

WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE  
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE  
REGIONAL PLAN



May 24, 2021

## Content

Introduction.....	1
Administrative/Contact Information.....	1
Disaster Debris Plan Contact Information.....	2
Demographic/General Information.....	2
Current Waste and Recycling infrastructure and Services.....	6
Solid Waste Disposal and Transfers Facilities.....	7
Solid Waste Services (Collected for Disposal) .....	8
Recycling and Organics Management Facilities and Services.....	11
Problem Waste (BOPAE, Tires, and HHW) .....	13
<u>Objective 1- Waste Reduction and Recycling Goals and Measure Progress.....</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Objective 2 – Increase Recycling Access and Participation .....</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Objective 3 – Promote Material Processing and End Use in Tennessee .....</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Objective 4 – Increase Diversion of Organics.....</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Objective 5 – Support New Waste Reduction and Recycling Technology.....</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Objective 6 – Expand and Focus Education and Outreach .....</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Objective 7 – Ensure Sufficient and Environmentally Sound Disposal.....</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>Objective 8 – Develop Sustainable Funding Sources for Sustainable Materials Management .....</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>Appendix A: Definitions .....</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Appendix B: Debris Management Plan.....</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Appendix C: Resolution Dissolving Old Region/Forming New .....</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Appendix D: Regional Board Appointments .....</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Appendix E: Minutes of Public Hearings.....</u>	<u>62</u>

## Introduction

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1991 requires the development of Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plans for all Regions. Wayne County desires to separate itself into a single county region from the former Shiloh Planning Region. The Department has required that the Department approves a new 10-year plan per T.C.A. § 68-211-813 to be developed that follows the existing approved plan until new or revised plans. Before submitting that plan, Wayne Municipal Solid Waste Region shall hold a public hearing on the new plan. A region's plan may be modified at any time to reflect subsequent developments in the region. Wayne 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](mailto:mike.stooksberry@tennessee.edu)

### 2. Description of the Region's formation

The restructure and formation of the Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Region are due to the old Shiloh Planning Region's dissolution. The Shiloh Planning Region was unable to comply totally with T.C.A. 68-211-813 the establishment of a viable board to deal with planning for disposal capacity and waste reduction, however, the individual counties within this former region will be working together by inter-local agreements.

### 3. Public Hearings and Plan Review, Approval

Upon completion of planning document, Pursuant to TCA 68-211-814(b)(6), before submitting the plan for approval, the municipal solid waste region shall hold a public hearing on the proposed plan in

accordance with TCA 8-44-102 after which all providing minutes of meetings/resolutions, formal adoptions of the Plan as required by authorities and municipalities. Additionally, a copy of the minutes of the Region's Solid Waste Board meeting indicating the Plan had been submitted for their review, comment, and adoption before a final plan is submitted to the Department

## Disaster Debris Planning

1. a. Robert Hayes

Wayne County Solid Waste Director  
412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee.  
Office Phone: 731-722-9616  
Cell Phone: 931-332-5426  
[wcswd@yahoo.com](mailto:wcswd@yahoo.com)

b. Disaster Debris Plan approved by Tennessee Emergency Management:  
Appendix B

## Demographic/General Information

1. Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Region consisting of rural Wayne County and the cities of Collinwood, Waynesboro and Clifton which provides door to door collection. There is a rural door to door collection waste by subscription provided by private company.
2. Wayne County Solid Waste Planning Region is composed of Wayne County, Tennessee and the municipalities of Collinwood, Waynesboro and Clifton, along with 42 unincorporated named communities. Wayne County contains 736 square miles of area and is located in southern, southwestern part of Middle Tennessee. It is the second-largest county in Tennessee by area, it lies primarily along the southwestern Highland Rim, and the Tennessee River flows along Wayne County's northwestern border with Decatur County. The county is bordered on the south by Lauderdale County, Alabama, on the east by Lawrence County, Tennessee, on the north by Perry County, Tennessee, Northeast by Lewis County, Tennessee, Northwest by Decatur County, Tennessee, and on the West by Wayne County Tennessee. Waynesboro is the county seat. The county is bisected by U.S. Highway 64 running east and west and Natchez Trace Parkway running north to south. Wayne County estimated total population (latest U.S. Census Bureau) is 16,673, with three cities Waynesboro with a population of 2,277, Collinwood with 944, and Clifton of 942, a prison population that varies, approximately 1,000.

In the census of 2010, there were 17,021 people, 5,822 households, and 4,321 families residing in the county. The data used in this plan is latest from U.S. Census Bureau and Tennessee Housing Development Agency and County Records, which shows 16,673 people, 6,750 households, and 4,232 families and will be used in all narratives, tables, and charts. The

population density was 23 people per square mile. There were 7,359 housing units at an average density of ten per square mile. The county's racial makeup was 92.3% white, 5.7% Black or African-American, 1.6% Hispanic or Latino, 0.3% Native American, 0.2% Asian 0.01% Pacific Islander, and 0.19% of other races.

There are approximately 6,750 households; 31% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 59.1% were married couples living together, 10.9% were female householder with no husband present, 7.2% were non-families, 24.4% of all households were made up of individuals, and 10.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.47, and the average family size was 2.93.

In the County, the population was spread out, with 21.4% under 18, 9.1% from 18 to 24, 31.7% from 25 to 44, 24.2% from 45 to 64, and 13.6 were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females, there were 121.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 125.5 males.

The medium income for a household in the county was \$26,576, the median income for a family was \$30,973. Males had a median income of \$27,879 versus \$19,034 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$14,472. There are 12.9% of families and 16.3% of the overall population below the poverty line, including 18.6% of those under age 18 and 19.6% of those 65 and over.

The primary employment areas in Wayne County are the lumber industries and correctional institutions.

### 3. Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Region

**Table 1. Current Population**

County name	Municipality name	Population**	Estimated total Households**	Estimated total % Multi-Family***	Year	Data source
Wayne	NA	16,673	6,750	Less 1%	2019	Below
	Collinwood	944	382	Less 1%	2019	"
	Clifton	942	381	Less 1%	2019	"
	Waynesboro	2,277	922	Less 1%	2019	"
	Rural	12,510	5,065	Less 1%	2019	"

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

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

4. Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Region

Table 2: Population Projection Table

County or Municipality	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	County	16,767	16,747	16,641	16,635	16,673	16,747	16,433
Collinwood	949	978	942	942	944	948	931	928
Clifton	947	946	940	940	942	946	928	926
Waynesboro	2,290	2,287	2,273	2,272	2,277	2,287	2,244	2,238
Rural	12,581	12,566	12,486	12,481	12,510	12,566	12,330	12,296

County or Municipality	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
	County	16,339	16,288	16,234	16,176	16,177	16,055
Collinwood	925	922	919	916	916	909	905
Clifton	923	920	917	914	914	907	903
Waynesboro	2,231	2,224	2,217	2,209	2,209	2,193	2,184
Rural	12,259	12,222	12,181	12,137	12,138	12,046	11,999

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.

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

5. Wayne 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
Wayne	County	16,673	736	22.65
	Collinwood	925	2.78	332.73
	Clifton	923	6.12	150.82
	Waynesboro	2,231	4.29	520.05
	Rural	12,259	722.81	16.96

The degree to which the population of this region is rural at this time and during the period of this plan should not have a major impact on the cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and need for materials management services, including household recyclables are managed at existing convenience centers, and yard trimming diversion programs are not feasible due to the rural nature of the region.

6. Significant Changes in Industry/Commerce

There have been little or no significant changes in industry/commerce in the past 15 years, and due to economic growth, no changes are anticipated within the next year 15 years. The region has a history of a good working relationship local industry and commercial businesses. The relationship exists because County assists with the marketing of recyclable materials because it provides a collection of recyclable materials and collects data or reports recyclables.

## Current Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Services

1. There are no solid waste disposal landfills located within the Region, one transfer station/convenience center site located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, with 15 mobile collection center sites accepting these types of waste. A map of the Regional System is provided separately.

