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1	BEFORE THE SOLID WASTE REGION BOARD
2	5:30 p.m., Conference Center Howard School Building
3	Nashville, Tennessee
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6	EXCERPT OF PROCEEDINGS
7	March 29, 2012
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9	BOARD MEMBER APPEARANCES:
10	Sharon Smith, Public Works
11	Theresa Costonis, Metro Legal Jenny Howard, Metro Legal
12	Anna Alexander, Old Hickory Beth Reardon, Belle Meade
13	Jack Vannatta, Lakewood Ashley Currie, Davidson County at large
1 4	Robert Diehl, Davidson County at large John Sherman, Chair, Nashville
	Paul Hiltz, Davidson County at large
15	Mike Pearigen, Davidson County at large Daniel Lane, Nashville
16	Leslee Alexander, Davidson County at large
17	Jamie Rounds, Berry Hill Jim Driver, Goodlettsville
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2 2	
2 3	Prepared by:
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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. SMITH: Before I speak our director wants to say just a few words.

MR. SHERMAN: As many as you like.

MR. LYNCH: I'll make it short. For those that do not know me, my name is Billy Lynch. I'm Director of Public Works. I wanted to come say a few words. Back in 2002, I had the opportunity to be appointed the Director of Public Works by former Mayor Bill Purcell. My job was to recruit a new director.

I came, I did, I left, and in 2004 I came and have been here ever since. I've been asked today to start Monday to be the new fire chief of Nashville for my second time. Previously, I did it back in 2000, and I wanted to come speak to you just a second because I want you as a board to know, number one, how much I appreciate all y'all have done for Public Works, for the City of Nashville and for me, in particular.

I also want you to know, for those that don't know, the hard work that the staff at Public Works puts in, and Paul Hiltz, Sharon Smith, Sharon Wahlstrom, Veronica Frazier, the 367 people I

have working for me, to me, are as good as anybody in Metro. They face many obstacles every day.

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Eight years ago when I came I had 560 something people. Today I have 367, 200 people less, yet the demands and services increase without increase in revenue.

One thing I do want to point out, this department, Public Works, won two national awards for the work they did in the flood of 2010. During that the Solid Waste section, while many people take everything for granted, never once missed a day to pick up the solid waste in this city of any home that was not flooded.

I say all that because I want you to understand the hard work and the expertise that exists in Public Works from building Demonbreun Bridge, Gateway Boulevard, Twelfth Avenue South, Deaderick, to picking up 130,000 homes once a week, 80,000 customers on curbside recycling, 13 drop-off sites, three convenience centers, to six crews going down of public service workers every day, six days a week, to help clean up this city.

And one thing I'm the proudest of when we walk away, is we clean up Nashville downtown every night of the week, and Nashville is clean. I

say that, too, because today you're going to have an opportunity, in my opinion, to take the Public Works

Department and the recycling to another level.

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When I came in 2002, all I heard -and Charley Tigert was the councilman for the 35th
district, and it's now an at large, talked to me.
He said, "Billy why can't you get something out in
the southwest part of Nashville for recycling?"

I live in the southwest part. I live in Belleview. I couldn't understand, but every time I turned around I ran into obstacles, whether it would be getting a site permit or whatever. You just could never get it to fit. Tonight you have an opportunity to build, to help Metro build a convenience center on the southwest part of Nashville at no cost to the taxpayers of Davidson County.

It's something similar to what we did with Omohumbro Drive, with Allied Waste many moons ago. They built it, we run it, it's successful.

The same thing is going to be true here. One thing I pride myself in -- I believe in hard work, honesty and loyalty. I have 367 people that believe that.

It's like this report that everybody criticizes every year.

We rely totally on documents given to us by the solid waste companies and TDEC's law. I said since the many years I've been in Public Works — and I can't remember because I've been in Metro 43 of them — that we need to get help at the state level to mandate recycling numbers from all entities just like they do trash. That way you can compare one side to the other.

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The staff here has to fight that obstacle every year. They do great. Veronica Frazier is not here because of surgery. Sharon Wahlstrom, our finance manager, is back in the back. She has a 71 million dollar budget, a 50 million dollar capital budget, over 60 contracts; and one thing I compliment Sharon all the time, is she's never been over budget, and that's something good in government.

People say we waste money, and one thing I'm proud of is that Public Works doesn't do that even though people may say we do. But I just want to go on record because this will probably be my last board meeting unless I find a new fire chief by next year. My replacement on an interim basis is kind of ironic. He was my replacement. He had been my assistant director when I was Director

1 of Human Resources.

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Transportation under Governor Bredesen and was a deputy commissioner there. I brought him back to work for me a few months back because he not only is a great worker, he is my friend. He will keep Public Works on the right track, but he doesn't have to. The 366 other people are going to make sure, and I just want to say I thank you, and I also thank my staff.

But it's a great opportunity tonight, in my opinion, to take the southwest part of

Nashville and give them the opportunity that right now only exists in Anderson Lane and two sites in East Nashville. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SHERMAN: It's surprising and a disappointment.

MR. LYNCH: It's a shock to me, but I was ready for it. I kind of knew it.

MR. SHERMAN: I can only speak on behalf of myself, but I just know that your leadership at the department and your work with me, as the chair of the board, I deeply appreciate it, your forthrightness about what can be done and what can't be done, and your willingness along with the

- 1 staff to go the extra mile when I ask you for stuff.
- 2 Not too much, I hope, but deeply appreciate it, so
- 3 | thank you very much.
- 4 MR. LYNCH: Appreciate it. Sharon,
- 5 | are you going to lead us off now?
- MS. SMITH: Yes.
- 7 MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Lynch, if nothing
- 8 else, there could be a chairmanship of the Regional
- 9 | Solid Waste.
- MS. SMITH: I just have to say I've
- 11 been presenting to this board for I think ten years
- 12 | now, except for one year that I was actually taking
- care of my mother who had surgery. In the years
- 14 | that I presented to this board there have been many
- 15 | times that my boss was not here to support me, but
- Billy has always been at these meetings to support
- 17 me, and I really appreciate it.
- Anyway, on a lighter note we have a
- 19 | landfill summary to talk about. The first thing
- 20 | that we need to do and that I would like to share
- 21 | with you all is sort of what the status is of our
- 22 | landfills in Davidson County. Davidson County, as
- 23 you know, has no class one landfills. We have no
- 24 | landfills that take household garbage, and we
- 25 haven't for quite a number of years, but we do have

two construction and demolition landfills.

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We contacted TDEC because they changed the practice, this type of thing to see what sort of life expectancy we had on the two located in our counties. Southern Services located over in the Bordeaux area has 14 years, and approximately some of that was eaten up a little more than expected during the flood. There was a lot of debris that was diverted there.

As you may remember from our report last year, our C & D tons skyrocketed from picking up flood debris. The other facility that's located in the county is Central Pike landfill owned by Mr. Binkley. It's out in the Hermitage area. That landfill is -- does not have any expansion capacity, so it is very likely in the next two to four years, depending on how much they take in during that time, to close, and the municipal solid waste landfills outside the county have a range of nine to 25 years of life expectancy.

So tonight we're going to be considering an application, and the role of this board in Tennessee code is very specific. It basically asks one question. The board is to determine, does the application fit within the

ten-year plan, and in 2008 -- in December of 2008, this board -- and many of the people are still on the board -- passed an updated plan. I really think that this board should be commended. That plan was not required.

