

HARDIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE
REGIONAL PLAN



January 19, 2021

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Introduction

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires the development of Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plans for all Regions. Hardin County desires to separate itself into a single county region from the former Shiloh Planning Region. The Department requires that a new 10-year plan per TCA § 68-211-813 be developed that follows the existing approved plan until the Department approves new or revised plans. Before submitting that plan, Hardin Municipal Solid Waste Region shall hold a public hearing on the new plan. A region's plan may be revised at any time to reflect subsequent developments in the Region. Hardin Municipal Solid Waste Region realizes it may revise its plan by submitting to the Department revisions to be approved or disapproved by the Department in the same manner as the initial plan. If a plan is disapproved, the Department shall state in detail the reasons for the disapproval. The Region shall review any disapproved plan and resubmit a plan which corrects all deficiencies to the Department within 60 days of receiving the letter of disapproval.

Administrative/Contact Information

1. Plan author contact information

Prepared by:

Mike Stooksberry

Senior Environmental Consultant

University of Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service (CTAS)

226 Anne Dallas Dudley Boulevard, Suite 400

Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Main Office: 615-532-3555

Cell: 731-514-1671

mike.stooksberry@tennessee.edu

2. Development of the Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region

Hardin County was formerly a member of a four County region known as Shiloh Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region. However, Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region deemed it was in the best interest to separate from the previous multicounty municipal solid waste planning region to have more control over its future development.

Disaster Debris Planning

1. a. Randy Ethridge

Hardin County Solid Waste Director

Office Phone: 731-925-9943

Cell Phone: 731-925-0474

hcswhardincountytn.net

b. TEMA approved disaster debris Plan is in following of TCA § 68-211-815, (b), (16):

Appendix B

Demographic/General Information

1. Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region consisting of rural Hardin County and the City of Savannah, which provides door to door collection. The following municipalities within the County or partially within the County but do not provide door-to-door collection these consist of Crump, Adamsville, Saltillo, and Milledgeville, which Regional Board representation goes under T.C.A. § 68-211-813(b)(1), with representation as rural/county.
2. Hardin County Solid Waste Planning Region is composed of Hardin County, Tennessee, and Savannah's municipality. Hardin County is located in southern West, Tennessee. The Tennessee River bisects the County from south to north. The County is bordered on the south by Lauderdale County, Alabama, and Tishomingo County, Mississippi; on the east by Wayne County, Tennessee, on the north by Decatur and Henderson counties, the west by Chester and McNairy counties, Tennessee. The City of Savannah is the county seat. The County is bisected by the Tennessee River running from south to north, by US Highway 64 running east and west. Hardin County contains two cities with populations greater than 1000, these being the cities of Savannah and Crump. The County has a population of 26,652 and covers an area of 577.32 square miles. The Civil War Battle of Shiloh occurred in Hardin County, a few miles southwest of Savannah, near Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. Shiloh Military Park occupies this site. Most commercial activity centers around Savannah, near the geographic center intersection of Tennessee River and US Highway 64. The Pickwick Landing State Park and lake dominate the South end of the County. The Package Corporation of America and Clayton Mobile Homes is the County's major employers with several smaller industries at Industrial Park.

3. Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region

Table 1. Current Population

County name	Municipality name	Population**	Estimated total Households***	Estimated total % Multi-Family***	Year	Data source
Hardin	NA	26,560	14,108	Less 1%	2019	Below
	Savannah	7,354	4,045	1.4%	2019	"
	Crump	1,447	798	Less 1%	2019	"
	Adamsville *	40	22	Less 1%	2019	"
	Saltillo *	361	198	Less 1%	2019	"
	Milledgeville *	81	45	Less 1%	2019	"
Region		25,652	14,108	Less 1%	2019	"

*Portion Municipality within County ** US Census Bureau <https://www.census.gov/data.html>

***Tennessee Housing Development Agency <https://thda.org/>

4. Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region

Table 2: Population Projection Table

County or Municipality	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
County	26,440	26,470	26,500	26,530	26,560	26,590	26,588	26,585
Savannah	7,296	7,310	7,325	7,339	7,354	7,368	7,375	7,383
Crump	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,445	1,443
Adamsville *	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Saltillo *	359	360	360	361	361	362	362	362
Milledgeville *	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Total Region Population	26,440	26,470	26,500	26,530	26,560	26,590	26,588	26,585

County or Municipality	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
County	26,583	26,580	26,578	26,539	26,499	26,460	26,420
Savannah	7,390	7,398	7,405	7,403	7,401	7,400	7,398
Crump	1,440	1,438	1,436	1,433	1,429	1,426	1,422
Adamsville *	40	40	41	41	41	41	41
Saltillo *	361	361	361	360	360	359	359
Milledgeville *	81	81	81	81	81	80	80
Total Region Population	26,583	26,580	26,578	26,539	26,499	26,460	26,420

Data Source: Estimates and projections are taken from POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, 2010-2030, by a joint publication of the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and The University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research.

*Portion Municipality within County

Data: <https://www.mtas.tennessee.edu/librarycatalog/population-projections-state-tennessee-2010-2030>

5. Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region

Table 3: Population Densities of County and Municipalities

County name	Municipality name	Population**	Area of Entity Square Miles*	Population Density/ Square Miles
Hardin	NA	26,560	577.32	46.01
	Savannah	7,354	6.65	1105.86
	Crump	1,447	12.54	115.37
	Adamsville *	40	0.13	308.61
	Saltillo *	361	1.98	182.51
	Milledgeville *	81	0.50	162.41
Region		26,560	577.32	46.01

*Portion Municipality within County

Data Source: US Census Bureau <https://www.census.gov/data.html>

The degree to which the population varies during this planning should not significantly impact the cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and need for materials management services. The household recyclables are managed at existing convenience centers. Yard trimming as part of a diversion program is not feasible within this region due to the rural nature of the Region. Tennessee Code Annotated 5-19-116 allows for disposing of yard waste generated by a person's own household upon land owned by that person; provided, that such disposal does not create a public nuisance or a hazard to the public health.

6. Major Changes in Industry/Commerce

There have been little or no major changes in industry/commerce that has occurred in the past few years, with what small anticipated changes within the next year 15 years, this Region has a history of a good working relationship with adjoining counties which assist with the marketing of recyclable materials and collection of data or reporting recyclables.

Solid Waste Disposal and Transfer Facilities

Table 4: Waste Disposed Outside of Region during the calendar year 2019

Name of out-of-region landfill receiving waste	City, County, state of landfill	Estimated annual tonnage exported to the facility from Region	What is known about where waste is generated (e.g., % from each City/County within your Region)	Explain why waste is disposed of out of Region vs. in-Region (e.g., hauler owns LF, less costly, closer, etc.)
Class I MSW				
Buck Run Landfill	Walnut, Tippah County Mississippi	3,703	City of Savannah	More cost-effective
Buck Run Landfill	Walnut, Tippah County Mississippi	9,670	County Convenience Centers	More cost-effective
Subtotal Class I MSW Exported		13,373		13,373
Class III/IV Waste				
		0		
Subtotal Class III/IV Waste		0		

4. The disposal of waste shown in Table-3 is typical of waste generated within the Region. The amount of waste generated in the future is not expected to change perceptibly. No facilities are attempting to be opened with an area, and no new industry is expected.
5. The Region does not have jurisdictions, nor does it attempt to control the flow of waste.
6. The Region does not foresee any outstanding issues in permit review or flow control.

Solid Waste Services (Collected for Disposal)

1. Residential Collection and Drop Off Services

Name of jurisdiction	MSW collection and drop-off service	Available to	Paid for by	Description	Estimated percent of participating households in the jurisdiction	Tons collected annually
City of Savannah	Curbside Collection	City Residents	Individual Household	Waste Connections	98%	3,703
Saltillo	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	97%	342.32
Morris Chapel	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	97%	94.77
Cerro Gordo	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	95%	234.98
Fairgrounds	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	94%	2219.27
Crump	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	92%	760.06
Walker Town	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	96%	2315.97
Burnt Church	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	95%	237.88
Airport	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	96%	2122.57
Nixon	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	91%	309.44
Counce	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	96%	261.09
Southside	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	97%	247.54
Walnut Grove	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	94%	234.01
Mt. Herman	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	92%	290.1
Total Tons Collected Annually from Region:						13,373
Data Source and Year to Which Data Pertains: Annual Progress Report for 2019						

2. Collection Assurance Requirements

This Region meets the Collection Assurance Requirements mandated in the Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 (TCA § 68-211-851) with a combination of 13 convenience centers and municipal door-to-door collection within the City of Savannah.

3. MSW Collection/Transportation

This Region has exceeded requirements for collection assurance and has more than adequate collection and transportation at this point. Projections suggest there aren't any problems to be expected with transportation or collection in future planning.

The existing Hardin County, solid waste collection system consists of 13 convenience centers, a municipally operated door-to-door collection system, privately contracted business pickup, and three unmanned sites that fall under TCA § 68-211-851(d),(3). These collection services integrated provide service to the entire County. To ensure the county-wide system's coordination and implement all aspects of this plan, Hardin County has employed a Solid Waste Director responsible for overseeing all solid waste activities.

All of the municipal solid waste managed by Hardin County is disposed of at Buck Run Landfill, a Class I landfill facility at 2941 County Road 302, Walnut, Mississippi. The projections of the waste generation of approximately 14,000 to 20,000 tons of solid waste per year over the next 15 years can be found in Table 7-2. These projects are expected to remain relatively stable for the time period covered given the demographic and economic indicators, which easily ensures a steady course for the County's future disposal needs.

The Hardin County Waste Department estimates that 70 percent of the solid waste is residential in origin, 15 percent commercial, 10 percent industrial, and 5 percent institutional.

The City of Savannah provides house to house pick up within the city limits. This system provides service to 2500 households. Waste is collected once per week and transported approximately 15 miles to the Transfer Station in McNairy County at 4702 US Highway 64 East, Selmer, Tennessee, where it is then transported to the disposal site at Buck Run Landfill, which is a Class I landfill operating under a permit issued by the State of Mississippi, located at 2941 County Road 302, Walnut, Mississippi.

Waste Connections, Inc. contracts with businesses within the City of Savannah and rural areas for waste disposal. Waste Connections, Inc., currently serves approximately 155 businesses. The County maintains 13 Convenience Centers sites that serve roughly 6300 households in rural parts of the County disposal and recycling drop-off. These centers are emptied when roll-offs and boxes are full, depending on use and location. The waste is transported and disposed of in Buck Run Landfill, a Class I landfill operating under a permit issued by the State of Mississippi, located at 2941 County Road 302, Walnut, Mississippi. The estimated total waste collecting in these centers is approximately 9,700 tons annually.

According to past needs assessment, households with unmanaged waste, which are approximately 300 households, burn most of the waste. No perpetual illegal dump sites are known to exist in County.

Recycling and Organics Management Facilities and Services

1. Regions System Map that identifies all recycling collection sites.

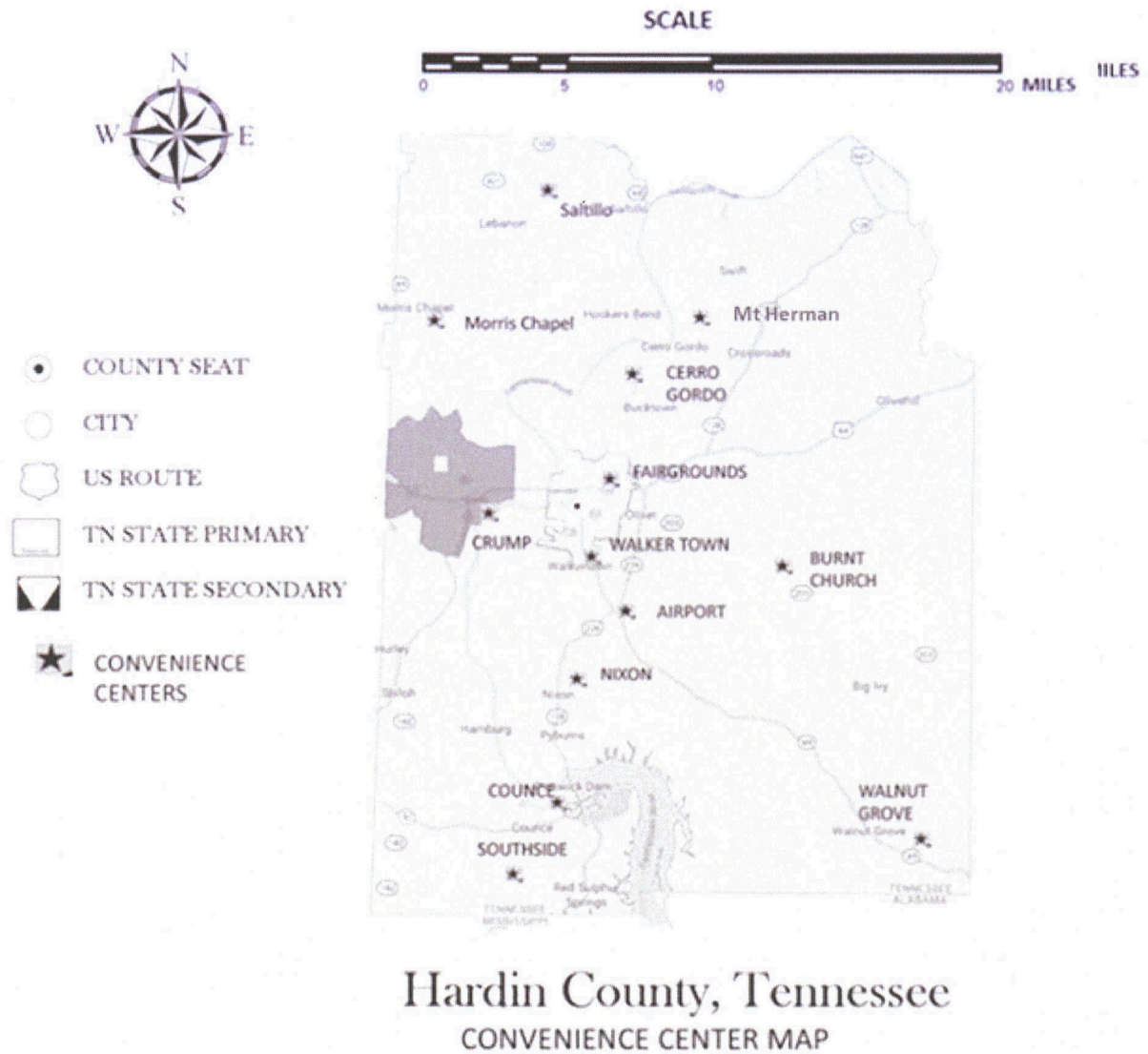


Figure 1-2

Convenience Center Serve also as Recycling Drop Off

Organics

There are some small organic processors in Hardin County; however, they are not permitted by TDEC due to their size and the fact that they only process materials generated on-site. Due to this rural area's nature, the disposal of organics, such as yard trimmings are disposed of in wooded areas, which is allowed under TCA § 68-211-110. Class III/IV material is disposed of with Class I waste due to being a more cost-effective method.

Table 6: Hardin County Class III/IV waste Collection Services Table

Name of jurisdiction	Curbside or drop-off Class III/IV waste collection	Available to	Paid for by	Description	Percent % participating jurisdiction by County Population	Annual tons Class III/IV waste collected through the program
Saltillo	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	3.54	N/A
Morris Chapel	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	0.98	N/A
Cerro Gordo	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	2.43	N/A
Fairgrounds	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	22.95	N/A
Crump	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	7.86	N/A
Walker Town	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	23.95	N/A
Burnt Church	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	2.46	N/A
Airport	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	21.95	N/A
Nixon	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	3.20	N/A
Counce	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	2.56	N/A
Southside	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	2.56	N/A
Walnut Grove	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	2.56	N/A
Mt. Herman	drop-off	County Residents	County	Convenience Center	3.00	N/A
Total tons Class III/IV waste collected annually in the Region						

Problem Waste (BOPAE, Tires, and HHW)

The Region has no permanent HHW site; however, used automotive fluids, lead-acid batteries, and used oil are accepted throughout the county at sites adequate to serve the residents of the county per T.C.A 68-211-866(b). Many of the local retailers of automotive fluids, oil, and batteries, have exchange programs. Paint and waste tires are accepted from county residents at Hardin County facility located at 720 Industrial Road, Savannah. The regular hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 6:30 AM to 3 PM facility closed on Saturday and Sunday. Randy Ethridge, Hardin County's solid waste director, can be reached at (731) 925-6952. Materials collected at the county site are taken to the permanent HHW site in Chester County.