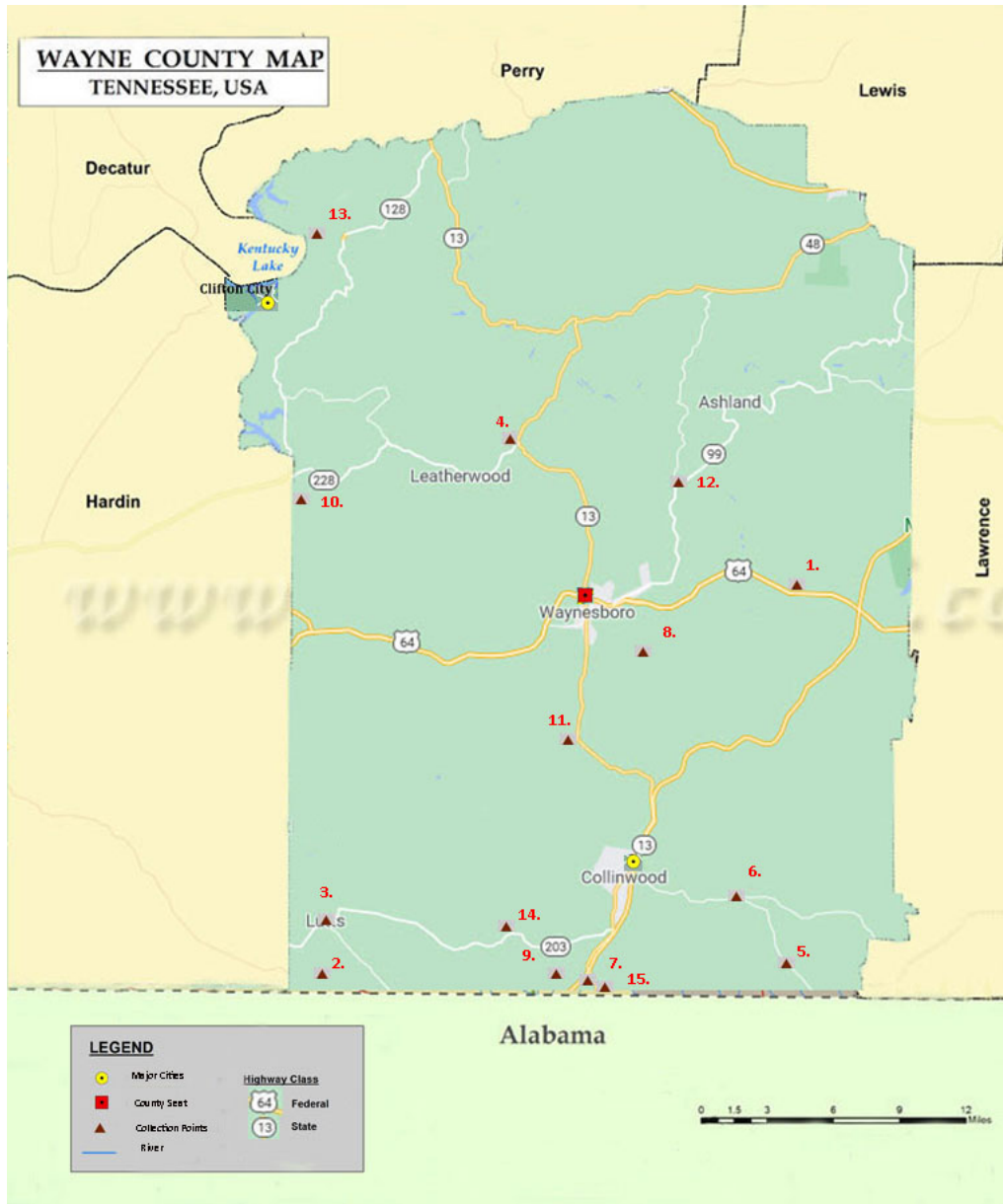


Figure 1-1

2. Indicated below is the landfills to which **Class I and Class III/IV waste is exported annually from the Region to out-of-state region**, the most recent year available is shown below in Table-4.



Table 4: Waste Disposed Outside of Region

Name of out-of-region landfill receiving waste	City, county, state of landfill	Estimated annual tonnage exported to 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 out of Region vs. in-Region (e.g., hauler owns LF, less costly, closer, etc.)
<b>Class I MSW</b>				
Decatur County Landfill	Decaturville Decatur County Tennessee	9,854.57	City of Clifton City of Collinwood City of Waynesboro County mobile collection centers	More cost-effective
BFI Middle Point	750 E Jefferson Pike Murfreesboro, TN	94.80	County Convenience Centers	More cost-effective
<b>Subtotal Class I MSW Exported</b>		9,949.37		9,949.37
<b>Class III/IV Waste</b>				
Rutherford County	6000 Landfill Rd, Murfreesboro, TN	1.41		Contract with Highway Dept.
<b>Subtotal Class III/IV Waste</b>		1.41		

3. The disposal of waste shown in Table-4 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.
4. The Region does not have jurisdictions are does it make any attempt to control the flow of waste.
5. The Region does not foresee any outstanding issues concerning permit review or flow control solid Waste.

Solid Waste Services (Collected for Disposal)

1. Residential Collection and Drop Off Services

Table 5. Residential Collection and Drop-Off Services/ MSW Collection Services in Region

Name of jurisdiction	MSW collection and drop-off service	Available to	Paid for by	Description	Estimated Percent of participating households in jurisdiction	Tons collected annually for disposal
City of Clifton	Curbside Collection	City Residents	Individual Household	RaeKar Connections	98%	689.58
City of Collinwood	Curbside Collection	City Residents	Individual Household	RaeKar Connections	97%	691.04
City of Waynesboro	Curbside Collection	City Residents	Individual Household	RaeKar Connections	95%	1666.85
Transfer Station/Convenience Center	Drop-Off	County Residents	Users	County Operated	82%	6431.14
Mobile Convenience Centers	Drop-Off	County Residents	County	County Operated	89%	470.76
<b>Total Tons Collected Annually from Region for disposal:</b>						<b>9,949.37</b>
Data Source and Year to Which Data Pertains: Annual Progress Report for 2019						
Does this data pertain only to MSW under municipal control? This data is total MSW Generation for County						

**Table 6. Mobile Collection Centers MSW Collection Services in Region Locations**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description/Address</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
1.	Intersection U.S. Hwy 64 and Dog Creek Road	35°19'47.8"W	87°37'13.6"W
2.	69 Fire Hall 9198 Hwy 69, Lutts, TN	35°00'25.0"N	87°55'46.5"W
3.	Lutts Fire Hall, 8111 Lutts Road, Lutts, TN	35°09'09.7"N	87°55'51.4"W
4.	Intersection Smith Branch Hill Rd Hwy No. 13	35°24'41.9"N	87°48'32.7"W
5.	Holly Creek FH, 2967 Railroad Bed Rd, Iron City, TN	35°05'53.7"N	87°36'25.2"W
6.	Intersection of California Branch and Rail Road Bed Roads.	35°09'47.4"N	87°39'51.1"W
7.	Fairview School, 3162 Chisolm Road, Iron City, TN	35°02'43.9"N	87°40'40.0"W
8.	Intersection of Kilburn Hollow and Hurricane Creek Roads, 1260 Hurricane Creek Rd., Waynesboro, TN	35°18'29.3"N	87°43'05.1"W
9.	Cypress Inn Fire Hall, 873017 Weatherford Creek Road, Cypress Inn, TN	35°03'15.2"N	87°49'24.7"W
10.	Intersection Tinin Rd and Hwy 641, Clifton, TN	35°20'50.8"N	87°58'25.7"W
11.	Intersection Downing Hollow Road and Hwy 13, South of Waynesboro, TN	35°15'10.2"N	87°46'10.1"W
12.	Buffalo River Fire Hall, 2098 Natural Bridge Road, Waynesboro, TN	35°23'24.5"N	87°42'08.6"W
13.	Halford's Store, 2213, Linden Hwy, Clifton, TN	35°26'17.6"N	87°58'02.5"W
14.	Cromwell Crossroads Church, 1198 Bear Creek Road, Collinwood, TN	35°08'13.7"N	87°49'40.8"W
15.	Next to Hensley's Diesel, 1369 Chisolm Road, Cypress Inn, TN 38452	35°08'04.3"N	87°45'24.1"W

**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 15 mobile collection centers, a transfer station/convenience center, and municipal door-to-door collection within the Cities of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro.

