

2016 SOLID WASTE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MCNAIRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE



This Report is required by the
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1991
(TCA 68-211-801 through 68-211-874)



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 14th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Prepared by the
SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
102 East College Street, Jackson, Tennessee 38301

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Preface

In an effort to coordinate and plan for safe, efficient solid waste disposal in the state, the Tennessee General Assembly enacted several pieces of legislation, which are compiled in Title 68, Chapter 211 of the *Tennessee Code Annotated*. To comply with the requirements of this chapter, all local governments must engage in specified planning and organizational activities (See the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991, T.C.A. §§ 68-211-801 through 68-211-874).

Regional Solid Waste Management Planning

To begin implementation of the Solid Waste Management Act, counties were instructed to form solid waste regions (single or multi-county) and establish a solid waste board. Each region was required to formulate a 10-year plan for collection and disposal of solid waste in the area and submit this plan to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Each municipal solid waste region must submit an annual progress report and 5-Year Plan Update (T.C.A. § 68-211-814). The plan, and any revised plan, submitted by each region must be consistent with the state solid waste plan and with all relevant state laws and regulations.

At a minimum, each plan must contain the following items:

- Demographic information and projections;
- Analysis of economic activity in the Region;
- Characterization of the waste stream;
- Projection of solid waste generation;
- Evaluation of collection systems within the Region;
- Current system analysis of waste streams, collection capability, disposal capability, costs, and revenues;
- Description of waste reduction activities designed to attain the required 25 percent reduction in solid waste;
- Description of education initiatives designed to achieve the goals stated in the statute; and,
- Any other information the commissioner of the Department of Environment and Conservation deems relevant.

In order that the regional planning effort is implemented on a solid foundation of relevant and objective knowledge of local conditions, the Act requires the Development Districts

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to coordinate, conduct and maintain a Needs Assessment for each solid waste region.
This Assessment shall be revised every five years.

Solid Waste Needs Assessments

The State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) contracted with the Southwest Tennessee Development District (SWTDD) to prepare this Solid Waste Needs Assessment. The planning window for these needs assessments is every five years. Thus, this report's period of applicability will be from 2015 through 2020.

Sources consulted to compile demographic and economic statistics for this report include the U.S. Census Bureau, the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR), the University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research, the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (TDECD), Annual Progress Reports (APRs) of the McNairy County Solid Waste Planning Region, the McNairy County Chamber of Commerce, and other sources. Some estimates and projections in this document may differ from one another based on the source of the information the type of methodology used to develop the numbers, and/or the year the estimate or projection was made, however, every effort was made to select and use the most reliable information available.

This document takes into account what was written in the 2010 Needs Assessment that was written by Jeff Reece at Southwest Tennessee Development District (SWTDD).

This McNairy County, Tennessee, Solid Waste Needs Assessment, 2016 was prepared by Renee Tavares, Preservation Planner with SWTDD; under the direction of R. Ashby Barnes of TDEC's Division of Solid Waste Management. The document "Guidelines for Preparing Solid Waste Needs Assessments", updated by TDEC in September of 2012, was used to establish the format of this report.

For more information on the 2015 McNairy County, Tennessee, Solid Waste Needs Assessment please contact Southwest Tennessee Development District, 102 East College Street, Jackson, Tennessee 38301 | 731-668-7112 | swtdd@swtdd.org.

Solid Waste Planning Region – General Profile

The McNairy County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region is composed of one county, McNairy County, Tennessee; though before 2016 was original part of a hub-spoke solid waste region (Shiloh Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region) with Chester County, Hardin County, and Wayne County; but was decided to disband the hub and spoke.

McNairy County is located in the south-central portion of West Tennessee. McNairy County is bordered by Chester County to the North, Hardin County to the East, Hardeman County to the West, and Alcorn County, Mississippi to the South. McNairy County has an area of approximately 560 Square miles; which includes the county seat of Selmer and twelve incorporated cities (Selmer –County Seat, Finger, Enville, Milledgeville, Bethel Springs, Adamsville, Stantonville, Ramer, Eastview, Guys and Michie).

McNairy County is accessible from Interstate 40 via exits 18 in Shelby County, going east on US 64 into McNairy County; 80A in Madison County, going south on By-Pass 45 to US 45 into McNairy County; 82A in Madison County, going south on US 45 into McNairy County, 87 in Madison County going south on US 412 to south US 45 into McNairy County; and exit 108 in Henderson County going south on US 22 into McNairy County.

Norfolk Southern Railway is a freight corridor in the southwest portion of the county which runs north-south through the county connecting Finger, Bethel Springs, Selmer, Ramer, and Guys. Robert Sibley Airport is located six miles east of Selmer just north of US64 which is used for general aviation.

McNairy County has a single, county-wide, primary education system. It consists of nine schools: McNair Central High School, Adamsville Junior/Senior High School, Adamsville Elementary School, Selmer Middle School, Bethel Springs Elementary School, Michie Elementary School, Ramer Elementary School, Selmer Elementary School, and the McNairy Adult Learning Center. McNairy County has two higher education facilities: the University of Tennessee at Martin – McNairy County

Comment [BG1]: Shiloh SW Planning Region and the Hub & Spoke are two separate things. While the Planning region has decided to disband, the Hub & Spoke is still active. Chester is the hub for McNairy County recyclables.

Comment [R2]: Need explanation on the two.

McNairy County – 2016 Solid Waste Needs Assessment

Center/Selmer and Tennessee Colleges of Applied Technology outside of Adamsville, TN.

Item 1 – Demographic Information and Projections

Provide a table and chart of the region’s population during the past ten (10) years with a projection for the next five (5) years. Provide a breakdown by sub- table and sub-chart, or some similar method to detail county and municipality populations. Considering the trends, discuss the effect on the solid waste infrastructure needs over the next five (5) years.

Overall, McNairy County has experienced between 5 – 6 % population growths, while the state of Tennessee is at 11.5%. Future projections show a continued 5 – 6 % growth into 2020. The biggest loss in population is with Adamsville in current population change, but it is expected to rebound in the future population in 2020. Enville is the only incorporated area to have a negative change in population consecutively. Population is negligible for the rest of the municipalities within McNairy for future projection, while the unincorporated areas will grow to about 10%.

The county will have to acknowledge the growing population for the unincorporated areas and will need to adjust their solid waste needs to meet the out flux from the municipalities to the unincorporated areas of McNairy County, especially in future projection growth for 2020 to be at the 10% level. This will cause the county to look at all solid waste infrastructure to know where cities provide the needs and where the county will have to pick-up the needs for the county as a whole. Waste Connections will need to be informed if an influx of 10% growth does happen, not just the recycling aspects.

The incorporated cities have been trying to bring in new manufacturing companies, into Adamsville and Selmer since the loss of Aqua Glass in 2013 and thus far have not been successful. As a reminder to the reader, three incorporated areas have populations in other counties, but since the most significant population to these three jurisdictions (Adamsville, Enville, and Milledgeville) is in McNairy County, the author allowed for full population to be counted in McNairy County.

Comment [BG3]: It would be great if this could be shown on the table for comparison purposes

Comment [R4]: Its in table 1.1

Comment [BG5]: What does this mean? Also what evidence supports that the growth is from “other counties”?

