

AGENDA
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AGENDA COMMITTEE MEETING
Tuesday, September 7, 2010, 6:30 p.m.
Room 430, Blount County Courthouse

- A. ROLL CALL.**
- B. PUBLIC INPUT ON ITEMS ON THE AGENDA.**
- C. ELECTION OF AGENDA COMMITTEE OFFICERS.**
 - 1. Election of Agenda Committee Chairman.
 - 2. Election of Agenda Committee Vice-chairman.
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA COMMITTEE MINUTES**
 - 1. August 10, 2010 meeting.
- E. SETTING OF AGENDA.**
- F. ITEMS FOR CONSENT AGENDA.**
 - 1. Resolutions for special recognitions.
 - 2. Approval of results of August 5, 2010 election.
 - 3. Appointments/reappointments.
 - a. Appointment of Dr. Robert Potter as Blount County Medical Examiner. (County Mayor)
 - b. Appointments (2) - Board of Zoning Appeals. (Commission)
 - c. Appointment – Planning Commission – James Hoppa. (County Mayor)
 - d. Reappointment of David Black to the Board of the Tellico Reservoir Development Agency for a six year term, ending August 31, 2016. (County Mayor)
 - e. Reappointments - Board of Construction Appeals – Doug McClanahan and Donald Adsit. (Co. Mayor)
 - f. Blount County Library Board – Robert Austin and Bill Beaty. (Kathy Pagles)
 - g. Fort Loudon Regional Library Board – Wendy Pitts Reeves and Michelle L. Hankes. (Kathy Pagles)
 - h. Nominating Committee Appointments and Confirmations.
- G. UNFINISHED BUSINESS:**
 - 1. Update regarding Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Use of County Roads for Organized Events. (Bill Dunlap)
- H. NEW BUSINESS:**
 - 1. Budget Transfers.
 - 2. Budget Increases:
 - a. Resolution to amend General County Fund Budget - \$42,000.00. (Steve Jennings)
 - 3. Other Budget Items.
 - 4. Parking area at Blount County Justice Center. (Bill Dunlap)
 - 5. Petition for Traffic Calming Devices. (Bill Dunlap)
 - 6. Resignation of Commissioner Shawn Carter, Sr. (Kenneth Melton)
 - 7. Request to Tennessee Department of Transportation regarding the delay of the enforcement of encroachment orders concerning businesses and individuals in Townsend, Tennessee. (Gordon Wright)
 - 8. Delegation of County Commission Authority for Space Allocation. (County Commission)
 - 9. Supplemental Information and Analysis for Blount County Plans adopted by the Planning Commission August 26, 2010. (Information Only) (John Lamb)
- H. PUBLIC INPUT ON ITEMS NOT ON AGENDA.**
- I. ADJOURNMENT.**

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
COUNTY OF BLOUNT**

BE IT REMEMBERED, that an Agenda Committee of the Blount County Board of County Commissioners meeting was held on Tuesday, August 10, 2010, at 6:30 pm at the courthouse in Maryville, Tennessee.

Roll call was taken by Roy Crawford, Jr., County Clerk:

David Ballard, Jr. – absent	Mark Hasty – present	Joe McCulley – present
Tonya Burchfield – present	Scott Helton – present	Kenneth Melton – present
Gary Farmer – present	John Keeble – present	Monika Murrell – present
Ron French – present	Gerald Kirby – present	Robert Proffitt – present
David Graham – absent	Holden Lail – present	Wendy Pitts Reeves – present
Steve Hargis – present	Peggy Lambert – present	Steve Samples – present
Brad Harrison – present	Mike Lewis – present	Mike Walker – present

There were 19 present and 2 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared a quorum to exist. Commissioners Ballard and Graham arrived after the roll was taken. The following proceedings were held to-wit:

**IN RE: APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JUNE 10, 2010 AGENDA COMMITTEE MEETING and
APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JULY 6, 2010 AGENDA COMMITTEE MEETING.**

Commissioner Helton made a motion to approve the minutes of the meetings. Commissioner Lambert seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – absent	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 19 voting yes, and 2 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: SETTING OF AGENDA.

Commissioner Lewis made a motion to set the agenda and to add a resolution on interest-bearing debt Highway Fund Revenue/Tax Anticipation Interfund Loan Notes not to exceed \$2,000,000 and a resolution on interest-bearing debt General Purpose Schools Fund Revenue/Tax Anticipation Interfund Loan Notes not to exceed \$3,000,000. Commissioner Lail seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – absent	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 19 voting yes, and 2 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONTRACT WITH MOTOROLA FOR RADIO SYSTEM UPGRADE.

Commissioner Keeble made a motion to add the resolution to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Helton seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – no	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	

Graham – yes Kirby – yes Murrell – yes
Hargis – yes Lail – yes Proffitt – yes

There were 19 voting yes, 1 voting no, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

**IN RE: RESOLUTIONS HONORING OUTGOING ELECTED OFFICIALS and
RESOLUTION HONORING UT-AGRICULTURE EXTENSION.**

Commissioner Samples made a motion to send the items to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Helton seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – no
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – abstain	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 18 voting yes, 1 voting no, 1 abstain, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner Helton made a motion to move the appointments of Dr. Robert Potter as Blount County Medical Examiner, Board of Zoning Appeals, Planning Commission, Reappointment of Mr. David Black to the Board of the Tellico Reservoir Development Agency, and Reappointments on Board of Construction Appeals of Doug McClanahan and Donald Adsit to the September Agenda Committee meeting. Commissioner Reeves seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: PARKING OF VEHICLES ON COUNTY ROADS.

Commissioner Helton made a motion to defer the item to the October Agenda Committee meeting. Commissioner Lail seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

**IN RE: UPDATE REGARDING AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE USE OF COUNTY ROADS
FOR ORGANIZED EVENTS.**

Commissioner Helton made a motion to move the item to the September Agenda Committee meeting. Commissioner Hargis seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes

French – yes Keeble – yes Melton – yes
Graham – yes Kirby – yes Murrell – yes
Hargis – yes Lail – yes Proffitt – yes

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: BUDGET TRANSFER - GENERAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS - \$197,000.00.

Commissioner Walker made a motion to send the transfer to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Keeble seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: BUDGET INCREASE - EXTENDED SCHOOL PROGRAM - \$12,000.00.

Commissioner Keeble made a motion to send the increase to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner French seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – abstain
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 19 voting yes, 1 abstaining, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION TO AMEND GENERAL COUNTY FUND BUDGET - \$42,000.00.

Commissioner Keeble made a motion to send the resolution to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner French seconded the motion.

Commissioner Walker made a motion to table the item until the September Agenda Committee meeting. Commissioner Graham seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion to table:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – no	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – no	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – no	Melton – no	
Graham – yes	Kirby – no	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 15 voting yes, 5 voting no, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to table to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION TO AMEND FEDERAL PROJECTS FUND BUDGET - \$1,300,000.00 and RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A LOAN UNDER A LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, AND THE TENNESSEE STATE SCHOOL BOND AUTHORITY IN AN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN MILLION SIXTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS (\$15,016,740) AND THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SAID BORROWING; AND PROVIDING FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF SAID BORROWING AND THE PAYMENT OF THE COUNTY'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

Commissioner Keeble made a motion to send the items to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner French seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – absent	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 19 voting yes, and 2 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE LEASE UNDER TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED 7-51-904 OF AN OFFICE COPIER FOR THE CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE OF BLOUNT COUNTY.

Commissioner Hargis made a motion to send the resolution to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Lewis seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: AGREEMENT BETWEEN BLOUNT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC., BLOUNT COUNTY, CITY OF MARYVILLE AND CITY OF ALCOA REGARDING IN LIEU OF TAXES CONCERNING BLOUNT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Commissioner Graham made a motion to send the agreement to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Lambert seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – no
French – no	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 18 voting yes, 2 voting no, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT RATES AS APPROVED BY THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Commissioner Graham made a motion to send the resolution to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Helton seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: PETITION FOR TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES FOR SOUTHFORK PLACE and RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN and RESOLUTION TO AFFIRM COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL TITLE VI REGULATIONS and SETTING OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR OCTOBER 12, 2010 AT 6:30 PM ON AMENDMENT TO ZONING REGULATIONS CONCERNING DESIGN REQUIREMENTS IN RURAL ARTERIAL COMMERCIAL ZONES.

Commissioner Walker made a motion to send the items to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Proffitt seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – absent	Harrison – yes	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE, SALE, AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST-BEARING DEBT HIGHWAY FUND REVENUE/TAX ANTICIPATION INTERFUND LOAN NOTES NOT TO EXCEED \$2,000,000 and RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE, SALE, AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST-BEARING DEBT GENERAL PURPOSE SCHOOLS FUND REVENUE/TAX ANTICIPATION INTERFUND LOAN NOTES NOT TO EXCEED \$3,000,000.

Commissioner Lambert made a motion to send the resolutions to the agenda of the August County Commission meeting. Commissioner Graham seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion:

Ballard – yes	Harrison – absent	Lambert – yes	Reeves – yes
Burchfield – yes	Hasty – yes	Lewis – yes	Samples – yes
Farmer – yes	Helton – yes	McCulley – yes	Walker – yes
French – yes	Keeble – yes	Melton – yes	
Graham – yes	Kirby – yes	Murrell – yes	
Hargis – yes	Lail – yes	Proffitt – yes	

There were 20 voting yes, and 1 absent. Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the motion to have passed.

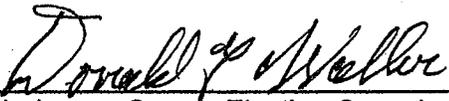
IN RE: ADJOURNMENT.

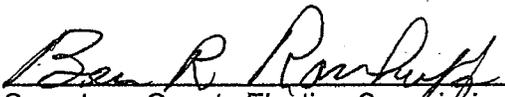
Chairman Pro Tem Farmer declared the meeting to be adjourned.

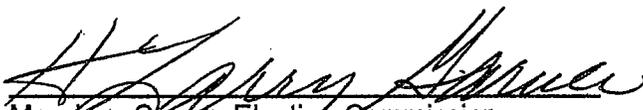
CERTIFICATION

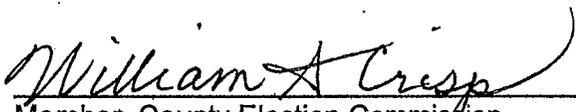
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD A COUNTY GENERAL ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 2010, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN OUR COUNTY, ACCORDING TO LAW, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2010.

ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN


Chairman, County Election Commission


Secretary, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission

8/7/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

County Mayor

1. Ed Mitchell	12126
2. Howard T. Kerr	5139
Total Votes Cast	17265

County Commission District 1, Seat A

1. Tonya Burchfield	488
2. Brandon D. Cook	282
Total Votes Cast	770

County Commission District 1, Seat B

1. Shawn K. Carter, Sr.	463
2. David G. Ballard, Jr.	287
Total Votes Cast	750

County Commission District 2, Seat A

1. Brad L. Harrison	1018
2. Everett D. Hoy, Jr.	260
Total Votes Cast	1278

County Commission District 2, Seat B

1. Robert (Mike) Lewis	1188
Total Votes Cast	1188

County Commission District 3, Seat A

1. Steve Samples	922
2. Richard Hutchens	504
Total Votes Cast	1426

County Commission District 3, Seat B

1. Mike Caylor	1203
Total Votes Cast	1203

County Commission District 4, Seat A

1. Gary Farmer	1999
2. George Hill	882
Total Votes Cast	2881

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

County Commission District 4, Seat B

1. Mark R. Hasty	2420
Total Votes Cast	2420

County Commission District 4, Seat C

1. Jerome F. Moon	2112
2. Wendy Pitts Reeves	1051
Total Votes Cast	3163

County Commission District 5, Seat A

1. Peggy Lambert	1359
2. Izaak S. Standridge	555
Total Votes Cast	1914

County Commission District 5, Seat B

1. Richard A. Carver	1194
2. Bob Proffitt	774
Total Votes Cast	1968

County Commission District 6, Seat A

1. Holden Lail	1303
2. Gary Wynn	316
Total Votes Cast	1619

County Commission District 6, Seat B

1. Scott Helton	1410
Total Votes Cast	1410

County Commission District 7, Seat A

1. Jim Folts	1377
Total Votes Cast	1377

County Commission District 7, Seat B

1. Tom Greene	1451
2. Linda Jo Dees	213
Total Votes Cast	1664

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

County Commission District 8, Seat A

1. Roy Gamble	1580
Total Votes Cast	1580

County Commission District 8, Seat B

1. Gordon E. Wright, Sr.	1292
2. Jay Polk	539
Total Votes Cast	1831

County Commission District 9, Seat A

1. Ronald W. French	1240
Total Votes Cast	1240

County Commission District 9, Seat B

1. Monika Murrell	1243
Total Votes Cast	1243

County Commission District 10, Seat A

1. Gerald Kirby	1138
2. Tony Webb	299
Total Votes Cast	1437

County Commission District 10, Seat B

1. Kenneth Melton	1181
Total Votes Cast	1181

Trustee

1. Scott Graves	14357
Total Votes Cast	14357

General Sessions Judge Division IV

1. Robert L. Headrick	13691
Total Votes Cast	13691

Sheriff

1. James Lee Berrong	14361
Total Votes Cast	14361

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

Circuit Court Clerk

1. Thomas E. (Tom) Hatcher	13749
Total Votes Cast	13749

County Clerk

1. Roy Crawford, Jr.	15233
Total Votes Cast	15233

Register of Deeds

1. Phyllis Crisp	14286
Total Votes Cast	14286

Road Superintendent

1. Bill Dunlap	14887
Total Votes Cast	14887

School Board District 1

1. Robert A. Webb	2063
Total Votes Cast	2063

School Board District 3

1. Charles Finley	1595
Total Votes Cast	1595

School Board District 5

1. Don E. McNelly	1994
Total Votes Cast	1994

School Board District 7

1. Mike Treadway	1805
Total Votes Cast	1805

Commissioner - Friendsville

1. Ann Edmonds	77
2. Mike Jeffries	103
Total Votes Cast	180

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Mayor

1. Ed Mitchell
2. Howard T. Kerr

Precinct	1	2
Alcoa	553	218
Beech Grove	288	147
Big Springs	193	71
Board of Education	570	252
Carpenters	384	137
Chilhowee View	370	196
Eagleton MS Café	273	119
Eagleton MS Gym	385	151
Everett	230	96
Fairview	458	167
Friendsville	299	137
Happy Valley	15	10
Heritage	440	157
John Sevier	431	152
Lanier	309	179
Louisville-City	361	128
Martin Luther King	83	52
Maryville College	242	129
Maryville HS	520	269
Maryville Middle	629	255
Maryville Municipal	222	101
Mentor	144	72
Middlesettlements	112	56
Miser Station	258	121
Montvale	804	349
Oak View	440	148
Pellissippi	319	145
Porter	390	194
Rockford	317	130
Shooks Gap	358	95
Townsend	321	107
Walland	209	77
William Blount HS	523	233
Wm Blount Academy	676	289
Totals	12126	5139

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 1, Seat A

1. Tonya Burchfield
2. Brandon D. Cook

Precinct	1	2
Everett	208	113
Martin Luther King	72	71
Maryville Municipal	208	98
Totals	488	282

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 1, Seat B

1. Shawn K. Carter, Sr.
2. David G. Ballard, Jr.

Precinct	1	2
Everett	197	112
Martin Luther King	68	69
Maryville Municipal	198	106
Totals	463	287

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 2, Seat A

1. Brad L. Harrison
2. Everett D. Hoy, Jr.

Precinct	1	2
Alcoa	542	135
Louisville-City	17	- 1
Mentor	142	36
Pellissippi	317	88
Totals	1018	260

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 2, Seat B

1. Robert (Mike) Lewis

Precinct	1
Alcoa	625
Louisville-City	16
Mentor	169
Pellissippi	378
Totals	1188

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 3, Seat A

1. Steve Samples
2. Richard Hutchens

Precinct	1	2
Eagleton MS Café	230	136
Eagleton MS Gym	352	138
John Sevier	340	230
Totals	922	504

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 3, Seat B

1. Mike Caylor

Precinct	1
Eagleton MS Caf�	304
Eagleton MS Gym	413
John Sevier	486
Totals	1203

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 4, Seat A

1. Gary Farmer
2. George Hill

Precinct	1	2
Board of Education	527	205
Chilhowee View	316	202
Fairview	412	144
Montvale	744	331
Totals	1999	882

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 4, Seat B

1. Mark R. Hasty

Precinct	1
Board of Education	619
Chilhowee View	384
Fairview	487
Montvale	930
Totals	2420

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 4, Seat C

1. Jerome F. Moon
2. Wendy Pitts Reeves

Precinct	1	2
Board of Education	531	294
Chilhowee View	349	215
Fairview	440	185
Montvale	792	357
Totals	2112	1051

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 5, Seat A

1. Peggy Lambert
2. Izaak S. Standridge

Precinct	1	2
Maryville College	237	111
Maryville HS	512	222
Maryville Middle	610	222
Totals	1359	555

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 5, Seat B

1. Richard A. Carver
2. Bob Proffitt

Precinct	1	2
Maryville College	181	184
Maryville HS	476	276
Maryville Middle	537	314
Totals	1194	774

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - *BLOUNT County*

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 6, Seat A

1. Holden Lail
2. Gary Wynn

Precinct	1	2
William Blount HS	571	136
Wm Blount Academy	732	180
Totals	1303	316

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 6, Seat B

1. Scott Helton

Precinct	1
William Blount HS	620
Wm Blount Academy	790
Totals	1410

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 7, Seat A

1. Jim Folts

Precinct	1
Big Springs	214
Carpenters	425
Friendsville	335
Happy Valley	20
Lanier	383
Totals	1377

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 7, Seat B

1. Tom Greene
2. Linda Jo Dees

Precinct	1	2
Big Springs	227	30
Carpenters	421	75
Friendsville	383	45
Happy Valley	15	7
Lanier	405	56
Totals	1451	213

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 8, Seat A

1. Roy Gamble

Precinct	1
Heritage	488
Oak View	509
Townsend	339
Walland	244
Totals	1580

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 8, Seat B

1. Gordon E. Wright, Sr.
2. Jay Polk

Precinct	1	2
Heritage	389	182
Oak View	413	142
Townsend	307	111
Walland	183	104
Totals	1292	539

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 9, Seat A

1. Ronald W. French

Precinct	1
Porter	451
Rockford	344
Shooks Gap	445
Totals	1240

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 9, Seat B

1. Monika Murrell

Precinct	1
Porter	472
Rockford	352
Shooks Gap	419
Totals	1243

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 10, Seat A

1. Gerald Kirby
2. Tony Webb

Precinct	1	2
Beech Grove	335	97
Louisville-City	379	93
Middlesettlements	139	26
Miser Station	285	83
Totals	1138	299

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Commission District 10, Seat B

1. Kenneth Melton

Precinct	1
Beech Grove	348
Louisville-City	390
Middlesettlements	137
Miser Station	306
Totals	1181

County General

August 5, 2010

Trustee

1. Scott Graves

Precinct	1
Alcoa	656
Beech Grove	362
Big Springs	221
Board of Education	676
Carpenters	432
Chilhowee View	423
Eagleton MS Café	327
Eagleton MS Gym	436
Everett	280
Fairview	528
Friendsville	368
Happy Valley	17
Heritage	479
John Sevier	490
Lanier	404
Louisville-City	412
Martin Luther King	97
Maryville College	310
Maryville HS	653
Maryville Middle	747
Maryville Municipal	268
Mentor	178
Middlesettlements	141
Miser Station	322
Montvale	971
Oak View	489
Pellissippi	399
Porter	461
Rockford	359
Shooks Gap	416
Townsend	336
Walland	240
William Blount HS	637
Wm Blount Academy	822
Totals	14357

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

General Sessions Judge Division IV

1. Robert L. Headrick

Precinct	1
Alcoa	622
Beech Grove	348
Big Springs	212
Board of Education	635
Carpenters	423
Chilhowee View	400
Eagleton MS Café	300
Eagleton MS Gym	400
Everett	262
Fairview	506
Friendsville	339
Happy Valley	17
Heritage	460
John Sevier	476
Lanier	388
Louisville-City	389
Martin Luther King	100
Maryville College	286
Maryville HS	642
Maryville Middle	713
Maryville Municipal	249
Mentor	174
Middlesettlements	128
Miser Station	303
Montvale	916
Oak View	472
Pellissippi	371
Porter	450
Rockford	349
Shooks Gap	409
Townsend	372
Walland	243
William Blount HS	597
Wm Blount Academy	740
Totals	13691

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

Sheriff

1. James Lee Berrong

Precinct	1
Alcoa	660
Beech Grove	375
Big Springs	207
Board of Education	658
Carpenters	437
Chilhowee View	413
Eagleton MS Café	314
Eagleton MS Gym	433
Everett	261
Fairview	521
Friendsville	346
Happy Valley	21
Heritage	496
John Sevier	506
Lanier	381
Louisville-City	422
Martin Luther King	106
Maryville College	307
Maryville HS	664
Maryville Middle	759
Maryville Municipal	262
Mentor	187
Middlesettlements	146
Miser Station	320
Montvale	979
Oak View	490
Pellissippi	393
Porter	475
Rockford	384
Shooks Gap	431
Townsend	346
Wailand	253
William Blount HS	621
Wm Blount Academy	787
Totals	14361

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General
August 5, 2010
Circuit Court Clerk

1. Thomas E. (Tom) Hatcher

Precinct	1
Alcoa	636
Beech Grove	354
Big Springs	209
Board of Education	624
Carpenters	430
Chilhowee View	388
Eagleton MS Café	298
Eagleton MS Gym	403
Everett	254
Fairview	511
Friendsville	334
Happy Valley	17
Heritage	465
John Sevier	476
Lanier	385
Louisville-City	403
Martin Luther King	103
Maryville College	288
Maryville HS	637
Maryville Middle	704
Maryville Municipal	252
Mentor	175
Middlesettlements	136
Miser Station	315
Montvale	949
Oak View	466
Pellissippi	382
Porter	456
Rockford	354
Shooks Gap	402
Townsend	329
Walland	235
William Blount HS	617
Wm Blount Academy	762
Totals	13749

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

County Clerk

1. Roy Crawford, Jr.

Precinct	1
Alcoa	702
Beech Grove	396
Big Springs	234
Board of Education	723
Carpenters	465
Chilhowee View	455
Eagleton MS Café	339
Eagleton MS Gym	458
Everett	287
Fairview	554
Friendsville	370
Happy Valley	20
Heritage	503
John Sevier	519
Lanier	415
Louisville-City	435
Martin Luther King	110
Maryville College	341
Maryville HS	702
Maryville Middle	800
Maryville Municipal	280
Mentor	191
Middlesettlements	146
Miser Station	340
Montvale	1028
Oak View	528
Pellissippi	418
Porter	507
Rockford	395
Shooks Gap	436
Townsend	370
Walland	266
William Blount HS	656
Wm Blount Academy	844
Totals	15233

County General
August 5, 2010
Register of Deeds

1. Phyllis Crisp

Precinct	1
Alcoa	650
Beech Grove	365
Big Springs	228
Board of Education	676
Carpenters	438
Chilhowee View	418
Eagleton MS Café	321
Eagleton MS Gym	434
Everett	267
Fairview	518
Friendsville	380
Happy Valley	16
Heritage	486
John Sevier	491
Lanier	387
Louisville-City	407
Martin Luther King	100
Maryville College	307
Maryville HS	668
Maryville Middle	746
Maryville Municipal	260
Mentor	182
Middlesettlements	133
Miser Station	317
Montvale	956
Oak View	486
Pellissippi	403
Porter	467
Rockford	354
Shooks Gap	414
Townsend	340
Walland	247
William Blount HS	638
Wm Blount Academy	786
Totals	14286

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General
August 5, 2010
Road Superintendent

1. Bill Dunlap

Precinct	1
Alcoa	678
Beech Grove	380
Big Springs	234
Board of Education	691
Carpenters	454
Chilhowee View	432
Eagleton MS Café	328
Eagleton MS Gym	461
Everett	277
Fairview	542
Friendsville	368
Happy Valley	22
Heritage	496
John Sevier	504
Lanier	409
Louisville-City	425
Martin Luther King	108
Maryville College	320
Maryville HS	681
Maryville Middle	768
Maryville Municipal	279
Mentor	193
Middlesettlements	156
Miser Station	332
Montvale	1006
Oak View	510
Pellissippi	418
Porter	494
Rockford	396
Shooks Gap	431
Townsend	361
Waland	264
William Blount HS	661
Wm Blount Academy	808
Totals	14887

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

School Board District 1

1. Robert A. Webb

Precinct	1
Eagleton MS Gym	370
Heritage	445
Oak View	435
Porter	434
Shooks Gap	379
Totals	2063

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

School Board District 3

1. Charles Finley

Precinct	1
Alcoa	599
Maryville Municipal	252
Pellissippi	387
Rockford	357
Totals	1595

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

School Board District 5

1. Don E. McNelly

Precinct	1
Maryville College	258
Maryville HS	552
Maryville Middle	627
William Blount HS	557
Totals	1994

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

School Board District 7

1. Mike Treadway

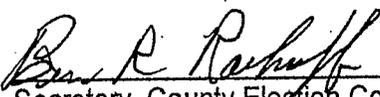
Precinct	1
Beech Grove	324
Big Springs	201
Friendsville	355
Louisville-City	360
Mentor	157
Middlesettlements	120
Miser Station	288
Totals	1805

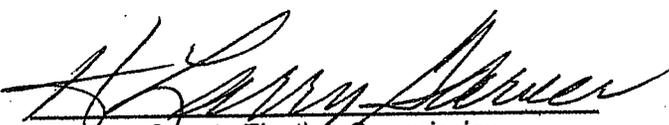
CERTIFICATION

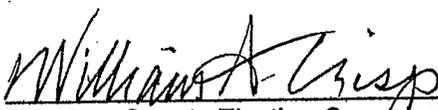
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD A **REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 2010**, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN OUR COUNTY, ACCORDING TO LAW, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS 17TH DAY OF **AUGUST, 2010**.

ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN


Chairman, County Election Commission


Secretary, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - Republican Primary

Governor

1. Bill Haslam	9083
2. Joe Kirkpatrick	68
3. Basil Marceaux, Sr.	83
4. Ron Ramsey	3071
5. Zach Wamp	4185
Total Votes Cast	16490

U.S. House of Representatives District 2

1. John J. Duncan, Jr.	14726
Total Votes Cast	14726

Tennessee House of Representatives District 8

1. Scott A. Hughes	1992
2. Geoff King	306
3. Joe McCulley	1488
4. Art Swann	2666
Total Votes Cast	6452

Tennessee House of Representatives District 20

1. Bob Ramsey	7945
Total Votes Cast	7945

State Executive Committeeman District 8

1. Rob Ailey	2819
2. Chad Bowling	3926
3. Allen G. Bray	4539
Total Votes Cast	11284

State Executive Committeewoman District 8

1. Susan Mills	11047
Total Votes Cast	11047

Republican Primary

August 5, 2010

Governor

1. Bill Haslam
2. Joe Kirkpatrick
3. Basil Marceaux, Sr.
4. Ron Ramsey
5. Zach Wamp

Precinct	1	2	3	4	5
Alcoa	465	0	9	102	167
Beech Grove	236	3	2	78	99
Big Springs	121	1	3	62	74
Board of Education	478	1	3	119	167
Carpenters	215	1	1	143	140
Chilhowee View	220	2	1	108	177
Eagleton MS Café	178	1	5	84	105
Eagleton MS Gym	272	2	1	91	147
Everett	146	4	0	58	83
Fairview	341	2	2	115	138
Friendsville	212	3	3	79	133
Happy Valley	14	0	0	4	1
Heritage	284	2	6	118	167
John Sevier	343	3	3	63	141
Lanier	217	0	0	97	148
Loulsville-City	288	4	3	79	90
Martin Luther King	56	0	1	21	21
Maryville College	222	0	2	55	73
Maryville HS	509	0	5	116	129
Maryville Middle	605	5	2	95	131
Maryville Municipal	151	3	3	41	81
Mentor	119	2	0	33	57
Middlesettlements	81	0	3	23	57
Miser Station	202	2	3	77	73
Montvale	548	5	8	230	284
Oak View	267	4	2	128	182
Pellissippi	225	2	1	74	149
Porter	301	3	1	111	140
Rockford	239	2	0	86	112
Shooks Gap	274	1	1	91	108
Townsend	265	3	3	67	91
Waland	159	1	0	52	70
William Blount HS	367	3	2	162	195
Wm Blount Academy	463	3	4	209	255
Totals	9083	68	83	3071	4185

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

Republican Primary

August 5, 2010

U.S. House of Representatives District 2

1. John J. Duncan, Jr.

Precinct	1
Alcoa	666
Beech Grove	381
Big Springs	223
Board of Education	704
Carpenters	447
Chilhowee View	419
Eagleton MS Café	333
Eagleton MS Gym	460
Everett	257
Fairview	541
Friendsville	389
Happy Valley	15
Heritage	498
John Sevier	504
Lanier	408
Louisville-City	413
Martin Luther King	88
Maryville College	316
Maryville HS	689
Maryville Middle	763
Maryville Municipal	255
Mentor	182
Middlesettlements	151
Miser Station	319
Montvale	959
Oak View	520
Pellissippi	414
Porter	486
Rockford	394
Shooks Gap	433
Townsend	363
Walland	255
William Blount HS	655
Wm Blount Academy	826
Totals	14726

Republican Primary

August 5, 2010

Tennessee House of Representatives District 8

1. Scott A. Hughes
2. Geoff King
3. Joe McCulley
4. Art Swann

Precinct	1	2	3	4
Alcoa	181	33	122	364
Beech Grove	117	10	67	160
Carpenters	155	17	104	188
Chilhowee View	126	26	113	190
Eagleton MS Gym	48	9	85	92
Happy Valley	5	4	5	3
Heritage	172	16	123	223
Louisville-City	2	2	7	6
Martin Luther King	30	6	32	28
Mentor	61	12	54	72
Montvale	330	49	162	449
Oak View	178	26	123	203
Porter	137	28	161	194
Rockford	62	13	76	116
Shooks Gap	191	30	117	94
Townsend	139	16	60	162
Walland	58	9	77	122
Totals	1992	306	1488	2666

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

Republican Primary

August 5, 2010

Tennessee House of Representatives District 20

1. Bob Ramsey

Precinct	1
Big Springs	214
Board of Education	649
Eagleton MS Caf�	308
Eagleton MS Gym	211
Everett	234
Fairview	514
Friendsville	346
John Sevier	471
Lanier	375
Louisville-City	377
Maryville College	295
Maryville HS	668
Maryville Middle	727
Maryville Municipal	236
Middlesettlements	128
Miser Station	298
Pellissippi	391
Rockford	125
William Blount HS	608
Wm Blount Academy	770
Totals	7945

Republican Primary

August 5, 2010

State Executive Committeeman District 8

1. Rob Ailey
2. Chad Bowling
3. Allen G. Bray

Precinct	1	2	3
Alcoa	109	143	249
Beech Grove	70	105	84
Big Springs	50	63	63
Board of Education	104	130	277
Carpenters	71	152	108
Chilhowee View	65	117	132
Eagleton MS Café	68	92	105
Eagleton MS Gym	80	99	167
Everett	57	79	77
Fairview	107	140	177
Friendsville	67	105	104
Happy Valley	4	4	5
Heritage	76	139	167
John Sevier	99	143	154
Lanier	90	123	109
Louisville-City	80	121	114
Martin Luther King	17	38	31
Maryville College	51	64	128
Maryville HS	89	151	290
Maryville Middle	122	166	297
Maryville Municipal	51	55	114
Mentor	32	59	46
Middlesettlements	20	37	54
Miser Station	58	95	96
Montvale	179	277	254
Oak View	136	146	113
Pellissippi	89	106	129
Porter	97	127	137
Rockford	80	119	121
Shooks Gap	184	122	57
Townsend	65	122	74
Walland	37	79	65
William Blount HS	133	188	193
Wm Blount Academy	182	220	248
Totals	2819	3926	4539

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County
Republican Primary
August 5, 2010
State Executive Committeewoman District 8

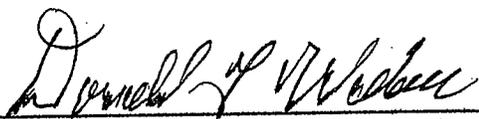
1. Susan Mills

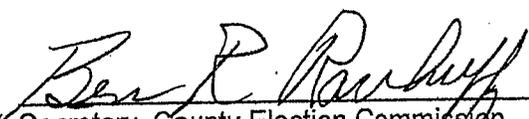
Precinct	1
Alcoa	483
Beech Grove	279
Big Springs	163
Board of Education	481
Carpenters	343
Chilhowee View	292
Eagleton MS Café	260
Eagleton MS Gym	320
Everett	207
Fairview	419
Friendsville	267
Happy Valley	13
Heritage	400
John Sevier	398
Lanier	302
Louisville-City	318
Martin Luther King	76
Maryville College	230
Maryville HS	522
Maryville Middle	581
Maryville Municipal	200
Mentor	140
Middlesettlements	106
Miser Station	250
Montvale	727
Oak View	397
Pellissippi	303
Porter	359
Rockford	306
Shooks Gap	359
Townsend	265
Walland	183
William Blount HS	489
Wm Blount Academy	609
Totals	11047

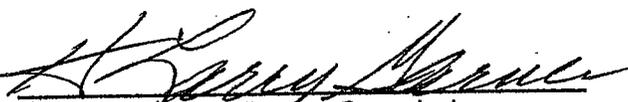
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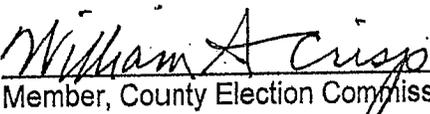
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD A **DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION ON THURSDAY,
AUGUST 5, 2010**, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN OUR COUNTY, ACCORDING TO LAW,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE
HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND
COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY THE
CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS 17TH DAY OF **AUGUST, 2010**.

ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN


Chairman, County Election Commission


Secretary, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - Democratic Primary

Governor

1. Mike McWherter	1423
2. Write-in - Ronald Noonan	0
Total Votes Cast	1423

U.S. House of Representatives District 2

1. Dave Hancock	1205
Total Votes Cast	1205

Tennessee House of Representatives District 8

1. Marvin Pratt	496
Total Votes Cast	496

Tennessee House of Representatives District 20

1. No Candidate Filed	0
Total Votes Cast	0

State Executive Committeeman District 8

1. Dan Lawson	1234
Total Votes Cast	1234

State Executive Committeewoman District 8

1. Barbara Wagner	1201
Total Votes Cast	1201

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

Democratic Primary

August 5, 2010

Governor

1. Mike McWherter
2. Write-in - Ronald Noonan

Precinct	1	2
Alcoa	54	0
Beech Grove	55	0
Big Springs	21	0
Board of Education	84	0
Carpenters	46	0
Chilhowee View	74	0
Eagleton MS Caf�	36	0
Eagleton MS Gym	35	0
Everett	38	0
Fairview	59	0
Friendsville	20	0
Happy Valley	4	0
Heritage	32	0
John Sevier	53	0
Lanier	37	0
Louisville-City	43	0
Martin Luther King	49	0
Maryville College	37	0
Maryville HS	46	0
Maryville Middle	73	0
Maryville Municipal	41	0
Mentor	17	0
Middlesettlements	9	0
Miser Station	34	0
Montvale	121	0
Oak View	33	0
Pellissippi	38	0
Porter	27	0
Rockford	31	0
Shooks Gap	18	0
Townsend	23	0
Walland	17	0
William Blount HS	53	0
Wm Blount Academy	65	0
Totals	1423	0

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

Democratic Primary

August 5, 2010

U.S. House of Representatives District 2

1. Dave Hancock

Precinct	1
Alcoa	50
Beech Grove	47
Big Springs	13
Board of Education	63
Carpenters	36
Chilhowee View	60
Eagleton MS Café	28
Eagleton MS Gym	30
Everett	38
Fairview	51
Friendsville	17
Happy Valley	2
Heritage	27
John Sevier	50
Lanier	31
Louisville-City	34
Martin Luther King	32
Maryville College	28
Maryville HS	36
Maryville Middle	62
Maryville Municipal	39
Mentor	15
Middlesettlements	9
Miser Station	31
Montvale	103
Oak View	26
Pellissippi	39
Porter	27
Rockford	26
Shooks Gap	15
Townsend	19
Walland	16
William Blount HS	50
Wm Blount Academy	57
Totals	1205

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County
Democratic Primary
August 5, 2010
Tennessee House of Representatives District 8

1

1. Marvin Pratt

Precinct	1
Alcoa	49
Beech Grove	45
Carpenters	35
Chilhowee View	55
Eagleton MS Gym	17
Happy Valley	2
Heritage	28
Louisville-City	0
Martin Luther King	33
Mentor	14
Montvale	106
Oak View	24
Porter	27
Rockford	12
Shooks Gap	14
Townsend	19
Walland	16
Totals	496

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

Democratic Primary

August 5, 2010

Tennessee House of Representatives District 20

1. No Candidate Filed

Precinct	1
Big Springs	0
Board of Education	0
Eagleton MS Caf�	0
Eagleton MS Gym	0
Everett	0
Fairview	0
Friendsville	0
John Sevier	0
Lanier	0
Louisville-City	0
Maryville College	0
Maryville HS	0
Maryville Middle	0
Maryville Municipal	0
Middlesettlements	0
Miser Station	0
Pellissippi	0
Rockford	0
William Blount HS	0
Wm Blount Academy	0
Totals	0

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

Democratic Primary

August 5, 2010

State Executive Committeeman District 8

1. Dan Lawson

Precinct	1
Alcoa	53
Beech Grove	49
Big Springs	16
Board of Education	74
Carpenters	37
Chilhowee View	61
Eagleton MS Café	27
Eagleton MS Gym	29
Everett	36
Fairview	48
Friendsville	15
Happy Valley	2
Heritage	30
John Sevier	53
Lanier	29
Louisville-City	36
Martin Luther King	34
Maryville College	29
Maryville HS	37
Maryville Middle	57
Maryville Municipal	39
Mentor	15
Middlesettlements	11
Miser Station	32
Montvale	111
Oak View	27
Pellissippi	38
Porter	28
Rockford	25
Shooks Gap	14
Townsend	21
Waland	17
William Blount HS	45
Wm Blount Academy	59
Totals	1234

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County
Democratic Primary
August 5, 2010
State Executive Committeewoman District 8

1

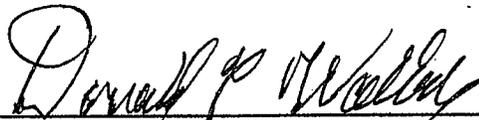
1. Barbara Wagner

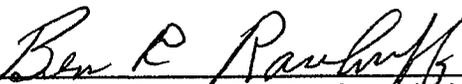
Precinct	1
Alcoa	49
Beech Grove	51
Big Springs	16
Board of Education	66
Carpenters	36
Chilhowee View	59
Eagleton MS Café	27
Eagleton MS Gym	30
Everett	34
Fairview	47
Friendsville	14
Happy Valley	2
Heritage	30
John Sevier	53
Lanier	29
Louisville-City	35
Martin Luther King	33
Maryville College	27
Maryville HS	37
Maryville Middle	59
Maryville Municipal	38
Mentor	15
Middlesettlements	9
Miser Station	33
Montvale	105
Oak View	22
Pellissippi	38
Porter	26
Rockford	27
Shooks Gap	14
Townsend	20
Walland	16
William Blount HS	47
Wm Blount Academy	57
Totals	1201

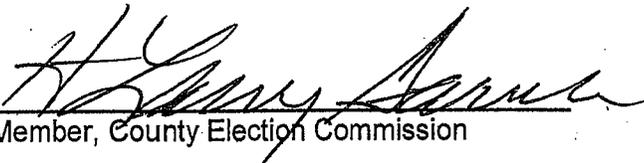
CERTIFICATION

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD A **STATE GENERAL ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 2010**, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN OUR COUNTY, ACCORDING TO LAW, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS **17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2010**.

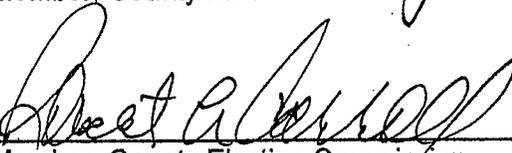
ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN


Chairman, County Election Commission


Secretary, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - State General

Supreme Court - Sharon Gail Lee

1. Retain	9489
2. Replace	3920
Total Votes Cast	13409

Court of Appeals - John W. McClarty - Eastern

1. Retain	9602
2. Replace	3717
Total Votes Cast	13319

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

State General

August 5, 2010

Supreme Court - Sharon Gail Lee

- 1. Retain
- 2. Replace

Precinct	1	2
Alcoa	441	146
Beech Grove	258	100
Big Springs	133	72
Board of Education	471	140
Carpenters	282	140
Chilhowee View	262	127
Eagleton MS Café	207	100
Eagleton MS Gym	258	112
Everett	190	66
Fairview	372	131
Friendsville	223	109
Happy Valley	9	8
Heritage	301	162
John Sevier	357	125
Lanier	240	128
Louisville-City	263	119
Martin Luther King	74	38
Maryville College	215	64
Maryville HS	451	151
Maryville Middle	516	161
Maryville Municipal	203	63
Mentor	115	56
Middlesettlements	80	55
Miser Station	208	97
Montvale	649	249
Oak View	307	148
Pellissippi	258	106
Porter	306	141
Rockford	268	91
Shooks Gap	263	134
Townsend	223	110
Walland	171	58
William Blount HS	412	190
Wm Blount Academy	503	223
Totals	9489	3920

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County
State General
August 5, 2010
Court of Appeals - John W. McClarty - Eastern

1

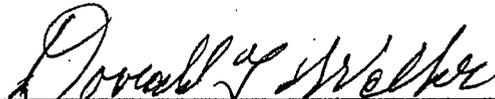
1. Retain
2. Replace

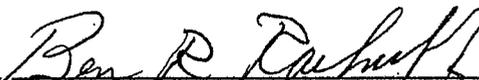
Precinct	1	2
Alcoa	439	141
Beech Grove	256	96
Big Springs	132	71
Board of Education	483	127
Carpenters	278	145
Chilhowee View	269	123
Eagleton MS Café	217	93
Eagleton MS Gym	264	107
Everett	192	65
Fairview	381	116
Friendsville	235	97
Happy Valley	9	8
Heritage	305	157
John Sevier	352	124
Lanier	247	119
Louisville-City	273	108
Martin Luther King	81	31
Maryville College	214	60
Maryville HS	428	150
Maryville Middle	533	140
Maryville Municipal	196	58
Mentor	110	61
Middlesettlements	82	54
Miser Station	213	90
Montvale	653	241
Oak View	312	138
Pellissippi	260	102
Porter	308	130
Rockford	274	88
Shooks Gap	274	117
Townsend	220	112
Walland	174	58
William Blount HS	422	172
Wm Blount Academy	516	218
Totals	9602	3717

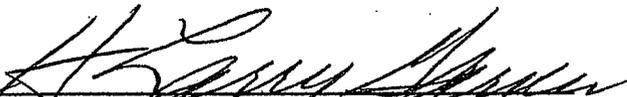
CERTIFICATION

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD THE FRIENDSVILLE CITY ELECTION ON THURSDAY,
AUGUST 5, 2010, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN THE CITY, ACCORDING TO LAW,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE
HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND
COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY
THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2010.

ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN


Chairman, County Election Commission


Secretary, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission


Member, County Election Commission

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

Circuit Court Clerk

1. Thomas E. (Tom) Hatcher	13749
Total Votes Cast	13749

County Clerk

1. Roy Crawford, Jr.	15233
Total Votes Cast	15233

Register of Deeds

1. Phyllis Crisp	14286
Total Votes Cast	14286

Road Superintendent

1. Bill Dunlap	14887
Total Votes Cast	14887

School Board District 1

1. Robert A. Webb	2063
Total Votes Cast	2063

School Board District 3

1. Charles Finley	1595
Total Votes Cast	1595

School Board District 5

1. Don E. McNelly	1994
Total Votes Cast	1994

School Board District 7

1. Mike Treadway	1805
Total Votes Cast	1805

Commissioner - Friendsville

1. Ann Edmonds	77
2. Mike Jeffries	103
Total Votes Cast	180

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - *BLOUNT* County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

Commissioner - Friendsville

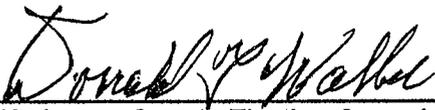
- 1. Ann Edmonds
- 2. Mike Jeffries

Precinct	1	2
Friendsville	77	103
Totals	77	103

CERTIFICATION

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BLOUNT COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HELD THE **TOWNSEND CITY ELECTION ON THURSDAY,
AUGUST 5, 2010**, IN ALL OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN THE CITY, ACCORDING TO LAW,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING THE OFFICES SHOWN HEREINAFTER, AND THAT WE
HAVE CANVASSED THE RETURNS OF SAID ELECTION AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND WE DO
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING TABULATION IS A TRUE, CORRECT, AND
COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF THE RESULTS OF SAID ELECTION AS ESTABLISHED BY
THE CANVASSING OF THE RETURNS, THIS **17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2010**.

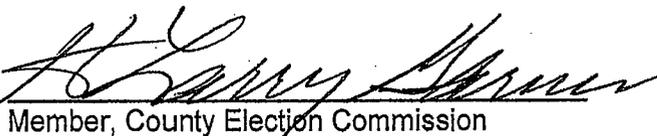
ANY THREE (3) COMMISSIONERS MAY SIGN



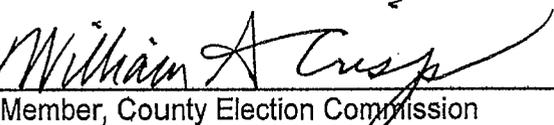
Chairman, County Election Commission



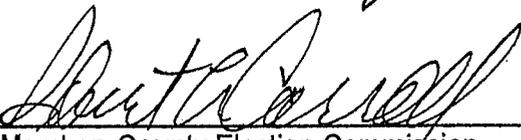
Secretary, County Election Commission



Member, County Election Commission



Member, County Election Commission



Member, County Election Commission

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

1

County General

August 5, 2010

Commissioner - Townsend

1. Ron Palewski
2. Michael Talley
3. Charles R. Tippitt

Precinct	1	2	3
Townsend	56	61	50
Totals	56	61	50

8/17/2010

State of Tennessee - BLOUNT County

August 5, 2010 - County General

Commissioner - Townsend

1. Ron Palewski	56
2. Michael Talley	61
3. Charles R. Tippitt	50
Total Votes Cast	167



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor 

RE: Blount County Medical Examiner

DATE: September 2, 2010

For your consideration, I nominate Dr. Robert Potter as Blount County Medical Examiner.

Dr. Potter shall serve as medical examiner for a five (5) year term pursuant to T.C.A. §38-1-104(c).

See attached letter of resignation from Dr. David Gilliam.



Blount Memorial

Hospital

907 East Lamar Alexander Parkway
Maryville, TN 37804-5016
865-977-5595

March 10, 2010

Mayor Jerry Cunningham
Blount County Mayor's Office
Blount County Courthouse
341 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804-5906
Phone (865) 273-5700
Fax (865) 273-5705

Mayor Cunningham:

In compliance with Tennessee Code Annotated 38-7-104, (c), "a county medical examiner shall serve a five (5) year term and shall be eligible for a reappointment by the county mayor with confirmation by the county legislative body", my term of appointment has expired. I have currently served over ten (10) years consecutively.

I hereby tender my resignation as Blount County Medical Examiner effective April 1st, 2010.

In accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 38-7-104, (a), "a county medical examiner shall be appointed by the county mayor subject to confirmation by the county legislative body based on a recommendation from the commission of physicians resident in the county". The Blount County Medical Society is a proper entity to obtain a list of candidates. I do not wish to be reappointed to the position.

It has been an honor to serve the citizens of Blount County for the last twelve (12) years.