**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 Wayne County, solid waste collection system consists of 15 mobile collection centers, three municipally operated door-to-door collection systems, privately contracted business pickup, and a transfer station/convenience center that falls under TCA § 68-211-851(a). 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, Wayne County has employed a Solid Waste Director responsible for overseeing all solid waste activities.

All of the municipal solid waste managed by Wayne County is disposed of at present is sent to Cedar Ridge Landfill, a Class I landfill facility at 2340 Mooresville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee. The projections of the waste generation of approximately 9,000 to 11,000 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 period covered, given the demographic and economic indicators, which easily ensures a steady course for the County's future disposal needs.

The Wayne County Waste Department estimates that 72 percent of the solid waste is residential in origin, 14 percent commercial, 8 percent industrial, and 6 percent institutional.

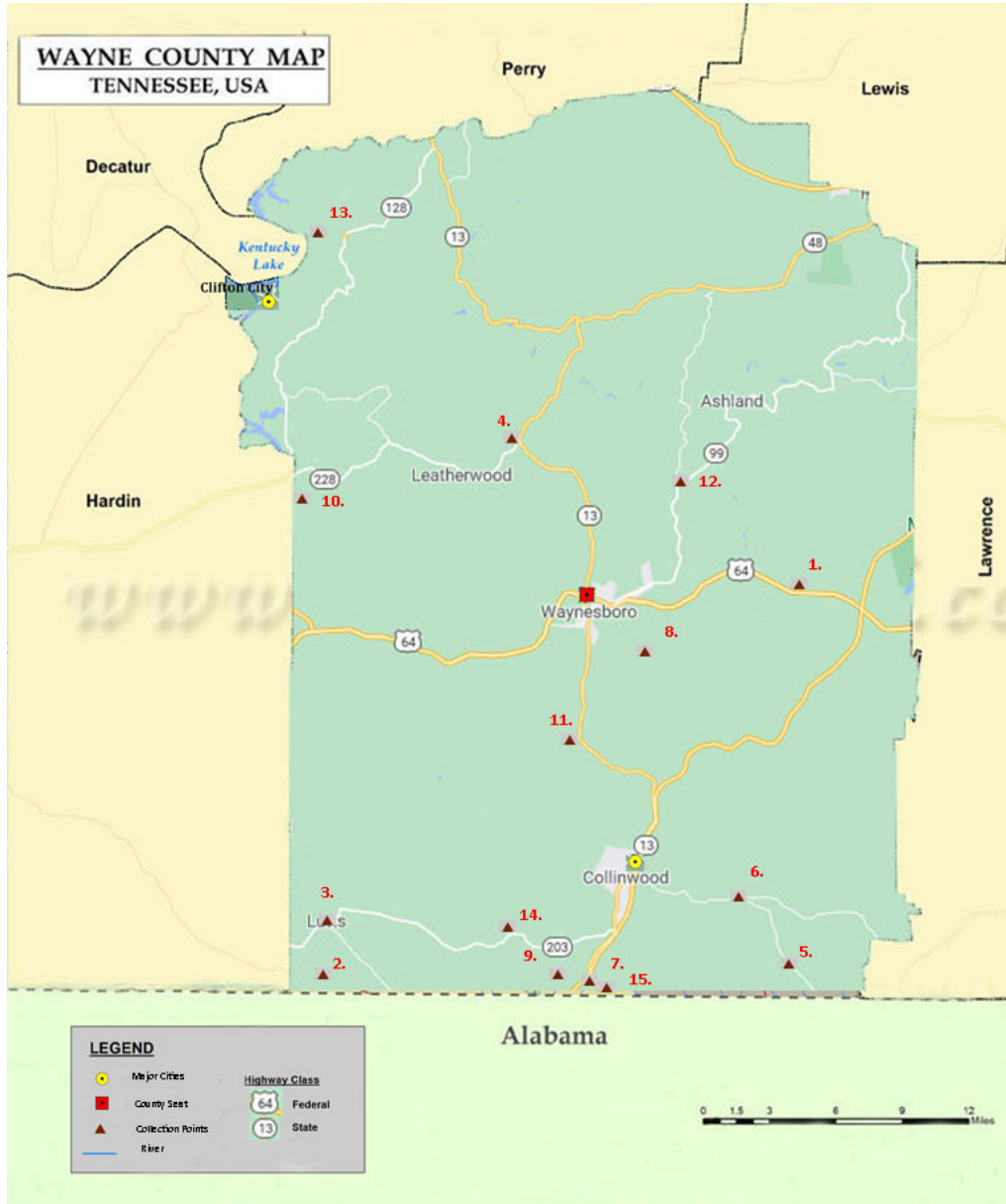
The Cities of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro provides house to house pick up within the city limits. The City of Clifton system provides service to 381 households. Waste is collected once per week and transported approximately 19 miles to the Wayne County Transfer Station. The City of Collinwood system provides service to 382 households. Solid waste is collected once per week and transported about 11 miles to the Wayne County Transfer Station. The City of Waynesboro system provides service to 922 households. Solid waste is collected twice per week and transported to the Wayne County Transfer Station, which is located on edge of Waynesboro City Limits at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee; solid waste collected at transfer state is transported to the disposal site at Cedar Ridge Landfill, a Class I Permit landfill facility at 2340 Mooresville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee.

RaeKar Connections, Inc. provides contract collection with businesses within the Cities and rural areas for waste disposal. RaeKar Connections, Inc. currently serves approximately 155 businesses. RaeKar Connections, Inc. and Rich Disposal Inc. have an agreement dividing County for rural collection at Latitude 35 degrees 21minutes with RaeKar Connections, Inc operating north of that line and Rich Disposal Inc. operating south. The County maintains 15 mobile collection centers that serve roughly 6300 households in rural parts of the County with disposal and recycling drop-off. These mobile centers transport the collected MSW and recyclables to the facility located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee, for unloading. The waste is transported and disposed of in Cedar Ridge Landfill, a Class I Permit landfill facility at 2340 Mooresville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee. The estimated total waste collection 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 sides are known to exist in County.

# Recycling and Organics Management Facilities and Services

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



Convenience Center Serve also as Recycling Drop-Off

Figure 1-2

## Organics

There are some small organic processors in Wayne 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, organics' disposal, such as yard trimmings, is 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. There exist in county five major lumber processing facilities that use sawdust by-product approximately 28,000 tons as shown in Table 7.

*Table 6: Wayne 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
Wayne County	drop-off	County Residents	County	Transfer Station/Convenience Center	85%	N/A
<b>Total tons Class III/IV waste collected annually in the Region</b>						

*Table 7: Forestry Industries By-Products*

Name of Company	By-Product Usage	Tons
Beaver's Tie and Lumber	Sawdust is given to horse stables then mixed with manure, converted to compost and used to fertilize pastures and hay fields	600
Crew's Sawmill	Boiler Fuel	8,340
Hassel and Hughes	Byproduct is recycled and marketed into pellets for wood stoves	12,741
Hughes Hardwood	Heat kilns	7,019
Brown Foreman	Heat kilns, heat building, boiler fuel	42,501
Collinwood Lumber Company	Heat kilns	234
Total		71,435

## 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 county's residents 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 the Wayne County facility located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee. The regular hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 6:30 AM to 3 PM facility closed on Saturday and Sunday. Robert Hayes, Wayne County's solid waste director, can be reached at (731)-722-9616. .

Wayne County has a waste tire collection site located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee. The site collects average of 82.13 tons or approximately 5, 866 tires at a cost of \$6,244.65 What few tires generated from the residential source are brought into the site located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro to be loaded and transported to Liberty Tire located at 2058 MS-145, Saltillo, 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
Wayne Co.	100%	82,498	1,712	70,835	9,950.78	2%	86%

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

\*Objective 4, Table 10

#### Estimating Diversion Using Base Year minus Lumber Industry 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.)
Wayne Co.	100%	1.06	0.60	0.46	0.43
Region	100%	1.06	0.60	0.46	0.43

The above essentially describes identifying a diversion rate for the Region, using a weighted average of the Region's population.