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Tennessee law did not require an update. TDEC did not require it, and it is the most aggressive ten-year plan for folks who might criticize it in the state of Tennessee. What that plan lays out is basically an action plan for reducing waste over the plan period by 2018. Waste reduction was reiterated over and over again throughout the plan, ways to reduce waste.

So we'll look at anything that -- any application that comes in as to how it will impact the waste in the county. Is there going to be recycling? Will it help us reach our goal of 60 percent diversion? The ten-year plan also had a checklist that every application needs to address, and that checklist is very straightforward.

If they're a host community benefit program and have any host community issues been addressed, this board in the plan said that even a construction and demolition landfill will be required to have a liner, and the board wanted that

issue addressed considering how the property will be handled after it's closed.

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Of course, TDEC does mandate certain parts of that. Any landfill has to be -- has to go through a post closure plan, which they approve.

There's monitoring. There's a site impact study to determine noise or odors, how recycling will be handled and, in fact, we'll talk in a minute.

Recycling is required in this checklist and loads being inspected to ensure that no --

You don't want household garbage going into a C & D landfill, or in the case of a municipal solid waste landfill you wouldn't want some type of hazardous waste or unauthorized material going in.

So this is sort of what we have to have in the back of our minds as we listen today.

The ten-year plan also gives us a little more information that will help us look at this application today. So, for example, it says -- and these are two quotes from section 7.6.2. Says Metro does not intend to approve the development of another C & D landfill in Davidson County unless it determines that the need for such a facility exists to enhance marketplace competition or secure future C & D disposal capacity.

A new applicant coming in that wants to -- that's presenting to this board is going to have to go through a process. First of all, when they come to this board, they may need to do other -- get other various permissions in Metro, but ultimately it will go through the TDEC permitting process that could take 12 months to 18 months.

Then they have to prepare the site.

The earliest we're looking at here, most likely,

best case scenario, is probably two years before

they would actually be opening up to accept any

material for recycling or landfilling.

The second point that is in the ten-year plan is that no expansion of a current C & D disposal facility or permitting a new C & D disposal facility will be entertained by the board unless comprehensive on-site recycling is actively underway or is included in the new facility's plans.

And this application -- I think what you will hear tonight -- is focused on recycling. They are planning from the start of this facility to have it primarily first as a recycling, and then any residual material that will have to be disposed of will be disposed of.

This is the first time I think

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somebody has come before the board with an attempt to make an honest effort at starting with recycling first and landfilling second. The applicant is located -- or the property is located in West Nashville, but their focus on recycling and a very aggressive community benefit program that you will hear a little more about, and that our director referenced, money will go back to the community through revenue generated at a recycling drop-off site.

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The Belleview library and community center have been designated by the council people to support in revenues that are generated and, I'm telling you, there are so many people that want a convenience center out in West Nashville. This is going to be a huge benefit. Right now, if you live anywhere out in that area, and you have a computer you want to recycle, you have a 20-minute or 30-minute drive.

We are going to be able to offer electronics recycling, all different kinds of other recycling including cardboard, glass, plastic, carpet and carpet pad, so it's going to be a huge benefit to the community. On top of that we're looking at, in a couple of years, with one landfill

potentially having a monopoly of the construction demolition waste, so I do think that this will create an enhancement of marketplace competition.

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- At this point if there are no questions of me, I would like to turn it over to the engineer, the applicant, Mr. Joe House. Are there any questions?
 - MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Sharon. Are there any questions of Sharon or any legal questions we can ask our attorneys about either the plan or the checklist at this time? Otherwise, we can hear what the applicant has to say, and we'll have a chance to revisit that during our discussion, so you have plenty of time to ask questions.
 - MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: I have a question. Sharon, which landfill are you proposing would be the only landfill?
 - MS. SMITH: Southern Services because Odell Binkley's landfill is likely to close in two years.
- MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: What about Waste Management?
- MS. SMITH: That is Waste Management.
- MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: That is Waste
- 25 | Management. I was thinking of the new site.

1 MS. SMITH: They only have one C & D.

2 They have a recycling operation out near their waste

3 transfer station, but they have only that one

4 | landfill in Davidson County. I think it's gone

5 | through several names. I'm not sure exactly -- Joe

may -- because Joe has a better history on this than

7 | me, why it was called Southern Services. I know

8 Waste Management has owned it for years, but I was

9 | thinking it was Southern Services. Do you know why

10 | it's --

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MR. HOUSE: It was actually a site that originally was a permit by rule facility when that component was in the regulations, and Mike Pearigen was working at the department at that time where you would -- if you just open the C & D landfill and it was limited to five acres, you could permit a site under a permit by rule. Well, that was taken out of the regs probably in '93, I think, when promulgated the Subtitle D regs, but that was Dick Adams owned that site initially, and he sold to Sanifill, which was purchased by another company.

Then Waste Management purchased it.

MS. SMITH: But that is their

24 property.

MR. SHERMAN: If there's no further

questions at the moment I guess we will move to hearing from the applicants. Please state your name.

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MR. HOUSE: My name is Joe House. I'm an engineer who's worked in the solid waste industry since probably 1990. Again working at the Division of Solid Waste as -- in the technical section about the time the regs, the initial drafts said in the Subtitle D, the EPA regs were promulgated, and I helped in developing policies to interpret the regulations.

In 1995 I left and went into the consulting arena and have been practicing as an engineer and geologist in predominantly the solid waste field since then. I also live in Belleview, and this facility that we're going to talk about tonight, actually I moved to Belleview in 1977, and at that time I remember this particular facility. It is currently -- I've got the greatest pointer known to man, and it's at home.

Anyway, this was a fill, if you will, for unregulated waste material, construction waste material such as concrete, concrete block, brick, stumps, pavement, concrete with rebar, and also soil waste, spoils from certain construction projects

that can't be used for structural fill.

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over the years. This is actually, probably one mile from the Old Hickory Boulevard exit off I-40 going west. So at this time the current owner is also -- maintains a permit with the Division of Metro Storm Water Division. He has a grading permit, and he is allowed at this particular point in time to dispose of these kind of materials out here, but what he has really been trying to formulate for a number of years is to create a recycling facility for this type of material.

So he came up with the idea that it would be synergistically beneficial, perhaps, to have a convenience center for Metro where people take their normal recyclables, and also at this same location he would set up a facility that would take in construction demolition materials and basically sort those out such as landscape waste.

At this point in time the wood waste, which used to, people like your electric company, Middle Tennessee Electric and all, would give that away, and they would have to find a place for it.

Now there's value on it. For instance, Inland Paper comes all the way to Williamson County at times to

get their ground wood waste and pay \$20 a ton for 2 it.

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So that was an encouragement to make in a facility like this work. What, in my opinion, has happened over the years to different entities that have tried to -- attempted to set up a quote C & D recycling facility is, that they don't have an outlet for any of the residual materials. instance, if the construction industry takes a dip, or there's not really a market for certain parts of the waste stream, then they end up --

They would have to reload this material, take it to a landfill and pay the normal tip fee. Well, you just can't make the economics work that way, but with this facility, the beauty of this is in my opinion, is that they have also a place to stage these type of materials, and then also a place for the residuals that cannot be recycled.

Keep in mind, too -- you say, well, some people might say this is just kind of a unique way to do a landfill. Well not -- in my opinion, that's really not the focus of this because this particular piece of property, the topography is such that it is not laid out so that this can turn into a mega landfill, and so you have to be very efficient, in my opinion, in your operation to make this work and to sustain this operation. You want to limit the amount of material that does end up being disposed in the fill.