1. Hardin County has a waste tire collection site located at 720 Industrial Rd, Savannah. What few tires are collected at convenience centers are brought into the site located at 720 Industrial Road in Savannah to be loaded and transported to Liberty Tire located at 2058 MS-145, Sattillo, Mississippi.

Objective 1 – Waste Reduction and Recycling Goals and Measure Progress

1. Region’s progress to date in reaching the state’s 25% waste reduction and diversion goal.

Estimating Diversion Using Real-Time (All Current-Year) Data

Jurisdiction name	Jurisdiction portion of the population in the region	A	B	C	D	E	F
		Tons of MSW generated = B+C+D	Tons MSW recycled/composted	Tons MSW otherwise diverted (describe)	Tons MSW disposed	Estimated recycling rate	Estimated diversion rate
Hardin Co.	100%	1,734,347	6,294	1,714,680	13,373	0%	99%
Region less Paper Mill Diversion	100%	28,574	6,294	8,897	13,373	32%	31.1%

The above essentially describes identifying a diversion rate for the Region, using a weighted average of population for each County in the region.

Estimating Diversion Using Base Year minus Paper Mill Diversion

Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction portion of the population in the region	A	B	C	D
		Tons per capita disposed of in Class I landfills – base year	Tons per capita disposed of in Class I landfills – current year	Reduction in per-capita MSW disposal	The estimated increase in diversion (weighted avg. by pop.)
Hardin Co.	100%	1.11	0.52	0.59	0.34
Region	100%	1.11	0.52	0.59	0.34

The above essentially describes identifying a diversion rate for the Region, using a weighted average of population for each County in the region.

2. Descriptions of challenges, limitations, or barriers in the Region to achieving the state waste reduction and diversion goal.

- a. Training and motivating work staff to understand the expectations and basics of their job.
- b. Employee retention dependability on employees' ultimate effect on productivity
- c. Excessive downtime due to excessive breaks and unexplained absences.
- d. Developing culture among citizens to practice recycling and reduction.
- e. Recruitment of employees in areas with low unemployment.
- f. Lack of experience in the waste/recycling industry, which begins with the equipment employees, needs to know how machinery works and keep it running. Sometimes how to quick fix is all it.
- g. Development of cost-effective recycling methods and processes.
- h. Overcoming poor quality recyclables.
- i. Providing continual training to insure a safe operational program.

3. Descriptions of local recycling or solid waste diversion goals that are in place in your Region, such as citywide, countywide, or public-sector (e.g., city/county buildings and facilities). Describe progress to date in achieving those goals

- a. Hardin County simplified its goals in 2017 to recycle 30% of the county's municipal solid waste and reduce disposal to 1.7 pounds per person by the year 2025 per TCA § 68-211-861(f). County agencies, industry, educational institutions are required to report their recycling activities. This is to supplement and support data collected by the state on recycling from municipalities and businesses and the recycling industry to ensure correct information allocation to the County of origin.

4. Descriptions of possible plans within the Region to implement or update local diversion or recycling goals.

- a. One area Region may consider an increase in diversion and recycling is unit pricing or fees. To encourage consideration of unit pricing for residential waste collection: high disposal costs (tipping fees), increasing per capita waste generation, diminishing landfill capacity, changing labor costs, a desire to encourage recycling or reduce waste, statewide or regional diversion requirements. There is a desire to increase recycling if citizens perceive the existing solid waste system as unfair, or the Region's solid waste financing is up for reauthorization.
- b. To increase recycling participation and hopefully increase source reduction behavior, perceiving the system is also fairer to produce less garbage and provide positive aesthetic benefits to the community. However, this approach warns of potential problems with the system, including undesirable diversion, waste compaction, the

impact of variable fees on low-income residents, service to multi-unit housing, and unstable hauler revenues.

- c. The main problems in considering this are to include: the system's specifications; the design of the rate structure; potential problems, like illegal disposal and the impact of fees on low-income residents; the degree of popular and political support for unit pricing; and the need for education and enforcement mechanisms.

Objective 2 – Increase Recycling Access and Participation

- 1. The County nor any municipalities within the county region require all single-family residents to pay for curbside collection of recyclables.**

County provides for free drop off of at all county convenience centers recyclables.

- 2. Are there other jurisdictions within the Region considering implementing such policies/programs described in #1 above during the planning horizon?**

Hardin County Solid Waste Region provides for drop off recycling at all its convenience centers. It has a partnership with Chester County regional hub at this time and is not considering implementing a policy for all single-family residents to pay for curbside collection of recyclables. However, if markets would provide a cost-effective method of recycling, which would not put such a high burden upon the citizens' such a program might be considered.

- 3. Are there any cities or counties in the Region (or private haulers) currently having or are considering implementing pay-as-you-throw curbside garbage collection service?**

There is no pay as you throw curbside garbage collection services within the Hardin County region. All private collectors outside the city of Savannah are by subscription. These collectors only collect municipal solid waste, which is hauled directly to the facility for disposal at Buck Run Landfill, a Class I landfill operating under a permit issued by the State of Mississippi, located at 2941 County Road 302, Walnut, Mississippi. Any effort between County convenience centers and private haulers to collaborate on recycling and materials would be based on cost-effectiveness made for recycling.

- 4. Are there any cities or counties in the jurisdiction currently having or are considering implementing a pay-as-you-throw drop-off garbage collection service?**

Hardin County has placed within the City of Savannah's jurisdiction three drop-off service centers for municipal solid waste, allowing them to deliver recyclables to facilities at no cost. At this time, charging has not been considered to pay for this service.

- 5. Describe any other plans within the Region, by jurisdiction, to expand access to recycling in the Region, including expanding recycling in public spaces, requiring recycling at public events/festivals, and adding additional materials to curbside and drop-off recycling programs.**

Hardin County Solid Waste Region provides collection receptacles for recycling in county buildings and workspaces while promoting recycling at public events, school games, and local festivals to ensure citizens' recycling opportunities to save trips to convenience centers, which enhances recycling drop-off. The present actual cost associated with

recycling cannot be determined due to the constant fluctuations of prices for recyclable materials; the current program is funded through receiving certain taxes.

6. Are there cities or counties in the Region that include building code requirements for new apartment buildings and commercial buildings to have adequate recycling space?

Within Hardin County Solid Waste Region, there aren't any building code requirements for new apartment buildings and commercial buildings to have spacing for recycling, but new construction is required to have spacing, which will allow for recycling receptacles is desired by the owner. Hardin County commission at this time is not considering code requirements specifically for recycling. The Solid Waste Department works with new construction and remodeling and property owners to ensure that materials generated at the facilities are adequately managed.

7. Are there jurisdictions within the Region that have disposal bans on certain materials? If not, are there any plans to implement such bans during the planning horizon?

Hardin County Solid Waste Region presently has bans on items in MSW's main waste stream covered by T.C.A § 68-211-866, such as whole waste tires, lead-acid batteries, and used oil. In 49 states, there exist placement of bans on certain items being disposed of in landfills, but only 22 states have mandatory recycling laws, of which Tennessee is not one. No additional disposal bans are expected until required by the state.

8. Are there jurisdictions within the Region that partner with or require all schools to recycle certain materials?

Hardin County has a program called Volunteer to Recycle that encourages removing materials from the waste stream to reduce the amount entering landfills. It emphasizes wasting resources and polluting the air, ground, and water over time, emphasizing the decomposition of waste such as plastic. Volunteer to Recycle is in all schools that collect recyclable materials, which are processed through Chester County Recycling Hub.

9. Hardin County HHW collection.

This Region collects paint and tires at its facility located at 720 Industrial Rd, Savannah, Tennessee. Any other Household Hazardous Material is collected in partnership with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation at a Household Hazardous Material Event. Through a partnership with Chester County, these household hazardous waste materials can be transported into Chester County Hub located at 315 Talley Store Rd, Henderson, Tennessee, for collection by Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation contracted services for disposal.

10. Describe plans to increase access to HHW, waste tires, and BOPAE collection programs within the Region during the planning horizon.

During this planning horizon, based on projected population growth, as shown in Table 2, access to HHW, waste tires, and BOPAE collection programs are more than adequately meet the Region's needs. Local retailers of automotive fluids, oil, and batteries, have exchange programs. The Hardin County facility accepts paint and waste tires from county residents. Other Household Hazardous Material is collected in partnership with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation at a Household Hazardous Material Events. A partnership with Chester County allows household hazardous waste materials to be transported to Chester County Hub located at 315 Talley Store Rd, Henderson, Tennessee, for collection by Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation contracted services for disposal.

11. Describe plans to increase access to commercial, institutional, and industrial recycling and source reduction during the planning horizon.

The region hopes to increase access to commercial, institutional, and industrial recycling and provide source reduction by addressing waste management benefits. This can be done by documenting an array of measurements of valuation inventories of the waste and ensuring the availability of production, recycling, and maximizing alternatives. The target is to fund these programs to be a dual collaborative effort between the region and various entities.

Objective 3 – Promote Material Processing and End-Use in Tennessee

1. Describe any existing or plans for hub and spoke programs in the Region.

The Hardin County Solid, Waste Region partners spoke to the Chester County recycling hub located at 315 Talley Store Rd, Henderson, Tennessee.

2. Describe any gaps in processing infrastructure that exists in the Region. Describe the impact this is having on recycling programs.

The Hardin County Solid Waste Region has mastered collecting, transportation, and delivering recycled materials to the recycling hub in Chester County. The only major gap in the process is obtaining buyers for recycled materials. An office of cooperative marketing for recyclables that would prepare and maintain a directory of regional buyers, including current information on product specifications, markets, and price ranges. The cooperative marketing office should collect information on quantity and quality materials offered for sale by various recycling programs and create a database for operating and interacting information clearinghouse and marketing service, which shall include pricing information. This would provide a point to maintain an inventory of available quantities, qualities, and locations of recyclable materials in Tennessee and to market such sites to industries that can utilize available materials.

3. Describe any plans to establish additional processing capacity in the region, and whether this would be public or private

Hardin County does not have any plans to establish processing within its region. It is in a spoke partnership with Chester County Hub. Hardin County's main concern regarding processing is the contract it has with Hub and period six-month review of the contract for fiscal responsibility.

4. Describe any public/private partnerships or collaboration with other regions or non-profits to advance processing and end markets or beneficial end uses for materials generated in the Region.

The Hardin County Solid Waste Region works as spoke feeding Chester County recycling hub. There are no plans at this time for a public /private partnership except possibly the TIReS Program, an ongoing counties driven initiative, trying to be developed by the University of Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service and Tennessee County Services Association to advance processing and end markets or beneficial end uses for tire-derived products.

5. Are there any businesses in or near the Region that could use recovered materials in their manufacturing or secondary processing?

Clayton Mobile Home Manufacturing is presently working with Packaging Cooperation of America on the possible use of wood by-products being used as fuel; the University of

Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service is investigating using drywall by-products for lime in the agricultural processes. Bryan Foods are reusing oils used in its production process after purification.

6. Are there jurisdictions within the Region that are planning to update their purchasing policies to encourage the use of sustainable materials or plan to reuse materials beneficially?

The Region, whenever possible, purchases items for uses and county offices that contain post-consumer material. The county's policy is to follow the State's lead, when possible, to repair or recycle equipment used by the county. Cleaning products used by the county when possible have no toxicity to especially due to the environmental nature of the Hardin County, basically tourism.

7. Describe existing policies, ordinances, or statutes that discourage the use/purchase of sustainable materials in the Region?

The county's policy, whenever possible and financially feasible to purchase products with post-consumer materials, to maintain and repair whenever possible equipment used by the County and recycle what is not usable. County takes all steps possible to ensure there are no releases of toxic material do you to maintenance.

Objective 4-Increase Diversion of Organics

This objective is aimed at ensuring that organics are diverted from the landfill. Organics create methane when landfilled, a greenhouse gas. It is estimated that organics comprise roughly 33 percent of MSW disposed. Organics can be composted, mulched, or processed using other technologies, retaining a higher value for the resources. The most commonly generated organics are yard trimmings and food.

- 1. If the region listed any composting programs and facilities in the “Infrastructure and Programs” Section, describe any plans to expand existing programs or implement new organics collection or processing programs or facilities. Include costs, funding sources, and any partnerships.**

There are not any composting programs or facilities except industrial to support their operations; also to the degree to which the population varies during this planning should not significantly impact the cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and need for materials management services to the point of establishing a composting program. The household recyclables are managed at existing convenience centers. Yard trimming as part of a diversion program is not feasible within this region due to the rural nature of the Region. Tennessee Code Annotated 5-19-116 allows for disposing of yard waste generated by a person's own household upon land owned by that person; provided, such disposal does not create a public nuisance or a hazard to the public health.

- 2. Describe any plans to implement a pilot or demonstration project for organics processing in the Region, or describe any currently in existence. Include responsible party, benefits of the program, technology to be used, feedstock to be used, and markets.**

There are no plans to expand organics collection and processing first programs or facilities because the generation of organics would not support such facilities.

- 3. Describe any plans to change the way biosolids are managed in the Region.**

There are no plans within the next 10-year period to change the way biosolids are managed within this region.

- 4. Are there any large-scale generators of food waste or other organics in the Region? (Large-scale generators of food waste typically include food manufacturers, food processors, grocery stores, cafeterias, caterers, institutions, and restaurants). The tonnage that constitutes "large-scale" may vary within the Region. The focus should be on the largest generators in the Region. List the generators, what they do, and where they are located. Information is summarized in Table 10 provided below. Indicate any alternative strategies to manage organics they employ or are considering implementing.**

Table 10: Large-Scale Food Waste/Organics Generator Table

Company name/ business type	Location municipality, county	Organics produced	Current management method	Potential alternative management strategy	Estimated tons per year organics generated if known
Packaging Cooperation of America	Counce, Hardin County	Wood waste	Alternate Fuel	Sludge generated fertilizer	1,705,785
Bryan's Foods	Savannah, Hardin County	Cooking Oil	Purified and reused	Bio-Fuel	N/A

Objective 5 – Support New Waste Reduction and Recycling Technology

1. Describe any new policies or ordinances or updates to existing policies and ordinances that will be implemented in the Region to support new technologies in the planning horizon.

Presently it is not cost-effective to develop and adopt new technologies to manage materials. However, Hardin County is always searching for more cost-effective methods to recover greater resource value.

2. Describe any partnerships.

The County solid waste director is presently meeting with citizen's groups, businesses, industries, schools, and private citizens to form a waste reduction team to continue waste reduction participation, including planning, designing, and implementing activities. By forming such a team, people throughout the county can share in your efforts. The team may be responsible for:

- a. Working with the county's management to set short- and long-term waste reduction goals.
- b. Gathering and analyzing information related to the design and implementation of your planned activities.
- c. Promoting the program to other citizens and educating them on ways to participate.
- d. Monitoring progress.
- e. Reporting the status of planned activities to county solid waste board and county commission.

Reporting the county's waste reduction efforts annually to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will continue to be compiled at Hardin County solid waste office to ensure numbers' accuracy.

3. Describe any modifications/enhancements to recycling programs, composting programs, and processing facilities expected to take place in the Region in the planning horizon that will improve sustainable materials management.

Presently the Hardin County solid waste planning region is looking to see what modifications or changes can be done in the program to be cost-effective in managing recyclable materials while at the same time maintaining a sustainable program for recycling while working with Chester County Recycling Center.

The degree to which the population varies during this planning period should not significantly impact the cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and need for materials management services. The household recyclables can be managed at existing convenience centers recycling drop-off. Yard trimming as part of a composting program is not feasible within this region due to the rural nature of the Region. Landowners dispose of these on their own property. Tennessee Code Annotated 5-19-116 allows for disposing of yard waste generated by a person's own household upon land owned

by that person; provided, such disposal does not create a public nuisance or a hazard to the public health.