Sincerely,

David M. Gilliam, MD
Blount County Medical Examiner
DMG/mar

*Division of Pathology
and Laboratory Medicine*

Pathologists

865-981-2335
865-977-5766 fax

*David M. Gilliam, MD
Director of Laboratories*

John R. Hilsenbeck Jr., MD

Robert M. Potter, MD

Michael D. Teague, MD

Clinical Scientist

*Ernest W. Fuson, PhD
865-977-5598*

BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS
 (TERMS - 5 YEARS)
 Blount County Article 11.1 and T.C.A.13-7-106

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Larry Campbell 4124 Old Niles Ferry Road Maryville, TN 37804	983-1024 (<u>DOES NOT WISH TO BE REAPPOINTED</u>)	9/15/10
Rob Walker - Chairman 237 Meadow Road Friendsville, TN 37737	995-2564	8/20/14
Stanley Headrick 3806 E. Lamar Alexander Pkwy. Maryville, TN 37804	681-1846	8/31/13
Gordon Wright 6268 E. Lamar Alexander Parkway Walland, TN 37886	983-7413 (<u>VACANCY</u> <u>RESIGNED 9/1/2010</u>)	8/16/12
Harold Brown 1014 N. Heritage Drive Maryville, TN 37803	982-5988	8/31/11
Associates (Appointed 02/21/08) Joe Everett Jim Melton		

13-7-106. Creation of county board of zoning appeals — Appointment of members — Terms — Vacancies — Training and continuing education. —

(a) The legislative body of any county which enacts zoning regulations under the authority of this part shall create a county board of zoning appeals of three (3) or five (5) members. In any county which has adopted a charter form of government as provided in the Constitution of Tennessee, art. VII, § 1, and by § 5-1-201, and which has a population of less than six hundred thousand (600,000) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, the legislative body of any such county which enacts zoning regulations under the authority of this part shall create a county board of zoning appeals of five (5), seven (7) or nine (9) members. The county legislative body shall be the appointing power of the members of such board of appeals and may fix their compensation and their terms, which terms shall be of such length and so arranged that the term of one (1) member will expire each year. In any county which has adopted a charter form of government as provided in the Constitution of Tennessee, art. VII, § 1, and by § 5-1-201, and which has a population of less than six hundred thousand (600,000) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, the county legislative body shall arrange their terms in any fashion so long as no member's term exceeds five (5) years in length. The county legislative body may remove any member for cause upon written charges and after a public hearing. Vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms in the same manner as in the case of original appointments. The county legislative body may appoint associate members of the board, and, in the event that any regular member be temporarily unable to act owing to absence from the county, illness, interest in a case before the board, or other cause, such associate member's place may be taken during such temporary disability by an associate member designated for the purpose by the county legislative body. The county legislative bodies of two (2) or more counties may, by ordinances enacted by both or all of them, arrange and provide for a joint or common board of zoning appeals.

(b) (1) Each board of zoning appeals member shall, within one (1) year of initial appointment and each calendar year thereafter, attend a minimum of four (4) hours of training and continuing education in one (1) or more of the subjects listed in subdivision (b)(5).

(2) Each full-time or contract building commissioner or professional planner or other administrative official whose duties include advising the board of zoning appeals shall, each calendar year, attend a minimum of eight (8) hours of training and continuing education in one (1) or more of the subjects listed in subdivision (b)(5). A professional planner who is a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners shall be exempt from this requirement.

(3) Each of the individuals listed in subdivisions (b)(1) and (2) shall certify by December 31 of each calendar year such individual's attendance by a written statement filed with the secretary of such individual's respective board of zoning appeals. Each statement shall identify the date of each program attended, its subject matter, location, sponsors, and the time spent in each program.

(4) The legislative body of the county shall be responsible for paying the training and continuing education course registration and travel expenses for each board of zoning appeals member and full-time building commissioner or other administrative official whose duties include advising the board of zoning appeals.

(5) The subjects for the training and continuing education required by subdivisions (b)(1) and (2) shall include, but not be limited to, the following: land use planning; zoning; flood plain management; transportation; community facilities; ethics; public utilities; wireless telecommunications facilities;

parliamentary procedure; public hearing procedure; land use law; natural resources and agricultural land conservation; economic development; housing; public buildings; land subdivision; and powers and duties of the board of zoning appeals. Other topics reasonably related to the duties of the board of zoning appeals and the building commissioner or other administrative official whose duties include advising the board of zoning appeals may be approved by majority vote of the board of zoning appeals prior to December 31 of the year for which credit is sought.

(6) Each local board of zoning appeals shall keep in its official public record originals of all statements and the written documentation of attendance required to comply with these provisions for three (3) years after the calendar year in which each statement and appurtenant written documentation is filed.

(7) Each board of zoning appeals member and each building commissioner or other administrative official whose duties include advising the board of zoning appeals shall be responsible for obtaining written documentation signed by a representative of the sponsor of any training and continuing education course for which credit is claimed, acknowledging the fact that the individual attended the program for which credit is claimed.

(8) If a board of zoning appeals member fails to complete the requisite number of hours of training and continuing education within the time allotted by this subsection (b) or fails to file the statement required by this subsection (b), then this shall constitute a cause for the removal of the board of zoning appeals member from the board of zoning appeals.

(9) The legislative body of the county may, at any time, opt out of the provisions of this subsection (b) by passage of a resolution. Further any such legislative body that has opted out may, at a later date, opt in by passage of a resolution.

[Acts 1935, ch. 33, § 6; C. Supp. 1950, § 10268.6; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 13-406; Acts 1991, ch. 521, § 1; 1993, ch. 184, § 1; 2002, ch. 862, § 5; 2009, ch. 47, § 10.]

single family residential use that bounds a residential use or platted residential lot. In acting as an administrative review panel, the Planning Commission shall have all building permit powers of the Building Commissioner, such that an approval of a site plan shall constitute also an approval of a building permit for such site plan. The site plan shall be submitted to the Building Commissioner for forwarding to the Planning Commission at least fifteen calendar days prior to consideration at a regular or special called meeting of the Planning Commission. The Building Commissioner shall review any site plan before the Planning Commission and shall make recommendation for approval or denial with analysis and reasons for such recommendation. The decisions of the Planning Commission shall be by majority vote of the quorum present. The decisions of the Planning Commission shall be entered in the minutes of the Commission, and any denial of a site plan shall state the reasons for denial.

Article 11. BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS.

Section 11.1. Creation and Membership. In accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 13-7-106, the Blount County Board of Zoning Appeals, referred to elsewhere in this Resolution as Board of Zoning Appeals or Board, is hereby created with five regular members. The County Legislative Body shall appoint regular members of the Board. The terms of each regular member shall be five years, provided that the first appointments upon adoption of this Resolution shall be for staggered terms of one, two, three, four, and five years such that the term of one regular member shall expire each year thereafter. Regular members may be appointed for successive terms. Vacancies for regular members shall be filled for unexpired terms in the same manner as in the case of original appointments. The County Legislative Body may appoint and designate associate members of the Board. Such associate members are authorized to sit and act in the stead for any regular member who is temporarily unable to act owing to absence from the county, illness, interest in a case before the Board, or other cause. The term of such associate members shall be for the specific time period that a regular member is temporarily unable to act. The County Legislative Body may remove any member of the Board for cause upon written charges and after a public hearing, causes to include but not limited to absence from any three consecutive meetings of the Board, or absence from more than five meetings of the Board within any twelve calendar months.

Section 11.2. Rules and Procedures. The Board of Zoning Appeals shall elect a Chairman and a Secretary from among the regular members, such Chairman and Secretary to serve for one year terms, and may be elected to successive terms. The Chairman is authorized to call a meeting of the Board for action as needed. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. In the absence of the Chairman, a quorum of the Board may elect a temporary Chairman to conduct business. A quorum of the Board shall consist of no less than three regular or associate members. Minutes of meetings shall be kept, reporting the members in attendance, reporting records and evidence and testimony used in determining a decision, and reporting the vote of each member for each action. The Secretary shall certify minutes and actions of the Board. The Building Commissioner shall maintain minutes and records for the Board. The Board may adopt By-Laws being such other supplemental rules of procedure necessary for proper functioning of the Board, not inconsistent with other provisions in this Resolution and not inconsistent with state statutes.

Section 11.3. Powers of the Board of Zoning Appeals. In accordance with Tennessee Code Annotated 13-7-107 and 109, the Board has the following powers:

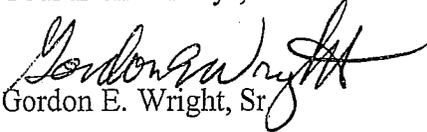
July 12, 2010

Mr. Jerry Cunningham, Mayor

Dear sir:

Please accept my resignation as a Board of Zoning Appeals member effective September 1, 2010. I appreciate the honor of you having confidence in me to serve in that position.

Your friend always,


Gordon E. Wright, Sr.

Blount County Commissioners:

Regarding my reappointment to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

July 2, 2010

I took my appointment on the Board of Zoning Appeals as a serious commitment to the citizens of Blount County. As evidenced, I have tried to honor this commitment and have only missed one meeting of the Board, since being appointed in 2005.

I accepted this position on the Board with the full intention of applying the County Zoning Regulations and the State of Tennessee Regulations in an equal standard to every citizen within Blount County. But, with the changes and proposed amendments to these regulations I have found it hard to honor my commitment to these citizens. In my opinion, these changes to the county regulations would mandate the BZA to approve uses within the county that would affect the quality of life and the property value of the surrounding properties and would allow potential uses I would not desire to have in my own area of the county; such as airstrips, campgrounds, and outdoor shooting ranges.

Furthermore, shortly after my appointment, I addressed my opinion that Section 5.4 of the county zoning regulations, allows the BZA to approve a new nonconforming use for some property owners that these same regulations deny to the majority of land owners of the district in question.

I presented information to the County Planning Commission, the County Mayor's office, and to the County Commission. This information consisted of a decision from the State of Tennessee Court of Appeals, which quoted TCA 13-7-208 and pointed out several times that **A nonconforming use which is in existence, cannot be changed into other kind of nonconforming use.** (Or one that is not listed as an approved use within our regulations.) The information also contained an opinion from the Legal Department of (CTAS), the County Technical Assistance Service, in which they stated the same opinion. I also included supporting references to these decisions from the Tennessee Planning Commissioner Training Handbook "A Closer Look at Zoning", which included the following statement "Using the BZA to add a use that is not listed either by right or appeal is not a valid exercise of either of these functions, but is instead in effect a rezoning of the property that can only be accomplished by the legislative body of the county."

Based upon the above, I feel that I cannot apply the county regulations equally to every citizen of the County. I further feel that if I am mandated to approve uses within the county that, in my opinion, would be harmful to the surrounding property owners. I feel I can no longer, in good faith, honor my commitment to the citizens of this County. Therefore, I am requesting that the County Commission appoint someone else to my seat to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

Larry Campbell

P.S.



Please let me explain why I am of the opinion that the county zoning regulations mandate that I approve these uses;

Section 11.5 –F states “The Board shall approve the special exception, unless the application is incomplete, the requested exception is not within the authority of these provisions, or it will not comply with the requirements of these regulations.

Note: If the request is listed within the regulations then it would be in compliance and within the authority of these regulations.

In closing let me quote Winston Churchill: “With integrity nothing else counts and without integrity nothing else counts.”

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/integrity> (1: firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values)

I would request that you consider appointing Mr. Jim Melton to take my position on this Board.

Please see attached referenced material:

- Letter to CTAS & Reply from Their Legal Department
- Statements from the Tennessee Court of Appeals case “Lafferty/ vs. / City of Winchester, December 7, 2000 (<http://www.tsc.state.tn.us/opinions/tca/PDF/004/Laffertyr.pdf>)
- Information contained within the Tennessee Planning Commissioner Training Handbook: “A Closer Look at Zoning” (www.tnapa.org/docs/Zoning_HB.pdf) Page 12 & 13,
- The American Law of Zoning 6.36
- Information from the December 4, 2008, joint training class for the Cities of Maryville, Alcoa, Townsend, Friendsville, and Blount County, given by Ms. Jessiman, from the State of Tennessee Economic & Community Development Office.
- Letter from the City of Alcoa Planning Commission (From the June 2006 Blount County Commission package.)

Letter to CTAS & Reply from Their Legal Department

From: Larry Campbell
Sent: Tuesday, February 03, 2009 10:38 AM
To: Woody, Ron

Subject: Section 5.4

Mr. Woody,

I am a member of the Blount County board of Zoning Appeals and therefore hope that you will respond to the following.

I am of the understanding that a local county or city board can adopt regulations, within their area, that can be more stringent than a state regulation, but they cannot adopt any regulation that would be less stringent than any state regulation. Therefore, I would like to address the wording found in the Blount County Zoning Regulation 5.4 compared to the wording found in TCA 13-7-208 (b) (1) & (c) which states the following:

TCA 13-7-208

(b) (1) In the event that a zoning change occurs in any land area where such land area was not previously covered by any zoning restrictions of any governmental agency of this state or its political subdivisions, or where such land area is covered by zoning restrictions of a governmental agency of this state or its political subdivisions, and such zoning restrictions differ from zoning restrictions imposed after the zoning change, then any industrial, commercial or business establishment in operation, permitted to operate under zoning regulations or exceptions thereto prior to the zoning change shall be allowed to continue in operation and be permitted; provided, that no change in the use of the land is undertaken by such industry or business.

(c) Industrial, commercial or other business establishments in operation and permitted to operate under zoning regulations or exceptions thereto in effect immediately preceding a change in zoning *shall be allowed to expand operations and construct additional facilities which involve an actual continuance and expansion of the activities of the industry or business which were permitted and being conducted prior to the change in zoning.*

Blount County Zoning Regulation:

Section 5.4. Change from Non-Conforming Use. In addition to uses specifically permitted in a zone by this Resolution, a non-conforming use may be changed to another use in the same buildings and at the same site; provided that such use is approved as a special exception by the Board of Zoning Appeals under Section 11.5 hereof and the Board of Zoning Appeals finds that such use is of lesser impact than the original non-conforming use.

It seems that Mr. Lamb, the Blount County Planning Director, and I have a different opinion on this issue. He states in his following memo: (January 22, 2009)

Staff note: The above Section 5.4 is based on allowance in State Statute for special exception approval of uses by the Board of Zoning Appeals, and does not constitute a change to another non-conforming use. Any approved new use would be conforming since it would be a new special exception allowed by regulation and appropriate process in the BZA.

But, I am under the impression that if the Board follows the county regulations to approve a special exception then the Board could not approve any use that would not be listed within the regulations for the specify district in question.

Using this fact, along with the information of the December 4, 2008, joint training class for the Cities of Maryville, Alcoa, Townsend, Friendsville, and Blount County, Ms. Jessiman, from the State of Tennessee Economic & Community Development Office, instructed us on the Powers and Procedures of the Board of Zoning Appeals. She stated that A Special Exception is a request in which the ordinance implicitly list the item as a permitted use.”

Please, consider the above information and respond. I take my position on this Board as a serious commitment to the citizens of the county and therefore I want to base my vote on any issue upon following the state and county regulations.

Thanks

Larry Campbell

2-04-09

I'm forwarding your email on to our legal department.

Ron Woody
University of Tennessee
County Technical Assistance Service

Office 865.946.3212
Fax 865.946.3214

2-06-09

Larry, here is our response from legal. Hope this helps address your question

Ron,

Someone who loses their nonconforming use status has two choices—they can either use the property in a manner specifically allowed in their district or they may request a special exception. That special exception does have to be an exception that is provided for in the zoning ordinance. Granting a totally new use, not already set forth in the zoning ordinance as a special exception, would, in my opinion, amount to an amendment of the zoning ordinance which may only be done by the county legislative body.

Thanks,
Kristy

Ron Woody
University of Tennessee
County Technical Assistance Service

Office 865.946.3212
Fax 865.946.3214

- From the Tennessee Court of Appeals case “Lafferty/ vs. / City of Winchester, December 7, 2000

This case refers to State Regulation 13-7-208 several times, with the following statements:

- A.) Property owners whose property qualifies as a nonconforming use do not permit an established nonconforming use to be changed to some other nonconforming use. T.C.A. § 13-7-208(b-d)
 - B.) A nonconforming use is in existence cannot be changed into some other kind of nonconforming use.”
 - C.) A nonconforming use under Tenn. Code Ann. § 13-7-208(b) may expand, as long as they continue to be engaged in the same business. “However, these provisions do not permit an established nonconforming use to be changed to some other nonconforming use.
-

- Information contained within the Tennessee Planning Commissioner Training Handbook: “*A Closer Look at Zoning*” Published in May, 2004

Where it states:

- A.) *Tennessee Code Annotated* Section 13-7-208 gives protection to commercial uses under certain conditions. But it also states that A protected non-conforming use would lose its status if the use changes.
 - B.) A decision on a special exception should be made deliberately, with a review of the use against stated criteria.
 - C.) Using the BZA to add a use that is not listed either by right or on appeal is not a valid exercise of either of these functions, but is instead in effect a rezoning of the property that can only be accomplished by the legislative body.
-

- The American Law of Zoning 6.36, where we find:

- A.) One nonconforming use may not be substituted for another and the courts have found that this would be an unlawful change of use.
 - B.) One nonconforming use may not automatically be substituted for another, prior nonconforming use.
 - C.) Courts have held that any legal nonconforming use rights the property may have once enjoyed could not be passed on.
-

- Information of the December 4, 2008, joint training class for the Cities of Maryville, Alcoa, Townsend, Friendsville, and Blount County,

Ms. Jessiman, from the State of Tennessee Economic & Community Development Office, instructed us on the Powers and Procedures of the Board of Zoning Appeals. She stated that A Special Exception is a request in which the ordinance implicitly list the item as a permitted use.”

From the information for the July 16th, 2006 meeting of the Blount County Commission, regarding item M-3 a Resolution to amend section 5.4 of the Blount County Zoning Resolution, Concerning change from non-conforming. The City of Alcoa had sent a letter stating the following:

In response to the request from the Blount County Planning Department, the City of Alcoa stated:

“The Alcoa Planning Commission met on May 18, 2006 to consider your request for review of Section 5.4 of the Blount County Zoning Resolution, Change from Non-Conforming Use.

The City of Alcoa has reviewed said recommendations and recommends disapproval of the amendment, in that state statute, as applied by the courts to both municipal and county zoning, disallows a change of non-conforming use from one use to another.”



OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

223 Associates Blvd., Alcoa, TN 37701-1943

(865) 380-4730 FAX (865) 380-4744

May 23, 2006

Mr. John Lamb
Blount County Planning Department
327 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804-5906

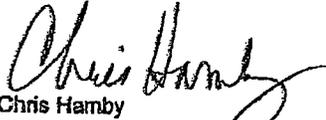
Subject: Zoning regulation amendment recommendations from the Planning Commission

Dear John:

The Alcoa Regional Planning Commission met in regular session on May 18, 2006, to consider your request for review and recommendation of certain amendments to the Blount County Zoning Resolution. Please find enclosed PC Resolutions 2006-30 and 2006-31.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on this matters and if you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Chris Hamby
Director of Planning and Codes

EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE - QUALITY OF LIFE



RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Alcoa Municipal/Regional Planning Commission in regular session of May 18, 2006, in accordance with the provisions of TCA Section 13-7-104, that the certifying regional planning Commission (Alcoa Regional Planning Commission), first approve, disapprove or suggest to the county legislative body any change or departure from the zoning ordinance text or maps; and,

WHEREAS, the Blount County Planning Commission is recommending the amendment of the Zoning Resolution of Blount County, Tennessee, to revise the current wording in the zoning resolution regarding a change in a non-conforming use to incorporate the original intent of the ordinance and to remedy a flaw in its original wording, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Section 5.4 of the Blount County Zoning Resolution be amended to read as follows:

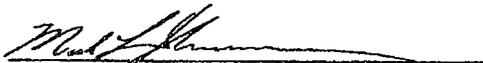
Section 5.4. Change from Non-Conforming Use. In addition to uses specifically permitted in a zone by this Resolution, a non-conforming use may be changed to another use in the same building and at the same site; provided that such use is approved as a special exception by the Board of Zoning Appeals under Section 11.5 hereof and the Board of Zoning Appeals finds that such use is of lesser impact than the original non-conforming use.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Alcoa Municipal/Regional Planning Commission, that it has heard and reviewed said recommendations and upon said review recommends disapproval of the above referenced amendment, in that state statute, as applied by the courts to both municipal and county zoning, disallows a change of non-conforming use from one use to another.

ADOPTED this 18th day of May, 2006.


Chairperson, Alcoa Municipal/Regional Planning
Commission

ATTEST:


Secretary

ANDY ALLEN

PROFILE

Life long residence of Blount County community for more than 30 years. Married to Jan Allen and daughter Kimberly Allen. Active member in church and civic duties. Professional career includes over fourteen years in the Electrical field, with extensive experience in all aspects of Project Management.

RECENT PROJECTS

- Alcoa City Service Center
- Coulter Grove Intermediate School
- Tennessee Air National Guard Squad Operations Facility
- Union Grove Elementary School
- Union Grove Middle School
- Blount County Animal Shelter
- Gay Street – Streetscapes
- Pellissippi Place
- Athens Farmers CO-OP
- University of Tennessee Bio-Energy Building
- University of Tennessee Student Health Clinic
- National Energy Security Center

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Massey Construction Inc.

March 2001 – Present
Project Manager

Allen Acoustical & Electric, Inc.

December 1996 - February 2001
Vice-President, Electrician

University of TN/Concert Security

June 1997 - February 1998
Crowd Control

Airport Auto Auction, Inc.

March 1997 - November 1997
Driver

Blount Farmers Co-Op

September 1995 - June 1996
Farm Supply Loader

EDUCATION/CERTIFICATIONS

Walter State Community College; Morristown, TN	Technical Certificate in Basic Emergency Medical Technician Graduated December 1996
Maryville High School; Maryville, TN	Graduated May 1996
Electrical Contractors License in General Construction	State of Tennessee
General Contractors License	State of Tennessee
Private Pilot Licenses	Federal Aviation Administration 2009

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Member of:

Master Mason-Rockford Chapter

The Associated General Contractors of Tennessee (AGC)

Scottish Rite-East Tennessee

July 29, 2010

TO: Blount County Mayor

SUBJECT: Position on Board

FROM: Bruce D. Damrow

Mayor Cunningham,

I ask to be favorably considered for a position on the Blount County Board for Zoning Appeals. My military experience has positioned me to be able to critically analyze issues and ensure regulatory measures are enforced. I believe in a team effort to solve situations and possess an open mind in dealing with issues.

I believe that Blount county and the surrounding communities are special places in east Tennessee and if I am selected to serve, I will work diligently to maintain them in that status.

Respectfully,

//SIGNED//

Bruce D. Damrow
2044 Stonybrook Road,
Louisville, TN 37777

Attachment 1: Resume

Bruce D. Damrow
2044 Stonybrook Road
Louisville, Tennessee 37777
(h)-865-977-8057

OBJECTIVE

A position on the Blount County Zoning Appeals Board where my executive leadership and organizational management experience will be utilized

EDUCATION

M Ed., Education Supervision and Administration, Lincoln Memorial University

EXPERIENCE

Chief Operating Officer, B&D Custom Associates LLC 2007-Present

- Leadership and Management consultant and trainer to national and international business and industries
- Custom leadership and management curriculum designer

Air National Guard Advisor to Commander College for Enlisted Professional Military Education, USAF 2001 - 2007

- Provided Department of Defense, Air Education and Training Command and Air University Policy and Curriculum guidance to over 77K students annually
- Lead team activities and oversight in the design of two Distance Learning programs
- Directed personnel support and career broadening training to a staff of 305 fulltime military and civil service faculty members
- Served on key Chief of Staff of the Air Force directed Integrated Process Action teams effecting all members of the United States Air Force and foreign military agencies
- Ensured all Enlisted Professional Military Education programs meet criteria for accreditation by the Community College of the Air Force and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
- Instructed, lectured and facilitated four levels of Air Force Leadership and Management development schools
- Designed and authored Distributive Learning course used annually by 12,000 students
- Interim Commandant, (institution dean) USAF Noncommissioned Officer Academy
- Team member Chief of Staff directed, USAF review of Royal Saudi Air Force
- Team leader, USAF directed Bosnia-Herzegovina military training cadre

Superintendent, Education National Guard Bureau 2000 - 2001

- Chief Academic Officer, managed 42 courses and 3,500 quotas to include all officer and enlisted Professional Military Education and 600 primary officer ascension positions for the Air National Guard
- Flawlessly managed a \$65K voluntary education budget and ensured program conducted in consonance with Department of Defense and Air Force directives
- Served as investigation officer for Congressional complaints filed at Head Quarters Air National Guard

(Bruce Damrow, page 2)

- Provided programs guidance and career enhancements to all Air Guard members assigned to Air University
- Designed Master Task Listings for training programs and career enhancements
- Counseled team members on expectations and standards, wrote employee specifications and job descriptions

Air National Guard Liaison to Educational Programs Cadre College for Enlisted Professional Military Education 1996 – 2000

- Chief Education Officer, trained and supervised 150 instructors in 18 Airman Leadership School Programs nationwide (entry and mid level management school) to a student population of over 12K
- Insured student eligibility and facility training programs met institutional requirements
- Conducted in-depth analysis of customer requirements to ensure optimum use of resources
- Initiated and authored directives used by 89 Air National Guard Units
- Developed Distance Learning Course for management training used by 8K students annually

FORMAL TRAINING

United States Air Force Leadership and Management Courses (4 levels)

Entry level manager, Mid-level supervisor, Executive and Senior Executive levels

United States Air Force Academic Instructor School, Maxwell AFB, AL

United States Air Force Technical Instructor School, Keesler AFB, MS

United States Air Force Instructional Systems Development Course, Keesler AFB, MS

United States Air Force Test and Measurement Course, Keesler AFB, MS

United States Air Force Counseling and Psychology Course, Keesler AFB, MS

Statistical Process Course, McGhee Tyson ANGB, TN

Quality Awareness Course, McGhee Tyson ANGB, TN

W. Edwards Deming Institute Quality Course, Detroit, MI

Occupational Instructor Certification, Community College of the Air Force, Maxwell AFB, AL

Community College of the Air Force Instructor Faculty Certification, Maxwell AFB, AL

Aerospace Management Certification, Community College of the Air Force, Maxwell AFB, AL

ISO 9000 Internal Auditor Course Certification, British Standards Institution, Memphis, TN

United States Air Force Course Writers Course, Maxwell AFB, AL

Certifications

Air University faculty member, Maxwell AFB, AL

Certified and licensed in Education Administration and Supervision, state of TN

Community College of the Air Force faculty member, Maxwell AFB, AL

Security Clearance

Secret

REFERENCES

Available upon request

Jim Melton

521 Arthur Avenue
Maryville, TN 37804
(865) 977-0801 Home

EXPERIENCE & SKILLS

CONSUMER & COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL CREDIT MANAGER

15 Years

As *Collection representative*, I performed all activity necessary to collect past due accounts including telephone collections, field calls, legal filings & repossessions. As *Asst. Credit Manager* for a consumer credit company I processed, reviewed, approved, closed and collected when necessary, unsecured personal loans. As *Commercial Credit Manager*, I assessed & analyzed the financial and credit risk of business applicants for secured credit lines. I examined and evaluated references, credit reports, background information and financial statements to determine an applicants suitability for a credit lines up to \$5,000,000 for inventory and retail financing. Controlled daily duties of 2 processors and 4 account coordinators.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE & BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

12 Years

As *Accounts Receivable Manager* for 3 Chattanooga area hospitals, I developed & implemented collection policies and procedures for patient services. My responsibilities expanded into regional oversight for 18 hospitals in three states. My responsibilities were third party billings and collections. I organized and developed patient registration and patient accounts policy & procedures for the region. As *Assistant Controller* for business services, my responsibilities were supervision of insurance claims processing and follow-up, collections, inpatient, outpatient and ER registration, mail processing, cash posting & bank reconciliation. My secondary responsibilities were to insure proper patient flow and escort functions for both 325 bed regional medical center. I managed 8 supervisors and 52 front line employees. As *Administrative Director* for a 34 bed acute care rural hospital, I had direct oversight of the business, purchasing and accounting functions and collaborative oversight, along with the medical director, director of nursing, for the overall operation of the facility SALES, MARKETING,

MERCHANDISING, AND DISTRIBUTOR

6 Years

As a *distributor* for a food products, I conducted all aspects of the business include business development, purchasing, merchandising, inventory control, warehousing & delivery. As *Sales Representative for an advertising agency*, My responsibilities were to prospect my territory, make sales calls and develop ad campaigns for my clients. I reviewed ad placements with the client and developed ad copy to expand my clients market share.

INSURANCE BILLING, BENEFIT RECOVERY & COLLECTING SERVICE

5 Years

As *Director/Senior Director*, co-founded, designed, and administered an innovative healthcare insurance claims recovery and billing service that generated over \$4,000,000 in profits for the company within 4 years of its inception. I trained and supervised 2 assistants and 20 billing and call center representatives. I assisted in marketing and customers service activities throughout western, southern and eastern United States and was the lead person on several hospital and medical practice collection projects.

EMPLOYMENT CHRONOLOGY:

Retired	2009 - Present
Clayton Corporation.- Vanderbilt Mortgage/21 st Mortgage <i>Financial Counselor/Refinance Rep/Senior Credit Analyst</i>	1999 - 2009
Cardiology Associates of East Tennessee <i>Accounts Receivable Manager</i>	1997 – 1999
Hayt, Hayt & Landau Collections <i>Patient Accounts Supervisor</i>	1995 - 1996
JIMEL Distributing Company <i>Owner/Operator/marketing/route sales</i>	1990 – 1995
Advanced Management Systems, Inc <i>Director/Senior Director of Accounts Receivable & Claims</i>	1985 – 1990

Military Service:

U.S. Army Security Agency - Special Intelligence Division

Education:

Hiwassee College – General Business Studies
American Military College – NCO Leadership Academy

Jerry L. Roddy
327 Fence Rail Gap Road
Walland TN. 37886
865-984-9647

Education:

- B.S. Industrial Engineering, University Of Tennessee, 1968
- Maryville High School , 1962

Work Experience:

Alcoa, Inc:

Global Primary Metals - Knoxville Office

- August, 2007 - Retired
- 1998 - 2007 - Director, Technology, Global Primary Metals System
 - Responsible for leading and directing the process technical support, research and development, and process control systems for the twenty - eight (28) plant global system.
 - Responsible for managing a \$55 million annual budget and 125 engineers and scientists.
 - 2003 recipient of the Irving W. Wilson Award for “outstanding leadership in the management of science and technology throughout Alcoa”.
- 1994-1998 - Manager, Process Technology
 - Responsible for providing technical support for the Potroom and Electrode areas.
 - Responsible for leading due diligence efforts of possible acquisitions.
 - Responsible for leading integration efforts of new acquisitions.
- 1990-1994- Chief Process Engineer - Potroom
 - Responsible for giving technical support to plants in the Potroom area.
 - Responsible for coordinating process technical training for new process engineers.

Rockdale Texas Operations

- 1981-1990 - Potroom Superintendent
 - Responsible for managing Alcoa's largest Potrooms at the time.

Pittsburgh Office

- 1979-1981- Corporate Safety Engineer
 - Helped develop corporate safety training program.

Rockdale Texas Operations

- 1977-1979 - Electrode Superintendent
 - Responsible for producing anodes for the potrooms.
- 1975-1977 - Chief Industrial Engineer
 - Responsible for managing the Industrial Engineering Department.

Alcoa Tennessee Operations

- 1972-1975 - Potroom Services Supervisor
 - Responsible for managing the Services Department.
- 1970-1972- Senior Production Engineer
- 1968-1970 - Industrial Engineer
- 1967 - Summer Engineering Intern

Hobbies and Interests

- Avid U.T. sports fan
- Avid hiker
- Volunteer at the Great Smoky Mountain Heritage Center
- 2010 class member of Experience Your Smokies
- Avid reader
- President of Fence Rail Gap Home Owners' Association



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor

RE: Recommendation for the Planning Commission

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following name for appointment on the Blount County Planning Commission due to the resignation of Lamar Dunn:

James Hoppa

Please see the attached letter and resume.

4661 W. McCammon Ct.
Maryville, TN 37804

July 15, 2010

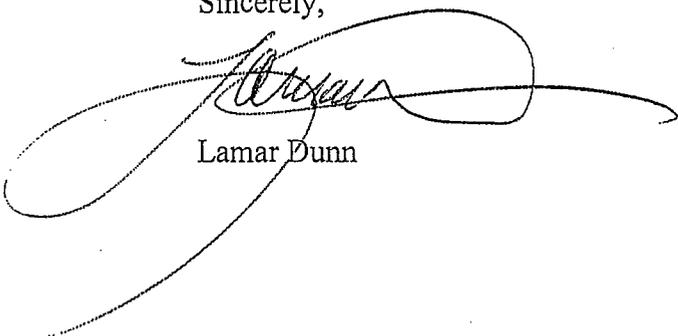
Mr. Jerry Cunningham, Esq.
County Mayor
Blount County Courthouse
321 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804

Dear Mayor Cunningham:

It has been an honor to be appointed to the Blount County Planning Commission. However, due to time demands of my business, I cannot devote the time which is required to properly serve in that capacity. Therefore, I tender my resignation immediately in order that you have time to secure a replacement as soon as possible.

By copies of this letter to the Chairman and Director, they are being given notice of my resignation.

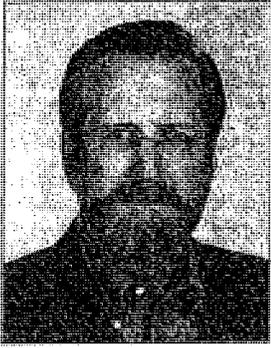
Sincerely,



Lamar Dunn

LD:mrc

cc: Ed Stucky
John Lamb



James A. Hoppa

*Owner/Principal Broker -- Carter Chase Realty, LLC
ABR, CRS, GRI, HHS, SFR, CCIM Candidate*

P.O. Box 613

Townsend, Tennessee 37882

May 28, 2010

Jerry Cunningham, Blount County Mayor
E-mail: JerryCunningham@BlountTN.org

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

Thank you for the honor and consideration of nomination to the Blount County Planning Commission

Attached is a brief resume for your review.

For further information please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Best regards,

James Hoppa

Attachments: 2

CC: Amy Cowden/ACowden@BlountTN.org

James A. Hoppa

*Owner/Principal Broker -- Carter Chase Realty, LLC
ABR, CRS, GRI, HHS, SFR, CCIM Candidate*

P.O. Box 613

Townsend, Tennessee 37882

PAST EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS:

- (1980 - 2000) Hands-on owner and founder of Host Associates, a Maryland based general contracting and water well/hydrology related business with residential and commercial accounts in the Maryland/DC/Virginia area and employing up to 15 employee/ subcontractors.
- (2002 - 2008) Real Estate Broker, Coldwell Banker/Nelson Realtors, Maryville, TN — consistent, top-producing, award winning Realtor with multi-millions in residential and commercial sales.
- (2008 -Present) Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, Powell Auction and Realty, Knoxville, TN -- Auctioneer active in all phases of the Auction Method of Sale and Real Estate Broker, active in Real Estate Sales.
- (January 2010 to Present) Owner, Principal Broker, Carter Chase Realty, LLC, Townsend, TN

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATIONS:

- Principal Broker — Tennessee Association of Realtors
- Auctioneer -- Tennessee Auctioneers Association
- ABR -- Accredited Buyers Representative
- CRS -- Certified Residential Specialist
- GRI — Graduate Realtors Institute
- HHS — Historic Home Specialist
- SFR -- Short Sale and Foreclosure Resource
- CCIM Candidate — Certified Commercial Investment Member
- TAR (Tennessee Association of Realtor) Certified Real Estate Instructor

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

- NAR — National Association of Realtors
- TAR — Tennessee Association of Realtors
- KAAR — Knoxville Area Association of Realtors
- GSMAR — Great Smoky Mountains Multiple Listing Service
- NAA — National Auctioneers Association
- TAA -- Tennessee Auctioneers Association

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EDUCATION:

- Owner/Principal Broker -- Carter Chase Realty, LLC
- Multi-million dollars sales of residential and commercial properties
- Coldwell Banker Presidents Elite
- Coldwell Banker Diamond Society
- Knoxville Association of Realtors Gold Award of Excellence
- Knoxville Association of Realtors Silver Award of Excellence
- Graduate of TRECS Real Estate School
- Graduate of KAAR Leadership Course
- Graduate of the Nashville Auction School
- Tennessee Association of Realtors Certified Real Estate Instructor.

PERSONAL:

Born: August 11, 1950

Membership: 33 year member of the Masonic Lodge, 32° Past Master

Hobbies: Attending Personal Property and Real Estate Auctions, Collecting Antiques and Old Stuff (anything mechanical), Old Tyme Music, Classic Cars and Trucks, Spending Time in the Great Smoky Mountains, Enjoying Family and Friends.

Philosophy: An individual is no better than the people he associates with or the products he represents.

James A. Hoppa

Owner/Principal Broker -- Carter Chase Realty, LLC

ABR, CRS, GRI, HHS, SFR, CCIM Candidate

P.O. Box 613

Townsend, Tennessee 37882

REFERRALS:

Bob Sullivan/President

Bank East/Maryville

417 Foothills Mall Drive

Maryville, TN 37801

Steve Green/Attorney/Owner

Blount Title Agency

315 High Street

Maryville, TN 37801

Telephone: 865-983-7655

Wendell Hanson, CAI, AARE/Owner

Nashville Auction School

112 West Lauderdale Street

Tullahoma, Tennessee 37388

Telephone: 800-543-7061

Gordon E. Wright, Sr.

268 East Lamar Alexander Parkway

Walland, Tennessee 37886

Telephone: 865-612-7413 or 983-7413

Additional References Available Upon Request

**BLOUNT COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
MEMBERS
(Revised 5-09)**

Ernest Blankenship (Vice-Chairman)
1905 E Westwood Drive
Maryville, TN 37803
Phone: 681-8959 (H)
10-Sep

Tom Hodge
1356 Forest Hill Road
Maryville, TN 37803
Phone: 982-1405
12-Dec

Charles H. Cameron
1543 Boyle Street
Alcoa, TN 37701-2303
Phone: 982-0213 (H)
10-Feb

Gerald Kirby
956 Scarlett Oak Road
Maryville, TN 37801
Phone: (H) 984-3806
Co-Term



Lamar Dunn (resigned 7/15/10)
4661 W. McCammon Court
Maryville, TN 37804
Phone: 573-7672 (W)
12-Nov

Peggy Lambert
1320 Dunbarton Drive
Maryville, TN 37803
Phone: 977-4195 (H)
Co-Term

Gary Farmer
111 Firefly Lane
Maryville, TN 37803
Phone: 983-4778 (H)
Co-Term

Bruce McClellan
Trotter-McClellan, Inc.
3329 W. Gov. John Sevier Hwy.
Knoxville, TN 37920
Phone: 577-1244 (W)
11-Oct

Brad Harrison
1541 Aberdeen Drive
Alcoa, TN 37701
Phone: 984-2794 (H)
Co-Term

Ed Stucky (Chairman)
460 Boat Gunnel Rd.
Townsend, TN 37882
Phone: 448-1203 (H)
9-Oct

Scott Helton
816 Wells Road
Maryville, TN 37801
Phone: 681-0342 (H)
Co-Term

Clifford Walker
211 Roosevelt St.
Maryville, TN 37801
Phone: 983-1805 (H);
12-Nov

Blount County Planning Commission

Blount County Courthouse, 327 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Or contact Blount County Planning Department

Tel. (865) 273-5750 FAX (865) 273-5759

e-mail: planning@blounttn.org

The Blount County Planning Commission is responsible for planning the orderly development of the county. The Planning Commission has prime responsibility for formulating and administering subdivision regulations. The Blount County Subdivision Regulations set minimum standards for development of lots, roads, and utilities, in order to maintain a level of quality for present and future property owners. The Planning Commission has advisory responsibility in matters of zoning regulations and map, with some prime responsibilities in reviewing site plans under zoning regulations.

The Planning Commission is composed of twelve seats. Five of the seats are also members of the County Legislative Body (County Commission) appointed by the County Mayor with confirmation by the County Commission. The other seven seats are appointed by the County Mayor with confirmation by the County Commission. The Planning Commission holds regular meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month, generally starting at 5:30 P.M., in the County Courthouse. Holiday schedules for meetings may be modified. The Commission may call special meetings and public hearings with due notice to the public.

Planning Commission members are:

Ed Stucky – Chairman
Lamar Dunn
Brad Harrison
Scott Helton
Gerald Kirby
Bruce McClellan

Earnest Blankenship – Vice Chairman
Charles H. Cameron
Gary Farmer
Tom Hodge
Peggy Lambert
Clifford Walker

The Blount County Planning Department provides staff support to the Planning Commission. John Lamb, Director, is Secretary to the Planning Commission.



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor 

RE: Recommendation for Tellico River Development Association Board of Directors

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following name for reappointment to the Board of the Tellico River Development Association for a six year term ending August 31, 2016:

Mr. David Black



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor *EM*

RE: Board of Construction Appeals

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am recommending the following persons to be reappointed to the Board of Construction Appeals:

Doug McClanahan, Board Member (Fire Protection), 3 year term, August 2013

Donald Adsit, Board Member (Structural Engineer), 3 year term, August 2013

CONTACT: BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR – 865-273-5700

BOARD OF CONSTRUCTION APPEALS

3 year terms

Patrick O'Hara (Board Member)(appt. 9/20/07 & 11/20/08) (term expires 11/20/11)
Leon Williams (Alternate) (appt.9/20/07 & 11/20/08) (term expires (11/20/11)
Bob Reed (Board Member) (appt 9/20/07) (reappointed 8/20/09) (term expires 8/20/12)
J.W. Baker (Board Member) (appt. 9/20/07) (reappointed 8/20/09)(term expires 8/20/12)
Jeffery T. Fletcher (Alternate) appt. 9/20/07) (reappointed 8/20/09)(term expires 8/20/12)
Doug McClanahan (Board Member) 9/20/07) term expires 9/20/10
Donald Adsit (Board Member) 9/20/07 term expires 9/20/10



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

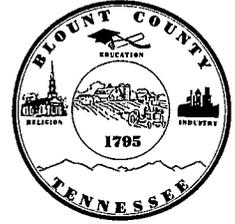
Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, ~~County Mayor~~

RE: Recommendations for Representative to the Blount County Library Board

DATE: September 3, 2010

For consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following names to serve on the Blount County Library Board due to the resignations of Ken Smither and Jane Qualls:

Robert Austin
Bill Beaty

Robert Austin & Bill Beaty are currently serving on the Fort Loudon Regional Library Board and have submitted their resignation thereto. Their terms on the Blount County Library Board will expire June 2013.



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, ~~Blount County~~ Mayor

RE: Recommendations for Representatives to the Fort Loudon Regional Library Board

DATE: September 3, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following names to serve as Blount County Representatives to the Fort Loudon Regional Library Board due to the resignation of Robert Austin and Bill Beaty:

Wendy Pitts Reeves
Michelle L. Hanks

They will be completing the terms of Mr. Austin and Mr. Beaty, expiring on June 2012.

From: Kathy Pagles
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2010 3:12 PM
To: 'Rhonda Pitts'
Subject: Library Board appointments

Rhonda,

This year, Ken Smither and Jane Qualls are leaving the library board. Robert Austin and Bill Beaty, whom the commission approved last year to represent Blount County on the Fort Loudoun Regional Library board are recommended for their replacements. Both Ken and Jane were appointed by the County, Robert and Bill will need the approval. Their term will be from July 2010 through June 2013

Wendy Pitts Reeves (County Commissioner) and Michelle Hanks (President/CEO of United Way Blount County) are recommended to replace Robert and Bill on the regional board.

Wendy Pitts Reeves
2864 Norcross Road
Maryville, TN 37803
Profession: Licensed Clinical Social Worker with Cove Mountain Counseling Service
County Commissioner, District 4, Seat c

Michelle L. Hanks
1602 Manheim Circle
Maryville, TN 37804
President/CEO of United Way Blount County
Proficiencies: Grant writing, nonprofit management, lobbying

The term on the regional board for Wendy and Michelle will be from July 2010 through June 2012, because they are filling out the terms of Bill Beaty and Robert Austin.

If you need additional info, please let me know.

Kathryn E. Pagles

Director, Blount County Public Library
508 North Cusick Street
Maryville, TN 37804
865/273-1406
kpagles@blounttn.org
www.blountlibrary.org

10-3-103. Library board — Appointment — Terms. —

(a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (a)(2), where a county legislative body and/or the governing body of a city or town, in lieu of giving support to a free public library already established, or of contracting with another library for library service, or of contracting with other counties and/or cities for joint operation of a free public library, establishes an independent free library of its own, it shall appoint a board of seven (7) members. Not more than one (1) official each of the county and of the city governing bodies shall serve on this board. The members shall serve without salary, three (3) for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years, and their successors for terms of three (3) years. Not more than five (5) of the members shall be of the same sex.

(2) In counties having a population of not less than three hundred nineteen thousand six hundred twenty-five (319,625) nor more than three hundred nineteen thousand seven hundred twenty-five (319,725) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, where a county legislative body and/or the governing body of a city or town, in lieu of giving support to a free public library already established, or of contracting with another library for library service, or of contracting with other counties and/or cities for joint operation of a free public library, establishes an independent free library of its own, it shall appoint a board of not less than seven (7) members nor more than nine (9) members. Not more than one (1) official each of the county and of the city governing bodies shall serve on this board. The members shall serve without salary, three (3) for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, two (2) for three (3) years, and, if the board is expanded to more than seven (7) members as authorized in this subdivision, those members shall be appointed for and serve terms of three (3) years. Their successors shall serve for terms of three (3) years. Not more than five (5) of the members on a board of seven (7) members, six (6) of the members on a board of eight (8) members, or seven (7) of the members on a board of nine (9) members shall be of the same sex.

(b) Where a county legislative body or city governing body elects to participate in joint operation of a public library maintained by the county and one (1) or more cities within the county, the library board responsible for administering such joint library shall be appointed by one (1) of the following methods:

(1) (A) Except as provided in subdivisions (b)(1)(B) and (b)(1)(C), a library board of seven (7) members may be appointed by the county legislative body and city governing bodies which are parties to the agreement, the number appointed by each to be determined according to the ratio of population in each participating city and in the county outside the city or cities, based on the most recent federal census; provided, that each shall appoint at least one (1) member. Terms of office, qualifications of members and powers and duties of the board shall be in accordance with the provisions of §§ [10-3-101](#) — 10-3-108;

(B) In counties having a population of not less than three hundred nineteen thousand six hundred twenty-five (319,625) nor more than three hundred nineteen thousand seven hundred twenty-five (319,725) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, a library board of not less than seven (7) members nor more than nine (9) members may be appointed by the county legislative body and city governing bodies which are parties to the agreement, the number appointed by each to be determined according to the ratio of population in each participating city and in the county outside the city or cities, based on the most recent federal census; provided, that each shall appoint at least one (1) member. Terms of office, qualifications of members and powers and duties of the board shall be in accordance with the provisions of §§ [10-3-101](#) — 10-3-108;

(C) If the public library is a joint operation, then the legislative body of the county or city that provides the funding for the operational costs of such public library, exclusive of funding for any capital costs, shall appoint the board of seven (7) members. The provisions of this subdivision (b)(1)(C) shall apply to any county having a charter form of government and having a population of more than six hundred thousand (600,000) according to the 1990 federal census or subsequent federal census;

(2) A library board may be appointed in accordance with a contract as provided in § [5-1-113](#); and

(3) In accordance with a private act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, in any county with a population not less than three hundred eighty-two thousand (382,000) nor more than three hundred eighty-three thousand (383,000) according to the 2000 federal decennial census or any subsequent federal census, and which has adopted a charter form of government in accordance with title [5](#), chapter 1, part 2, such county, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the membership of its legislative body, may vest supervisory authority over the public library system with the county mayor. The county mayor in such county shall exercise all powers which would otherwise be exercised by the county library board pursuant to § [10-3-104](#). A county library board shall be retained in such county in accordance with the provisions of this section, but shall serve in an advisory capacity to the county mayor.

[Acts 1963, ch. 370, § 3; 1974, ch. 700, § 1; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A., § 10-303; Acts 1990, ch. 972, §§ 1-5; 1998, ch. 711, § 1; 2003, ch. 90, § 2; 2003, ch. 99, § 1.]

