

SUMNER COUNTY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FY 2010



Prepared by:

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Greater Nashville Regional Council
501 Union Street, Floor 6
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-1705

SECTION 1

Demographic Information and Projections

Provide a table and chart showing the region's population for the last ten (10) years with a projection for the next five (5) years. Provide a breakdown by sub-table and sub-chart, or some similar method to detail all county and municipality populations. Discuss projected trends and how it will affect solid waste infrastructure needs over the next (5) years.

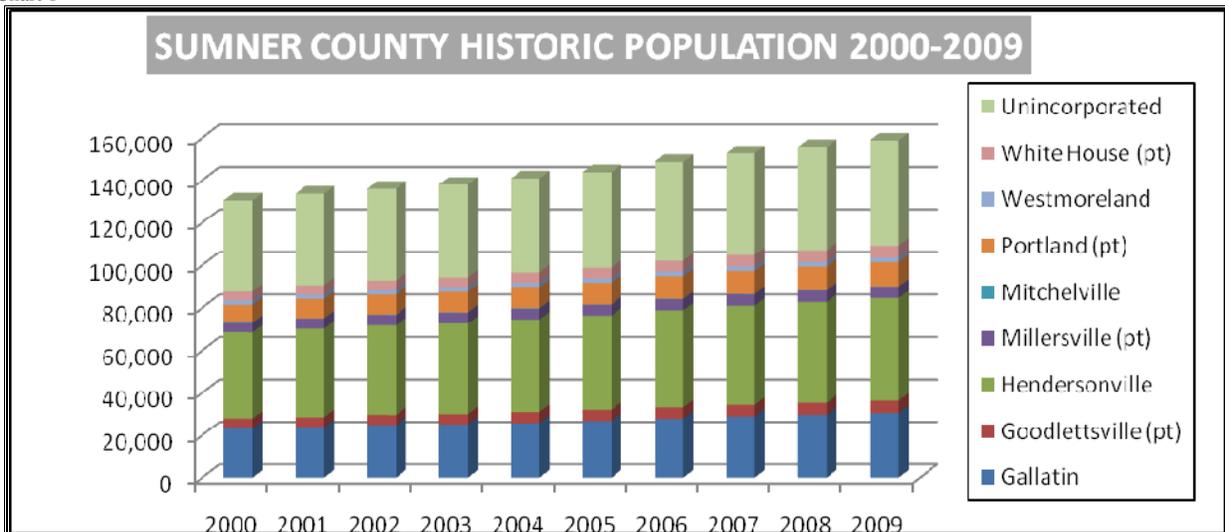
Historic Population - Sumner County is one of the largest counties in Tennessee based on population (8 of 95 counties) and is 32nd out of 95 counties based on geographic size. The historic population has grown by over 21% from 2000-2009, an addition of 28,310 people. All municipalities in Sumner County have experienced positive growth in the same time period, ranging from the addition of 1 person in Mitchellville, to over 30% growth in Portland and Gallatin (adding 2,822 and 7,274 person respectively). The unincorporated part of Sumner County also added population during the 2000's, growing by almost 16%, or 6,755 persons.

See Table 1 and Chart 1 below for depictions of historic population growth in Sumner County and its municipalities.

TABLE 1: SUMNER COUNTY HISTORIC POPULATION 2000-2009										
	Jul-00	Jul-01	Jul-02	Jul-03	Jul-04	Jul-05	Jul-06	Jul-07	Jul-08	Jul-09
Gallatin	23,230	23,842	24,840	25,183	25,755	26,732	27,790	28,901	29,579	30,504
Goodlettsville (pt)	4,625	4,644	4,713	4,755	5,156	5,216	5,325	5,394	5,651	5,744
Hendersonville	40,620	41,694	42,108	42,691	43,581	44,363	45,746	46,755	47,554	48,332
Millersville (pt)	4,330	4,697	4,914	5,043	5,073	5,083	5,180	5,219	5,252	5,297
Mitchellville	207	208	207	205	204	203	203	207	207	208
Portland (pt)	8,458	9,042	9,374	9,684	9,961	10,186	10,577	10,870	11,060	11,280
Westmoreland	2,093	2,136	2,130	2,131	2,151	2,166	2,191	2,199	2,215	2,236
White House (pt)	4,135	4,410	4,547	4,661	4,751	4,881	5,111	5,352	5,525	5,652
Unincorporated	42,751	42,958	43,176	43,597	44,221	44,952	46,424	47,681	48,661	49,506
SUMNER COUNTY TOTAL	130,449	133,631	136,009	137,950	140,853	143,782	148,547	152,578	155,704	158,759