Comment [R6]: Meant municipalities

Comment [BG7]: Add the

McNairy County – 2016 Solid Waste Needs Assessment

Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2014	2020	% Change 2000 - 2010	% Change 2010 - 2014	% Change 2014 - 2020
McNairy County	24,653	26,075	26,138	27,760	1,422 (5%)	63 (0%)	1,622 (6%)
Selmer	4,541	4,572	4,618	4,640	31 (1%)	46 (1%)	22 (0%)
Adamsville *	1,983	2,207	2,073	2,093	224(10%)	-134 (6%)	20 (1%)
Bethel Springs	763	773	790	808	10 (1%)	17 (2%)	18 (2%)
Eastview	518	625	632	640	107 (17%)	7(1%)	8(1%)
Enville **	230	227	222	215	-3(1%)	-5 (2%)	-7 (3%)
Finger	350	370	389	405	20 (5%)	19 (5%)	16 (4%)
Guys	483	500	511	513	17 (3%)	11 (2%)	2 (0%)
Michie	547	653	658	658	106 (16%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)
Milledgeville***	287	326	322	322	39 (12%)	-4 (1%)	0 (0%)
Ramer	354	362	372	374	8 (2%)	10 (3%)	2 (1%)
Stantonville	312	350	351	351	38 (11%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total Municipalities	10,368	10,965	10,938	11,019	597 (5%)	-27(0%)	81 (1%)
County Balance	14,285	15,110	15,200	16,741	825 (5%)	90 (1%)	1,541 (10%)

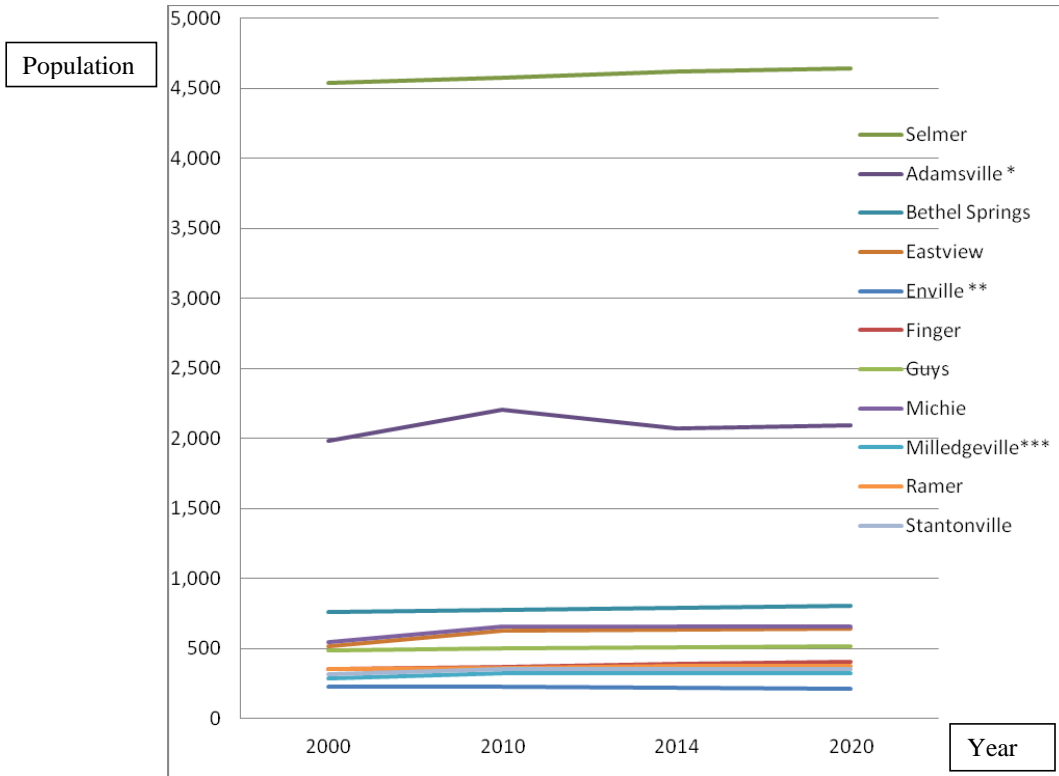
2000, 2010, 2014 Data from the US Census Bureau; 2020 Population Projections for the State of Tennessee University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (UTCBER)

* Adamsville (Hardin and McNairy Counties)

** Enville (Chester and McNairy Counties)

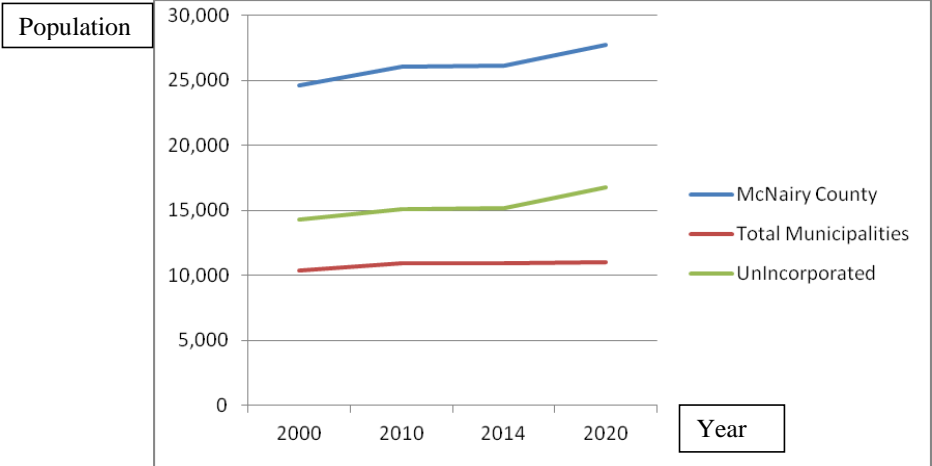
*** Milledgeville (Henderson, Hardin, and McNairy Counties)

Graph 1.1: Population by Year by Jurisdiction in McNairy County, TN



2000, 2010, 2014 Data from the US Census Bureau; 2020 [Population Projections for the State of Tennessee](#) University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (UTCBER)
 * Adamsville (Hardin and McNairy Counties)
 ** Enville (Chester and McNairy Counties)
 *** Milledgeville (Henderson, Hardin, and McNairy Counties)

Graph 1.2: Population by Year by Incorporated vs Unincorporated in McNairy County, TN



2000, 2010, 2014 Data from the US Census Bureau; 2020 Population Projections for the State of Tennessee University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (UTCBER)

Item 2 – Analysis of Economic Activity within the Region

Provide a **table and chart** showing the region's economic profile for the county and its municipalities for the last ten (10) years with a projection for the next five (5) years. This can be accomplished by using the following economic indicators:

Comment [BG8]: I don't see a chart—only tables

- Taxable sales, property tax generation, and per capita income
- Evaluation by break down of each economic sector
- County or municipal budgeting information
- Other commonly accepted economic indicators

Economic indicators have been mixed from 2000 to 2010 to the latest American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year 2014 Numbers. Median household income in 2000 was at \$30,154 went dramatically up to \$34,777 (2010) and then decreased to \$32,214 (2014). The unstable numbers could be attributed to the normal fluctuation of in and out employees within a company/county. Though it is true that the income is higher in 2014 than in 2000, but 2010 still had a better valuation than 2014; unknown on what has attributed to change of income values, since major industry has exited the county.

Comment [PAM9]: Update the date.