4. **Describe any new technologies that will be implemented, even if as a demonstration or pilot project, in the planning horizon to help advance sustainable materials management (SMM) in the Region.**

However, at present and in the foreseeable future, when grant funding is made available, Region will implement new technologies. Hardin County's funding at present meets the needs and has supports recycling. The county commission's support for purchasing new equipment and technology for recycling will be minimal if recycling is not cost-effective.

5. **Describe any longer-term ideas being broadly considered in the Region to advance SMM using new technology.**

- a. Conduct a waste assessment. This waste assessment approach or "waste audit," conducted with the assistance of University of Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service, would be a systematic review of county facility and its operations to quantify waste generation and identify management practices. Waste assessment data would give the waste reduction team a much better understanding of the types and amounts of waste your county generates.
- b. Define the scope of overall participation—Focus waste reduction activities and resources on certain areas of Hardin County. To determine the scope, examine county facilities, both public and private, which are key operations for waste reduction opportunities, and then choose waste reduction areas on which to focus.
- c. Evaluate the county's options. Use your waste assessment results to choose waste reduction activities. Consider holding a brainstorming session to identify potential activities. List your most promising options and evaluate them in terms of economic and operational feasibility. When analyzing and selecting your options:
 - o Focus first on waste prevention, eliminating waste at the source, saving natural resources and energy, and cutting costs.
 - o Next, evaluate recycling options to manage waste that cannot be prevented. Before collecting recyclables, identify markets for them.
 - o Finally, examine opportunities to buy or manufacture recycled content products.
- d. Set goals that can be tracked and measured. Using county waste assessment results to identify activities to help you prevent waste, expand recycling, and increase the purchasing/manufacturing of recycled-content products.
- e. Implement your planned activities, including new policies or ordinances or updates to existing policies and ordinances. These activities could begin with a county-wide kickoff event that offers your county's leaders an opportunity to encourage participation and explain your goals.
- f. Work with the University of Tennessee County technical assistance service and Tennessee Department of environment conservation for technical assistance to help you identify goals,

share insights and success stories from other partners/endorsers, answer program questions, and provide information and resources.

Objective 6 – Expand and Focus Education and Outreach

1. Indicate any current source reduction/recycling/composting education and outreach strategies or tactics in the Region. For each strategy or tactic, indicate:

Hardin County's current source of recycling is changing due to the marketing of materials. It is trying to endeavor to continuing with its recycling program and adapting to those materials that are cost-effective to handle. Changes in operation and procedure will be noted on the county website as they happen. The region has been working with entities, such as Clayton Mobile Homes, Bryan Foods and Packaging Cooperation of America and Chester County Recycling, to maintain an ongoing recycling program. Hopefully, this tactic will remain in place. Finite tax funds fund the Hardin County Solid Waste Program. The County's present strategy is to maintain as much as possible a recycling program in place until markets for recyclable materials will improve for Hardin County.

Future education would concentrate on a master plan focusing on waste reduction to become central to the new educational outreach efforts. To that end, a conceptualization approved program through Hardin County Commission and City of Savannah government would be used to educate residents and businesses on waste reduction in addition to normal recycling practices.

Table 6-1: Hardin County's Current Education and Outreach Annual Costs Table

Education strategy/tactic	Jurisdiction(s)	Description of strategy/tactic	Target audience(s)	Annual cost (Include estimated labor cost)	Funding source	The timeframe of strategy/tactic
Public Outreach	Hardin Co.	Interaction Public Events County Funded	General Public	\$3,000.00	Taxes	On-Going Program
Public Outreach	Hardin Co.	Interaction Public Events	General Public	\$12,150.00	Litter Grant	On-Going Program
Total Current Annual Estimated Education and Outreach Costs in Region				\$15,150.00		
Total Households in Region				14,108		
Total Annual Cost per Household				\$1.07		

Table 6-2: Hardin County's Projected Annual Education and Outreach Costs for Hardin County Region

Jurisdiction	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hardin Co.	\$15,150.00	\$15,453.00	\$15,762.06	\$16,077.30	\$16,398.85
Total region annual education and outreach costs	\$15,150.00	\$15,453.00	\$15,762.06	\$16,077.30	\$16,398.85
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Hardin Co.	\$16,726.82	\$17,061.36	\$17,402.59	\$17,750.64	\$18,105.65
Total	\$16,726.82	\$17,061.36	\$17,402.59	\$17,750.64	\$18,105.65

2. Describe any source reduction/recycling/composting education and outreach strategies or tactics in the Region that are expected to be discontinued.

Educating the public to understand the composition and nature of solid waste at the source of a generation plays an important role in designing a program for an integrated waste management program. The county is trying to continue designing a program that incorporates working with public concepts, opinions, and option-rankings on solid waste management and investigating what activities of the citizens are involved in the decision-making processes. Due to the current changes in the marketing of materials, it is trying to continue designing a program for an integrated approach and adapting citizens in managing materials that are cost-effective to handle. The County will probably discontinue the education program on collecting glass and plastics and focusing on marketable items such as paper and OCC.

3. Describe any new source reduction/recycling/composting education and outreach strategies or tactics, or changes to existing strategies/tactics that will be implemented in the Region

Hardin County is trying to develop education and outreach training, strategies and tactics that would work. To accomplish this, they need assistance in collecting, preparing, and disseminating information and conducting educational and training programs. This would help with implementing a more vigorous solid waste management program and inform the public of the relationship between an individual's consumption of goods and services in the generation of different types of and quantities of solid waste and recyclables.

4. Describe priority education and outreach strategies or tactics in the Region and barriers to implementing adequate education and outreach programs.

Hardin County's main barrier is funding. Funding could be made available if we adopted a state-wide solid waste fee to be collected at the county level. This fee would help enormously and gain the support of the County Mayor and County Commission and allow education and

outreach strategies to be done by internal staff. Hardin County solid waste department along with the cooperation with the City of Savannah government. The solid waste department has to review the following strategies and tactics for the County.

Strategies to get started include a thorough waste audit. Reducing the amount of waste produced by focusing on the supply stream brought into the facilities. Standardizing recycling containers to produce consistency to make it simply easy for citizens to do the right thing. Improve graphics signage on the recycling areas to help with confusion, which likely increases contamination rates. Work with the website, and public information programs to communicate goals, locations for recycling exactly what is recyclable. Measure and maintain records where the recycling program can be evaluated.

The strategies to accomplishing a true program is an Educational Outreach Program, which would be broken down into the following approaches:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Public Use Recycling
- Multi-Family
- Public Schools
- Marketing Strategy

Residential Outreach

Goal: Begin push towards 35% participation rate by 2027 using focused education of what can be recycled and waste reduction practices

- Develop recycling groups in exchange for documented volunteer hours, which are redeemable at local businesses.
- Conduct a plastic bag awareness campaign by working with local grocers.
- Involve residents and events hosted by non-profits such as Earth Day in April, Compost Awareness Day in May, National Reuse Day in October, American Recycling Day in November, and watershed cleanup throughout the year.
- Implement a door-to-door education campaign in a neighborhood bar solid waste Avenue to educate residents only recycling program.
- Provide educational litter abatement in collaboration with the Hardin County agricultural extension agent and work with keep Tennessee Beautiful organization.
- Host public events at the library and other public areas highlighting solid waste information.
- Develop PSA's and work with all social media outlets available

Commercial Outreach

Goal: Develop outreach materials that will enhance current recycling efforts and showcase new businesses' efforts on how waste reduction can benefit them and prove their recycling programs.

- Create a toolkit for commercial recycling program which would help develop and complement recycling staff's efforts. It would include step-by-step instructions for setting up a recycling program and waste audit instructions, a list of recyclables to target, information on request collection services, and sample education and outreach materials.
- Create a toolkit for commercial recycling program development that would complement Hardin County's recycling staff efforts. It would include step-by-step instructions on food waste reduction, donations, and composting, which can help businesses and institutes generate substantial quantities of food waste. The toolkit should also educate businesses and institutions about the benefits of making food donations and the liability protection of the bail Emerson's good Samaritan act.
- Be in contact with existing businesses that participate in recycling programs with targeted information on waste reduction and diversion and go adopted by County and city.
- Work with the County's Economic Development Director and Chamber of Commerce to reach out to each business community with waste reduction and diversion adopted by the county.
- Create a media program thanking participating businesses that recycle.
- Develop social media outreach to highlight one business in each quarter that is doing well on the recycling effort.

Public Use Recycling

Goal: Continue efforts to expand placing in public space recycling containers in the such as public parks utilize the advertising space on the container for educational outreach efforts.

- Develop new graphics for the recycling containers placed in public areas.
- Develop mural displays similar to those that already exist on public buildings to encourage recycling drop-off.

Multi-Family Outreach

Goal: Continue push for more apartment complexes to begin recycling programs and bring awareness to residents at these complexes for recycling services available to them.

- Continue to contact owners and managers of apartment complexes to replace recycling roll-off containers for recycling service where applicable.
- Recruit volunteers to go to existing complexes that recycle and place recycling information on services on their doors.
- Develop information packet for complexes under 24 units in size to lay the groundwork for recycling service implementation when new collection vehicles and employees are in

- place.
- Develop and place recycling decals on dumpsters at complexes with recycling services to remind residents of recycling services provided to them how they can participate.

Public Schools

Goal: Create a series of one minute or fewer videos along with in-class demonstrations highlighting waste reduction and recycling and Hardin County public schools in conjunction with events that are school-related, such as career day, summer camps, and school and the after-school programs would inform and create a call to action for the Hardin County residents.

Waste reduction stories for videos:

- Reusable silverware and trays in all schools.
- Reusable water cups.
- Share tables
- custodial – reusable mop heads made of recycled material, minimal chemicals plus controlled delusion, recycled content paper towels.

Recycling stories for videos:

- Students collecting recycling – paper, cardboard, bottles, cans. An estimated 27% of the waste generated is recycled.
- Technology Department – e-waste recycling
- Terrarecycle, if available - recycling glue sticks, use bags, etc.
- Recycling at high school football and basketball games.

Marketing Strategy

Goal: Develop advertising concepts that move the message from awareness of the recycling program to fostering behavioral change to action.

- Develop digital marketing campaigns and cooperation with other county offices targeting education to residents using social media platforms and digital marketing technologies.
- A contract for advertising services at various outlets depends on budget and approval from administration, including newspaper, radio, theater screen vision, public vehicles, and Facebook Outreach.
- Request utility billing tag lines at the City of Savannah and Tennessee Valley Electric Cooperative.

5. **Are there any changes expected in the demographics of the Region, or any policy or programmatic changes expected?**

Presently as shown in previous tables, there is not expected any major demographic changes within the region. Our present program has had to be reduced due to markets that we have in place infrastructure to support most recycling that is to be expected within the next 10-year period.

Objective 7 – Ensure Sufficient and Environmentally Sound Disposal

1. Summarization of the most recent Solid Waste Needs Assessment that has been conducted for your region.

Below you will find Table 7-1 summarizes the most recent solid waste needs assessment results conducted for the region.

Table 7-1: Hardin County Needs Assessment Findings Table

County	Most recent Needs Assessment	Basic findings	Comments on findings
Hardin	2017	Updating Recycling Center and adding Transfer Station would improve Handling of waste and recyclables	Build, Buy, or Lease a New Recycling Center/Transfer Station for the County
		Equipment old and maintenance issues cause the additional cost for operation.	Acquire Additional and Better Equipment for the Hardin County Solid Waste Management and Recycling Programs
		Funding needs to be increased to be able to maintain cost or recycling.	Increase Overall Funding for Local Solid Waste Programs
		Public Recycling in the hope of having more reduction in Class I disposal.	Expand and Enhance Public Recycling Programs in the County
		Develop reporting partnerships with Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Other Entities	Ensure Better and More Complete Reporting by Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Other Entities for the Hardin County Solid Waste Annual Progress Report
		Combined Recycling to develop a more cost-effective method of marketing.	Develop New Recycling Programs with Local Commercial and Industrial Firms
		Education expansion in outreach to the public.	Expand Recycling Education Programs in Local Schools and for the General Public

2. Projections of estimated annual quantity of MSW generated in the Hardin County Region will be disposed of over the next 15 years.

Below you will find in Table 7-2 is projected estimated annual quantity of MSW generated in the region and will go to disposal.

Table 7-2: Hardin County MSW Disposal Capacity Needs Projection Table

	A	B	C	D	E
Year (indicate year)	Regional population projection	Projected tons of MSW generated	Projected tons of MSW recycled/ composted/d iverted	Projected tons MSW disposed of.	Per-capita annual disposal (pounds)
2020	26,590	19125.6	4776.0	14,350	1079.3
2021	26,588	19124.1	4781.4	14,343	1078.9
2022	26,585	19122.0	4781.0	14,341	1078.9
2023	26,583	19120.5	4780.5	14,340	1078.9
2024	26,580	19118.4	4780.1	14,338	1078.9
2025	26,578	19116.9	4779.6	14,337	1078.9
2026	26,539	19088.9	4779.2	14,310	1078.4
2027	26,499	19060.1	4772.2	14,288	1078.4
2028	26,460	19032.1	4765.0	14,267	1078.4
2029	26,420	19003.3	4758.0	14,245	1078.4
2030	26,418	19001.9	4750.8	14,251	1078.9
2031	26,415	18999.7	4750.5	14,249	1078.9
2032	26,413	18998.3	4749.9	14,248	1078.9
2033	26,410	18996.1	4749.6	14,247	1078.9
2034	26,408	18994.7	4749.0	14,246	1078.9
2035	26,406	18993.2	4748.7	14,245	1078.9

3. Evaluate disposal need in Hardin County Region based on all available data plus the most recent Needs Assessments to determine if there is sufficient MSW disposal capacity available for the 10-year planning horizon.

Based on all available data, including the most recent needs assessment, the needs of Hardin County solid waste region will be met over the next 15 years with sufficient MSW disposal

capacity. The region currently exports its waste to Buck Run Landfill, Walnut, Tippah County, Mississippi. The Buck Run Landfill has capacity for the next 40 years, and County is not anticipating growth (Table 2 and 7-2), disposal requirements, and negligible changing disposal costs increases.

4. Indicate if any changes are anticipated to the disposal facilities where the region's waste is disposed of.

With the closure of Decatur Landfill and based on information available, the adding of this waste there aren't any perceptible changes anticipated in the remaining life of the disposal facilities where the region's waste is disposed of at Buck Run Landfill, Walnut, Tippah County, Mississippi. According to Mississippi, the Buck Run Landfill, remaining life surveys, has approximately 40 years of remaining life.

5. Describe how Class III/IV waste is managed in your region.

Due to the lack of Class III/IV facilities within the region or nearby. Hardin County Region has found it more cost-effective to dispose of Class III/IV waste in Buck Run Landfill, Walnut, Tippah County, Mississippi, as Class I waste.

6. Illegal dumping issues in the Region

Illegal dumps do not develop due to the program that Hardin County Region has in place concerning illegal dumping. Through public education, citizens are aware of how to deal with litter/dumping problems. County representatives are notified as soon as the possibility of a problem begins with litter/dumping, at which time it is rectified immediately and, in some cases, prosecuted.

7. Is there adequate disposal capacity in the Region for the 15 years?

As noted in Table 7-2, there are no changes of note and disposal demands within the Hardin County Region, which, coupled with Mississippi's remaining life survey of Buck Run Landfill approximately 40 years remaining life provides for adequate disposal capacity region the next 15 to 20 years.

8. Based on the above projections, are there any issues regarding adequate recyclables processing capacity in the region for in the next 15 years?

The facility in Chester County can handle existing recyclable material. With projections for recyclables when the market recovers, there should be no issues that required adequate recyclable processing capacity in the region for the next 15 years.