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, June 22, 2010

Chart 1



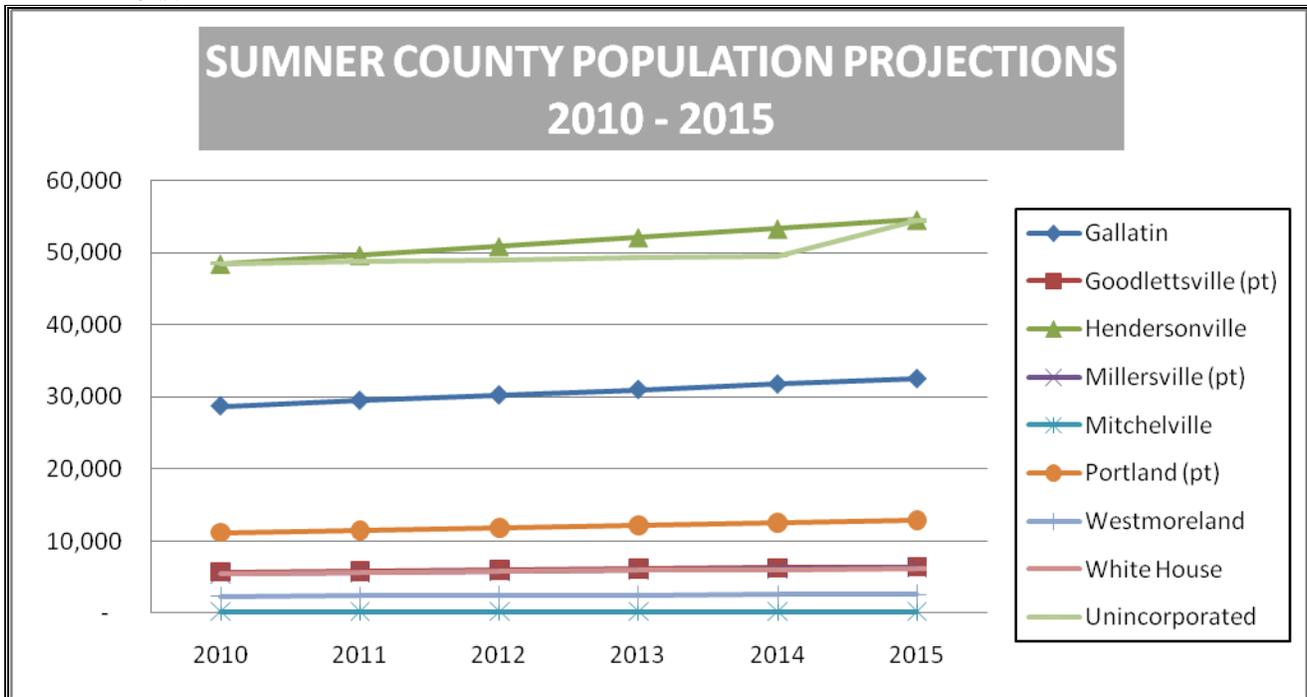
Population Projections - Population projections are estimates based on past trends, and do not always capture short-term influences on growth, such as the recent national economic downturn. Still, projections demonstrate trends, and the trend in Sumner County is for continued growth of almost 13% (20,238 persons) over the next 5 years.

The University of Tennessee, Center for Business and Economic Research prepares population projections for all Tennessee municipalities and counties. (see Table 2 and Chart 2 below).

Table 2

TABLE 2: SUMNER COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gallatin	28,709	29,461	30,212	30,964	31,715	32,467
Goodlettsville (pt)	5,711	5,853	5,996	6,138	6,281	6,423
Hendersonville	48,331	49,570	50,809	52,047	53,286	54,525
Millersville (pt)	5,511	5,676	5,840	6,005	6,169	6,334
Mitchellville	228	234	240	245	251	257
Portland (pt)	11,194	11,528	11,863	12,197	12,532	12,866
Westmoreland	2,324	2,386	2,448	2,509	2,571	2,633
White House	5,418	5,583	5,748	5,914	6,079	6,244
Unincorporated	48,499	48,764	49,030	49,295	49,561	54,414
SUMNER COUNTY TOTAL	155,925	159,055	162,185	165,315	168,445	176,163
Source: UT, CBER, 2010, GNRC Staff						

Chart 2



The best use of these numbers for solid waste planning may be in their ability to project the number of **households** in future years. By dividing the projected population by the average household size (2.47, as determined by Woods & Poole for 2015), we can project the number of new households that could be added and will contribute to the waste stream. The number of potential new households in Sumner County is shown below in Table 3.

Table 3

2009 Estimated Sumner County Population (U.S. Census)	2015 Projected Population	Population Increase 2010-2015	Average Household Size (2015 estimate)	Potential New Sumner County Households, 2015
158,759	176,153	17,394	2.47	7,042

The implications for solid waste planning are to the potential waste stream volume, convenience center numbers and locations, and transportation costs. The slight increases in potential households will have the dual effect of adding relatively small amounts of residential waste, but also providing less opportunity for revenue from new developments.

SECTION 2

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

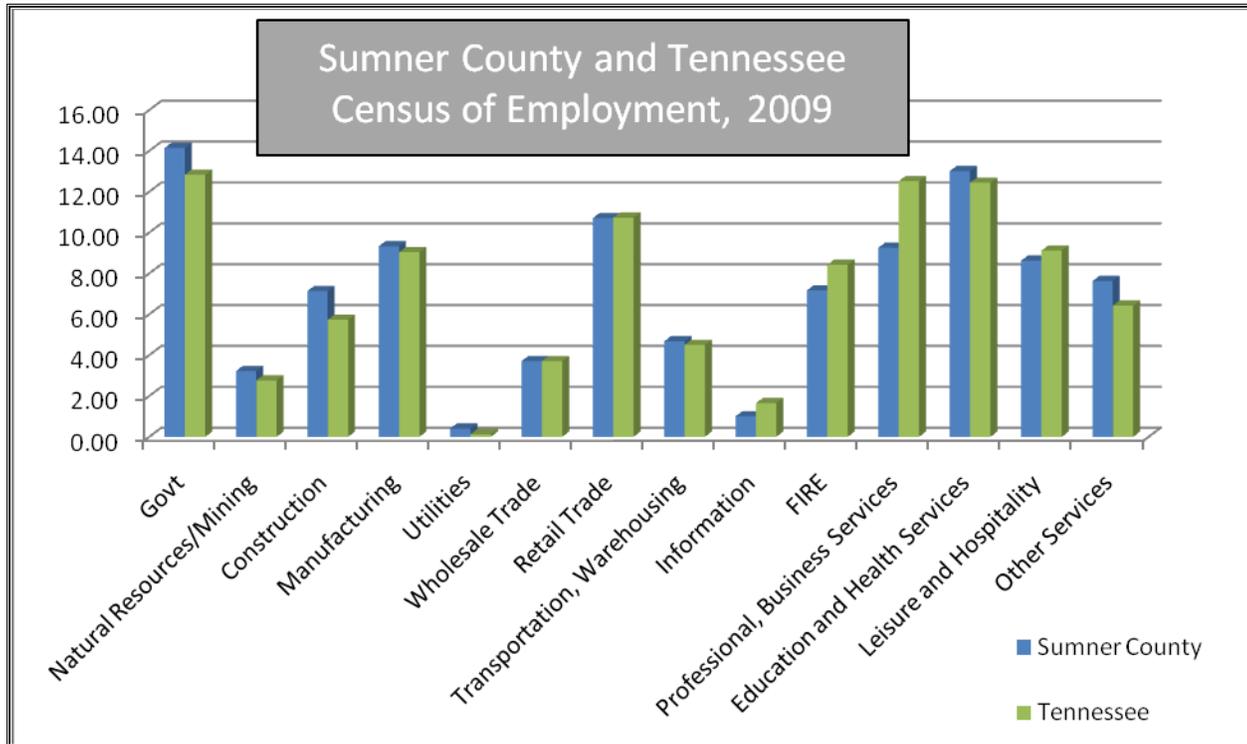
- Taxable sales, property tax generation, and per capita income
- Evaluation by breakdown of each economic sector
- County or municipal budgeting information
- Other commonly accepted economic indicators