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS INFORMATION

1. **Agricultural Extension** – County Commission appoints Committee. Committee consists of 3 members of the County legislative body. 2 farm men and 2 farm women chosen by the county legislative body (7 members with 2 year terms.) The Agricultural Extension committee advises and gives counsel to The University of Tennessee Extension program housed in Blount County. This includes, but is not limited to budget and employment issues, short and long-range program planning goals, etc. The committee meets with the staff of the Blount County Extension office quarterly (February, May, August & November) for reporting and update purposes. (2 County Commissioner vacancies)
2. **Animal Center Advisory Board** – 3 County Commissioners have been serving. Appointments are recommended by the County Mayor and made by the County Commission.
3. **Beer Board** – This Board is appointed by the County Commission. 7 County Commissioners have been serving.
4. **Blount County Children’s Home.** (County Mayor appoints.)
5. **Board of Zoning Appeals** – County Commission Appoints. (5 members and 2 alternates) Hears appeals regarding zoning regulations. The BZA has five members and a couple of associate members that can sit in if one of the members can't make a meeting. The BZA hears special exceptions, variances and appeals in relation to the Blount County zoning regulations. Terms start in September. The Blount County Commission is the body that makes the appointments to the BZA. (0 County Commissioners serve on this Board)
6. **Budget Committee and Purchasing Commission** (2 separate committees same members have been serving both. This is decided by the County Mayor) – Confirmed by the County Commission. (5 members) This committee is appointed by the County Mayor and confirmed by the Legislative Body in January of each year. (4 members + County Mayor)
7. **Cable TV Authority** – Commission appoints. (No vacancies.) Terms expire March, 2012.
8. **E-911 Board** – Commission appoints. (No vacancies.) Terms expire July, 2011.
9. **Education Committee**- County Commission Appoints Committee. (5 Commissioners have been serving.) (5 members) The Education Committee meets with School Board Members and School Director and Supervisors to discuss issues concerning the county schools. (5 Commissioner Appointments are needed.)
10. **Expo** – Appointed by the County Commission. This committee replaced the Fairgrounds Committee. 1 County Commissioner appointed. This committee has not been meeting. (There is 1 Commissioner vacancy)
11. **Great Smoky Mountain Heritage Center** – 1 Commissioner serves. (1 Commissioner vacancy)
12. **Human Resources/Insurance Committee** - (5 Commissioners have been serving + County Mayor, Sheriff, Highway + School representative + an elected official appointed by the County Mayor.) (10 members) Commissioners are appointed by the County Legislative Body. The Human Resources/Insurance Committee hears and considers issues regarding County Employees’ Benefits and Insurance hears the activities of the HR department and gives direction, advises, and supports the necessary HR functions, i.e., special projects, insurance changes, etc. (5 Commissioners)
13. **Information Technology Committee** – County Commission appoints committee. (3 Commissioners have been serving + County Mayor, IT Supervisor, Sheriff, Trustee, County Clerk, Schools and Highway = 10 members.) (3 Commissioners)
14. **Planning Commission** – County Mayor Appoints. 5 County Commissioners have been

serving. (12 members) Hears and considers requests regarding zoning regulations, sets planning public hearings, etc. The Planning Commission has authority to adopt and enforce Subdivision Regulations, reviews and approves subdivision plats, reviews directly permitted commercial site plans, reviews and recommends rezonings and zoning text amendments, and is also responsible for long range planning for the County. The Planning Commission has 12 members - five appointed from County Commission and 7 appointed at large. Traditionally, one appointment has been from the Maryville Planning Commission, and one from the Alcoa Planning Commission. Informally, one member is also appointed from the Townsend/Tuckaleechee Cove area. The County Commission has authority in setting the number and designations of members of the Planning Commission. State law allows membership from 5 to 15. Elected members, such as from County Commission, cannot constitute a majority. The County Mayor appoints members, subject to confirmation by the County Commission. Appointments for at large members are 4 years, and County Commission appointments are coterminous from election to election. The Planning Commission elects a Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary each year in October. The Secretary has responsibility for signing minutes and also signs approved plats. The Planning Commission meets regularly the 4th Thursday of each month. The Planning Department provides staff support to the Planning Commission. (5 County Commissioners)

15. **Records Commission** – County Mayor appoints. (1 County Commissioner has been serving.) (6 members) The Records Commission is required to be composed of at least six members. Three of the members (one member of the county legislative body, a judge of one of the courts of record, and a genealogist) are appointed by the county mayor subject to the confirmation of the county legislative body. The express purpose of the Records Commission is “to provide for the orderly disposition of public records created by agencies of county government.” The Records Commission is mandated by law to meet not less than twice annually. (1 County Commissioner)
16. **Recreation and Parks Commission** – County Commission confirms appointment. (No Commissioner vacancy at this time.) (1 Commissioner is serving – term expires April, 2014.)
17. **Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau** – County Mayor appoints. County Commission confirms. (2 County Commissioners serve.)
18. **Veteran’s Affairs Committee** – County Commission appoints Members. (One Commission Member (Veteran) has been serving) (7 members) (One Commissioner - must be a veteran)

COMMITTEE INTERESTS -DETAIL

- Agricultural Extension – 3- Commissioners serve. 2 Vacancies + (Hasty wishes to complete his term) – (Those interested: Roy Gamble)
- Animal Center Advisory Board – 3 County Commissioners. (Those interested – Roy Gamble, Peggy Lambert, Richard Carver)
- Beer Board – 7 Commissioners – (Those interested – Peggy Lambert, Steve Samples, Gerald Kirby, Scott Helton, Ron French, Roy Gamble, Holden Lail, Tonya Burchfield, Gary Farmer, Richard Carver)
- Blount County Children’s Home – 2 Commission vacancies. (Those interested: Tonya Burchfield.)
- Budget Committee – 4 Recommendations by County Mayor. (Those interested – Jerome Moon, Steve Samples, Jim Folts, Monika Murrell, Kenneth Melton, Mike Lewis, Holden Lail)
- Education Committee – 5 Commissioners. (Those interested: Gerald Kirby, Jim Folts, Mike Caylor, Ron French, Roy Gamble, Tom Greene, Tonya Burchfield)
- EXPO Committee – 1 Commissioner. (Those interested: Gordon Wright)
- Great Smoky Mountain Heritage Center – 1 Commissioner. (Those interested – Gordon Wright, Peggy Lambert)
- Human Resources/Insurance Committee – 5 Commissioners. (Those interested: Ron French, Roy Gamble, Mike Caylor, Holden Lail, Tonya Burchfield, Gary Farmer, Mike Lewis, Richard Carver)
- Information Technology Committee – 3 Commissioners. (Those interested – Steve Samples, Scott Helton, Jim Folts, Roy Gamble)
- Planning Commission – 5 Commissioners recommended by Mayor. (Those interested: Gordon Wright, Gerald Kirby, Mike Caylor, Monika Murrell, Gary Farmer, Brad Harrison, Richard Carver)
- Purchasing Commission – 4 Recommendations by County Mayor. (Those interested: Jerome Moon, Steve Samples, Jim Folts, Kenneth Melton, Mike Lewis, Holden Lail)
- Records Commission – 1 Commissioner recommended by Mayor. (Those interested – Monika Murrell.)
- Recreation and Parks Commission – Mike Lewis will serve remainder of term.
- Smoky Mountain Visitors and Convention Bureau – Mike Lewis and Gary Farmer will serve remainder of their terms.
- Veteran’s Affairs Committee – 1 County Commissioner. Must be a Veteran. (Those interested: Jerome Moon, Gordon Wright, Ron French)

COUNTY COMMISSION STANDING COMMITTEES AS OF 8/31/2010

1. **Beer Board** – Tonya Burchfield, Gary Farmer, David Graham, Scott Helton, Gerald Kirby, **Holden Lail**, and Steve Samples.
2. **Board of Zoning Appeals** – **Rob Walker**, Larry Campbell, Stanley Headrick, Gordon Wright, and Harold Brown. *Alternate Members are Joe Everett and Jim Melton. (appointments are for five year terms.)*
3. **Budget Committee** – **County Mayor**, Mike Lewis, Kenneth Melton, John Keeble, and Steve Samples. *(Reappointments are in January of each year.)*
4. **Education Committee** - Gerald Kirby, Kenneth Melton, Bob Proffitt, Wendy Pitts Reeves, and **John Keeble**.
5. **Expo Committee** – **County Mayor**, Finance Director, Herb Handly, and John Keeble.
6. **Human Resources/Insurance Committee** – **County Mayor**, James Berrong, Bill Dunlap, Tonya Burchfield, Gary Farmer, Ron French, Holden Lail, Mike Lewis, Penny Whaley, and Troy Logan.
7. **Information Technology Committee** – **County Mayor**, John Herron, David Ballard, Scott Helton, Steve Samples, Roy Crawford, Brian Bell, Jeff Hatcher, Keith Hackney, and Scott Graves.
8. **Investment Committee** – **County Mayor** (Budget Committee serves as Investment Committee)
9. **Purchasing Commission** - **County Mayor**, Mike Lewis, Kenneth Melton, John Keeble, and Steve Samples. *(Reappointments are in January of each year.)*

****Bold Name signifies Chairman**

Please call the Blount County Commission Office at 865-273-5830 for information.

**ITEMS UNDER F.3 CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS AND
NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS**

County Mayor's appointments needing confirmation include the following:

1. **Blount County Medical Examiner - Dr. Robert Potter**
2. **Planning Commission - James Hoppa to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lamar Dunn.**
3. **TRDA - David Black.**
4. **Board of Construction Appeals - Doug McClanahan and Donald Adsit.**
5. **Library Board - Robert Austin and Bill Beaty.**
6. **Regional Library Board - Wendy Pitts Reeves and Michelle L. Hanks.**
7. **Budget Committee - Holden Lail, Mike Lewis, Kenneth Melton, Steve Samples.**
8. **Purchasing Commission - Holden Lail, Mile Lewis, Kenneth Melton, Steve Samples.
(The Budget Committee and Purchasing Commission must be listed and approved
as two separate committees.)**
9. **Human Resources/Insurance Committee - Phyllis Crisp.**
10. **Parks and Recreation Board - Mike Lewis.**
11. **Smoky Mountain Convention and Visitors Bureau - Gary Farmer and Mike Lewis.**
12. **Records Commission - Monika Murrell.**
13. **Planning Commission - Gary Farmer, Brad Harrison, Gerald Kirby, Monika
Murrell, Gordon Wright.**
14. **Animal Center Advisory Board - Peggy Lambert, Roy Gamble, Steve Samples.**
15. **Blount County Children's Home - Tonya Burchfield and Mark Hasty.**
16. **Great Smoky Mountain Heritage Center - Gordon Wright.**

Commission Appointments:

17. **Board of Zoning Appeals - 2 appointments. (There are 4 resumes) (2)**
18. **Agriculture Extension - 2 appointments are needed with Mark Hasty. (3)**
19. **Beer Board - Commission may appoint full Commission or a committee.**
20. **Education Committee - 5 commissioners currently serving.**
21. **Human Resources/Insurance - 5 commissioners currently serving.**
22. **Information Technology - 3 commissioners currently serving.**
23. **Veterans Affairs - 1 Commissioner a veteran currently serving.**

*****EXPO Committee and Investment Committee are not listed.*****

57-5-105. Licenses or permits to sell outside of town or city limits — Applications — Temporary permits — Hearings. —

(a) The owner of a business desiring to sell, distribute, manufacture, or store beer in any Class A county outside the limits of any incorporated city or town shall file an application for a permit with the county legislative body or a committee appointed by the county legislative body.

(b) In order to receive a permit, an applicant must establish that:

(1) No beer will be sold except at places where such sale will not cause congestion of traffic or interference with schools, churches, or other places of public gathering, or otherwise interfere with public health, safety and morals, the county legislative body having the right to forbid such storage, sale or manufacture at places within two thousand feet (2,000') of such places of public gatherings in its discretion. Nothing in this subdivision (b)(1) shall apply to places of business that are located in the terminal or main building at public airports serviced by commercial airlines with regularly scheduled flights;

(2) No sale shall be made to minors;

(3) No person, firm, corporation, joint-stock company, syndicate, or association having at least a five percent (5%) ownership interest in the applicant has been convicted of any violation of the laws against possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of beer or other alcoholic beverages, or the manufacture, delivery, sale or possession with intent to manufacture, deliver or sell any controlled substance, or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years;

(4) No person employed by the applicant in such distribution or sale has been convicted of any violation of the laws against possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of beer or other alcoholic beverages, or the manufacture, delivery, sale or possession with intent to manufacture, deliver or sell any controlled substance that is listed in Schedules I through V in title [39](#), chapter 17, part 4, or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years; and

(5) No sale shall be made for on-premise consumption unless the application so states.

(c) An applicant shall disclose the following information in the application:

(1) Name of the applicant;

(2) Name of applicant's business;

(3) Location of business by street address or other geographical description to permit an accurate determination of conformity with the requirements of this section;

(4) If beer will be sold at two (2) or more restaurants or other businesses pursuant to the same permit as provided by § [57-5-103\(a\)\(4\)](#), a description of all such businesses;

(5) Persons, firms, corporations, joint-stock companies, syndicates, or associations having at least a five percent (5%) ownership interest in the applicant;

(6) Identity and address of a representative to receive annual tax notices and any other communication from the county legislative body or its committee;

(7) That no person, firm, joint-stock company, syndicate, or association having at least a five percent (5%) ownership interest in the applicant nor any person to be employed in the distribution or sale of beer has been convicted of any violation of the laws against possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of beer or other alcoholic beverages or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years;

(8) Whether or not the applicant is seeking a permit which would allow the sale of beer either for on-premises consumption or for off-premises consumption, or both of the foregoing. If a holder of a beer permit for either off-premises consumption or on-premises consumption desires to change the permit holder's method of sale, the permit holder shall apply to the county legislative body or committee appointed by such body for a new permit; and

(9) Such other relevant information as may be required by the county legislative body or its committee. An applicant or permit holder shall be required to amend or supplement its application promptly if a change in circumstances affects the responses provided in its application.

(d) Any applicant making a false statement in the application shall forfeit such applicant's permit and shall not be eligible to receive any permit for a period of ten (10) years.

(e) Any applicant seeking a license or permit under this section and who complies with the conditions and provisions of this section shall have issued to such applicant the necessary license or permit, and in the event the license or permit is refused, the applicant shall be entitled to a hearing on the application for the issuance of a license or permit. The refusal to grant a license or permit, or the refusal to grant a hearing upon a person's application for a license or permit, may be reviewed by the circuit or chancery court in the manner as authorized under § [57-5-108](#).

(f) Before any county legislative body or committee appointed by the county legislative body shall issue a license or permit under this section, it may cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation a notice in which the name of the applicant and the address of the location for such license or permit, whether the application is for the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption and the date and time of its meeting at which such application shall be considered. Such meeting shall be a public hearing for the purpose of hearing the statement of any person or such person's attorney on any application for a license or permit.

(g) (1) Temporary beer licenses or permits not to exceed thirty (30) days' duration may be issued at the request of the applicant upon the same conditions governing permanent permits. Such a temporary license or permit shall not allow the sale, storage or manufacture of beer on publicly owned property.

(2) Notwithstanding the prohibition concerning beer sales on publicly owned property in this subsection (g), in Class B counties and counties having a population in excess of three hundred thousand (300,000) according to the 2000 federal census or any subsequent federal census a temporary permit authorizing the sale of beer on public property may be issued to a bona fide charitable or nonprofit or political organization as defined in § [57-4-102](#), subject to the approval of the appropriate governmental authority charged with the management of such publicly owned property and the approval of the county beer board.

(h) Where a permit or license has been refused three (3) times, the applicant shall not be allowed to apply again for a permit or license on the same premises until after the expiration of one (1) year from the date of the third refusal. Nothing in this subsection (h) shall be construed as prohibiting or in any manner limiting the right of any refusal to be reviewed by the circuit or chancery court in the manner as authorized under § [57-5-108](#).

(i) Class A counties, by resolution of their county legislative bodies, may forbid the sale of beer within three hundred feet (300') of a residential dwelling, measured from building to building; provided, that the owner of the residential dwelling appears in person before the county beer board and objects to the issuance of such permit or license. This provision shall not apply to locations where beer permits or licenses have been issued prior to the date of adoption of such a resolution by the county legislative body, or to an application for a change in the licensee or permittee at such locations.

(j) A county legislative body may impose training or certification restrictions or requirements on employees of a permit holder, but such restrictions or requirements shall not apply to any employee who is possessed of a server permit issued by the alcoholic beverage commission pursuant to chapter 3, part 7 of this title.

[Acts 1933, ch. 69, § 10; 1935, ch. 170, § 4; C. Supp. 1950, § 1191.14; Acts 1961, ch. 105, § 1; 1965, ch. 321, § 2; 1968, ch. 517, § 1; 1972, ch. 637, § 1; 1975, ch. 242, § 1; 1975, ch. 363, §§ 1, 2; 1976, ch. 713, § 1; 1977, ch. 340, § 1; 1978, ch. 637, § 1; 1978, ch. 799, § 1; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 57-205; Acts 1980, ch. 909, § 1; 1983, ch. 386, §§ 2-5; 1984, ch. 610, § 1; 1987, ch. 74, §§ 1-3; 1993, ch. 297, § 5; 1995, ch. 252, § 1; 1995, ch. 396, § 7; 2004, ch. 598, § 1; 2005, ch. 294, §§ 1, 2.]

5-8-302. Committee on investment. —

(a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of § [5-8-301](#), the county legislative body of the several counties may appoint a committee with authority to designate the types of investments, the amounts of those investments and the maturity of those investments.

(b) No liability shall attach to any member of a committee selected for the purpose mentioned in subsection (a), except for misfeasance or malfeasance in the performance of the duties imposed on the committee.

[Acts 1943, ch. 23, § 2; C. Supp. 1950, § 1044.2 (Williams, § 1080.2); impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 5-820; Acts 2006, ch. 693, § 3.]

5-8-301. Authorized investments. —

(a) It is the policy of the state of Tennessee and the several counties that all idle county funds shall be invested to the maximum extent practical according to the following:

(1) Idle county funds derived from bond proceeds shall be invested in accordance with subsection (b);

(2) Idle county funds derived from sales of assets, settlements, or other infrequent and unusual occurrences shall be invested in accordance with subsection (b) and subdivisions (c)(2) and (3); and

(3) All other idle county funds shall be invested in accordance with subsections (b) and (c).

(b) In order to provide a safe temporary medium for investment of idle funds, counties are authorized to invest in the investment instruments noted in this section or as otherwise provided in the charter of those counties that have adopted a charter form of government pursuant to chapter 1, part 2 of this title. Any investments made pursuant to subdivisions (b)(3), (b)(5) and (b)(6) shall either be approved by the county legislative body, be in compliance with an investment policy adopted by the county legislative body, or approved by an investment committee established pursuant to § [5-8-302](#). Counties are authorized to invest idle funds in any of the following:

(1) Bonds, notes or treasury bills of the United States or other obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or any of its agencies;

(2) Certificates of deposit and other evidence of deposit at Tennessee state chartered banks and savings and loan associations and federally chartered banks and savings and loan associations. Prior to making these investments, the county official shall obtain and document at least two (2) proposals from banks or other financial institutions to assure the county receives the highest and best rate of return. The documentation shall be retained in the official's office for a period of not less than three (3) years. Notwithstanding any other public or private act to the contrary, all investments made pursuant to this subdivision (b)(2) shall be secured by collateral in the same manner and under the same conditions as state deposits under title [9](#), chapter 4, parts 1 and 4, or as provided in a collateral pool created under title [9](#), chapter 4, part 5;

(3) Obligations of the United States or its agencies under a repurchase agreement for a shorter time than the maturity date of the security itself if the market value of the security itself is more than the amount of funds invested. Counties may invest in repurchase agreements only if the state director of local finance approves repurchase agreements as an authorized investment and if such investments are made in accordance with procedures established by the state funding board;

(4) The pooled investment fund established by title [9](#), chapter 4, part 7;

(5) (A) (i) Bonds of this state, including any revenue bond issued by any agency of the state of Tennessee, specifically including institutions under the control of the state board of education, the board of trustees for the University of Tennessee and bonds issued in the name of the state school bond authority;

(ii) Bonds of any county or municipal corporation of this state, including bonds payable from revenues, but expressly excluding bonds of any road, levee or drainage district; and

(iii) Bonds of any other state or political subdivision thereof.

(B) Any funds invested pursuant to this subdivision (b)(5) shall be invested only in bonds rated A or higher by any nationally recognized rating service;

(6) Nonconvertible debt securities of the following federal government sponsored enterprises that are chartered by the United States congress; provided, that the securities are rated in the highest category by at least two (2) nationally recognized rating services:

- (A)** The federal home loan bank;
- (B)** The federal national mortgage association;
- (C)** The federal farm credit bank;
- (D)** The federal home loan mortgage corporation; and

(E) Any other obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or any of its agencies; and

(7) The county's own bonds or notes issued in accordance with title [9](#), chapter 21.

(c) (1) Not more than twenty percent (20%) of the lowest idle fund balance in the last five (5) years or twenty percent (20%) of the idle funds available at the time of investment, whichever is less, may be invested in maturities of greater than two (2) years but not greater than five (5) years from the date of investment.

(2) No idle funds are to be invested for a maturity of greater than two (2) years, unless first the county legislative body shall appoint an investment committee as authorized by § [5-8-302](#) or § [5-21-105](#), and such investment committee shall give its prior approval. Such investment committee may approve investments in maturities of up to five (5) years.

(3) Under subdivision (a)(2), the investment committee may approve investment in maturities of greater than five (5) years. Any such investments shall also be approved by the state director of local finance. The individual designated to invest the funds shall submit to the director in writing the infrequent and unusual occurrence that generated idle funds under subdivision (a)(2), the medium of investment and the maturity approved by the investment committee.

(d) (1) In addition to the investments authorized in subsection (a), those counties having a population in excess of one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census may also permit investment of idle funds in the investment instruments in subdivisions (d)(1)(A) and (d)(1)(B) in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d)(3);

(A) Prime banker's acceptances that are eligible for purchase by the federal reserve system; and

(B) Prime commercial paper that is rated at least A1 or equivalent by at least two (2) nationally recognized rating services.

(2) In addition to the investments authorized in subsection (a), those counties having a population of not less than twenty thousand (20,000) nor more than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census may also permit investment of idle funds in prime commercial paper in accordance with the following:

(A) Such paper shall be rated in the highest category by at least two (2) commercial paper rating services; and

(B) The paper shall have a remaining maturity of ninety (90) days or less.

(3) Investment in the instruments set forth in subdivisions (d)(1) and (d)(2) shall first be authorized by the county legislative body, acting by resolution duly adopted or otherwise provided in the charter of those counties that have adopted a charter form of government, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 1, part 2 of this title. In addition, investment in the instruments set forth in subdivisions (d)(1) and (d)(2) shall be prohibited until the investment committee has adopted written policies to govern the use of such instruments, with such policies being no less restrictive than those established by the state funding board to govern state investment in the instruments set forth in subdivisions (d)(1) and (d)(2).

[Acts 1943, ch. 23, § 1; mod. C. Supp. 1950, § 1044.1 (Williams, § 1080.1); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 5-819; Acts 1983, ch. 389, § 1; 1985, ch. 298, § 1; 1986, ch. 636, § 1; 1988, ch. 593, §§ 1-3; 1990, ch. 814, § 3; 1992, ch. 592, § 6; 1994, ch. 752, § 3; 1994, ch. 806, § 1; 2000, ch. 996, §§ 1-3; 2006, ch. 693, §§ 1, 2; 2008, ch. 899, § 2.]



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Commission

FROM: Ed Mitchell, Mayor 

RE: Recommendations for Budget and Purchasing Committees

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following names to be appointed to serve on the Budget Committee and the Purchasing Committee:

Mike Lewis (reappointment)
Kenneth Melton (reappointment)
Steve Samples (reappointment)
Holden Lail



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor *EM*

RE: Recommendation for the Human Resources/Insurance Committee

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my appointment of the following name to serve on the Blount County Human Resources/Insurance Committee in place of Penny Whaley:

Phyllis Crisp, Register of Deeds



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor *EM*

RE: Recommendations for Parks & Recreation Board

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation for the re-appointment of the following name to serve on the Parks & Recreation Commission for the remainder of his term:

Mike Lewis



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor 

RE: Recommendation for Smoky Mountain Convention & Visitors Bureau

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following names for re-appointment to serve on the Board of the Smoky Mountain Convention & Visitors Bureau for the remainder of their respective terms.

Mike Lewis, expires 10/2012

Gary Farmer, expires 10/2011



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor 

RE: Recommendations for Records Management Committee

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following name to be reappointed to serve on the Records Management Committee:

Monika Murrell



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, ~~County~~ Mayor

RE: Recommendation for the Planning Commission

DATE: September 3, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following name for appointment on the Blount County Planning Commission:

Gordon Wright, Sr.
Monika Murrell
Brad Harrison (reappointment)
Gary Farmer (reappointment)
Gerald Kirby (reappointment)



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Commission

FROM: Ed Mitchell, Mayor

RE: Recommendations for Animal Center Advisory Board

DATE: September 3, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following names to be appointed to serve on the Animal Center Advisory Board:

Steve Samples (reappointment)

Peggy Lambert

Roy Gamble



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



MEMO

TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, ~~County~~ Mayor

RE: Appointment to the Board of Directors for the Blount County Children's Home

DATE: September 2, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting the following name to serve on the Board of Directors of the Blount County Children's Home:

Tonya Burchfield
Mark Hasty



BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR

Ed Mitchell

341 Court Street, Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Phone: (865) 273-5700

Fax: (865) 273-5705

Email: emitchell@blounttn.org



TO: Blount County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Ed Mitchell, County Mayor

RE: Recommendation for Great Smoky Mountain Heritage Center Board of Directors

DATE: September 3, 2010

For the consideration of the full commission, I am submitting my recommendation of the following name for appointment to serve on the Great Smoky Mountains Heritage Center Board of Directors.

Gordon Wright, Sr.

RESOLUTION NO. 10-09-002

Sponsored by Steve Samples and Mike Lewis

A RESOLUTION TO AMEND GENERAL COUNTY FUND BUDGET.

WHEREAS, Blount County would like to amend the General County Fund Budget to appropriate funds to complete the renovation phase to the County Operations Center as presented in the original business case to relocate certain county departments – Codes, Stormwater, Planning and Environmental.

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the best interest of Blount County to amend the General County Fund Budget as requested.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Board of Commissioners of Blount County, Tennessee assembled in regular session this 16th day of September, 2010 that the General County Fund Budget shall be amended as follows:

Revenue:

101-0-449904-0 Other Misc. Revenues.....\$42,000.00

APPROPRIATION:

101-051900-500599-0 Other Charges\$ 42,000.00

Duly authorized and approved this day of

CERTIFICATION OF ACTION

ATTEST

Commission Chairman

County Clerk

Approved: ____

Vetoed: ____

County Mayor

Date

Blount County, Tennessee
REQUEST FOR BUDGET INCREASE/DECREASE
 Fiscal Year ~~2009~~-2010 - *2011*

Fund Number 101 Cost Center Number 051900
 Fund Name Gen Co Cost Center Name Other General Admin

	ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT NAME	AMOUNT
Appropriation:	101-051900-500599-0	Other Charges	42,000.00
	Total Appropriation:		42,000.00

	ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACCOUNT NAME	AMOUNT
Estimated Revenue:	101-0-449904-0	other misc rev	42,000.00
	Total Estimated Revenue:		42,000.00

Reason for requested increase/decrease:

to complete the renovation phase to the County Operations Center as presented in the original business case
to relocate certain county departments-codes, stormwater, planning and environmental.

Note:
 Total appropriation
 must agree with total
 estimated revenue.

Signature of Department Head  Date Sept 02, 2010

Operations Center History

() = revenue

	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>Cash Flows</u>
Highway Land Dev Funds	5/24/07	(20,000)
Site Prep Work	Before 12/9/08	774,600
Sold Old Highway Dept		
At Closing	3/14/08	(299,800)
Payment in Full	9/3/08	(2,700,000)
		<hr/>
		(2,999,800)
Bought Ceramaspeed		
Earnest Money	11/5/2008	10,000
Complete Purchase	12/9/2008	2,654,043
		<hr/>
		2,664,043
Updates to Ceramaspeed	After 12/9/08	328,558
<hr/>		
Total Spent from May 2007 to date		3,767,201
Total Received from Sale of old Op Center		(2,999,800)
Other Revenues		<u>(20,000)</u>
Net Cost to date		747,401
Additional Requested		42,000
Total to complete current phase		<hr/> <u>789,401</u> <hr/>

Michael Myers 403-2900 received

8/30/2010

We the people of East Clark Avenue in Maryville, Tennessee
(37804) request speed calming devices be placed on the road.

	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	Michael Myers	2513
2.	Jessie Tipton	2515
3.	Danny Smelcer	2517 E. Clark Ave.
4.	Alfred E. Barkman	2527 E. Clark Ave
5.	Wanda Trumbley	2525 2522 E Clark Ave
6.	Mark W	2516 E Clark Ave
7.	Linda Smith	2505 E. Clark Ave.
8.	Leighanne Pruyett	2445 E. Clark Ave
9.	Jammy Reagan	2437 E Clark Ave.
10.	Carol E. Berwick	2435 East Clark Ave
11.	Henry Price	2501
12.	April Cornwell	2507 East Clark Ave
13.	John Cooper	2451 E. CLARK AVE
14.	Andrea Suterera	2442 E Clark Ave
15.	Hannah Wilson	2509 E. Clark Ave.

NAME

ADDRESS

16. Richard McLaughlin - 2511 E Clark AV

17. Todd Burre 2510 E Clark AV.

18. Clara L. Hunt 2506 E. CLARK. Ave.

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

Sept 1/10

Thank you ladies and gentlemen of our great country we call Blount
Due to sercomstances beyond my control. I must resign my seat as _____
I have researched, which has now been confirmed. That due to
The Hatch Act ~~Fenn Act~~ which states - All Federal Gov employees. Are subject
to only the basic restrictions, which prohibit - engaging in political during duty hours
using the authority of ones Gov position to influence an election, running for office
in a partisan election (with an exception regarding local elections, if the employee
runs as an independent candidate in certain designated areas. These areas
include Maryland, VA, Wash DC, Arizona, Alaska, Georgia and Tenn.

If there is further research this issue can be resolved. I will gladly
except the appointment back to my seat that 68% of the voters
in District 1 elected me to hold. Thank you for your support.

Shawn K. Carter Sr.
Shawn K. Carter SR

Call me when you have time. Thanks



West's Tennessee Code Annotated [Currentness](#)

Title 5. Counties

[Chapter 1](#). General Provisions

[Part 1](#). Counties Generally

→ § 5-1-104. Officers; vacancies

(a) Each organized county shall have, in addition to the judicial officers elected by the qualified voters or by the county legislative body, such other officers as are authorized by law to manage county business.

(b)(1) Vacancies in county offices required by the Constitution of Tennessee or by any statutory provision to be filled by the people shall be filled by the county legislative body, and any person so appointed shall serve until a successor is elected at the next general election, as defined in § 2-1-104, in the county and is qualified; provided, that the candidates have sufficient time to qualify for the office, as provided for in [§ 2-14-106](#). The county legislative body shall be required to make an appointment to fill a vacancy within one hundred twenty (120) days of receiving notice of the vacancy unless during that time period there is a general election scheduled in the county and there is sufficient time for the vacancy to be placed on the ballot in accordance with this section. Any appointment to fill a vacancy by the county legislative body shall be made in accordance with chapter 5, part 1 of this title. This subdivision (b)(1) shall not apply to any county that has a metropolitan form of government and a population in excess of five hundred thousand (500,000), according to the 2000 federal census or any subsequent federal census. This subdivision (b)(1) shall not apply in any county having a population of not less than eight hundred ninety-seven thousand four hundred (897,400) nor more than eight hundred ninety-seven thousand five hundred (897,500), according to the 2000 federal census or any subsequent federal census.

(2) If the vacancy occurs after the time for filing nominating petitions for the party primary election and more than sixty (60) days before the party primary election, then nominees of political parties shall be selected in such primary election and a successor elected in the August general election. If the vacancy occurs less than sixty (60) days before the party primary election but sixty (60) days or more before the August election, then nominees of political parties shall be selected by party convention and a successor elected in the August election. If the vacancy occurs less than sixty (60) days before the August election but sixty (60) days or more before the November election, then nominees of political parties shall be selected by party convention and a successor elected in the November election.

(3) If a vacancy occurs more than ten (10) days prior to the regular qualifying deadline, then the regular qualifying deadline shall apply. If the vacancy occurs after the tenth day prior to the regular qualifying deadline, independent candidates and candidates nominated by any political party for the vacancies shall qualify by filing all nominating petitions no later than twelve o'clock (12:00) noon, prevailing time, on the fifty-fifth day before the election. If the qualifying deadline is the fifty-fifth day before the election, candidates must withdraw no later than twelve o'clock (12:00) noon, prevailing time, on the fifty-second day before the election.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law or any provision of any charter of a metropolitan government to the contrary, whenever an election is held to fill a vacancy in a county office that is elected from districts, including, but not limited to, county school board members, county legislative body members, county highway commissions, and constables, the county legislative body may provide by resolution duly certified to the county election commission that persons qualifying as candidates shall be elected from the most recently adopted reapportionment plan in the county. If the county legislative body requires the election to be held using districts as adopted in the most recently adopted reapportionment plan in the county, the county legislative body shall specify to the county election commission which

district shall be used to fill the vacancy by election. In the absence of a resolution requiring the latest reapportionment plan be used and specifying which district shall be used for the election, the election shall be held using the district as constituted for the election of the vacated incumbent.

CREDIT(S)

Impl. am. by 1870 Acts, c. 98, § 1; 1975 Pub.Acts, c. 354, § 1; 1978 Pub.Acts, c. 934, §§ 2, 24; 1979 Pub.Acts, c. 10, §§ 1, 2; 1981 Pub.Acts, c. 314, § 1; 1981 Pub.Acts, c. 318, § 1; [1992 Pub.Acts, c. 707, § 1](#); [1997 Pub.Acts, c. 558](#), §§ 24, 25; [2007 Pub.Acts, c. 125, § 8, eff. July 1, 2007](#); [2008 Pub.Acts, c. 871, § 1, eff. May 6, 2008](#).

Formerly [Const. 1834, art. 7, § 1](#); [1858 Code](#), § 406; Shannon's Code, § 498; 1932 Code, § 744; § 5-104.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

1997 Pub.Acts, c. 558 (House Bill 1691), received by the governor on June 12, 1997, was not approved or returned by the governor. [Article 3, § 18, of the Tennessee Constitution](#) provides, in part:

“If the Governor shall fail to return any Bill with his objections in writing within ten calendar days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law without his signature.”

1997 Pub.Acts, c. 558, became law without the governor's signature.

CROSS REFERENCES

Constables, filling of vacancies, see [§ 8-10-118](#).
 County clerks, filling of vacancies, see [§ 18-6-101](#).
 County legislative bodies, election of officers, see [§ 5-5-111](#).
 County legislative bodies, members, filling of vacancies, see [§ 5-5-102](#).
 County legislative bodies, officers, filling of vacancies, interim executives, see [§ 5-5-103](#).
 County trustees, filling of vacancies, see [§ 8-11-101](#).
 Elections, filing of nominating petitions, see [§ 2-5-101](#).
 Judges, filling of vacancies, see [§ 16-15-210](#).
 Political parties, candidate nominations, see [§ 2-13-203](#).
 Public administrators, guardians, and trustees, appointment or election by county legislative bodies, see [§ 30-1-104](#).
 Registers, filling of vacancies, see [§ 8-13-101](#).
 Sheriffs, filling of vacancies, see [§ 8-8-106](#).
 Sheriffs, temporary discharge of duties upon vacancy, see [§ 8-8-107](#).
 Special elections for filling of vacancies, see [§ 2-14-101 et seq.](#)

LIBRARY REFERENCES

Key Numbers

[Counties](#)  [65](#).

Westlaw Key Number Search: 104k65.

Corpus Juris Secundum

[C.J.S. Counties §§ 101 to 103.](#)

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Abolition of offices [2](#)

Census [3](#)

Nominations [1](#)

Vacancies [4](#)

[1.](#) Nominations

Assuming arguendo that Tennessee citizen's right to be voted on for office of county ranger was protected by Federal Constitution, failure of defendant, who was but one member of county court who could elect person to such office and who had no vote, to nominate plaintiff did not show discrimination against plaintiff or a deprivation of his property rights where complaint did not allege that plaintiff had solicited other members of court to put his name in nomination for office. [28 U.S.C.A. § 1343](#); [42 U.S.C.A. §§ 1983, 1985](#). [Gentry v. Howard, 1968, 288 F.Supp. 495. Civil Rights](#)  [1071](#)

Denial of application of Tennessee citizen to be voted upon for office of county ranger in Tennessee was not a denial of right of property or liberty secured by due process clauses of Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of Federal Constitution. [U.S.C.A.Const. Amends. 5, 14](#); [28 U.S.C.A. § 1343](#); [42 U.S.C.A. §§ 1983, 1985](#); T.C.A. § 8-1401. [Gentry v. Howard, 1968, 288 F.Supp. 495. Constitutional Law](#)  [4232](#)

[2.](#) Abolition of offices

Act repealing statutes setting forth duties of county ranger, an office which could be elected for each county by members of the county court, for all practical purposes abolished office of county ranger who had no duties to perform under Tennessee law. T.C.A. §§ 8-901, 8-1201, 8-1401, 44-1501 to 44-1527; [U.S.C.A.Const. Amends. 5, 14](#). [Gentry v. Howard, 1968, 288 F.Supp. 495. Counties](#)  [61](#)

[3.](#) Census

If a vacancy occurs for a member of a county legislative body or county board of education before the 1992 general elections, the election to fill the vacancy should be from the old district from which the county commissioner or school board member was elected in 1990 rather than from the new district which was reapportioned pursuant to the 1990 Federal Decennial Census. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 91-98, Dec. 5, 1991.

[4.](#) Vacancies

A vacancy in the office of General Sessions Court Judge occurring on September 1, 2008, should be filled by appointment of the County Commission with such appointee to serve until a successor is elected at the biennial election in August 2010 and qualified. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 08-139, August 19, 2008.

Pursuant to [Tenn. Code Ann. § 5-1-105\(b\)\(2\)](#), a vacancy on a county commission occurring after the August election but more than sixty days before the November election should be filled pursuant to a special election on the November 4, 2008, state and federal general election ballot with political parties choosing their nominees by way of countywide nomination convention. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 08-138, August 19, 2008.

Under Tenn. Code Ann. § 5-1-104(b)(2), the party convention to select a nominee to fill a vacancy must take place after the vacancy has occurred. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 08-130, August 8, 2008.

Under Tenn. Code Ann. § 5-1-104, as amended by Chapter 871 of the Public Acts of 2008, vacancies in the office of county mayor are filled by appointment by the county legislative body, and the successor is elected at the next general election; in all but Davidson and Shelby counties, the appointment by the county legislative body is now governed by the procedures set forth in [Tenn. Code Ann. § 5-5-111](#), as rewritten by Section 3 of Chapter 871. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 08-125, July 18, 2008.

There is no time frame in which a county commission must fill a vacancy on the commission, and there is no penalty if the commission leaves the position vacant until the next county general election. Op.Atty.Gen. No. 04-075, April 23, 2004.

T. C. A. § 5-1-104, TN ST § 5-1-104

Current through end of 2010 First Ex. Sess. and with laws from 2010 Reg. Sess., eff. through June 9, 2010

(c) 2010 Thomson Reuters.

END OF DOCUMENT

Tenn. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 07-136, 2007 WL 2819349 (Tenn.A.G.)

Office of the Attorney General
State of Tennessee

Opinion No. 07-136

September 24, 2007

Constable Rescinding Resignation

Honorable Dennis Ferguson
State Representative**QUESTION**

May a constable legally rescind his resignation and resume the duties of his office almost a month after submitting the resignation?

OPINION

Ordinarily, an officer's resignation becomes effective once it is accepted by the tribunal authorized to fill the vacancy. Conversely, an officer's resignation is not complete and may be withdrawn until accepted by competent authority. Under Tennessee statutes, the county commission is authorized to fill a vacancy in the office of constable. If the county commission accepted the resignation before the constable withdrew it, the resignation may not be rescinded. If the county commission had not accepted the resignation before the constable withdrew it, the withdrawal is effective and the resignation is deemed rescinded.

ANALYSIS

This opinion addresses whether an elected county official may rescind a letter of resignation almost a month after submitting it and resume the duties of the office. Material included with the request indicates that on August 9, 2007, a constable submitted a letter of resignation, effective immediately, to the county attorney, the county executive, and the chairman of the county commission. On September 4, the same individual submitted a letter, presumably to the same authorities, rescinding his August 9 letter of resignation.

Under [Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-48-101\(2\)](#), any office in this state is vacated by the incumbent's resignation, when permitted by law. [Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-48-104](#) provides:

The resignation of senators and representatives in congress and members of the general assembly shall be transmitted to the governor; *and in all other cases the resignation of officers shall be transmitted to the officer or tribunal authorized to fill the vacancy.*

(Emphasis added). Any vacancy in the office of constable is filled by appointment of the county legislative body, and by election of the people under [Tenn. Code Ann. § 5-1-104](#). [Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-10-118](#).

Under Tennessee law, the resignation of a county official is binding and not subject to withdrawal once it is accepted

by the proper authority. *Murray v. State ex rel. Luallen*, 115 Tenn. 303, 89 S.W. 101 (1905); *State ex rel Bergschicher v. Grace*, 113 Tenn. 9, 82 S.W. 485 (1904); *Bailey v. Greer*, 63 Tenn. App. 13, 468 S.W.2d 327 (1971); Op. Tenn. Att'y Gen. 80-366 (July 17, 1980). Conversely, an officer's resignation is not complete and may be withdrawn until accepted by competent authority. *State ex rel. Wilson v. Bush*, 141 Tenn. 229, 208 S.W. 607 (1919); Op. Tenn. Att'y Gen. 78-29 (January 17, 1978). Under Tennessee statutes, a constable must **submit** his or her **resignation** to the county commission. If the county commission accepted the resignation before the constable withdrew it, the resignation is binding and may not be rescinded. If the county commission had not accepted the resignation before the constable withdrew it, the withdrawal is effective and the resignation is deemed rescinded. [\[FN1\]](#)

*2 Robert E. Cooper, Jr.
Attorney General and Reporter

Michael E. Moore
Solicitor General

Ann Louise Vix
Senior Counsel

[\[FN1\]](#). This Office has noted that, in *Murray v. State ex rel. Luallen*, cited above, the Tennessee Supreme Court found that a justice of the peace could properly tender his resignation to a county judge (now county mayor). For this reason, the Office found that there was a "substantial question" as to whether a county tax assessor's resignation is binding when submitted, announced, and accepted by the county executive. Op. Tenn. Att'y Gen. 80-79 (February 7, 1980). We have found no other Tennessee authority besides *Murray* that takes this position. Further, the Court based its conclusion on a statutory distinction between the "quarterly county court" and the "quorum court" that no longer exists under Tennessee statutes. While an argument can be made, therefore, that acceptance by the Roane County Executive would make the resignation binding, a court would probably follow the statutes and conclude that the resignation must be accepted by the county commission before it may become binding.

Tenn. Op. Atty. Gen. No. 07-136, 2007 WL 2819349 (Tenn.A.G.)
END OF DOCUMENT



August 24, 2010

Commissioner Gerald Nicely
Tennessee Department of Transportation
James K. Polk Bldg.
505 Deadrick Street, Suite 700
Nashville, TN 37243

Dear Commissioner Nicely,

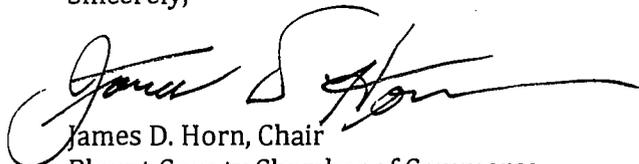
The Blount Partnership, comprised of the Blount County Chamber of Commerce, Blount County Industrial Development Board, Smoky Mountain Convention and Visitors Bureau, and the Chamber Foundation, are extremely concerned about the proposed "encroachment removal orders" demanding the removal of "violating" structures within thirty (30) days recently issued by the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) to businesses and individuals in Townsend, Tennessee. The impacted businesses and individuals are located on Highway 321 in Blount County, Tennessee that serves as a major gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The Blount Partnership constitutes a central forum for the business interests in Blount County and throughout the region and state. The TDOT order would severely impact economic and tourism opportunities in our county. We fully understand the role of TDOT to address "right of way" issues but feel we have a duty and responsibility to work with the business community to address the TDOT order.

We are requesting an immediate delay in the enforcement of the "encroachment orders" to allow time for the impacted businesses and individuals to meet with representatives of TDOT to discuss the ramifications of the proposed TDOT order. Additionally, we would like to encourage TDOT to have the surveys properly reviewed and develop an official boundary of right-of-way and ask that you consider the economic impact it will have on our community and the tourism industry in Blount County.

We appreciate your consideration of our request to delay in the enforcement of the "order" and look forward to hearing from you on your decision. Please contact Herb Handy at 865-983-2241 at the Blount Partnership should you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,


James D. Horn, Chair
Blount County Chamber of Commerce


Matt Murray, Chair
Blount County Industrial
Development Board


Bryan Cable, Chair
Smoky Mountain Convention & Visitors Bureau


Sharon Hannum, Chair
Blount County Chamber Foundation

RESOLUTION No. _____

Sponsored by Commissioners Steve Hargis and Tonya Burchfield

A RESOLUTION DELEGATING TO THE BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR THE COUNTY COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE SPACE WITHIN BLOUNT COUNTY BUILDINGS, FOR A TERM TO BE RECONSIDERED ANNUALLY EACH SEPTEMBER.

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of Blount County, Tennessee, in session assembled this 15th day of February, 2007:

WHEREAS, the County Attorney has opined that the county legislative body has the authority to allocate space within county buildings for use by the elected officials and departments of the county; and

WHEREAS, the County Attorney has opined that all county-owned buildings are under the jurisdiction of the county legislative body except those county-owned buildings which are by law under the control of other public bodies, e.g., Blount County Board of Education, Trustees of Blount County Public Library; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Blount County, Tennessee deems it in the best interest of the county to delegate the jurisdiction to the County Mayor.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE that the Board hereby delegates the authority to allocate space within county-owned buildings, except those county-owned buildings which are by law under the control of other public bodies, to the County Mayor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the delegation will be effective until September 2007 and subject to annual renewal each September; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THIS RESOLUTION TAKE EFFECT FROM AND AFTER PASSAGE, THE PUBLIC WELFARE REQUIRING IT.

CERTIFICATION OF ACTION

ATTEST

Commission Chairman

County Clerk

Approved: ____

Vetoed: _____
County Mayor

Date

IN RE: RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE ZONING MAP OF BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, FROM S-SUBURBANIZING TO C-COMMERCIAL FOR PROPERTY AT 3132 HIGHWAY 411 SOUTH, TAX MAP 78, PARCEL 84.01, TO 400 FEET TOTAL DEPTH OFF OF HIGHWAY 411 RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Commissioner Helton made a motion to approve the resolution. Commissioner Farmer seconded the motion.

A voice vote was taken with Chairman Ramsey declaring the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE HOURS OF BEER SALES IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF BLOUNT COUNTY.

Commissioner Helton made a motion to approve the resolution. Commissioner Kirby seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken:

Ballard – aye	Harrison – aye	Lewis – aye	Reeves – aye
Burchfield – aye	Hasty – nay	McCulley – aye	Samples – aye
Farmer – aye	Helton – aye	Melton – aye	Walker – nay
French – aye	Keeble – nay	Murrell – nay	
Graham – aye	Kirby – aye	Proffitt – aye	
Hargis – nay	Lail – aye	Ramsey – aye	

There were 16 voting aye, and 5 voting nay. Chairman Ramsey declared the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION ADOPTING AND INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2006 EDITION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING AND FIRE CODES, 2005 NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE, AND 1999 NORTH CAROLINA ACCESSIBILITY CODE FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREA OF BLOUNT COUNTY AND THOSE INCORPORATED CITIES WITHIN BLOUNT COUNTY WHICH HAVE NOT ADOPTED THEIR OWN CODES REGULATING BUILDING SAFETY AND CONSTRUCTION.

Commissioner McCulley made a motion to approve the resolution. Commissioner Farmer seconded the motion.

Commissioner Murrell made a motion to amend to refer item I to a workshop at a later date. Commissioner Graham seconded the motion.

A voice vote was taken on the motion to refer with Chairman Ramsey declaring the motion to have passed.

A voice vote was taken on the motion as amended with Chairman Ramsey declaring the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION DELEGATING TO THE BLOUNT COUNTY MAYOR THE COUNTY COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE SPACE WITHIN BLOUNT COUNTY BUILDINGS, FOR A TERM TO BE RECONSIDERED ANNUALLY EACH SEPTEMBER.

Commissioner Keeble made a motion to approve the resolution. Commissioner Hargis seconded the motion.

A voice vote was taken with Chairman Ramsey declaring the motion to have passed.

IN RE: RESOLUTION ADOPTING RULES REGULATING THE PROCEDURES OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Commissioner Farmer made a motion to approve the resolution. Commissioner Helton seconded the motion.