Objective 8 – Develop Sustainable Funding Sources for Sustainable Materials Management

1. Planning Budget

To show where the Hardin County Planning Region will be going in the future with disposal, recycling, and other waste processes are best to understand the specific revenue sources restricted to expenditures for specific solid waste activities. In this section, we will look at a typical Solid Waste Budget (Figures 8-1 through 8-3), projected proposed Regional Budget Table Objective 8-1, for the planning horizon, anticipate any possible changes in funding, and discuss any possible budgetary issues in the planning horizon that might affect the provision of solid waste and materials management programs and facilities. Recycling revenues are shown under other Local Revenues Account Number 44170.

FIGURE 8-1

Hardin County, Tennessee
 Solid Waste/Sanitation Fund
 Statement of Proposed Operations
 For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Actual 2018-2019</u>	<u>Estimated 2019-2020</u>	<u>Estimated 2020-2021</u>
Estimated Revenues					
LOCAL TAXES					
40000		LOCAL TAXES			
40100		County Property Taxes			
40110		Current Property Tax	202,280	219,000	211,356
40120		Trustee's Collections - Prior Year	7,360	14,150	7,450
40130		Circuit/Clerk & Master Collections - Prior Yrs.	2,855	3,500	2,600
40140		Interest & Penalty	2,509	2,800	2,400
40161		Payments in Lieu of Taxes - TVA	59	59	59
40162		Payments in Lieu of Taxes - Local Utilities	56	50	50
40163		Payments in Lieu of Taxes - Other	508	475	500
40200		County Local Option Taxes			
40210		Local Option Sales Tax	637,557	752,500	590,000
40300		Statutory Local Taxes			
40320		Bank Excise Tax	2,178	2,614	2,300
40330		Wholesale Beer Tax	257,782	240,000	260,000
40350		Interstate Telecommunications Tax	-	-	-
TOTAL LOCAL TAXES			1,113,144	1,235,148	1,076,715
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
43000		General Service Charges			
43100		Commercial & Industrl. Wst. Collection Chg.	356,830	295,000	325,000
43106		Surcharge - Waste Tire Disposal	39,111	33,000	34,000
43116		Other General Service Charges	-	-	-
43190			-	-	-
TOTAL CHGS. FOR CURRENT SERVICES			395,941	328,000	359,000
OTHER LOCAL REVENUES					
44000		Recurring Items			
44100		Miscellaneous Refunds	537	-	-
44170			-	-	-
44500		Nonrecurring Items			
44530		Sale of Equipment	3,483	-	-
TOTAL OTHER LOCAL REVENUES			4,020	-	-
STATE OF TENNESSEE					
46000		General Government Grants			
46100		Solid Waste Grants	-	-	-
46170			-	-	-
46800		Other State Revenues			
46852		State Revenue Sharing-Telecommunications	28	-	-
46980		Other State Grants	-	-	-
46990		Other State Revenues	-	-	-
TOTAL STATE OF TENNESSEE			28	-	-
OTHER GOVMT. & CITIZENS GROUPS					
48000		Other Governments			
48100		Contracted Services	24,932	19,000	16,326
48140			-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER GOVMT. & CITIZENS GRPS.			24,932	19,000	16,326
Total Estimated Revenues			1,538,065	1,582,148	1,452,041
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES			1,538,065	1,582,148	1,452,041

FIGURE 8-2

Hardin County, Tennessee
 Solid Waste/Sanitation Fund
 Statement of Proposed Operations
 For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Actual 2018-2019</u>	<u>Estimated 2019-2020</u>	<u>Estimated 2020-2021</u>
ESTIMATED OTHER SOURCES:					
49300		Capital Leases Issued	-	-	-
49700		Insurance Recovery	-	9,932	-
TOTAL EST. REVENUES & OTHER SOURCES			1,538,065	1,592,080	1,452,041
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES					
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE					
55000	Sanitation Management				
55710	105	Supervisor/Director	53,437	57,187	58,331
	161	Secretary(s)	14,833	25,847	26,464
	185	Education Incentives-Other County Employees	-	3,000	3,000
	191	Board & Committee Members Fees	200	250	250
	196	In-service Training	1,000	275	1,000
	307	Communication	2,909	3,500	3,900
	336	Maintenance & Repair Services - Equipment	707	1,000	1,000
	355	Travel	1,900	715	2,250
	399	Other Contracted Services	-	-	246
	435	Office Supplies	2,586	2,750	2,750
	719	Office Equipment	627	750	750
Total Sanitation Management			78,199	95,274	99,941
55731	Waste Pickup				
	142	Mechanics	44,825	44,687	45,581
	147	Truck Drivers	171,325	190,133	192,452
	321	Engineering Services	6,460	-	-
	336	Maintenance & Repair Services - Equipment	86,516	111,800	85,000
	399	Other Contracted Services	54,365	-	240
	425	Gasoline	113,522	100,000	113,000
	446	Small Tools	1,451	1,463	1,500
	450	Tires and Tubes	27,910	27,335	27,335
	499	Other Supplies and Materials	2,744	2,750	2,750
	718	Motor Vehicles	-	-	240,000
	733	Solid Waste Equipment	-	-	-
Total Waste Pickup			509,118	478,168	707,858
55732	Convenience Centers				
	149	Laborers	233,032	245,000	256,020
	302	Advertising	480	300	500
	307	Communication	8,429	9,000	9,300
	321	Engineering Services	-	-	-
	331	Legal Fees	-	-	-
	335	Maintenance & Repair Services - Buildings	42,964	41,000	18,000
	351	Rentals	-	-	-
	359	Disposal Fees	19,697	22,000	20,000
	452	Utilities	18,637	19,800	22,500
	499	Other Supplies and Materials	20,811	15,391	13,000
	599	Other Charges	313	500	500
	713	Land	25,000	-	-
	733	Solid Waste Equipment	-	37,588	-
Total Convenience Centers			369,363	390,579	339,820

FIGURE 8-3

Hardin County, Tennessee
 Solid Waste/Sanitation Fund
 Statement of Proposed Operations
 For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

<u>Acct. #</u>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Actual 2018-2019</u>	<u>Estimated 2019-2020</u>	<u>Estimated 2020-2021</u>
55754		Landfill Operation and Maintenance			
	359	Disposal Fees	314,268	350,000	310,000
	399	Other Contracted Services	16,243	17,500	17,500
	724	Site Development	35,287	350	2,000
		Total Landfill Operation and Maintenance	365,798	367,850	329,500
58000		OTHER OPERATIONS			
58400		Other Charges			
	510	Trustee's Commission	16,895	18,825	17,000
	513	Worker's Compensation Insurance	48,746	51,671	52,750
		Total Other Charges	65,641	70,496	69,750
58600		Employee Benefits			
	201	Social Security	31,913	35,750	36,100
	204	Pensions	17,423	21,100	22,950
	206	Life Insurance	852	990	950
	207	Medical Insurance	48,512	48,500	53,000
	208	Dental Insurance	1,862	1,859	2,050
	210	Unemployment Compensation	947	2,103	1,800
	212	Employer Medicare	7,464	8,400	8,500
		Total Employee Benefits	108,973	118,702	125,350
		TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	1,497,092	1,521,069	1,672,219
		EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF ESTIMATED REVENUES & OTHER SOURCES OVER (UNDER) ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	40,973	71,011	(220,178)
		ESTIMATED BEGINNING FUND BALANCE - JULY 1	579,281	620,254	691,265
		ESTIMATED ENDING FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30	620,254	691,265	471,087

Table 8-1: PROPOSED HARDIN COUNTY REGIONAL BUDGET FOR PLANNING HORIZON

FISCAL YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY)
2019-2020	1,592,080.00	1,521,069.00	71,011.00
2020-2021	1,608,000.80	1,536,279.69	71,721.11
2021-2022	1,624,080.81	1,551,642.49	72,438.32
2022-2023	1,640,321.62	1,567,158.91	73,162.70
2023-2024	1,656,724.83	1,582,830.50	73,894.33
2025-2026	1,673,292.08	1,598,658.81	74,633.27
2026-2027	1,690,025.00	1,614,645.39	75,379.61
2027-2028	1,706,925.25	1,630,791.85	76,133.40
2028-2029	1,723,994.50	1,647,099.77	76,894.74
2029-2030	1,741,234.45	1,663,570.76	77,663.68
2030-2031	1,758,646.79	1,680,206.47	78,440.32
2031-2032	1,776,233.26	1,697,008.54	79,224.72
2032-2033	1,793,995.59	1,713,978.62	80,016.97
2033-2034	1,811,935.55	1,731,118.41	80,817.14
2034-2035	1,830,054.91	1,748,429.59	81,625.31

2. Anticipated Changes in Funding

Presently Hardin County Solid Waste is not facing any budget issues. While the present situation is not clear, revenues do not show any sign of declining due to businesses closing. We do not expect any fiscal impact of the recent coronavirus pandemic. Hardin County has reviewed the fiscal plan for the County and determines economic projections and estimated fiscal projections will not affect planning for solid waste/recycling programs. One possible mechanism for funding being considered is the institution of a solid waste fee.

3. Anticipated Budgetary Issues

As discussed under anticipated changes in funding County has no problems in funding the solid waste program through present tax collections. In the event there is a problem, it is taking into consideration the mechanism of instituting of a solid waste fee.

Appendices

Appendix A: Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, these definitions are from T.C.A. § 68-211-103 through § 68-213-102, Chapter 0400-11-01-.01: "Solid Waste Processing and Disposal" (Previously numbered 1200-01-07), the U.S. EPA/States Collaborative Measurement Project, U.S. EPA WasteWise, or the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA).

The definitions below are for terms used in this Guidance document and or apply to this year's reporting process. Note that definitional changes may occur in subsequent years under implementation of the State Plan. If you have a question regarding the meaning of a term not listed here or how to interpret a term used in the reporting process, contact your APR Territory Contact.

Alternative Daily Cover (ADC): soil or ADC is used to cover exposed solid waste in a sanitary landfill. ADC is cover other than soil, such as spray slurries, tarps, foams, vegetative waste and ash. Daily cover is cover applied at the end of each sanitary landfill operating day. Final cover or cap is cover comprised of layers of impermeable materials such as compacted clay, drainage materials, topsoil and vegetation applied over the top of a closed cell of a sanitary landfill to minimize the infiltration of rainwater and the production of leachate.

Authority: or "solid waste authority" means any public instrumentality organized pursuant to Part 9 of Chapter 211, Solid Waste Disposal.

Automotive Fluid Collection Center: a facility, including, without limitation, a fixed location, tank, truck, and container, that accepts used oil or any other automotive fluid from DIYers.

Automotive Oil: any oil classified for use in an internal combustion engine, crankcase, transmission, gear box or differential for an automobile, bus or truck, lawnmower, or household power equipment.

Beneficial Use: includes the use of solid waste as an ingredient in a manufacturing process, or as an effective substitute for natural or commercial products, in a manner that does not pose a threat to human health or to the environment. Avoidance of processing or disposal cost alone does not constitute beneficial use.

Biosolids: Nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of sewage sludge (the name for the solid, semisolid or liquid untreated residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility). When treated and processed, sewage sludge becomes biosolids which can be safely recycled and applied as fertilizer to sustainably improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth (U.S. EPA WasteWater Website).

Board: unless otherwise indicated, the Underground Storage Tanks and Solid Waste Disposal Control Board (UST-SWDCB) created in T.C.A. § 68-211-111

Commissioner: the commissioner of Environment and Conservation or the Commissioner's authorized representative

Composting: the process by which biological decomposition of organic solid waste is carried out under controlled aerobic conditions, and which stabilizes the organic fraction into a material which can easily and safely be stored, handled and used in an environmentally acceptable manner. The presence of anaerobic zones within the composting material will not cause the process to be classified as other than composting.

Composting Facility: a solid waste management facility where solid waste is processed using composting technology. Processing may include physical turning, windrowing, aeration or other mechanical handling of organic matter.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: waste that is generated during the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements, and other structures. C&D debris includes concrete, asphalt, lumber, steel girders, steel rods, wiring, dry wall, carpets, window glass, metal and plastic piping, tree stumps, soil, and other miscellaneous items related to the activities listed above. This category also includes natural disaster debris (U.S. EPA, 1989, 1994d).

Convenience Center: any area which is staffed and fenced that has waste receptacles on site that are open to the public, when an attendant is present, to receive household waste, municipal solid waste and recyclable materials.

Department: unless otherwise indicated, means the Department of Environment and Conservation;

Development District: a development district organized pursuant to title 13, chapter 14; Reference - TCA § 13-14-102. Creation of districts - (a) From and after the time when the department of economic and community development has progressed to the stage of preparing a general plan for development of the state as provided for in § 13-16-203 -- 13-16-205, which includes at least a delineation of regions deemed viable to the economic development of the state, then the department is empowered, in cooperation with counties, municipalities and local development agencies, and in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified in this chapter, to create development districts for such regions, such districts to encompass one (1) or more counties or parts of counties, such that are conducive to efficient planning and orderly economic development of the state.

Enterprise Fund Accounting (Enterprise Fund): self-supporting method of funding solid waste management programs and operations through revenues generated from service charges and fees. Deposited and kept separate and distinct from local governments' general funds (Solid Waste Association of North America).

Governing body: the body in which the general legislative powers of a municipal corporation are vested and, in the case of counties, means the legislative body of the respective counties

Green Box: Unstaffed, county public collection system, usually consisting of one or two dumpsters, located in various publically accessible areas for the use of collecting the garbage of residents in the area (Region 4 Workgroup).

Hazardous waste: waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

(A) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness or incapacitating reversible illness; or

(B) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed;

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): Hazardous products that are used and disposed of by residential, rather than industrial, consumers. These products include some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, and pesticides, and other materials or products containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, explode under certain circumstances, or that are corrosive or toxic. HHW is derived from municipal solid waste

(MSW) with the exception of used oil which is excluded from the category of MSW. Examples of recycling include processing HHW components into new products after they have been diverted from the waste stream. Diversion from the waste stream does not constitute recycling through collection or drop-off programs (U.S. EPA, 1992, 1993b).

Household waste: any waste material, including garbage, trash and refuse, and yard waste derived from households. Households include single and multiple residences, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas

Industrial Solid Waste: Solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: Electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste (Title 40 CFR part 258).

Jurisdiction: Refers to a local government – municipality or county.

Landfill: a facility where solid wastes are disposed of by burial in excavated pits or trenches or by placement on land and covering with soil or other approved material

(a) **Class I Disposal Facility** is a sanitary landfill which serves a municipal, institutional, and/or rural population and is used or to be used for disposal of domestic wastes, commercial wastes, institutional wastes, municipal solid wastes, bulky wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, industrial wastes, construction/demolition wastes, farming wastes, shredded automotive tires, dead animals, and special wastes.

(b) **Class II Disposal Facility** is a landfill which receives waste which is generated by one or more industrial or manufacturing plants and is used or to be used for the disposal of solid waste generated by such plants, which may include industrial wastes, commercial wastes, institutional wastes, farming wastes, bulky wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, construction/demolition wastes, and shredded automotive tires. Additionally a Class II disposal facility may also serve as a monofill for ash disposal from the incineration of municipal solid waste.

(c) **Class III Disposal Facility** is a landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of farming wastes, landscaping and land clearing wastes, demolition/construction waste, shredded automotive tires, and/or certain wastes having similar characteristics and approved in writing by the Department.

(d) **Class IV Disposal Facility** is a landfill which is used or to be used for the disposal of demolition/construction wastes, shredded automotive tires, and certain wastes having similar characteristics and approved in writing by the Department. **Note:** Class IV facilities are no longer being issued permits. If they wish to continue operations after they've reach capacity, they are required to design the new landfill cells to comply with Class III permit requirements.

Landfill Capacity: The amount of available airspace volume a landfill has for disposal. Remaining capacity is based on the rate of materials being disposed in tons per year times a compaction rate of 2:1 (cubic

yards of volume: tons) compared to the cubic yards of remaining airspace available for disposal in a landfill (Region 4 Workgroup).