Table 4

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE SELECTED ECONOMIC DATA, HISTORIC AND PROJECTED, 2000 - 2015							
YEAR	LABOR FORCE*	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PER CAPITA INCOME@	PROPERTY TAX	RETAIL SALES (\$millions)	
2000	70,940	2340	3.3	27,719		1053.276	
2001	71,830	3310	4.6	27,955	44,866,297	1090.03	
2002	71,650	3290	4.6	27,717	46,701,112	1128.134	
2003	72,700	3440	4.7	28,622	56,613,940	1159.613	
2004	74,080	3320	4.5	30,112	59,119,160	1216.384	
2005	76,290	3520	4.6	31,491	61,982,108	1267.463	
2006	79,010	3300	4.2	32,884	66,861,384	1325.53	
2007	78,410	3370	4.3	34,442	72,449,785	1355.509	
2008	79,860	4850	6.1	34,768	76,939,222	1315.994	
2009	79,600	7860	9.9	33,103	78,558,206	1239.694	
2010	81,740	5881	10.2	32,274	84,751,458	1313.086	
2011	82,886	6249	10.0	34,042	89,166,390	1379.435	
2012	84,032	6616	9.6	35,427	93,581,321	1408.125	
2013	85,178	6984	7.6	36,878	97,996,252	1437.242	
2014	86,324	7351	7.1	38,397	102,411,184	1466.799	
2015	87,470	7719	6.9	39,998	106,826,115	1496.796	
Sources: TN Dept of Labor & Workforce Dev, Div Emp Sec, R&S; Woods and Poole, 2011 TN State Profile; Projections by GNRC							

Sumner County has maintained a consistent labor force since 2000, with slight increases projected for the next 5 years that follow the population projections. Unemployment has run slightly lower than the State of Tennessee as a whole, with projections for 2010 through 2015 following the projected decreases called for by the University of Tennessee, Center for Business and Economic Research in their *January 2010: An Economic Report to the Governor of the State of Tennessee*, where UT projects a decrease in unemployment over time, with Sumner County running lower than the State average. Per capita income, as compiled by Woods and Poole in 2010, has increased each year, but is still slightly behind the State averages. By 2015, Sumner County's PCI will be approximately 95% of the State projected PCI (\$42,231 for TN vs. \$39,998 for Sumner County). Property taxes have been consistent and have increased each year, even during the national recession. Retail sales had a slight dip in 2008 through 2009, following the national recession, but projections call for a rebound for the next 5 years.

Chart 4



Source: State of TN, Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development

Sumner County’s sector employment closely follows State of Tennessee trends, as shown in the single-year comparison above. Sumner County has a slightly higher percentage of people employed by government (State, Federal, and local) than the Tennessee average, and has fewer people employed in Professional and Business Services than the State as a whole. Sumner County is consistent with State averages for employment in all other sectors. The State of Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development includes Sumner County in its Labor and Workforce Investment Area (LWIA) #8 (which also includes Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, and Williamson Counties), and in its **Job Forecast News, Hot Jobs to 2016** Report, predicts that the High-Growth industries for this LWIA will be **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Administrative and Support Services; Ambulatory Health Care Services; Food Services and Drinking Places; and Educational Services.**

The charts and graphs below depict yearly totals in employment by sector for Sumner County, and offer comparisons with the yearly totals and projections for the State of Tennessee, per *Woods and Poole 2011 State Profile*. As demonstrated by the single-year comparison above, Sumner County has been heavily dependent on government employment, followed by Education and Health Services, Retail Trade, Manufacturing employment, and Construction, with little change projected for the next 5 years. The State of Tennessee has seen its manufacturing employment decrease steadily, with a rise in education and health services, and future employment relying on a mix of manufacturing, education and health services, business and professional services, retail, and leisure and hospitality services.