Comment [PAM10]: What is ACS?

This Needs Assessment will not focus on unemployment rates since the author found no research showing that this economic indicator adds any additional understanding of factors influencing waste streams.

Comment [BG11]: Unclear

The 2014 per capita income for McNairy County is estimated by the US Census Bureau at \$17,516. This represents an increase of \$2,939 or 20% since 2000. Again the per capita, just like Median Household, had a higher number in 2010 than in 2014; but 2014 was still higher than 2000.

Comment [BG12]: Every other DD Solid Waste Planner disagrees with this statement.

Comment [R13]: I cannot use these numbers because our area changes on a monthly basis and cannot even fathom on what it would do on solid waste.

Comment [BG14]: Needs commas

The other telling economic indicator within the county deals with Poverty level in the county. Family Poverty level from 2000 is at 11.8% went to 15.9% in 2010 and has held steady in 2014 at 15.4%. Female Household Poverty is very high in this County no matter the year; 2000 was at 31.0%, went up to 42.3% in 2010 and held at 42.9% in 2014. The 65 and plus community poverty level went down in this time period; in 2000 it was at 20.8%, went down to 22.3% in 2010, and went just higher to 23.7% in 2014.

Comment [BG15]: Why is this plural? Change to singular and add *the*...the plural subject also does not match the singular verb used (*is*)

Comment [BG16]: Run-on sentence. The grammatical errors in this sentence are so numerous; it just needs to be completely rewritten

Comment [BG17]: Take out *the*

Comment [BG18]: Add a comma

TABLE 2.1: Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics:

2000 Census Summary File 3

Comment [BG19]: The instructions ask for figures from the last 10 years. Why are we getting info from 2000?

Comment [R20]: It's a summary file to show history

Subject	McNairy County		Selmer town		Adamsville town		Bethel Springs		Eastview town		Enville town	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS												
Employed	10,797		1,884		804		342		310		82	
COMMUTING TO WORK												
Workers 16 years and over	10,646		1,860		782		333		307		82	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.0		17.0		28.6		27.3		24.5		39.5	
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	10,797		1,884		804		342		310		82	
INCOME IN 1999												
Median household income (dollars)	30,154		28,494		30,929		27,500		29,766		29,722	
Median family income (dollars)	36,045		38,313		37,993		33,750		35,938		37,083	
Per capita income (dollars)	16,385		21,350		18,806		14,402		17,094		14,199	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)												
Families	838		130		74		31		15		13	
% below poverty level		11.8		10.9		13.0		12.8		8.3		17.3
Families with female householder, no husband present	272		63		17		23		2		2	
% below poverty level		31.0		34.6		23.9		42.6		10.5		50.0
Individuals	3,845		674		294		114		61		37	
% below poverty level		15.9		16.6		16.2		14.7		9.7		16.4
65 years and over	753		152		127		16		11		18	
% below poverty level		20.8		19.9		36.0		11.4		10.6		33.3

Subject	Finger city		Gays town		Michie town		Milledgeville		Ramer city		Stantonville town	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS												
Employed	117		213		300		122		177		136	
COMMUTING TO WORK												
Workers 16 years and over	115		208		299		122		177		135	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	33.6		22.5		31.8		32.4		21.9		25.2	
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	117		213		300		122		177		136	
INCOME IN 1999												
Median household income (dollars)	29,250		30,694		28,929		29,583		27,292		33,047	
Median family income (dollars)	36,250		32,167		34,688		30,833		31,071		34,432	
Per capita income (dollars)	11,654		14,383		13,122		14,688		14,942		13,378	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)												
Families	17		15		20		17		15		3	
% below poverty level		19.1		11.0		9.3		16.0		12.7		3.3
Families with female householder, no husband present	9		6		7		5		4		1	
% below poverty level		81.8		33.3		36.8		50.0		25.0		9.1
Individuals	75		51		75		69		60		14	
% below poverty level		21.6		11.1		11.0		22.3		16.8		4.7
65 years and over	8		6		12		7		3		4	
% below poverty level		18.2		12.0		11.8		9.3		7.1		5.9

**TABLE 2.2: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:
2010 Census DP03**

Subject	McNairy		Adamsville		Bethel Springs		Eastview town.		Enville town.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Population 16 years and over	20,387		1,672		541		539		171	
COMMUTING TO WORK										
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3		15.8		25.3		23.5		39.9	
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	9,707		803		233		240		95	
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)										
Median household income (dollars)	34,777		34,115		25,294		36,576		34,875	
Median family income (dollars)	41,219		42,171		29,750		38,750		50,625	
Per capita income (dollars)	18,488		19,707		12,709		19,962		18,819	
Nonfamily households	3,043		334		70		78		20	
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	16,743		21,111		14,250		29,063		13,750	
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	27,712		29,612		16,729		32,786		16,250	
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	22,999		24,167		18,456		21,154		32,321	
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round	35,441		41,739		23,750		35,417		36,146	
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round	25,840		26,818		21,983		29,563		41,500	
Percentage PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
All families		15.9%		12.2%		13.5%		9.1%		11.1%
Families with female householder, no husband		42.3%		29.6%		54.2%		52.1%		50.0%
All people		21.1%		18.5%		22.0%		10.7%		18.1%
65 years and over		18.8%		17.4%		6.2%		12.5%		24.0%

Subject	Finger city.		Guvs town.		Michie town.		Milledgeville		Ramer city.		Selmer town.		Stantonville	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS														
Population 16 years and over	267		371		559		273		252		3,717		278	
COMMUTING TO WORK														
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.8		23.4		21.1		34.3		25.9		17.5		18.8	
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	131		181		213		121		103		1,625		134	
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)														
Median household income (dollars)	47,500		35,592		35,893		26,731		32,292		30,761		38,636	
Median family income (dollars)	43,750		36,513		45,000		33,542		40,714		44,038		57,500	
Per capita income (dollars)	15,436		18,548		20,930		14,630		17,530		21,962		21,415	
Nonfamily households	32		60		118		59		28		810		44	
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	17,500		18,000		16,000		14,375		15,833		14,049		16,667	
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	28,622		26,175		27,075		18,614		22,964		35,665		23,607	
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	25,000		20,417		28,333		17,500		27,813		19,800		21,563	
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round	36,000		46,154		61,071		28,125		44,583		37,054		37,656	
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round	23,889		22,031		31,563		22,750		39,375		23,618		25,000	
Percentage PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL														
All families		9.5%		30.1%		13.8%		15.7%		7.0%		23.9%		3.3%
Families with female householder, no husband		16.7%		48.6%		90.9%		52.4%		0.0%		57.0%		0.0%
All people		20.0%		36.8%		24.3%		25.1%		7.1%		27.6%		6.6%
65 years and over		17.1%		25.6%		18.5%		24.6%		16.7%		21.5%		5.4%

TABLE 2.3: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:
2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year

Subject	McNairy County,		Adamsville town,		Bethel Springs		Eastview town,		Enville town,	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Employed	8,913	42.9%	620	38.1%	280	44.5%	320	51.5%	83	45.6%
COMMUTING TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	8,795		609		264		304		80	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.7		19.1		25.2		23.5		48.3	
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,913		620		280		320		83	
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2014 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)										
Median household income (dollars)	32,214		30,106		32,941		37,870		36,875	
Median family income (dollars)	41,380		39,063		36,923		40,357		44,375	
Per capita income (dollars)	17,516		17,183		16,421		23,246		21,735	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
All families		15.4%		15.9%		16.4%		17.9%		16.9%
Families with female householder, no husband 65 years and over		36.9%		59.2%		53.5%		40.5%		47.1%
		14.3%		19.0%		14.7%		15.8%		11.3%