**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 has significant 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 low-grade quality recyclables.
- i. Providing continual training to ensure 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. Wayne County simplified its goals in 2018 to recycle 30% of the county's municipal solid waste and reduce disposal by the year 2025 per TCA § 68-211-861(f). County agencies, industry, educational institutions are required to report their recycling activities. This reporting supplements and supports 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. To do a study of the overall system's specifications. Consider doing updated rate structure revision to meet the operational cost. Put into place standard operating procedures dealing with potential problems, like illegal disposal and the impact of fees on low-income residents. Survey the degree of popular and political support for unit pricing. Evaluate needs for additional 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 recyclables collection.**

The County provides free drop off at all mobile county convenience centers and transfer station/convenience of recyclables. There isn't any recycling fee associated with curbside recycling pickup in within the city limits of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro once a week pickup.

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

Wayne County Solid Waste Region provides for drop off recycling at all its mobile collection centers. It presently has, through self-marketing, been able to continue its recycling program currently 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 recycling method, which would not put such a high burden upon the citizens' curbside recycling might be considered.

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

There is no pay as you throw curbside garbage collection services within the Wayne County region. All private collectors outside the cities of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro, are by subscription. These collectors haul material to the Wayne County Solid Waste Facility, where marketable recyclable material is pulled from the waste stream, MSW is then hauled from Wayne County Solid Waste facility to United Waste Haulers, 8000 Mt. Joy Road, Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee, in 42-yard compactor boxes then off loaded to semi-trailers at transfer station facility for disposal at present to Cedar Ridge Landfill, a Class I landfill, located at 2340 Morrisville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee. 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?**

Wayne County has placed in proximity of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro jurisdictions mobile county convenience centers for municipal solid waste, allowing them to deliver recyclables to sites 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.**

Wayne County Solid Waste Region provides collection receptacles for recycling in county buildings and workspaces, and other public areas. The County promotes recycling by writing columns in the local newspaper, teaching recycling to students and the parents, and providing recycling at public events, school games, and local festivals to ensure citizens' recycling opportunities. These recycling opportunities save trips to convenience centers, which enhances recycling drop-off. The County cannot determine the present actual cost associated with recycling because of the constant fluctuations in prices for recyclable materials; the current program is funded by 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 Wayne County Solid Waste Region, there are no building code requirements for new apartment buildings and commercial buildings to have spacing for recycling. However, new construction recommended to have spacing, which will allow for recycling receptacles if desired by the owner. Wayne County commission currently 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, by providing roll-offs for materials.

- 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?**

Wayne 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 are bans on certain items being disposed of in landfills, but only 22 states have mandatory recycling laws, of which Tennessee is not one. No other 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?**

Wayne County has a school recycling program that builds support, plans for optimum recycling, analyze results, and adjust operation. This program allows the school system to reduce materials from the waste stream collections, including paper, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, steel food cans, and cardboard, to reduce the amount entering landfills. It emphasizes wasting resources and polluting the air, ground, and water over time,

highlighting the decomposition of waste such as plastic. Wayne County is in all schools that collect recyclable

materials along with those brought by students. These items are processed through Wayne County Center, located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee.

**9. Wayne County HHW collection.**

This Region collects tires at its facility located at 412 Hog Creek Road, Waynesboro, Tennessee. Any other Household Hazardous Material is collected and transport to Giles County, Tennessee through intergovernmental partnership for disposal at permitted permanent HHW facility.

**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 Wayne County facility accepts waste tires from county residents. The remaining Household Hazardous Material are collected in partnership with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation at a Household Hazardous Material Events.

**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 Wayne County Solid Waste Region is a stand-alone recycling program that does its recycling marketing and has no plans to participate in a hub and spoke program. Through inter-local agreements during Chester County Recycling hub downtime, Wayne County assisted Hardin County in recycling processing and marketing due to fire. During the Covid Pandemic, while Marshall County Recycling Hub was down, it assisted Giles County in recycling processing and marketing.

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

The Wayne County Solid Waste Region has mastered collecting, transportation, and delivering recycled materials to the buyer. The only significant gap in the process is obtaining those buyers for recycled materials. If there existed an office of cooperative marketing for recyclables, it could prepare and maintain regional buyers' directory, including current information on product specifications, markets, and price ranges. The cooperative marketing office should collect data on the quantity and quality materials offered for sale by various recycling programs and create a database for operating and interacting information clearinghouse and marketing service, including pricing information. Cooperative marketing 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.**

Wayne County does its processing within its Region, with its primary concern regarding processing being the marketing contracts with purchasers. The solid waste department does a bi-month review of the arrangements 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.**

There are no plans at this time for a public /private partnership. One possible exception is the TIReS Program. TIReS is an ongoing counties-driven initiative that the University of Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service and Tennessee County Services Association are trying to develop 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?**

Beaver's Tie and Lumber converts 600 tons of wood waste to compost by using it first as stable bedding and then converting materials to compost to fertilize pastures and hayfields. Crew's Sawmill uses 8,340 tons of wood waste as boiler fuel. Hassel and Hughes Lumber Company converts 12,741 tons of wood waste to pellets for wood stoves. Hughes Hardwood, Brown Forman, and Collinwood Lumber Company uses 49,754 tons of wood waste to heat kilns.

**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 cost effective, purchases items for uses in 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. When achievable, the county purchases cleaning products that have no toxicity, primarily due to Wayne County's environmental nature, basically forestry and tourism.

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

The County does not have any policies, ordinances, or statutes that discourage the use or purchase of sustainable materials. It is the County's general policy, if possible and financially feasible, to purchase products with post-consumer materials.

## 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. 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 mobile collection centers and Transfer Station/convenience center. 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 household upon land owned by that person; such disposal does not create a public nuisance or a hazard to public health.

- 2. Describe any plans to implement a pilot or demonstration project for organics processing in the Region, or describe any current 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
Beaver's Tie and Lumber	Waynesboro, Wayne County	Wood waste and sawdust	Sawdust is given to horse stables, then mixed with manure, converted to compost, and used to fertilize pastures and hayfields	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	600
Crew's Sawmill	Waynesboro, Wayne County	Wood waste and sawdust	Boiler Fuel	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	8,340
Hassel and Hughes	Collinwood, Wayne County	Wood waste and sawdust	The byproduct is recycled and marketed into pellets for wood stoves	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	12,741
Hughes Hardwood	Collinwood, Wayne County	Wood waste and sawdust	Heat kilns	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	7,019
Brown Foreman	Clifton, Wayne County	Wood waste and sawdust	Heat kilns, heat building, boiler fuel	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	42,501
Collinwood Lumber Company	Collinwood, Wayne	Wood waste and sawdust	Heat kilns	Boiler Fuel engineered lumber	234
Total					71,435

## 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, Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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 adjoining counties to expand their markets for recyclables and assist in emergency situations. During fire at Chester County Facility Wayne County assisted Hardin in management of its recyclables as well as Giles due to shut down of Marshall County Facility during Covid Pandemic.

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 mobile collection centers and Transfer Station/convenience center recycling drop-of. 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. Wayne 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", 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 Wayne 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:

Wayne County's present source reduction is 70,835 tons. Reduction is primarily, and the wood waste industry, with County working alongside industries to ensure the product is used as more fuel made into pallets for heating kilns.

The Region recycled 9,951 tons of material captured from the waste stream the various programs. Outreach in this area is done by placing collection containers at manufacturing, public drop-off at mobile collection sites, and Transfer Station/convenience center recycling drop-off.

The County composted 600 tons by transferring sawdust to horse stables, then mixing with manure, converted to compost used to fertilize pastures and hayfields.

Future education would concentrate on a master plan focusing on waste reduction to become central to the new educational outreach efforts. Region wishes to have a conceptualization-approved program through Wayne County Commission and Cities of Clifton, Collinwood, and Waynesboro's utilize to educate residents and businesses on waste reduction in addition to standard recycling practices.

Table 6-1: Wayne 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	Wayne Co.	Interaction Public Events County Funded	General Public	\$2,850.00	Taxes	On-Going Program
Public Outreach	Wayne Co.	Interaction Public Events	General Public	\$12,350.00	TDOT Litter Grant	On-Going Program
<b>Total Current Annual Estimated Education and Outreach Costs in Region</b>				\$15,200.00*		
<b>Total Households in Region</b>				6,750		
<b>Total Annual Cost per Household</b>				\$2.25		

\*Current spending is on public relations, PSA, community events and litter abatement.

