS

Jim Robinson mentioned using a commercial recycler in Tazewell. Tom Stiner proposed the future purchase of a baler for Jellico.

Bob Kibler working on Grant of approximately \$20,000.00 to most likely be used for the purchasing of a forklift and a heavy duty baler.

Tom Stiner suggested the use of "front money" for the budgeting of the solid waste board. The front money would be advanced from REACHS. REACHS would then be reimbursed from the solid waste money at the end of the year.

Tom Stiner recommended electing Don Feeney as Chairman of the Board. Bob Kibler made motion to elect Don Feeney as Chairman, motion was second by Earl Freeman. Motion passed with all members voting yes by voice vote only.

Chairman, Don Feeney called for 10 minute recess. Meeting resumed and called to order by Chairman, Don Feeney.

Earl Freeman made motion to elect Bob Kibler as Vice-Chairman, motion second by Ronnie Daugherty. Motion passed with all members voting yes by voice vote only.

Earl Freeman made motion to elect Wanda Rust as Secretary, motion second by Melvin Boshears. Motion passed with all members voting yes by voice vote only.

Bob Kibler made motion to elect Russ Ellison as member of Advisory Board, motion second by Melvin Boshears. Motion passed with all members voting yes by voice vote only.

Further discussion consisted of the following:

- (1) Other possible members of Advisory Board
- (2) Hiring of a Litter Control Officer
- (3) Enforcement of littering & dumping laws
- (4) Future use of Litter Grant Money for better purposes than in the past.
- (5) Private individuals hauling trash
- (6) County wide trash pick-up for fee of about \$1.00 per household per week.
- (7) Reduction of the number of Convenience Centers in the county.

Further suggestions consisted of the following:

- (1) Using Mike Minton's Jiffy Lube for the recycling of used oils.
- (2) Creating a recycling site at the Towe String Road area.
- (3) Use of filing cabinets at the County Office Building for a solid waste library and office space.

Tasks were assigned to board members by Don Feeney. (see attachment)

Next meeting set for April 15, 1993 at 7 p.m. Established meetings to last only 90 minutes.

Motion to adjourn by Earl Freeman, motion second by Melvin Boshears.

ASSIGNED BOARD MEMBER TASKS

1. BOB KIBLER

(I) RECYCLING

- (A) Market research for recycled items/residues
- (B) Problem Wastes ---
 - (a) Tires
 - (b) Glass
 - (c) Batteries
 - (d) Motor Oil

2. JIM ROBINSON

(II) COMPOSTING

- (A) Yard Waste
- (B) Garbage
- (C) Sewer Sludge

3. MELVIN BOSHEARS -

(III) LOCATING CONVENIENCE CENTERS/TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

4. SHAYNE SEXTON

(IV) GRANTS AVAILABLE TO OUR BOARD

- (A) Legal requirements in T.C.A. that drive board actions and results.

5. EUGENE LAWSON

(V) EDUCATION ISSUES

- (A) School System Program of instruction relative to Solid Waste Management/Environmental Issues

6. RITA GOINS

(VI) PUBLIC INFORMATION/EDUCATION ISSUES

- (A) Adult Education
- (B) Public information and education about litter and other Solid Waste Management Issues.

7. (VII) COST ESTIMATING

- (A) Remains unassigned - no board members with appropriate background in this subject.