Comment [BG21]: These tables appear to all be the same thing, just different years (and a copy/paste from the census website) but they are labelled differently

Comment [R22]: 2 different value census data – pulled

Subject	Finger city,		Guys town,		Michie town,		Milledgeville town,		Ramer city,		Selmer town,		Stantonville town,	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS														
Employed	106	42.7%	215	44.0%	174	31.6%	68	33.3%	78	35.9%	1,578	41.0%	81	30.9%
COMMUTING TO WORK														
Workers 16 years and over	106		209		174		68		75		1,567		81	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.6		22.7		23.1		29.3		23.0		20.6		22.6	
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	106		215		174		68		78		1,578		81	
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2014 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)														
Median household income (dollars)	30,000		23,304		25,461		26,000		25,625		26,803		26,250	
Median family income (dollars)	30,417		30,625		32,500		40,938		37,813		44,220		32,917	
Per capita income (dollars)	14,593		12,985		15,453		17,147		15,356		14,879		17,008	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL														
All families		18.8%		34.5%		12.5%		13.2%		11.6%		18.7%		22.5%
Families with female householder, no husband 65 years and over		42.9%		67.6%		29.6%		45.5%		22.2%		42.9%		0.0%
		10.6%		9.5%		25.1%		6.9%		9.2%		14.8%		21.1%

Property tax revenues (\$2.09 per \$100 value) have been fairly flat. In 2014, local sales tax collections were \$3,174,913 according to Tennessee's Economic & Community Development. In 2015, local sales tax collections were \$3,537,302. This represents a \$362,389 increase from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

Comment [BG23]: Flat from when to when?

Comment [R24]: This is not an indicator of time, it's a comparison to around the state; the rate is flat

Property Tax	
Property Tax Rate (County)	\$2.09
Sales Tax	
State Sales Tax Rate	7.0%
County Sales Tax Rate	2.25%
Local Sales Tax Collections (FY 2014)	\$3,174,913
Local Sales Tax Collections (FY 2015)	\$3,537,302
Local Sales Tax Collections Growth (FY 2014-FY 2015)	10.2%

Comment [BG25]: Again, there are no charts as asked for in the instructions

Comment [R26]: You cant chart this information

Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury (2014)
 Tennessee Department of Revenue (2014)
 The Tax Foundation (2014)
 - See more at: <http://www.tnecd.com/county-profiles/#cp-data-resp>

Code	Industry	2005		2010		2013	
		Employees	Establishments	Employees	Establishments	Employees	Establishments
11	Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Agriculture Support	29	8	21	7	e	7
21	Mining	a	1	-	-	-	-
22	Utilities	b	2	b	2	b	2
23	Construction	135	50	169	38	145	36
31	Manufacturing	2,469	40	1354	47	1084	44
42	Wholesale Trade	103	14	91	15	c	15
44	Retail Trade	843	103	726	93	631	79
48	Transportation and Warehousing	293	18	245	19	291	15
51	Information	b	7	b	4	30	4
52	Finance and Insurance	155	38	136	33	116	27
53	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	60	13	48	10	116	27
54	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	76	21	70	19	79	18
55	Management of Companies &	9	3	a	1	-	-

Comment [BG27]: Why would you include this information, but not unemployment rates? Also, these tables are poorly formatted and run off the page

Comment [R28]: Its how your system is formatting. My system has it formatted correctly. And NAICS data is where people are employed at

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Enterprises						
Administrative, Support, Waste Management						
56 Remediation Services	597	14	175	12	c	13
61 Educational Services	a	2	a	2	a	2
62 Health care & Social Assistance	689	40	831	46	812	48
71 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8	5	a	4	a	1
72 Accommodation & Food Services	428	33	359	36	372	32
81 Other services (except Public Administration)	434	53	229	53	192	46
99 Unclassified Establishments)	a	1	a	1	-	-
Total	4609	442	4454	441	3868	416

2005 County Business Patterns: Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns: 2005
 2005 Business Patterns
 2010 County Business Patterns: Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns
 2010 Business Patterns
 Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns
 2013 Business Patterns

The given economic data above leads to more economic indicators that the county Economic Activity is not stable. From 2005 to 2013, NAICS number total employees have gone from 4609 down to 3868, that is a loss of 741 employees (16%). The biggest industry that took a loss was manufacturing, going from 2469 to 1084, that is a loss of 1385 (56%).

Population is going up, but taxes are minutely going up compared to population, but poverty is going up along with loss of jobs gives the county not a solid Economic Activity Analysis. At this point; no projections can be made due to the seriousness of the numbers.

- Comment [BG29]:** This sentence is poorly written and needs lots of changes
- Comment [BG30]:** This is not an acceptable reason to not make the projections asked for in the report. What does "seriousness of the numbers" mean?
- Comment [PAM31]:** The intent of the NA is to make projections.
- Comment [R32]:** You cannot make a prediction here unless you want to have phone calls from irate individuals; sometimes you have to just put information out and allow for the politicians make their own conclusion; and trust me I have been on the end of that and it is not fun and threatens a persons job

Item 3 – Characteristics of the Solid Waste Stream

Elaborate on the region’s solid waste stream. Compare the current waste stream with trend anticipated over the next five (5) years, and discuss how this new total will be handled. Include in this discussion how problem wastes like waste tires, used oil, latex paint, electronics and other problem wastes are currently handled and are projected to be handled in the next five (5) years. What other waste types generated in this region require special attention? Discuss disposal options and management of these waste streams as well as how these waste streams will be handled in the future. Include in this discussion how commercial and industrial wastes are managed. Also, provide an analysis of any wastes entering or leaving the region, noting the source and amounts of such wastes.

- Comment [BG33]: Where is this?
- Comment [R34]: I cannot anticipate the future, with no information
- Comment [BG35]: There is little to no discussion of this
- Comment [R36]: How can you discuss if the county does not discuss

McNairy County’s Solid Waste Program is directed by Cindy Kennedy. McNairy County serves the entire county, except Selmer and Adamsville. Door to Door service is on a weekly basis with cost being \$30.00 per month. Recycling for the same areas is located at McNairy County Recycling 393 S 6th street Selmer, TN Wednesday 7:00 to 4:00 Friday 7:00 to 3:00.

Selmer, TN: The Street and Sanitation Department oversees garbage and waste disposal, street repair, downtown sidewalks, and lawncare on city properties. Garbage pickup schedule: Monday-Thursday Recycling Every Friday. Recycling drop off for Selmer: Selmer Recycling Center S. 7th Street Selmer, TN Behind the old Nursing Home Hours: Wednesday ONLY 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Adamsville: Trash Pickup for Residential Customers North of Highway 64: Thursdays; for South of Highway 64: Fridays. Commercial Customers: Dumpsters are emptied on Wednesdays. Bulk Pickup: Every two weeks on Thursdays. Call City Hall to schedule a pick up. Recycling drop off for Adamsville: Adamsville Recycling Center Corner of Walnut & Cummings Streets Adamsville, TN located in the Old Garage Building Hours: Monday ONLY 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Cost for residents ranges from \$12.50 to \$50.00.