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That being said, again, what I've just been discussing is we want to provide a facility, which like I say, I have to drive to -- the closest convenience center is Ellington Parkway so it takes me about 25 or 30 minutes from my home to get to that facility, so we would have a drop-off site, and it would be 24-7 for your recycling materials.

Again, this facility would be situated adjacent to the recycling, the convenience center for household recyclables. Again EPA has -- believes that all this waste should be recycled.

Another waste stream that is real difficult to deal with at a demolition fill is mattresses, for instance. You generate a tremendous number of mattresses now.

You can imagine how hard it is to push these mattresses into a waste fill and try to work with them. Now you can recycle an entire mattress, every part of it, so that's another reason why there's a good opportunity for this facility. And

again here are some common C & D materials on the screen. Of course, lumber and drywall, and with that drywall I'll say this.

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Several years ago I worked with

Tennessee Waste and also Williamson County. The

focus was -- what they do -- they were crunching the

waste with a track hoe, load it on a screen and

pulling all the metal and the large rock and pieces

out, and were going to use that for alternate daily

cover in the landfill.

But what hurt that operation was the fact that the drywall wasn't pulled out, and so some of the class one landfills that this alternate daily cover, which is called recovered screened material -- Florida is really focused on this aspect of recycling. But the problem that we were faced with is the landfills didn't want to take it because they felt like there was too much drywall in the material, and so they would generate too much hydrogen sulfide gas.

So that market kind of dried up for us so we -- with that we got to keep in mind that even drywall needs to be separated if we're going to generate alternate daily cover. But that is a potential material that you could process and use in

a landfill. So roofing shingles, there's a facility out on Central Pike that was trying to recycle roofing shingles.

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I suppose the market kind of took a dive. They didn't have an outlet for it. Then they ended up kind of walking away, and they've got this mass of material, nowhere to put it. They can't afford to reload it up, take it to a landfill because they're out of business anyway. Again, having this residual fill as a backup for some kind of event like that, makes sense to me.

Of course, I mentioned mattresses, paper and cardboard, plastic, concrete, leaves, brush. Also, the concrete is potentially a viable market, but we need an area to store that material until at which time we can have a grinder come in and process that material for construction projects.

This slide depicts the kind of layout. I apologize again. I don't have my pointer; however, if you will look, you may be able to read C & D placement, that rectangular outline, heavy bold line that is just above the north there. The facility is going to be off of Charlotte, and there's a driveway that serves both the convenience center and the recycling process facility.

And as you come in the entrance, the first right you take -- and you'll see a number of parallel lines there, that depicts where the recycling bins will be, and that will be the 24-hour drop-off area. Then as you move south into that larger trapezoidal looking area with the lines that are kind of angled at 2 o'clock, that depicts where the roll-offs will be where people can come in and drop their waste off.

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Now to the right of that, also a trapezoidal area, that's where the C & D material will come into and be processed. Then there's a larger footprint that I've depicted down on the bottom for C & D placement. That shows a buffer over the property line. So anyway, we haven't graded this in yet. What we wanted to do first was come before you guys and present this before we really went to the state.

Again, I've talked about a 24-hour, seven-day recycling drop-off, and the revenue, if I understand it correctly, will go to the Belleview Library and possibly Red Caboose Park. Then I also want to say that we've had a community meeting, a neighborhood meeting two weeks ago at the Gower School, and Councilman Weiner and Councilman

1 Mitchell both were in attendance, as well as 20 to 2 30 residents.

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And we made this same presentation with a little bit more detail as to issues that they would specifically have about the facility, and we basically received no real loud, negative comments about what we're proposing to do.

This map right here kind of gives you a depiction of where the current facilities are, which that would be more in that beige color there. The proposed facility would be down in the southwest corner, the lower-left corner on this map, which is the square shape that's got the yellow fill in it. So as you can see, pretty much all the current facilities are slanted on the east side of Davidson County.

This one would serve the southwest area, which again hasn't had a place to go with material. This is one of the convenience centers just to kind of show you how it can be aesthetically pleasing. As Sharon mentioned earlier, the board passed some regs, basically, tenants, which they're actually more stringent than the Division of Solid Waste based geologic buffer requirements, which they require five feet of one times ten minus six

table, or ten feet of one times ten minus five centimeters per second.

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This clay soil, this would also require a geosynthetic liner material in the base of the landfill to further protect ground water. Site impact study, Metro regs also regulate noise to 70 decibels between the hours of 9 and 6 a.m. A lawn mower is 90 decibels, so you can see that's pretty stringent limits on that noise. I've done noise surveys at numerous landfills, and for the most part you rarely get --

I haven't had hardly any 90 readings at the working phase. Never have I had one 200 feet off of working phase. Again, odor, the non-putrescible nature of the waste allows materials not to generate methane gas and noxious odors.

There are no real -- in reviewing the records of the site inspections from landfills across Middle

Tennessee, there really have been no landfills cited for odor, and CBM will be cognizant of this as well and follow all the guidelines on operating a landfill with compliance to both Metro and the state.

Now, again, our goal is to recycle all

or most of the material. One thing about it, by having the facility up front we'll be able to evaluate what material comes in before it's transported to the fill area. Then all recyclables will be sorted, processed and sold or reused as we can. Then we'll have bins up front for any unacceptable material to be placed in and diverted to another landfill.

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I guess there was one other point probably I would like to make. Currently they have a permit to develop most of this site by filling of this material, and he has just one entity that regulates it. That's in the Division of Water Pollution Control. When he takes this step, then what's going to happen now is he's under the purview of the Tennessee Division of Water Pollution Control, and he's under the regulatory purview of the Division of Solid Waste Management.

entities that are going to be inspected, and if he grinds concrete, then he's going to be under the purview of the Division of Air Pollution Control, so there's four different entities that are now going to be looking at this deal, whereas right now there's just the one, and they're just looking at

storm water; so really he's being, in my opinion, being responsible, and moving in this direction and trying to make a difference with our recycling goals for Metro.

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You know, years ago I made a mistake when I was at the state. I guess I made a lot of mistakes in my life, but we had a lady that was legally blind. I'm not going to blame it on her. I'm taking all the fault for it. We had two sets of regulations. One was for the class three landfills, which was landscape and yard waste, and we had a class four reg.

what happened was that the class four regs got put under class three heading. The three regs, landscape waste, got put under the four, construction/demolition. Well, the construction/demolition landfill didn't have to have ground water monitoring. It had to have an order of magnitude less of permeability under it, and it also only had to cover 30 days rather than 14.

They fixed that now where it's only class three landfills, and you have to monitor ground water. So I guess where I was going with this was: We had the rule where you had to reduce your waste by 25 percent. Well the way most

counties achieved that goal was they permitted a class four landfill with the RCRA regs, and they used that, and by just diverting C & D material to the class four, that helped them achieve their 25 percent waste reduction goal, but at this point it's changed in the past.

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So things are being maybe improved for the better, and we hope that this project can be approved, and we can try to demonstrate that we can make this work. So with that ...

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. House. I think we'll have Mr. Mitchell speak, and then we'll take questions from the board.

MR. MITCHELL: Hello, I'm Mickey

Mitchell. I'm the owner of the property. I've

owned the property since 1999, and as Joe said, some

of the things I say I'll repeat them, the same thing

that he had said, but just reiterate it. The

existing permit now is inert materials. It's been

that way for years before I owned the property.