TOMMY C. STINER

COUNTY EXECUTIVE
CAMPBELL COUNTY
JACKSBORO, TENNESSEE 37757
(615) 562-2526

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD

The following list of appointees constitutes the Campbell County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board. The duration of appointments are staggered so that one third of the board membership will expire every two years. All subsequent appointments will be for six year periods of service. Appointments will be confirmed at the February Board of Commissioners meeting in every odd year, and the appointee will assume duties on April 1st of every odd year. This board will perform all duties and functions prescribed by laws pertaining to the ten year solid waste plan, including the annual review and update.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>TERM EXPIRES</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Ronnie Daugherty Town of Caryville P. O. Box 308 Caryville, TN 37714	562-9478 (w)	March 31, 1999	Represents the Town of Caryville. Successor to be selected by the Governing body of Caryville
J. H. Willoughby Route 1, Box 1232 Jacksboro, TN 37757	562-5537 (w) 562-2832 (h)	March 31, 1999	Represents the Town of Jacksboro. Successor to be selected by the Governing body of Jacksboro
Thomas Troxell Route 1, Box 140 Jellico, TN 37762	784-8409	March 31, 1999	Represents the Town of Jellico. Successor to be selected by the Governing body of Jellico
Shayne Sexton 214 West Walden LaFollette, TN 37766	562-4991 (w)	March 31, 1999	Represents the Town of LaFollette. Successor to be selected by the Governing body of LaFollette.
Don Feeney Box 1112, RD 2 Jacksboro, TN 37757	566-2327 (h)	March 31, 1999	
Jim Robinson Route 2, Box 1506-A Jacksboro, TN 37757	566-2407 (h)	March 31, 1997	
Robert Kibler REACHS P. O. Box 209 Jacksboro, TN 37757	566-3708 (w)	March 31, 1997	
Rita Goins 415 West Central Ave LaFollette, TN 37766	566-5436(w)	March 31, 1997	
Wanda Rust P. O. Box 416 Jacksboro, TN 37757	562-9474 (w)	March 31, 1997	

TOMMY C. STINER

COUNTY EXECUTIVE
CAMPBELL COUNTY
JACKSBORO, TENNESSEE 37757
(615) 562-2526

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>TERM EXPIRES</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Raymond Terry Route 2, Box 159 Pioneer, TN 37847	784-7168 (w)	March 31, 1997	
Melvin Boshears Route 3, Box 326 Jacksboro, TN 37757	566-3930 (h)	March 31, 1995	
Eugene Lawson P. O. Box 149 Caryville, TN 37714	562-8377 (w)	March 31, 1995	
Billy Bolton Route 1, Box 116 LaFollette, TN 37766	784-3231 (h)	March 31, 1995	
Ray Wilson Route 1, Box 2225 Jacksboro, TN 37757	562-1104 (h)	March 31, 1995	
Earl Freeman % Lyk-Nu Body Shop Old Jacksboro Pike LaFollette, TN 37766	562-5156 (w)	March 31, 1995	

This duly constituted Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted by T.C.A.68-211-813 et seq., and in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, it shall be empowered to utilize existing Campbell County Governmental personnel, to employ or contract with persons, private consulting firms, and/or Governmental, quasi-Governmental, and public entities and agencies and to utilize Campbell County's services, facilities and records in completing this task.

This board is directed at its initial organizational meeting to select from its members a chair, a vice-chair and secretary. Further, the board shall cause the establishment of a Municipal Solid Waste Advisory Committee whose membership shall be chosen by the board and whose duties are to assist and advise the board. You should address tenure, rotation and methods of replacement in structuring your advisory board. Certainly, you need to be able to expand your advisory board as certain needs become known to you.

All your efforts should support the view that better planning for solid waste will help control costs that new and future laws and regulations place upon us; will help protect the environment; will better utilize our natural resources; and will promote the education of the citizens of Campbell County in the areas of solid waste management including the need for reduction and minimization of solid waste.

Finally, you are charged to include litter clean-up and litter prevention as an element in our solid waste management plan.

Good Luck!


Tommy C. Stiner

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen met in regular session Thursday, January 7, at 7:00 p.m.

Present: Aldermen Gearing, Forstner, Adkins
Willoughby, Mayor Green.

Motion made by Forstner second by Gearing to approve the previous minutes as read. All present voted yes.

Mrs. Southerland read the Library Report.

Fire Commissioner Gearing read the Fire Department Report.

Motion made by Gearing second by Willoughby to approve purchasing (5) books at \$30.00 each for the firemen to attend a class at the Caryville Fire Department. All present voted yes.

The Mayor informed Council that Aldermen Willoughby had been appointed Police Commissioner.

Police Commissioner Willoughby read the Police Department Report.

Motion made by Forstner second by Willoughby to approve a set back variance for Jimmy Moore. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Forstner second by Gearing to approve a proclamation in support of the Campbell County Veterans Memorial. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Gearing second by Willoughby to approve Resolution #186 to increase the FmHA Loan by \$77,000.00. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Forstner second by Gearing to approve mutual aid agreement with other police departments. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Gearing second by Forstner to adopt a drug free workplace policy. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Gearing second by Forstner to appoint Alderman Willoughby as representative to the Solid Waste Regional Management for a six year term. All present voted yes.

Police Commissioner Willoughby presented Officer Conrad a certificate for completion of radar certification.