According to 2014 APR, McNairy County generated a total of 15,788 tons of Solid Waste. Of this total, 14,400 tons were disposed of at Waste Connections, Incorporated’s Class I landfill at 770 Airport Road, four miles northeast of Selmer. In 2014, about 6692.8 tons of solid waste generated in McNairy County were recycled.

As stated in Section II, population is growing but poverty is increasing, jobs are decreasing, and median income is staying somewhat flat. This will pose a problem with solid waste and recycling; with solid waste if income is not higher, then sales tax will start to dip, which means county share will be less. Unknown if recycling will go down or up or if trash will go down or up; Also McNairy County just got out of a Hub-Spoke program which means that they need a few years on their own to know where the trends will go.

- Comment [BG37]: Why is this included? This has nothing to do with the waste stream
- Comment [R38]: You all have told me before in meetings that recycling is part of solid waste and we even had to take the class and get certified

Currently McNairy County Recycling Centers accepts:

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- Cardboard
- Paper
- Plastic
- Water bottles, detergent bottles, shampoo bottles, etc.
- All bottles must be liquid free
- Tin
- Soup cans, vegetable cans, pet food cans, etc.
- All cans must be clean of any food
- Aluminum
- Computers
- Rechargeable batteries
- Including cell phone batteries

With problem wastes, McNairy County only accepts tires and only at the Landfill; paint is not accepted anywhere. Both of these items can cause a problem with the Solid Waste Stream.

There is no publically owner nor privately owned Class I landfill in McNairy County, all Class I waste be exported outside the county to Tippah County, Mississippi, Decatur county TN landfill, or Madison County TN Landfill. McNairy County does have a Class III/IV landfill owned by the McNairy County Government.

Comment [BG39]: This is the only part in this entire section that has anything to do with solid waste stream. This is just basic info that can be gathered from the APR. No analyzation was done.

Comment [R40]: Again – how would a person know this- the only way to make things clear from what you want would be for your division to actually create a full template and actual guide to get the information you want just like with every other division in the state.

TABLE 3.1: SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF BY THE MCNAIRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT ACTUAL (2015) AND PROJECTED (2020)	
Year	Disposed Tons
2010	18816.00
2015	12787.85
2020 (projected)	15000

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and McNairy County Solid Waste Department

Table 3.1 shows reduction of Solid Waste due mainly to both reduction in industry jobs and residential communities. McNairy County has been hit hard with loss of manufacturing and businesses which will correlate to decrease in solid waste, thought they are currently working to gain back manufacturing and should edge up in solid waste if they get back some of those manufacturing jobs.

TABLE 3.2: SOLID WASTE RECYCLED/DIVERTED FROM CLASS I LANDFILLS BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROGRAMS (2010 & 2015)	
Year	Tons Recycled/Diverted
2010	8698 / 1435
2015	12394.5 / 45.8

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and McNairy County Solid Waste Department.

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Table 3.2, shows recycling has increased in the communities, due to more accessibility in the communities, but less on diversion since again as stated manufacturing has decreased.

Item 4 – Solid Waste Collection System

Provide a detailed description of the waste collection system in the county and each municipality, including a narrative of the life cycle of solid waste from the moment it becomes waste (loses value) until it ceases to be a waste by becoming a useful product, residual landfill material or an emission to air or water. Label all major steps in this cycle noting all locations where wastes are collected, stored or processed, along with the name of operators and transporters for these sites.

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Adamsville: Trash Pickup for Residential Customers North of Highway 64: Thursdays; for South of Highway 64: Fridays. Commercial Customers: Dumpsters are emptied on Wednesdays. Bulk Pickup: Every two weeks on Thursdays. Call City Hall to schedule a pick up. Recycling drop off for Adamsville: Adamsville Recycling Center Corner of Walnut & Cummings Streets Adamsville, TN Located In the Old Garage Building Hours: Monday ONLY 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Cost for residents ranges from \$12.50 to \$50.00.

Currently McNairy County Recycling Centers accepts:

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- Water bottles, detergent bottles, shampoo bottles, etc.
- All bottles must be liquid free
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- Soup cans, vegetable cans, pet food cans, etc.
- All cans must be clean of any food
- Aluminum
- Computers
- Rechargeable batteries
- Including cell phone batteries

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Waste in McNairy County is transported to Waste Connections Transfer Station at 4702 Highway 64 E between Selmer and Adamsville. The waste is then transported to and disposed of at Waste Connections' Northeast Mississippi Regional Landfill at 2941 County Road 302 near Walnut, Tippah County, Mississippi (40 miles southwest of Selmer). This Class I landfill opened in 2000 and should be able to accept waste through 2030, at least.

Comment [AB41]: It should be noted that some waste goes to the Decatur County and Madison County LFs.

Waste Connections was founded in 1997 and is headquartered in Folsom, California. Waste Connections (NYSE: WCN) is an integrated solid waste services company that provides solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services in mostly exclusive and secondary markets. Through its R360 Environmental Solutions subsidiary, the Company also is a leading provider of non-hazardous oilfield waste treatment, recovery, and disposal services in several of the most active natural resource producing areas in the United States, including the Permian, Bakken, and Eagle Ford Basins. We seek to avoid highly competitive, large urban markets and instead target markets where we can attain high market share either through exclusive contracts, vertical integration or asset positioning. We also target niche markets, like exploration and production, or E&P, waste treatment and disposal services, with similar characteristics and, we believe, higher comparative growth potential. We are a leading provider of waste services in most of our markets, and the key components of our operating strategy, which are tailored to the competitive and regulatory factors that affect our markets, are as follows:

Target Secondary and Rural Markets. By targeting secondary and rural markets, we believe that we are able to garner a higher local market share than attainable in more competitive urban markets, which reduces our exposure to customer churn and improves financial returns. In certain niche markets, like E&P waste treatment and disposal, early mover advantage in certain rural basins may improve market positioning and financial returns given the limited availability of existing third party-owned waste disposal alternatives.

Control the Waste Stream. In markets where waste collection services are provided under exclusive arrangements, or where waste disposal is municipally owned or funded or available at multiple sources, we believe that controlling the waste stream through the provision of collection services is often more important to our profitability and growth than owning or operating landfills. In addition, in certain E&P markets with "no pit" rules or other regulations that prohibit on-site storage or treatment of waste, control of the waste stream allows us to generate additional service revenue from the transportation of waste, as well as the waste treatment and disposal, thus increasing the overall scope and value of the services provided.

Optimize Asset Positioning. We believe that the location of disposal sites within competitive markets is a critical success factor in both solid waste and E&P waste services. Given the importance and costs associated with the transportation of waste to treatment and disposal sites, having disposal capacity proximate to the waste stream may provide a competitive advantage and serve as a barrier to entry.

Provide Vertically Integrated Services. In markets where we believe that owning landfills is a strategic element to a collection operation because of competitive and regulatory factors, we generally focus on providing integrated services, from collection through

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disposal of solid waste in landfills that we own or operate. Similarly, we see this strategic advantage in E&P waste services where we offer closed loop systems for liquid and solid waste storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal.