Commissioner Samples made a motion to amend to leave the public input in its current position, 5A being input on items on the agenda and 5B being input on items not on the agenda; impose a strict time limit of three minutes on all items of input with no yielding of additional time, the exception to this rule being if the Commission is engaged in questions and answers with an individual, whether it is a public official or a member of the general public, then it would be at the chair's discretion to extend the time; all proclamations will be presented in the Mayor's Office, the only thing we would do in the Commission to

Think Quality - Think Future

Blount County Planning Department

Blount County Courthouse - 327 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804-5906
Tel (865) 273-5750 - FAX (865) 273-5759
e-mail - planning@blounttn.org
on-line - www.blounttn.org/planning/

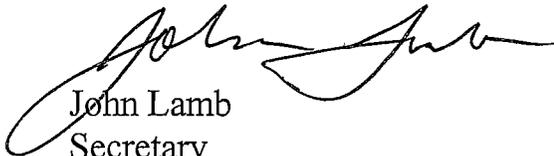
August 30, 2010

Board of County Commissioners, Blount County
359 Court Street
Maryville, TN 37804-5906

Dear County Commissioners,

In accordance with requirements in TCA 13-3-304, enclosed with this memo is a certified copy of the "Supplemental Information and Analysis for Blount County Plans" adopted August 26, 2010 by the Planning Commission. The plan supplement may also be accessed at www.blounttn.org/planning under the Plans button.

Sincerely,



John Lamb
Secretary
Blount County Planning Commission

Supplemental Information and Analysis for Blount County Plans

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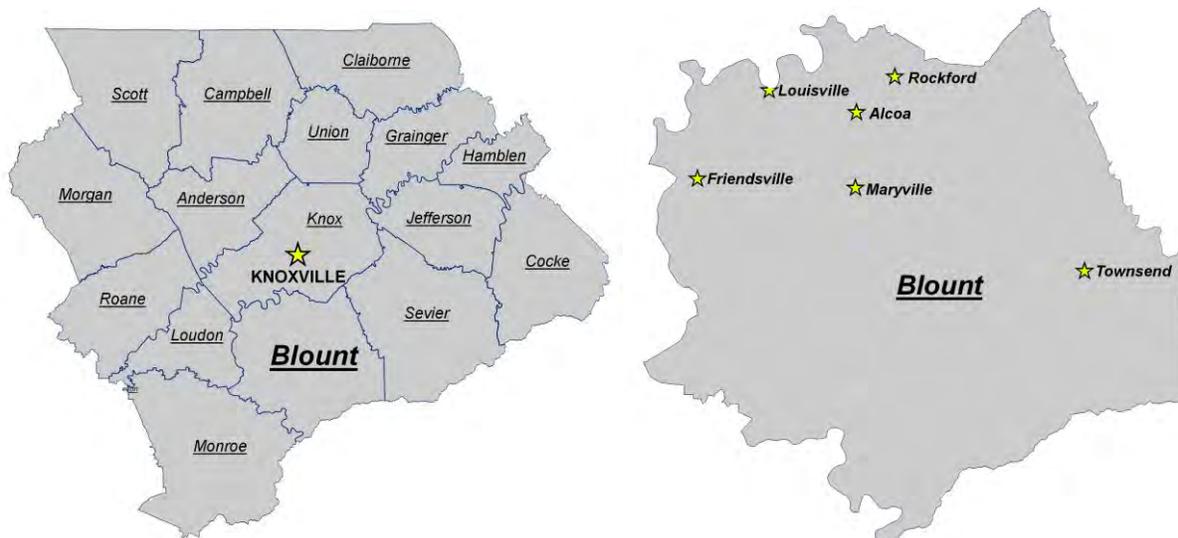
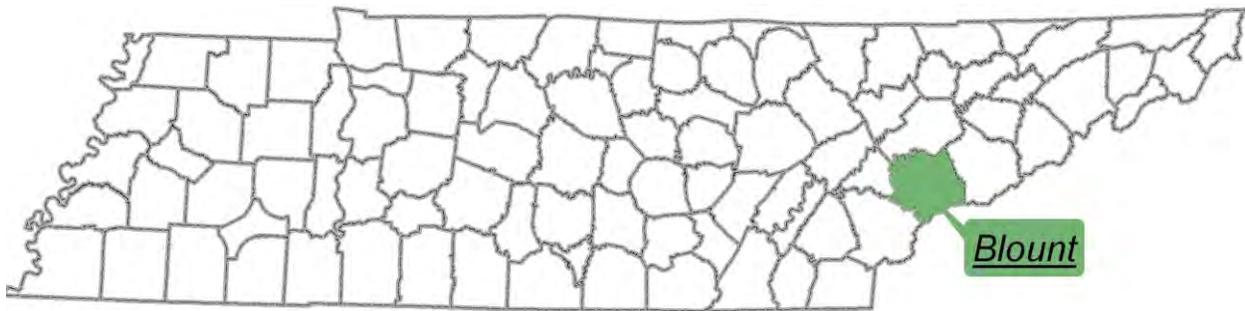
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Supplemental Information and Analysis for Blount County Plans

Introduction

Blount County is located at the eastern boundary of Tennessee, just south of Knoxville and Knox County, and is part of the 16 county East Tennessee Development District region. The county is also part of the urbanized, metropolitan area associated with the City of Knoxville and Knox County to the north. The county contains six cities – Alcoa, Friendsville, Louisville, Maryville, Rockford, and Townsend. Using 2008 US Census Bureau estimates of population, Alcoa at 8,606 and Maryville at 27,156 were the two largest cities. The 2008 estimated populations of the other cities were: Friendsville 921; Louisville 2,192; Rockford 814; and Townsend 272. The 2009 estimated population for the whole county was 122,784.



Blount County has many plans and planning studies, produced over the years to inform and guide decisions about the future of our community. The Planning Commission adopted a

general Policies Plan in 1999 that covered a wide range of issues related to growth and development in the County. The Planning Commission also consulted, at various times, plans produced prior to 1999, including a School Facilities Plan (1997 with horizon year to 2010), a Mountain Area Plan (1997 with horizon year to 2010), and the Land Use and Policies Plan (1976 with horizon year to 1990). From 1999 to 2008, many other plans and studies were completed, including 1101 Growth Plan (1999 with final State approval 2001), Conceptual Land Use Plan (2000), Roadway Needs Study (2000 updated 2004), Water Quality Plan (2003), Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2005), and County Growth Strategy (2005). The Planning Commission adopted an updated Policies Plan in 2008 that considered previous plans and studies. After updating the Policies Plan, the Planning Commission undertook and adopted the Blount County Green Infrastructure Plan in 2009 and an updated Major Road Plan in 2010. In addition, the Planning Department produced an updated population analysis with projections in 2010.

Planning in Blount County did not proceed along the traditional path of master plan or comprehensive plan production, but addressed issues identified as most important from several planning processes conducted over more than twelve years. Not finding a unitary document that encompasses traditional and easily identifiable planning information and analysis may cause some to conclude that our plans are incomplete. The State of Tennessee Three Star Program has as a benchmark for a minimum traditional plan in the following:

Land Use and Transportation Plan. An adopted Land Use and Transportation Plan, whether stand-alone or as part of a larger Comprehensive Plan, covering the current time period (ex. 2001-2011; 2000-2015), and approved by the local planning commission. Land Use plans may be prepared in various formats and using differing approaches, but the study at a minimum should include the following information: a description of the existing land uses in the jurisdiction and an analysis of past and present land use patterns; a description and analysis of the local physical environment; a description and analysis of current municipal and/or county public facilities and services; an analysis of past, present and future demographics, including population projections and ranges; a listing of community employment information including at a minimum a breakdown of employment by sector; an analysis of current and proposed transportation facilities and patterns; development goals, policies, and implementation action steps. (from Three Star program manual)

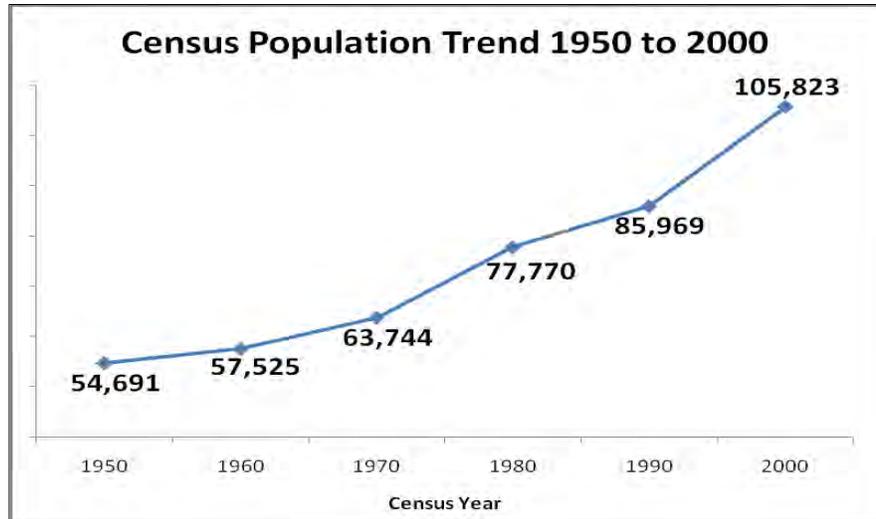
This document is intended to meet the above benchmark for supplemental planning information and analysis. The content of present plans will remain unchanged and stand on their own. For the most part, this document constitutes background information and analysis for plans, highlighting population growth and characteristics, households and housing, economy, physical characteristics of the land, infrastructure supporting growth, and land use. The following provides as much as practical a dynamic view of trends from past to future.

Time Horizon.

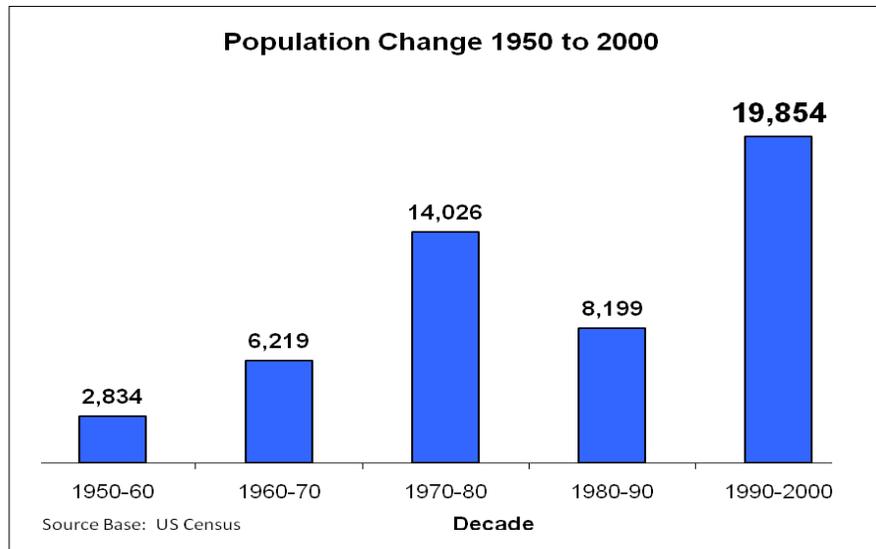
Being oriented to the future, a plan has some future time horizon. For plans and studies from 1995 to 2008, projections of population were to the year 2010 or 2020, thus establishing plan time horizons. The plans produced from 2009 to 2010 used projections to the year 2030. This document uses projections to the year 2030, the time horizon for present planning.

Population Growth – Historical Trends.

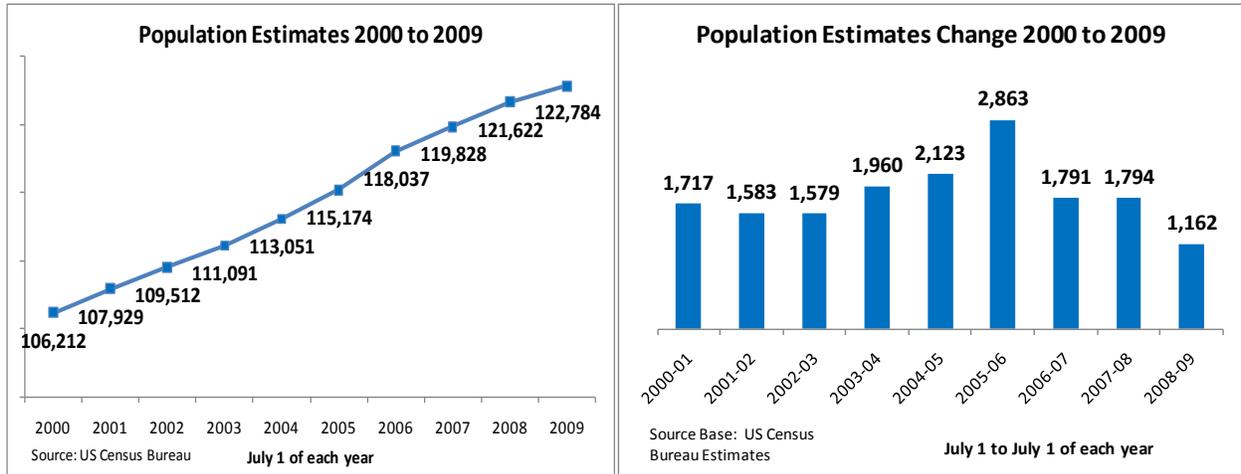
Our population is composed of people residing in Blount County. Counting people over time provides us with a trend of population growth. The US Census Bureau counts population every ten years. To the right is a graph of population trend, showing that county population grew continuously from 1950 to 2000.



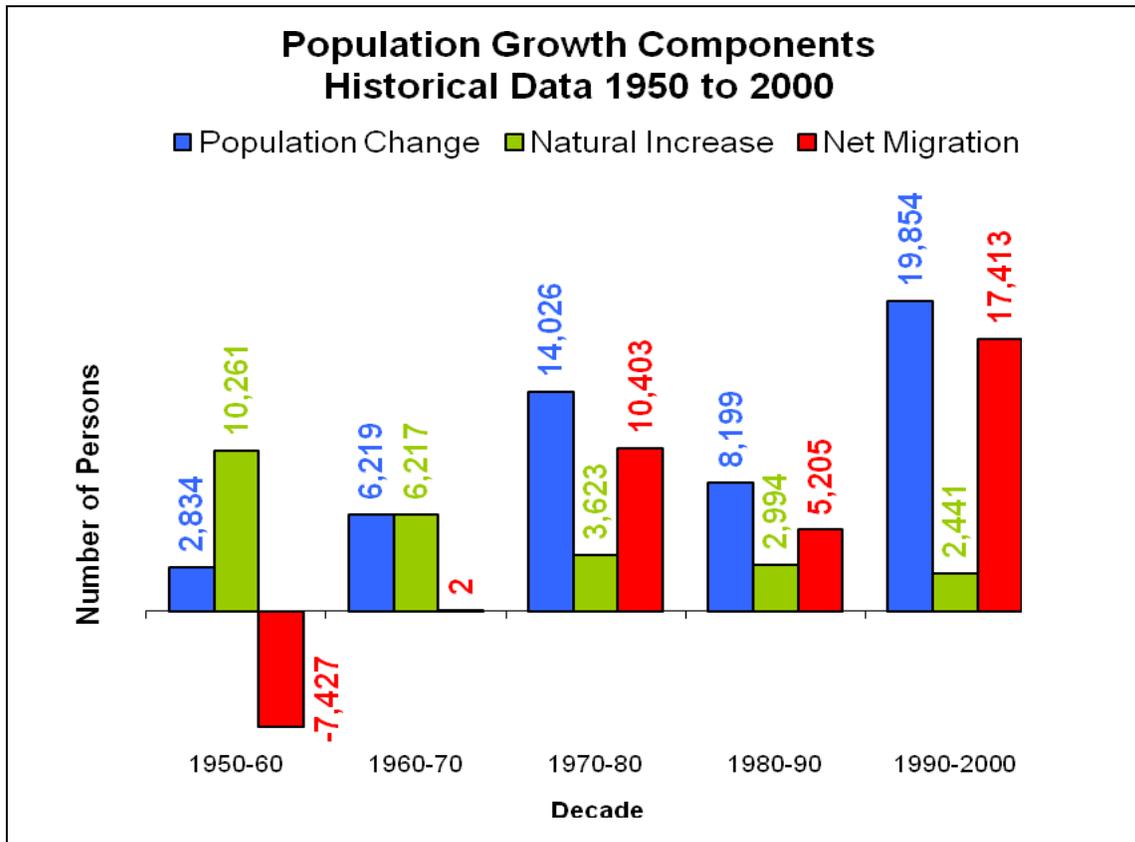
However, growth over the decades was uneven. To the right is a graph of population change by decade. Population growth was relatively low in the 1950's, increased through the 1960's, and showed a peak in the 1970's. This was followed by a slow-down in the 1980's, and then a substantial increase to highest historical growth in the 1990's.



The US Census Bureau also publishes yearly estimates of population. Population estimates from 2000 to 2009 (graphs on next page) showed a continuation of population growth. Average yearly growth from 1990 to 2000 was 1,985 persons per year, and continued at a slightly lower estimated average of 1,841 persons per year to 2009.



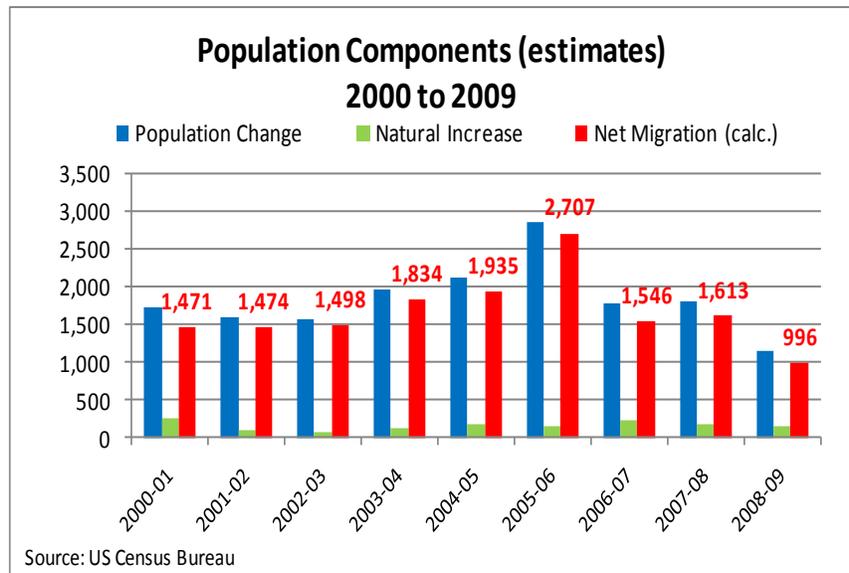
The components of population growth were the natural processes of births and deaths, and the movement of people into or out of the county. Births and deaths may be combined into a summary number called natural increase, calculated as births minus deaths. The movement of people into or out of the county can be summarized as net migration, and can be calculated as population change minus natural increase. The graph below presents in summary form the components of population growth from 1950 to 2000.



Natural increase showed a downward trend from peak in the 1950’s. The peak was due to the “baby boom” of higher birth rates, and consequent greater number of births that started shortly after World War II and lasted from 1946 to 1964. After that, the birth rate dropped and leveled out. In recent decades, births again began to climb, but this was due to an increasing population of parents and not to any substantial increase in birth rate. For all the decades, deaths increased in a growing population, and this was fueled recently by aging of the “baby boom” into older years with higher death rates. The continual decline of natural increase was the result of deaths increasing faster than births in an increasing and aging population.

Net migration showed a more variable pattern. In the 1950’s, many people left the county, due probably to limited job opportunities at the time. This out-migration began to shift in the 1960’s and transitioned to high in-migration in the 1970’s. The 1980’s saw a slow-down of net migration, which was followed by a jump again to historical high in-migration in the 1990’s. From 1970 to 2000, net in-migration dominated the population growth trend, and accounted for 89 percent of population growth in the 1990’s.

The trend of net in-migration dominance continued to 2009. The graph to the right, based on Census population estimates, illustrates this. Net migration continued at an average rate similar to the 1990’s and still dominated the growth trend, accounting for about 90 percent of estimated growth over the nine years.



Population Projections to 2030.

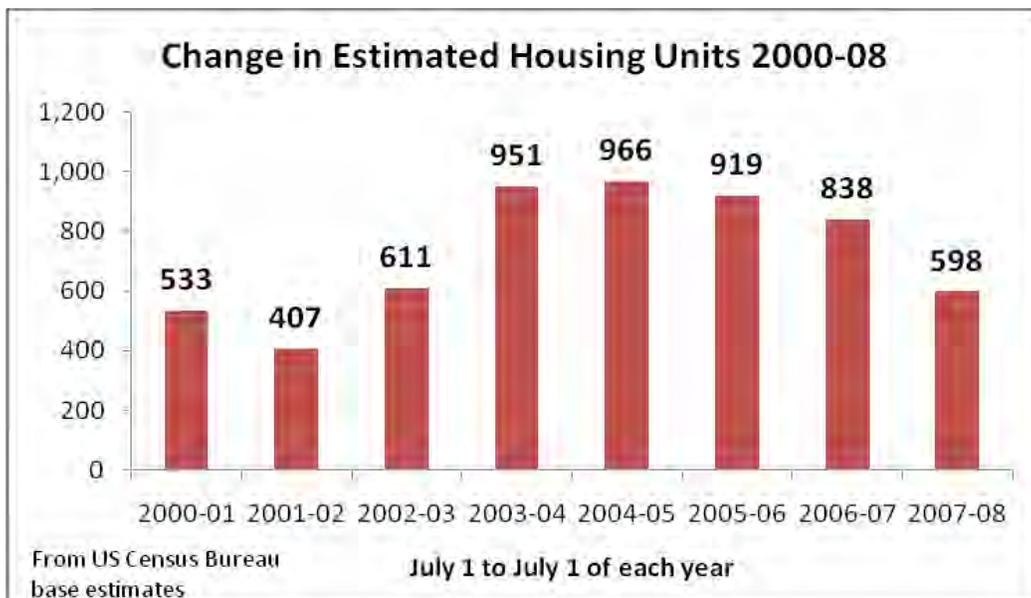
To make projections, we need to make assumptions about the components of population growth. The projection years will be 2010, 2020 and 2030. For the 2010 projections, we have at least partial information from population estimates provided by the Census Bureau to 2009 as shown above. In addition we also know that the last part of the 2000 to 2010 decade was characterized by a severe recession. We can use this information and clues from the past to get a more precise range for end of decade 2010 projections. Note that the 2010 census count of population was conducted as this report was being written, and data that can confirm the 2010

projections will be available by the end of 2010, after completion of this report. Projections to 2020 and 2030 may need to be adjusted based on 2010 Census results.

Major changes occurred at the end of the 2000-2010 decade that could affect the trend in net migration to the end of decade and beyond. The national and local economy slowed into the worst recession since the great depression of the 1930's. The recession began in December of 2007, and indicators showed that it may have been technically over by early 2010. However, some predict that associated high unemployment may be slow to recover (see An Economic Report to the Governor of the State of Tennessee – The State's Economic Outlook, January 2010, by the University of Tennessee, Center for Business and Economic Research).

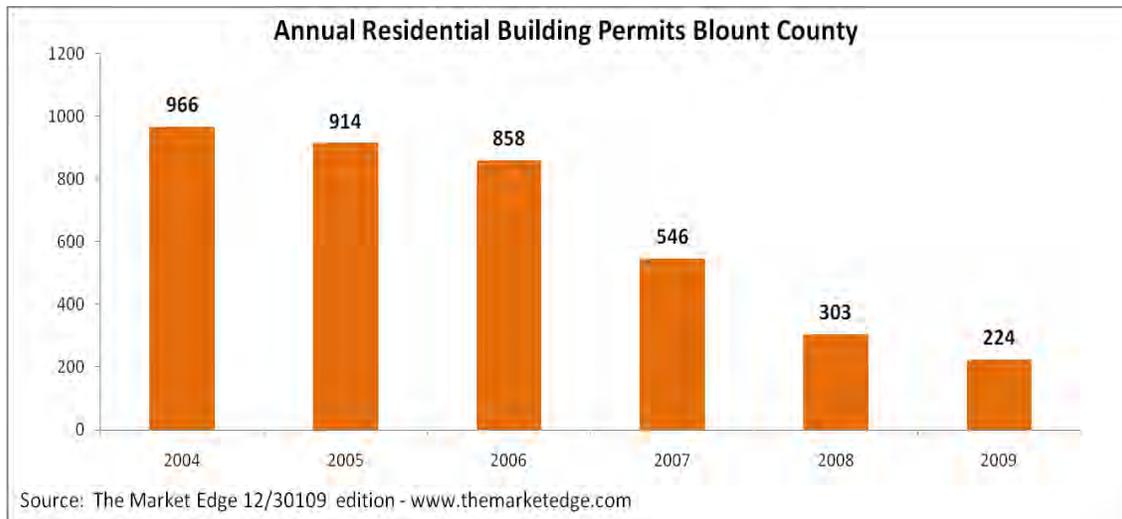
The level of net migration may be related to the economy, with restricted jobs leading to slowed in-migration or even out-migration. The most recent indicative decade would be 1980-1990 which saw a decrease of net-migration. A relatively prolonged recession with high unemployment occurred at the beginning of the 1980s. While the cause and effect relationship may not be rigorously proven, we can assume that restricted job prospects in the local economy related to deep and prolonged recession may lead to a reduction of net migration.

In addition to other indicators showing a recession, trends in housing and residential building permits showed considerable decrease in the last years of the 2000-2010 decade. The graph below shows yearly increase in estimated housing units in the County from 2000 to 2008. Note the dip in 2001 to 2002, associated with a mild recession at the beginning of the decade. Note also the decrease from 2007 to 2008 that could indicate a slowing in the first year of the most recent severe recession.



The graph on the next page shows trend in residential building permits for Blount County from 2004 to 2009. Note the substantial decrease in residential building permits beginning in 2007,

and intensifying in 2008 and 2009 as the recession deepened. The data were from a quarterly report compiled by The Market Edge (www.themarketedge.com).



From the indications of decrease in housing growth, we may surmise that the demand for new housing units was decreasing toward the end of the decade. This in turn may be associated with a decrease of net migration as we approach the end of the decade. If we assume this, we would need to adjust average yearly net migration downward from the 1,675 level of the first nine years of the decade. For the purposes of more realistic projections, we can assume a range of net migration figures to capture possible futures.

To generate projections for future population, we will need to make assumptions about births, deaths and net migration – the main components of population growth.

Net Migration Assumptions. Net migration probably will continue to be the most important component defining population growth into the future. The table below presents the assumptions for net migration used in generating a range of population projections.

Net Migration Assumptions

Projection Decade	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030
Very High Assumption	16,500	19,000	22,500
High Assumption	16,500	17,500	20,000
Moderate Assumption	16,000	16,000	17,500
Low Assumption	15,500	10,500	15,500
Very Low Assumption	15,500	5,500	12,500

For very high projections, the assumption is for quick recovery from effects of the end of decade 2000-2010 recession, and boost of net migration during the succeeding two decades to numbers greater than the 1990's historic high net in-migration of 17,413. The underlying assumption is that the end of decade 2000-2010 recession will not affect net migration to a great degree, and that the local economy will rebound quickly to a higher level than pre-recession. This also assumes the strength of being part of a larger metropolitan regional economy, and the favorable place that Blount County holds in that regional economy.

For high projections, the assumption is for modest effect of the recent recession early in the 2010-2020 decade, with recovery of net migration early in the decade. The recovery of net migration is assumed to be to 1990's level. For 2020-2030, the assumption is for a boost in net migration level to greater than the historic high of the 1990's. The underlying assumptions concerning local and regional economy are the same as above for very high projections.

For moderate projections, the assumption is for a greater and more prolonged effect of the recent recession into the 2010-2020 decade, with recovery of net migration during the second quarter of the decade. The future trend is assumed to be roughly a mirror image of the 2000-2010 decade, thus leading to essentially the same net migration for both decades. For 2020-2030 the assumption is for net migration to return to the same level as the historic high of the 1990's. The underlying assumption is that the most recent recession will have a substantial effect, but that the local economy will be basically strong on its own and as part of a larger regional economy.

For low projections, the assumption is for a greater and more prolonged effect of the most recent recession, with possible addition of other factors, into the decade of 2010-2020. This is based on observation of the possible deeper effect of recession historically in the 1980's, though of lesser expression in net migration. For 2020-2030 the assumption is for a low level of net migration recovery, and assumes that the decade of the 1990's will not be a model for level of net migration during the term of the projections. The underlying assumption is that the local economy may be subject to other factors that could prolong a weaker job market. The other factors could be a succession of recessions, or closing of a large business.

To capture the most recent historic low of net migration in the 1980's we may assume an even more severe effect of economic conditions lasting nearly the whole decade from 2010 to 2020. We will call this scenario the very low assumption, and assume a level of net migration similar to the 1980's. The trend is assumed to improve only slightly in 2020-2030. The underlying assumption is the same as for low projections above, but with more severe effect of other factors.

Note that the moderate, high and very high assumptions indicate a level of optimism in this very important component of population growth. Even the low assumption does not approach

the low level of net migration during the 1980’s, and the very low assumption does not approach the negative net migration of the 1950’s. This optimism is based on observation that the economy of Blount County is basically strong, and more importantly is stronger by integration with a larger regional economy centered on the metropolitan hub of Knoxville and Knox County.

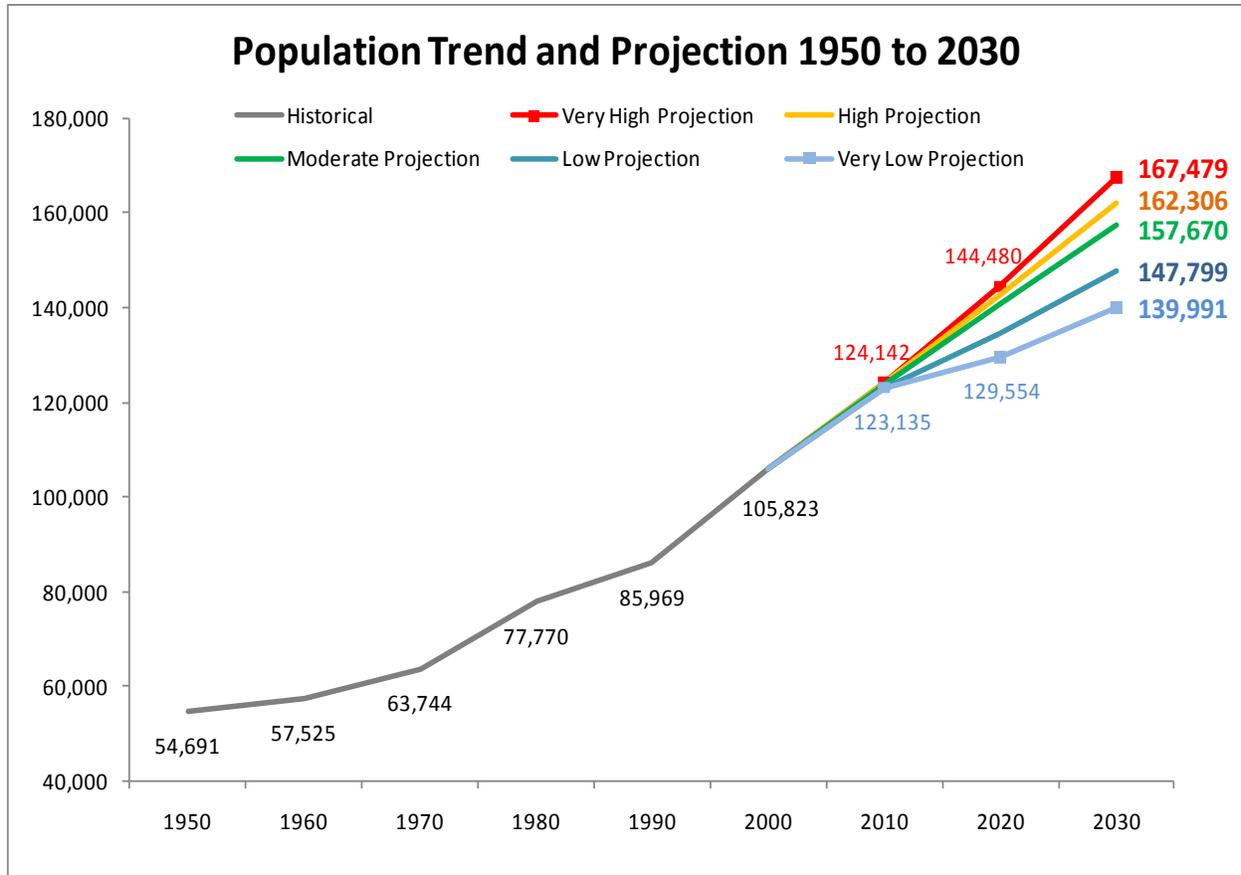
Birth Assumptions. The next most variable component of population growth historically has been births, and particularly birth rates. The “baby boom” of the 1950’s and early 1960’s defined much more than just the two decade growth trend of their birth, and we need to consider this in long term projections. The evidence showed a long term trend of decrease and levelling out of birth rates after the initial interruption of the “baby boom”. For the the five standard projection scenarios, we assume that crude birth rate (ratio of births to population age 15 to 44) has levelled-out and will remain the same for the three projection decades.

Death or Survival Assumptions. Survival rates are the inverse of death rates, and indicate the proportion of a population or sub-population who are expected to survive from one decade to the next. The basic assumption is that survival rates will continue to improve in all projection scenarios, but at different marginal rates. The very high and high projections assume greatest improvement in survival rates, perpetuating the same rate of improvement shown in the 1990’s. The moderate, low and very low projections assume least improvement, with decreasing marginal improvement from the 1990’s base level. The decreasing marginal improvement scenario would perpetuate a trend noted in the last few decades.

Projections of Total Population. We can “plug” our assumptions into a simple cohort model to generate a set of population projections to the year 2030. Projections are shown in table below, and the graph on the following page.

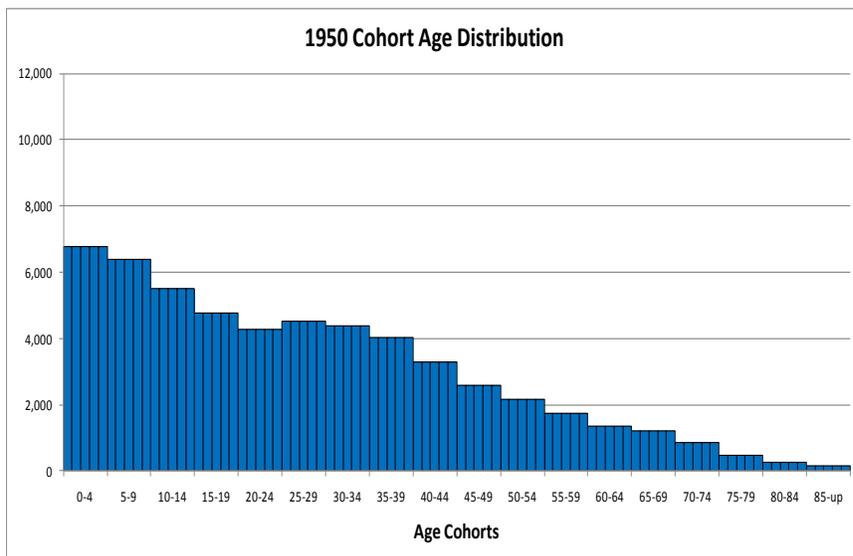
Population Projections to 2030

	Census 2000	2010	2020	2030
Very High Projection	105,823	124,142	144,480	167,479
High Projection	105,823	124,142	142,713	162,306
Moderate Projection	105,823	123,642	140,683	157,670
Low Projection	105,823	123,135	134,554	147,799
Very Low Projection	105,823	123,135	129,554	139,991

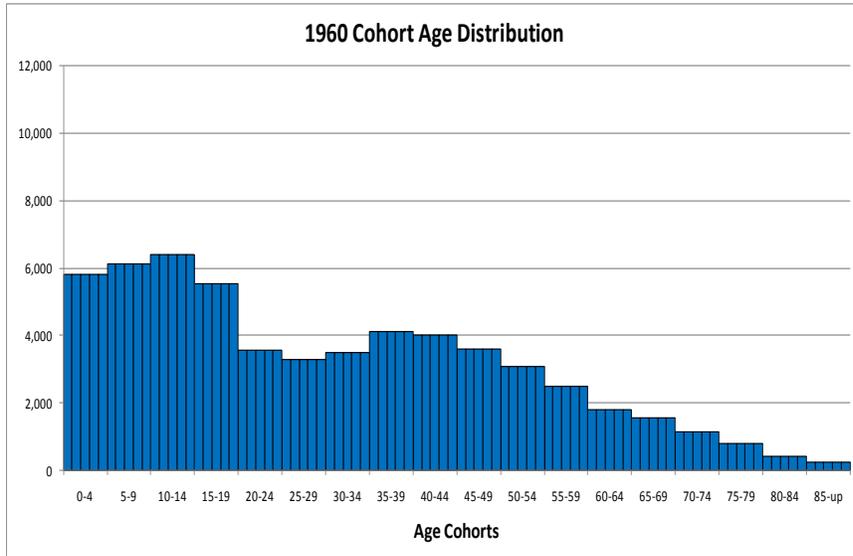


Population Characteristics – Age, Gender and Race.

Age of the Population. Analysis of population distribution by different age groups within the population can provide insight into important changes and trends over time. The graphs below and on the following pages present population age distributions from 1950 to 2000, and

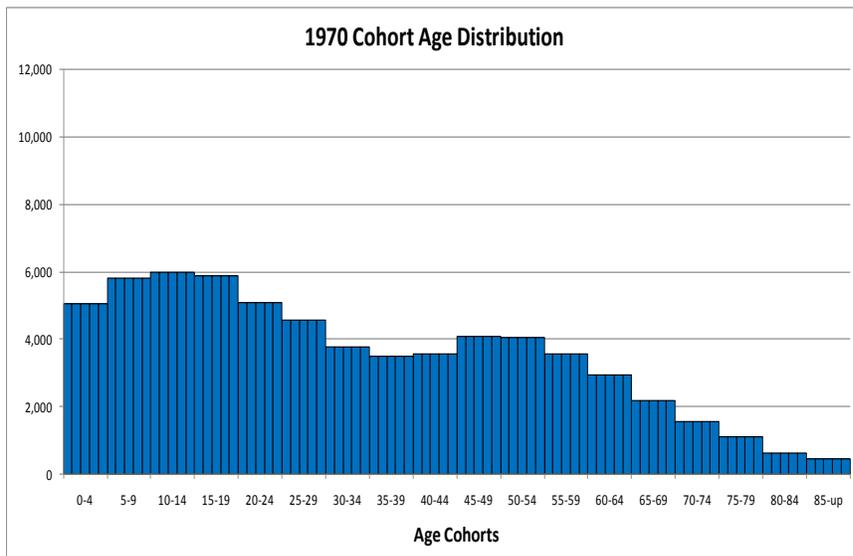


projected to 2030. The cohorts represent arbitrary five year age categories containing people that grew older as a group over time. This concept will be important in understanding cohort net migration later. The 1950 age distribution looked like a pyramid laid on its side, with a large base of young people and a

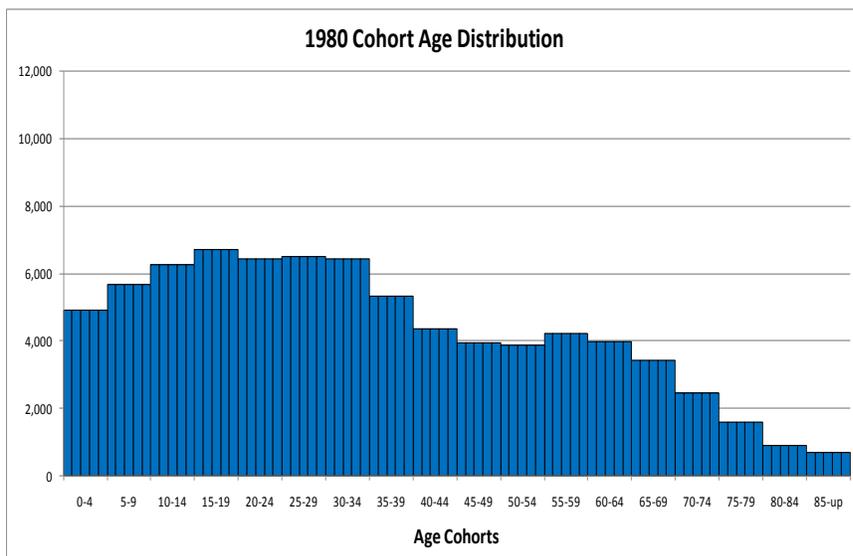


small tip of old people. The large base included the first four years of the “baby boom” born from 1946 through 1949.

The 1960 age distribution showed the bulge of the “baby boom”, born from 1946 through 1959, and also showed a depression in ages 20 to 34. This depression was related to high out-migration shown previously in the 1950’s.



The 1970 age distribution showed slight shifts of age cohort population when compared to 1960. The shifts occurred during the decade from 1960 to 1970, a decade with little overall net migration. However, there was shift in age specific migration which will be presented later.

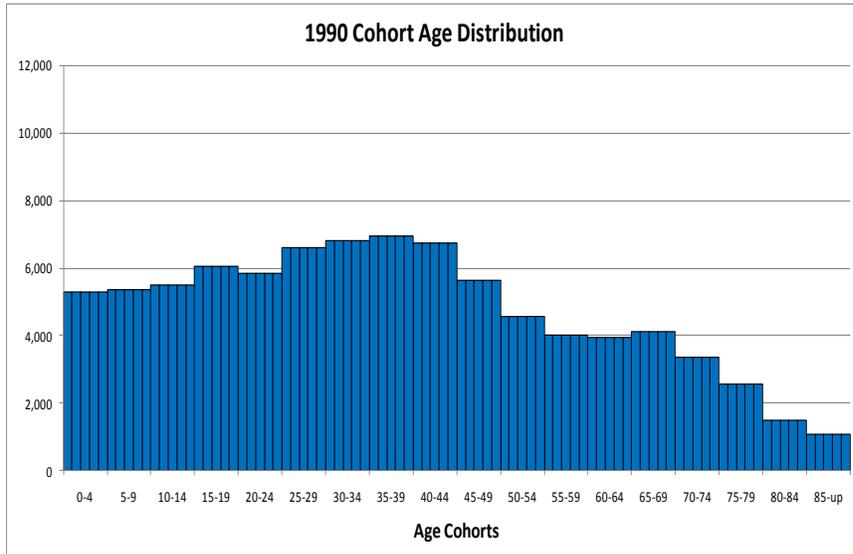


The now completed “baby boom” bulge was prominent within ages 5 to 24. The distribution was beginning to show a decreasing base of young people. This was due to the decreased birth rate after the “baby boom”.

The decade from 1970 to 1980 showed a spike of in-

migration, and this was expressed as increases for most cohorts as they aged ten years from 1970 to 1980. The “baby boom” bulge was prominent within ages 15 to 34.

The “baby boom” aged ten years into the 1990 age distribution, showing increased prominence within ages 25 to 44. The decade from 1980 to 1990 showed a slowing of net migration, but

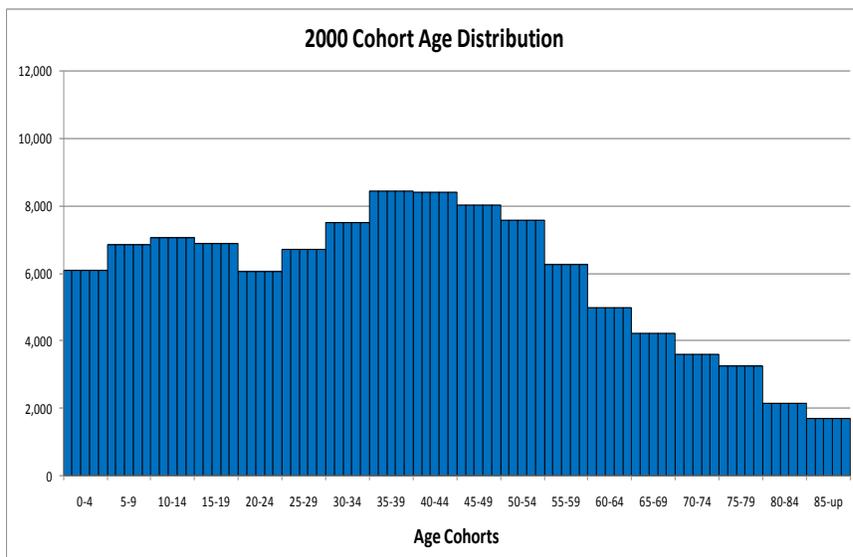


much of the in-migration was concentrated in the “baby boom” cohorts.

The 1990 to 2000 decade showed highest historical growth and net migration.

The 2000 age distribution reflected this with increases in most age cohorts. The “baby boom” was again prominent within ages 35 to 54.

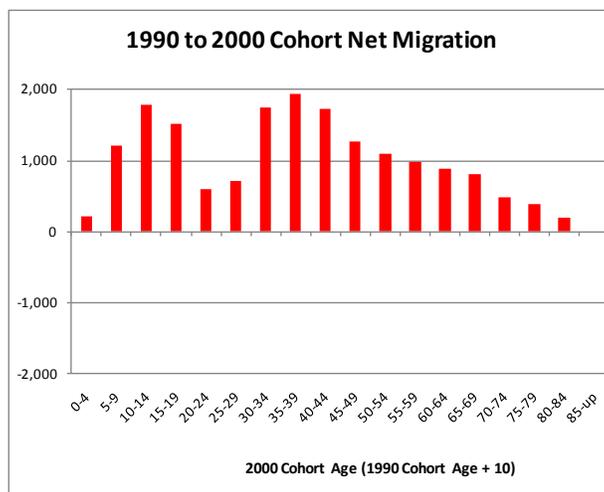
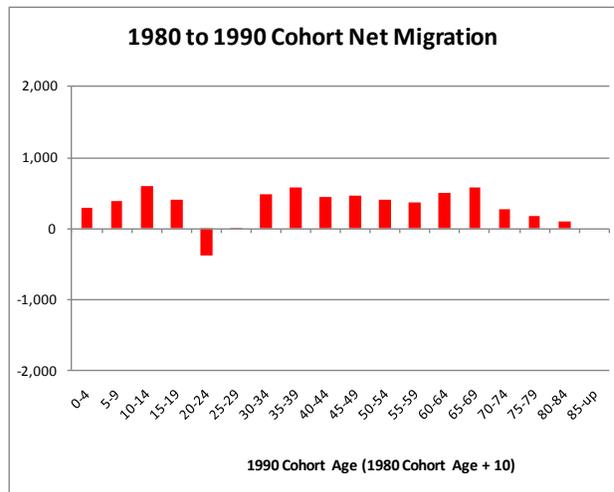
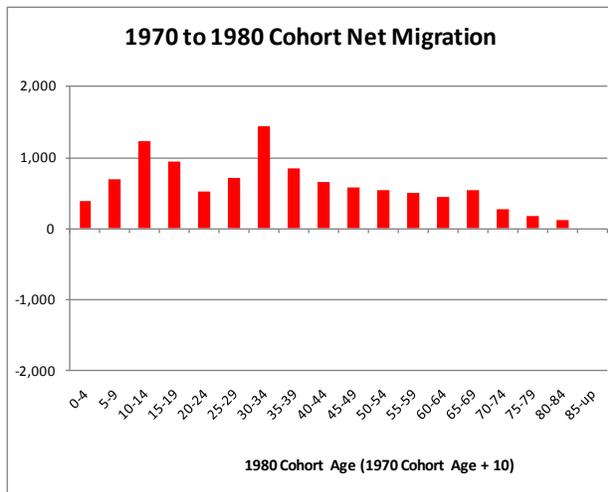
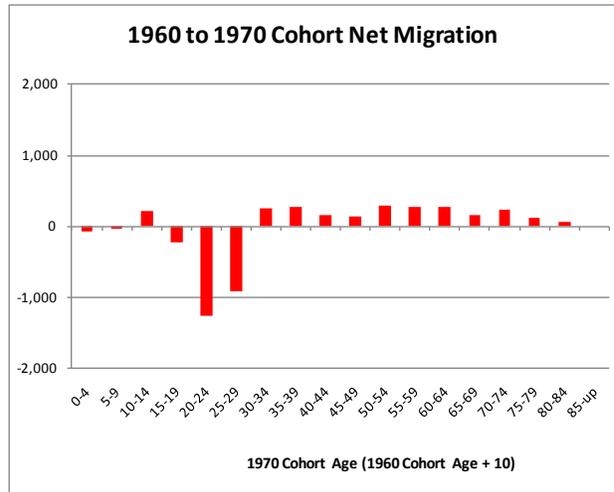
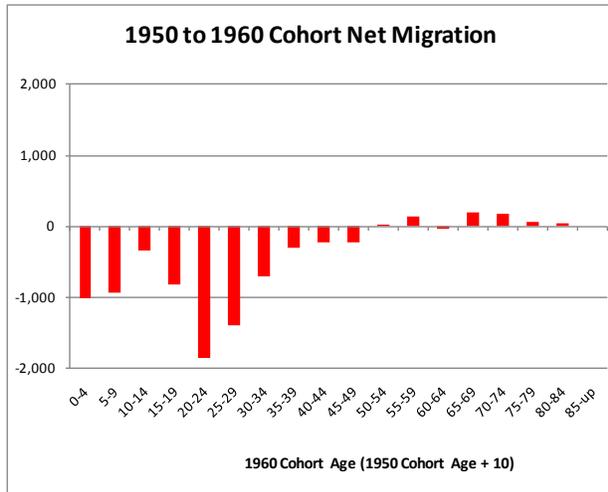
Associated with increases in the “baby boom” cohorts were increases in cohorts of children that in-migrated with “baby boom” parents, resulting in a smaller second bulge within ages 5 to 19.