Table 5

SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 2000 - 2015																
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Government	6542	6674	6794	6934	7053	7187	7396	7489	7728	7890	7856	8032	8096	8161	8224	8286
Farming, Fishing, Mining, Related	2618	2542	2321	2302	2168	2013	1899	1814	1810	1797	1780	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812
Construction	4582	3875	3862	4050	4195	4359	4890	5356	5089	3981	3352	3491	3589	3689	3792	3897
Manufacturing	11589	8978	8074	7740	7876	7333	7323	6824	6266	5204	4988	5035	5010	4985	4960	4934
Utilities	96	86	87	88	164	66	80	190	199	225	224	227	227	226	226	226
Wholesale Trade	2510	2086	2045	1968	1995	2095	2218	2167	2220	2067	2009	2059	2081	2102	2124	2145
Retail Trade	6586	5435	5655	5847	5894	6222	6346	6396	6379	5976	6016	6171	6244	6318	6391	6464
Transportation, Warehousing	1209	1106	1252	1229	2327	2603	2639	2524	2683	2609	2712	2810	2872	2935	2998	3063
Information	530	455	439	419	399	432	488	622	604	561	522	531	531	532	533	533
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	3552	3037	3122	3368	3447	3525	3707	4131	4304	4001	3788	3900	3958	4016	4075	4133
Professional, Business Services	5971	5180	5502	4946	5493	5194	5077	5184	5356	5164	5198	5272	5278	5284	5288	5290
Education, Health Services	4811	4283	4565	4894	5132	5375	5889	6244	6744	7259	7726	8073	8319	8573	8832	9099
Leisure, Hospitality	3429	2995	3112	3131	3529	3964	3955	4405	4683	4812	5140	5277	5337	5398	5457	5516
Other	3586	3157	3375	3530	3656	3660	3883	4084	4247	4254	4361	4519	4619	4720	4823	4927
TOTAL	57611	49889	50205	50446	53328	54028	55790	57430	58312	55800	55672	57205	57970	58749	59534	60325

Source: Woods and Poole, 2011 TN State Profile

Chart 5

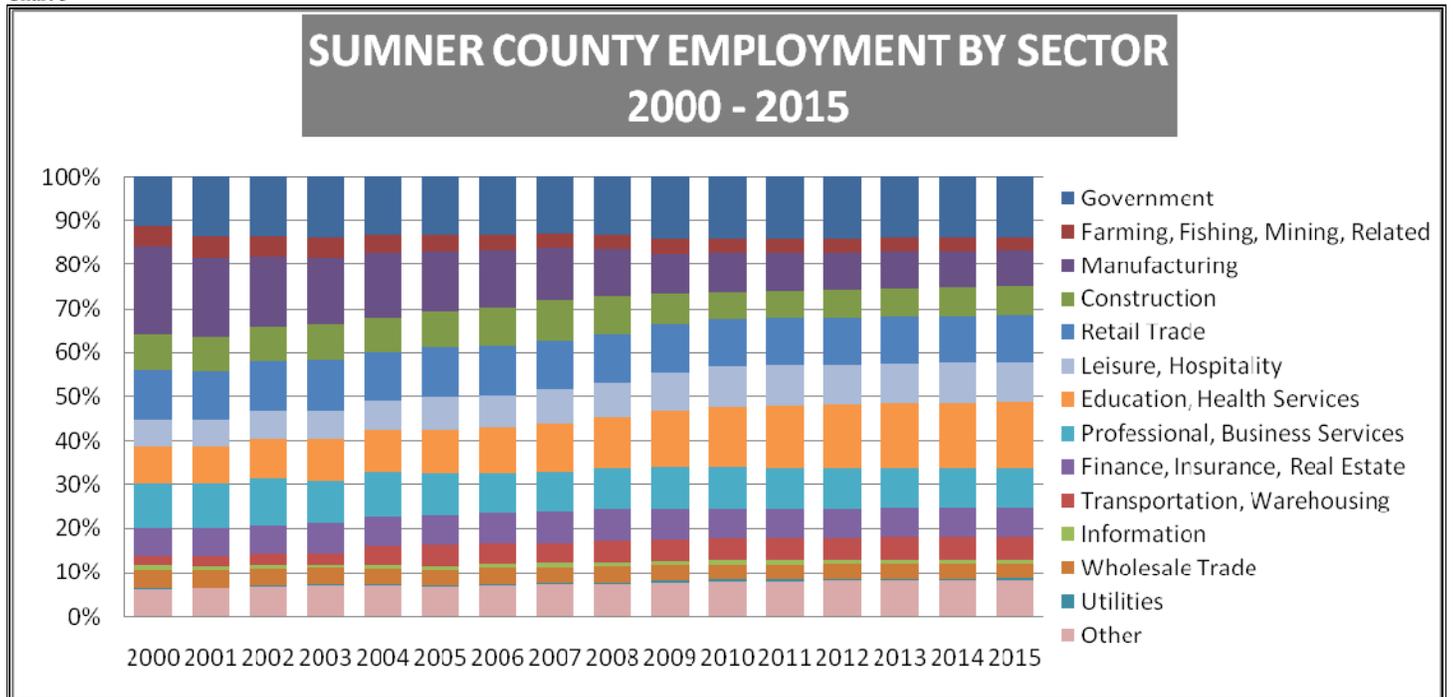
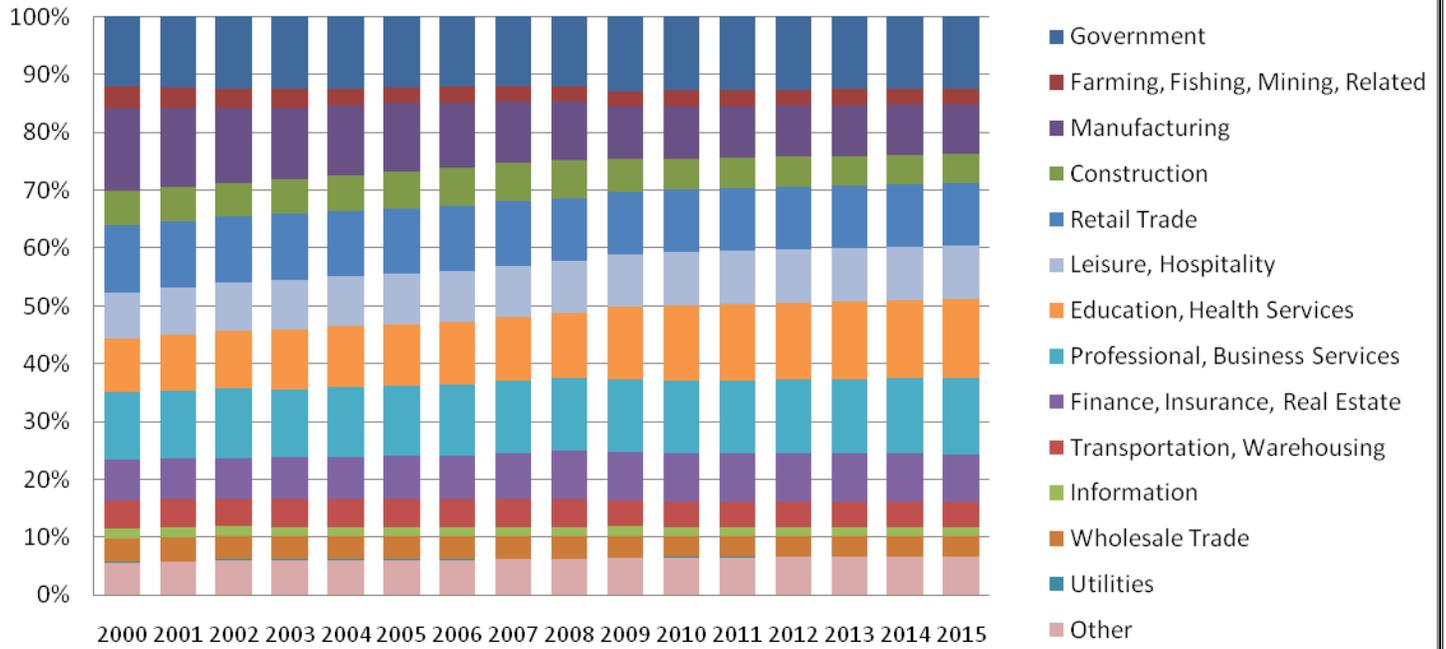