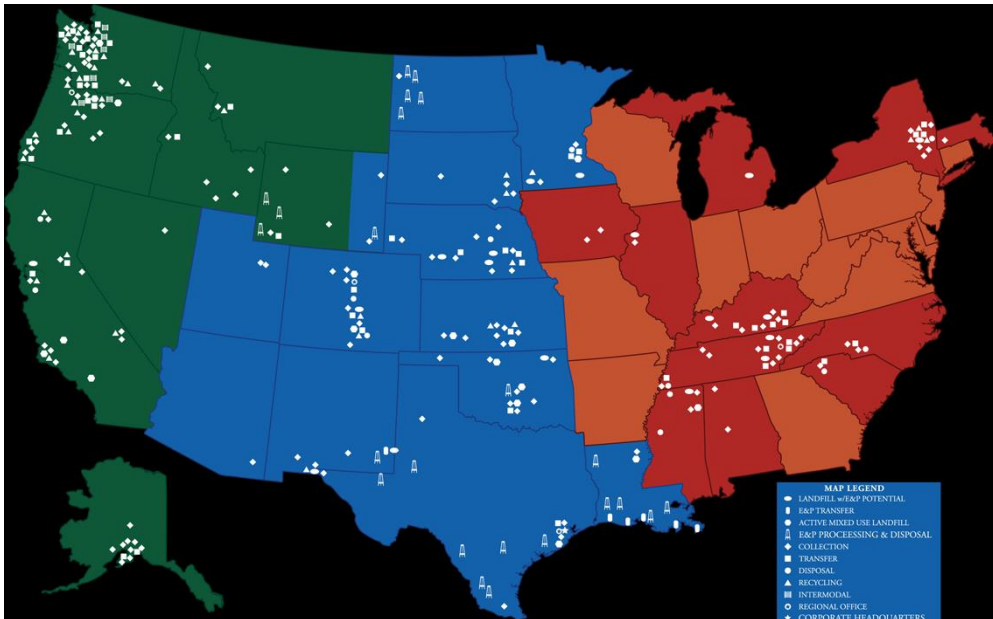
Manage on a Decentralized Basis. We manage our operations on a decentralized basis. This places decision-making authority close to the customer, enabling us to identify and address customers' needs quickly in a cost-effective manner. We believe that decentralization provides a low-overhead, highly efficient operational structure that allows us to expand into geographically contiguous markets and operate in relatively small communities that larger competitors may not find attractive. We believe that this structure gives us a strategic competitive advantage, given the relatively rural nature of many of the markets in which we operate, and makes us an attractive buyer to many potential acquisition candidates.

We believe the solid waste service business is a local business managed by professionals living and working in the communities we serve. We strive to provide service excellence for those communities that place their trust in our company and are always dedicated to putting our customers first.

(<http://www.wasteconnections.com/company/about-us.aspx>)

Comment [BG42]: How is this relevant?

Comment [R43]: Since a third party actually handles the solid waste – it should be noted and information should be shown that we are not using proprietary information



Item 5 - Analysis of Existing or Potential Solid Waste Flows within the Region and Between Adjacent Regions

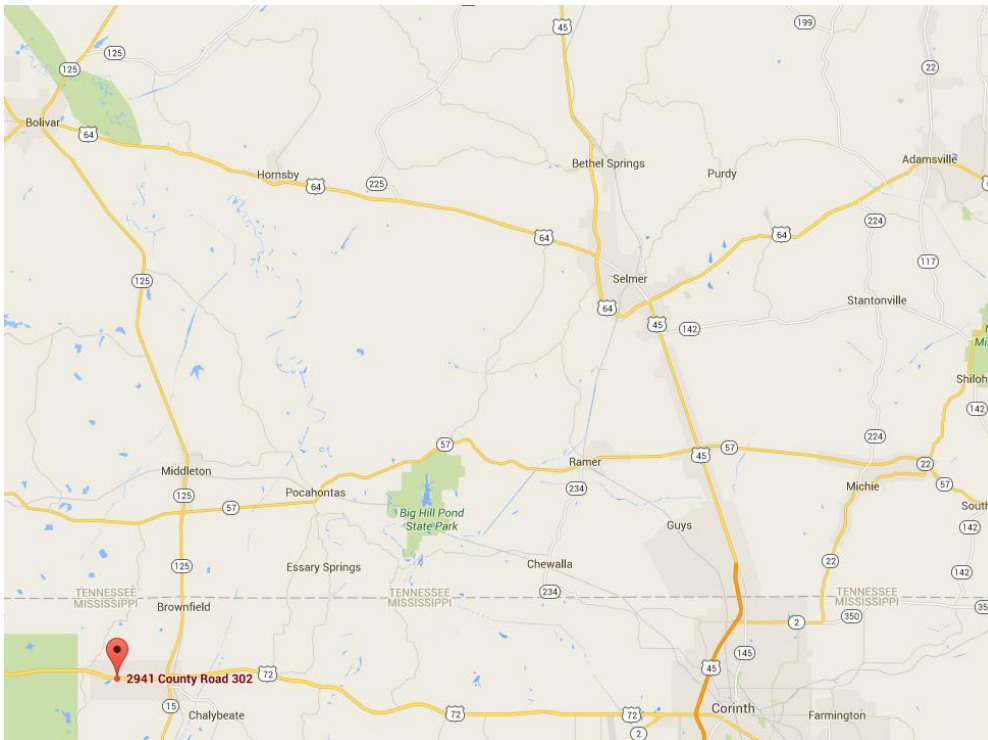
Provide organizational charts of each county and municipality's solid waste program and staff arrangement. Identify needed positions, facilities, and equipment that a fully integrated solid waste system would have to provide at a full level of service. **Provide a page-size, scaled county map indicating the location of all solid waste facilities, including convenience centers, transfer stations, recycling centers, waste tire drop-off sites, used oil collection sites, paint recycling centers, all landfills, etc. Identify any short comings in service and note what might be needed to fill this need.**

Comment [AB44]: One page sized county map showing all of the relevant sites and facilities.

Most of McNairy County's solid waste is disposed of out-of-state:

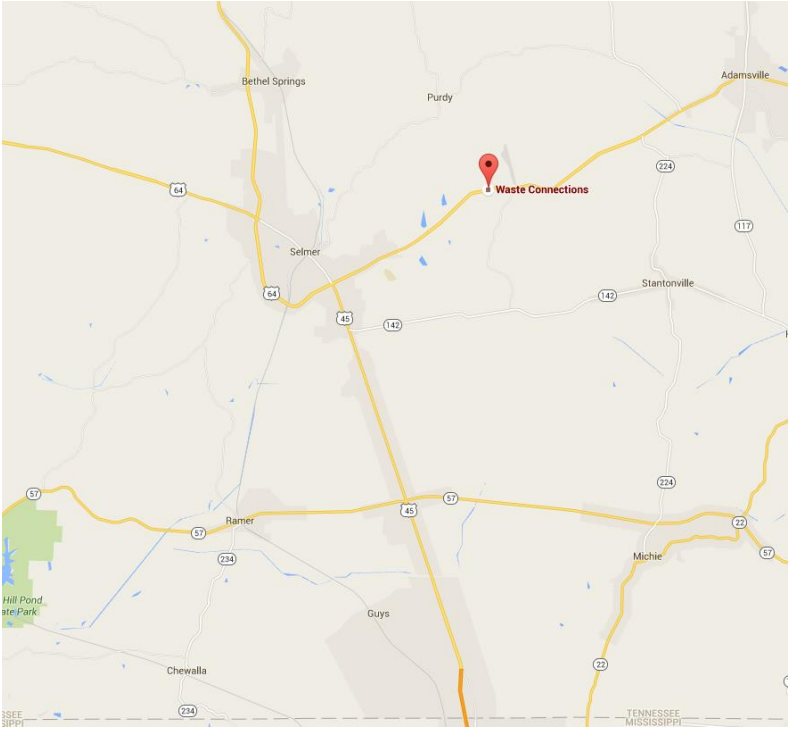
Comment [AB45]: I think their Class III LF is no longer accepting any waste.