Equation: Remaining Capacity in Years = (Remaining Cubic Yards of MSW Landfill Airspace (Statewide) / (2 Cubic Yards/ton Conversion Compacted MSW Waste) / (MSW Landfilled Tons of Material/Year))

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, household waste, household hazardous waste, yard waste, and any other material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities; provided, that “municipal solid waste” does not include the following:

- a. Radioactive
- b. Hazardous waste as defined in T.C.A. § 68-212-104;
- c. Infectious waste;
- d. Materials that are being transported to a facility for reprocessing or reuse; provided further, that reprocessing or reuse does not include incineration or placement in a landfill; and
- e. Industrial waste which may include office, domestic or cafeteria waste, managed in a privately owned solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility, if such waste is generated solely by the owner of the solid waste disposal system or resource recovery facility.

Organic Materials: the remains, residues or waste products of any organism that are recovered resources from solid waste disposal. Such materials may include, but not limited to: food residuals; yard debris; and wood, plant or paper products. This term does not include metals, glass, or petroleum based plastic (U.S. EPA National Measurement Workgroup, 2013).

Pay as You Throw: a system under which residents pay for municipal waste management services per unit of waste collected rather than through a fixed fee (U.S. EPA, 1994, Pay-As-You-Throw, Lessons Learned About Unit Pricing).

Problem wastes: include waste tires, used oil, batteries, anti-freeze, electronics and household hazardous wastes.

Public: Any solid waste management activities (collection, disposal, recycling, composting, diversion, etc.), directly operated by a government agency for the direct benefit of the public to meet the material management needs of their political subdivision. Material source may include commercial, industrial, institutional or residential sources (Region 4 Workgroup).

Private: Any solid waste management activities (collection, disposal, recycling, composting, diversion, etc.), directly operated and owned by a private individual, private corporation, conglomerate, partnership for consideration for the purposes of creating profit. Material source may include commercial, industrial, institutional or residential sources (Region 4 Workgroup).

Recovered Materials: those materials which have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation processing. Such recovered materials are not solid waste.

Recovered Material Facility – Also known as a Recovered Materials Processing Facility (RMPPF)

Recovered Materials Processing Facility (RMPPF): - a facility engaged solely in the storage, processing and resale or reuse of recovered materials. A RMPPF is not a solid waste processing facility

Recovery: The diversion of materials from the municipal solid waste stream for the purpose of recycling or composting. Excludes reuse and source reduction activities such as yard trimmings diverted to backyard (onsite) composting, the repair of wood pallets, and the refilling of beverage containers (U.S. EPA 1996b).

Recycling: The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed, and converted into raw material and returned to the economic mainstream by being used in the production of new products. Does not include the use of these materials as a fuel substitute or for energy production (Modification of U.S. EPA 1997).

Region: means a municipal solid waste region organized pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-211-813(a)

Reuse: The use of a product or component of municipal solid waste in its original form more than once. Examples include refilling glass or plastic bottles, repairing wood pallets, using corrugated or plastic containers for storage, and returning milk crates (U.S. EPA, 1994d).

Recycling: The process by which recovered materials are transformed into new products, including the collection, separation, processing, and reuse of recovered materials either directly or as raw materials for the manufacture of new products.

Resource recovery facility: land, rights in land, buildings, facilities and equipment suitable or necessary for the recovery or production of energy or energy producing materials in any form resulting from the controlled processing or disposal of solid waste or the systematic separation, extraction and recovery of recyclable materials from the solid waste stream, including facilities or systems for the storage, conversion or transportation thereof;

Reuse: Reusing an item in its current state.

Sector: Category of waste/material generator, such as:

- **Residential Sector**
 - Post-consumer recycling from inhabited dwellings
 - Materials directly managed by local governments as this is the most reliable
 - Materials generated by the general public at large
- **Commercial sector** -- Examples include big box stores, grocery stores, restaurants, storefront operations, etc. Events from sports arenas and stadiums that are repetitive would be considered retail sales. This includes government generated material that cannot be separated out and may be mixed with other commercially generated material.
 - Created from doing business in retail sales including supply chain
 - Materials from commercial office space from business complexes, and other office buildings
- **Industrial Sector**
 - Any material generated on site at a manufacturing plant

- Standard Industrial Code (SIC code) would be used to determine the appropriate sector, helping to differentiate between commercial and industrial sectors
- **Institutional Sector**
 - Government agencies at any level (federal, state, or local)
 - Government facilities (parks, government buildings, military bases, etc.)
 - Hospitals of all types
 - Educational institutions of all types and levels
 - Correctional facilities of all types
- **Other Sector**
 - Special event recycling from festivals or one time or once a year type events.
 - Examples include, music festivals, strawberry festivals, Memphis in May Barbeque, Dancing in the District.

Single stream recycling (also referred to as **commingled recycling**): A system in which all recyclables, including newspaper, cardboard, plastic, aluminum, junk mail, etc., are placed in a single bin or cart for recycling (Container Recycling Institute).

Solid Waste: Garbage, trash, refuse, abandoned material, spent material, byproducts, scrap, ash, sludge, and all discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Solid waste includes, without limitation, recyclable material when it is discarded or when it is used in a manner constituting disposal.

“Solid Waste” does not include:

(i) Solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under § 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, codified in 33 U.S.C. § 1342; or

(ii) Steel slag or mill scale that is an intended output or intended result of the use of an electric arc furnace to make steel; provided, that such steel slag or mill scale is sold and distributed in the stream of commerce for consumption, use, or further processing into another desired commodity and is managed as an item of commercial value in a controlled manner and not as a discarded material or in a manner constituting disposal;

Solid Waste Disposal: The process of permanently or indefinitely placing, confining, compacting, or covering solid waste.

Solid Waste Facility: land, rights in land, buildings, facilities and equipment suitable or necessary for collecting, receiving, transferring, placing, confining, compacting, treating or covering solid waste or for processing solid waste by, without limitation, incinerating, composting, separating, grinding, shredding, reducing or otherwise modifying the characteristics or properties thereof, including all property, real and personal, appurtenant thereto or connected with such work.

Solid Waste Processing: means any process that modifies the characteristics or properties of solid waste, including, but not limited to, treatment, incineration, composting, separation, grinding, shredding, and volume reduction; provided, that it does not include the grinding or shredding of landscaping or land clearing wastes or unpainted, unstained, and untreated wood into mulch or other useful products.

Solid Waste Stream: means the system through which solid waste and recoverable materials move from the point of discard to recovery or disposal.

Source Separated: Collecting recyclable materials which have been separated at the point of generation and keeping those materials separate from other collected solid waste in separate compartments of a single collection vehicle or through the use of separate collection vehicles (40 CFR 246.101).

Source Reduction (also known as waste prevention or waste avoidance): The practice of designing, manufacturing, purchasing, or using materials in ways that reduce the amount or toxicity of trash created. Reusing items is another way to stop waste at the source because it delays or avoids that item's entry in the waste collection and disposal system. Reducing waste so it is not generated in the first place. Examples include: selling for reuse, donating for reuse, double-sided copying, etc. (U.S. EPA WasteWise).

Special Revenue Fund: Used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects (GAAP 80.20.35a).

Sustainable Materials Management: A systemic approach to using and reusing materials more productively over their entire lifecycles. It represents a change in how society thinks about the use of natural resources and environmental protection. SMM incorporates considering environmental impacts throughout the entire life of the product, from material extraction to transport to manufacturing to use, as well as end-of-life management SMM seeks to reduce toxics, use materials in the most productive way throughout their entire life cycle, and consume fewer resources.

Tipping Fee/Gate Charge: Fee charged for accepting recyclable materials or solid waste at a solid waste management facility such as a transfer station, solid waste combustor, MRF, IPC, compost facility or sanitary landfill (Solid Waste Association of North America).

Tires: Passenger car and light - and heavy - duty truck tires, high-speed industrial tires (from airplanes), bus tires, motorcycle tires, and special service tires, such as military, agricultural, off-road, and slow speed industrial tires (from construction vehicles). Examples of recycling include processing car and truck tires into new rubber products (trash cans, storage containers, and rubberized asphalt), and the use of whole tires for playground and reef construction (U.S. EPA National Measurement Workgroup).

Transfer Station: A facility where solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to larger trucks or rail cars for longer distance transport (U.S. Congress, 1989).

Transporter: means a person engaged in the transportation of municipal solid waste collected or to be baled or processed, or disposed of in Tennessee by rail, highway or water, in significant amounts. The amounts deemed significant shall be determined by the board and established by regulation.

Used Oil: means any oil which has been refined from crude or synthetic, or recovered oil and, as a result of use, storage or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of

impurities or loss of original properties, but which may be suitable for further use and may be economically recycled or may be burned as fuel.

Waste Diversion: The prevention and reduction of generated waste through source reduction, recycling, reuse, or composting.

Waste tire: means a tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.

Waste Diversion: The prevention and reduction of generated waste through source reduction, recycling, reuse, or composting. In some states diversion includes waste processed at waste- to-energy facilities.

Waste to Energy: Energy produced from the combustion of post-recycled municipal solid waste, animal waste or animal byproducts, biogas, landfill methane, or other biomass that has been diverted from or separated from other waste out of a municipal waste stream. Existing waste-to-energy facilities must be in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations for new facilities within the applicable source category under the Clean Air Act (Clean Energy Standard Act of 2012).

Yard Trimmings: Grass, leaves, tree branches and brush, and tree stumps from residential, institutional, and commercial sources (U.S. EPA, 1996b).

Yard waste – Also known as yard trimmings.

Appendix B: Debris Removal Plan

DEBRIS REMOVAL PLAN
HARDIN COUNTY
Updated August 24, 2015
Revised: 03.09.2018

Lead Agencies: Hardin County Highway Department
Municipal Street Departments
Hardin County Solid Waste

Support Agencies: Hardin County Emergency Management
TVEC
Pickwick Electric Co-op
Lexington Electric
Hardin County Fire and Municipal Fire Departments
Municipal Police Departments
Hardin County Sheriff Office
Hardin County Health Department

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide debris removal operations in areas affected by emergencies or disasters.

B. Scope

As the county Basic Emergency Operation Plan (BEOP) states ESF 3.3 coordinates the removal of debris generated through the demolition of unsafe structures, recovery activities, or through the disaster itself. The lead agencies include the Highway/Street Department that the incident falls within their jurisdiction for the removal of debris and the Solid Waste Management to coordinate all activities in the Emergency Operation Center and the coordination of all contractual activities.

C. Bases T

his plan is based on ESF 3.3 as written in the County's Basic Emergency Operations Plan, along with other planning efforts in existence within the county and cities. The planning effort involved all the lead and support agencies and was signed off on by the lead agencies of all ESF (*copy can be found in the BEOP*). Many of the support agencies in this plan did sign off on the overall BEOP as lead agencies of other ESF's. Since the BEOP has been formally

approved by the Mayor's and local legislative bodies, this debris removal plan will go through that process after submittal and review by FEMA.

E. County Description

Hardin County is found in the southwest portion of the State of Tennessee. It is a rural county with only one incorporated community having populations of over 1,000. Agriculture and wooded land make up the majority of the county. Thus the vast majority of debris following most disasters would be vegetative, with building material being second.

D. Participation

The original plan was written in 2008-09 due to a federal pilot program. It was never submitted to FEMA once the pilot program was dropped and FEMA no longer had a review process in place. The plan was activated and utilized during a disaster declaration in 2008 due to a Tornado event.

Mayor Offices: The smaller municipalities (*Crump and Saltillo*) would rely on the Tennessee Department of Transportation to handle the debris on the state right of way. On the remaining roads the community will work with the county and use Force Account Labor and volunteer organizations. Only in Savannah plus the County would there be a case when they would enter into a contract for clean-up activities. These events would only be large events that would be beyond their internal department capabilities to handle. It has been our experience that these events would be large enough and wide spread enough to obtain a federal disaster declaration. For smaller event, the larger community, like the smaller communities, would normally use forced account labor and perhaps volunteer resources.

Electric Company: They reviewed the plan and concurred that the functional assignments were still in effect.

Fire Departments: They reviewed the plan and concurred that the functional assignments were still in effect.

Police Departments: They reviewed the plan and concurred that the functional assignments were still in effect.

Debris removal companies: At the time of the event a bid will go out to debris contractors for removal. A copy of a bid specs is part of this plan.

Recycling Centers/Companies: Recycling following a disaster will mainly be handled by the Hardin County Solid Waste with the commercial companies working directly with the Solid Waste Director anyway they can. While most household hazardous waste can be handled by the county and/or these commercial companies very hazardous material will need to turn over to a hazmat cleanup companies. A list of these companies can be found in Attachment 3.

Emergency Management: They were one of the principals in the development/update of this plan. Their job covers all four phases of a disaster. Mitigation – insure that the county has a plan and those actions, such as clearing right of ways, are being accomplished according to the plan. Preparedness – insure that the disaster plan (BEOP) is maintained along with this plan.

Response – Have overall responsibility for the county’s coordinated response efforts. Recovery
– Principal coordinating agency dealing with state and federal organizations.

Department of Health: They reviewed the plan and concurred that the functional assignments were still in effect.

II. Policies

Debris removal is necessary in affected areas to prevent the development and spread of vector-based epidemiological agents and general sanitation problems.

Current landfill capacity will be utilized to the maximum extent practical until such time as it is determined that the site's capacity may be exceeded if such use is continued. Hardin County runs a class III/IV landfill with grinding capabilities and a burn site. Plus a recycling center as stated before.

Normal permitting practices may be waived by state and federal officials, if necessary, to allow for the disposal of building debris, downed vegetation, and similar materials, but in most situation grinding is the preferred manner by the County.

All disposal activities will be conducted with health and safety concerns being the foremost considerations. To insure that these concerns are addressed Solid Waste will coordinate all actions with, but not limited to, the following:

1. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) for environmental and hazardous waste issues
2. Department of Health for Health issues
3. Safety Officer (each location must have a safety office appointed) to oversee any and all safety concern
4. Fire Departments/Marshal when burning is used

It is the policy of government not to go onto private property unless there is a concern for the public welfare, such as a health concern, determined by the proper governmental agency with legal authority to make such a decision. It will be the property owner responsibility to bring the material to the right of way if they desire public removal of the debris.

All actions will be conducted under the guidelines as laid out by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and function under the National Incident Command System.

Any mutual aid requests should be funnel through the Hardin County EOC in accordance with TCA 58-8-100 thru 115. The county will take no responsibility for follow up paper work and reimbursement if an agency works outside of the emergency management system.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, severe weather or flooding as well as man-made or technological disasters (for a complete list reference the county's BEOP and/or the mitigation plan, but the above mentioned are the most likely events for Hardin County) can precipitate a variety of debris that include, but are not limited to, things such as trees and other vegetative organic matter, building/construction material, appliances, personal property, mud, and sediment.

The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.

The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed will have a direct impact on the type of removal and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred, and how quickly the problem can be addressed.

B. Planning Assumptions

- Emergencies and disasters will generate some refuse or debris that will require proper disposal.
- There will be some landfill space available for use in or near areas affected by disasters.
- Many emergencies will generate quantities of debris that will exceed or significantly reduce current landfill capabilities and will, therefore, require alternative disposal measures.
- Permitting requirements associated with normal landfill use will be waived, if necessary, to allow for the disposal of non-hazardous debris resulting from the emergency.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

Many disasters generate debris. If left to sit or accumulate improperly, this debris will foster the development and spread of diseases and illness. Additionally, this material may be used as a breeding ground for mice, rats, mosquitoes, and other pests. It is therefore essential to remove debris to a suitable dumping area as soon as is practical after the termination of the response phase of the emergency.

Some initial debris clearance will be needed during the response phase in order to insure access for emergency vehicles into and out of affected areas.

Decisions regarding the disposal of debris will be made with environmental concerns considered.

The county Highway Department will be responsible for debris removal operations. Decisions regarding the disposal of debris will be made jointly by local officials, along with input provided by state environmental and health agencies when required.

Monitoring of areas with significant accumulations of debris will be conducted until the debris is removed.

Only in very large events will the county or an incorporated jurisdiction enter into a contractual situation for clean-up. In most cases force account labor will be used especially for vegetative debris along with most building material and household items. The process will mostly follow the normal procedures with only an increase in the times of pickup. Since the county does recycling these procedures will also be followed which includes some household hazardous waste. Only highly Hazardous Materials situations would require the use of a specialize cleanup company.