Motion made by Forstner second by Adkins to pay bills. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Willoughby second by Gearing to purchase (2) portable radios to be paid for from the drug fund at approximately \$1,678.00. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Gearing second by Adkins to approve financial report. All present voted yes.

Motion made by Gearing second by Forstner to adjourn.

Meeting adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

Erminia L. Caldwell
Recorder

Ray Linn
Mayor

FI
CO
PI
FI
TC

A motion was made by Mr. Muse and seconded by Mr. Seiber to approve payment of emergency repairs to Police Department cars. Invoices as follows: Kar-Care for \$189.95, Prater Chevrolet-\$266.16 and one invoice not available, for replacement of new engine in a police car. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Seiber and seconded by Mr. Lawson to approve construction of a storage building within the impoundment lot, which houses confiscated vehicles through drug arrests. All expenditures will be charged to the Caryville Drug Fund. Building will serve the purpose of securing other confiscated items related to drug arrests. Police Commissioner Holder stated phase I of the project will include building a concrete slab, building materials, steel sided doors. A considerable amount of steel was contributed by A&S Steel Company. Cost for phase I will be \$899.00. Phase II will include all electrical work, etc. Labor will be done in-house by three Street Department employees, approximately 72 hours at their respective pay rates, figuring time and half using separate time cards. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Holder and seconded by Mr. Daugherty to approve a Street Department budget amendment to allow the purchase of three pair of safety boots for street department employees. \$399.97 will be transferred from line item 43100-931 to line item 43100-326. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Seiber and seconded by Mr. Evans to purchase two (2) 2 1/2" nozzles, at a total price of \$568.00, for Fire Department engine #2 in order to bring the engine into compliance with ISO insurance ratings. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Daugherty and seconded by Mr. Evans to appoint James Webb to the Campbell County Solid Waste Board, replacing Sanitation Commissioner, Ronnie Daugherty. Mr. Daugherty requested the change, citing time constraints. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Seiber and seconded by Mr. Muse authorizing the City to sponsor an outdoor Christmas decoration contest. Council members and employees are not allowed to participate. Prizes will be awarded as follows from Tourism fund: First prize-\$100.00, Second prize-\$75.00, third prize-\$50.00. Roll call vote was as follows: Mr. Lawson-Yes, Mr. Muse-Yes, Mr. Holder-Yes, Mr. Evans-Yes, Mr. Daugherty-Yes, Mr. Seiber-Yes. Mayor Collins declared the motion passed and approved.

LAFOLLETTE CITY COUNCIL

M I N U T E S

DECEMBER 14, 1992

The LaFollette City Council met for their regular monthly meeting on Monday, December 14, 1992 at 7:30 P.M. Mayor Cliff Jennings called the meeting to order and asked for roll call:

Mr. R.C. Alley.....Present

Mr. Monty Bullock.....Present

Mayor Cliff Jennings...Present

Mr. Leo Lobertini.....Present

Mr. Scott Stiner.....Present

NOVEMBER MINUTES

Mr. Lobertini made the motion that the November minutes be approved. Mr. Bullock made the second. All members voted aye.

ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

Mr. Sexton asked that the following be added:

Mr. Bill, Kincaid, LaFollette Housing; Fire Chief Wayne Gregg recognized, Mutual Aid Agreement and Infectious Disease policy implemented.

Mayor Jennings asked that Fire Chief Gregg be recognized at this time. Chief Gregg presented two awards - one to Jonathon Huddleston, a certificate of heroism for saving his grandmother and sister's life during a fire and one to Jonathon's school teacher, Debbie Seargeant for fire education.

Secondly, Bill Kincaid was recognized and presented Council with the housing authority's annual report and a check in the amount of \$10,188.22 for in lieu of tax.

COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS

Mayor Jennings asked for comments from the audience - there was none.

REPORTS FROM BOARDS

Mr. Lobertini made the motion that the reports be approved as submitted. Mr. Stiner made the second. All Council Members voted aye.

OLD BUSINESS

11TH STREET BRIDGE

Mr. Sexton said the bridge was paved and painted and Council had voted to name the bridge the RC Alley 11th Street Bridge. Mr. Sexton asked that a date be set for dedication. Council decided on Thursday, January 28th at 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Sexton said the Rec Center's gym floor was

completed and he invited Council to go by and look at the new floor.