Comment [R46]: Okay and?

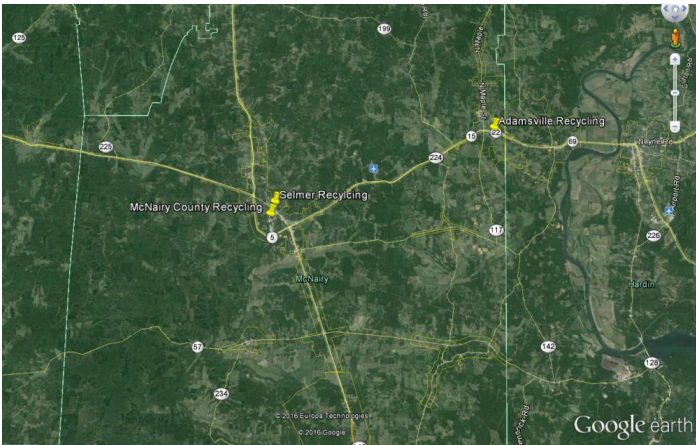


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Transfer Location:



Recycling Locations:

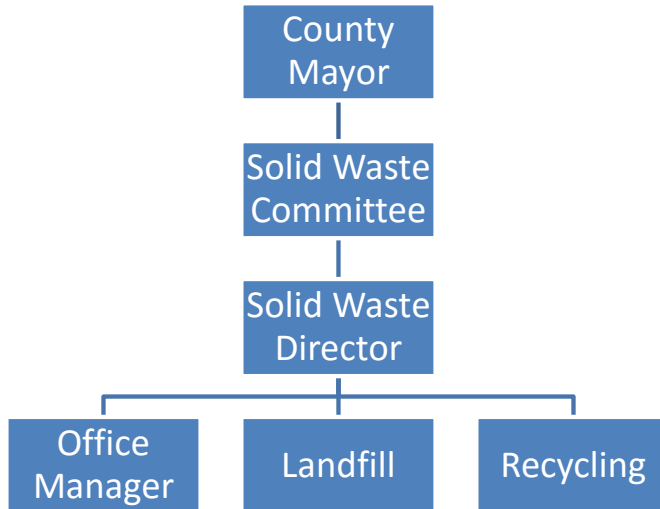


Comment [AB47]: Have one map showing all of the necessary site and facility locations.

Comment [R48]: Why – you should have them separate so you know what is recycling and what is transfer.

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McNairy County has four full-time positions and three part-time positions. Full Time positions are solid waste director, office manager, and two Landfill personnel. The part-time employees work with the litter and recycling program.



McNairy County continues to need equipment which includes forklifts, roll-off containers, and truck for the recycling centers. Other items needed are backhoe's, trackhoe's, trucks, and scales building for the Landfill.

Comment [AB49]: Any needed positions or facilities?.

Comment [R50]: There is always a need for people but again if budget is not their they will never address it.

Item 6 - Attitudes of Region towards Waste Management in General and Needed Changes and/or Educational Measures

Describe current attitudes of the region and its citizens towards recycling, waste diversion, and waste disposal in general. Where recycling is provided, discuss participation within the region. Indicate current and ongoing education measures to curb apathy or negative attitude towards waste reduction. Are additional measures needed to change citizen's behaviors? If so, what specific behaviors need to be targeted and by what means.

McNairy County has been running their recycling program since 2008 and has strengthened through the years. The County continues to run the TDOT Litter Program and educate the public on recycling. McNairy County operates two drop-off recycling centers: one on South Seventh Street in Selmer, and the other on Walnut Street in Adamsville. Both centers are open to all in the County. The Program collects mixed metals; corrugated paper and miscellaneous paper; clear glass, colored glass, mixed glass and other/container glass; mixed plastics #1 and #2 and other plastics and mixed plastics; and pallets.

McNairy County has two, private, for profit recycling companies: MRF Recycling in Michie, and SMC Recycling in Selmer. MRF collects ferrous and non-ferrous metals; newspapers and miscellaneous paper; plastics and mixed plastics; construction and demolition wastes; and other items. SMC collects ferrous and mixed metals and corrugate paper.

Comment [AB51]: None of this was addressed.

Comment [R52]: Again what do you all want; you really need to get a template together with an actual manual to explain what you want;

Comment [AB53]: Is this an educational program.

Comment [R54]: It's a state program; for education and outreach

Item 7 – Evaluation of the Waste Reduction Systems for Counties and Municipalities in the Region

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires all regions to reduce the amount of waste going into Class I landfills by 25%. Amendments to the Act allow for consideration of economic growth, and a “qualitative” method in which the reduction rate is compared on a yearly basis with the amount of Class I disposal. Provide a table showing the reduction rate by each of these goal calculation methodologies. Discuss how the region made the goal by each methodology, or why it did not. If the Region did not meet the 25% waste reduction goal, what steps or infrastructure improvements should be taken to attain the goal, and to sustain this goal into the future.

Comment [AB55]: Refer to comments in Haywood Co NA.

TABLE 7.1: MEETING THE SOLID WASTE REDUCTION GOAL (2015)						
Year	Generation (Disposal + Diversion) (Tons)	Disposal (Tons)	Reduction Population Ratio	Reduction Population / Economy Ratio	Real Time Comparison	Per-Capita Rate
2015	12,439	12787			48%	

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

Item 8 - Collection/Disposal Capacity and Projected Life of Solid Waste Sites

(a) Using the example shown below, provide a chart indicating current collection and disposal capacity by facility site and the maximum capacity the current infrastructure can handle at maximum through put. Provide this for both Class I and Class III/IV disposal and recycled materials. Identify and discuss any potential shortfalls in materials management capacity whether these are at the collection or processor level.

McNairy County does not have Class I Landfill, but does have a Class III/IV Landfill which is closed.

Comment [AB56]: See comments in Haywood County NA.

Comment [R57]: And again I still have absolutely no idea what you are talking about

TABLE 8.1: Sites, Capacities and Life Span

Site Name	Current Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Projected Life of Facility
McNairy County Demolition Landfill (Class I & III/IV)	Closed	Closed	Closed
McNairy County Recycling 393 S 6th street Selmer, TN	Sufficient	N/A	N/A
Selmer Recycling Center S. 7 th Street Selmer, TN	Sufficient	N/A	N/A
Adamsville Recycling Center Corner of Walnut & Cummings Streets Adamsville, TN	Sufficient	N/A	N/A

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TABLE 8.2: service area coverage by public and private waste collectorsL

Step	Location	Operator/Transporter
Waste Collected	Unincorporated and all municipalities except Selmer and McNairy County	McNairy County
	Selmer, TN	Selmer, TN
	Adamsville, TN	Adamsville, TN
	Humboldt, TN (McNairy County Portion)	Barker Brothers Waste, Inc
Waste Disposed	Decatur County Landfill	Decatur County Landfill
	Madison County Landfill	Madison County Landfill
	Tippah County, Mississippi	Northeast Mississippi Regional Landfill
Waste Recycled/ Stored/Processed	Masco	Adamsville, TN
	Classic Petroleum Recycle	Lawton, TN
	Selmer, TN	Local and County Processors
	Adamsville, TN	County Processors

Item 9 - Unmet Financial Needs and Cost Summary

Complete the following chart and discuss unmet solid waste financial needs to maintain current level of service. Provide a cost summary for current year expenditures and projected increased costs for unmet needs.