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

Jurisdiction	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wayne Co.	\$15,200.00	\$15,504.00	\$15,814.00	\$16,130.00	\$16,452.00
<b>Total region annual education and outreach costs</b>	\$15,200.00	\$15,504.00	\$15,814.00	\$16,130.00	\$16,452.00
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Wayne Co.	\$16,782.00	\$17,117.00	\$17,460.00	\$17,809.00	\$18,165.00
Total	\$16,782.00	\$17,117.00	\$17,460.00	\$17,809.00	\$18,165.00

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

At present, the County is not planning on discontinuing any of these existing programs. Educating the public to understand the composition and nature of solid waste at the source of its generation plays a vital role in designing and maintaining a program for an integrated waste management program. However, the only significant gap in continuing the process is obtaining buyers for recycled materials. If there existed an office of cooperative marketing for recyclables, it could prepare and maintain regional buyers' directory, including current information on product specifications, markets, and price ranges. The cooperative marketing office should collect data on the quantity and quality materials offered for sale by various recycling programs and create a database for operating and interacting information clearinghouse and marketing service, including pricing information. Cooperative marketing would provide a point to maintain an inventory of available quantities, qualities, and locations of recyclable materials in Tennessee and market such sites to industries that can utilize available materials. The County plans to continue maintaining many faceted programs, even though the current changes in materials marketing. The County will continue to run a program with an integrated approach and adapting the mindset of citizens' process of managing materials that are cost-effective to handle.

**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**

Wayne County is 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.**

Wayne 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. Wayne County solid waste department along with the cooperation with the Wayne County Commission and Cities of Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro's governments. 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, obtained by Annual Progress Report 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, by recycling coordinator, towards 30% 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 or discounts.
- 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 environment solid waste Avenue to educate residents only recycling program.
- Provide educational litter abatement, in schools. in collaboration with the Wayne 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, to be distributed, by recycling coordinator, 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 Wayne 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 billboards to encourage recycling drop-off.

## **Multi-Family Outreach**

**Goal:** Continue push for more apartment complexes to begin recycling programs, ever though ordinances do not exist, by supplying recycling contains which would cut cost 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 by offering waste audits.

## **Public Schools**

**Goal:** Create a series of one minute or fewer videos along with in-class demonstrations highlighting waste reduction and recycling and Wayne 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 Wayne County residents by on-going education programs.

### **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, Instagram, twitter and Facebook Outreach.

- Request utility and County billing tag lines at the Cities of Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro 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: Wayne County Needs Assessment Findings Table*

County	Most recent Needs Assessment	Basic findings	Comments on findings
Wayne	2017	Updating Recycling Center and adding updated 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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: Wayne 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/diverted	Projected tons MSW disposed of.	Per-capita annual disposal (pounds)
2020	16,747	40,014.42	1,112.0	9,951	1188.39
2021	16,433	39,274.87	1,091.2	9,764	1188.37
2022	16,388	39,167.32	1,088.2	9,737	1188.37
2023	16,339	39,050.21	1,084.9	9,708	1188.37
2024	16,288	38,928.32	1,081.5	9,678	1188.37
2025	16,234	38,799.26	1,077.9	9,646	1188.37
2026	16,176	38,660.64	1,074.1	9,612	1188.37
2027	16,177	38,663.03	1,074.2	9,612	1188.37
2028	16,055	38,371.45	1,066.1	9,540	1188.37
2029	15,991	38,218.49	1,061.8	9,502	1188.37
2030	15,937	38,088.55	1,058.2	9,469	1188.37
2031	15,882	37,959.05	1,054.6	9,437	1188.37
2032	15,828	37,829.99	1,051.0	9,405	1188.37
2033	15,775	37,701.36	1,047.4	9,373	1188.37
2034	15,721	37,573.18	1,043.9	9,341	1188.37
2035	15,668	37,445.43	1,040.3	9,309	1188.37

**3. Evaluate disposal need in Wayne 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 Wayne County solid waste region will be met over the next 15 years with sufficient MSW disposal capacity. The region currently exports its waste to Cedar Ridge Landfill located at 2340 Morrisville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee. The Cedar Ridge Landfill has capacity for the next 9 years with back up at West Camden, 2419 Highway 70 West, Camden, Tennessee, which has 18

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 Cedar Ridge Landfill located at 2340 Morrisville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee. The Cedar Ridge Landfill has capacity for the next 9 years with back up at West Camden, 2419 Highway 70 West, Camden, Tennessee, which has 18 years 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. Wayne County Region has found it more cost-effective to dispose of Class III/IV waste in Cedar Ridge Landfill located at 2340 Morrisville Hwy, Lewisburg, Tennessee, as Class I waste.

**6. Illegal dumping issues in the Region**

Illegal dumps do not develop due to a program within Wayne County Region. The county has established through TDOT Litter Grant what is known as a pre-dump site pickup program. The pre-dump program allows residents throughout the county to call and make arrangements for their old white goods to be picked up at their house. This program focuses on combating "blight" throughout the county and helps with illegal dumping; through public education, citizens are aware of how to deal with litter/dumping problems. It provides contact points for County representatives who are notified as soon as the possibility if a problem begins with litter/dumping. At this 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 Wayne County Region, which, coupled with Tennessee's remaining life survey of The Cedar Ridge Landfill has capacity for the next 9 years with back up at West Camden, 2419 Highway 70 West, Camden, Tennessee, which has 18 years remaining life 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?**

This Region's facility is capable of handling all existing recyclable material as well as providing assistance to other counties as exemplified by assistance to Giles County due to Lewis County Facility closing during Pandemic. 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 Wayne 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. This section will look at a typical Regional Solid Waste Budget (Figures 8-1 through 8-2). projected proposed Regional Budget Table Objective 8-1 AND 8-2, 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 show under Solid Waste 116 Account.

FIGURE 8-1

WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE					
SOLID WASTE - Fund 116					
		AUDIT	AUDIT	BUDGET	BUDGET
		2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>REVENUES &amp; OTHER SOURCES:</b>					
40110	CURRENT PROPERTY TAX	783,363	884,440	795,348	891,511
40120	TRUSTEE'S COLLECTION - PRIOR YRS	27,772	42,752	38,972	35,908
40130	CIR CLK/CLK & MASTER - PRIOR YRS	10,971	19,893	16,792	17,232
40140	INTEREST & PENALTY	5,146	7,076	6,760	6,172
40161	PAYMENTS IN-LIEU OF TAXES-TVA	190	0	0	0
40330	WHOLESALE BEER TAX	33,033	31,366	36,667	29,333
44145	SALE OF RECYCLABLES	47,242	33,624	32,000	30,000
45650	RECOVERY FROM INDIVIDUALS	811	0	0	0
46170	SOLID WASTE GRANTS	0	0	0	0
46851	STATE REVENUE SHARING - TVA	0	0	100,000	100,000
46880	OTHER STATE GRANTS	47,132	\$1,921	0	0
46890	OTHER STATE REVENUES	6,144	2,650	3,000	2,000
49200	NOTE PROCEEDS	0	0	0	0
49800	TRANSFERS IN	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; OTHER SOURCES</b>		<b>\$ 961,804</b>	<b>\$ 1,023,662</b>	<b>\$ 1,023,449</b>	<b>\$ 1,022,156</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>					
<b>55739 OTHER WASTE COLLECTION</b>					
147	TRUCK DRIVERS	6,243	0	0	0
149	LABORERS	6,105	0	0	0
158	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	0	0	0	0
186	LONGEVITY PAY	1,500	0	0	0
201	SOCIAL SECURITY @ 6.2%	848	0	0	0
204	PENSIONS	633	0	0	0
205	EMPL/DEPENDENT INSURANCE	0	0	0	0
210	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	46	0	0	0
212	EMPLOYER MEDICARE @ 1.45%	198	0	0	0
399	OTHER CHARGES	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OTHER WASTE COLLECTION</b>		<b>\$15,573</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>55759 OTHER WASTE DISPOSAL</b>					
105	SUPERVISOR/DIRECTOR	31,201	28,259	35,515	35,515
119	ACCOUNTANTS/BOOKKEEPERS	0	0	0	0
140	SALARY SUPPLEMENTS	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
147	TRUCK DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
149	LABORERS	0	0	0	0
185	EDUCATIONAL INCENTIVES	1,147	1,500	1,500	1,500
186	LONGEVITY PAY	3,475	4,825	4,975	4,975
187	OVERTIME	10,821	465	0	0
189	OTHER SALARIES AND WAGES	227,569	259,425	289,179	289,179
196	INSERVICE TRAINING	760	875	1,000	1,000
199	OTHER PER DIEM	1,996	0	0	0
201	SOCIAL SECURITY @ 6.2%	16,803	18,018	20,594	20,594
204	PENSIONS	14,249	13,766	20,096	20,096
205	EMPL/DEPENDENT INSURANCE (10)	1,475	765	1,600	1,600
210	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	627	943	1,200	1,200
212	EMPLOYER MEDICARE @ 1.45%	3,041	4,214	4,816	4,816
214	TERMINATION BENEFITS	0	0	0	0
299	OTHER FRINGE BENEFITS	0	0	0	0
302	ADVERTISING	877	1,463	1,600	1,000
307	COMMUNICATION	2,539	2,593	3,800	2,730
309	CONTRACT W/OTHER GOVT AGENCIES	681	0	5,500	5,500
310	CONTRACT W/OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES	0	0	3,500	3,500
312	CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE AGENCIES	552,532	448,046	485,000	485,500
317	DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	0	0	0	0
320	DUES & MEMBERSHIPS	312	1,256	1,500	1,000
321	ENGINEERING SERVICES	0	0	0	0
322	EVALUATION & TESTING	1,558	1,783	-	1,800
330	OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0
334	MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS	0	0	0	0
335	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR - BUILDINGS	3,367	9,638	5,500	2,500
336	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR - EQUIPMENT	24,522	17,487	24,960	27,060
337	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR - OFFICE EQP	0	0	0	0
338	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR - VEHICLES	30,966	16,597	20,000	20,000
347	PEST CONTROL	820	1,125	800	800
348	POSTAL CHARGES	0	11	0	0
351	RENTALS	0	0	0	0