Chart 6

TENNESSEE EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 2000 - 2015

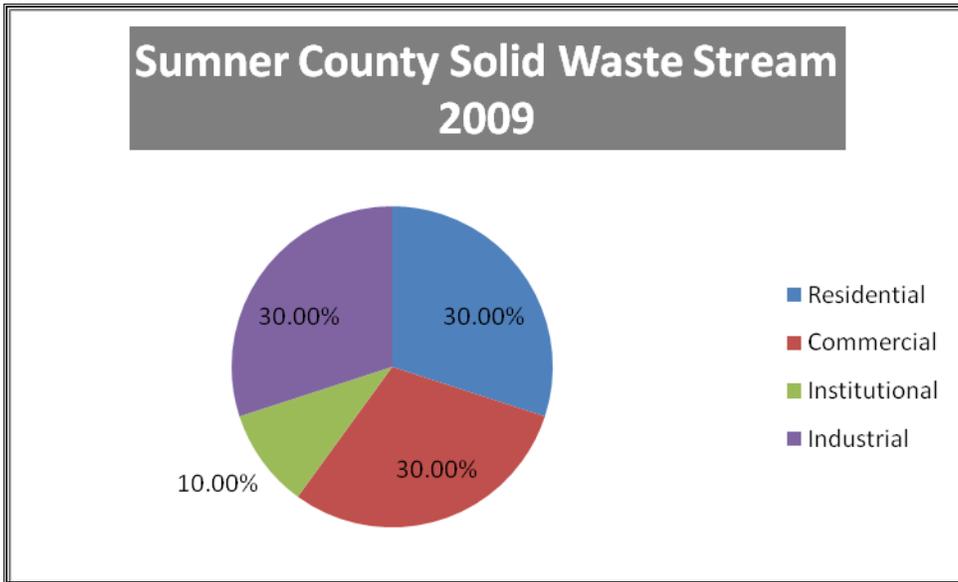


SECTION 3

Solid Waste Stream

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

Chart 7

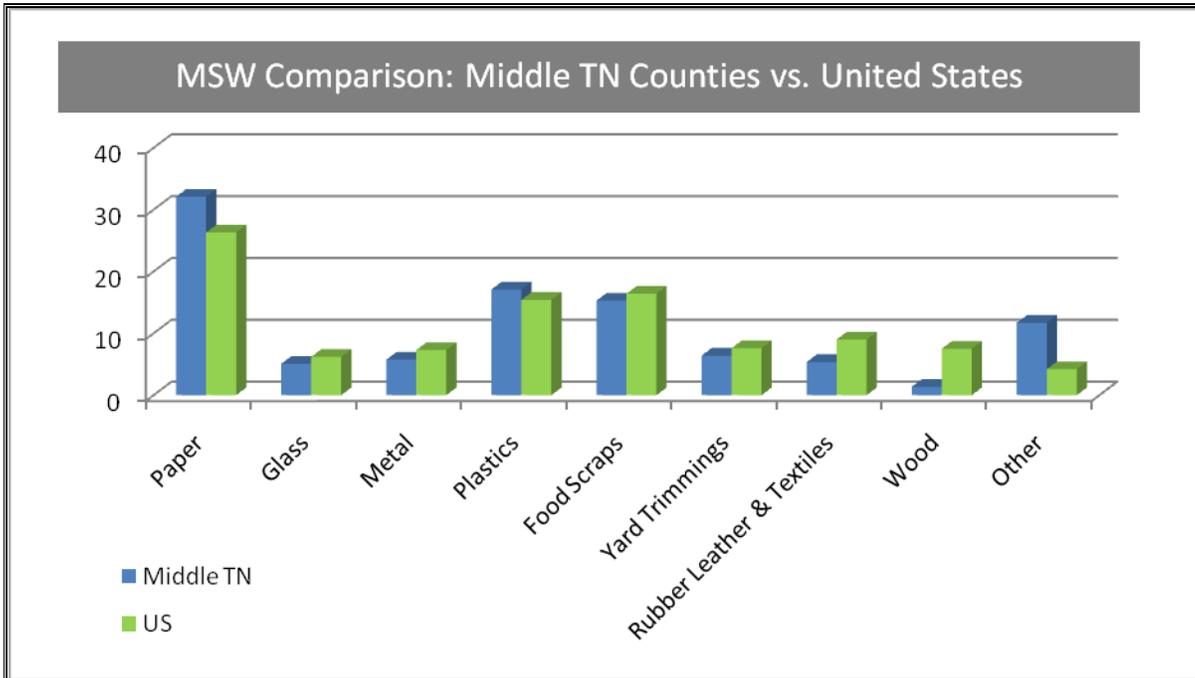


Source: 2009 Annual Progress Report

Sumner County's waste stream is 30% residential, 30% commercial, 10% institutional and 30% industrial.

The composition of the waste stream specific to Sumner County has not been measured, however, a report prepared in 2008 by Tennessee State University for the TN Department of Environment and Conservation conducted a municipal solid waste characterization study of waste being handled at two facilities in Tennessee: Cedar Ridge Landfill in Lewisburg (Marshall County), and Bi-County Landfill in Montgomery County. Samples were taken and weighed, and results categorized. The report, *2008 Tennessee Waste Characterization Study*, noted that the 2 Middle Tennessee landfills surveyed had statistically significant differences in waste stream composition than the United States at large. As shown below, the 2 studied landfills had larger percentages of paper and plastics, but smaller percentages of food scraps, rubber, leather, textiles, and wood. All county waste streams will vary dependant on the mix of residential and commercial contributors, as well as the level of recycling efforts, however, the results of the TDEC/TSU study can be attributed to Sumner County, as the waste stream from Sumner County may be comparable to that of the Counties using the Bi-County Landfill in Montgomery County.

Chart 8



No significant changes are expected in the way Sumner County handles its waste stream in the next five years.

SECTION 4

Waste Collection System

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

Sumner County does not provide any waste collection service in the unincorporated portion of the county. The residents there contract directly with private haulers. The Resource Authority in Sumner County (RASCO) has reviewed the waste collection service available to the citizens living outside of incorporated areas and reports that, through contracts with private haulers, all residents have good access to collection service. The number and names of these haulers are unknown as is exactly where all the waste is taken for disposal. In 2009 waste was taken to Smith County Landfill, Middlepoint Landfill, Cedar Ridge Landfill, West Camden Landfill and exported to a Waste Management Landfill in Russellville, Kentucky.