NEW BUSINESS

INCREASING SEWER RATES FOR OUTSIDE CITY USERS

Mr. Sexton said the Valley View sewer would be completed in the next 15 days. Utility Board Members had asked Council to pass a rate increase for outside city users. The proposed rate would be \$9.94 minimum, \$4.97 for the next 2000 gallons and \$3.73 per 1,000 thereafter. Mr. Sexton said this was comparable to other cities such as Jacksboro etc. Mayor Jennings asked if there was any comments or a motion for this increase. There was neither.

CANOPY REMOVAL - NORTH TENNESSEE AVENUE

Mr. Sexton said the City had received a request from Mr. John Jennings to remove the canopies and leave the poles on North Tennessee Avenue. Mr. Jennings was planning on renovating the block. Mr. Sexton said he recommended the authorization of expenditures to remove these canopies and let the Public Works do as much of work as possible. Mr. Alley asked how much it would cost the City to remove the canopies? Mr. Sexton said he did not have a figure. Mr. Alley asked how could Council vote on this without a price. Mayor Jennings said the downtown rehabilitation had begun 4 years ago and if someone and in this case it was his brother was willing to spend 150,000/200,000 then the City should be willing to do this. Mr. Sexton said we would do as much as possible in house. Mr. Alley asked why did the canopies have to come down first - why not renovate and remove the canopies later? Mr. Bullock asked if there was a time frame involved - why couldn't Mr. Sexton get a price and Council vote at the next meeting? Mayor Jennings said the crane was at the construction site of First National Bank and could easily be moved down to North Tennessee. Mr. Stiner said that voting on this before knowing the cost presented a problem for him. Mayor Jennings said whatever Council voted to do - he would convey to his brother. Mr. Bullock said he would make the motion that Council authorize the removal of these canopies if the cost did not exceed \$2,000.00. Mr. Lobertini said he would second the motion. Mayor Jennings asked for roll call: Mr. Alley.....Yes

Mr. Bullock.....Yes

Mr. Lobertini....Yes

Mr. Stiner.....Yes Motion carried.

REPRESENTATIVE - SOLID WASTE BOARD

Mr. Sexton said to comply with State and Federal laws

the City needed to appoint a representative to the Solid Waste Board. The county would either join with other cities to go by itself. Mr. Sexton said he would like to recommend that Shane Sexton be appointed as this representative. Mr. Lobertini made the motion that Shane Sexton be appointed. Mr. Alley made the second. Roll call: Mr. Alley.....Yes

Mr. Bullock.....Yes
Mr. Lobertini.....Yes
Mr. Stiner.....Yes

Motion carried.

HOUSING BOARD LEGALITY

Mayor Jennings asked if Council would authorize the City Attorney to research and see if the state decision to take the housing authority from the Mayor's jurisdiction and possibly move the authority out of LaFollette. Mayor Jennings further asked Mr. Dossett to file a lawsuit to bring the housing authority back under LaFollette's authorization. Mr. Dossett said he would have to research the matter to see if it was done by private act or a general law. Mr. Stiner made the motion to authorize Mr. Dossett to research this matter. Mr. Bullock made the second. Roll call:

Mr. Alley.....No
Mr. Bullock.....Yes
Mr. Lobertini.....Yes
Mr. Stiner.....Yes

Motion carried.

Mr. Sexton said if there was an additional fee for this work Mr. Dossett would need to ask Council first.

HEALTH TEX LISTING APPROVAL

Mr. Sexton said the company, Conopco, who owned the Health Tex building was asking Mayor and Council to approve the listing of this building with the Binswaingar Realty Co. Mr. Sexton said this company had recently sold a company in Morristown. Mayor Jennings said he would like to go on record as saying the City does not or has never owned this building. Mr. Lobertini said he would make the motion for authorization that this building be listed as requested. Mr. Stiner said he would make the second. Roll call as follows:

Mr. Alley.....Yes
Mr. Bullock.....Yes
Mr. Lobertini.....Yes
Mr. Stiner.....Yes

Motion carried.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Mr. Sexton said the Fire Dept. had already done this agreement and MTAS had suggested that other city departments

WM. FORSTER BAIRD
Mayor

BETTY R. HURST
Recorder

THOMAS BARCLAY
City Attorney

THOMAS BARCLAY
City Judge

CITY OF JELICO
P.O. DRAWER 419
JELICO, TENNESSEE 37762

ALVIN EVANS
Civic Development

ALLEN McCLARY
Finance

HOWARD ASHER
Public Safety

CLYDE BROWN
Street Department

GARY OWENS
Public Utilities

THOMAS TROXELL
Welfare & Sanitation

Mr. Troxell was appointed on Welfare & Sanitation

April 18th, 1992, this remained the same until April 1994.