My plan is to continue owning and operating the site within inert material permit that I have now, or if I get this new permit, then it's my plan to continue operating it with a new permit with the recycling center component, the component

of the C & D and with the recycling center. That's
what my plan has been for a long time.

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About six months ago I was approached with the idea of partnering with Metro in order for them to get a convenience center in the area, so we have come up with a plan to upgrade my permit to a C & D classification and me furnishing the land along with spending 150 to \$200,000 to put in this convenience center. This will accommodate the community and fill a need for Metro.

As Joe said, about a few weeks ago Ms. Weiner and Mr. Mitchell -- and he is not any kin to me. Two of the local council members hosted a community meeting at Gower School, which is in the Belleview area, in support of the plan. We met with the community, and for the most part had total support.

At the end of the meeting the neighbor that has been there for years before I bought it and has been there since I've had it, he stood up to say that he was there during the previous owner, and the guy was a complete nuisance, and it was a problem constantly.

He said that he has not had one problem since I've owned it and that he was in total

- support. So that's the way that that meeting ended,

 so I appreciate your time tonight, and this is our

 next step, so thank you guys very much.
- MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mitchell.

 I'll turn it to the board and see if the board has

 any questions of either Mr. House or Mr. Mitchell or

 of the department or any legal issues.
 - MR. LANE: I have one question.
 - MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Lane.

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- MR. LANE: Approximately what percentage are we talking about in terms of recycling? I know you said you wanted to try to recycle most of it, but realistically, approximately what percentage?
 - MR. MITCHELL: Sir, it would all depend on what material you're talking about. Like rocks that come in, we'll recycle a hundred percent of the shot rock. The dirt, we'll filter it and whatever stumps and debris, we'll chip it; and the dirt, we'll screen it, and it will go back out. Lumber, we'll chip it, it will go back out. Concrete, we'll get the rebar out, and the steel will go back out, and the concrete will go in.
 - So what our number one goal is, just like Joe said, is to put the very least amount into

1 the fill as we can because of the limited air space 2 that we have, and so this is a true recycling center 3 with a C & D component, and so the recycling centers 4 and other places haven't worked because they don't 5 have the C & D component because they have to pick 6 it up and truck it to a place, so the trucking expense and then the expense of dumping it. So 7 8 right now it would depend on what material we're talking about, so globally I wouldn't know because 9

we don't know what we'll be taking.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.\ LANE:}$$ What about just your C & D type material?

MR. MITCHELL: It's all called C & D.

All of it is called C & D. It's a construction

demolition material. All of it is classified as C &

D, so we would anticipate trying to recycle as much

as we can, but I don't have a number for you for

that.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Lane.

MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: There is currently a certification for recycling C & D facilities that was released actually on Monday of this week. Are you familiar with that?

MR. MITCHELL: No, ma'am, I'm not.

MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: It was released

by the Construction Demolition Recycling World,
which is a national association. They're working
with the U.S. Green Building Council and the EPA to
develop a national standard for recycling C & D
materials, and I would encourage you to become a
participant in that program because I think the
standards are heading in that direction as far as
everybody knowing what's going on at the C & D
facilities.

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MR. MITCHELL: Does it have a component about the tax benefits for the companies to recycle, to send their stuff to a recycling center? Is that a part of it?

MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: I think the hope is that the certified facilities will be the ones that are used, because people can --

MR. MITCHELL: I'm aware of that portion of it, but I'm not aware of the one that is just passed, but I will become aware of it. Thank you.

MR. LANE: I have a follow-up question. I'm thinking about the sales and services since we got the Bordeaux area which, from what I understand there's very little recycling. How would you compare what you plan to do to what is happening

out there?

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MR. HOUSE: Their number one focus is they purchased Tennessee Waste Operation, and they've hired some people to work with their department, too, in sustainability now. I know a couple of people that that's what their purpose is, so they're going to be moving in that direction as well, but I don't know many people know about recovered screen material. Tennessee Waste did.

That's what I was describing earlier where they were crunching material and screening it and taking that material. For instance, in Florida they use it as unregulated fill material because Florida doesn't have a whole lot of extra soil if you fill below it. We also -- the State of Tennessee has also permitted that type of activity, that you could take that recovered screen material and use it, say, for a soccer field or whatever. It's on a site-by-site basis as the situation arises.

So if you've got a project where you want to use that material, you go to the Division of Solid Waste, and you present the project to him, and then they have you run tests on that material to see what will leach out of it. Then he makes a decision

on whether you can use that material for a specific project.

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MR. LANE: I'm more concerned about one of added to an approach because it's my opinion that Southern Service is rejecting recycling, and you are proposing to do it. That's why, you know, so I'm looking at some comparison. Do you anticipate 50 percent of what you get will be recycled?

MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir, but my facility and Southern Services' facility will be day and night apart. Southern Services' facility is like Joe says, is a dump site. Everything that comes to that site, they take it to the site and dump it, compact it, and it's gone. When it comes to my site, it's a recycling center with a C & D component. There's a C & D site, end of story.

They talk about recycling, but they haven't added a recycling component to theirs because it adds a whole new market segment to their business. They are good at what they're doing, have plenty of air space so they don't have that component to it. So this is a recycling center with a C & D component, so instead of taking it to the dump and dumping it in the dump face, then he'll

- 1 take it and dump it in places where it's like dirt,
 2 I will have a place to dump dirt.
- 3 Concrete and shot rock will have a
- 4 | place. C & D material will go into a building where
- 5 | it will be segregated. This will be a true
- 6 recycling center with a convenience center beside
- 7 | it.
- 8 MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Diehl?
- 9 MR. DIEHL: What is the proximity of
- 10 | the site to the Harpeth River?
- MR. HOUSE: Five miles.
- MR. DIEHL: The last -- Joe, you
- 13 remember. The last time they landfilled in that
- 14 | area the county came up. It failed at the state
- 15 level because of a regulation that had been modified
- 16 | years earlier to prevent such a site.
- 17 | MR. HOUSE: This is about five miles.
- MR. SHERMAN: Other questions? I was
- 19 interested in -- you said there isn't that much air
- 20 | space there and that much land space. What's your
- 21 | projected life expectancy of this if, in fact, you
- 22 | recycle as just whatever the market has done over
- 23 | the last ten years, some trend in terms of -- are we
- 24 | talking about a three-year life span, or are we
- 25 | talking 30?

1 MR. MITCHELL: 15 to 20. 2 MR. SHERMAN: 15 to 20? 3 MR. MITCHELL: Yes, sir. MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. This is kind 4 5 of building what Robert said. So there's that 6 permit by rule originally from the state for around 7 the storm water management. Are there any wetlands, 8 regulated wetlands, blue line streams? Anything 9 that you would have to work around or get other 10 permits from the state? 11 MR. MITCHELL: We already have all 12 that checked out before we got this far, so no. 1.3 MR. SHERMAN: That's great because the 1 4 last two we've had, we've had that conversation. 1.5 There's no composting that's going to happen on this 16 site though; is that right? 17 MR. HOUSE: Yes, sir. 18 MR. SHERMAN: Yes, sir, no composting? 19 MR. HOUSE: Yes, sir, there will be 20 composting. 21 MR. SHERMAN: Is there a particular 22 order issue that is a concern there? 23 MR. HOUSE: It may be something on the 24 lines of an Agbag system, which is composting in an

enclosed bag. I don't know if you've seen that

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before where you inject air and liquid into the bag
to heat it, work it that way.