B. Organization and Responsibilities

Hardin County Highway Department

Responsible for the physical removal of debris.

Coordinate the removal of debris with state and federal environmental officials.

Complete the requirements listed in the Mitigation/Preparedness section and be prepared to implement the requirements of the Response/Recovery section.

Municipal Street Departments

Will have the same duties within their municipalities as the County Highway Department has the county level (*listed above*); will function as an ESC at Area Command; Incident Command Post; or other NIMS facility created for the mission. (*The County Highway Department will be the main ESC at the County EOC during all missions*)

Provide assistance with debris removal operations as requested outside of their jurisdictions.

Solid Waste

Function as the Public Works ESC at the EOC and may request assistance from other ESF's with necessary capabilities.

Responsible for making recommendations or providing approvals for sites for debris disposal.

Responsible for management of permitting processes for disposal sites.

Will follow the debris process from beginning to end and insure that all required forms and paperwork is completed and submitted

SUPPORT AGENCIES

Emergency Management

Will activate the EOC and serve as the primary coordinating agency within the County.

Activate the County BEOP and all other plans, such as this debris removal plan.

Provide logistical support

Be responsible for the development of the Incident Action Plan, insure that all departments have signed off on it, and conduct their operations in accordance with the IAP and the safety aspect covered in it.

In conjunction with all other departments, set the priorities for each mission based on the outline set in this plan.

Once the EOC is activated all mutual aid request will be coordinated through the EMA

Utilities

Will be responsible for the removal and disposal of utility owned property.

Work with other agencies and provide information about the safe removal of debris around electric lines and other utility property.

Fire Departments

Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use, such as assisting with road and debris clearance

Respond to fire and other emergencies at debris management sites.

Respond to request to investigate and handle hazardous materials incidents.

Supervise burn sites in accordance with all appropriate local requirements to ensure safe burning, subject to amendments by the Health Department, TDEC, and/or Fire Marshal.

Department of Health

Assist in monitoring debris management site operations and closeout activities.

Assist as necessary in all public health issues.

Law Enforcement

Identify locations where debris clearance and management is necessary.

Provide security at debris clearing and dumping sites.

Assist in monitoring illegal dumping activities.

Assist in monitoring debris management sites to ensure compliance with local traffic regulations.

Coordinate traffic control at all loading sites and at entrances to and from debris management sites

PRIVATE AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

Debris Management Contractors

Provide debris clearing and management services.

Home Builders/Contractor's Associations/Large Farmers

Source for heavy equipment such as backhoes, front-end loaders, motorized graders and dump trucks.

C. Public information

This is covered in ESF 5.2 of the Basic Emergency Operations Plan (BEOP). Public information will be distributive through a Joint Information Center (JIC), if establish, or through the EOC. The County and/or City Mayor(s) is responsible for this activity.

D. General Priorities

The IAP will set the priorities for each incident, but they should be based on these general agreed upon criteria:

- (1) Extricate people and other lifesaving events
- (2) Egress for fire, police, and Emergency Operations Center
- (3) Fire, Police and Municipal Buildings
- (4) Ingress to medical facilities, jail, and special care units
- (5) Major traffic routes
- (6) Major flood drainage arteries
- (7) Egress for fleet, traffic, road and bridge, and designated remote locations
- (8) Supply distribution points and mutual aid assembly areas
- (9) Government facilities
- (10) Public Safety communications towers
- (11) Shelters
- (12) Secondary roads to neighborhood collection points
- (13) Access for utility restoration
- (14) Neighborhood streets
- (15) Private property adversely affecting public welfare

V. Mitigation and Preparedness Activities

A. Hardin County Highway Department

Develop procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to perform debris removal operations where required.

Develop procedures for coordinating disposal activities with state and federal environmental officials.

Develop procedures for coordinating selection of debris disposal sites with public works and state and federal environmental officials.

Develop procedures for applying for approval to waive normal permitting processes associated with the disposal of disaster-generated debris.

B. Municipal Street Departments

Develop resource listings and procedures for deploying personnel to perform debris removal operations.

C. Emergency Management

Develop and maintain the County Basic Emergency Operations Plan

Coordinate the development and maintenance of the County's Multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan

D. All Tasked Agencies

Review and agree to the County Basic Emergency Operations Plan.

Write and maintain current standard operation procedures or guides to support the BEOP.

VI. Response and Recovery Actions

A. All Tasked Agencies

1. Send ESC's to EOC as requested by EMA.
2. Attend briefings, coordinate activities with other participant organizations.
3. Set up work area(s), report needs to EOC Readiness Officer, and initiate response/recovery activities as dictated by situation.
4. Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc.
5. Initiate internal notification/recall actions.

B. Hardin County Highway Department

1. Provide personnel and equipment as necessary to perform debris removal operations

C. Municipal Street Departments

1. The same as the County Highway Department within their jurisdiction.
2. Deploy personnel to assist with debris removal operations when requested outside of their jurisdiction.

D. Solid Waste

1. Obtain disposal site information from local sanitation officials or state environmental officials.
2. Meet with state/federal environmental officials, and state/ local health officials to make determinations regarding:
 - a. *Status and viability of currently used landfills*
 - b. *Selection of potential disposal sites*
 - c. *Necessary permitting processes required for potential disposal sites.*
 - d. *Potential effects of selected sites on local groundwater, sanitation, and health systems.*
3. Make arrangements for waiving permitting processes for emergency disposal of disaster-generated debris.
4. Monitor disposal activities to insure compliance with state and federal environmental regulations to the extent necessary.
5. Be lead ESC at the EOC for debris removal.

VII. Special Considerations

A. Recycling:

Hardin County Solid Waste Management is the main recycling site for the county and has converted a site in Selmer at 393 South 6th Street and will coordinate any and all recycling activities following a disaster. There are a couple of commercial recycling companies in Selmer that works well with Hardin County; SMC Recycling and Smith Metals.

B. Hazard waste:

Any material or products from institutional, commercial, recreational, industrial, and agricultural sources that contain certain chemicals with one or more of the following characteristics, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency: 1) Toxic, 2) Flammable, 3) Corrosive, and/or 4) Reactive. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, those that are persistent in nature, assimilated, or concentrated in tissue, or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means.

These materials must be separated from all other debris and checked by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and/or the USEPA to determine proper disposal. If possible disposal will take place on site through incineration, burial, or other approved method. If TDEC or EPA recommends, a commercial hazardous waste clean up company will be contracted to remove the material for disposal.

Hazardous waste on private property will be the responsibility of the owner. Industrial facilities will be permitted to develop a temporary waste site until arrangement can be made for proper disposal. If this type of site is created it should be reported to TDEC and/or EPA as soon as possible. If needed, for individual homeowners, small commercial businesses, or debris of unknown origins, the jurisdiction will develop a temporary storage site and the above process will be followed.

For a terrorist event involving Weapons of Mass Destruction a Temporary Debris Management Site(s) will be establish and secured by Law Enforcement for all debris hazardous and non-hazardous. Since this event would be a crime scene, all material gather will be treated as evidence and only authorized personnel will have access to the site. Also, since any terrorist event is, by federal law, a federal mission, this site will be control by the Federal Government and local government would assist as requested.

A list of Hazardous Material Clean up companies and Recycling Centers can be found in Attachment 3.

VIII. Debris Management Operations:

A. Phase I: Initial response

Phase I will be implemented immediately after a debris-generating event to open emergency evacuation routes and roadways to critical facilities and affected neighborhoods. The major emphasis during this phase is to simply push debris from the traveled way to the right-of-way or curb. This activity is commonly referred to as Debris Clearance. Little or no effort is made to remove debris from the right-of-way.

The head of the lead agency (Highway Department) will be responsible for implementing phase I activities and advise the EOC of the progress. They should obtain assistance from support departments through the EOC once a state of emergency has been declared.

The EOC will determine the priorities for resources and set up staging areas for outside units as needed.

At all work sites a safety officer will be appointed and their responsibilities will include:

- Checking with Utility Company to insure there is no utility hazards (this may be done at the EOC and information given to safety officer)
- Insuring that each crew has had a safety briefing
- Insuring that each crew has the proper equipment to do the job
- Insuring that work is being done in as safe a way as possible, noting that the nature of these events pose an unsafe working condition
- Maintaining accountability of all person assigned to the scene

The Safety Officer has the authority to shut down operations if, in their view, the situation has become too hazardous. They can direct any person acting in an unsafe manner or is in an unsafe position to stop what they are doing, leave the scene and/or call for Law Enforcement to remove said individual.

It will be the responsibility of the command staff safety office to insure that each work site has a safety officer and that they are briefed on the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Once routes have been declared opened by the lead agency ESC, the EOC will start dispatching damage assessment teams to the affected area to conduct wind shield surveys.

B. Phase II: Recovery

Phase II will be implemented within two to five days following a major debris-generating event, and will encompass the processes of debris removal and disposal. This delay is normal and allows time for affected citizens to return to their homes and begin the cleanup process. Debris must be brought to the rights-of-way or curb to be eligible for removal at public expense.

The Debris Manager, appointed by the incident commander, in accordance with NIMS procedures, will be responsible for implementing all Phase II activities with support as required from other Branches. All debris removal and disposal operations will be coordinated by the Debris Manager. Phase II may be quite lengthy as disaster recovery continues until pre-disaster conditions are restored. The Debris Manager will keep the EOC/EMA and Solid Waste Management informed of the progress, following a disaster declaration. Note* since this is a small rural county in most cases the county Debris Manager will be the Solid Waste Director.

Phase II activities include:

- Activation of pre-positioned contracts.
- Notification to citizens of debris removal procedures.
- Activation of debris management sites.
- Removal of debris from rights-of-way and critical public facilities.
- Movement of debris from debris management sites to permanent landfills.
- Final documentation of costs for reimbursement, as applicable.

Debris Management Zones (DMZ) will be activated if required. The established zones are each incorporated community and one for the unincorporated areas of the county. Following a presidential disaster declaration each zone will have a separate contract for disaster reimbursement with FEMA. Therefore, while this is a county wide plan once a presidential disaster declaration has been announced, each community must function as an independent DMZ for their record keeping activities, and should be accomplished in accordance with local procedures and as briefed by TEMA and FEMA officials. They will be able to enter into separate contracts with private contractors and to process the clean up independently, but it is also recognized that it is mutually beneficial for a coordinated process to take place. Since all communities share the EMA with the counties, to the extent practical, all actions will be coordinated through the EMA and/or a single Debris Manager. Note* each DMZ will have the option of using the County Debris Manager (Solid Waste Director) or appointing their own.

The Debris Manager responsibilities will include:

- Coordinate debris removal and disposal operations
- Establish temporary storage and disposal sites
- Oversees any permits requirements activities
- Oversee the work of the private contractors
- Work with environmental and health officials to insure their concerns are addressed
- Insure the safety of the operations

- Obtain and oversee the personnel required to maintain and submit all required documentation for reimbursement
- Develop a plan to deal with the special considerations as outlined in section IX of this plan.
- Keep EMA and the DMZ officials informed of progress and problems
- Determine if there are any historical considerations and work with state and/or federal personnel to comply with all requirements
- Develop and oversee close out plan and procedures.

Each work site will have a safety officer appointed. If none is appointed the debris manager will be the safety officer. Their responsibilities will include:

- Insure that all workers are briefed on the IAP
- Insure that the work site is as free from hazards as possible and workers are aware of those issues that cannot be mitigated
- Workers are briefed on any potential adverse weather conditions
- The correct PPE is being used
- Insure that the Debris Manager, the EOC (if open), and/or the EMA director is briefed on any concerns
- Stop any unsafe actions on the part of the workers or the public on or near the work site
- Shut down operations if safety conditions or concerns require

ATTACHMENT 1

DEBRIS ESTIMATING FORMULAS

Estimating Rule of Thumb:

- 15 trees, 8 inches in diameter = 40 CY
- Single wide mobile home = 290 CY
- Double wide mobile home = 415 CY
- Root system (8'-10' dia.) = One flat bed trailer to move
- Treat debris piles as a cube, not a cone, when performing estimates.
- Average pace = 2' 6"

Formulas:

Conversions:

- 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard
- One mile=5280 feet or 1760 yards

Building formula:

- $L' \times W'$ (building footprint) x No. of Stories x 0.2 = Cubic Yards of debris

Debris pile formula:

- $\frac{L' \times W' \times H'}{27}$ = Cubic Yards of debris.

Conversion Factors from Cubic Yards to Tons:

- Mixed Construction & Demolition Debris = 500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.25 =$ Tons
- Yard Vegetation = 300 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.15 =$ Tons
- Mulch = 500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.25 =$ Tons
- Regular Trash = 300 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.15 =$ Tons
- Concrete = 2000 LBS/CY or $CY \times 1.0 =$ Tons
- Sand = 2600 LBS/CY or $CY \times 1.3 =$ Tons
- Land Clearing (Root balls with dirt) 1500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.75 =$ Tons

ATTACHMENT 2

Map of possible Debris Management and Temporary Debris storage and reduction sites, plus Debris Management Zones



**Hardin County Landfill, Off Hwy 128, GPS: 35.263662 -88.157151 or
35°15'49.1832"N – 88° 9' 25.7436" W**

Above: The Land Field is in area 11.01; while our primary storage and reduction zone is in 12.02
(this is also where we do our grinding).

Following disaster temporary storage and reduction sites may be established by each debris management area (the incorporated jurisdictions and the rest of the county). These temporary sites will be determined by the location of the debris generating event and the availability of the land. While each jurisdiction has identified possible locations they change due to new construction, the needs after a disaster and other reasons that it has been impractical to map them.



Hwy 69 North, Corner of Handy Corner Road, GPS: 35.381620 -88.240039 or 35°22'53.832"N – 88°14'24.1404" W



SR 57, Down from the Corner of 57 South on SR 57, GPS: 35.029184 -88.236498 Or 35°1'45.0624" N – 88° 14' 11.3928" W

Since the primary sites are used daily normal traffic flow system is in place. For any temporary site a traffic flow plan will be developed by Solid Waste and/or the Highway Department.

Below is map of Hardin County and the Incorporated Towns. The Debris Management ones are defined as each town being a separate zone and the unincorporated area of the county being its own zone.



City of Savannah Old Landfill end of Sevier Street, GPS: 35.214127 -88.253737 or 35°12' 50.8572" N - 88° 15' 13.4532" W

ATTACHMENT 3

List of contractors

Debris Pickup/Equipment

Tommy Reed	731.225.4792
Ronald Franks	731.925.7912
Mitchell Johnson Construction	731.607.6480
Jerry Hurt	731.607.0237
Greg Young	731.607.6040
Dement Construction	731.925.9362
Hugh Gresham	731.925.9642
Dale Jerrolds	731.607.7218
River City Concrete	731.925.0271
Shaw Trucking	731.926.5642
Justin Browder Skidsteer	731.607.1168
T&T Dozier	731.607.1768
Johnny Johnson	731.689.5160
Tommy Tinin	931.722.8405
Redmon Asphalt	731.645.1139

Scales

Memphis Scale 3418 Cazassa Road Memphis, TN	901-332-5070
Scaleman of Tennessee 8391 Hwy 51 South Brighton, TN 38011	901-837-9300

Grinding

McKenize Tree Service, Inc.
2141 TN-69
Parsons, TN 38363
731.847.8733

Thompson Tree Service
81 Buck Street
Lexington, TN 38351
731.614.1406
731.698.9102

Dement Tree Service, LLC
546 US Hwy 45E South
Medina, TN 38355
731.783.5000

HazMat Clean up Companies

ABC Response and Clean Up Inc.
200 Earl Jordan Lane
Parsons, TN 38363
731.967.1273

First Response, Inc.
Environmental & Emergency Services, Demolition & Abatement
1411 South Dickerson Road
Goodlettsville, TN 37072
615.868.9110

Moore Brothers Towing and Recovery, Inc.
145 Moore Lane
Selmer, TN 38375
731.645.3953

B&P Enterprises
Corporate: P.O. Box 386
Southaven, MS 38671
Locations:
Memphis, TN 662.781.2780
Nashville, TN 615.432.2176
www.bandpent.com

SWS Environmental Services
50 Visco Court
Nashville, 37210
615.291.9852
www.swsenvironmental.com

Action Environmental LLC
Memphis, TN 38113
Corporate address:
204 20th Street North
Birmingham, AL 35203
877.708.7703
www.actn.com

Recycling Centers

Bros Recycling
95 Olen Lane
Savannah, TN 38372
731-925-3869
SMC Recycling
117 Texaco Dr.
Selmer, TN 38375
731-645-6302

INVITATION TO BID NO. ISSUE DATE: _____

REQUEST FOR SEALED BIDS
FOR
DISASTER RECOVERY SERVICES
(BIDS FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES)
FOR HARDIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE

HARDIN COUNTY REQUESTS BIDS FROM QUALIFIED PROVIDERS FOR THE SERVICES DESCRIBED WITHIN THE ATTACHED.