RASCO operates a Transfer Station at the site of the closed waste to energy site. In 2010, 68,355 tons went through the Transfer Station. The table below shows the source of all waste that went through the Transfer Station in 2010. The waste was disposed of at the Waste Management Landfill in Kentucky.

City of Gallatin	City of Portland	Waste Ind.	Clarksville Disp.	Olympic Disp.	BFI	WM	Misc.	Total
11,416.10	5,085.08	4,001.54	814.33	521.76	6,307.70	17,896.66	22,312.42	68,355.59
16.7%	7.4%	5.85%	1.2%	0.76%	9.2%	26.2%	32.6%	

The Miscellaneous column includes waste from Westmoreland (391 tons) and Mitchellville (42 tons). Also included in this category are a number of small haulers that serve residents throughout the County. The City of Hendersonville takes its waste to the Middlepoint Landfill in Rutherford County and the City of White House takes its waste to the Robertson County Transfer Station. The Cities of Orlinda and Cross Plains are primarily located in Robertson County and use the County convenience centers for waste disposal. The City of Goodlettsville is located primarily in Davidson County and none of its waste goes to the RASCO Transfer Station.

There is an extensive recycling structure available throughout the County. The Cities of Gallatin, Hendersonville and Goodlettsville have curbside recycling provided by AB Recycles, LLC. The recyclables are collected, processed and marketed by AB Recycling at its facilities in Hendersonville. Other than glass, the materials are combined in a container for a single stream recycling system.

SECTION 5

Waste Reduction

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

Base Year Diversion, Sumner County

Year	Tons Disposed	Population	Tons per Capita
1995	211,340	116,845	1.80
2009	155,598	158,759	0.98

Per capita diversion rate reduced by 45% between 1995 – 2009.

Real Time Diversion

Region	Tons Disposed	Tons Diverted	Total Tons Generated	Diversion Rate %
2005	77,842	105,196	183,038	57.4%
2006	66,058	109,058	175,116	62.2%
2007	127,067	264,090	391,157	67.5%
2008	127,725	215,484	343,210	62.7%
2009	155,598	68,833	224,431	30.6%

Sumner County has exceeded the 25% reduction goal for the last five years using the Real Time Diversion Method. The County also exceeded the Base Year Diversion Method by lowering its per capita disposal rate by 45% between 1995 and 2009.

SECTION 6

Collection & Disposal Capacities/Collection Service Providers

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

Chart 9

Site Name(s)	Current Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Project Life of Facility
MiddlePoint	4,000	5,500	13
Smith County	115	300	17
West Camden	2,500	3,500	22
Cedar Ridge	430	1,000	17
Russellville, KY	-	-	-

Show Mapped locations

Recycling and convenience centers in Sumner County are shown in Section 8.