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MR. SHERMAN: Sounds like a good science experiment. So those are my most significant ones. What I didn't know -- and I think, Mr. House, you covered this -- is the difference between the kind of waste that goes there now and C & D waste. Is what's going to happen now just a subset, or is C & D waste, you can do any C & D waste out there now and call it what you're doing?

MR. HOUSE: In the division of Solid Waste regulations, they have exempted materials from regulatory purview, and those are the ones that I listed, the concrete payement.

MR. VANNATTA: I have one question.

If, for some reason, three, five, six years from now you just walk away from it, are you bonded? Who would close it if you walked away for some reason, you were financially unstable or declared bankruptcy? What happens to the landfill?

MR. SHERMAN: Any other questions?

MR. HOUSE: That's a good question.

As part of the permitting process with the division, what you are tasked to do is to prepare closure, post-closure plan, and with that you prepare reg

sheets and estimate what your closure costs and what your post-closure care costs are. You submit that to the state. They look at it. They add a ten percent contingency to that.

They add 30 days worth of estimated volume what the tip fee would be for 30 days. Then they send you back a letter saying this is how much money we need up front as a surety bond or some kind of stocks or trust or whatever. There's several different financial instruments that you use, and you have to post that before you can open the facility.

So that is in the event of that, a facility were to go bankrupt, then the state would have revenue to go in and close the facility properly and take care of it.

MR. VANNATTA: Has that number been determined?

MR. HOUSE: No, not yet. We haven't done the application. That's probably -- this application process is probably at least a year and a half or more, so with that all these different issues -- the regulations are 200 and something pages that you have to comply with.

MR. VANNATTA: So you make money

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- basically by tipping fees and recycling revenue. Is
 that it?
- MR. HOUSE: That's correct.
- 4 MR. VANNATTA: Hopefully, that's more
- 5 than the expenses?
- 6 MR. HOUSE: Exactly.
- 7 MR. DIEHL: One other question. If I
- 8 | were better at reading this topographical map, I
- 9 might be able to tell for myself, but what happened
- 10 | there May of 2010 on the site?
- MR. MITCHELL: Nothing, no, sir.
- 12 MR. DIEHL: So if the Corps of
- 13 Engineers screws up royally again ...
- MR. MITCHELL: We're okay. We're five
- 15 | miles from the creek, and the water, as deep as it
- 16 is, it went out of there pretty quickly.
- MR. SHERMAN: Any other questions?
- 18 Ms. Hughes?
- MS. HUGHES: Well actually -- so the
- 20 | flood from May, 2010, it really didn't affect this
- 21 | spot. It just flowed through?
- MR. MITCHELL: Yes, ma'am.
- MR. SHERMAN: I think we've exhausted
- 24 | ourselves up here with questions. So we're going to
- 25 open it up now to the public. There's a couple of

things before we do. First of all, there was a suggestion made by actually one of the publics about limiting time of presentation. As those who have been with me as the chair for the past few years, I'm actually very willing to hear it. I honestly want to until I've had enough, I guess, but --

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I'm willing to have open conversation, as long as it's on point; however, I will, if the board feels strongly about limiting it, then I will understand any conversation about that. We're going to open up the floor, and I would first invite, if there's anybody in the media community that either attended the meeting the other night or just has —is from there, would like to speak first. I would urge you to come up first.

I also would like to read into the record a letter from Councilwoman Sheri Weiner about this sent to me on March 14:

"Dear Mr. Sherman: I am the Council person for District 22. The proposed C & D Recycling and Fill Facility with a Residential Convenience Center and recycling drop-off site is in my councilmanic district, and is up for consideration on your agenda for March 29. I will be out of town on that date and wanted to convey my

1 | thoughts to you in writing.

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I have been engaged for several months with discussions about this proposed use with representatives of the Metro Public Works

Department, representatives of the owners of the property, several of the neighbors in the area, and Councilman Bo Mitchell who is in the contiguous councilmanic district to mine.

On Tuesday, March 13, I conducted, along with Councilman Mitchell, a joint informal meeting that included representatives of the Public Works Department, owners of the property, their experts and a question and answer period by those that attended. The response by those in attendance was very positive, and I feel strongly that the proposal would be a significant asset, not just for my district, but for the entire City of Nashville. I am asking that this matter be approved at your meeting on March 29.

Please share my letter with the members of the Board, Sincerely, Sheri Weiner."

So with that read I'll open up for public comment.

MS. SMITH: We do have one person here who, if at all possible, we would like to address

- the recycling drop-off, who can speak from firsthand
 experience as one of our partners.
- 3 MR. SHERMAN: Is this another
- 4 public --

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- 5 MS. SMITH: Yes.
- MR. SHERMAN: That's fine. So, of

 course, anybody is welcome to come up and speak, as

 long as you are on point. So please.
 - MS. MARTIN: Hi. My name is Liz

 Martin, and I'm here -- basically we are the

 community partner that works with the Belleview site

 currently that is at the MTA's lot. Are you guys

 familiar with where I'm talking about? I'm with

 Fifty Forward. I'm the center director. We are a

 nonprofit organization that's in Davidson County and

 actually Williamson County.

I run a senior center, and we actually partner with Metro in monitoring the recycling site on a daily basis to make sure that things are running smoothly to supplement -- the staff can't be there all the time. Basically, I have a crew of volunteers that are very interested in a -- they are interested in Belleview. They are very interested in their community.

It's a great program for us because we

1 | need a lot of volunteers to monitor the site every

2 day of the year, seven days a week, 365 days. Our

volunteers are out there checking the site.

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4 Basically, what we do is try and be the hands of

5 Metro because they can't be every second of the day.

6 What we're monitoring for is just to make sure the

7 | place is clean. We do sometimes have people that

8 | will leave things that are not supposed to be there.

9 By and large it really goes very smoothly.

We're just -- you know, they go and do their recycling that day, and in the event that someone were to leave something, or, you know, there's a big increase in what's been left, we can, you know, talk with Metro right away, and then they are able to get manpower out there to take care of that.

So what do we get in return? Well, We get a percentage of the per ton -- and I can't remember the exact amount. Sharon commented on that. It equals out to be about 24 or 25,000 a year. For a nonprofit like I work with, if you want to talk about real people this last year -- it really helps us run our transportation services for seniors that are no longer able to drive.

It helped us pay for a new van that we

purchased last year, so these are real dollars that stayed right in Belleview. Our people are very committed to the program. They don't miss. On Christmas Day I was talking to someone with Metro because we see a big uptake in recycling around the holidays.

So it's a great program. I actually live in Donelson on the other side of town and work in Belleview. I'm familiar with the other sites.

It is a big distance for the people that live in Belleview to have to go and drop off other recycles.

I think it's a great thing. I don't really see it's competition for our site because I personally believe in recycling and think the more recycling response that we can have in Davidson County, the better.

So I just wanted to let you guys know,
I'm an actual recipient of the funding that
actually, in turn, really helps people right there
in Belleview. That's all. Does anybody have any
questions about anything?

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. So will you be the community partner for this facility as well?

MS. MARTIN: No.

MR. SHERMAN: So your story is about

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1 how it works for you?

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MS. MARTIN: How it works for us. I think the other sites would be the library and the community center. They would be someone like us, but they would, in turn, keep the dollars right there in Belleview.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. Any questions? Other -- anybody else in the public want to speak? Please.

MS. HAYSLIP: Anna Hayslip. Mr.