Betty Hurst, Recorder

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE CHAMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, JELLOGO, TENNESSEE, APRIL 18th, 1992 at 7:00 P.M. FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE ELECTED OFFICIALS OF SAID CITY.

CALL TO ORDER BY CITY RECORDER.

OATH WAS ADMINISTERED TO WM. FORSTER BAIRD AS MAYOR, GARY R. OWENS, HOWARD ASHER, CLYDE BROWN, ALVIN EVANS, ALLEN MC CLARY, TOM TROXELL AS ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF JELLOGO, TENN.

MAYOR BAIRD THANKED EACH FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP DURING THE PAST TERM. COUNCIL THANKED MR. BOLES FOR HIS JOB WELL DONE DURING HIS TERM.

MAYOR MADE THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS FOR 1992.

PUBLIC SAFETY: HOWARD ASHER
COMMITTEE: GARY OWENS
 TOM TROXELL

WELFARE & SANITATION: TOM TROXELL
COMMITTEE: CLYDE BROWN
 HOWARD ASHER

STREET DEPT.....CLYDE BROWN
COMMITTEE: HOWARD ASHER
 ALVIN EVANS

PARKS & RECREATION: ALVIN EVANS
COMMITTEE: CLYDE BROWN
 ALLEN MC CLARY

PUBLIC UTILITIES: GARY OWENS
COMMITTEE: ALLEN MC CLARY
 ALVIN EVANS

FINANCE: ALLEN MC CLARY
COMMITTEE: GARY OWENS
 TOM TROXELL

CITY ATTORNEY & CITY JUDGE: THOMAS BARCLAY
MOTION BY ALDERMAN ALLEN MCCLARY, SECONDED BY ALDERMAN HOWARD ASHER TO APPROVE APPOINTMENT OF THOMAS BARCLAY FOR CITY JUDGE, CITY ATTORNEY ROLL CALL VOTE, ALL VOTING AYE, MOTION CARRIED.

CLEAN UP DATE WAS SET FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 25th, at 1:00 P.M., MEET AT CITY HALL.

MOTION BY ALDERMAN HOWARD ASHER, SECONDED BY ALDERMAN ALVIN EVANS, TO ADJOURN MEETING, ALL VOTING AYE, MEETING ADJOURNED.

ATTEST:

Betty R. Hurst
Betty R. Hurst, Recorder

Wm. Forster Baird
Wm. Forster Baird, Mayor

**The Campbell County
Municipal Solid Waste Region Board**

Board Officers

Don Feeney	Chairman
Bob Kibler	Vice Chairman
Wanda Rusk	Secretary

The Campbell County
Municipal Solid Waste Region Board
Advisory Committee Members

Tommy C. Stiner	County Executive, Campbell County
Don Dilbeck	At Large Member
Russ Ellison	Campbell County Sanitation Director
Lou Ann Roberts	At Large Member
Steve Lester	At Large Member
Linda Thurston	LaFollette Press (media representative)
Ron McCellan	Sheriff of Campbell County (litter law enforcement)

The Campbell County
Municipal Solid Waste Region Board
Advisory Committee Members

**Summary of Activities Plan Development and Probable
Role in Implementation**

The Advisory Committee participated in each step of preparation of the Board's progression in formulation of the Municipal Solid Waste Plan. Their participation included but was not limited to providing community in-put, media assistance, financial and revenue forecasting, law enforcement and legal options and served as an important "sounding board" prior to the Board presenting this plan for public comment and review.

The Board foresees a continuation of this type of support during the implementation of the plan and based upon prior experiences with the Advisory Committee Members anticipates a continued dedicated and professional relationship.

Appendix B

Documentation for Adjustments to the Base Year Generation

N/A

The Board has not and does not intend to request this type of adjustment.

Appendix C

Public Participation Activities

**Municipal Solid Waste Region Board
Campbell County Tennessee**

Donald M. Feeney, Chairman

County Executives Office...Campbell County Court House...Jacksboro, TN 37757

March 11, 1994

To: Officials and Citizens of Campbell County

The Municipal Solid Waste Region Board has written a Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan to comply with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1981 TCA 68-211-801 through 68-211-925. This Plan is now offered for public comment.