- B. Provide a chart of other graphical representation showing public and private collection service provider area coverage within the county and municipalities. Include provider's name, area of service, population served by provider, frequency of collection, yearly tons collected, and the type of service provided.

Chart 10

Provider of Service	Service Area	Population Total Under This Service	Frequency of Service (Weekly, Bi-weekly, on call, etc.)	Tonnage Capacity	Type Service (Curbside, Convenience Center, Green Box)
Gallatin	City Limits	30,504	1 week		Curbside
Hendersonville	City Limits	48,332	1 week		Curbside
Portland	City Limits	11,280	1 week		Curbside
Westmoreland	City Limits	2,236	1 week		Curbside
Mitchellville	City Limits	208	1 week		Curbside
Millersville (pt)	City Limits	5,297	1 week		Curbside
Goodlettsville (pt)	City Limits	5,744	1 week		Curbside
White House (pt)	City Limits	5,652	1 week		Curbside
Unincorporated	City Limits	155,925	Mon-Sat		Convenience Center

RASCO Convenience Center
625 Rappahannock Wire Road
Gallatin, TN 37066

Monday-Friday
Saturday

Open 6:00 am to 5:00 pm
Open 7:00 am to 4:00 pm

SECTION 7

Financial Needs

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

The Resource Authority in Sumner County provides all the waste management services that are normally provided by the County. Sumner County pays RASCO \$100,000 annually for this service. Other than the County appropriation, RASCO is responsible for generating enough revenue to cover all its expenses.

The FY 2011 Budget for RASCO shows that combined tipping fees (transfer station, brush and tires) provide 93% of all revenue. The remaining revenue comes from the Sumner County appropriations, scrap metal sales, the State tire grant, miscellaneous income and finance charges. The budget shows total revenue of \$3,250,800 and total expenses of \$3,316,200 and a \$65,400 deficit. However, the budget also includes expenses of \$125,000 for office equipment and capital projects that can be used to adjust the budget during the year if necessary.

The budget is adequate to fund current services but to fund any additional needs, RASCO would have to increase tipping fees increase volume through the transfer stations or cut expenses.

**RESOURCE AUTHORITY IN SUMNER CO. TN
APPROVED FY11
BUDGET**

DESCRIPTION	FY11 BUDGET TRANSFER STATION	FY11 BUDGET LANDFILL	FY11 BUDGET RECYCLING	FY11 BUDGET MONOFILL	APPROVED FY11 BUDGET
REVENUE					
TIPPING FEES	2,793,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,793,000.00
BRUSH TIPPING FEES	0.00	0.00	161,000.00	0.00	161,000.00
MISC INCOME	0.00	0.00	4,430.00	0.00	4,430.00
FINANCE CHARGES	4,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,100.00
SCRAP METAL SALES	0.00	0.00	59,000.00	0.00	59,000.00
TIRE GRANT	0.00	0.00	73,000.00	0.00	73,000.00
TIRE TIP FEE	0.00	0.00	56,250.00	0.00	56,250.00
SUMNER CO. APPROPRIATION	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
TOTAL	2,897,100.00	0.00	353,700.00	0.00	3,250,800.00
PAYROLL					
ADMN SALARIES	191,675.00	11,275.00	11,275.00	11,275.00	225,500.00
ADMN OVERTIME	2,613.75	153.75	153.75	153.75	3,075.00
DIRECTOR FEES	28,560.00	1,680.00	1,680.00	1,680.00	33,600.00
PAYROLL TAXES	25,287.50	1,487.50	1,487.50	1,487.50	29,750.00
TRANSFER SALARIES	101,317.50	0.00	3,332.50	0.00	106,650.00
TRANSFER OVERTIME	18,905.00	0.00	995.00	0.00	19,900.00
TOTAL	368,358.75	14,596.25	20,623.75	14,596.25	418,475.00
EXPENSES					
ACCOUNTING	11,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,500.00
ADVERTISING	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
BUS INSURANCE	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00
ENGINEERING EXPENSE	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
HEALTH INSURANCE	122,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122,300.00
MEDICAL SERVICES	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
LEGAL FEES	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXP.	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00
DUES & SUBSCRIPTION	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000.00
POSTAGE	2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,800.00
PRINTING	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00
PERMIT FEES (STATE TN)	3,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,500.00
TELEPHONE	4,125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,125.00
INTERNET/WEBSITE	1,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,100.00
TRAVEL & CONVENTIONS	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
UNEMPLOYMENT	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
PENSION PLAN	15,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,100.00
JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	5,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,600.00
PEST CONTROL	650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.00
CLEANING	4,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,800.00
TRAINING	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00
UNIFORMS	4,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,100.00
WATER/SEWER	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
BLDG MAINT	25,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,000.00
ELECTRICITY	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,000.00
EQUIP RENTAL & CALIB	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
DEBRIS FUEL	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00
HYDR. & LUBE OIL	3,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,100.00
MOBILE EQUIP HR&R	45,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,000.00
SAFETY	750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00
TIRE DISPOSAL	0.00	0.00	78,600.00	0.00	78,600.00
WASTE DISPOSAL	3,100,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,100,000.00
CAPPS GAPP MAINT	0.00	3,590.00	0.00	0.00	3,590.00
OAK GROVE MAINT	0.00	3,590.00	0.00	0.00	3,590.00
OAK GROVE WATER TESTING	0.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
MONOFILL ELECTRICITY	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
MONOFILL WATER TESTING	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
MONOFILL MAINT	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
BRUSH SHREDDING	0.00	0.00	180,000.00	0.00	180,000.00
TOTAL	2,459,125.00	9,500.00	258,600.00	46,500.00	2,773,725.00
INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE	-1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,000.00
SALE - DISPOSAL OF ASSETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	-1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,000.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
CAPITAL PROJECTS	120,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00
TOTAL	125,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE	2,897,100.00	0.00	353,700.00	0.00	3,250,800.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	2,951,483.75	24,096.25	279,523.75	61,096.25	3,316,200.00
GRAND TOTAL	-54,383.75	-24,096.25	74,176.25	-61,096.25	-65,400.00