House, I wonder if you would just briefly talk about your marketing possibilities with roofing shingles, the cardboard. Cardboard is a problem at some sites because it's in such a bad condition, they don't have a market for it because it's not clean enough. Could you describe -- I guess it's a physical limitation that would keep this from getting to be a big dump basically. I know it's a lot at one time.

MR. HOUSE: Well, shingles is another one of those, I guess, waste materials that can be used, or TDOT has tried to use that material in the past. People have tried to grind them. The facility on Central Pike, you know, again tried unsuccessfully, I think, because of the economic downturn, and that's what we kind of got to try to

work through, focus on which materials are economically viable at the time. For instance, stockpile some that we see. Like cardboard will go up, and it will go down.

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So if we got a way to kind of stage some of this and stockpile it for the future, then it's not like -- and I thought about this for tires as well. Not necessarily tires for this site but, you know, the fuel costs as they are, there's -- for instance, tires get five to six quarts of oil in it. So as we go forward the value of that waste, tires are going to be more and more as tire derived fuel.

So there's a company coming into

Tennessee at some point from Georgia that's going to

make recycling tires better. Again like Mickey kind

of said, we just -- to make this work we have to

have a component where we can either stage or

literally store this material until at which time we

can make it work economically.

So maybe some of the waste that goes to that fill, to talk about this, placing it in an area with the same type material so that when that material becomes economically worth processing, then we can go get that material so that it won't be just all thrown in together.

Then you try to mind that. I did a permit for Central Pike for mining that landfill out there, but they tried it, and just really didn't -- the material was contaminated with other material, so what we're planning to do is kind of have certain areas for certain materials so you can go back at some point in the future and reclaim some of that.

MR. SHERMAN: Very good. Thank you.

MS. HAYSLIP: It was the same

situation ...

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MR. SHERMAN: Excuse me. Can you get up there if you have another question or comment for the board?

MS. HAYSLIP: It's the same question. He didn't answer it, about what limits, what keeps the site from getting to be just a landfill. You said there was some physical limitation.

MR. HOUSE: If you want to sustain this facility, you know, what you go permit with the state is -- for instance, let's just say we're standing in the landfill right now, and I'm standing on the floor that's been permitted. In other words, they give you an elevation that you can cut to, and they give you an elevation like this ceiling that you can fill to.

Well, due to the topography out there, it's not like you got a big area, open area like near a flood plain, whatever, that you can just, you know, back up and fill as much as you can. You are restrained by filling because, for instance, if I got this hill over here next to me, I can't really get up that high, so I got a limited amount of air space. That becomes valuable now to you, and so what you want to do is preserve that to make your facility work.

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You're going to try to divert as much as you can going into that fill because that's going to be consumed at some point, and then you're kind of ...

MS. HAYSLIP: Done. Thank you.

MR. HOUSE: You're done.

MR. SHERMAN: Let's just raise your hand so I will at least know if there are folks who need to participate. There will be at least three more. Whoever, step on up.

MR. WOOD: Thank you very much. My name is Bruce Wood. I'm the elected president of Burnt, a 23-year-old nonprofit environmental group in Nashville. We've shut down chronic polluters and helped the value of commercial real estate

throughout the City of Nashville, and now we're active on solid waste reform in the State of Tennessee, and my basic fundamental point is to ask you to not approve this tonight.

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Once you approve this tonight it's gone. Metro will never have another opportunity to regulate or control this site because it will all be the State of Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell is very nice and conscientious man. He might sell this in two years to somebody else who's not so conscientious and nice. I'll talk about that later. I don't understand. Like Southern Services is in that area. I didn't see that when that came up on the map.

There's a big drop-off in Belleview at the Park and Ride. It has a lot of use there, so it's not like this area is not utilized. I would ask -- I didn't see. I've heard that they did submit a USGS topographical map. Did they submit a part one application to the state? Did they submit a description of the key personnel?

MS. SMITH: Yes.

MR. WOOD: Okay. I would like to say that again. You can come back. You could have -- I hate to be radical, but another meeting sooner than a year to approve this application. I do not think

that this is adequately public noticed. The public notice, which I have Saturday, March 24 paper, says the Metro Solid Waste Regional Board will consider the following: Board bylaws, ten-year solid waste plan and the CBM C & D recycling. Will consider?

That's quite different from approving a permit for a landfill that could exist for a long time and a recycling center. So I think that the public notice is not adequate. I would suggest basically what you've seen is a slide show rather than engineering plans, which I think is very germane and needed. On this we've just had difficult, say, experience with solid waste in Nashville.

We landfilled 200,000 tons in Camden that's going out of county. This is not been sufficiently public noticed. It's a slide show rather than the plans with engineers, sign, and it is -- you've got to change the ten-year plan. The ten-year plan says that Metro does not intend to approve the development of another C & D landfill unless it determines that the need for such a facility exists to enhance the marketplace competition or secure future C & D disposal.

Secondly, no expansion of a current C

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& D disposal facility or permitting a new C & D disposal facility will be entertained by the Solid Waste Board unless comprehensive on-site recycling is actively underway, or is included in the new facility plan. I just don't think you can make those calculations now tonight, that you should have more substantive indication of what the plans are.

You should not be amending the ten-year plan basically on the back of an envelope, and what are we going to say, what are we going to do? This is very concrete that Metro does not want another landfill. Now, it's said to be a recycling coming on. I certainly hope that happens, but we would urge -- I urge to come back, first do sufficient public notice to let the citizens know what's going to happen, that we're going to have another landfill in Davidson County.

That's a very serious undertaking.

Secondly, public notice it and third, have the staff and then circulate it to yourselves, the people that come to these things, what the new language will be for the ten-year plan. So my point and position is that it's premature to approve this permit now, and to have better public notice, and to draft the language if you're going to amend the ten-year plan.

Thank you very much.

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MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Bruce. A quick question for Theresa. Talk about the public notice, please.

MS. COSTONIS: Yes, sir. For this hearing the rules provide that the public notice must be given in accordance with Title 8, Chapter 44 of the Tennessee Code, which is the Open Meetings Act.

The Open Meetings Act as to notice says any such governmental body which holds a meeting previously scheduled shall give adequate public notice of such meeting, and it just uses that general term, "adequate public notice." That's been interpreted in case law, and the case law generally held that that is something that is determined under the circumstances.

So there's not any right line rule as to what exactly constitutes adequate public notice. In this particular case, based on the notice that I'm familiar with that was given, I would say it is very consistent with the case law and absolutely would have been considered adequate notice. Publication in the newspaper, for example, is not the only kind of notice that you can have. In this

case there was publication in the newspaper with an agenda six days before the meeting.

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There was also posting on the Web site like a good two weeks beforehand, and e-mail sent out to all interested persons and, you know, there's a case, for example, that holds that even without an agenda, public notification beforehand would be fine. You know, Metro regulations don't require more extensive notice than was given.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. I think we can have that conversation more as a board about the legal versus the ethical about this. Obviously, there's not a right line, so that's helpful. Thank you.

MS. FORCE: Good evening. My name is Sherry Force. I only have a couple of questions.

Mr. Lane asked earlier what percentage of the material would be recyclable, or what would be left, and you could not give a figure on that. Could you give us a better idea of what some of the residuals are?

I know it came out through some of the questions that she was asking, shingles and tires.

They seem pretty problematic. What other kind of residuals would end up in the C & D landfill?