Public comments are welcomed in writing. Please make comments with reference to a specific chapter, paragraph, page number and line number(s) on the page. This will help the Board understand exactly what you would like to comment on or change. If change is desired, please provide the wording you want the Board to substitute for the Plan's words. Please understand that the changes you would like to make must fit within the framework of the Tennessee State Law referenced above. Please mail comments to the County Executive's Office, Campbell County Court House, Jacksboro, Tennessee, 37757, Attn: MSWRB. Comments should be mailed so as to arrive on or before 13 April 1994.

A public hearing on the Plan is scheduled for April 14, 1994, 7 PM to 10PM at the Campbell County Court House in Jacksboro, Tennessee. You are welcome to present your views to the Board that evening along with the written word or paragraph changes you want the Board to make in the Plan. The more specific your recommendations, the more responsive the Board can be to your comments. Help us to better serve you in that regard.

Yours Truly,



Donald M. Feeney
Chairman
Municipal Solid Waste Region Board
Campbell County Tennessee

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD
PUBLIC HEARING
14 APRIL 1994

MEMBERS PRESENT

Don Feeney
Wanda Rust
Bob Kibler
Jim Robinson
Roy Mack Pierce
Ray Wilson
J.H. Willoughby

MEMBERS ABSENT

Shane Sexton
Jimmy Webb
Billy Bolton
J.C. Miller
Rita Goins
Eugene Lawson

ADVISORY BOARD PRESENT

Tommy C. Stiner
Don Dilbeck

ADVISORY BOARD ABSENT

Russ Ellison
Lou Ann Roberts
Steve Lester
Linda Thurston
Ron Mc Clellan

OTHERS PRESENT

Campbell County Commissioner - Carl W. Baird
" " " - Melvin Boshears

Chairperson, Don Feeney, called meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Purpose of meeting is to inform public of the 10 Year Solid Waste Plan and to discuss the plan with a question/answer session.

Mr. Feeney explained to public why a Solid Waste Management Plan must be enacted. Laws and regulations were read. Mr. Feeney informed the public that the 10 Year Solid Waste Plan must begin in 1994. The cost of this plan was discussed.

Mr. Feeney explained how composting, recycling, wet/dry collection, and other waste management techniques are going to work. Discussed color bag collection system, Towe String Road, and College Hill expansion. The cost to convert all convenience center sites by 1998 is between 1.5 million dollars and 2.2 million dollars.

Committee discussed the education curriculum for youth, 25% waste reduction requirement, used motor oil waste, and the loss of industry, tourism and retirees because of the littering in the county and across the state.

Mr. Feeney stated for the Public Record that the commission must approve this plan or some type of plan at the May 16, 1994 meeting. If no approval of some type of solid waste plan, the State can and will begin to fine the County after legal notification periods expire.

PUBLIC FORUM

Board members were introduced by Mr. Feeney along with a description of their job duties and purpose of their membership. Mr. Feeney explained that certain guidelines have to be met for each convenience center. Some of these guidelines include paved site, vehicle accessibility, water, restroom facilities, and fenced areas. A portion of the funding will come from the reduction in landfill waste. The structure for funding is through long term planning. Mr. Feeney then opened session for public questions and comments.

PAT TALLEY: Questioned the origin of procedures and laws for burning tires in a waste-to-energy process.

Mr. Feeney explained to Ms. Talley that North American Rayon introduced Campbell County to their plant and procedures. Also explained how the boiler operates and the waste reduction of tires. Informed those present about the rubber of tires being used to develop a paving material called rubberphalt.

ROGER FAULKNER: Transporting of waste from Jellico Area to proposed Elk Valley Convenience center. Why Elk Valley and no expansion of Jellico site?

Commissioner Carl W. Baird openly objected to the Elk Valley site if it was to be located near Elk Valley School or any other school.