FIGURE 8-2

353 TRAVEL	504	486	1,000	500
359 DISPOSAL FEES	190	237	600	250
360 BROKERAGE FEES (TIRE RECYCLING)	0	0	0	0
361 PERMITS	1,800	0	1,800	2,675
409 CRUSHED STONE	0	0	0	0
410 CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES	1,626	1,345	2,500	1,800
415 ELECTRICITY	12,154	9,582	13,200	12,000
420 FERTILIZER,LIME,CHEMICALS & SEED	0	0	0	0
422 FOOD SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0
423 FUEL OIL	2,661	1,722	3,000	3,000
425 GASOLINE	19,773	15,007	21,000	20,000
433 LUBRICANTS	165	1,013	750	950
435 OFFICE SUPPLIES	362	122	300	300
451 UNIFORMS	16,650	17,705	15,500	18,000
454 WATER AND SEWER	956	882	900	900
467 FENCING	0	0	0	0
499 OTHER SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	5,162	20,555	2,540	1,500
519 TRUSTEE'S COMMISSION	16,835	17,721	12,620	19,000
599 OTHER CHARGES	1,073	541	1,300	550
602 PRINCIPAL ON NOTES	0	0	0	0
718 MOTOR VEHICLES	0	0	0	0
733 SOLID WASTE EQUIPMENT	0	332,220	8,000	8,000
790 OTHER EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OTHER WASTE DISPOSAL</b>	<b>\$1,013,407</b>	<b>\$1,254,542</b>	<b>\$1,018,176</b>	<b>\$1,022,691</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 1,028,980</b>	<b>\$ 1,254,542</b>	<b>\$ 1,018,176</b>	<b>\$ 1,022,691</b>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES &amp; OTHER SOURCES OVER</b>	<b>(\$67,176)</b>	<b>(\$230,880)</b>	<b>\$5,273</b>	<b>(\$535)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE JULY 1,</b>	<b>\$548,106</b>	<b>\$480,930</b>	<b>\$250,050</b>	<b>\$255,323</b>
<b>ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE JUNE 30,</b>	<b>\$480,930</b>	<b>\$250,050</b>	<b>\$255,323</b>	<b>\$254,788</b>
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCE AS % OF REVENUES</b>	<b>50.00%</b>	<b>24.43%</b>	<b>24.95%</b>	<b>24.93%</b>
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCE AS % OF EXPEND</b>	<b>46.74%</b>	<b>19.93%</b>	<b>25.08%</b>	<b>24.91%</b>

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

**BUDGET USING PRESENT FUNDING**

FISCAL YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY)
2019-2020	961,804.00	1,028,980.00	-67,176.00
2020-2021	971,422.04	1,039,269.80	-67,847.76
2021-2022	981,136.26	1,049,662.50	-68,526.24
2022-2023	990,947.62	1,060,159.12	-69,211.50
2023-2024	1,000,857.10	1,070,760.71	-69,903.61
2025-2026	1,010,865.67	1,081,468.32	-70,602.65
2026-2027	1,020,974.33	1,092,283.00	-71,308.68
2027-2028	1,031,184.07	1,103,205.83	-72,021.76
2028-2029	1,041,495.91	1,114,237.89	-72,741.98
2029-2030	1,051,910.87	1,125,380.27	-73,469.40
2030-2031	1,062,429.98	1,136,634.07	-74,204.10
2031-2032	1,073,054.28	1,148,000.42	-74,946.14
2032-2033	1,083,784.82	1,159,480.42	-75,695.60
2033-2034	1,094,622.67	1,171,075.22	-76,452.55
2034-2035	1,105,568.90	1,182,785.98	-77,217.08

Table 8-2: PROPOSED WAYNE COUNTY REGIONAL BUDGET FOR PLANNING HORIZON WITH SUPPLEMENTAL USER FEE.

**BUDGET USING 70% PRESENT FUNDING AND COLLECTION OF \$6 MOUTH HOUSEHOLD CHARGE WITH 75% COLLECTION RATE**

FISCAL YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY)
2019-2020	1,037,762.80	1,028,980.00	8,782.80
2020-2021	1,048,140.43	1,039,269.80	8,870.63
2021-2022	1,058,621.83	1,049,662.50	8,959.33
2022-2023	1,069,208.05	1,060,159.12	9,048.93
2023-2024	1,079,900.13	1,070,760.71	9,139.42
2025-2026	1,090,699.13	1,081,468.32	9,230.81
2026-2027	1,101,606.12	1,092,283.00	9,323.12
2027-2028	1,112,622.18	1,103,205.83	9,416.35
2028-2029	1,123,748.41	1,114,237.89	9,510.51
2029-2030	1,134,985.89	1,125,380.27	9,605.62
2030-2031	1,146,335.75	1,136,634.07	9,701.68
2031-2032	1,157,799.11	1,148,000.42	9,798.69
2032-2033	1,169,377.10	1,159,480.42	9,896.68
2033-2034	1,181,070.87	1,171,075.22	9,995.65
2034-2035	1,182,881.58	1,182,785.98	10,095.60

## **2. Anticipated Changes in Funding**

Presently Wayne County Solid Waste is facing budget issues. While the present situation is not clear, revenues show any sign of declining due to businesses closing; the County is facing a challenge in allocating tax funding. We do not expect any financial impact of the recent coronavirus pandemic. Wayne County has reviewed the county's fiscal plan 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 problems in funding the solid waste program through present tax collections. If there is a problem, it is taking into consideration the mechanism of instituting 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 (RMPF)



**Recovered Materials Processing Facility (RMPF):** - a facility engaged solely in the storage, processing and resale or reuse of recovered materials. A RMPF 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.



This plan's objective is designed to assist Wayne County staff in implementing and coordinating public and private sector debris removal and disposal operations to maximize cleanup efficiencies. Expedient debris removal and disposal actions will mitigate the threat to the health, safety, and welfare of Wayne County residents.

### ***C. Situation and Assumptions***

It is assumed that a major event would produce a large volume of debris. This debris may be from damage to buildings and/or vegetation or through destruction of components of the environment. Debris generated will be managed in a manner that is the most efficient, effective, and safest method practical.

## **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION NAD STAFF**

### ***A. General***

The Wayne County Debris Management Plan provides the framework to unify the efforts of Utilities, Public Works, and other County agencies and/or departments, local governments, non-governmental, and voluntary, organizations, and regional and federal partners involved in emergency debris clean-up operations. When properly implemented, the result will be a coordinated and comprehensive effort to reduce debris-related impacts of an emergency or disaster.