Comment [AB58]: See comments in Haywood County NA.

Comment [R59]: Again I will never know what the finances for a county, if this is a third party – we cannot decide what the finances are going to be.

Audit for the Year Ended June 30, 2015.

Table 9.1: Audited Revenue/Expenses			
Description	Present Need \$/year	Unmet Needs \$/year	Total Needs (Present + Unmet) \$/year
Fund Balance – Actual and Budget Solid Waste			
Revenues			
Local Taxes	\$74,431	\$41,800	\$32,631
Charges for Current Services	\$817,185	\$675,000	\$142,185
Other Local Revenues	\$164,308	\$101,482	\$62,826
State of Tennessee	\$316,220	\$363,400	\$-47,180
Total Revenues	\$1,372,144	\$1,181,682	\$190,462
Expenditures			
Public Health and Welfare – Sanitation Management	\$843,700	\$825,550	\$-18,150
Public Health and Welfare – Recycling Center	\$146,208	\$85,990	\$-60,308
Public Health and Welfare –Landfill	\$173,029	\$178,332	\$5,303
Other – Employee Benefits	\$35,761	\$43,350	\$7,589
Highway –Litter and Trash	\$63,784	\$51,482	\$-12,302
Total Expenditures	\$1,262,482	\$1,184,614	\$-77,868
Change (R/E)	\$109,662	\$-2,932	\$112,594
Insurance Recovery	\$101	0	\$101
Net Change	\$109,763	\$-2,932	\$112,695
Fund Balance, July 1, 2014	\$730,352	\$123,576	\$606,776
Fund Balance, June 30, 2015	\$840,115	\$120,644	\$719,471

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Table 9.2: Detailed Expenditures			
Description	Cost \$	Total\$	Grand Total
Solid Waste – Contracts w/Private Agencies	\$818,481		
Solid Waste – Legal Services	\$6,568		
Solid Waste – Other Contracted Services	\$4,701		
Solid Waste – Building/Insurance	\$1,766		
Solid Waste – Trustees	\$3,344		
Solid Waste – Vehicle and Equipment Insurance	\$8,840		
Solid Waste – Total		\$843,700	
Recycling – Employees	\$64,027		
Recycling - Advertisement	\$96		
Recycling – Maintenance	\$3,788		
Recycling – travel, electricity, gasoline, tools, other	\$78,297		
Recycling – Total		\$146,208	
Landfill Operations – All		\$173,029	
Other-Benefits		\$35,761	
Highway Litter and Trash – All		\$63,784	
Total Solid Waste Fund			\$1,262,482

Audit for the Year Ended June 30, 2015.

Item 10 – Comparison of Revenue Sources for the Region’s Current Solid Waste Programs with Projected Future Demands

Identify all current revenue sources by county and municipality that are used for materials and solid waste management. Project future revenue needs from these categories and discuss how these needs will be met. (Use Chart 9 as an example to present data)

Revenues come from local taxes along with charges to consumers for pick-up, and finally the State of Tennessee Revenue Share. Revenues are able to keep up with expenditures but the fund balance though it is healthy is not astronomical.

This means that if taxes fall down as might be expected looking at the Section 2 under Analysis of Economic Activity, revenue for Solid Waste would be financially less

If expenditures get too high, more than likely staff would have to be cut and then services would be cut dramatically while still keeping up with Solid Waste Needs. Future needs are going to be educate the public about Solid Waste to understand if fees need to be increased; that there is a reasoning behind it especially with the Economic Analysis.

The best way to handle increase costs is to recycle more and to bring in more recycling companies to off-set expenditures to solid waste

Comment [AB60]: This is a confusing and jumbled paragraph. You need to work on this.

Item 11 – Sustainable Goals Consistent with the State Plan

*Discuss the region’s plan for managing its solid waste system over the next five (5) years. Identify any deficiencies in that plan and offer recommendations for eliminating these deficiencies. Suggest and list the specific ways in which the region can improve its solid waste program to reach a level of waste reduction above that of the goal and provide long term sustainability to the current solid waste collection system. Show how the region’s plan supports the **statewide Solid Waste Management Plan**.*

Comment [AB61]: See comments in Haywood County NA. Additionally, much of this looks like it was copied and pasted from Haywood report. Make these recommendations more specific, as well as specific to the county.

Comment [R62]: Of course it is; its going to be the same for all of our counties, except Decatur and only because of where they are at politically trying to get their feet back; the only ay to get our area to work together is find common needs and not split hairs on issues.

This Needs Assessment has identified the following deficiencies in the McNairy County solid waste management system:

It is recommended that the following actions be taken over the next five years to address the deficiencies noted in the previous sections:

1. Pursue all TDEC grant funds for recycling equipment.
2. Expand recycling material types and amounts.
3. Continue with a Public School Outreach.
4. Utilize SWTDD and TDEC for Solid Waste Board enhancements, especially since McNairy County is no longer part of a hub and spoke.
5. Do an analysis on Recycling throughout the county.
6. McNairy County should keep its existing drop-off recycling system for the foreseeable future but add other items to its list of recyclables currently being collected.
7. Create new convenience centers in the other municipalities, so they do not have to drive into Selmer or Adamsville.
8. Enhance the Disaster Debris Program, especially with storms in Southwest TN, becoming more frequent and more destructive.
9. Work on an Organics Diversion Program to possibly create a revenue source.
10. Look at technology for Solid Waste and see if the County could implement within the next 5-years.

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The recommendations outlined above comply with and support all provisions of the State's Solid Waste Management Plan—ensuring that the citizens of McNairy County will continue to be provided with professional solid waste services in an efficient and cost-effective manner for years to come.

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Sources:

2000, 2010, 2014 Data from the US Census Bureau; 2020 Population Projections for the State of Tennessee University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (UTCBER)

2005 County Business Patterns: Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns: 2005 Business Patterns

2010 County Business Patterns: Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns 2010 Business Patterns

Geography Area Series: County Business Patterns 2013 Business Patterns

Google Earth, Maps

McNairy County Chamber of Commerce

McNairy County Solid Waste Department

State of Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, Audits 2013,

State of Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, 2014

State of Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, 2015

Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury (2014)

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation-Solid Waste Department

Tennessee Department of Revenue (2014)

The Tax Foundation (2014)

- See more at: <http://www.tnecd.com/county-profiles/#cp-data-resp>

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2013)

Waste Connections, Inc - <http://www.wasteconnections.com/company/about-us.aspx>

Comment [AB63]: See Comments on Haywood NA.

Comment [R64]: Again; this was the way it was done for Decatur county and Madison county and it was fine; what changed and why is their not a manual along with a template to state what you actually want.