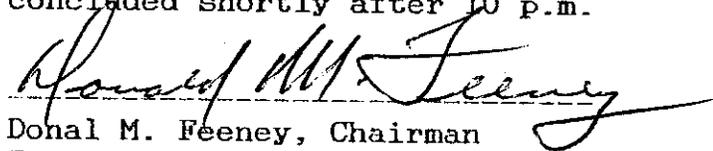
County Executive, Tommy C. Stiner, informed board members and public that the Sanitation Committee and the Campbell County Board of Commissioners must decide where the Convenience Centers are to be placed. Mr. Stiner also added that he had no negative comments toward the Campbell County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board. He applauded their commitment and outstanding work. Mr. Stiner proposed to County Commission that consulting fees be paid to each and every member of the board.

RICHARD (Dick) BAKER: Resident of Hiwassee I. Commented on need for the Solid Waste program. Sited problems in the Pinecrest and Hiwassee I area.

Mr. Feeney discussed the "Bottle Law" and the dire need for one in Tennessee.

ELMER BROWN: White Oak Resident. Expressed the need for litter pick up on Highway 25W.

Board briefly discussed issues presented by public and concluded that the "FOR COMMENT DRAFT PLAN" was acceptable to the public with minor modification. Specifically to further address the need for a convenience center in the Jellico area, and secondly, to change the sequence of convenience center conversions to Towe String Road and Oswego in FY 95 followed by two per year over a four year period and one in the fifth year. Word changes on page v - 3 for consistency were also agreed on at the end of the hearing. with no further comment the public hearing was concluded shortly after 10 p.m.



Donal M. Feeney, Chairman
Campbell County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board

mlg

ATTENDANCE AT SOLID WASTE PUBLIC HEARING

June Pyle -	Route 1 Box 3598 Duff, TN 37729	784-6157
Don Pyle -	" " " " " " " "	" "
Elmer Brown -	Route 1 Box 3058 Duff, TN 37729	784-6890
Gerald Poff -	P.O. Box 1364 Corbin, KY 40701	(606)864-3719
Poff Brothers Sanitation & E.R. Hopper & Son		(606)864-4391
Lynn A. Pemberton -	805 W. Forrest La Follette	562-5008
Richard A. Baker -	Route 2 Box 1115 Jacksboro	566-2312
Donna E. Baker -	" " " " " "	" "
Pat Talley -	Route 2 Box 1113 Jacksboro	562-1962
Charles Talley -	" " " " " "	" "
Harry Cureton -	1515 Middlesboro Hwy. La Follette	562-4268

Appendix D

Exports and Imports

29 June 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: Inclusion in the Ten Year Municipal Solid Waste Region Plan for Campbell County.

1. Campbell County is in negotiation with three commercial landfill operators in the area. These negotiations are at a critical stage but have not yet been consummated.

2. The County is seeking long term low cost Class I landfill space that will accommodate our needs for a ten year period, with an option for renewal thereafter. Once a contract is signed we will furnish the State a copy and summary of key aspects of the contract.


Tommy C. Stiner
County Executive
Campbell County
Tennessee

Appendix E

**Review by Appropriate Municipal or Regional
Planning Commission**

CAMPBELL COUNTY RESOLUTION

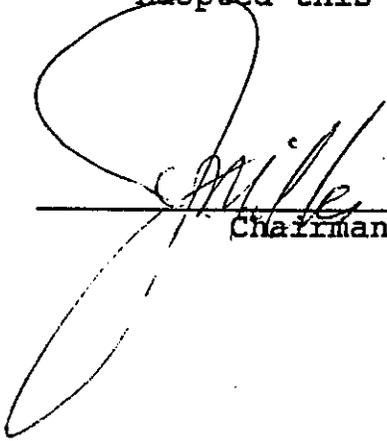
A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AND ENDORSING THE
ADOPTION OF THE CAMPBELL COUNTY SOLID
WASTE PLAN.

WHEREAS, the long term planning of solid waste arrangements is a crucial task to ensure county environmental quality and the health of the county's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan for Campbell County, Tennessee is intended to provide guidance on the future disposition of solid waste arrangements;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Campbell County Planning Commission endorses and supports the Solid Waste Regional Plan, and recommends it for adoption by the Campbell County Commission.

Adopted this 10 day of May, 1994.