The County Executive, the EMA Director, and the Solid Waste Director shall be the County Debris Managers responsible for managing all Debris Clearing Operations and all Debris Removal and Disposal Operations.

The County Debris Manager will provide overall supervision of a joint debris staff made up of the personnel from Utilities, County Highway Department, and Parks and Recreation. The County Debris Manager will be the single point of contact responsible for routine disaster debris removal and disposal operations and interfacing with representatives from other local, County, State and Federal agencies on a daily basis.

### ***B. County Debris Manager***

The County Debris Manager's responsibilities include the following with respect to all debris management activities:

- Communicating timely information to EOC staff regarding the status of the debris clearing, removal, and disposal operations.

- Assuring that the County is represented at all meetings with other government and private agencies involved with the debris cleanup operation.

Coordinating with appropriate local, County, State. Federal agencies (FEMA, USACE, etc.), and others as appropriate.

Developing and implementing a system to rapidly notify appropriate staff as to where and when to report for duty. This system must be kept up-to-date to ensure key staff can readily be reached. The notification system should be maintained in such a manner that notification can be made at any time.

Convene emergency debris coordinating meetings.

Appoint a Deputy Debris Coordinating Meetings.

Focus on keeping track of Debris Management assignments and progress of all recovery operations included but not limited to:

- Monitoring all staff assignments
- Monitoring safety of all personnel
- Monitoring all debris management sites, operations, and ensuring compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal standards

### ***C. Deputy Debris Manager (s)***

The Deputy Debris Manager (s) will assist the Debris Manager(s), as needed.

### ***D. Support Staff***

The Deputy Debris Manager (s) will assist the Debris Manager(s), as needed.

### ***E. Other Agency Liaison Officers***

All Electrical Power Services involved in the affected areas will be requested to designate a representative from their company (ies) to work at the EOC to assist with coordinating debris removal efforts between the necessary utility and the County.

## **RESPONSE AND RECOVERY**

### ***A. General***

Ongoing, advanced planning is an important part of a debris removal plan. Preparedness actions taken far in advance of an actual event allow implementation of the plan to occur more easily during an actual event.

Debris Management shall be classified into two parts. The first part and priority for debris management in Emergency Route Clearance for emergency services to allow access into affected areas and shall be considered part of the initial emergency response phase of the incident. The second part is debris recovery and is the focus of this plan.

#### **Emergency Route Clearance**

These actions typically involve moving debris from roadways to ensure that emergency vehicle have safe access during serious emergencies. Failure to open these routes means that help cannot arrive for victims. This type of debris operations will typically be temporary and require further action(s) during the recovery phase.

#### **Recovery**

These actions typically involve actions associated with the management of debris to pre-incident levels. The intent is to remove debris generated by an event to a level that existed before the incident/disaster.

No debris will be removed from private property at public expense. All debris must be brought to the right-of-way or curb to be eligible for removal at public expense.

The County Debris Manager will be responsible for implementing all removal activities with support from Highway, Utilities, Parks and Recreation, and possibly private Contractors. All debris removal and disposal operations will be coordinated by the County Debris Manager. Recovery may be quite lengthy as disaster recovery continues until pre-disaster conditions are restored.

Recovery activities include:

- Notification to citizens of debris removal procedures.
- Activation of TDSR site locations.
- Removal of debris from rights-of-way and critical public facilities
- Movement of debris from TDSR site locations to permanent landfill(s)

Where practical, debris will be sorted into the following categories:

- Clean woody debris-clean vegetative debris only.



- Construction and Demolition (C & D) – primarily wood products generated from the demolition of structure (not including non-burnable debris).
- Mixed-debris including metals, garbage, dirt, and non-burnable debris or non-grind able materials.
- Unacceptable-debris including but not limited to chemicals, petroleum products, transformers, and etcetera.

Clean woody debris will be hauled to the nearest designated vegetative TDSR site for eventual grinding and/or burning. Construction and Demolition (C & D) will be hauled to the nearest designated C & D TDSR site for eventual grinding and/or burning. Mixed debris will be collected and hauled to designated TDSR sites or to designated landfill locations for sorting. Unacceptable debris will require a specific removal plan based on the hazard and applicable local, state, and federal standards before removal.

The primary trucking mechanism for all debris loaded, hauled, and disposed of under this plan will be the Wayne County Load Ticket System, which is currently in place. Load Tickets will serve as supporting documentation for probate Contractor payment as well as for requests for FEMA reimbursement.

Solid Waste Operations will identify Household Hazardous (HHQ) drop-off locations, as needed. HHW shall be considered unacceptable debris and residents will be encouraged to separate and transport their HHW at the curb and shall not haul it to a TDRS site. All utility providers will coordinate with local, State and Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) officials for the collection of eligible industrial or commercial hazardous waste resulting from the disaster and final disposal of all HHW.

All Debris Management Operations shall be coordinated with, and follow applicable Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation rules and regulations.

T

All Debris Management Operations shall be conducted to remain in compliance with Historic Preservation Laws.

Pre-qualified contractors for Debris Management Operations have been identified.

The Debris Manager will be responsible for all monitoring of pick-up sites, Debris Management Sites/Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites and final disposal, including all services provided by outside contractors.

If it is determined that the quantity of debris generated exceeds the County's capabilities to clear, remove and dispose of it, the County may elect to request assistance for debris removal operations.

Wayne County's approved purchasing procedures shall be followed anytime contractor services or rental equipment is required.

Temporary Debris Storage Reduction sites shall be identified and utilized as required/needed. These sites shall be coordinated to ensure compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

All Use of Force Account Labor and/or equipment utilized for debris management shall be appropriately tracking and documented.

All applicable Health and Safety Requirement shall be adhered to/followed during all Debris Management Operations.

### ***B. Debris Monitor Training Workshop***

The County Debris Manager will be responsible for coordinating an annual and refresher training workshop.

The purpose of the workshop is to review the Debris Management Plan's procedures and to ensure that operations works smoothly. Items of discussion may include:

- Contractor Responsibility
- Mobilization Sites
- Logistical Support
- Pre-Storm Mobilization
- Procedure for call-up of Contractor Personnel and Equipment
- Haul Routing
- Contractor Vehicle Identification and Registration
- Debris Hauling Load Ticket Administration
- Mobilization and Operation of the TDSRS
- Contractor Payment Request, Submission, Review, and Verification
- Special Procedures for Household Hazardous Waste
- TDSRS Closure Requirements.

### ***C. Close-Out for Federally Declared Disasters***

When the event becomes a federally-declare disaster, the County Debris Manager will need to prepare and submit a claim to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for reimbursement of expenses associated with the response to and recovery from the event, as required by the Wayne County BEOP.