LOCATIONS OF THE REQUIRED SERVICE: ALL AFFECTED AREAS WITHIN HARDIN COUNTY, TN.

BIDS MUST BE: SIGNED, SUBMITTED ON THE ATTACHED FORMS, SEALED IN AN ENVELOPE WITH YOUR COMPANY & ADDRESS SHOWN AND RETURNED IN PERSON

TO: HARDIN COUNTY MAYORS OFFICE
465 MAIN STREET
SAVANNAH TN, 38372

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING BIDS: _____ . ON DATE: _____

ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION MUST BE SUPPLIED
(NOTE: 8.7 & PROPOSED SCHEDULE)

*****TAKE NOTE OF ATTACHED BID & DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS*****

SUCCESSFUL BIDDER/BIDDERS MUST FURNISH INFORMATION BELOW BEFORE A CONTRACT WILL BE AWARDED

CERTIFICATE OF COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE, INCLUDING COVERAGE FOR BODILY INJURY & PROPERTY DAMAGE.

COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT MINIMUM PER OCCURANCE: \$1,000,000.00 WITH COMMERCIAL UMBRELLA OF \$5,000,000.00 PER OCCURANCE.

PROOF OF WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE, AS PER STATE OF TENNESSEE REQUIREMENTS.

PROOF OF PAYMENT/PERFORMANCE BONDS IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE CONTRACT PRICE & TO REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR AFTER THE DATE OF FINAL PAYMENT.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS SHALL INCLUDE ALL SUBCONTRACTORS AS INSURED UNDER ITS POLICIES OR SHALL FURNISH SEPARATE CERTIFICATES FOR EACH CONTRACTOR.

ANY AND ALL SERVICES PERFORMED UNDER THIS BID/CONTRACT SHALL BE IN COMPLETE COMPLIANCE WITH ANY AND ALL LOCAL , STATE AND FEDERAL RULES, REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES.

ACCEPTANCE OF YOUR SIGNED BID, HAVING BEEN SIGNED BY THE MAYOR OF HARDIN COUNTY , TENNESSEE SHALL CONSTITUTE A FORMAL CONTRACT BASED ON ALL SECTIONS, PROVISIONS, BID PRICES AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY YOU AND CONTAINED WITHIN YOUR BID.

A COMPLETE EQUIPMENT LIST MUST BE FURNISHED WITH YOUR BID AND ON THE FORM SUPPLIED (SEE ATTACHED)

THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER/BIDDERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND A POST BID CONFERENCE WITH HARDIN COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES PRIOR TO ANY WORK BEING PERFORMED.

THIS COMPLETE DOCUMENT MUST BE RETURNED WITH EACH PAGE INITIALED AND WITH THE REQUIRED SIGNATURES.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED, AS THE INTEREST OF THE COUNTY MAY REQUIRE, TO REJECT OR ACCEPT ANY AND/OR ALL BIDS, TO WAIVE ANY INFORMALITY IN BIDS RECEIVED, AND TO ACCEPT OR REJECT ANY ITEMS OF ANY BIDS.

THE AWARD OF ANY CONTRACT OR CONTRACTS RELATED TO THIS BID SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF FEMA.

BID REQUIREMENTS

ALL BIDDERS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH:

GENERAL LICENCING ACT OF 1976, ALSO KNOWN AS TENNESSEE HOUSE BILL
NO. 2180 AND T.C.A. 62-6-119 OF 1994.

ALL COMPANIES WITH FIVE (5) OR MORE EMPLOYEES ARE ALSO REQUIRED
TO COMPLY WITH T.C.A. 50-9-113 OF 2001.

IF YOUR BID MEETS OR EXCEEDS \$25,000.00:

IT IS REQUIRED THAT YOU SHOW YOUR TENNESSEE STATE CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE NUMBER,
CLASSIFICATION AND EXPIRATION DATE ON THE SEALED ENVELOPE CONTAINING YOUR BID.

IT IS REQUIRED THAT YOU SUBMIT A FIVE (5) PERCENT BID BOND WITH YOUR BID.

IF SUB-CONTRACTOR BID EXCEEDS \$25,000 THEN IT IS REQUIRED THAT YOU SHOW THE NAME, LICENSE
NUMBER CLASSIFICATION AND EXPIRATION DATE OF ANY HVAC, ELECTRICAL OR PLUMBING
SUBCONTRACTORS ON THE SEALED ENVELOPE CONTAINING YOUR BID. BIDS UNDER THIS AMOUNT
ONLY REQUIRE THEIR NAME.

REGARDLESS OF BID AMOUNT, YOU MUST BE LICENSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY REQUIREMENTS
BY THE TENNESSEE DEPT. OF INSURANCE OR STATE CONTRACTOR'S LICENSING BOARD AS REQUIRED
FOR ELECTRICAL OR CABLING PROJECTS, IF APPLICABLE TO THIS BID.

IF YOUR BID MEETS OR EXCEEDS \$25,000.00, AND YOU ARE THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER:

IT WILL BE REQUIRED THAT YOU SUBMIT PROOF OF LIABILITY INSURANCE.

IT WILL BE REQUIRED THAT YOU OBTAIN AND SHOW PROOF OF PAYMENT/PERFORMANCE BOND OR
BONDS.

*******TAKE NOTES OF REQUIREMENTS SHOWN BELOW*******

IF YOUR COMPANY IS AN EMPLOYER OF FIVE (5) OR MORE EMPLOYEES IT IS REQUIRED THAT YOU COMPLETE AND SUBMIT THE ATTACHED AFFIDAVIT AND SUBMIT WITH YOUR BID.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF: TENNESSEE

COUNTY OF: HARDIN

The undersigned, principal officer of _____, an employer of five (5) or more employees contracting with Hardin County, TN government to provide construction services, hereby states under oath as follows;

1. The undersigned is a principal officer of _____ (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), and is duly authorized to execute this Affidavit on behalf of the company.
2. The company submits this Affidavit pursuant to T.C.A. 50-9-113, which requires each employer **with no less than five (5) employees** receiving pay who contracts with the state or any local government to provide construction services to submit an affidavit stating that such employers has a drug-free workplace program that complies with Title 50, Chapter 9, of the Tennessee Code Annotated.
3. The Company is in compliance with T.C.A. 50-9-113.
4. Attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the company's "certificate of compliance" (certified application) from the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Further affiant saith not.

_____, Principal Officer

Signature

STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

Before me personally appeared _____, with whom I am personally acquainted (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence), and who acknowledged that such person executed the foregoing affidavit for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand and seal at office this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____ My commission expires: _____

Notary Public

If less than Five (5) employees , **Sign Here** _____

Title _____

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

ITEM	MIN. QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
001	1	Mobilization & Demobilization for debris removal	Lump Sum		
002		Removal of Burnable Debris 0-15 miles each way to & from site (0-30 miles round trip)	Per Ton		
		Removal of Burnable Debris over 15 miles each way to & from site (over 30 miles round trip)	Per Ton		
003		Removal of Non-Burnable Debris 0-15 miles each way to & from site (0-30 miles round trip)	Per Ton		
		Removal of Non-Burnable Debris over 15 miles each way to & from site (over 30 miles round trip)	Per Ton		
004		Removal of stumps: 24" – 36"	Each		
005		Removal of stumps: 37" – 48"	Each		
006		Removal of stumps: 49" & Larger	Each		
007		Inspection Tower	Each		
008		Mobilization/Demobilization at burn sites	Lump sum Each		
009		Reduction of Burnable Debris	CY		
010		Disposal of Non-Burnable Debris and ash from burn site to Landfill	Cubic Yd		
011		Store Closure	Lump Sum Each		
YOUR PROPOSED WORKING HOURS: _____ UNTIL _____					

TIME REQUIRED BY YOU TO BEGIN PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT: _____ HRS

UPON FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY'S APPROVED BURN SITE, PLEASE QUOTE AMOUNTS (Tons in Place) TO PREPARE AND MAKE SELECTED SITE(S) READY FOR USE. Maintain road usage with crushed limestone by tons in place.

GRAVEL: _____

STATE THE LENGTH OF TIME YOUR COMPANY HAS BEEN PERFORMING THESE SERVICES: _____ YEARS

Submitted by:

(Company Name and Address)

_____ Date: _____ Phone #: _____

(Signature & Title)

Accepted by: (If selected as successful bidder)

_____ Date: _____

Mayor, Hardin County Tennessee

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY LIST:

APPLICANT:

DATE:

FIPS #:

PW REF #:

EQUIPMENT (UNIT NO.)	OPERATOR	MAKE	MODEL	HP	CAPACITY SIZE	FEMA COSE CODES	COMMENTS

ATTACHMENT 4

**SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
UNIT PRICE CONTRACT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL
RELATED TO
HARDIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

1 GENERAL

1.1 The purpose of this RFP is to provide debris clearing, removal, and disposal services to Hardin County, Tennessee, which has been declared a disaster area by the President due to the effects of the _____ activity of _____.

2 SERVICES

2.1 The Contractor shall provide debris removal, clearing and disposal services for areas within Hardin County as shown on accompanying map, excluding areas within the _____, TN city limits. The Contractor shall also establish, manage and operate the debris reduction site(s) as set forth below in 2.8 and 2.9.

2.2 The estimated amount of debris to be removed under the RFP is _____ cubic yards.

2.3 The work shall consist of clearing and removing any and all "eligible" debris primarily from the public right-of-way (ROW) of streets and roads and as otherwise directed by Hardin County's uthorized representative. (See 4.1). Work will include 1) examining debris to determine whether or not debris is eligible, burnable or non-burnable, 2) loading the debris. 3) hauling the debris to an approved burn site or landfill, and 4) disposing of the debris at the burn site or landfill. Ineligible debris will not be loaded, hauled, or dumped under this contract. Burnable debris will be loaded separately from non-burnable debris. Mixed loading of burnable and non-burnable will be kept to a minimum.

2.4 Debris removal shall include all eligible debris. The Contractor shall make no more than three passes with hot spots as necessary through the designated area as directed by the County's authorized

representative. Any eligible debris, such as fallen trees, which extends onto the ROW from private property, shall be cut at the point where it enters the ROW, and that part of the debris which lies within the ROW shall be removed. The Contractor shall not enter onto private property during the performance of this contract, except as specifically directed by the County representative following an eligibility determination by the FEMA debris monitor. In the event that work is on private property and is determined to be eligible, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining a signed right-of-entry agreement from the property owner prior to entering onto the property. A copy is attached.

2.5 The Contractor shall conduct the work so as not to interfere with the disaster response and recovery activities of federal, state and local governments or agencies, or of any public utilities.

2.6 All work shall be accomplished in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. The county reserves the right to inspect sites, verify quantities and review operations at any time.

2.7 Non-burnable debris is in two classifications: (1) Landfill materials. (2) Recyclable materials. Landfill materials described in 4.3 (1) are to be hauled to the _____ Landfill, _____ Rd., _____, TN. Phone 731-_____. Operating hours are from ____ a.m.-__ p.m. five days a week. Landfill fees will be _____ per ton. Tipping fees are the contractor's responsibility, included in regular bid items. (2) Recyclable metal materials described in 4.3 (2) may be hauled to an approved commercial metals recycler in the County. The County makes no representations regarding the turnaround times at these recycler.

2.8 Burn site: Contractor shall be responsible for establishing and operating burn sites.

2.9 Site closure: The contractor shall be responsible for closure of operations at the burn site within 30 calendar days of receiving the last load of burnable debris. This closure shall include removal of site equipment, debris, and all other remnants from the processing operation. Grading the site and restoring the site to pre-work condition will also be required. The contractor is responsible for the proper disposal of remaining non-burnable debris and ash.

3.0 LOAD TICKETS

3.1 "Load tickets" will be used for recording volumes of debris removal.

3.2 Each ticket will contain the following information:

1. Ticket Number
2. Contract Number
3. Date
4. Contractor Name
5. Site Departure Time
6. Dump Arrival Time
7. Debris Classification
8. Debris Quantity
9. Location of debris origins

3.3 Load tickets will be issued by the county's authorized representative. Load tickets will be supplied by Hardin County.

4.0 DEBRIS CLASSIFICATION

4.1 Eligible Debris: Debris that is within the scope of this RFP falls under two possible classifications Burnable and Non-Burnable. Debris that is classified Hazardous or Toxic is not to be transported by this contract.³

4.2 Burnable Debris: Burnable debris includes all biodegradable matter except that included in the following definitions of other categories of debris. It includes, but is not limited to, damaged and disturbed trees; bushes and shrubs; broken, partially broken and severed tree limbs; untreated structural timber; untreated wood products; and brush. Please note that the county priority is to grind these material rather than burn.

4.3 Non-Burnable Debris: (1) Landfill materials are, but is not limited to, treated lumber; plastic; glass; rubber products; sheet rock; cloth items; non-wood building materials, roofing; carpeting or uncontaminated soil. (2) Recyclable materials are, but not limited to, metal products, mobile home parts, household appliances (white goods) and metal roofing and siding.

4.4 Hazardous Toxic Waste (HTW): Hazardous or toxic materials or waste such as petroleum products, paint products, asbestos, electrical transformers, and known or suspected hazardous materials is not

within the scope of this contract. Coordination for hazardous debris removal is the responsibility of State Representative (TEMA).

4.5 Stumps: Tree stumps located within the ROW with one-half or more of the root ball exposed will be removed. Tree stumps with base cut diameter measurements less than or equal to 24 inches (measured 24 inches up from where the tree originally exited the ground) will be considered to be burnable debris and removed with the same methods used for other burnable debris. Tree stumps larger than 24 inches in diameter will be removed as burnable and paid by cubic yard conversion according to the accompanying chart. Stumps to be converted must be hauled from site on a separate vehicle.

5.0 PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

5.1 The Contractor shall begin performance under this contract within 72 hours of notification of the award of this contract. A post-award conference will be held shortly after award to discuss matters of judgment, safety, quality control, coordination, payment, record keeping and reporting.

5.2 The Contractor shall, with the County's direction, provide a daily plan of work 24 hours in advance, so debris removal and monitoring will flow without interruptions.

5.3 The County's target date for completion of this project is ___ days from award of this contract.

5.4 The minimum required working hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. No work will be scheduled for Sundays. Changes to work hours under this contract may only be made with the prior approval of the County's representative.

5.5 Contract completion: All work, including site restoration and demobilization, shall be completed within 30 calendar days after the last load is delivered, unless the County initiates additions or deletions to the contract.

6.0 REPORTING

6.1 The Contractor shall submit a daily report to Hardin County during the term of the contract. Each report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Contractor's Name

2. Project Name
3. Crew
4. Location of work
5. Day of Report
6. Daily and cumulative totals of debris removed, by category

6.2 Discrepancies between the daily report and the corresponding load tickets will be reconciled no later than the following day.

7.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 The Contractor shall supervise and direct the work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of this contract.

7.2 The Contractor shall obtain all permits necessary to complete the work. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining what permits are necessary to perform under the contract.

7.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for taking corrective action in response to any notices of violations issued as a result of the Contractor's or any subcontractor's actions or operations during the performance of this contract. Corrections for any such violations shall be at no additional cost to Hardin County.