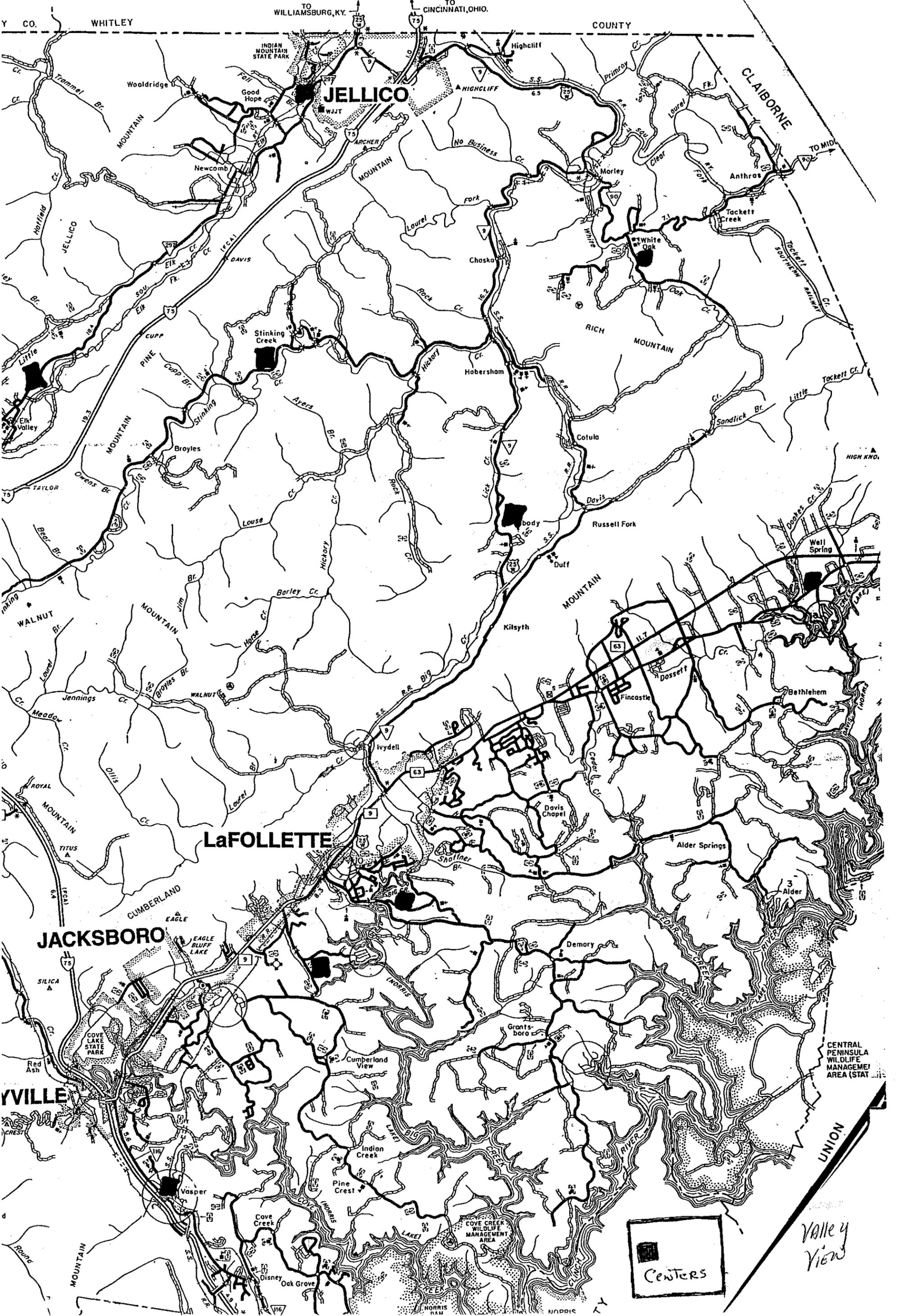
Chairman

Secretary

Date



K E N T U C K Y



TO WILLIAMSBURG, KY. TO CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHITLEY COUNTY

CLAY COUNTY

CLAYBORNE

JELICO

LaFOLLETTE

JACKSBORO

VALLEY VIEW

UNION

Centers

Valley View

CENTRAL PENINSULA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (STAT)

COVE CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

INDIAN MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

COVE LAKE STATE PARK

EAGLE BLUFF LAKE

DISNEY OAK GROVE

WJTT

White Oak

Stinking Creek

body

Ivydell

Shoffner Br.

Grantsboro

Indian Creek

Pine Crest

NORRIS DAM

NORRIS

Highcliff

ARCHER

NO BUSINESS

Chaska

Rock Cr.

Hickory

Habersham

Lick Cr.

Duff

Kilsyth

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