Compared to the 1950 age distribution, the 2000 age distribution no longer looked like a pyramid laid on its side. It showed the effects of changes in births,

deaths and net migration over five decades. The “baby boom” became evident in the 1950’s and early 1960’s, followed by reduction and leveling out of the birth rate. Thus the “baby boom” bulge aged over 40 to 50 years to 2000, leaving a smaller base in the younger years to the left of the graph. Survival rates improved over the decades, especially for the older population. This resulted in more people surviving each decade as they aged into the older age groups, reflected in larger numbers in the older age cohorts. The most variable component of population growth was net migration, and it would be informative to study this in more detail.

The graphs below show age cohort net migration by decade from 1950 to 2000. The graphs should be read as the number within an age cohort that net in-migrated (positive number) or net out-migrated (negative number) as they aged ten years from beginning of decade to end.



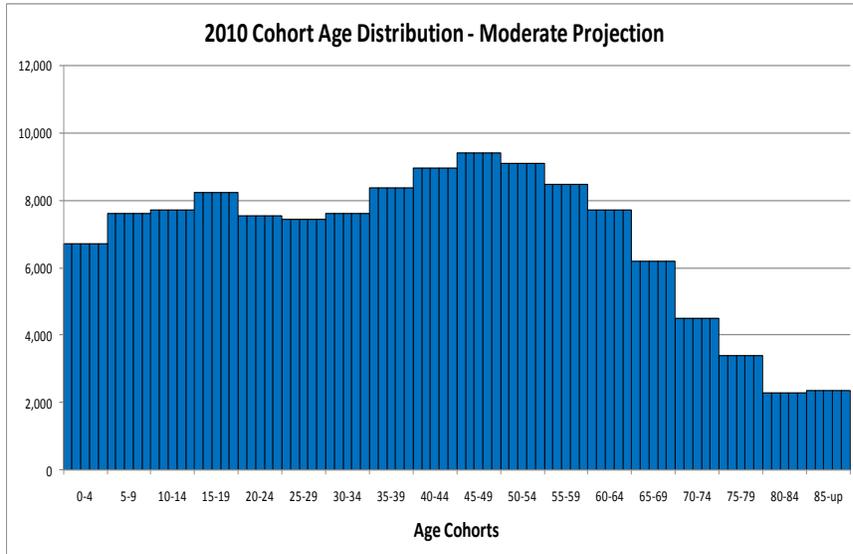
The graph for 1950 to 1960 (previous page) was for the same decade that had high out-migration. The out-migration cut across a wide range of age cohorts from 0 to 49 years old. There were distinct troughs (negative peaks) around the ages of 0 to 9 and 20 to 29 years old. The double troughs indicated movement of families out of the county, young parents with their children. This was associated with reductions in employment in both agriculture and manufacturing, and was probably related to limited job prospects during the decade. The limited job prospects most affected young adults entering the job market.

The graph for 1960 to 1970 was for the same decade that had almost no overall net migration. This did not mean there was no movement of people, just that the net flow was close to zero. There was continued out migration in the young adult age cohorts 20 to 29 years old, indicating a continued limitation in the job market. However, there was no second trough in the youngest cohorts. This lack of a second trough may have been due to the reversal to net in-migration for the age cohorts 30 to 39 years old, who may have been moving into the county with children as younger parents were moving out with children. The in-migration for the age cohorts 30 years old and older could indicate a transition to a more accommodating job market for experienced workers, and also could indicate retirement destination moves for ages 60 and older.

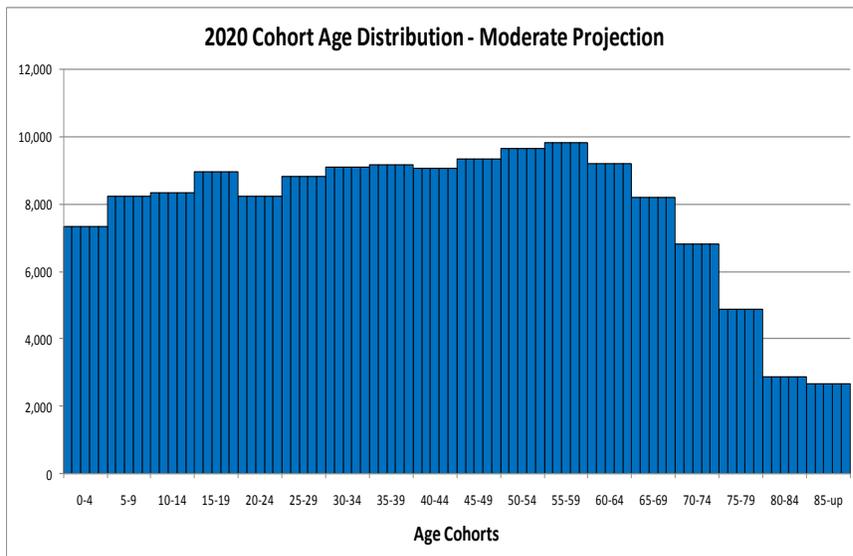
The graph for 1970 to 1980 was for the same decade that had a peak of high net in-migration. This high in-migration was expressed across all age cohorts, except the oldest. This would indicate a transition to an expansive job market, and possibly a quickening of retirement destination moves for ages 60 and older. There were two distinct peaks of in-migration, one around parent ages 30 to 34, and the other around children ages 10 to 14 years old. This would indicate a reversal and complete transition from 1950's *out-migration* of parents with their children, to 1970's *in-migration* of parents with their children.

The graph for 1980 to 1990 was for the same decade that had a decrease of net in-migration. This decreased was associated with reduced net in-migration for almost all age cohorts, with reversal to net out-migration shown for the young adult age cohort 20 to 24 years old. This may indicate a weaker job market for new entrants to the labor force, but could also indicate a newer phenomenon of greater numbers of young people leaving for higher education. The small peak at age 65 to 69 years old may indicate that retirement moves were independent of overall economic conditions.

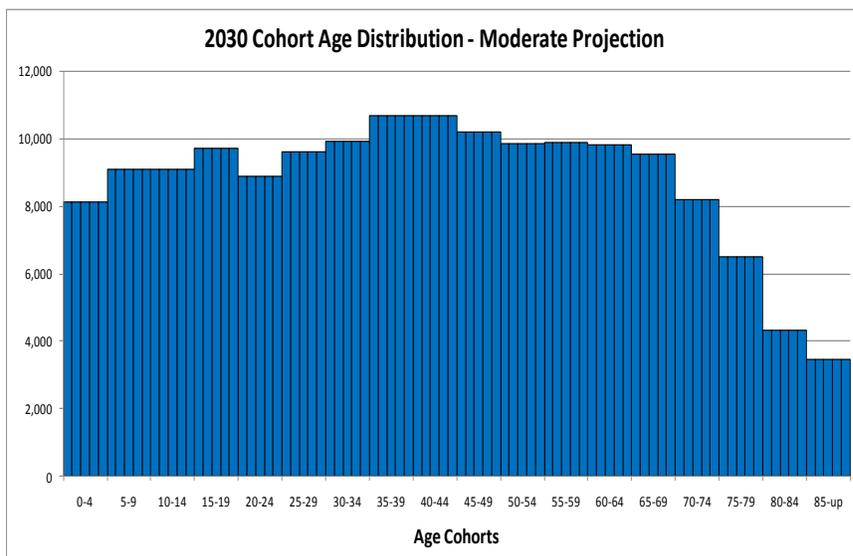
The graph for 1990 to 2000 was for the same decade that had highest net in-migration in the historical series. This peak of in-migration was again expressed across all age cohorts, except the oldest. There were again two peaks, indicating in-migration of parents with children. The breadth of in-migration across the age groups would indicate a very favorable job market in the county for the decade, and also an intensification of retirement destination moves for older age cohorts.



If we assume continuation of the 1990 to 2000 decade age cohort in-migration pattern, we can project the age distribution of the population to the years 2010, 2020 and 2030 as shown to the left. For this presentation, moderate projection assumptions were used.



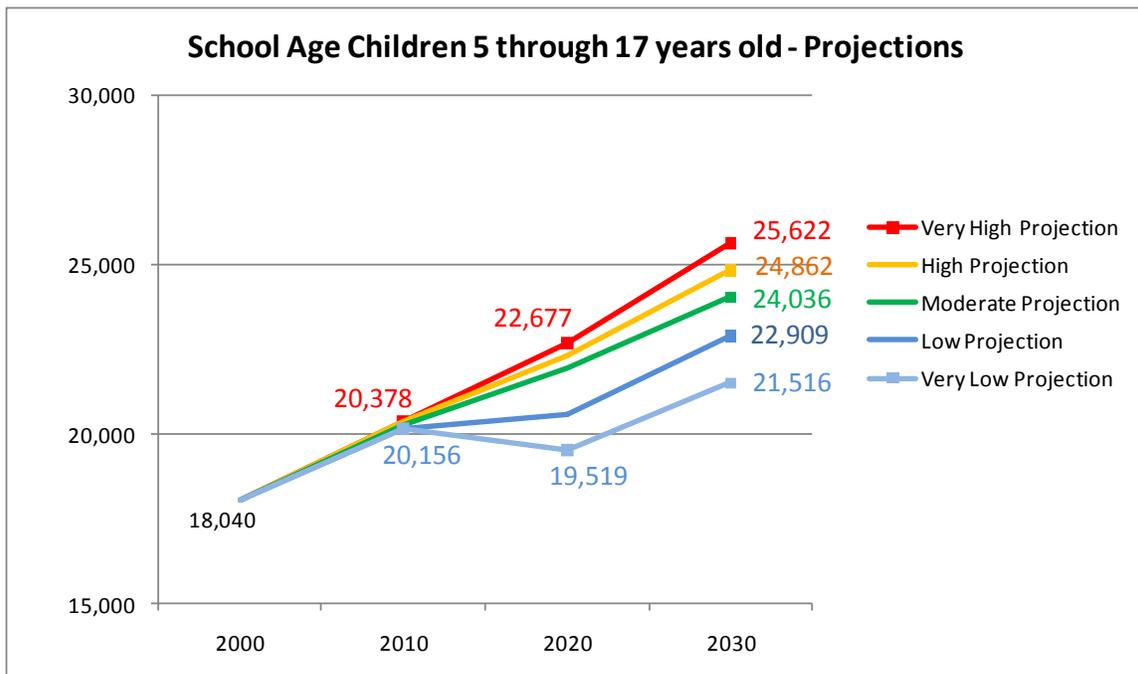
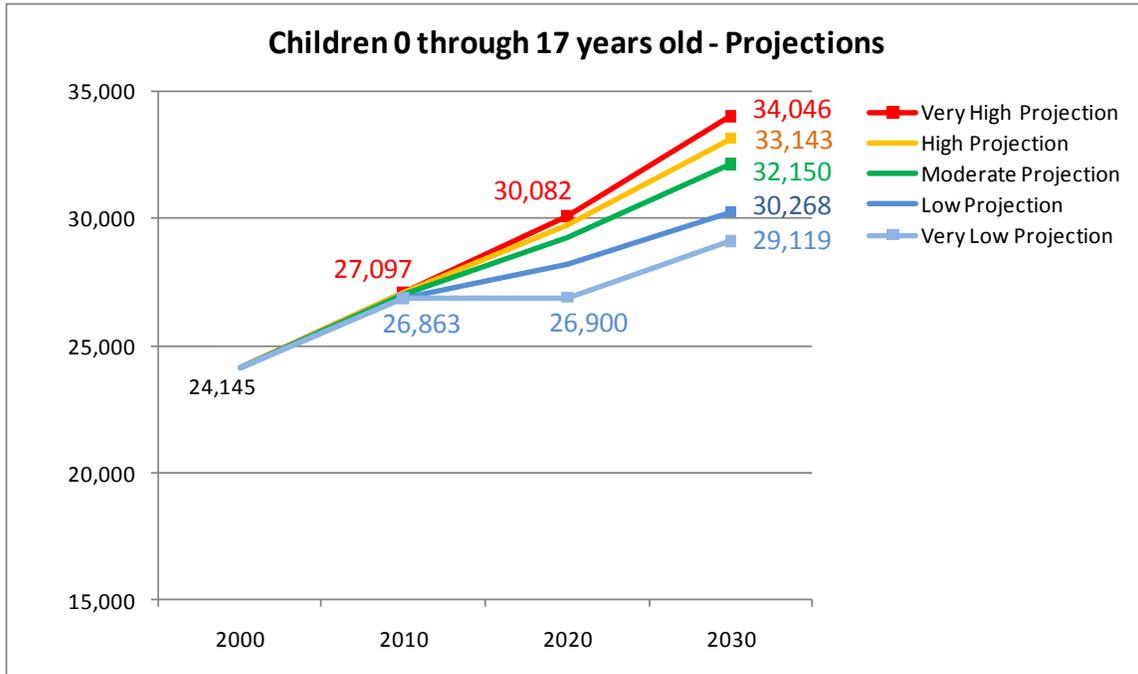
For the 2010 projection, the “baby boom” bulge will probably still be prominent within the ages 45 to 64 years old. The “baby boom” and preceding generations will be aging in greater numbers into the ages where greater deaths are expected. This will continue into the succeeding projection years and further reduce natural increase as a driver of population growth.



By 2020, the “baby boom” peak will begin to lose its prominence due to greater deaths, and increases in younger cohorts through continued net in-migration. By 2030, the age distribution of the population could look radically different than the

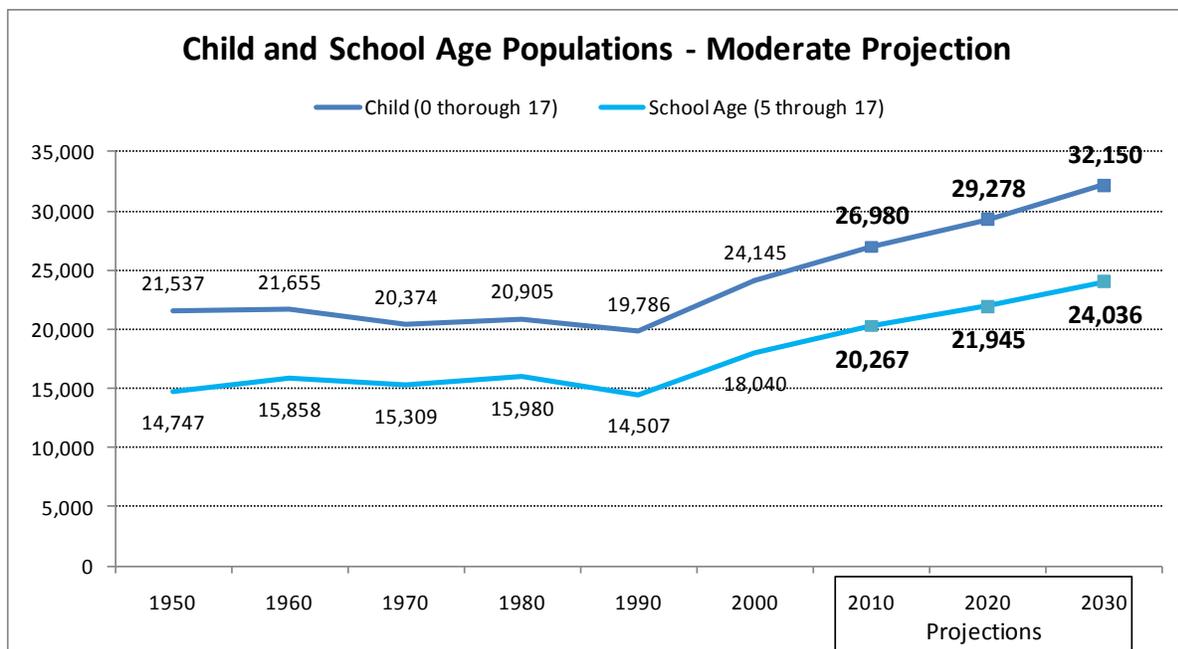
distributions in past decades, with greater evenness in the proportions of the population across most of the cohorts. We can now show projections for specific age groupings of interest.

Children. Below are projections for children ages 0 to 17 years old, and a subset of school age children ages 5 to 17. Projection of school age children may be of particular importance in planning for schools.

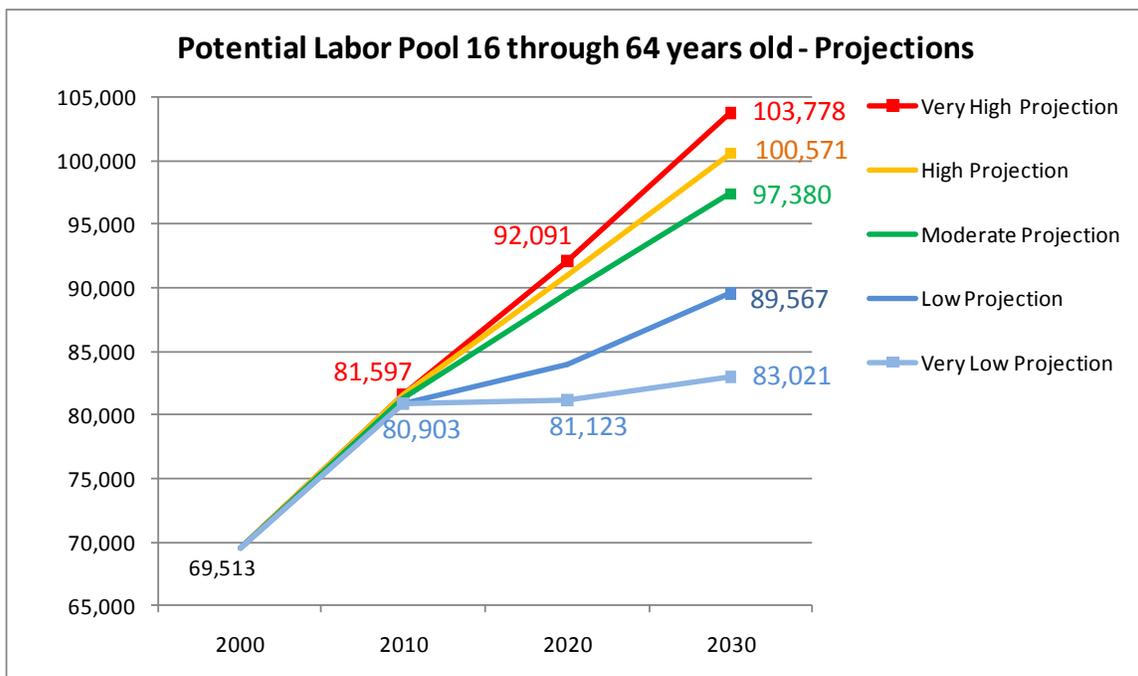


The projections on the preceding page for children and school age children show similar trend, and the following will focus on school age children. Note that for moderate to very high projections, the upward trend of projections is very similar. These projections have common assumption of continued strength in the local and regional economy that will continue to support in-migration of parents with children, similar to the pattern for the decade 1990-2000. The implication for schools of this kind of growth over the next 20 years is the need to accommodate 4,000 to 5,000 new students (city and county combined) between 2010 and 2030. The low and very low projections paint a different picture, with possibility of short term leveling-out or even decrease in school age population. This slowing of school age population growth would be related to the assumption of disruption in the local and regional economy that would lead to depressed in-migration of parents with children, or even out-migration. Keep in mind that both economic scenarios have been part of the past history of the county.

The graph below puts the moderate projection into historical perspective. Note that in the past, school age population showed an erratic up and down trend, but in a relatively tight range of numbers. Note the increase from 1950 to 1960 as the “baby boom” aged into school years, followed by reduction from 1960 to 1970 with the waning of the “baby boom”. Note also the increase from 1970 to 1980 as net in-migration peaked, followed by reduction from 1980 to 1990 as in-migration waned for a decade. From 1990 to 2000, the historical high in-migration decade, and projected also to 2010, the trend shows dramatic and consistent increase of almost 6,000, followed by a projected increase of about 4,000 from 2010 to 2030. This could indicate that the pace of need to accommodate students in schools may be reduced over the next 20 years compared to the last 20 years, but the need will probably remain substantial.



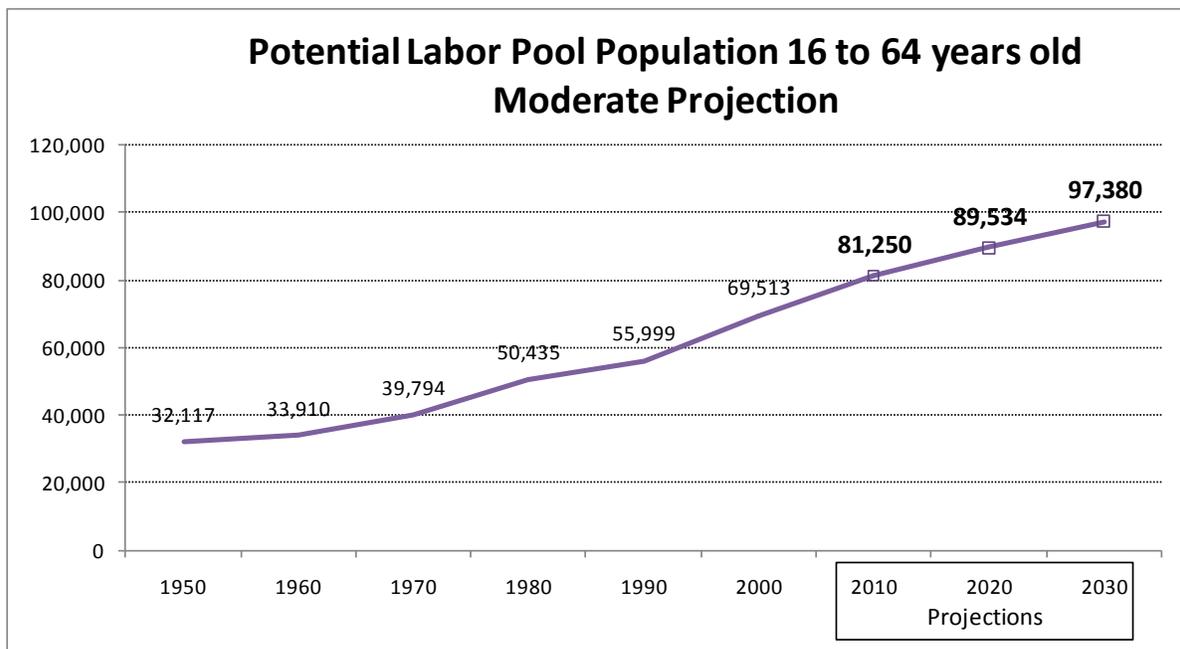
Labor Pool. In age progression, the next age grouping of interest can be termed the labor pool. The labor pool is the population bounded by traditional employable ages, and does not constitute actual employment or number of employable people. Analysis of labor force and economic sectors follows in a separate section and focuses on actual employment in the population. Below are projections for the population age 16 to 64. The employable age break for the young end of the range was 14 years old in 1950 and 1960, but was changed in 1970 to 16 years old and remained so since. The 16 year old age was used for consistency in this analysis. The 64 year old age was based on traditional qualification for Social Security benefits at age 65. Note that the age span of this population overlaps slightly with both the children age group (0 to 17) presented above, and the senior citizen age group (60 and older) to be presented later. Projection of the potential labor pool age population may be of particular importance in analysis of economic strategies that can accommodate a growing population.



The graph above shows similar trend for the moderate to high projections. This is based on similar assumptions of continued strength in the local and regional economy that will continue to support in-migration across all ages in this population group, similar to the pattern of for the decade 1990 to 2000. The implication for the economy from this type of growth over the next 20 years is that jobs will need to continue to grow at an average of about 2.1 to 2.7 percent per year to accommodate entry into the job market of new workers through aging of younger cohorts and in-migration. The low and very low projections assume a more limited expansion of jobs in the economy that may be reflected in reduced in-migration into this age group, particularly for younger or less experienced new entrants into the job market, and thus a

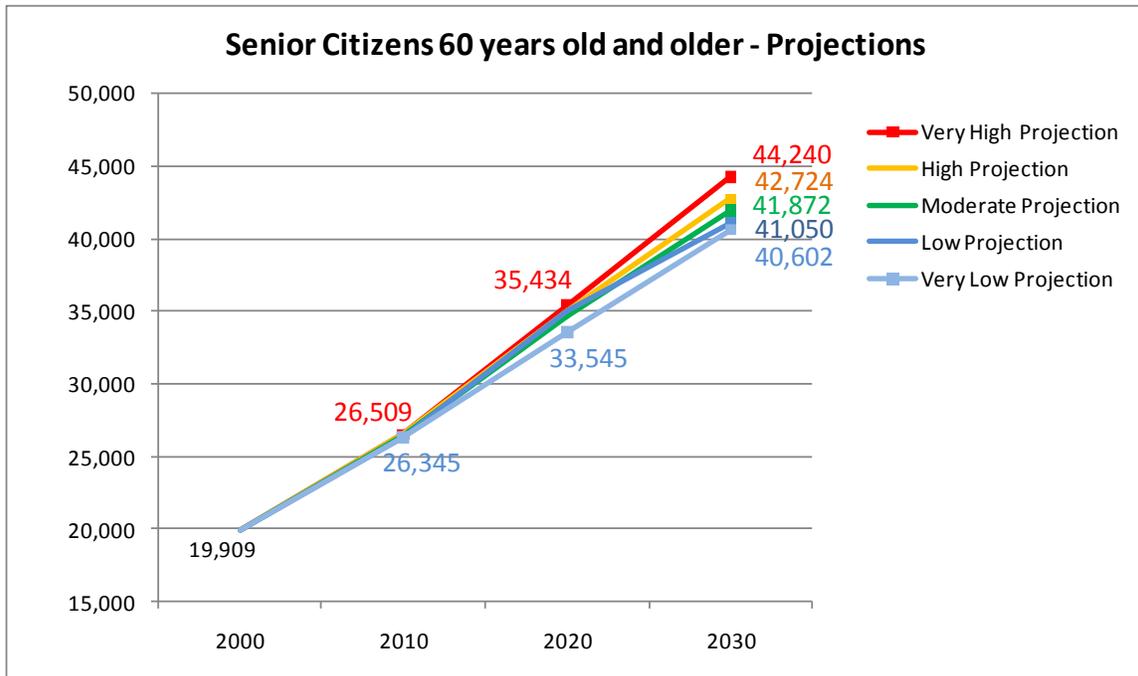
reduction or flattening-out in the pace of growth. Keep in mind that both economic scenarios have been part of the past history of the county.

The graph below puts the moderate projection into historical perspective. Note the low level of increase from 1950 to 1960 as a wide range of age cohorts within the potential labor pool out-migrated. This was followed by a quickening of increase from 1960 to 1970 and from 1970 to 1980 as the growth pattern was shaped by transition to increasing net in-migration into this age group. At the same time, the large “baby boom” aged into this group. This was followed by a slowing of increase from 1980 to 1990 as in-migration waned for a decade and smaller post-“baby boom” cohorts aged into this group. From 1990 to 2000, the historical high in-migration decade, and projected also to 2010, the trend shows quickened increase based mainly on increased in-migration into this group. This is projected to be followed by a slight slowing of the pace of increase as the large “baby boom” ages out of this group and into senior citizen and retirement years.



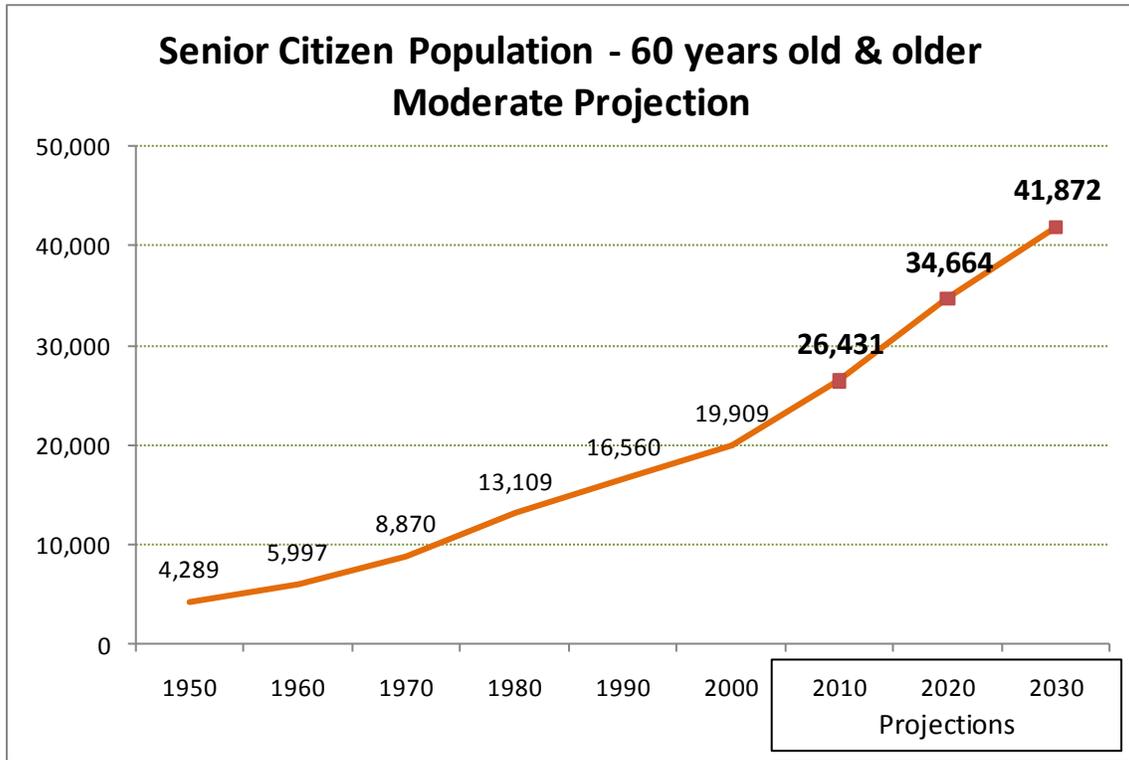
Senior Citizens. In age progression, the next age grouping of interest is senior citizens. The category of senior citizens can be defined by beginning age ranging from 60 to 65. The 65 year old beginning would coincide with traditional qualification for full Social Security coverage. However, retirement often begins at ages less than 65, and many qualify for early retirement or less traditional senior citizen benefits at age 60. For the purpose of this analysis, age 60 is the beginning point for the senior citizen age group. Note that this age group span of 60 and older overlaps with the previously discussed potential labor pool population. Projection of the senior citizen population may be of particular importance in addressing issues of an aging population,

and the wave of demand and special needs specific to senior citizens that may be forthcoming from aging of the large “baby boom” in the coming decades.

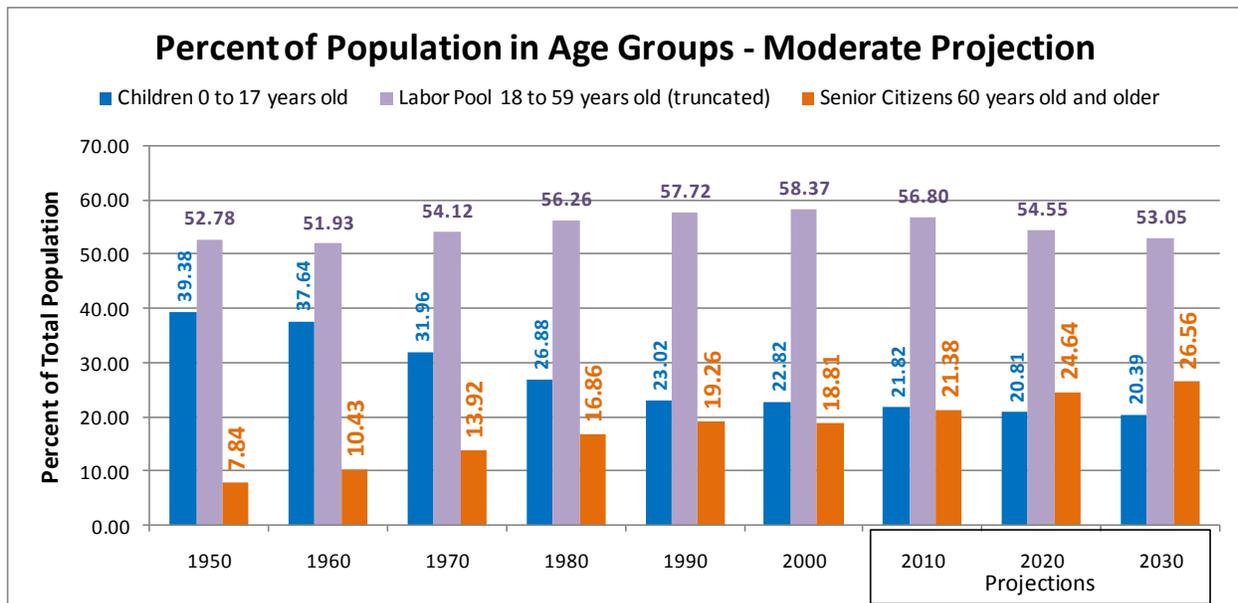


The graph above shows similar trend for all assumption scenarios, and shows much less spread in the projections when compared to the other age groups discussed earlier. For the most part, younger cohorts respond to economic conditions with migration much more than the older cohorts included in the senior citizen age group. Thus, the assumptions about migration show little effect in this older age group. In addition, some of the spread in projections for senior citizens is related to assumptions about marginal improvement in survival rates, with high projections assuming greater marginal improvement than low projections. The assumptions about survival rates have greater expression in the older age groups where expected survival shows greater change (reduction) between five-year cohorts over the decade.

The graph on the following page puts the moderate projection into historical perspective. Note that the trend line and projection line form a smoother curve when compared to the other age groups, and the curve shows generally increasing slope over the decades. This is due to three factors. First, the curve is smoother due to the lesser effect of shifts in net migration between decades for the senior citizen population. Second is the natural progression of larger precedent cohorts over the decades, aging with greater survival rates from younger cohorts into the senior citizen age group. Third, the upward trend will be particularly noticeable as the “baby boom” ages into senior citizen status from 2000 to 2030, showing on the graph as a noticeable increase in the slope of the projection line from past trend line.



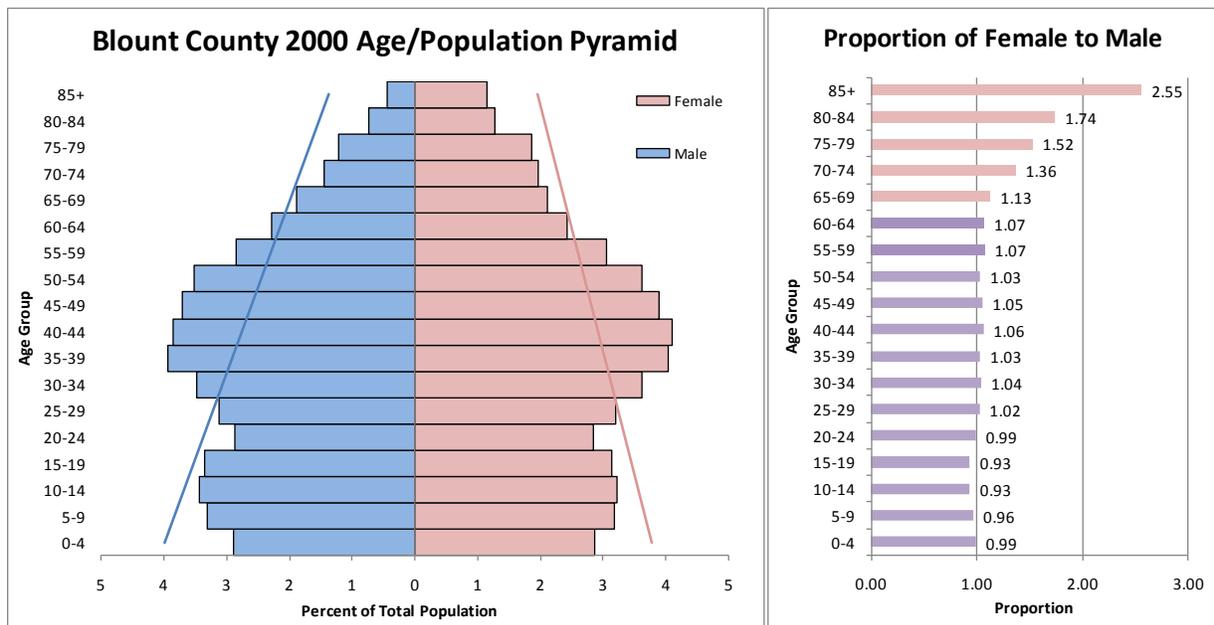
Percent of Population by Age Group. Comparing the moderate trends and projections for all three age groups as proportion of total population illustrates the concept of an aging population over time. For consistency in comparison to total population, the labor pool population was truncated at 18 instead of 16 years old for beginning of age span, and was truncated at 59 instead of 64 years old for end of age span. The children and senior citizen age spans remained the same. See graphic comparisons below.



The graph on the preceding page shows that the percent of total population accounted to the senior citizen age group increased substantially from 1950 to 2000, and is projected to continue increase to 2030. Comparing 2010 and 2030 projections shows that the senior citizen age group is expected to increase from about 1 in 5 of total population in 2010, to 1 in 4 in 2030.

This aging of the population was due to several factors over the span of trend and projection years. From 1950 to 1960, the population of children was expanded by the “baby boom”, the labor pool was reduced by out-migration, and senior citizens increased by aging of larger precedent cohorts in a period of improved survival rates. From 1960 to 2000, the population of children decreased in percent of total population after the “baby boom” aged out and birth rates fell and remained at lower rates. At the same time, the labor pool showed increased representation as the “baby boom” aged in and as in-migration swelled this group. Senior citizens continued proportional increase by aging of larger precedent cohorts and improved survival rates. Note also that previous in-migration into labor pool cohorts in earlier decades was expressed several decades later with increase in the percent of population accounted to senior citizens as the larger precedent cohorts aged into senior citizen status. The projection years show a relatively stable percent of population in the children group, and a decrease in the percent representation in the labor pool group. The decrease in the percent of population in the labor pool group will be due to aging out of the “baby boom”. Consequently, much of the projected increase in the percent of population in the senior citizens group will be due to aging in of the previously in-migration augmented “baby boom” in the projection years.

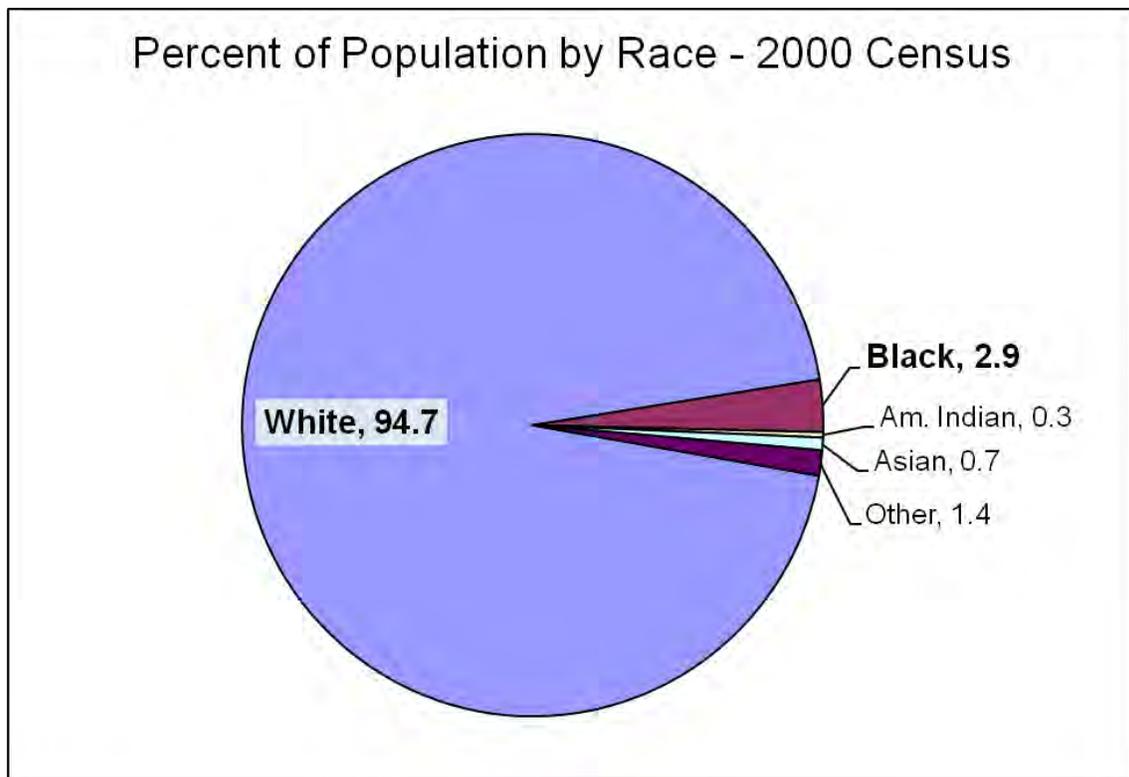
Gender of the Population – Male and Female. Turning now to the latest Census count, we can look at one aspect of gender that has an effect on how a population grows. Below is a standard population pyramid of percent of total population by age and gender for 2000.



The “Population Pyramid” graph on the preceding page shows two lines that would indicate how a true pyramid might look if the cohort populations were distributed more like the 1950 distribution, with a wide base of young people and a smaller top of older people. The divergence from the lines was the result of past changes in the basic components of population growth – births, deaths and net migration – as they shifted and changed over the previous decades. The “baby boom” bulge was evident in the 35 to 54 year old age groups. The secondary bulge in the 5 to 19 year old age groups was due to net in-migration with parents. The smaller base was due to continued relatively low birth rate after the “baby boom” peak in the 1950s and early 1960s. The small tip in the older age groups was due to progressively lower survival rates from age category to age category for older age cohorts.

Of interest is the proportion of female to male in comparing the age cohorts. The younger cohorts showed roughly equal distribution of male and female, with 1.00 being equal. However, at around age 65, females began to substantially outnumber males, reaching a ratio of 2.55 females for each male surviving to age 85 and older. This was due to a long term trend of females having higher survival rates than males. Thus, not only was the whole population aging, the aging was proportionately more concentrated in the female population.

Race of the Population – White, Black and Other. Population growth dynamics, and the major components of births, deaths and migration, may be different for different races in the population. The percent of total population by race for 2000 is shown graphically below.



The population was predominantly white. Only 2.9 percent of the population was black, and all other races accounted for much less of the total population. Given the small representation of black and other races in the population, a separate analysis of population growth based on race was not undertaken for this report.

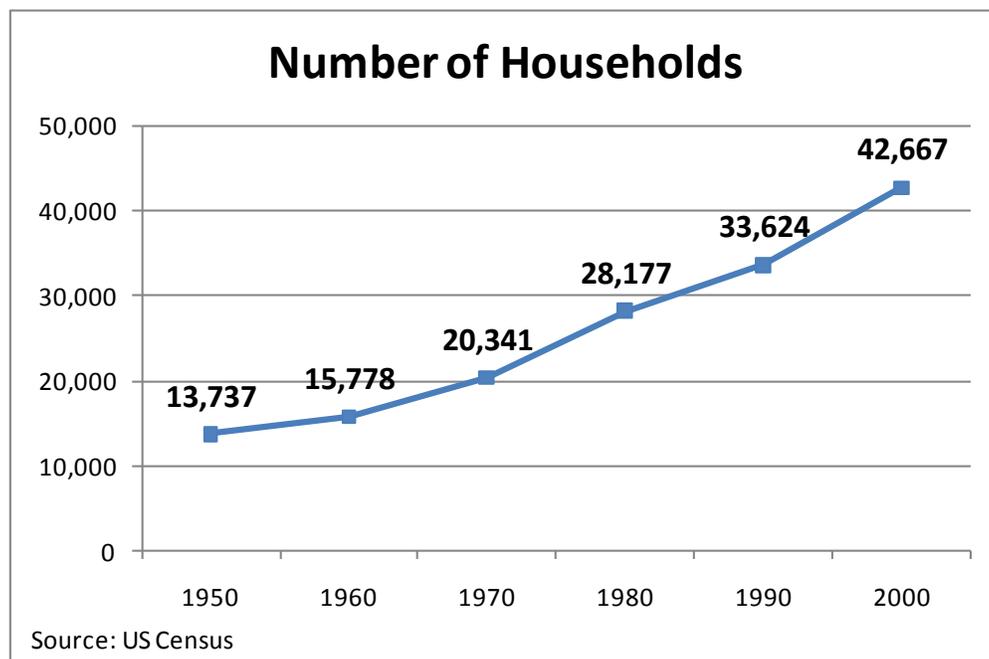
Households and Housing Units.

Population may be accounted into households which live in housing units. The US Census Bureau provides the following definitions of household and housing unit (or separate living quarters):

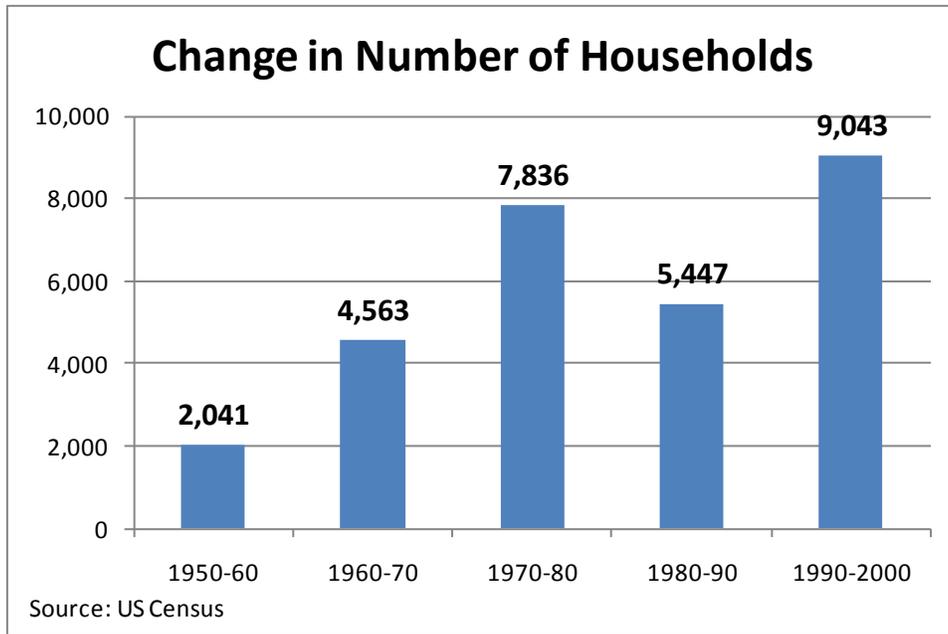
A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.)