7.4 The Contractor shall be responsible for control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the work area. The Contractor shall provide all flag persons, signs, equipment, and other devices necessary to meet federal, state, and local requirements. The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protection equipment, and take any other action necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and property of all persons on the job site, the public and the owner.

7.5 Hardin County may stop work or terminate this agreement at any time.

7.6 The contractor shall construct one inspection tower using wood or may use scaffolding or a type of

mechanical lift. These towers are to be located at the burn sites. The floor elevation of the tower shall be 10 feet above the existing ground elevation. The floor area shall be 8' x 8', constructed of 2" x 8" joists, 16" O.C. with 3/4" plywood supported by four 6" x 6" posts. A 4' high wall constructed of 2" x 4" studs and 1/2 inch plywood shall protect the perimeter of the floor area. The floor area shall have an overhead cover. The roof shall provide a minimum of 7 ft. of headroom below the support beams. Wooden steps shall provide access and a handrail. Include the construction of a worktable, 4' x 2 1/2 x 3/4" plywood supported at all four corners. The inspection towers shall be adequately anchored.

7.7 Because of the devastating effects of the _____ that recently struck Hardin County, certain parts of the county contain large quantities of debris that directly affect the health and safety of the people of the county. The quantity of debris involved is currently impeding the reconstruction of the affected parts of the county. For that reason the ability to perform quickly is considered a critical factor in the award of this contract. The county will award the contract to the company that best meets the urgent needs of the county. Responsibility criteria that will be considered include (but are not limited to): 1. Experience in heavy land clearing or similar work. 2. Past performance. 3. The ability to perform expeditiously, either having or being able to immediately secure adequate equipment of the type required to move large quantities of debris. 4. Familiarity with the areas to be cleared. 5. Experience working with Hardin County and the Tennessee Dept. of Transportation is also a desirable quality. In your proposal, respond in writing to number 1 - 5.

7.8 Successful proposer will be notified, after evaluation of all bids by the Hardin County Road Board.

8.0 MEASUREMENT

8.1 Measurement for debris removed and processed can be by the cubic yard as predetermined through truck bed measurement. Trucks with less than full capacities will be adjusted down by visual inspection by Hardin County. Measurement will be documented by load tickets. At the County Landfill the measurement will be accomplished by the Landfill's scales. The scales shall be the following size: a minimum of 70' long & minimum weighing shall be 120,000 lbs.

8.2 Measurement for payment for removal of stumps larger than 24" shall be by cubic yard conversion as set forth in the accompanying chart, paid at unit price bid for debris removal and disposal.

8.3 Measurement and payment for mobilization/demobilization and site setup/closure will be included in other items bid.

8.4 Any salvage or reimbursement for materials shall be reflected in bid.

8.5 Measurement of non-burnable debris and ash is based upon ton measurements measured at the landfill or final disposal site.

9 PAYMENT

9.1 Payment for work completed may be invoiced on a bi-weekly basis. Invoices will be based on verified quantities from the daily operational reports and valid load tickets. Retainage of 25% will be withheld from progress payments.

9.2 Cost of any work necessary to meet these specifications, such as erection of inspection towers shall be included in price of bid item.

RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

HARDIN COUNTY, TN

I/We _____, the owner(s) of the property commonly identified as

(Street Address)

(City or Town)

Hardin County, State of Tennessee, do hereby grant and give freely and without coercion, the right of access and entry to said property in the County of Hardin, in the State of Tennessee, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors thereof, for the purpose of removing and clearing any or all _____ generated debris of whatever nature from the above described property.

It is fully understood that this permit is not an obligation to perform debris clearance. The undersigned agrees and warrants to hold harmless the County of Hardin, State of Tennessee, their agencies, contractors and subcontractors, for damage of any type, whatsoever, either to the above described property of persons situated thereon and hereby release, discharge and waive any action, either or equitable which might arise out of any activities on the above described property. The property owner(s) will mark any damaged sewer lines, septic systems, water lines and other utility lines located on the described property.

I/We (have ___), (have not ___), and (will ___), (will not ___), receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source including Small Business Administration (SBA), National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), private insurance, individual and family grant program or any other public assistance program. I will report for this property any insurance settlements to or my family for debris removal that has been performed at government expense. I am fully aware that an individual who fraudulently or willfully mistakes any fact in connection with this agreement shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I hereby set my hand this the

_____ day of _____, 20__.

(Witness)

(Owner)

(Address)

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids are being accepted for Portable Truck Scales (60 feet to 70 feet) for the tornado disaster area in Hardin County. Bid package may be obtained in the Hardin County Mayor's Office, Courthouse, 465 Main Street, Savannah, TN 38372. Bids will be accepted in the County Mayor's Office starting on _____, _____ through _____, _____ from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. and until 9:30 a.m. on _____, _____. Bid opening will be on _____, _____ at 10:15 a.m.

Hardin County reserves the right to accept and/or reject any or all bids.

1 Week Black Border

TRUCK SCALE RENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

Equipment to consist of:

- 1 Portable Weighbridge 70' L x 10' W with frame and safety guide rails
Legal for Trade
200,000 LB Capacity
50' interface cable to indicator
- 1 Pair of C-Channel, bolt-on bulkheads
- 1 Scale Indicator with 0-9 keypad suitable for Truck In/Out weighing
Legal for Trade
- 1 Impact Ticket Printer to print
Time & Date
Gross - Tare - Net Weights

Services to be provided by Vendor

- 1 Coordination of delivery, setup, take down and return of equipment
- 1 On site setup to include calibration certification, Place-In Service
Report w/State of Tennessee and instruction on operation
- 1 Prepare equipment on site for return and load scale
- 1 Crane for on site off-loading, setup and loading for return
Optional: Please give pricing without crane set-up and loading for return
- 1 Trucking

To be provided by customer/end user

- 1 Stable and Level surface for weighbridge to be setup
 - 1 Crushed Rock or other suitable material for approaches, recommend 20' to 25' sloped from grade to 19' high scale profile
 - 1 115 VAC for Indicator and Printer
 - 1 Enclosure for indicator and printer to protect from elements
 - 1 Operator to operate scale
-
- Length of stay: Until last load of contracted debris materials has been delivered-- approximately 90 to 120 days

Appendix B: Sample Debris Monitoring Plan and Monitoring Forms

Load Ticket		Ticket No. 0012345	
Municipality (Applicant)		Prime Contractor	
		Sub-Contractor	
Truck Information			
Truck No		Capacity	
Truck Driver (print legibly)			
Loading Information			
Loading		Time	Date
			Inspector/Monitor
Location (Address or Cross Streets)			
<small>When Using GPS Coordinates use Decimal Degrees (N xx.xxxxx)</small>			
N		W	
Unloading Information			
Debris Classification		Estimated %, CYs, or Actual Weight	
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> C&D <input type="checkbox"/> White Goods <input type="checkbox"/> HHW <input type="checkbox"/> Other* See Below			
Unloading		Time	Date
			Inspector/Monitor
DMS Name and Location			
*Other Debris Explanation		Original	Applicant
		Copy 1:	_____
		Copy 2:	_____
		Copy 3:	_____

Figure B-1: Sample Debris Load Ticket

Sample Debris Load Ticket

The loading site monitor will complete Section 1 of the load ticket (Figure B-1) for all contractor debris-hauling vehicles. The monitor will keep one copy and give the original and remaining copies to the truck driver. The monitor's copy will be submitted to the debris monitoring contractor's Data Entry Supervisor or designated representative on a daily basis. Load ticket information will be entered into a database by the monitoring contractor's data entry staff.

The loading site monitor should be responsible for initiating load tickets (Figure B-1) where trucks are loaded and verifying the estimated amount of debris hauled at the temporary storage area or landfill. The applicant monitors must provide a list of the measured truck capacities in CY and license plate number of all trucks to be used to move debris upon award of the debris removal contract.

Once a truck is loaded with debris at the loading site, the loading site monitor should fill out a load ticket. The load tickets issued by the loading site monitors are the basis for debris contractor payment. Each item in the load ticket must be completed or the load ticket will not be considered valid.

Appendix C: Fact Sheet – Resolution Dissolving Old Region/Forming New

RESOLUTION NO. 11-2014-453
A RESOLUTION DISSOLVING SHILOH
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING
REGION COMPOSED OF CHESTER, HARDIN, McNAIRY AND WAYNE COUNTIES
AND CREATING HARDIN 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 has had a impact on both the cost and method of disposal of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, at the urging and support of a coalition of local government, environmental, commercial and industrial leaders, the 97th Tennessee General Assembly enacted T.C.A. § 68-211-801 et seq. Titled "Solid Waste Act of 1991"; and

WHEREAS, with the view that better planning for solid waste will help control the additional cost that will be imposed by the new landfill regulations, help protect the environment, provide and improve 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. § 68-211-881, 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, unto Hardin County's Board of County Commissioners have given consideration to the needs assessments prepared by the Southwest Tennessee Development District; and

WHEREAS, T.C.A. § 68-211-813, required that counties in the State of Tennessee initially form municipal solid waste regions no later than December 12, 1992; and

WHEREAS, The Act's stated preference was 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 has provided grant monies of varying amounts to single, two county, and three or more county municipal solid waste region to assist there regions in developing their municipal solid waste regions plans; and

WHEREAS, the primary and prevailing purpose of the municipal solid waste regions was the preparation of municipal solid waste regions plans which among other requirements identify how each region would reduce its solid waste disposal per capita by twenty-five percent (25%) by December 31, 1995, and a planned capacity assurance of its disposal needs 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 Hardin County; and

WHEREAS, formation of Chester, Hardin, McNairy and Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region, known as Shiloh Region, does not provide for the most cost effective and efficient management of municipal solid waste in the best interest of the citizens of Hardin County; and

WHEREAS, the policy of the state Department of Environment and Conservation allows for the dissolution of the multi-county regions, if all members counties can agree to the terms of dissolution; and

WHEREAS, Chester, Hardin, McNairy and Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region, known as Shiloh Region, have agreed to pass similar resolutions;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that all ties and affiliation of Chester, Hardin, McNairy and Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Region, known as Shiloh Region, be dissolved; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Hardin 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 Hardin County, Tennessee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-211-801 et seq., that the Board of County Commissioners of Hardin County, Tennessee finds and determines that Hardin County shall be and shall constitute a single county municipal solid waste region due to the following: It is the will of the Citizens of Hardin County to remain a single entity in collection and disposal of Solid Waste, it is also the wish of the citizens to use the existing contracted services in Hardin County to the maximum good of the people of Hardin County; and

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

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board shall be composed of 5 members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-211-813(b)(1), Hardin Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board members shall be appointed by the Hardin County Mayor and approved by the Board of County Commissioners and, due to the fact that the City of Savannah collects or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the City of Savannah shall have a Board member appointed by the Mayor of Savannah and approved by their City Board of Commissioners ; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Board of the Municipal Solid Waste Region shall serve a six year term except that, as pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-211-813(b)(1) and as part of the participating county's agreement as evidenced by this Resolution, the following shall be the initial terms of office: one member representing Hardin County for a six (6) year term, one members representing Hardin County and one members representing City of Savannah a four (4) year term, two member representing Hardin County for a two (2) year term; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Hardin County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted by T.C.A. § 68-211-81 et seq. And in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, it shall be empowered to utilized existing Hardin 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 Hardin County's services, facilities and records in completing this task; and

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

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Municipal Solid Waste Region Board, in 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, Hardin County, City of Savannah and donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; and

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

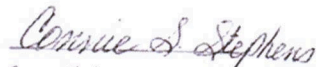
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the passage of this Resolution and at no later date than _____, 2014, the County Clerk of Hardin County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Community Assistance.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF HARDIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this 17th day of November, 2014, the welfare of the citizens of Hardin County requiring it:

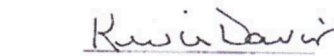
Sponsor:


County Commissioner

Attest:


County Clerk

Approved:


County Mayor

Commissioner Adam Coleman moved approval of foregoing resolution, seconded by Commissioner Emery White and a roll call vote was taken.

**MOTION PASSED - ROLL CALL VOTE DISCLOSING:
16 AYES AND 4 ABSENT**

BE IT REMEMBERED that the County Board of Commissioners of Hardin County, Tennessee, met in regular session at the Courthouse in Savannah, Tennessee on the 17th day of November, 2014. Present and Presiding the Honorable Kevin C. Davis, County Chairman, Connie S. Stephens, County Clerk and the following Commissioners to-wit:

Present: Comm. Gary Combs	Comm. Nickie L. Cagle
Comm. Fred McFalls	Comm. Mike Jerrolds
Comm. Adam Coleman	Comm. Wally Hamilton
Comm. Roger L. Jenkins	Comm. Paul Riddell
Comm. C. D. Rickman	Comm. Larry Byrd
Comm. Bobby Barnes	Comm. Emery White
Comm. Kathy Smith	Comm. Mike Fowler
Comm. Boyce Bain	Comm. Brodie W. Johnson

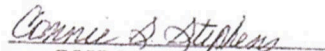
Absent: Comm. Darren Howard	Comm. Stephen A. Ballard
Comm. Charles Holloway	Comm. Brandon Morris

STATE OF TENNESSEE

COUNTY OF HARDIN

I, Connie S. Stephens, the duly appointed, qualified and acting County Clerk do hereby certify that the attached extract from the minutes of a regular meeting of the Hardin County Board of Commissioners of said county held on November 17, 2014, is a true and correct copy of the original minutes of said meeting on file and of record insofar as said original minutes relate to the matters set forth in said attached extract, and I do further certify that the copy of the Resolution appearing in said attached extract is a true and correct copy of such Resolution adopted at said meeting and on file and of record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Hardin County this 17th day of November, 2014.


COUNTY CLERK

It was thereupon moved by Commissioner Adam Coleman and seconded by Commissioner Emery White that said resolution be adopted. Upon roll call being called the following voted:


AYES: Comm. Gary Combs	Comm. Nickie L. Cagle
Comm. Fred McFalls	Comm. Mike Jerrolds
Comm. Adam Coleman	Comm. Wally Hamilton
Comm. Roger L. Jenkins	Comm. Paul Riddell
Comm. C. D. Rickman	Comm. Larry Byrd
Comm. Bobby Barnes	Comm. Emery White
Comm. Kathy Smith	Comm. Mike Fowler
Comm. Boyce Bain	Comm. Brodie W. Johnson

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Comm. Darren Howard	Comm. Stephen A. Ballard
Comm. Charles Holloway	Comm. Brandon Morris

(Other business)

Upon motion duly seconded and voted, the County Board of Commissioners meeting adjourned.



County Chairman

Countersigned:



County Clerk

Appendix D: Regional Board Appointments



HARDIN COUNTY, TENNESSEE

KEVIN C. DAVIS
COUNTY MAYOR

September 12, 2017

To Whom It May Concern:

The Shiloh Regional Planning Committee was dissolved by resolution passed by the Hardin County Commission on November 17, 2014. As of this date, the Hardin County Board of Sanitation became the governing body of the Hardin County Solid Waste Department. The current members of the Hardin County Board of Sanitation are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ELECTED</u>	<u>EXPIRES</u>
Joe Kelley	6-29-2015	6-30-2018
Commissioner Fred McFalls	6-27-2016	6-30-2019
Commissioner Joseph Bonee	6-26-2017	6-30-2020
Bob Averett	6-26-2017	6-30-2020
Milton Tall	6-26-2017	6-30-2020

Sincerely,

KEVIN DAVIS

Hardin County Mayor

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FRED MCFALLS • GARY COMBS • ADAM COLEMAN • JOSEPH BONEE • STEPHEN BALLARD • ROGER JENKINS • C. D. RICKMAN
CHARLES HOLLOWAY • BOBBY BARNES • KATHY SMITH • BOYCE BAIN • NICKIE CAGLE • BRANDON MORRIS • MIKE JERROLD
PAUL RIDDELL • WALLY HAMILTON • LARRY BYRD • EMERY WHITE • BRODIE JOHNSON • MIKE FOWLER
465 MAIN STREET • COURTHOUSE • SAVANNAH, TN 38372 • (731) 925-9078 • FAX: (731) 925-0338

Appendix E: Reserved for Minutes of Public Hearing