SECTION 8

Organization & Facility Locations

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

Cities contract with private companies for service:

- Gallatin
- Hendersonville
- Portland
- Westmoreland
- Mitchellville
- Millersville
- Goodlettsville
- White House

RASCO provides a transfer station to all haulers in the County that wish to use it. RASCO is an independent authority with its own budget and staff.

Sumner County provides \$100,000 annual appropriation to RASCO. The County does not have a solid waste staff.

SECTION 8 Organization and Facility Locations

SUMNER COUNTY MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE FACILITIES, 2010

Portland Recycling Drop Off Center



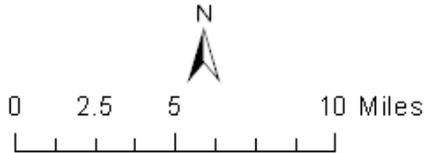
Convenience Center/Recycling Center/
Transfer Station

AB Recycling

Gallatin Recycling

Legend

- Sumner County Local Streets
- Sumner County Major Highways
- Sumner Named Streams and Rivers
- Sumner Water Bodies



Map Prepared by Greater Nashville Regional Council

SECTION 9

Revenue Sources/Needs

Identify all current revenue sources by county and municipality that are used for materials and solid waste management. Project future revenue needs from these categories and discuss how this need will be met in the future. Use example in Chart 7 as an example to present data.

Community	Current Revenue Source
Sumner County	Tipping fees, tire grant, sale of materials, Sumner County Appropriation (General Fund)
Gallatin	General Fund
Hendersonville	General Fund
Portland	General Fund
Westmoreland	General Fund
Mitchellville	General Fund
Millersville	General Fund
Goodlettsville	General Fund
White House	General Fund

Solid Waste Management Needs

Community	Equipment	Cost	Revenue Source
Sumner County (RASCO)	Front End Loader	\$30,000	Tipping fees/local government
	Permanent HHW Facility	\$50,000	Grants
	Paint Collection Facility	\$10,000	Grants

The cities that provide solid waste service fund their operations with the general fund, primarily property taxes.

The Resource Authority generates almost all of its revenue plus an appropriation from Sumner County.

SECTION 10

Community Attitudes

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

The residents of Sumner County and the cities within have been exposed to a broad based education on managing solid waste. When RASCO was started through a partnership that included Gallatin, Hendersonville and Sumner County, it was seen as the answer to all waste management issues. The recyclables would be separated from the waste stream using a state-of-the-art recycling facility and the remainder of the waste would be incinerated to produce steam that would be converted to power to run several industries in the area. This proved to be a very expensive process that required the partners to continually support the facility financially primarily through local taxes.

RASCO currently operates a transfer station and a recycling center. Through the years, the citizens of Sumner County have had an up and down attitude about solid waste. Presently the overall attitude is positive and there is fairly strong support for recycling. Much of this positive attitude comes from the success of various education programs available to citizens throughout the County.

Another factor that indicates a positive attitude toward recycling is the availability of curbside recycling in Gallatin, Hendersonville and Goodlettsville. The City of Gallatin has also opened a drop-off recycling center for its residents. All of these services would not be available if there was not a positive and supportive attitude about recycling.

SECTION 11

Five-Year Plan

Discuss this region's plan for managing their solid waste management system for the next five (5) years. Identify any deficiencies and suggest recommendations to eliminate deficiencies and provide sustainability of the system for the next (5) years. Show how the region's plan supports the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan.

Recycling drop-off sites in Gallatin, Hendersonville, Portland and Westmoreland.

The Cities of Hendersonville, Gallatin and the Sumner County portion of Goodlettsville have curbside recycling provided by AB Recycling. This is a single stream recycling program with only glass needing to be separate from the other material in the 18 gallon bins provided by the county.

The City of Gallatin provides a recycling drop-off site on 641 Long Hollow Pike restricted to residents only.

Five-Year Plan Summary

1. Continue to operate the RASCO Transfer Station
2. Continue to provide drop-off recycling services and evaluate additional sites for future use
3. Seek funding for the construction of a permanent household hazardous collection facility
4. Seek funding to develop a paint recycling center
5. Continue to support and expand the various solid waste/recycling education programs now in place.

Sumner County solid waste collection is primarily served by private haulers. The Cities of Gallatin, Hendersonville, Mitchellville, Portland, Westmoreland and White House contract with private haulers to provide curbside service in the city limits. In the unincorporated portion of the County, there are a number of private haulers that provide curbside service by contracting directly with citizens. Virtually the entire County has curbside waste removal. No changes in solid waste collection are planned for the next five years.

The County is blessed with a substantial industrial base that has made a commitment to reduce their waste stream. A survey taken in 2002 drew a response of 150 commercial and industrial establishments out of about 500 surveyed. The approximate 30% response rate indicated that those businesses recycled a total of 110,627 tons. It is very likely this amount is much higher but was not counted due to lack of participation by the other 350 establishments.

The Resource Authority accepts all materials except paint and hazardous waste. Within the next five years, RASCO would like to construct a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility and a surplus paint collection center.