### ***D. Public Communications***

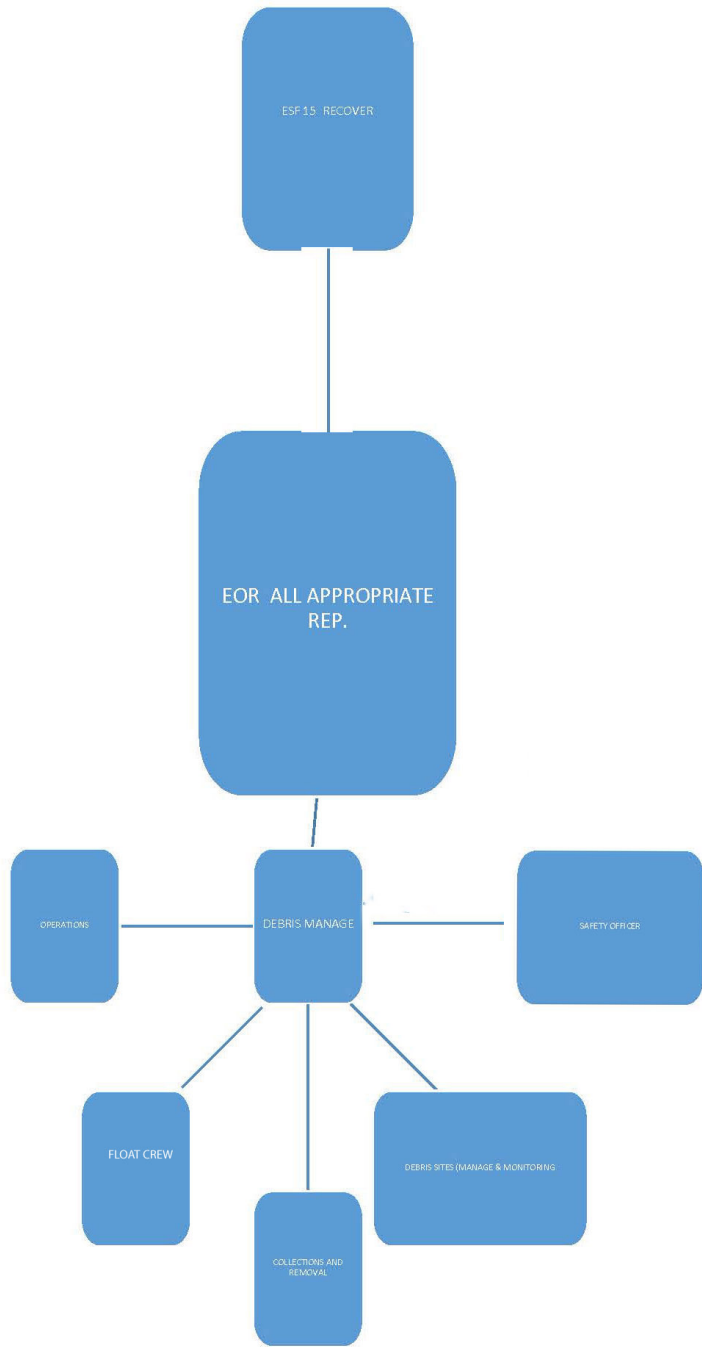
Dissemination of all information shall be coordinated as required by the Wayne County BEOP.

#### **1. TDSR Site Remediation**

During the Debris Removal Process and after the material has been removed from each of the TDSRS, environment monitoring will be needed to close each of the sites.

#### **2. TDSR Site Closeout**

Once a site is no longer needed, it shall be closed in accordance with all local, state, and federal applicable standards.



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

### A RESOLUTION DISSOLVING SHILOH MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING REGION COMPOSED OF HARDIN, CHESTER AND MCNAIRY COUNTIES AND CREATING WAYNE 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 Wayne County's Board of County Commissioners have given consideration to the needs assessments prepared by the South Central 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 these 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne County, Tennessee finds and determines that Wayne 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 Wayne 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 Wayne County to the maximum good of the people of Wayne 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 Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board shall be composed of 7 members; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-211-813(b)(1), Wayne Municipal Solid Waste Regional Board members shall be appointed by the Wayne County Mayor and approved by the Board of County Commissioners and, due to the fact that the Cities Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro collect or provides disposal services through its own initiative or by contract, the Cities of Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro shall have a Board member appointed by the Mayor of Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro 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 <sup>5</sup> 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: on two (2) members representing Wayne County and the City of Clifton for a six (6) year term, two (2) members representing Wayne County and the City of Collinwood for a four (4) year term, and three (3) members representing Wayne County and the City of Waynesboro for a two (2) year term;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Region Board shall have all powers and duties as granted by T.C.A. § 68-211-813 et seq. And in addition, in the performance of its duty to produce a municipal solid waste region plan, it shall be empowered to utilize existing Wayne 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 Wayne 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, Wayne County, Cities of Clifton, Collinwood and Waynesboro and donations and grants from private corporations and foundations; and

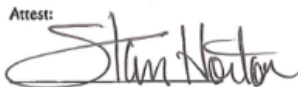
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Wayne County shall receive, disburse and act as the fiscal agent for the administration of the funds of the Municipal Solid Waste Region and the Region's Board; and

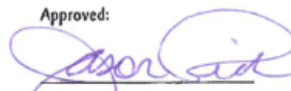
12/17 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the passage of this Resolution and at no later date than 2014, the County Clerk of Wayne County shall transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Community Assistance.

RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF WAYNE COUNTY, TENNESSEE, this 14 day of November, 2014, the welfare of the citizens of Wayne County requiring it.

Sponsor:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Commissioner

Attest:  
  
County Clerk

Approved:  
  
County Mayor



## Appendix D: Regional Board Appointments

### RESOLUTION APPOINTING MEMBERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOARD

**WHEREAS**, Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Regional Planning Board members are initially appointed to serve for terms of six (6) years or until their successors are elected, except that the initial board will be appointed pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813(b)(1), as follows: approximately one third (1/3) of the members with terms of two (2) years, and approximately one third (1/3) of the members with terms of four (4) years, so as to stagger the terms of office; and

**WHEREAS**, the terms must be maintained pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-813(b)(1), and run consistent with the adoption of the Resolution forming the Wayne County Municipal Solid Waste Planning Board; and

**WHEREAS**, this board must be approved pursuant to T.C.A. 68-211-801, *et seq.*, by the Board of County Commissioners of Wayne County, Tennessee.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Board of County Commissioners of Wayne County, Tennessee, meeting in regular session on the 17th day of November, 2014, that:

**Section 1.** Terms of appointments will be as follows:

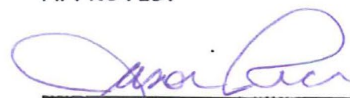
Appointment	Representing	Term Ending
Brent Gobble	City of Waynesboro	01-01-2017
Stan Hanback	Wayne County	01-01-2017
Rickey Kelley	Wayne County	01-01-2017
Tim Powell	City of Collinwood	01-01-2019
O.C. Berry	Wayne County	01-01-2019
Warren Miller	City of Clifton	01-01-2021
Steve Anderson	Wayne County	01-01-2021

Duly passed and approved this 17th day of November, 2014.

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
County Clerk

APPROVED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
County Mayor



## Appendix E: Minutes of Public Hearing

# Wayne County Courthouse

Jaime T. Mangubat, County Executive  
100 Court Circle, Suite 300  
Waynesboro, Tennessee 38485

Wayne County, Tennessee Municipal  
Solid Waste Regional Plan  
Public Meeting  
June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021 at 10:00 am

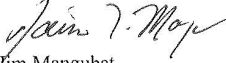
A public meeting was held to present the 10 Year Regional Solid Waste Plan at the County Executive's Office in Conference Room 304 in Wayne County, TN, on June 9th, 2021, at 10:00 am.

Mike Stooksberry, Senior Environmental Management Consultant with the University of Tennessee County Technical Assistance Service (CTAS), opened the meeting for the Municipal Solid Waste Regional Plan for Wayne County, TN. Mr. Stooksberry explained the plan concisely and presented the information to the public. Members of the community were allowed to address any concerns they may have for the project; however, the public asked no major questions. A copy of the plan was provided to any individuals who would like to examine the plan closely. The plan addresses current waste and recycling infrastructure and services, solid waste disposal and transfer facilities, and waste reduction and recycling goals, etc.

Al Torrez, Wayne County Solid Waste Recycling, gave insight into personal experiences managing solid waste within the community and discussed various aspects of the plan with Mr. Stooksberry. Individuals attending the meeting support the Wayne County Solid Waste Municipal Regional Plan and are eager to move forward with the submittal process.

Wayne County, TN, has been working with Mike Stooksberry to finalize the 10 Year Regional Plan and aims on submitting the final document to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation soon.

The public did not have any remaining comments, and the meeting adjourned promptly at 10:25 am.

  
Jaime T. Mangubat  
Wayne County Executive

Office - 931-722-3653

[jim.mangubat@waynecountytn.gov](mailto:jim.mangubat@waynecountytn.gov)

Fax - 931-722-5994



NAME	DEPARTMENT
<del>Allyson Jones</del>	Public
<del>Michelle</del>	JT-CRAS
Kayla Baxter	SCTDD
Jim Mason	Wayne County Executive
Cindy Riser	Wayne Co. Government
Bala Mangubat	Public
Sauerbrier	Public
Janet Meyer	County Executive
Chris Chen	Chamber
Dillo Rubin	Public
Stephen Perchouse	Commis
Kathryn Stagg	County Commissioner 6 <sup>th</sup> District
Gary Threlkeld	Public
Lina Dixon	Public