



COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE



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COUNTIES HAVE A KEY ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND COMPLIANCE

39,000 local governments around the country make daily decisions that impact Environmental Quality

Examples:

- Siting Development Projects
- Public Infrastructure Planning and Funding
- Decisions about Land Use—development to accommodate transportation, housing, workforce and education needs
- Water and Sewer
- Waste Management



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HOW WILL YOUR COMMUNITY GROW?

Challenge to balance needs and costs—both current and future.

COSTS "Pollution Mitigation" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup and Redevelopment Infrastructure Improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Improvements • Development and Reuse • Preparedness Regulatory Compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Land • Water 	NEEDS Strong Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce and Employment Training/Good Jobs • Affordable Places to Live Cost Effective Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Public Works Services Stronger Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Places • Healthy Lifestyles • Healthy environment • Quality of Life
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CTAS ROLE...

To help counties implement and follow federal, state, and local environmental regulations with efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Environmental regulations implemented through:

- Solid Waste Departments
- Highway Departments
- Public Works Departments
- Stormwater Departments
- Planning Departments
- Regional and State Transportation Organizations




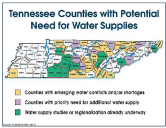
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WATER

Water Quantity

Water Quality

Source Water Protection




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CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS FOR US STATES

- Have a plan to maintain water quality
- Protect against the degradation of high-quality waters and water bodies that already meet the fishable/swimmable standards
- Clean up polluted or impaired waterways

The Commissioner shall have the power, duty, and responsibility to...post or cause to be posted such signs as required to give notice to the public of the potential or actual dangers of specific uses of such waters.

Tennessee Water Quality Control Act



HOW COUNTIES IMPLEMENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Through MS&S and Stormwater Ordinances

Through Public Works Best Practices: Erosion Control, Pollution Prevention Measures

Through Development Permitting, Construction and Post Construction Practices

Through Rural County Conservation Districts and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): 501P's for Agriculture

Through Zoning and Zoning Overlays, can require development to locate away from high-quality water bodies, impaired waterways, or wetland protection areas.
-Can restrict steep slope developments, require setbacks, determine buffer, drain locations, and control landfills

Through Subdivision regulations: During and Post Construction Developers are required to have Stormwater management and Erosion and Sediment Controls.

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 1976—set standards for the construction, operation, closure, and postclosure maintenance of landfills.

As a result, the number of landfills in Tennessee decreased dramatically from almost 158 in 1988 to 36 active now.

The siting and expansion of new landfills is an important land-use issue for local communities.

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MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

Consists of household garbage, industrial waste, household hazardous waste, and construction waste.

If not handled properly can become a public health hazard.

Disposing of waste is not cheap, and the cost of disposing of solid waste continues to increase.

Managing household waste is typically the third-largest component of a local government budget—after education and public safety.



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COSTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Americans generate about 4.43 pounds of waste/day

Local Governments typically pay over \$40 per ton to bury garbage and over \$120 per ton to manage solid waste



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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1991

County Responsibilities:

- Proper management of solid waste collection, transfer, transport, processing, and disposal (includes recycling, diversion, waste tire management and problem waste collection)

Solid Waste Region Responsibilities:

- Must have Solid Waste Plan
- Must meet 25% Waste Reduction Goal
- Must provide for Community Education



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COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL

Each county must assure that a collection system is available to all residents

- How transported
- Where disposed
- How financed











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WASTE REDUCTION/ RECYCLING

- Counties must divert 25% of Waste (T.C.A. 68-211-821)
- Methods for calculating waste reduction (T.C.A. 68-211-835)



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RESTRICTIVE WASTES

- Whole tires are banned from Tennessee landfills
- Other problem wastes include oil, batteries, and "E-wastes"
- Household Hazardous Waste collection events are available if scheduled with TDEC







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FINANCING SOLID WASTE



Solid Waste Management Fund
(T.C.A. 68-211-821)

Local Funding Options
(T.C.A. 68-211-835)

Used Oil Collection Fund
(T.C.A. 68-211-1005)

Waste Tire Funding
(T.C.A. 67-4-1610)

Recycling Rebates (five most populous counties according to the annual census)

Grants:

- Recycling Equipment
- Material Recovery Facility
- Used Oil
- Development Districts
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Planning Grants

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