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_HSD310200.htm

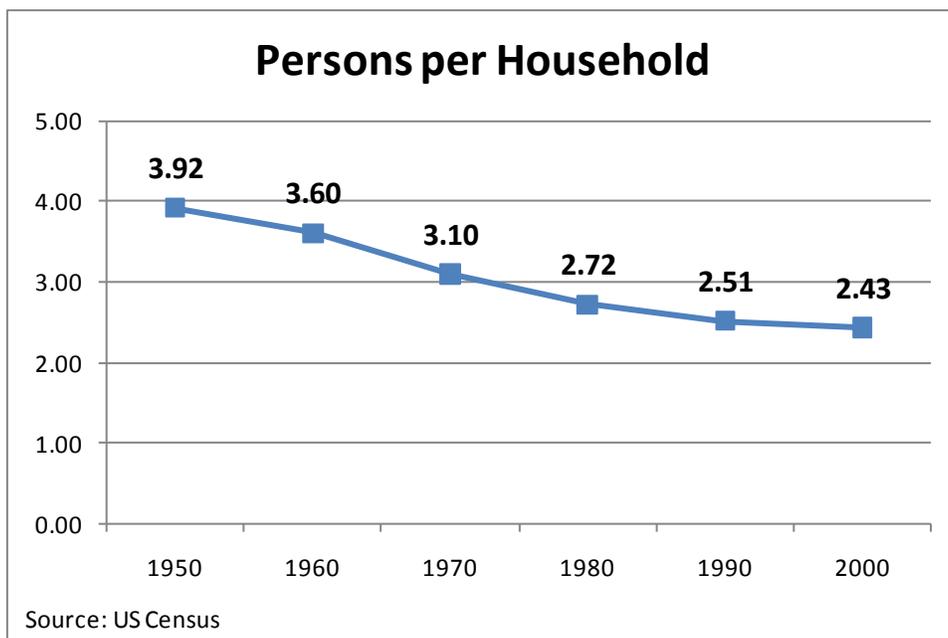
Households – Trends and Projections. The US Decennial Census provides a count of households each decade, and from this we can see trends over time. The graph below presents the trend in household count for Blount County from 1950 to 2000.



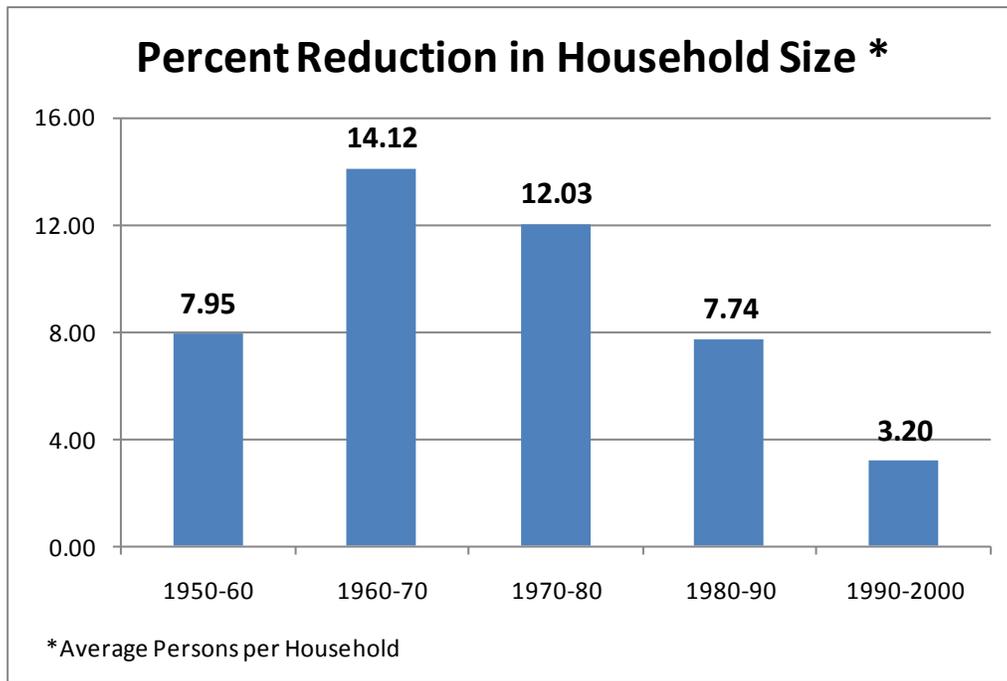
The trend was similar to the trend in population, and was reflected also in change in number of households decade to decade as shown on the graph below. However, there were differences, and these differences were related to change in household size.



The graph below presents the trend in household size, or average number of persons living in households divided by number of households (excluding persons living in group quarters). The trend was for smaller and smaller household size from census year to census year, resulting in a 38 percent reduction in average household size from 1950 to 2000.



The graph below shows that the rate of reduction in average household size was greatest from 1960 to 1980, and began to level out with smaller reduction from 1990 to 2000.



There were at least two underlying trends that could account for the change in average household size over the decades. First, the “baby boom” tended to increase household size in the 1950’s and 1960’s. After that, household size tended to decrease as the “baby boom” aged into household formation ages, and decreased birth rate resulted in smaller household size.

Second, the structure of the family and household changed over the decades as a reflection of changes found in society as a whole. Extended families became less common, divorce rates increased resulting in splits of households, marriages were delayed to older ages, never married single parent households increased, younger households with single individuals increased as a lifestyle choice, and elderly single person households increased with deaths of partners in an ever increasing elderly population.

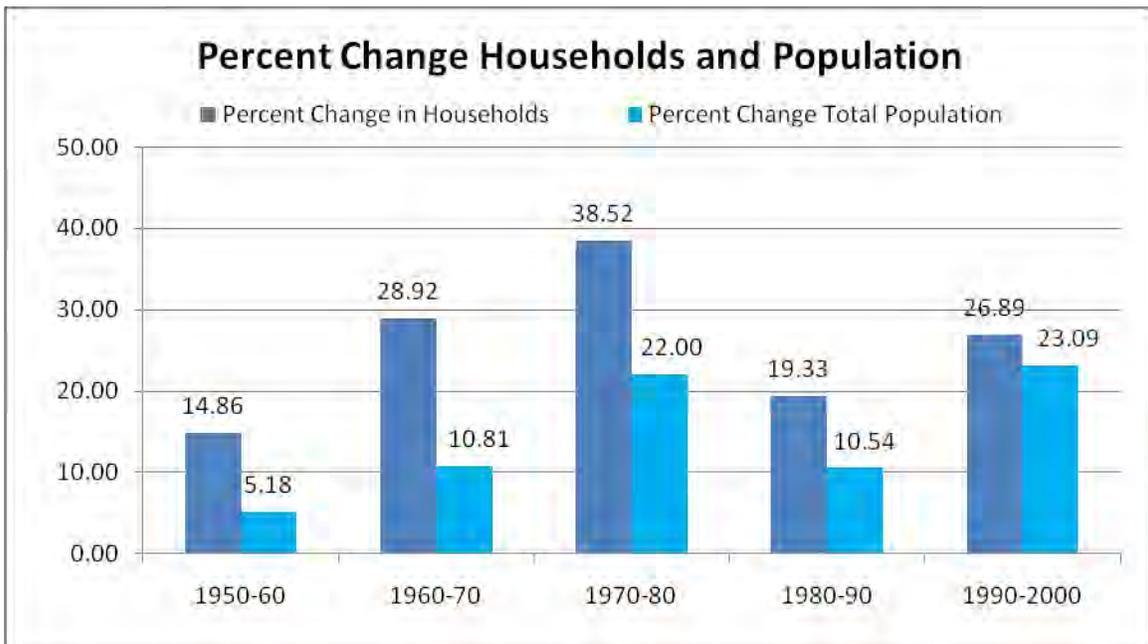
The effects of many of these trends were evident in household characteristics reported in the 2000 Census. Married couple family households predominated with 58 percent of total households. Non-family households accounted for 28 percent of total households. Single head of family households with no spouse accounted for 13 percent of total households, with female head (no husband) outnumbering male head (no wife) by three to one.

The percent of households with only one person accounted for 21 percent of all households, with solitary elderly person householder age 65 years old and older accounting for 9 percent of all households. The proportion of female to male age 65 years old and older who lived alone

was 2.8 to 1, reflecting the findings earlier in this report on the survival differential between elderly females and males, with females having substantially greater survival rates than males in senior cohorts.

The small decrease in household size from 1990 to 2000 may indicate that some of the shifts in underlying trends were beginning to level out. As with any shift in overall social trends, the trends themselves can change. An increase in household size in the future should not be discounted, and this could have dramatic effect on household formation and consequent demand for housing units.

The reduction in household size had an effect on the pace of household creation over the years. The graph below compares percent change in number of households and percent change in total population. Note that the rate of change in number of households far outpaced the rate of change in population for all decades except 1990-2000.



If we assume that the change in average household size has leveled out at about 2.4 persons per household and will continue at that level to our projection horizon year of 2030, we can convert our projected population to projected households. To do this, we first will need to adjust projected total population by subtracting projected group quarters population. Assuming that the 2000 Census count of about 2,100 persons in group quarters will hold steady to 2030, we can calculate the projected number of households from 2010 to 2030 shown in the table on the following page.

Number of Households Projected (2.4 persons/HH)

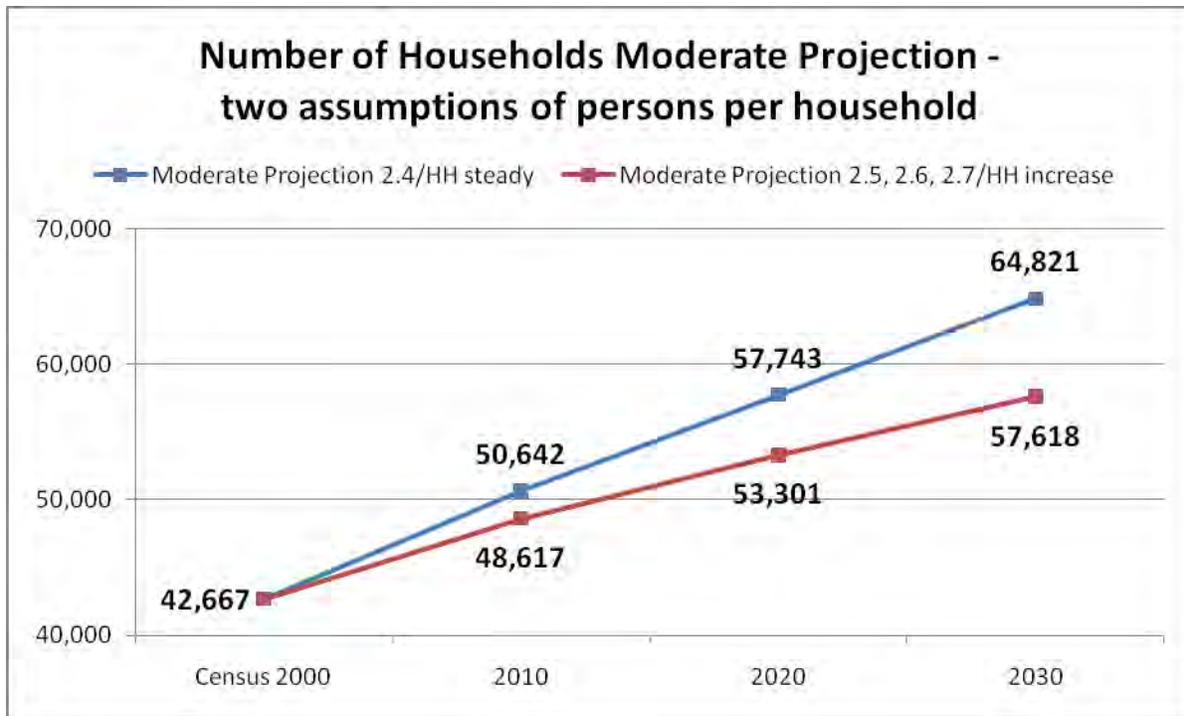
	Census 2000	2010	2020	2030
Very High Projection	42,667	50,851	59,325	68,908
High Projection	42,667	50,851	58,589	66,752
Moderate Projection	42,667	50,642	57,743	64,821
Low Projection	42,667	50,431	55,189	60,708
Very Low Projection	42,667	50,431	53,106	57,455

The projection of number of households can be sensitive to the assumption about average household size, or number of persons per household. If the household size trend were to reverse and show increase over the projection period, the number of households projected could be considerably less. This is illustrated in the table below with assumption of 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 persons per household for 2010, 2020 and 2030 respectively, as a possible trend of increase in average household size. Note that these numbers are within the realm of recent historical levels, and the difference could be even more dramatic if average household size were to increase to other, higher historical levels.

Number of Households Projected (increase in persons/HH)

	Census 2000	2010 (2.5)	2020 (2.6)	2030 (2.7)
Very High Projection	42,667	48,817	54,761	61,252
High Projection	42,667	48,817	54,082	59,336
Moderate Projection	42,667	48,617	53,301	57,618
Low Projection	42,667	48,414	50,944	53,963
Very Low Projection	42,667	48,414	49,021	51,071

The graph on the next page continues the illustration of how assumptions about household size can affect projection of number of households, or future household formation. The moderate projection assumption is used to compare projected number of households for the two scenarios of steady average 2.4 persons per household (in blue), and increasing average of 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 persons per household (in red) over the projection period. By 2030, the projected number of households could be less by about 7,200 households if average persons per household were to increase by only 0.1 persons per decade.

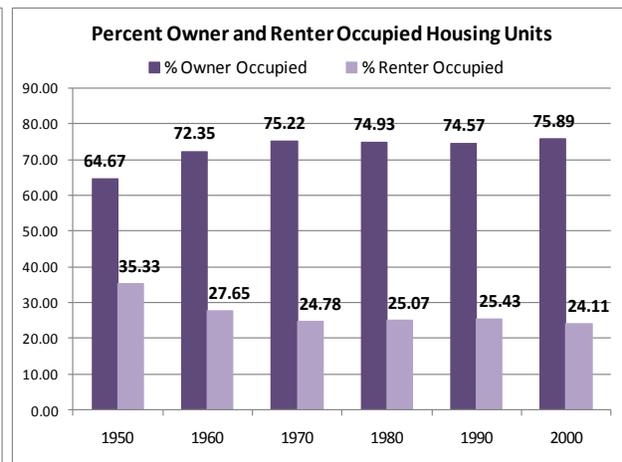
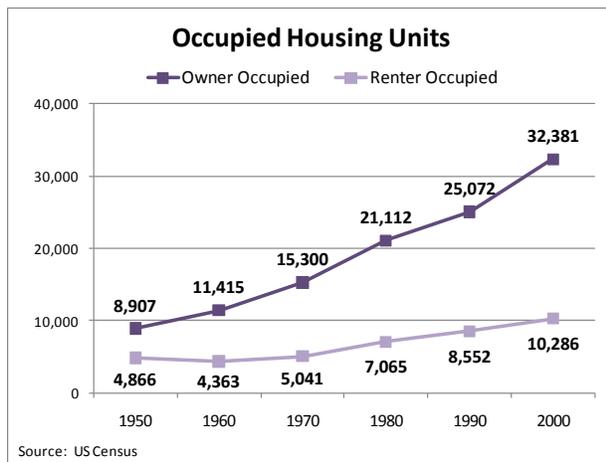
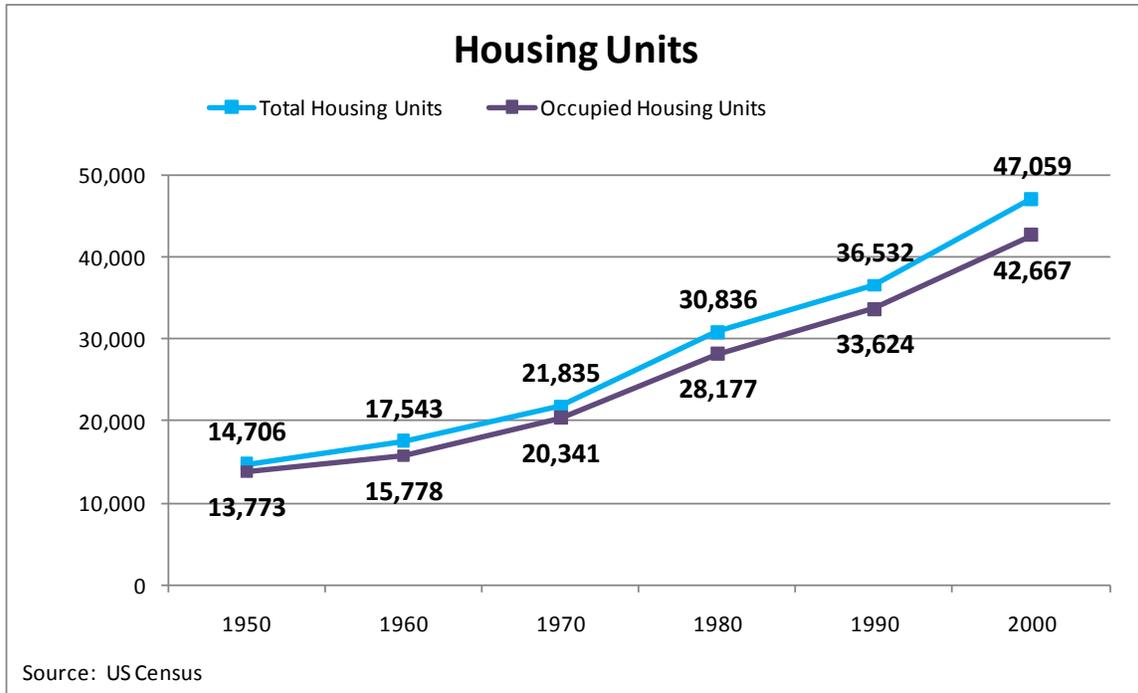


Housing – Historical Trends. Households provide demand for housing units. Housing is the physical structure that shelters a household. A housing unit can be a single family house (including detached site built houses and manufactured homes), a unit in a duplex or multi-unit attached housing, or an apartment. The housing unit may be owned by the household, or rented, and also may be vacant or not occupied for a period of time. The housing unit, for the most part, is fixed geographically during the time of occupancy or vacancy. See below for Census counts.

Housing Units

Census Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Housing Units	14,706	17,543	21,835	30,836	36,532	47,059
Non-occupied Housing Units	933	1,765	1,494	2,659	2,908	4,392
Occupied Housing Units	13,773	15,778	20,341	28,177	33,624	42,667
Owner Occupied	8,907	11,415	15,300	21,112	25,072	32,381
Renter Occupied	4,866	4,363	5,041	7,065	8,552	10,286

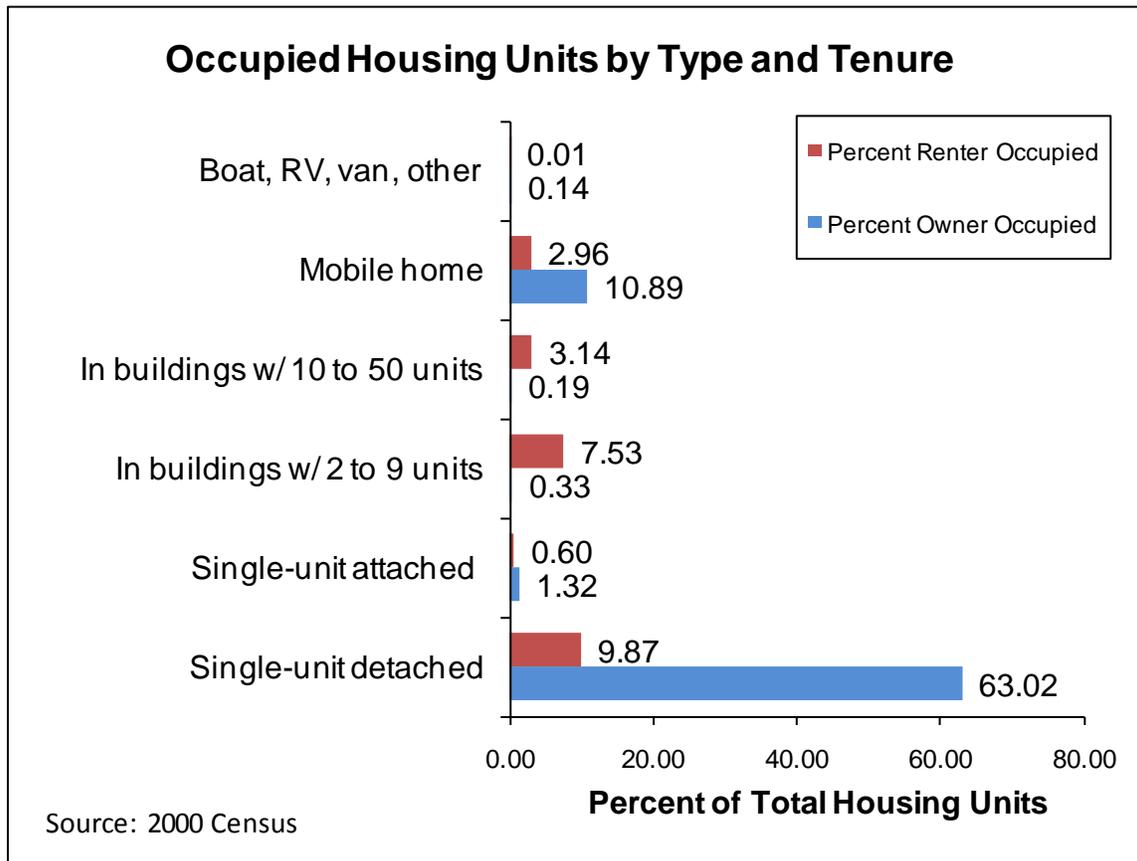
The graph on the next page shows that total housing units and occupied housing units grew in similar fashion to population. The trend in occupied housing units is the same as households presented previously, and shows rate of increase greater than for total population.



The two graphs immediately above show that owner occupied housing units increased in proportion from 1950 to 1970, and then leveled out at roughly 75 percent of total occupied housing units from 1970 to 2000. Conversely, renter occupied housing units decreased in proportion from 1950 to 1970, and then leveled out at about 25 percent of total occupied housing units from 1970 to 2000.

The graph on the next page shows the percent of housing units by type and tenure. Single unit houses (commonly called single family houses) accounted for 73 percent of all housing units, with 63 percent of all housing units being owner occupied single family houses. Of the single family rental units, other information from the 2000 Census indicated that a majority were

older units built prior to 1960. Mobile homes accounted for 14 percent of all housing units, with 11 percent of all housing units being owner occupied mobile homes. Mobile homes showed increased popularity in the 1990’s, with 55 percent being placed from 1990 to 2000. Apartments (housing units in multi-unit buildings) accounted for 10.7 percent of all housing units, with almost all such units being rental. The majority of rental apartments were constructed between 1960 and 2000, with peak construction between 1970 and 1990.

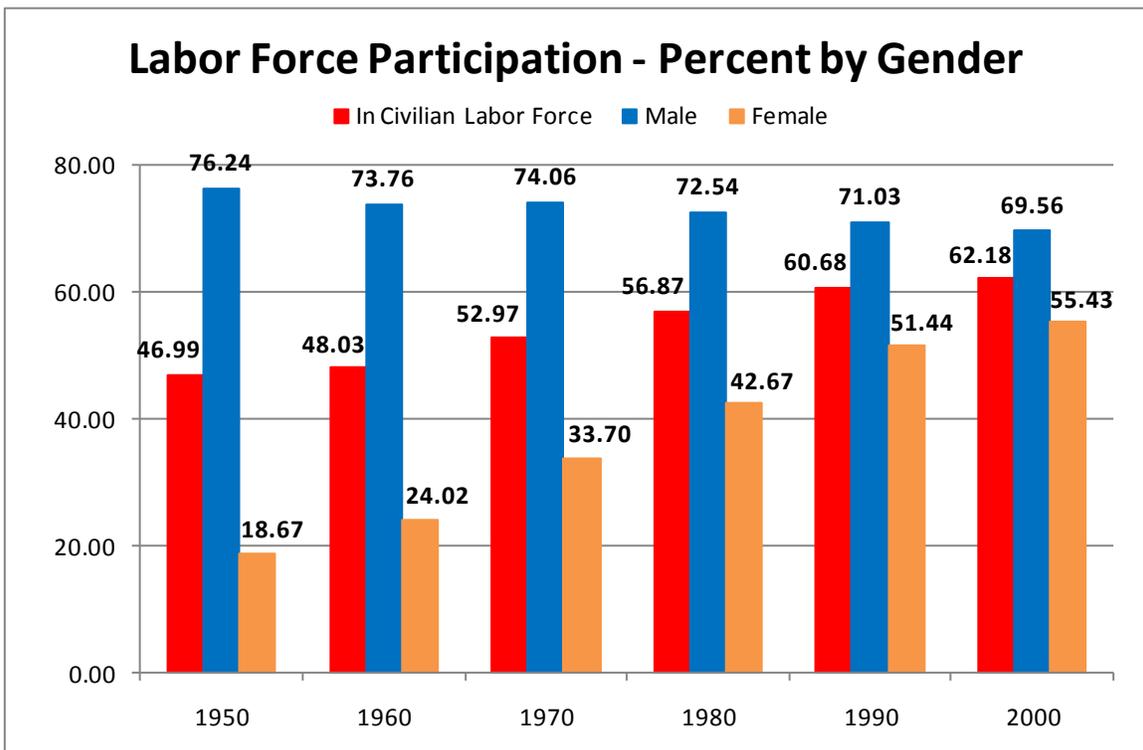
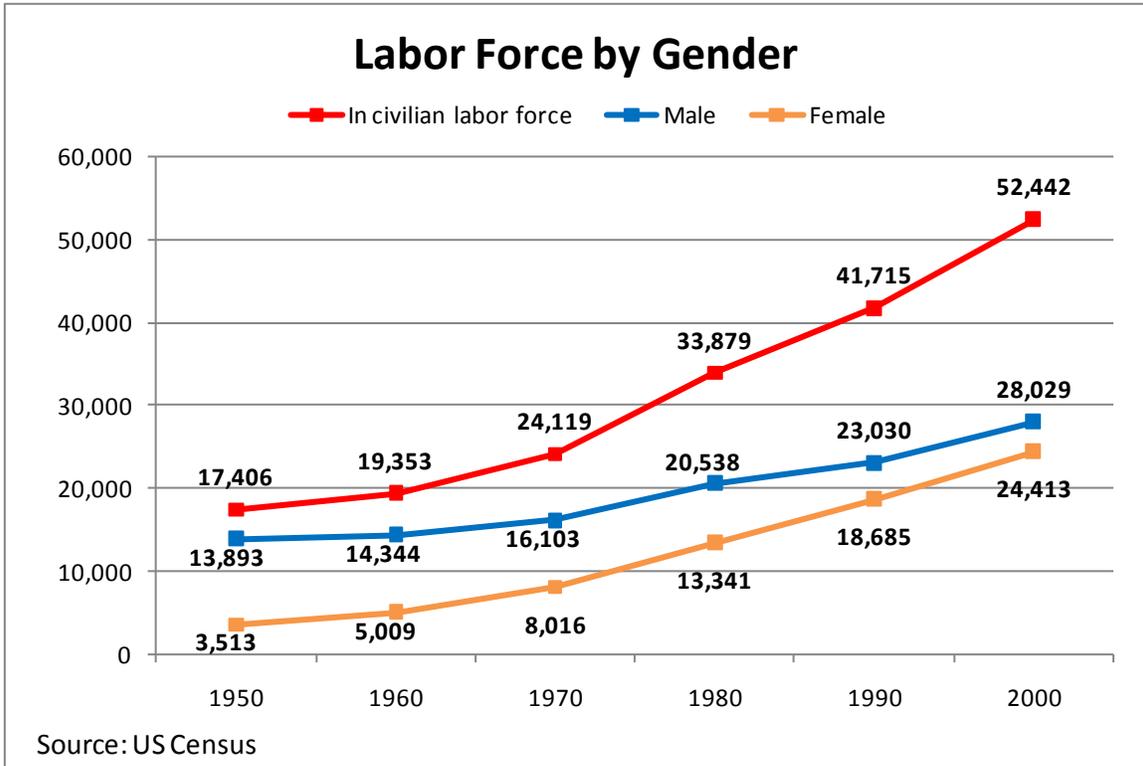


Labor Force, Employment, Businesses and Income.

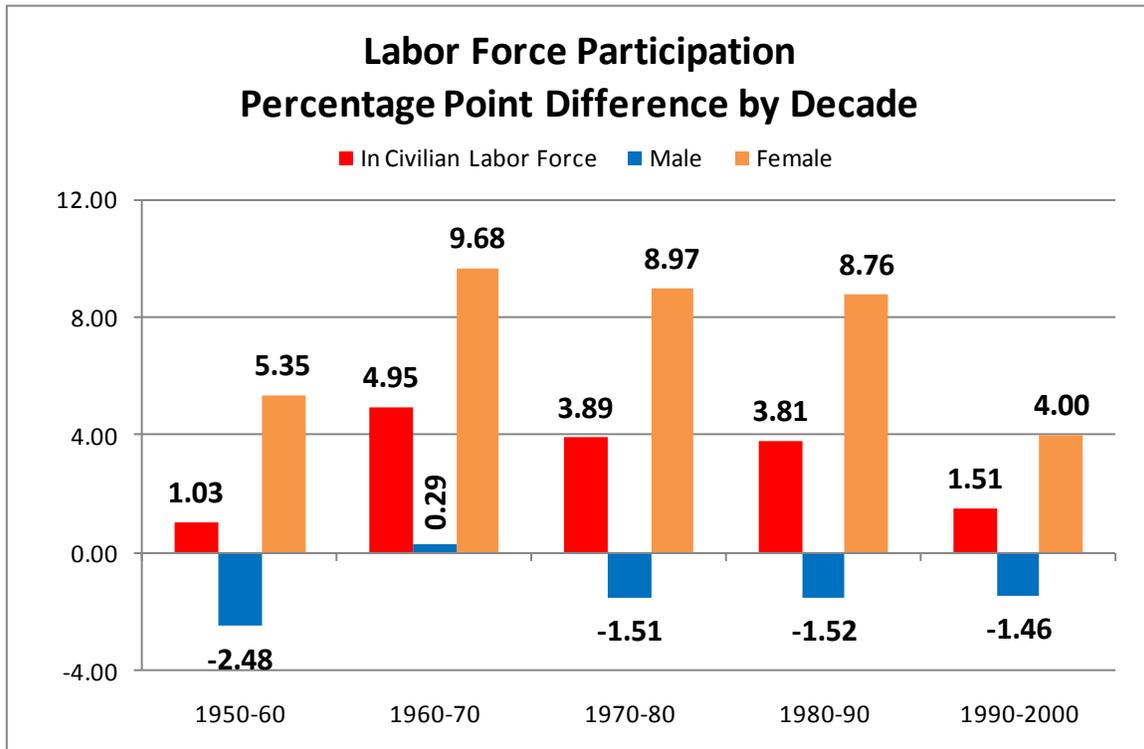
Individuals are employed, are paid for their employment or otherwise gain monetarily, and provide income for households. Individuals participate in employment at different rates, and find employment in different sectors or industries in the economy. Businesses in the different sectors provide employment, wages or salaries to employees, and income or profit for owners. Income turned into consumption can drive the demand for businesses within a community.

Labor Force and Participation Rate. The labor force, specifically the civilian labor force, is composed of those individuals who are employed or are unemployed and seeking employment, excluding those in the armed services. Labor force participation is the relation between labor force and the number of individuals that are considered to be of employable age. The age

range considered employable changed over the years for Census purposes, with 14 years old and older used in 1950 and 1960, and 16 years old and older used from 1970 to date. The graphs below show trends in labor force and labor force participation by gender.



Note from the graphs on the preceding page that the total civilian labor force increased slowly from 1950 to 1970, and then increased at a greater rate from 1970 to 2000. The trend by gender showed that male labor force increased at a rate less than female labor force. This was reflected in labor force participation rates (bottom graph on preceding page). Total civilian labor force participation rate increased each decade. The difference between genders was striking, and showed that most of the increase in total civilian labor force participation rate was due to increase in female participation rate, while male participation rate decreased for most of the decades. This can be seen in summary form comparing the percentage point increase or decrease in participation rate for each decade shown in graph below, and this can be related to other population trends noted in previous sections.



From 1950 to 1960, there was little change in civilian labor force participation rate, decrease in male participation rate, and a substantial increase in female participation rate. This was during the decade that showed large outmigration from the county common to most labor force ages, due probably to limited employment prospects at the time.

From 1960 to 1970, total civilian labor force participation rate increased substantially, with both male and female participation rates increasing, and with female participation rate showing dramatic increase and leading the trend. Note that some of this change may have been due to the change in beginning age for labor force from 14 to 16 years old between 1960 and 1970. This was during the decade that saw the beginning of a migration turnaround, with in-migration evident in the middle and mature labor force ages. The economy thus expanded enough to

accommodate greater female participation and the beginnings of a turnaround to in-migration in employable ages.

For the two decades 1970-80 and 1980-90, the increase in total civilian labor force participation rate was less than in the 1960's, with male participation rate decreasing, and female participation rate still increasing substantially but at a slightly lower rate both decades. This was during the first peak of in-migration for the county in the 1970's, followed by continued in-migration at a lower level in the 1980's. In addition, the "baby boom" aged fully into labor force ages during the two decades from 1970 to 1990. The economy thus expanded employment sufficient to accommodate increases in labor force participation for females, increases in labor force from in-migration for both genders, and increases in labor force from entry of a large "baby boom" cohort.

From 1990 to 2000, the rate of increase in total civilian labor force participation lessened, along with lessening of the rate of increase for female participation. Male participation continued decrease. This was in the decade that saw the largest increase in population for the county, and the decade that saw the largest net in-migration, concentrated in labor force ages. Thus, the economy expanded employment sufficient to accommodate a more moderate increase in labor force participation and a substantial increase in labor force from in-migration.

Employment. Of those who participated in the labor force, some were temporarily unemployed but seeking employment (usually a small proportion much less than 10 percent), and the remaining participants were employed in various industries. The term industry included all forms of employment generation in the economy. Industries were divided into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

The primary or first level sector included those employment generators that were associated with extraction or direct production of raw materials. This included agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, and the incidental processing and packaging of raw materials.

The secondary sector included those employment generators that were associated mainly with processing raw materials into finished products, or further processing products from others in the sector to final consumable product. This included manufacturing and construction.

The tertiary or third level sector included those employment generators that transported products, sold products produced by the primary and secondary sectors, or provided services. This included retail businesses and service businesses.

Employment of the population residing in the county was not necessarily the same as employment generated by businesses within the county. The following analysis looks first at employment of the resident population in historical context, then looks at employment accounted within and outside the county through commuting patterns, and then looks at a

snapshot of employment generation by businesses. The following tables present employment and percent of total employment for the resident population in Blount County by Census year.

Employed Population by Industry

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining	2,335	1,298	583	792	1,053	513
Construction	903	1,303	1,766	1,976	2,974	4,062
Manufacturing	6,980	6,641	8,291	8,293	7,683	9,225
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	595	650	1,290	2,456	3,011	2,705
Wholesale Trade	176	359	774	1,292	1,686	2,063
Retail Trade	2,334	2,868	3,428	5,154	7,561	6,095
Services	2,628	4,041	6,174	10,024	13,622	23,450
Public Administration	354	527	814	1,371	1,250	1,952
Other not specified	291	437	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	16,596	18,124	23,120	31,358	38,840	50,065

Source: US Census

Percent of Total Employed Population

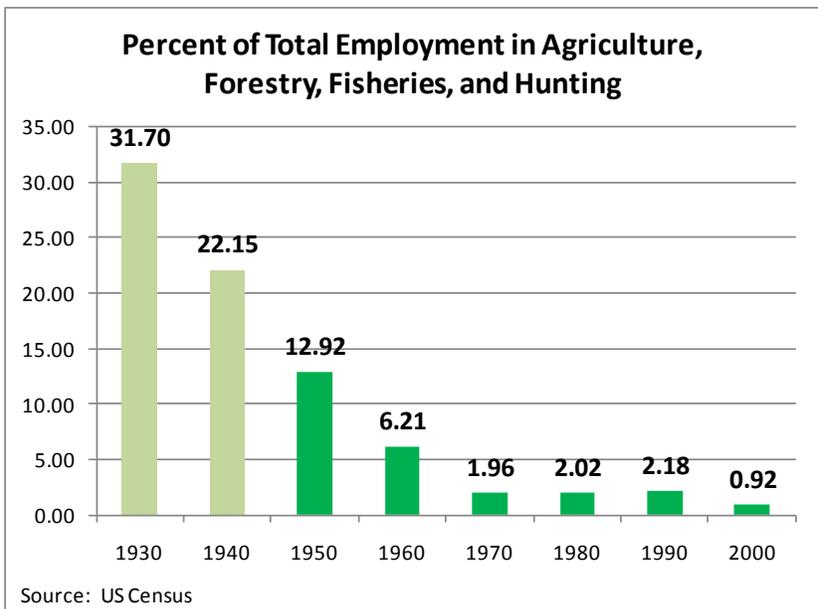
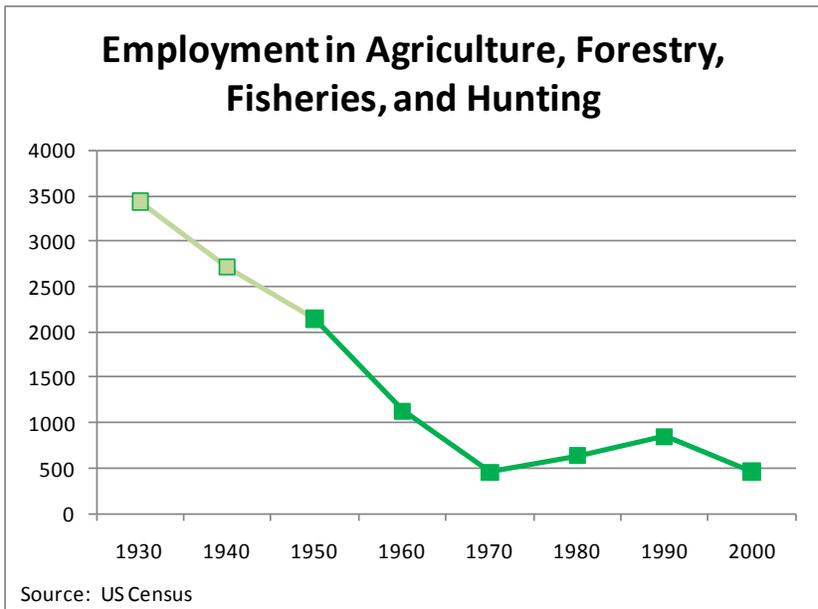
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining	14.07	7.16	2.52	2.53	2.71	1.02
Construction	5.44	7.19	7.64	6.30	7.66	8.11
Manufacturing	42.06	36.64	35.86	26.45	19.78	18.43
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	3.59	3.59	5.58	7.83	7.75	5.40
Wholesale Trade	1.06	1.98	3.35	4.12	4.34	4.12
Retail Trade	14.06	15.82	14.83	16.44	19.47	12.17
Services	15.84	22.30	26.70	31.97	35.07	46.84
Public Administration	2.13	2.91	3.52	4.37	3.22	3.90
Other not specified	1.75	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EMPLOYED POPULATION	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The tables on the previous page were used to produce the following analysis by sector and industry.

Primary Sector Employment of the Population. The primary sector of the economy was composed of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining. For Blount County, this sector was composed mainly of employment in agriculture. The following graphs show that agriculture, reported here combined with minor employment in forestry, fisheries and hunting, showed a long term trend of decrease in numbers and as a proportion of the overall employment of the population.

The analysis has been extended to 1930 to show that the decrease was part of a long term trend that began to level out after 1970. From a dominant position in the 1930 economy, agriculture became less of a factor for employment, decreasing to very minor employment generation in the overall economy of 2000.

The long term trend was associated with progressively greater mechanization of agriculture that made much labor obsolete or of marginal utility. Of particular note was the decrease in employment for agriculture between 1950 to 1960, the decade that showed substantial net outmigration, and between 1960 and 1970, the decade that showed close to zero net migration overall but with continued net outmigration for younger cohorts in the beginning of the labor force age group. The outmigration may have been associated, at least in part, with decrease of

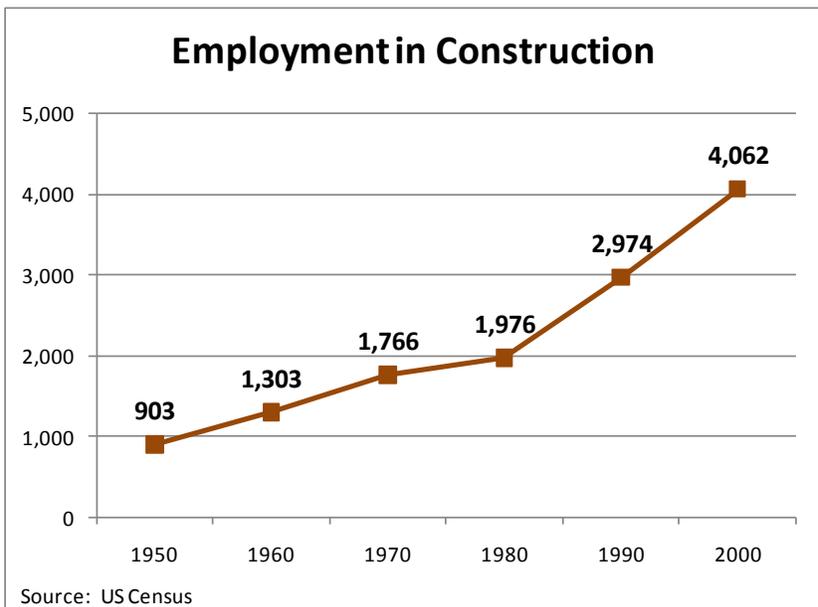


employment opportunities in agriculture during the two decades. As will be seen below, decreases in manufacturing during the 1950’s added to the limitations in the job market that may have accounted for the large outmigration in the decade.

Secondary Sector Employment of the Population. The secondary sector of the economy was composed of manufacturing and construction. The graphs below show historical employment in these two components. In 1950, manufacturing was dominant with 42 percent of total employed population.

From 1950 to 1960, employment in manufacturing fell during the decade that also saw decrease in agriculture employment and substantial out-migration from the county. Thus, decrease in manufacturing employment, added to decrease in agricultural employment, may have been related to a weak job market and the out-migration during the decade. From 1960 to 2000, the trend of employment in manufacturing was uneven, but generally trended upward. However, by 2000, manufacturing accounted for only 18 percent of total employed population.

Employment in construction saw a continuous increase from 1950 to 2000, with substantial gains from 1980 to 2000. The proportionate share of total employed population rose from five percent in 1950 to eight percent in 2000.



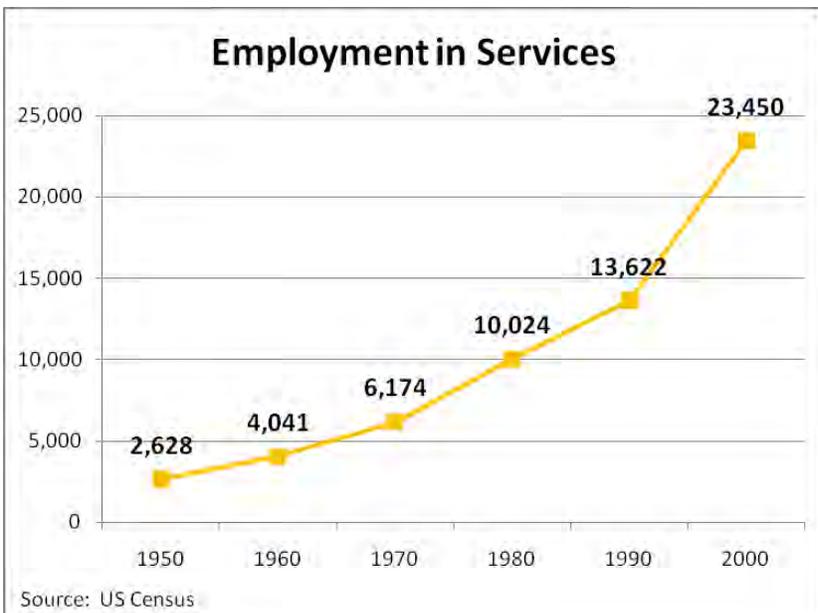
Tertiary Sector Employment of the Population. The tertiary sector of the economy included transportation, communication, utilities, wholesale trade, and public administration, each accounting for less than six percent of total employed population in 2000. The sector also included the larger industries of retail trade and services. The graphs below show the historical employment in these last two industries.

Retail trade employment showed increase from 1950 to 1990, and then decrease to 2000. As a proportion of total employed population, retail trade rose from 14 percent in 1950, to 19 percent in 1990, and fell to 12 percent in 2000.

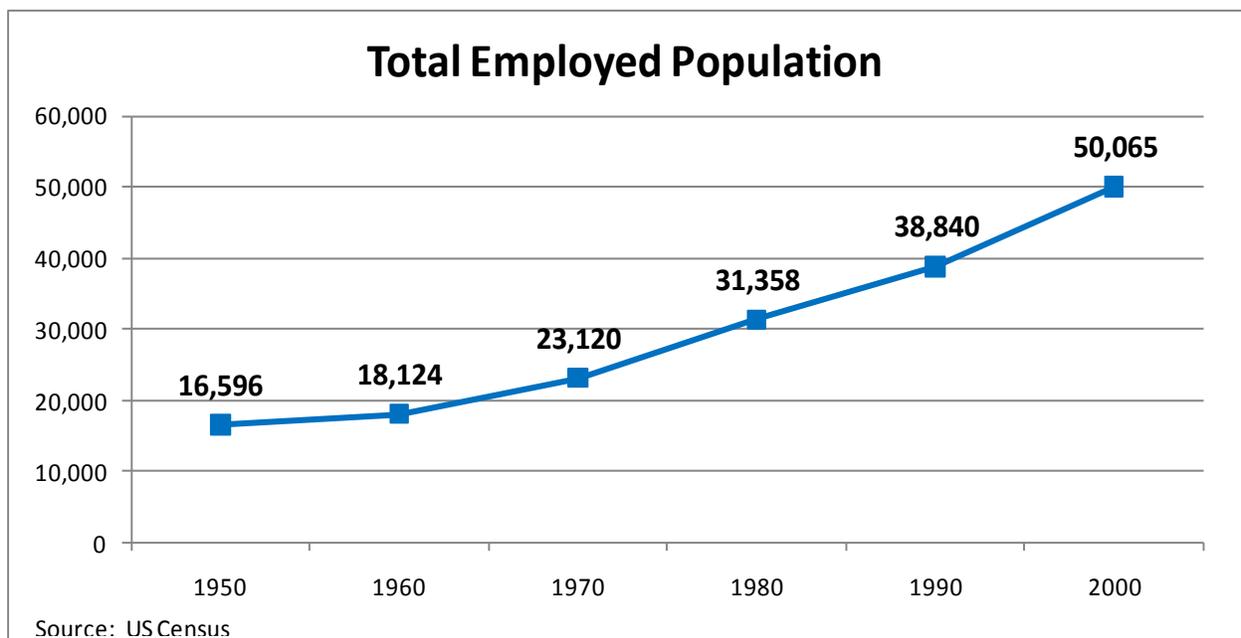
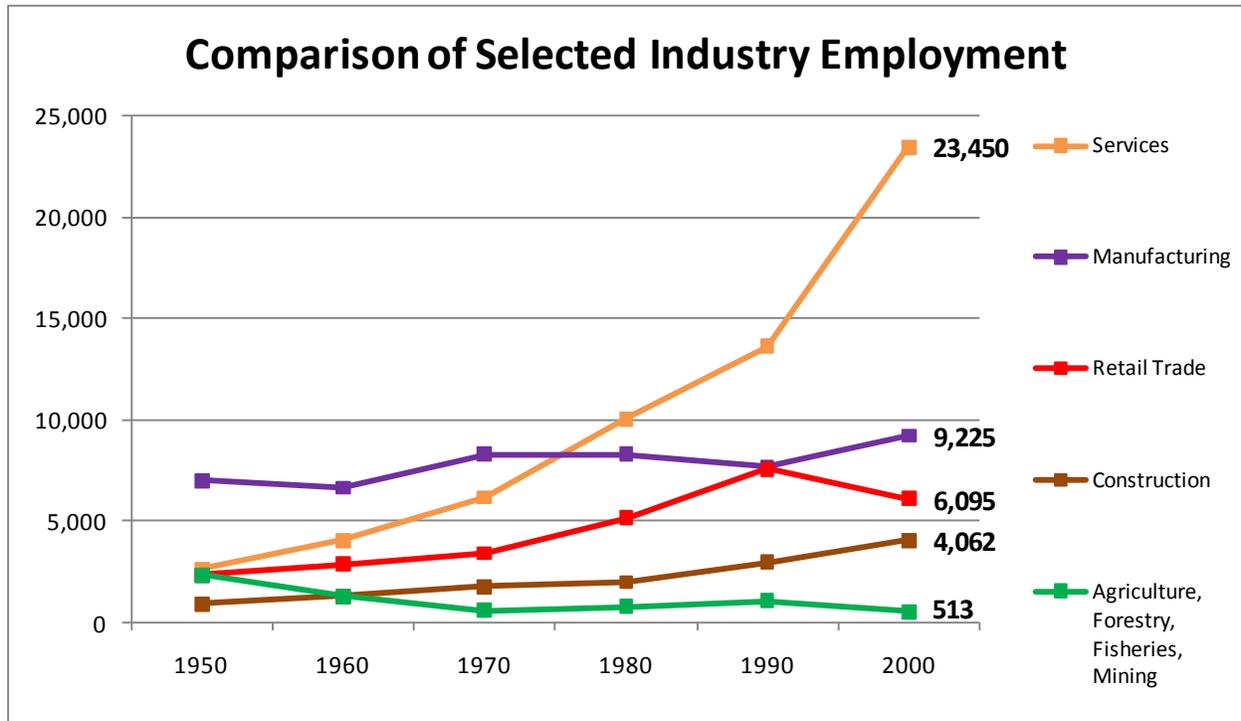
Service employment showed dramatic and consistent growth from 1950 to 2000, with a sharp increase from 1990 to 2000. As a proportion of total employed population, service employment rose from 16 percent in 1950, to dominance in the economy at 47 percent in 2000.