1 MR. HOUSE: It would be wood waste 2 that might be what you call contaminated with other 3 materials that we couldn't separate to grind. That -- for instance, if somebody demolitioned your 4 5 house, and it was insulation mixed in with some 6 boards or some drywall that we couldn't separate, or 7 grind and use, albeit again that would cover screen 8 material. If we can crunch that material together 9 and screen it, then market it as an alternate daily

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I know there's one landfill in particular that's a class one landfill that literally has no more soil to cover it, so we feel like this might be a viable market for it. But in the event ...

cover for class one landfills; but it's just as the

market will allow that basically.

MS. FORCE: I'm not really up on shingles. Do you still have asbestos in them, or are they fiberglas now or --

MR. HOUSE: Fiberglas.

MS. FORCE: You made a statement that the EPA mandates that most C & D materials can be recycled. My question is: Why is Southern Services allowed to continue their operation if they're not recycling any of these materials?

- MR. HOUSE: It's their position that

 it can be, but they have not changed the regulations
- 3 yet.

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- MS. FORCE: I may have missed this earlier when I stepped out of the room, when Ms.
- 6 Martin was speaking. You say that the revenues are

going to the library. Are you a nonprofit? How are

- 8 you going to run if all the revenues are going to
- 9 the library?
- MR. MITCHELL: They were speaking of the convenience center.
- MS. SMITH: This is the recycling drop-off area.
- MS. FORCE: Okay. Thank you.
- MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. Mr. Van der
- 16 Harst.
- 17 MR. VAN dER HARST: John Van der
- 18 Harst, Recycling Advocates of Middle Tennessee. I
- 19 | think some things have changed between last time we
- 20 met and here. I think you heard from Sherry Bruce
- 21 | and me last year. RAM has gotten some more people
- 22 to work with. You see some on the first two rows
- 23 here: Karen Sissler, Anna Hayslip, Michael Goth,
- Leslie Allen, Jeff Pursall. We've been operating
- 25 | way differently with Metro Government, Metro

Council.

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Sheri Weiner has been to one of our adjudication sessions; so far, 16 other council members. We're meeting with one this upcoming week. We are in the process of meeting with Public Works in the Mayor's office, some meeting already. If we're successful in doing, this has bearing on this issue in this way. We feel we have the basic workings of a plan to transform our landfill into recycling primarily through changing the user fees slash tax level, which was discussed in the board last year re: C & D and then -- but no action was taken.

Where that has bearing on is all the questions that Daniel and the others have asked, as to what can be recovered in a landfill like this.

Currently, you know, talked to Odell Binkley over there. It's not a lined landfill, limited life, so it's a smaller footprint, but they're getting about 30 percent recovery.

That's all they can afford under the present structure. What we're talking about -- and we think we can be successful politically on, is with a new fee structure, will enable recyclers to get over 90 percent easily because they can then

undercut disposal facilities and still afford the high recovery rate.

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So fear is the situation -- with this situation is that, you know, we'll meet with Joe. I didn't know about this thing until last night basically. That's my fault for the way I operate, but it seems to me like this applicant basically is asking for your approval, and they're basing what they have and haven't done so far under the -- they're not trying to get too far on the planning process before they get approvals to spend the money on grading plans and --

But they were operating under the assumption, thinking under the assumption that the way things were economically in the past was going to continue. Okay. If that's the case then this facility, yeah, they might get 30 percent recovery and maybe -- maybe. If we're talking about realistically being able to get -- I've seen 94 percent recovery out in California.

I think we can do that here easily, especially with the approved marketing conditions.

So if we do that, then what we have is a situation where if you were to approve the recycling functions of this project, but not the disposal function,

which is an option you have, I think, as a board, I mean, looking at the disposal capacity of Southern Services, if we --

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If they're only getting a residual of five percent of the waste, the C & D waste from recycling facilities around the county, that's what's happening, they have a life then that goes to the middle of the next century, you know, in terms of air space, them plus COT. I mean, that's past the life of us, our kids, our grandkids put together.

That's a long ways out, and that's just currently, assuming current recovery capabilities, which may get better over time, and we're going to keep working on making that happen, so really what it looks like to me here is that you're being asked to make a decision in a setting that once we get to talk with you further, later parts of the agenda here and what we're working on, you may understand that things are going to be way different.

And if things are going to be way different, then it would be the prudent thing for the board to hold off on the permitting of -- I mean the approval of the disposal portion of this -- I

mean, the recycling part seems fine as near as I can tell, and we'll see if any of the other public has any problems with it, but the convenience center, recycling is fine.

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But the disposal, just when the ball game may be changing drastically here, the question is: Wouldn't it be prudent to hold off on that until we get a little bit more certainty in terms of the disposal picture for the county? In fact, it's actually kind of your obligation. If you look at the ten-year plan, you're obligated to follow at this point until you change it, because it basically talks about, you know, permitting relative to life span, competition and those sorts of things, which may be changing here.

I think that's the most pertinent point I can make is the decision to allow the disposal portion of this project. If you approve it now and then things change as we think they're going to change within this next year, next year you're going gee, we could have waited a year and made a much more informed decision on that.

Currently, if they get the approval to go ahead with the recycling function, Southern

Services is ten miles away roughly. They got to put

it on a vehicle anyhow to get it back into their recycling facility to cart it to a disposal facility, even if it's a couple of hundred yards away at their facility, or someplace else.

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I guess the differences is on-road permitting for a vehicle, which would probably be minor, so there would be some cost difference there, but I wouldn't imagine it would be a huge amount. So the approval of the recycling portion, but not the disposal portion would still allow the projects and the recycling part of it to push ahead. I just ask you to consider that in the decision.

The safe thing to do would be hold off on disposal until we -- and we can explain this in more detail as other members and myself talk about what we're working on in the next portions of your agenda here. Sorry to have to word it that way, but I think that's the most helpful thing I can do in a situation where you're facing the permitting decision on this thing ahead of the ten-year plan data and the old progress report. We'll be talking about what we're doing there, too.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, John. Are there other comments? I just wanted to make sure there's anybody else that hasn't spoken yet that

wants to speak. I don't want to have a recycling of everybody, but you get an exception. Everybody has their shot. We'll be here all night.

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MS. HAYSLIP: Just briefly. I have to agree with Bruce. I have to think there's -- maybe you did your best, but I think as far as people who care about this issue, there's just not enough people here. You know there's more people in Nashville that care about this issue. They're not here. If they had found out about it they would have been here.

But too, I also think that we haven't researched this enough to say -- I really, really like what Mr. Mitchell has to say, what Mr. House has said. I think they're going in the right direction where we need to go, away from just throwing things away and actually recycling; but I do think, what would it hurt for us all to take a field trip.

It's not that far to take a field trip, and Mr. Mitchell, Mr. House could tell us exactly -- we could totally have a visual, and it's kind of fun to stop for lunch somewhere and have a visual and actually see what's going on out there, and we could clearly -- you could clearly make a

decision that way, better informed decision. Thank you.

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MR. SHERMAN: Thank you. I'm not seeing any further hands. I want to turn it back now for any other conversation of the board before we entertain motions. Anybody have any particular questions, comments?

MR. DRIVER: Where does this board fit into the permitting process? I've heard it's going to be a long drawn-out process, but where do we fit in that process?

MS. SMITH: This board's role is to determine if the application is within or fits with the ten-year plan, and that is it.

MR. DRIVER: Secondly, what is the applicant required to provide us with, and have they done that?

MS. SMITH: They have. They are required -- state law requires them to submit the application that you have in front of you. The tenyear plan required the more extensive information about the host community information, the landfill liner. All of those items that were presented in the presentation actually go above and beyond what is required by the State of Tennessee to submit

1 because this is sort of step one.