Comparison of Employment Sectors. The shifts between sector employment in the county reflected trends in the larger state and national economy. The primary sector, particularly agriculture, showed strength at the turn of the last century, but declined in importance as an

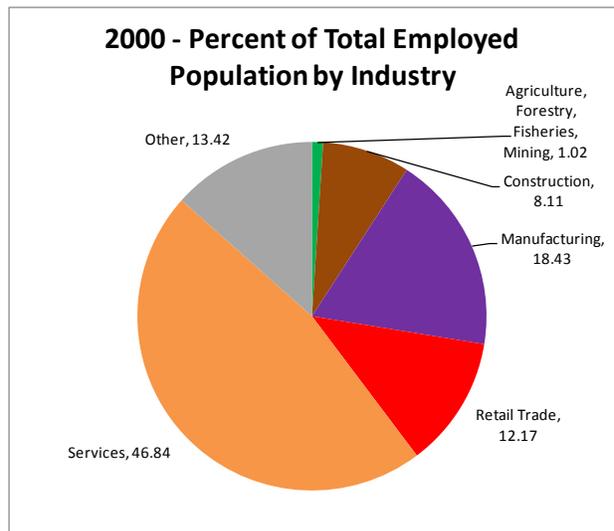
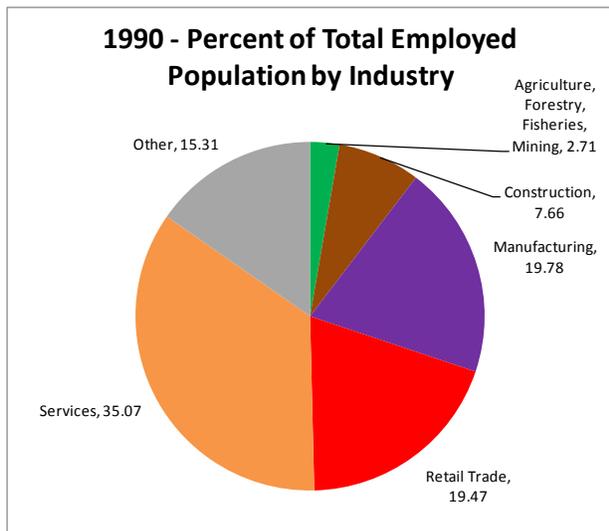
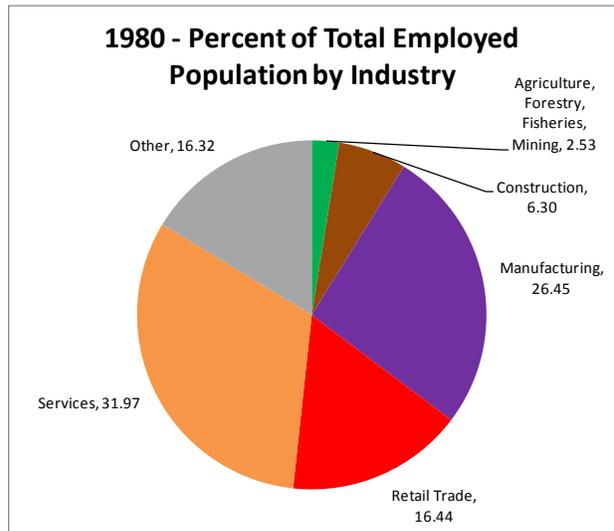
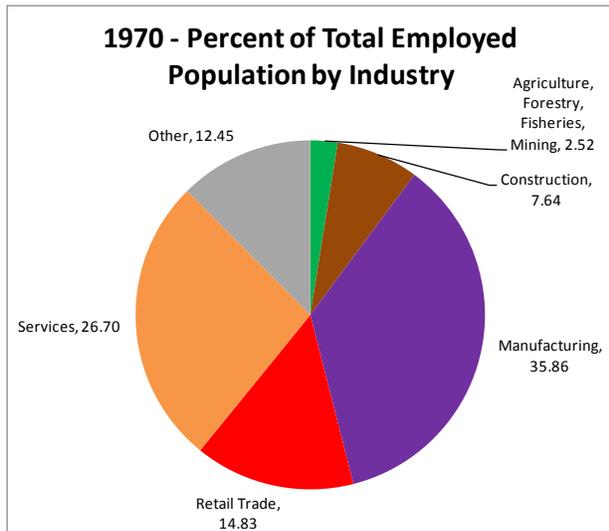
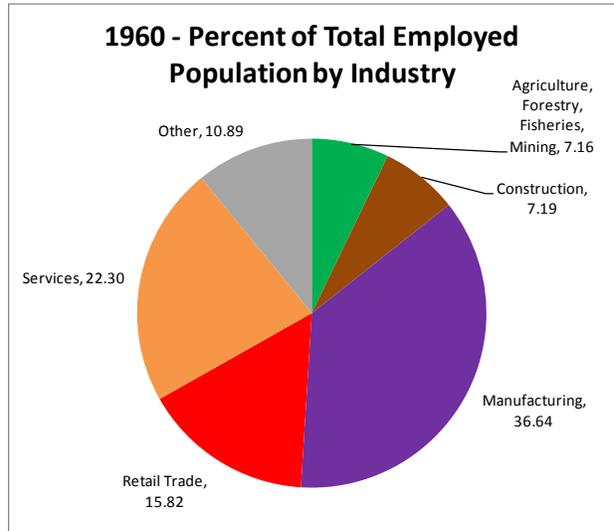
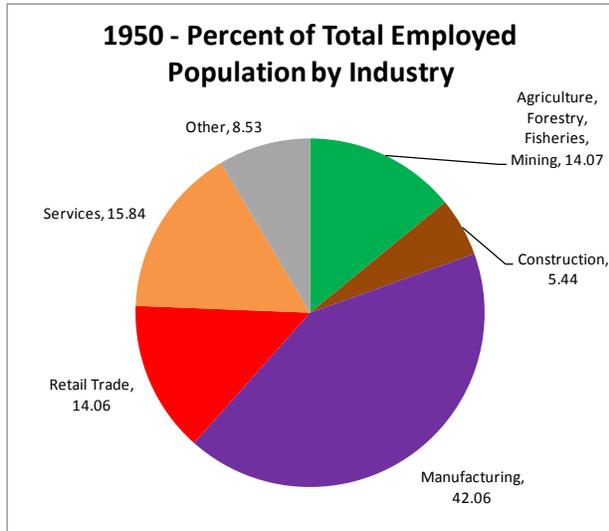
employment generator into mid-century, and declined further to account for a very small percent of employment of the population by 2000. The secondary sector, particularly manufacturing, showed dominance at mid-century, but decreased in proportionate share by 2000. Over the last half of the last century, the tertiary sector rose dramatically to dominance.



This is illustrated by comparison of the trends in main sector and industry employment from 1950 to 2000 in graph below. The trend in total employed population is shown in the graph at the bottom of the page for comparison.

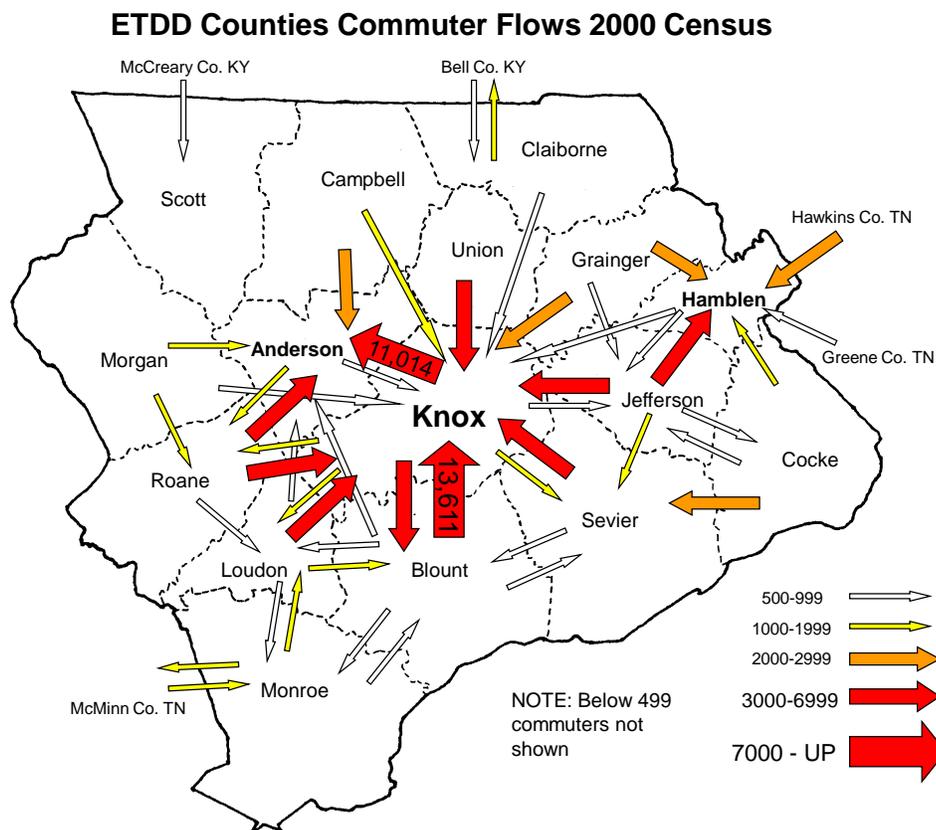


The graphs above can be translated into proportion of employment in the various industries over time, as shown on the following page.



The pie charts on the preceding page show that primary sector employment (Agriculture, etc.) was on par with the tertiary industries of Retail Trade and Services in 1950. The secondary sector industries of Construction and Manufacturing accounted for almost half of employment in 1950, with Manufacturing being the dominant industry. Agriculture quickly decreased as a proportion of employment over the next two decades. Manufacturing started to decrease from 1950 on as a proportion of employment, with the tertiary sector growing to account for about half of employment of the population in 1960, and a majority from 1970 on, and with Services overtaking manufacturing as the dominant industry by 1980. Services continued increase as the dominant proportion of employment into 2000, showing dramatic jump from 1990 to 2000.

Commuting – Employment in a Regional Context. Not all workers who live in Blount County are employed in Blount County. Blount County is part of a larger regional economy. Excluding those who worked out of their home or home site (815 workers) and thus did not commute, 49,250 workers commuted from home to work in 2000. Of these, 31,298 workers, or 64 percent, commuted to their jobs within Blount County. Those workers who lived in Blount County but commuted out of the county to their jobs numbered 17,952 or 36 percent of total commuting workers living in the county. The following map summarizes the regional worker commuter flows for the 16 county East Tennessee Development District (ETDD) region.



Those commuting from Blount County to Knox County accounted for 13,616 workers or 28 percent of workers living in Blount County. Thus, Knox County provided employment for more than one in four workers who lived in Blount County in 2000. Note from the map on the preceding page that a substantial number of workers also commuted from Knox County to Blount County, numbering 5,328 workers living in Knox County who were employed by Blount County businesses in 2000.

Accounting for all flows of commuters shows that 9,676 workers lived outside Blount County and commuted to work in Blount County. If we add this number to the 31,298 who lived in and commuted to work within Blount County and the 815 who worked in Blount County but did not commute, we find that businesses or organizations located within Blount County provided or generated 41,789 jobs in 2000.

The commuting flows over time showed development of a long term regional economic relationship between Blount and Knox Counties, illustrated in the table below.

Worker Commuting Flows Between Blount and Knox Counties

Year	from Blount to Knox	from Knox to Blount
1960	2,560	478
1970	4,858	1,155
1980	8,034	1,496
1990	10,938	2,796
2000	13,611	5,328

(Source: US Census)

Note in particular that the flows of commuters to and from both counties increased substantially over the decades. Knox County was a large regional generator of employment, with Blount County linked strongly by economic ties and commuting patterns to the larger regional neighbor. The growth of population within Blount County, particularly the growth related to in-migration, was at least in part the result of regional economic relationships, and not just factors contained within the boundaries of the county.

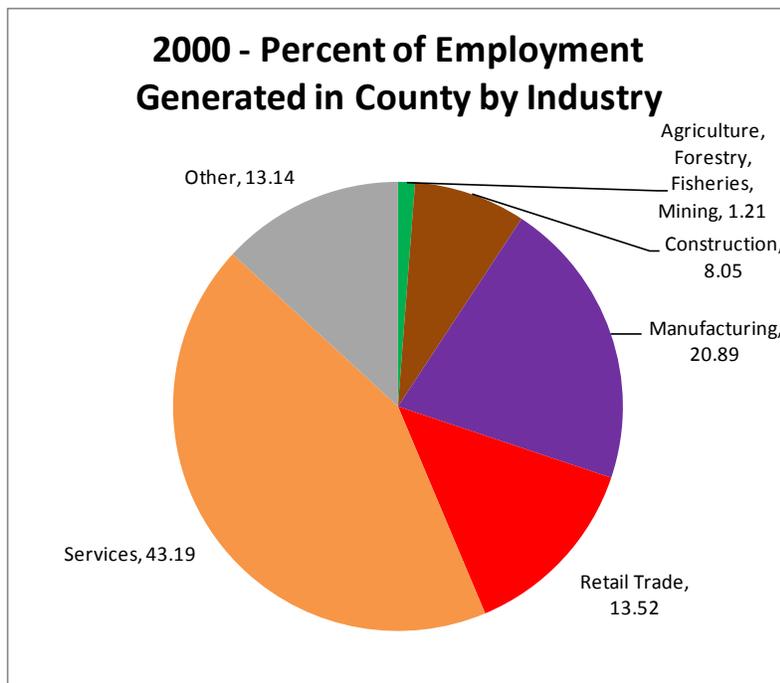
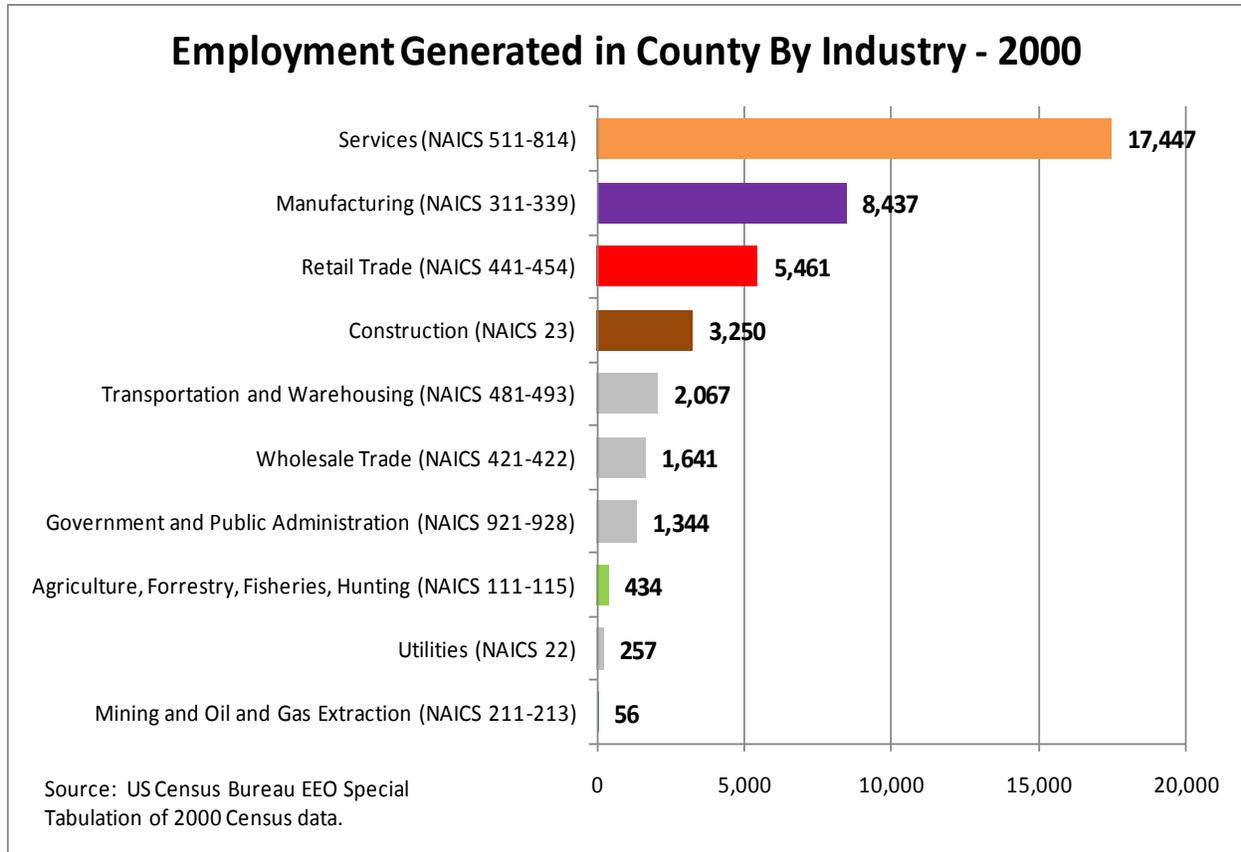
Employment Generated by Businesses in the County. As shown above, the employment generated within Blount County did not account for all the employment of the population living in the county, and did not provide employment exclusively to county residents. However, businesses located in the county provided part of the framework for growth and development. It is instructive then to study the employment generated by businesses in the county, and also to study income generation potential of businesses. Since the analysis in the previous subsection on employment of the population gave a historical view, this sub-section will focus only on information produced with the 2000 Census and later to give a “snapshot” of businesses in the county.

The US Census Bureau conducted a special tabulation of commuter data by industry of persons employed in Blount County from the 2000 Census, thus providing a snapshot of employment generated by businesses in the county. See summary table below and graph on following page. Note that the total employment estimate was different from the total reported above in discussion on commuting, due in part to estimation methodology and rounding within the base of 88 industries used in the special tabulation. The NAICS codes referred to the North American Industry Classification System, and the table below was a summary of 88 categories.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special Tabulation - Estimates of Blount County Worksite Specific Employment by Industry from 2000 Census

	Employment Estimates	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting (NAICS 111-115)	434	1.07
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction (NAICS 211-213)	56	0.14
Utilities (NAICS 22)	257	0.64
Construction (NAICS 23)	3,250	8.05
Manufacturing (NAICS 311-339)	8,437	20.89
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 421-422)	1,641	4.06
Retail Trade (NAICS 441-454)	5,461	13.52
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 481-493)	2,067	5.12
Services (NAICS 511-814)	17,447	43.19
Government and Public Administration (NAICS 921-928)	1,344	3.33
TOTAL	40,394	100.00

Source: US Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/eo2000/>



The graph above shows that Services was the largest employment generator in 2000, followed by Manufacturing at less than one-half the number of Services employment, Retail Trade at less than one-third the number, and Construction at less than one-fifth the number.

The pie chart to the left is comparable to the pie chart in previous analysis of employment of the resident population, and shows similar proportions, with Services being the dominant industry for employment generation in the county.

The tertiary sector of Retail Trade, Services and Other industries generated almost 70 percent of employment in Blount County in 2000.

For more recent data, County Business Patterns can provide a relatively complete view of business sectors and industries in the county, along with payroll. See the table below for 2007 County Business Patterns for Blount County (most recent data as of this writing).

2007 County Business Patterns - Selected Information by Industry

	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)	Number of Employees *	Average Payroll per Employee (\$) (calculated)
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	2,463	1,519,692	43,346	35,060
Manufacturing	127	372,084	7,728	48,148
Construction	305	204,448	4,980	41,054
Wholesale Trade	113	71,026	1,336	53,163
Retail Trade	387	145,324	5,926	24,523
Transportation & Warehousing	86	54,998	1,687	32,601
Services (Total) **	1,355	514,994	18,310	28,126
Information	25	14,486	in range 250-499	NC
Finance, Insurance	174	84,835	2,178	38,951
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	100	25,681	521	49,292
Professional, Scientific, Technical	190	60,285	1,281	47,061
Management ***	31	withheld	in range 1000-2499	NC
Administrative Support, et al ***	122	32,224	1,481	21,758
Educational	24	25,248	in range 500-999	NC
Health Care, Social Assistance	223	204,529	5,905	34,637
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	34	5,933	434	13,671
Accommodation & Food Services	207	62,948	4,683	13,442
Other Services ***	305	38,559	1,827	21,105
Other Sectors and not classified	10	withheld	withheld	NC

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2007 County Business Patterns

* Paid employees for pay period including March 12

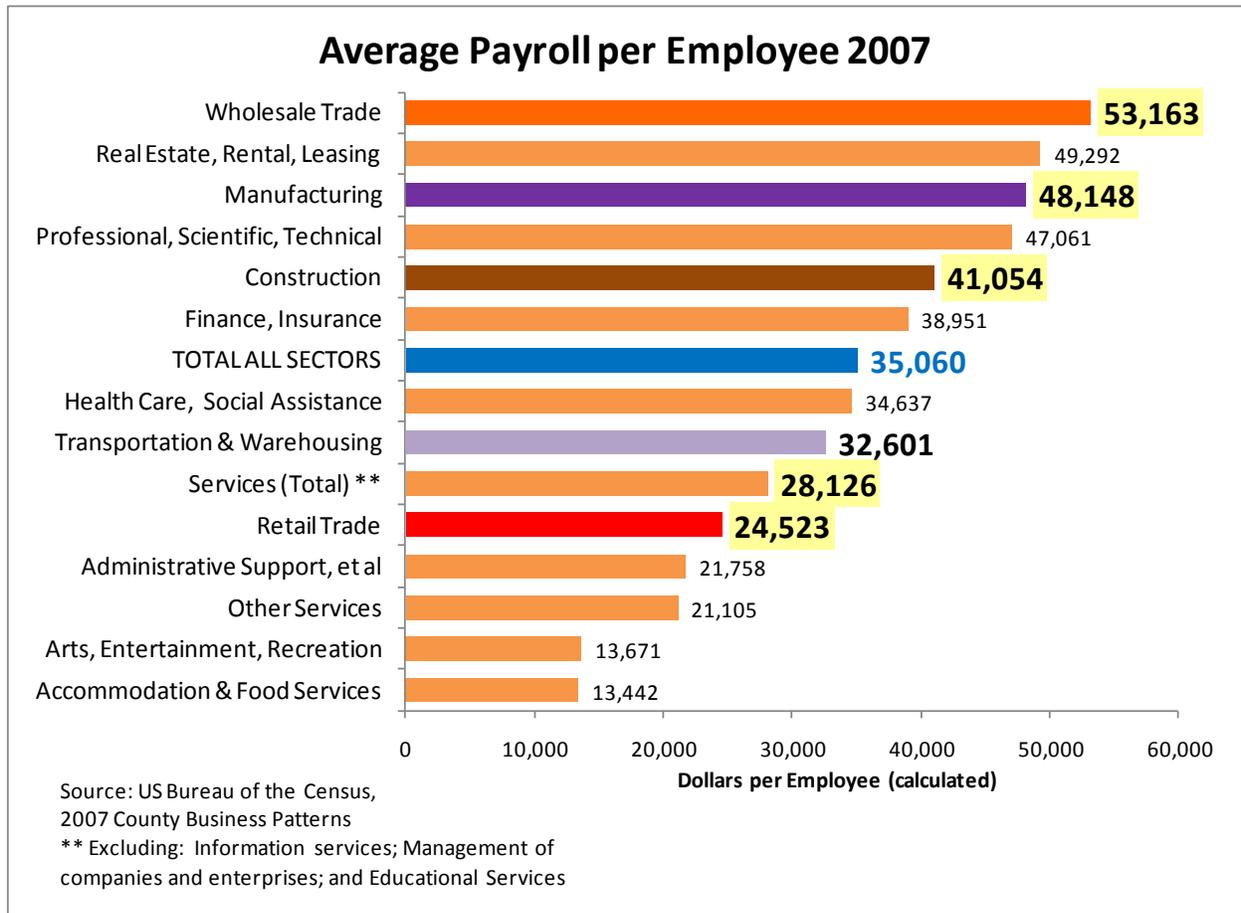
** Except Information, Management and Educational with ranged or withheld information

*** Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services; Other services except public administration

**** Excluding professional, scientific and technical services due to withholding of data in source

NC - Not Calculated due to limitation of data in source

The information on average payroll per employee is shown in graph below, ranked from highest to lowest. The tertiary sector industry of Wholesale Trade led the list in average payroll per employee. The secondary sector industries of Manufacturing and Construction ranked third and fifth respectively. The tertiary sector industries of Services (Total) and Retail Trade ranked below the total average for all sectors and industries. However, some of the components of the Service industry such as real estate, rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, and finance and insurance ranked in the top of the list.



Note that County Business Patterns accounted for only selected businesses that generated payroll employment, and did not account for self employed persons, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employment, and government employment. To account for some of these exclusions, we need to turn to non-employer statistics.

Non-employer statistics for Blount County for 2006 (most recent data as of writing) were found at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/2006/tn/TN009.HTM> and showed that there was a total of 8,436 firms which were not accounted in County Business Patterns. This was much

greater than the total of 2,385 firms with employees accounted in the County Business Patterns for 2006 for Blount County, and probably accounted in total employment on the order of magnitude of some of the large major industries that generated payroll employment. The non-employer firms were concentrated in Services (5,052 firms), including professional, scientific and technical services (832 firms), real estate, rental and leasing (757 firms), and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (723 firms). In addition to Services, other industries accounting for a substantial share of non-employer firms were Construction (1,892 firms), and Retail Trade (801 firms). Total receipts for non-employer firms were over \$401 million in 2006.

Income. For most of the population and households, employment provided the majority of income. Added to this were incomes from such sources as interest payments, investment returns, transfer payments, pensions or retirement benefits, social security payments, and disability payments. For senior citizen households with retirees, the majority of income probably did not include income from employment.

In relation to previous analysis, Income can be viewed per household, or per capita (total divided by population). Differences in gathering and reporting of income information between sources, and even between dates, can result in data that are not comparable. To present an overview of income, the following focused on two perspectives and sources, the 1950 to 2000 decennial Censuses for household income, and personal income from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS), Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The time span for analysis of Census information was 1950 to 2000, to allow link back to previous analysis. The time span for the REIS data was limited by start in 1969, but extended analysis to 2008. The two sources were not necessarily comparable.

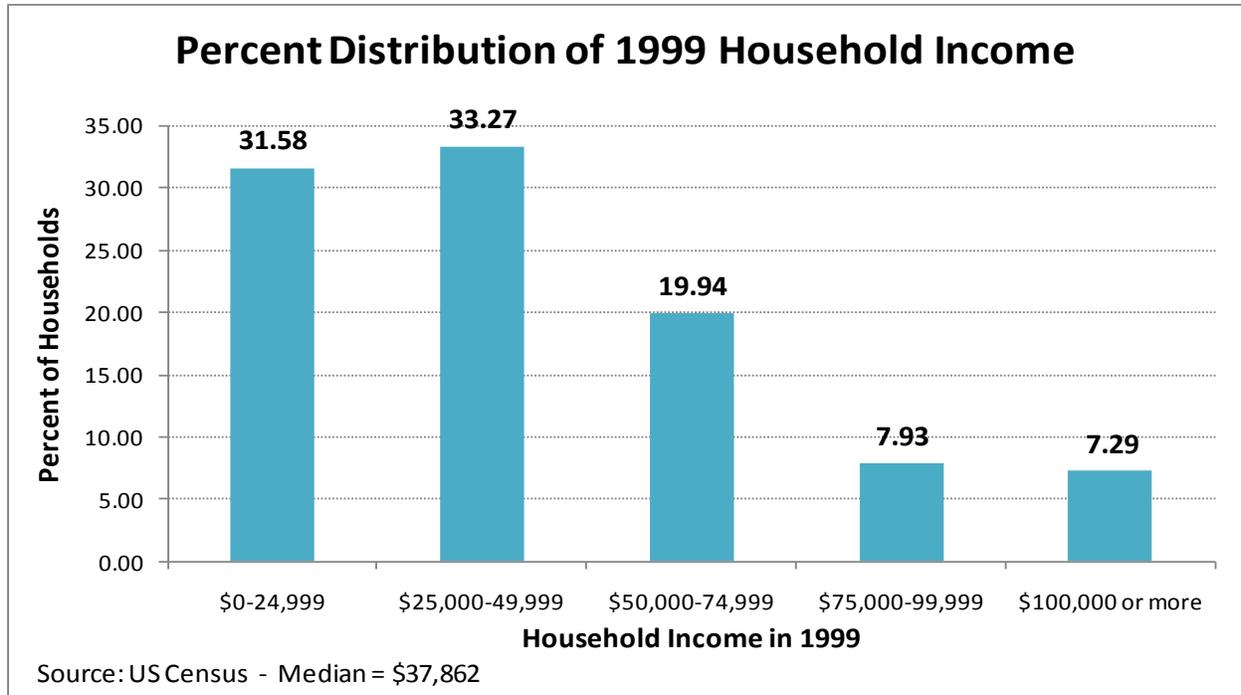
Income per Household. Each decade, the Census asks information about income for the previous year. Thus, for the 2000 Census, the year for reported income would be 1999. Household income distribution in 1999 (from the 2000 Census) is presented in table below and graph on the following page.

Household Income Distribution 1999

1999 Household Income (2000 Census in 1999 dollars)	\$0- 24,999	\$25,000- 49,999	\$50,000- 74,999	\$75,000- 99,999	\$100,000 or more
Households	13,526	14,249	8,542	3,395	3,122
Percent of Households	31.58	33.27	19.94	7.93	7.29

Source: US Census

Median = \$37,862



Note that the distribution was skewed toward the lower end of the scale for household income. The median household income of \$37,862 defined the income point at which 50 percent of households reported less than that figure, and 50 percent of households reported more. The following table presents comparable median income figures using Censuses from 1950 to 2000, based on reported income from 1949 to 1999.

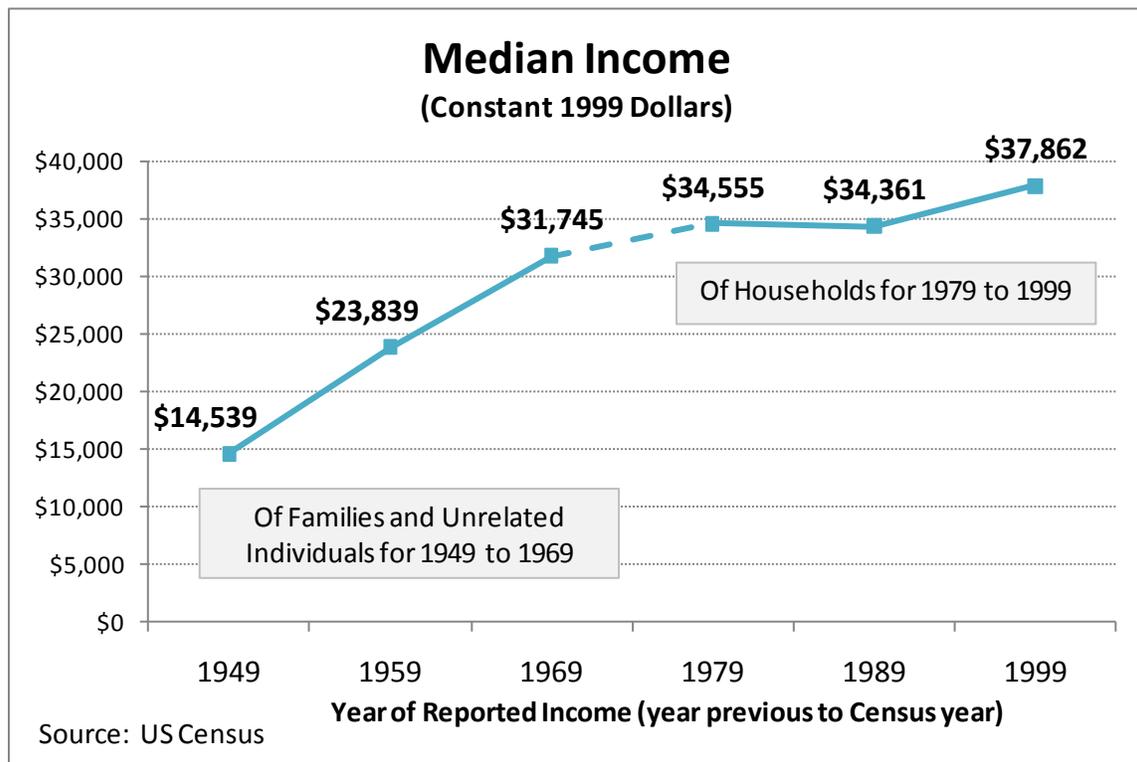
**Median Income - 1949 to 1999
in Constant 1999 Dollars**

Census Year	Year of Reported Income	Median Income
<i><u>For Households</u></i>		
2000	1999	\$37,862
1990	1989	\$34,361
1980	1979	\$34,555
<i><u>For Families and Unrelated Individuals *</u></i>		
1970	1969	\$31,745
1960	1959	\$23,839
1950	1949	\$14,539

Source: US Census - Dollar figures inflated by CPI indexed to 1999.

* 1950, 1960 and 1970 Census reported previous year median income for families and unrelated individuals which was not necessarily comparable to median household income.

The median income figures in the table on the preceding page were inflated using the Consumer Price Index, indexed to 1999 dollars to create constant, and thus comparable 1999 dollar figures for each Census year. Note that the scheme of reporting changed between the 1970 and 1980 Censuses, from median income for families and unrelated individuals for 1950 to 1970, to median income for households from 1980 to 2000. The numbers were thus not completely comparable, but the differences were probably slight since households encompassed family and individual person households. The differences seemed to be for households that contained more than one unrelated individual. The graph below shows the trend in median income.



Real median income increased substantially from 1949 to 1969 (from 1950 to 1970 Censuses respectively). These were the same two decades that saw a reversal from high out-migration across a wide range of ages in the 1950's, to moderate in-migration in the experienced labor force ages in the 1960's. During the two decades, female participation rate in the labor force increased substantially, resulting in more two income families. Also during the two decades, lower wage agricultural employment decreased, and relatively higher wage tertiary sector employment such as retail trade and services increased.

Since the change in median income reporting occurred between 1969 and 1979 (1970 and 1980 Censuses respectively), the trend was not completely comparable during that decade. However, the graph indicates that increase in median income began to slow during the decade

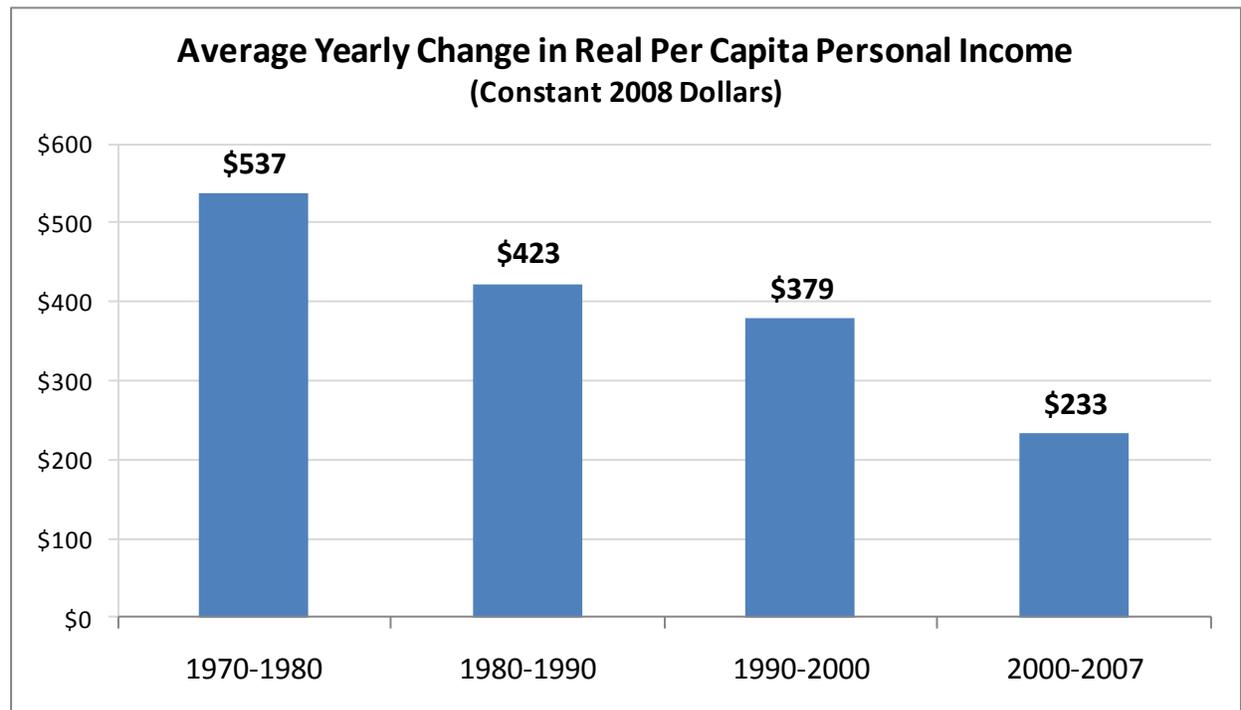
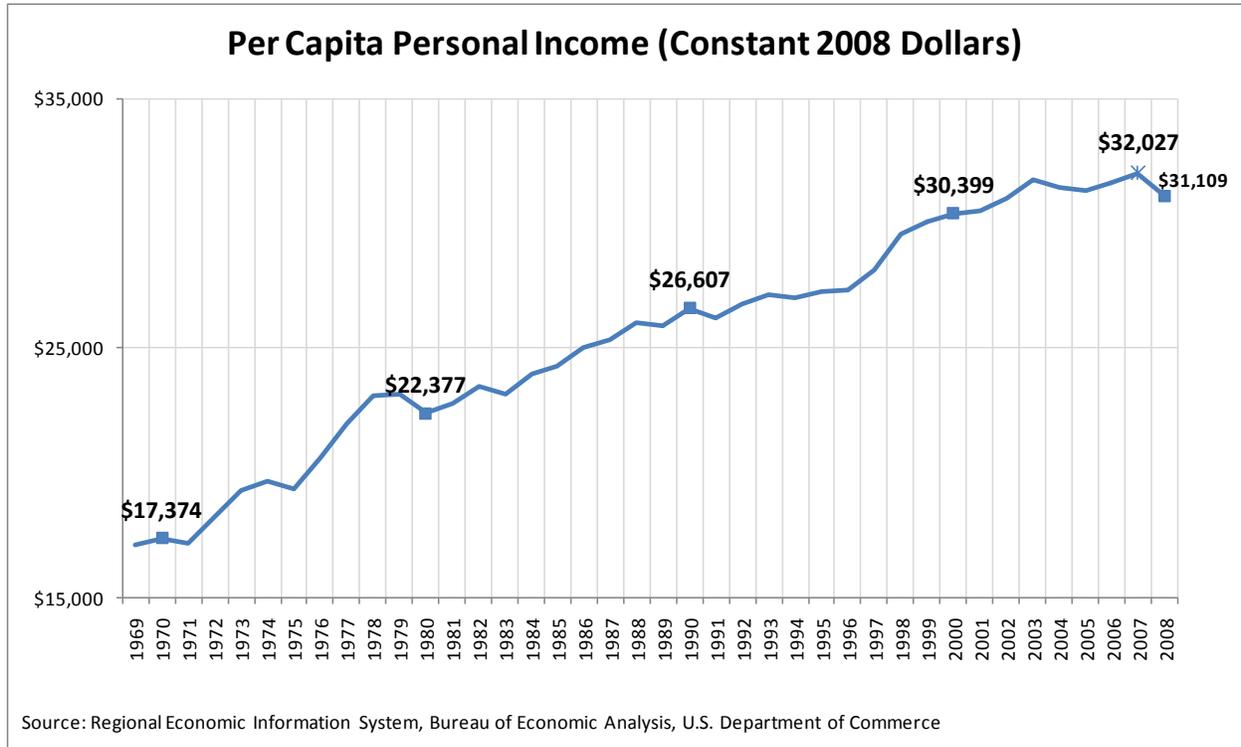
of the 1970's. This was the decade that saw a completion of migration transition with reversal to high in-migration across most age groups, a continuation of increase in female participation rate, and aging into the labor force of a large "baby boom" cohort. If looked at in terms of supply and demand for labor, businesses expanded employment generation to accommodate the larger supply of labor force entrants, but with more moderate increases for income generation. At the same time, average household size was continuing a long term decrease, thus spreading household income over relatively fewer people per household on average.

From 1979 to 1989 (reported from 1980 and 1990 Censuses respectively), real median household income fell slightly. This was a period that saw a decrease of in-migration associated with a relatively prolonged recession at the beginning of the decade, a decrease in high wage manufacturing employment, and increases in the proportion of employment in relatively lower wage retail trade and service industries.

From 1989 to 1999 (reported from 1990 and 2000 Censuses respectively), real median household income increased moderately, on the order of magnitude seen in the 1970's. As with the 1970's, the decade of the 1990's saw a historically high peak of net in-migration expressed across all age groups. Decrease in average household size and increases in female participation rate began to level out. Service industries increased substantially and expanded dominance of employment, including some component industries that rivaled relatively high wage manufacturing and construction. Relatively high wage manufacturing bounced back with substantial employment increase.

Income per Capita. Turning now to per capita income, or average income across all persons in the population, we can extend our analysis to 2008. The first graph on the following page presents trend in real percapita income from 1969 to 2008. Reported percapita income from the source was inflated by use of the Consumer Price Index, indexed to 2008 dollars to create constant, and thus comparable 2008 dollar figures for each year. Highlighted are the amounts of per capita income for years corresponding to the last four Census years, and 2007 and 2008 to highlight the last two years of the series.

Note that real per capita income showed general increase from 1969 to 2008. However, the rate of increase slowed across the span of analysis. The second graph on the following page illustrates this slowing of increase over time. Note that 2007 was the final year for analysis of trend, excluding the first year of the recent severe recession that began in 2007. (If 2008 per capita income were used, the average yearly increase would have been only \$88 from 2000 to 2008.) The rate of average yearly increase slowed by half from 1970-1980 to 2000-2007. This trend was generally consistent with findings about slowing of increases for median household income to the year 2000, and may indicate that median household income may have continued its trend of slowed increase beyond the year 2000.

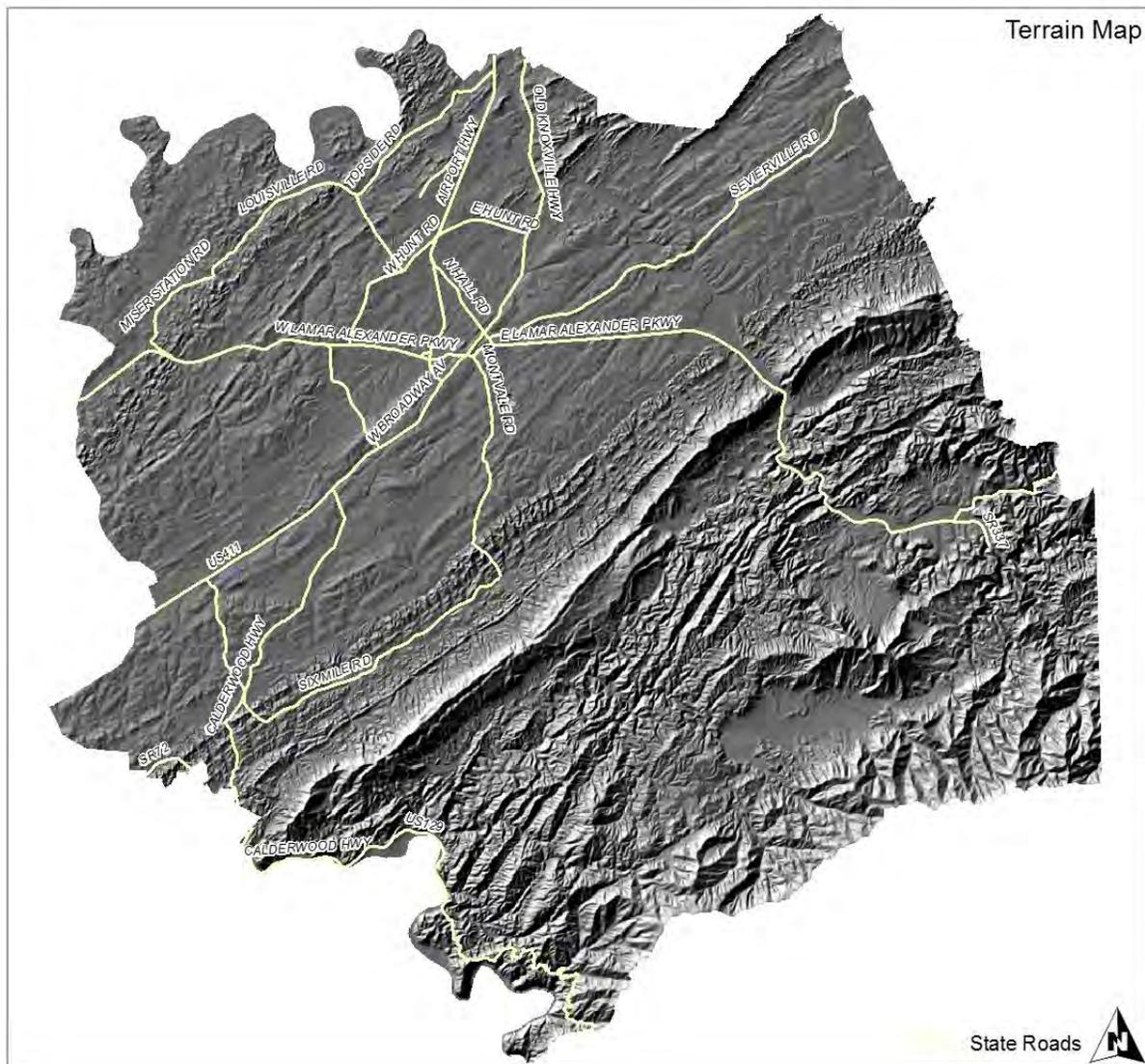


As a final note on income, total real personal income in 2008 constant dollars increased more than three-fold from \$1.1 Billion in 1970 to \$3.78 Billion in 2008. Even with slowing of increases for median household income and average yearly increases for per capita income, the overall economy of the county showed substantial expansion consistent with overall population trend.

Land, Water and Air – The Geographic Base.

The growth of population, the increase in households and housing, and the development of a framework of businesses that generate employment and income play out across a physical landscape. The basic characteristics of county geography are important to understanding patterns on the physical landscape, and future possibilities.

Terrain and Relief. The following map shows a representation of the terrain or relief of the land in Blount County.