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It's not a technical review. It is very simply: Does this application fit within the ten-year plan? From here, then they go through very rigorous technical reviews, but this is actually very straightforward.

MR. DRIVER: I had heard we need detailed information. I wasn't sure that was required at this step.

MS. SMITH: It is not.

MR. SHERMAN: Other questions?

MR. DIEHL: I do have a comment. I would assume -- everybody is trying to get numbers, give me a percentage of how much you're going to recycle. I would assume that the goal is 100 percent of the C & D waste that's brought to your facility. I mean, if we can go by Phillip Nappi, Tennessee Waste, recycled to the tune of 65 percent, is what he used to tell me --

As a matter of fact, Southern Services used that number after they bought Tennessee Waste as their own number, so I'm intrigued by the conversations of something that's going to change, and I wonder if we should consider that before we grant the permit. Fair enough. Other comments?

1 MR. LANE: My comment: I like what

2 | they presented, because when I compare them to what

3 | Southern Services is doing, it's like night and day.

4 They are focusing on trying to recycle. I

5 understand that's their goal. I don't have a

6 | problem coming back and giving more public notice.

7 | Morally, do you think there's been enough time? If

8 | not, I won't mind coming back in 30 days just to

deal with that issue, a reasonable time to review

10 | it, but I would like to propose it.

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MR. SHERMAN: Others?

MS. HUGHES: You know, we meet every year, and John and Sherry and -- they're always here, I mean always here, but what if we gave them

15 | three months notice? Are we going to have any more

than we have here tonight? I mean, those that come

will come, and like the attorney said, I mean, I

think it was adequate notice given but -- I think it

was adequate notice given, personally.

MS. ANNA ALEXANDER: I do too, because

I was called a month ago, and I put it on my

22 calendar for this date.

MS. HUGHES: Let me piggyback on that.

I did receive something, an e-mail from RAM. I

think I received that three days ago, and I received

something from Burnt yesterday. I don't know at what point they got the information, but I did get something from them, and I printed it out.

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MR. DIEHL: On the subject of public notice, keep in mind, also, that a public hearing had been conducted by the council people in the area for the people who are most affected by the facility, the area residents.

MR. SHERMAN: I'm also thinking about this. There's two things. I'm going to look to the state, look to Sharon, so we have a recycling center that is -- how much of that do we think we're just going to be grabbing from the current amount of recycling that's happening, and what's our experience? Is it actually going to be above and beyond what we're already doing? I do know that we've heard several times that recycling and drop-off centers are a bargain in terms of their cost per ton compared to our -- I don't know if Mr. House, Sharon, do you have any --

MS. SMITH: I can address the recycling drop-offs. Part of the reason we don't think that adding one here is going to affect any of the others is that we've had a recycling drop-off on Charlotte Pike at different times; just slightly off

Charlotte Pike at Nashville Tech a number of years ago. We had to move it for various reasons. It moved down the road. In fact, the people in that area are probably getting kind of annoyed.

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It moved down the road near the Strike and Spare. They wanted to develop that and put in a Chick-Fil-A, so we got evicted. Then we moved out to Wal-Mart off Charlotte Pike. Wal-Mart had a corporate decision passed down from up above saying that none of their stores could host a recycling drop-off site because of a legal matter in another state.

We were evicted. We went to the VFW on Charlotte Pike. We were there for a number of months, not sure exactly how long. We had to leave there. The people in this community have been patient and continue to follow us around the Charlotte Pike area. We, over the years, have not noticed a decrease in the recycling drop-off tons, but, generally speaking, it increases so I don't think there will be an issue. In fact, I think there will be relief that we finally found one more permanent place for a drop-off.

MR. MITCHELL: I can speak for the site, the recycling site. As we all know everything

is moving toward recycling and so there's tax

benefits for the corporations that are sending their

C & D and their trash to Southern Services, that

they don't have a recycling component.

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That's the reason the talk has been -it's been talked about the recycling component, but
they hadn't started it. Ours is a recycling center,
so whenever these corporations send their stuff to
us, they will get the tax benefit. So as soon as we
open our doors we'll be getting some of Southern
Services' businesses because of the tax benefits
they will be getting from that.

So as soon as we open the doors we'll have business because we're a recycling center with a C & D component. They will always be a C & D site if they ever add recycling components.

MR. SHERMAN: Thank you for that.

This is one of those really hard things. The one hand, I mean -- there's a couple of points. On one hand we hear John talking about there may be changes, and I think we all know that there may be.

As we all know, there may not be. It's just we know politics. So there's that. That's right, we could wait on it. The other thing is, we keep on going back to Southern Services. It's equally true at any

1 C & D landfill or any landfill.

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One, we're concerned about siting these landfills anywhere. We're concerned about especially if there's an environmental justice issue. So here we have Southern Services, and if we're going to actually promote more recycling, we can have that thing go on for another two generations. I don't know if that's what we want.

is what's better here? I don't know if there's any better, but these are issues that I think about.

That's my soliloquy. Are there other comments? If not, we're at the point of entertaining a motion for either approval, disapproval or putting in abeyance.

I will entertain one.

That's my -- what I'm struggling with

MR. VANNATTA: Mr. Chairman, I move approval of this landfill application.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ SHERMAN: Mr. Jack Vannatta moves approval of the application as is.

MR. LANE: I'll second.

MS. LESLEE ALEXANDER: Second.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Lane has tied Ms.

Alexander for seconding it. Any further

conversations, discussions before we move forward?

MR. PEARIGEN: Do we have to make an

affirmative finding that the application is consistent with the ten-year plan?

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MS. COSTONIS: I would recommend doing that, yes.

MR. SHERMAN: We would need to put this motion in abeyance. We'll have to -- I suggest this. I suggest we table this motion until we first entertain the motion of whether it comports with the plan. So if Mr. Vannatta is comfortable with tabling this for a moment, and we'll get back to it as soon as we address the issue.

MR. VANNATTA: I'll table the motion.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Pearigen?

MR. PEARIGEN: I believe it would be appropriate to make a motion that the board finds the application to be consistent with the ten-year plan.

MR. SHERMAN: Mr. Pearigen has made a motion that the application is in compliance with the ten-year plan. Is there a second?

MR. ROUNDS: Second.

MR. SHERMAN: Jamie seconds it. Any conversations, discussions on this point? All in favor?

(Board members say aye.)

1 MR. SHERMAN: Any opposed? Thank you. 2 We're going to go back to the motion that was 3 tabled. Mr. Vannatta moved that we approve the plan 4 as submitted to us. It was seconded by a duo, and 5 now we're back to discussion on it. Any further discussion? All in favor? 6 7 (Board members say aye.) 8 MR. SHERMAN: Opposed? Motion 9 carries, so we are now at -- we have a few more 10 items we have to address here. The ten-year Solid 11 Waste Plan status, and then the next piece will be 12 on the progress report, which will also invite public comment on. I'm aware of the time. It's 1.3 14 7:19. I'll look to my board members if they're 1.5 concerned about poking me and moving this along 16 right now. That's where we are. 17 MS. SMITH: Are we ready to continue? 18 MR. SHERMAN: We're ready to continue. 19 (Whereupon, this was all of the 20 requested excerpt of proceedings heard in this 21 cause, this the 29th day of March, 2012.) 22

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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I, Susan D. Murillo, Certified Court
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hereby certify that the above proceedings were
reported by me and that the foregoing 69 pages of
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