Blount County has ridge/mountain and valley terrain characteristic of East Tennessee. The ridge and valley pattern runs in a southwest to northeast direction. Proceeding perpendicular to the ridge and valley pattern, the county boundary starts along the Tennessee River (Fort Loudon Lake) to the north, northwest and west of Alcoa and Maryville. The terrain from the

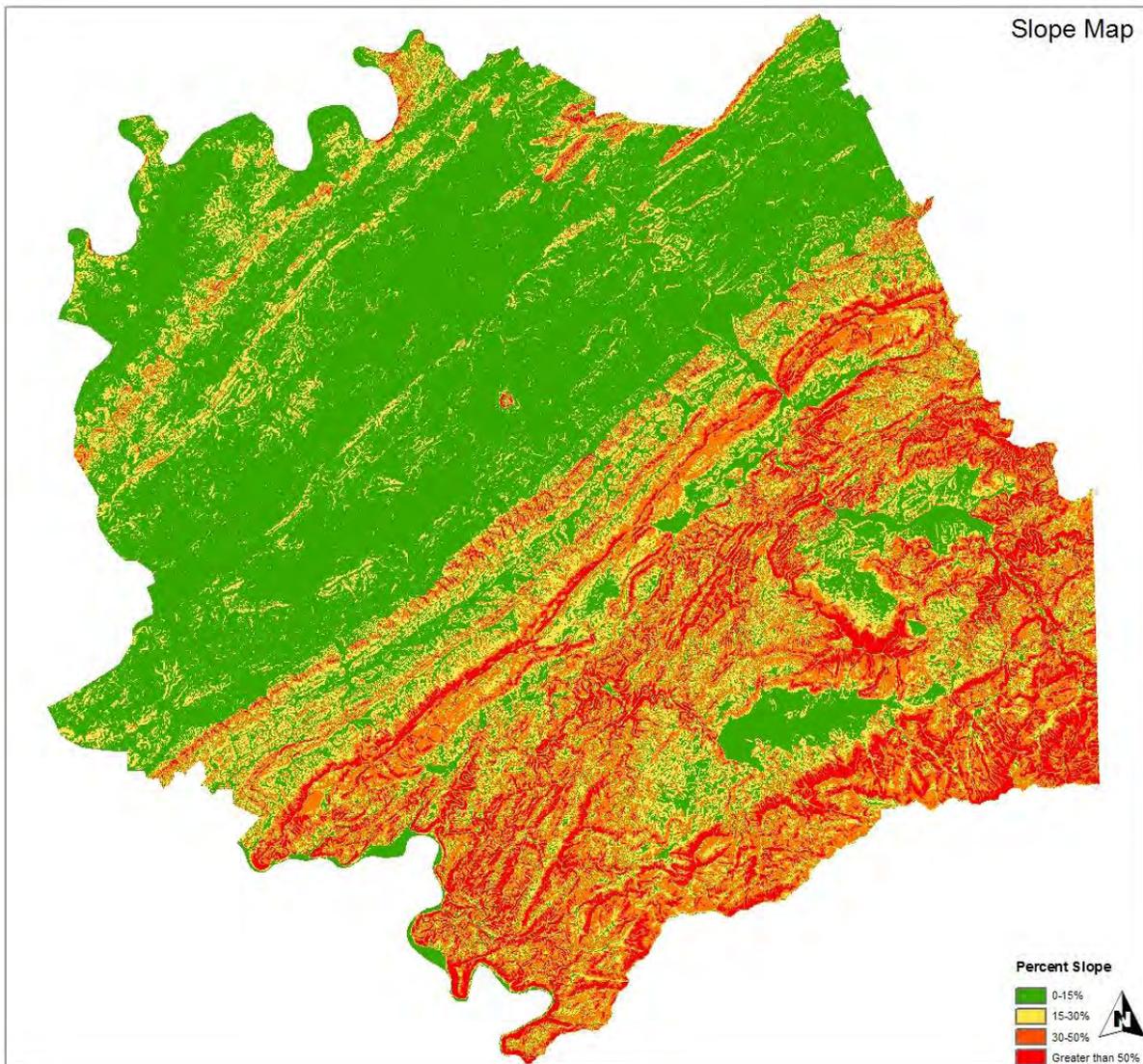
river inland toward Friendsville, Louisville and Alcoa shows a defined low ridge and narrow valley pattern. Closer to Alcoa, Rockford and Maryville, the pattern shifts to a more rolling low ridge and valley pattern. Southeast of Maryville the pattern again changes, first to prominent knob (broken ridge) and narrow valley pattern, then transitions into prominent foothills, and then the more prominent and elevated Chilhowee Mountain range. On the other side of the Chilhowee Mountains the pattern changes to coves and narrow valleys before transitioning to the prominent and steep mountains of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The elevation of the land around the Tennessee River ranges from 800 to 840 feet (above sea level). The hills between the Tennessee River and the knobs range up to 1000 to 1300 feet. In front of Chilhowee Mountain, the knobs and foothills range up to 1300 to 1400 feet. The Chilhowee Mountain range is very prominent when viewed from the lowlands with elevations up to 2000 to 2600 feet. The mountains in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park gain elevation to greater than 5000 feet toward the state boundary to the south of the county.

Slope. Slope is the relation between relief, or vertical elevation, and horizontal distance. The map on the following page portrays slope by categories. As example of the measurement scale, a 15% slope defines a situation on the land where average rise in elevation is 15 feet for every 100 feet of horizontal distance. A 0-15% slope is generally conducive to development. A 15-30% slope begins to pose constraints to development, but can be overcome with appropriate design and engineering. A slope greater than 30% begins to pose severe constraints to development that may be overcome by design and engineering, but generally at greater cost and with more risk of long term failure. Slopes greater than 50% are generally not conducive to development.

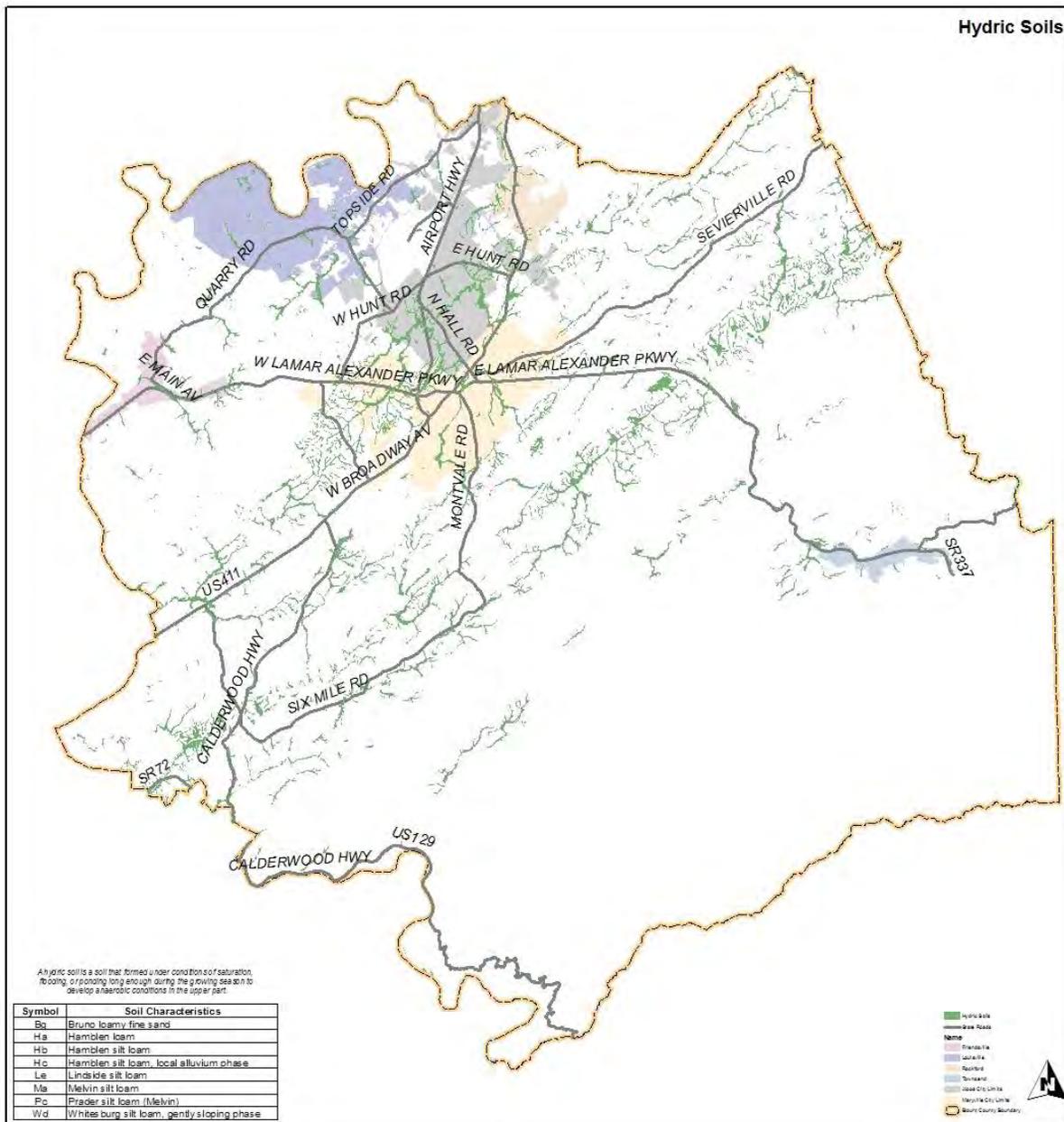
Lowland slopes from the Tennessee River to the knobs and foothills generally are within the range of 0 to 15%. The slopes are generally greater than 30% for the knobs and foothills, the Chilhowee Mountains, and the mountains surrounding the coves and into the Great Smoky Mountains Park.

Geology. The geology of Blount County is varied, and technical discussion is left to other sources. See in particular http://tn.gov/environment/tdg/images/geolog_1.jpg for a generalized map of Tennessee geology where Blount County can be viewed if enlarged. See also a discussion under “Tennessee Geology Summarized” at http://geology.about.com/od/geology_tn/Tennessee_Geology.htm. Lowland geology is relatively unremarkable, with exception of karst formations that can result in sink-holes. The “Blount County Land Use Plan: A Plan for Mountain Areas” adopted by the Planning Commission in 1998 presents the following analysis taken from a previous “Blount County: 1990 Land Use Plan and Policy” adopted in 1976, to highlight some important geological considerations in the mountains of the county including the Chilhowee Mountains (see <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/mountain%20area%20plan%201997%20with%20maps.pdf>.)



The Unaka Mountains are the high, rugged peaks and ranges in southern Blount County. The rocks are meta-morphosed sediments, and consist of slates, quartzites, and conglomerates, with minor limestones. These rocks are greatly folded and faulted, relatively tough and resistant and underlie the high ridges and mountains. They are generally lacking in available lime and so weather to produce acid soils. The steep slopes, high rainfall, and slow decay of the rocks result in generally thin soil cover, commonly with stone fragments in a humic clay. The slaty rocks have cleavages (partings) as a result of metamorphism and break up into slabs or thin sheets. All the rocks are thoroughly fractured. Water and roots penetrate these fractures, loosen the broken fragments, and start them moving down-slope. These conditions produce masses of unstable materials that if undercut, over-saturated, or denuded of vegetation may slide suddenly and with great force and possibly disastrous consequences. Many of

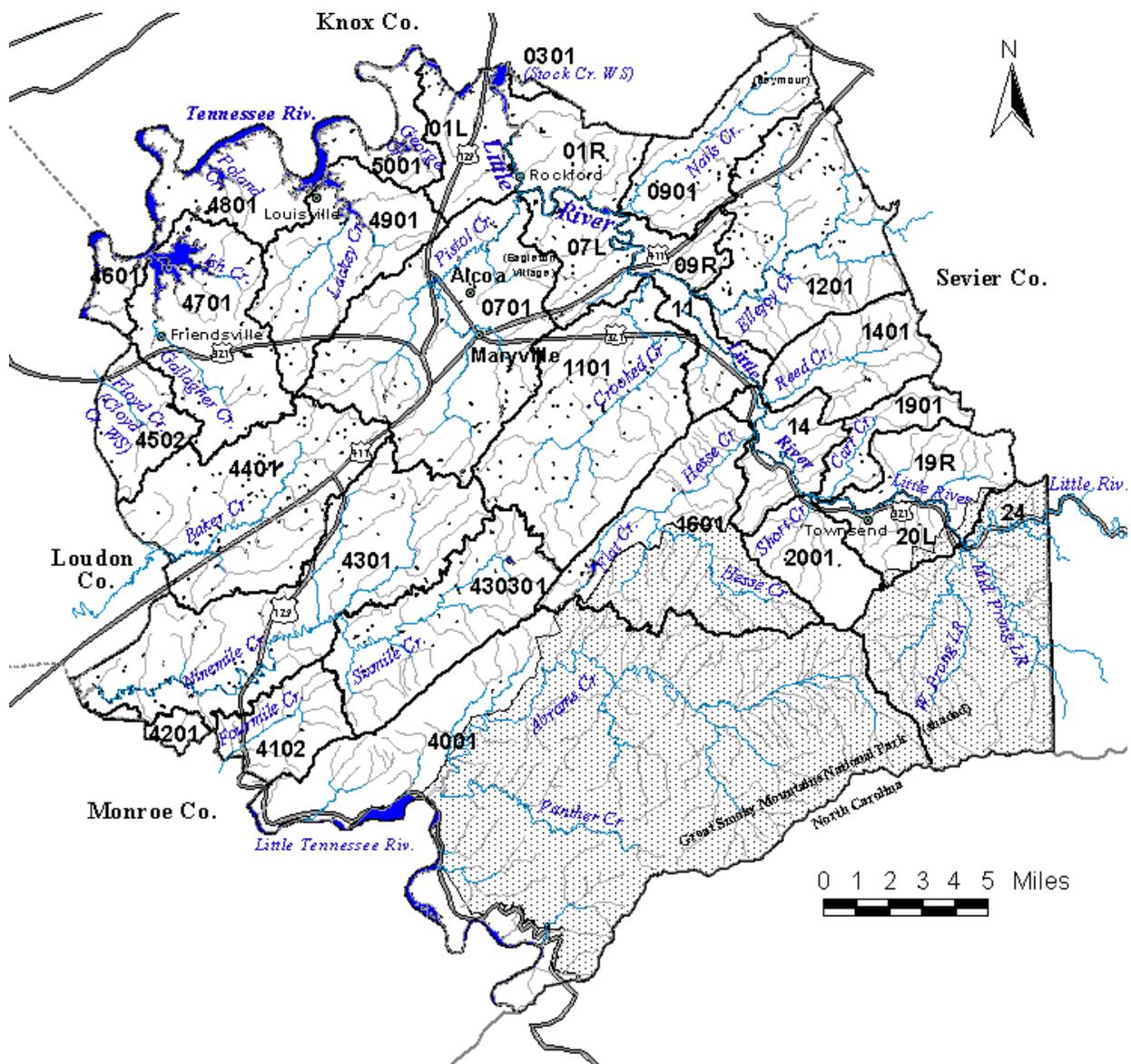
The map on the preceding page shows the prime farmland soils in the county. Most of these soils are also conducive to development on individual septic fields. The bands of prime farmland soils run with the characteristic ridge and valley pattern of the lowlands. The mountain areas of the county are generally not conducive to agriculture or to intensive development. See <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/> for a more detailed description of soils in the county.



Another characteristic of soils is the relation between water and slope. Lowlying soils with little relief (flat) can accumulate water for longer periods of time and have characteristics that limit

both agriculture and residential use. The map on the preceding page shows the distribution of hydric soils, or those soils “that are sufficiently wet in the upper part to develop anaerobic conditions during the growing season”, as identified by the US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (<http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/>). However, such soils are not entirely without merit, since hydric soils are useful in identifying areas of existing or potential wetlands that can be important parts of the green infrastructure of the county.

Water, Water Quality, and Flood Plains. All of Blount County is within one watershed or another. The map below and table on the following page portray the system of waterways and associated watersheds in Blount County.



See following page for watershed codes and names.

Little Tennessee River Basin (flows into Tennessee River through Loudon County)

4001	Abrams Creek – National Park and Happy Valley
4102	Fourmile Creek
4201	Minor tributaries to Little Tennessee River (part)
4301	Ninemile Creek
430301	Six Mile Creek
4401	Baker Creek

Little River Basin (flows into Tennessee River in Blount County)

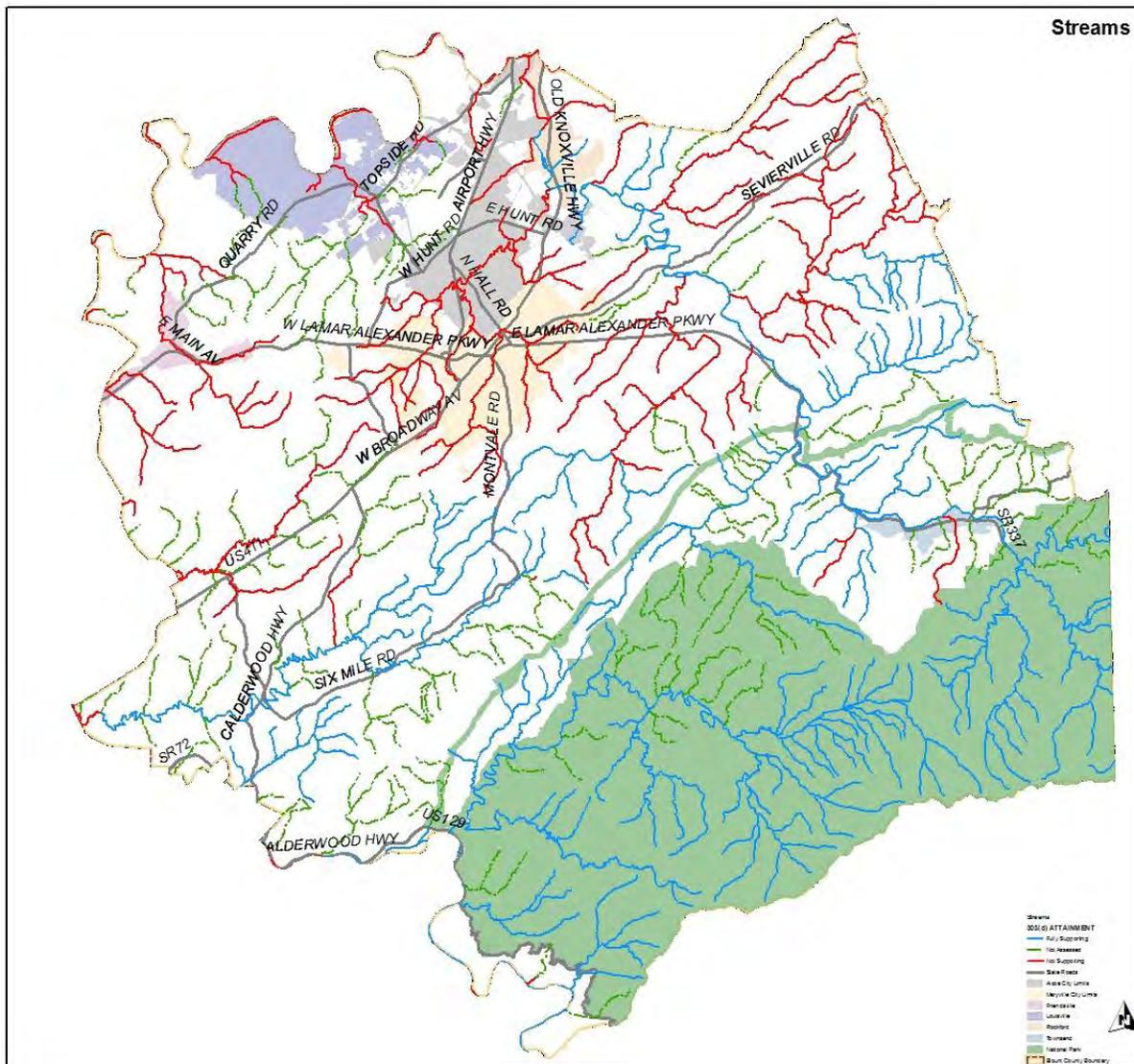
01L	Left side of Little River from mouth to Pistol Creek
01R	Right side of Little River from mouth to Nails Creek
0301	Stock Creek (most in Knox County)
0701	Pistol Creek
07L	Left side of Little River from Pistol Creek to Crooked Creek
0901	Nails Creek
09R	Right side of Little River from Nails Creek to Ellejoy Creek
11	Little River from Crooked Creek & Ellejoy Creek to Reed Creek
1101	Crooked Creek
1201	Ellejoy Creek
14	Little River from Reed Creek to Carr Creek & Short Creek
1401	Reed Creek
1601	Hesse Creek
1901	Carr Creek
19R	Right side of Little River from Carr Creek to National Park
2001	Short Creek
20L	Left side of Little River from Short Creek to National Park
24	Little River within Great Smoky Mountain National Park

Tennessee River Basin

4502	Floyd Creek (into larger Cloyd Creek in Loudon County)
4601	Minor tributaries to Tennessee River west of Gallager Creek
4701	Gallager and Ish Creeks
4801	Poland Creek and surrounding minor tributaries to Tennessee River
4901	Lackey Creek
5001	George Creek and surrounding minor tributaries to Tennessee River

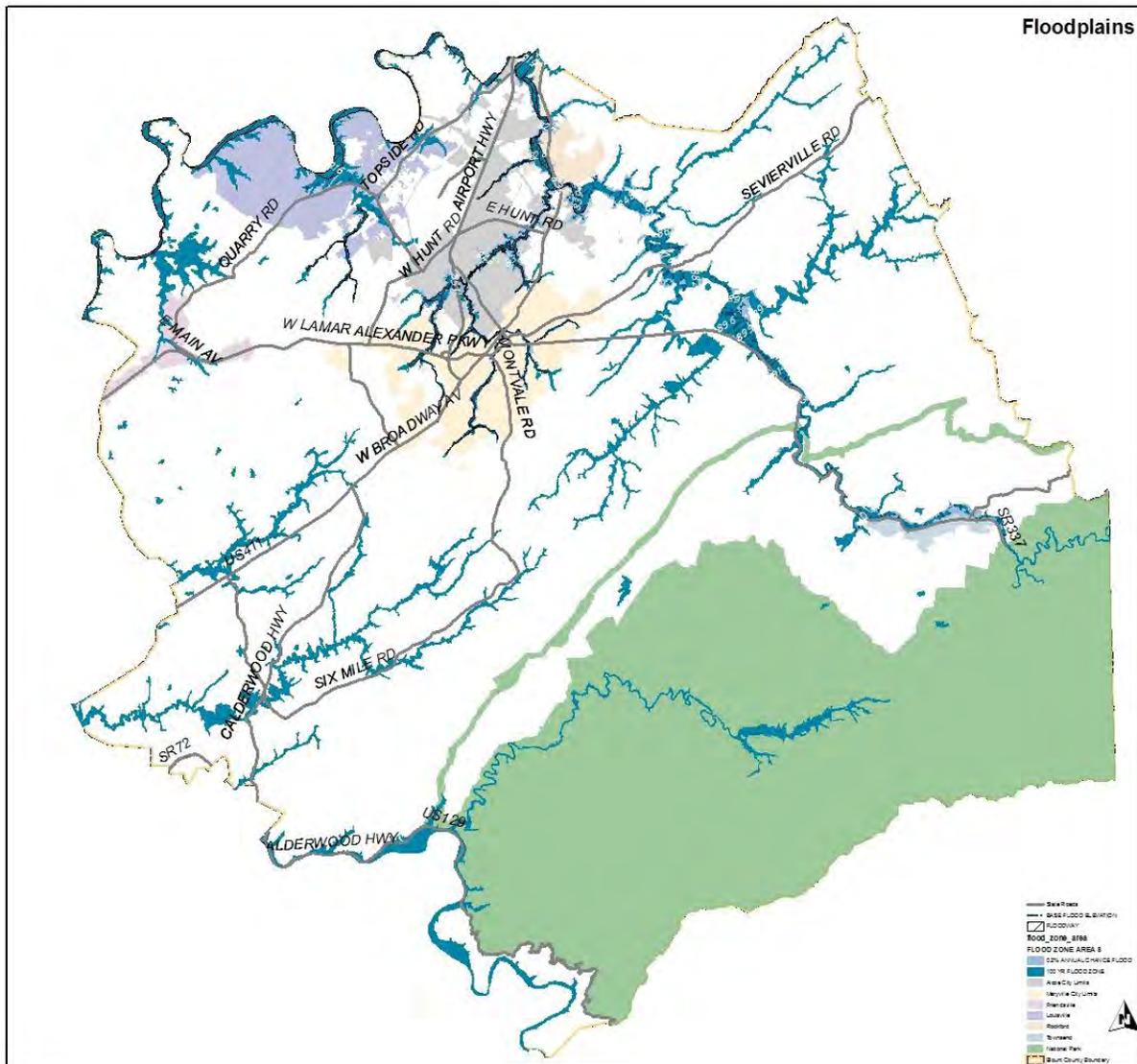
Source: TVA through the Integrated Pollution Source Identification Project, consistent with report at <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/l%20-%20IPSI%20report.pdf>.

A watershed is the area of land in which all surface water drains to a particular waterway. An example might be the Little River Watershed in which all water drains to the Little River. The Little River has smaller sub-watersheds, and these could be divided even further into smaller sub-watersheds. The network that connects all these watersheds is the system of waterways – streams, creeks and rivers. To the west and southwest, the Baker Creek, Nine-Mile/Six-Mile Creeks, Four-Mile Creek, Abrams Creek and other small tributary watersheds comprising about two-fifths of the county flow to the Little Tennessee River (Tellico Lake), and thence to the Tennessee River. The remainder of the county is covered by the Galagar Creek, Lacky Creek, Little River and smaller tributaries that flow into the Tennessee River (Fort Loudon Lake).



The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) evaluates streams and rivers in the state and reports in a 303(d) list those that are not in compliance with minimum

water quality standards (see at http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/publications/pdf/2008_303d.pdf). The map on the preceding page highlights those waterways (in red) that are listed as impaired by pollution sources in the 2008 303(d) list. (As of writing, TDEC released a draft 2010 303(d) list.) Most of the urban streams listed in and around Maryville and Alcoa showed impairment from discharges of runoff from more densely developed urban areas, with impairment from bacteria, stream alterations, and siltation. In the more rural areas, the prime pollutant sources were from pasture grazing, cattle access and some discharge from development, with impairment from loss of streambank cover, stream alterations, siltation, bacteria, and nitrates.



Another aspect of waterways is their propensity to flood. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produced a set of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Blount County and all the municipalities

participate in the NFIP. The areas of the county that are subject to a one percent probability of flooding within a year, commonly called the 100 year flood, are shown in map on the preceding page. For complete and detailed coverage of flood plain delineation in the county, see at <http://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1&userType=G>.

The Fort Loudon Lake reservoir on the Tennessee River and the Tellico Lake Reservoir on the Little Tennessee River control flood levels by dams. The most prominent flood plains are along the Little River. Heavy rains can cause frequent flood events less than the 100 year flood level. Flood levels may change over time due to upstream development, siltation of waterways, and erosion of waterway banks.

Air Quality. State Statutes in Tennessee Code Annotated provide the following guidance for considering air quality in local plans.

13-7-118. Land use plan in certain counties that are in an early action compact or in nonattainment for air quality.

(a) This section applies to any county in the state of Tennessee that either is in an early action compact or is in nonattainment for air quality according to the environmental protection agency as of April 15, 2004.

(b) Any county that qualifies under subsection (a) and whose population according to the 2000 federal census was sixty thousand (60,000) or more and the county as of April 15, 2004, did not have a land use plan, shall adopt a land use plan which states that air quality issues will be considered as part of the county-wide land use plans.

Blount County is in nonattainment for ozone and particulate matter (PM 2.5) air pollution, and is also part of an early action compact under provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency. Blount County has a population greater than 60,000. Although Blount County adopted a land use plan prior to April 15, 2004, and thus does not fall strictly under the provisions of the statutes, the intent of the statutes would indicate that air quality should be considered in local planning.

The Blount County Environmental Health Action Team (EHAT), a part of the Blount County Community Health Initiative, analyzed the air quality situation in an Action Plan (see at <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/final%20issue%20profiles%20and%20action%20plans%201-07.pdf>). Included were findings that air quality was generally less favorable in higher elevations (mountains of the county) than in lowlands. Some of the problem with air quality was related to high elevation pollution blowing in from other regions, some far away. However, much of the air quality problem was generated locally, and was exacerbated by the ridge and valley geography that trapped pollutants when climatic inversions occurred. While the air quality situation has shown

improvement over time, air quality still may cause health problems for those that are particularly sensitive.

Infrastructure – The Support Base.

Supporting the growth of population, the functioning of household and individual activities, and the functioning of businesses is an array of systems called infrastructure. This infrastructure includes many public support systems such as roads and schools, and public services such as law enforcement and fire protection. Some infrastructure such as water, sewer and electric may be provided by a local government, but may also be provided by a chartered public utility. The following highlights the major support infrastructure in the county.

Roads. Roads in the county may be classified for different functions. A road network serves dual purposes: providing access to property, and providing routes for traffic, or mobility to and from places. Places range from individual properties, to larger centers of activity, all of which generate traffic. The larger centers of activity may be cities, with large populations, dense pattern of properties, and heavy generators of traffic such as commercial and industrial uses. Places also may include recreation areas and schools which generate substantial traffic independent of urban centers.

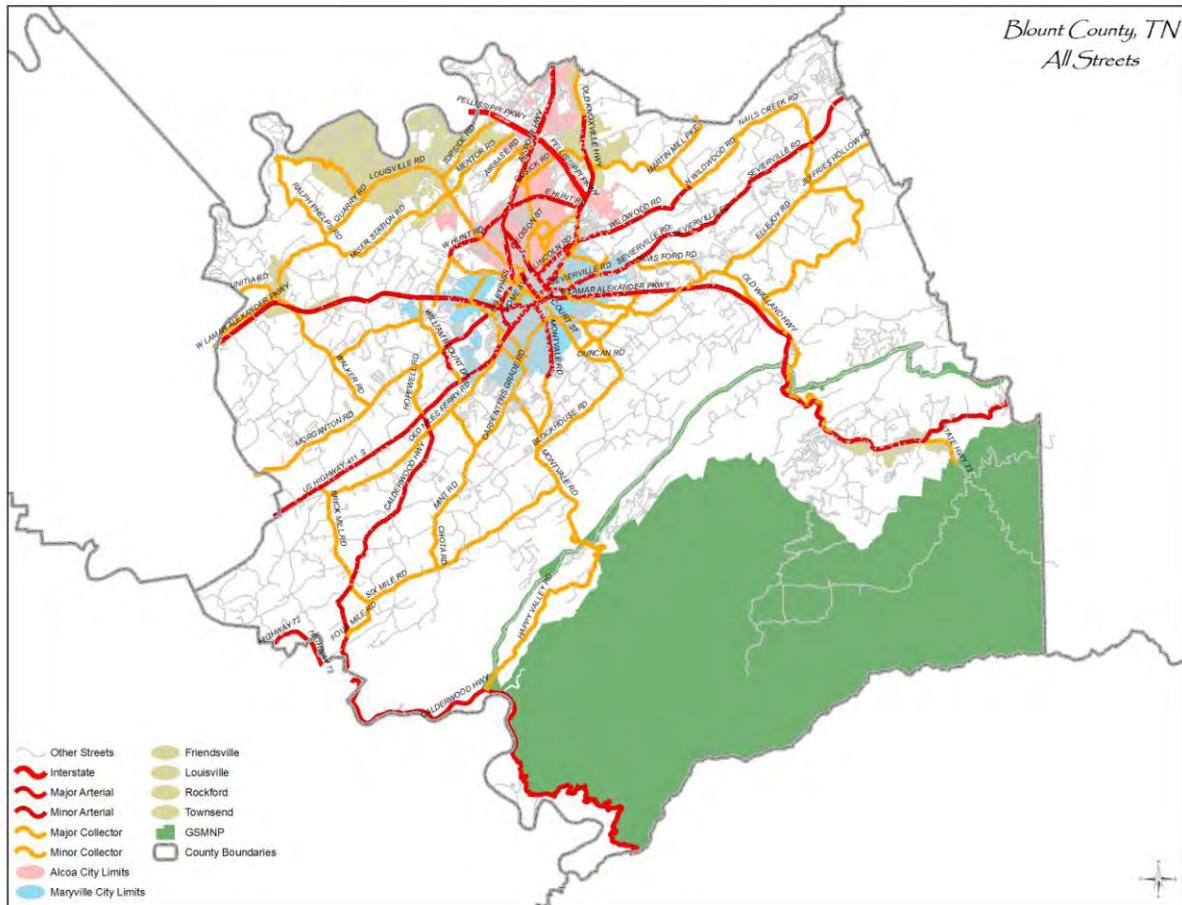
Roads are classified based on relative importance of function in providing access and mobility (accommodating traffic). At the lowest level of local roads, the function is mainly provision of access to property, which in turn becomes the lowest level of place. Traffic is generated from a desire to get from one place (property) to another often higher order place (such as a business in a town center). A local road provides first order function in providing a route from origin place (property), but usually does not provide a direct route to destination, with traffic needing to connect through higher level roads toward final destination.

Higher level roads provide mobility, or routes for accumulated traffic to go efficiently from place to place, but can also provide access to property along the way. Collector roads provide access and mobility functions on a roughly balanced basis. In other words, collector roads provide access to adjoining properties, but also accumulate and carry traffic from lower level local roads and properties to higher level roads and places.

Arterial roads have the main functions of accumulating traffic from lower level roads, and carrying large amounts of traffic to and through large centers of activity such as cities. Arterial roads may also provide access to adjoining properties, but the access function is secondary and may be restricted to accommodate the main function of mobility or traffic conveyance.

The application of the classifications is different in rural and urban areas. Urban areas have the dual character of place destinations in a larger road network, and also provide access and mobility on a denser internal network of arterial, collector and local roads. Urban areas thus

provide not only a network of access and mobility within the urban boundaries, but also a network connection into rural areas and connections to other major centers of activity. Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) functional classification maps for Blount County can be accessed at <http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/longrange/maps/co05.pdf> for rural areas, and at <http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/longrange/maps/co47c.pdf> for urbanized areas. The map below shows an adaptation of state classification of roads in the county, including the cities.



Most of the roads in the county are publicly maintained. However, there are a substantial number of privately maintained roads serving mainly low density development. Each municipality is responsible for maintaining the local public roads within its corporate jurisdiction, except major roads maintained by the state. The County maintains all other public roads, except major state routes maintained directly by the State of Tennessee. The Blount County Highway Department maintains 823 miles of roads outside the jurisdictions of the six municipalities. The roads are a mix of local roads and collector roads, but no arterial roads. The arterial roads are maintained by the State of Tennessee. The official Blount County Roads List can be accessed at <http://www.blounttn.org/highway/PDF/Official%20Roads%20List.pdf>.

Growth and development can place increased demands on the road system in the county. A 2004 Blount County Roadway Needs Update (update of a 2000 study – see at <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/Roadway%20Needs%20Study%20update%202004.pdf>), presented traffic counts for the different classification of roads as of 2003, and projections to 2030, along with a wealth of other information about the road system in the county. The study estimated that immediate need for road improvements amounted to over \$29 million.

Water. Public water utilities serve most of the population and most of the territory in the county. There are only a few areas that are not covered by public water supplies, mainly in the more remote and sparsely settled rural and mountain areas, small areas in the vicinity of Friendsville, and to the east and northeast of Rockford.

Providers with water source in Blount County

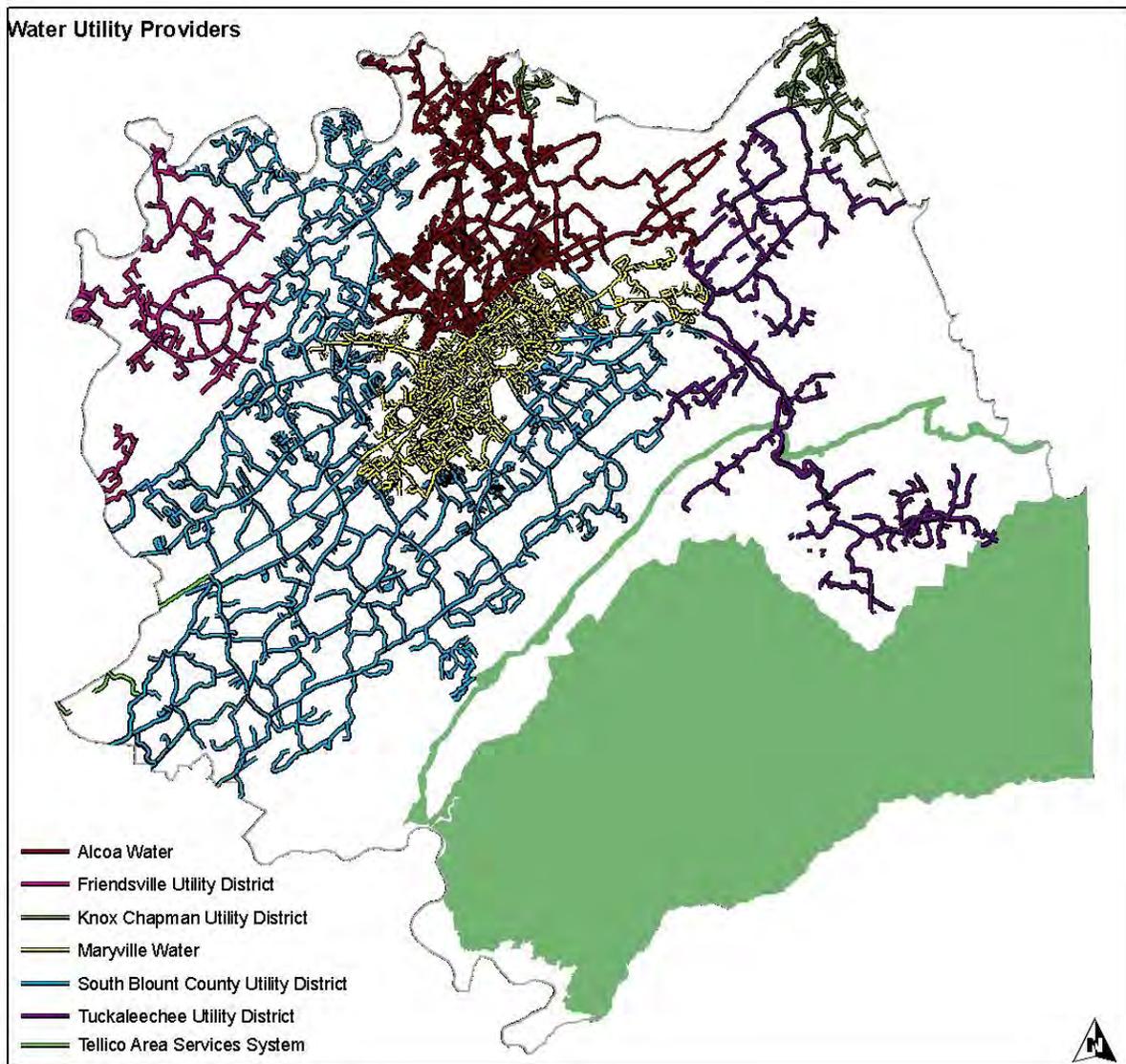
Water Utility	Residential Customers	Commercial Customers	Water Source	Treatment Capacity (gpd)	Pumping Capacity (gpd)	Storage Capacity (gallons)	Average Daily Water Use (gpd)
City of Alcoa *	8,700	1,500	Little River	16,000,000	16,000,000	13,350,000	8,000,000
City of Maryville	12,877	1,552	Little River	6,000,000	9,000,000	6,800,000	3,752,000
South Blount Utility Dist. **	13,923	52	Tellico Reservoir	8,000,000	6,000,000	7,700,000	3,150,000
Tuckaleechee Utility District	3,294	90	Alcoa ***	NA	1,152,000	5,600,000	500,000
Friendsville Waterworks	1,742	24	SBUD & TASS ***	NA	distribution only	871,000	412,000
TOTAL	40,536	3,218		30,000,000	32,152,000	34,321,000	15,814,000

(gpd) - gallons per day

* includes three industrial customers and also sells water to Tuckaleechee Utility District

** also sells water to Friendsville Waterworks

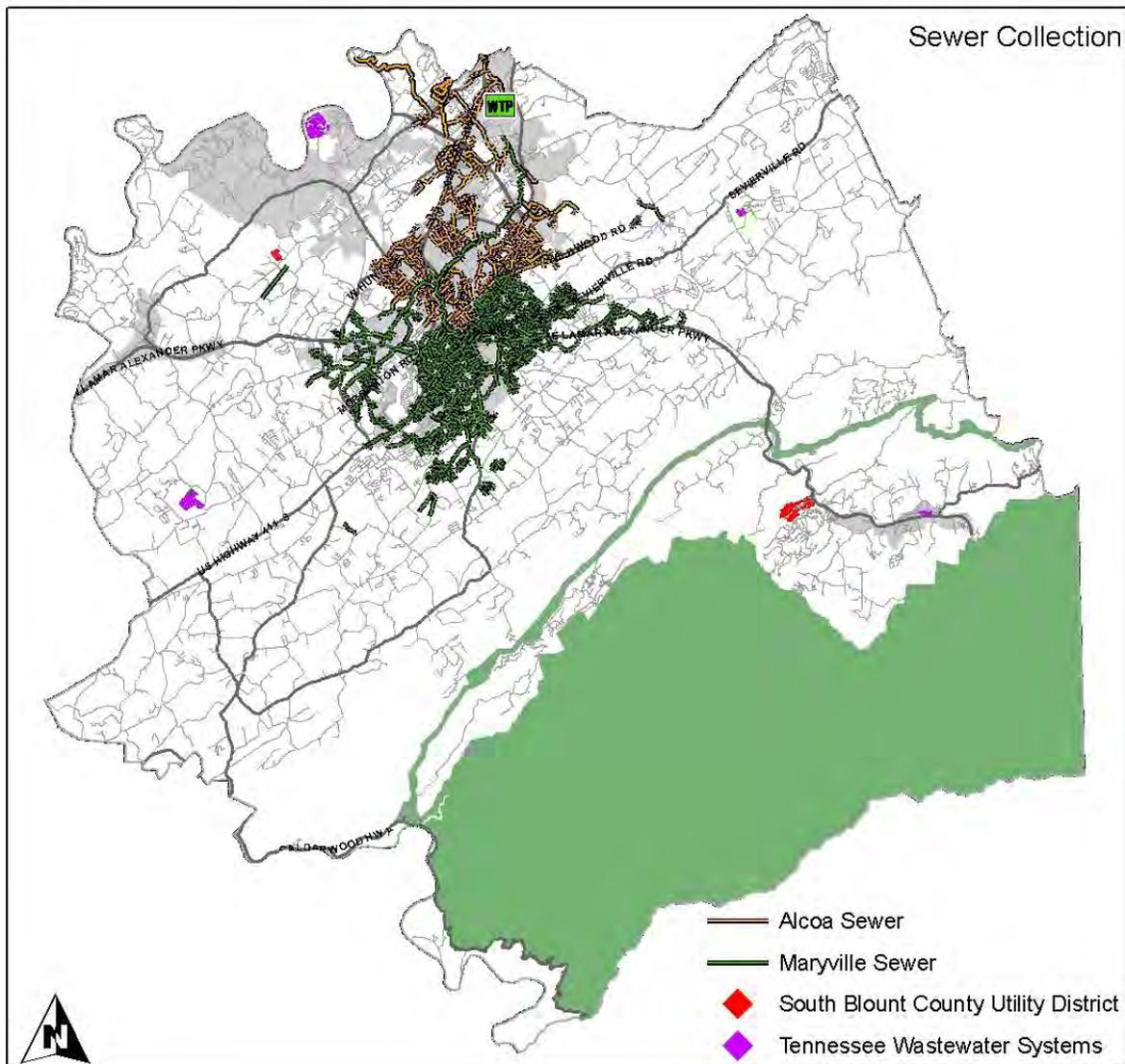
*** Tuckaleechee Utility District purchases water from the Alcoa city utility, Friendsville Waterworks purchases water from South Blount Utility District and Tellico Area Services System.



See map above for coverage of public utility water, and table on preceding page. There are seven public water utilities that serve Blount County residents and businesses. The two cities of Alcoa and Maryville operate separate municipal utilities with separate intakes and processing plants on the Little River. Both utilities serve some customers outside municipal boundaries. Alcoa also sells water to Tuckaleechee Utility District. South Blount Utility District covers a large, mainly rural area and has an intake and processing plant on the Little Tennessee River (Tellico Lake), and also sells water to Friendsville Water Works. Friendsville Waterworks operates a distribution system and purchases water from South Blount Utilities and Tellico Area Services System. Tuckaleechee Utility District operates a distribution system, and purchases water from the Alcoa municipal utility. Knox Chapman Utility District (not shown in table on preceding page) provides water from outside the county in the Seymour area and a small area

to the north of Rockford. Tellico Area Services System (not shown in table on preceding page) provides water from outside the county to a very small area in the southwest of the county, and also sells water to the Friendsville Water Works.

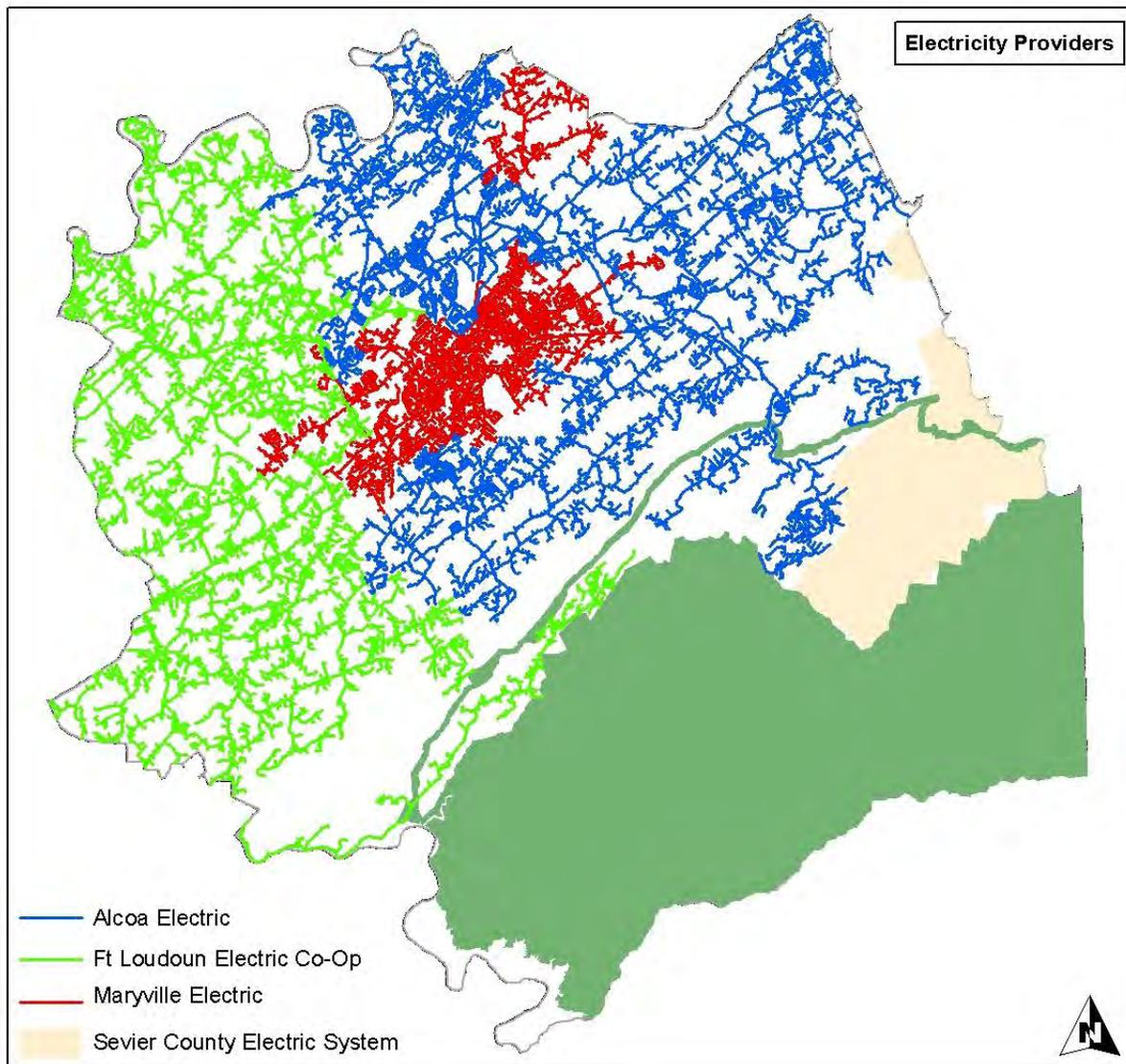
Sewer. Public sewer serves only part of the households and businesses in the county. The Blount County Environmental Department estimates that about 56 percent of households are not connected to public utility sewer, but rely on on-site septic tank and leach field for disposal of waste. The map below presents the coverage of the municipal providers and small utility systems.



The main providers of public utility sewer are the two cities of Alcoa and Maryville, which jointly operate a regional sewage treatment plant. The municipal systems cover most of the

area within the two large cities, and limited areas outside the cities. Alcoa covers 5,100 residential customers and 900 commercial customers. Maryville covers 11,156 residential customers and 1,333 commercial customers. In addition to the integrated city systems, South Blount Utility District and Tennessee Wastewater Systems operate small, site specific wastewater treatment facilities scattered outside the two municipal systems.

Electric. Utility electric service essentially covers all households and businesses in the county. The map below shows the coverage of the four electric utility providers in the county.



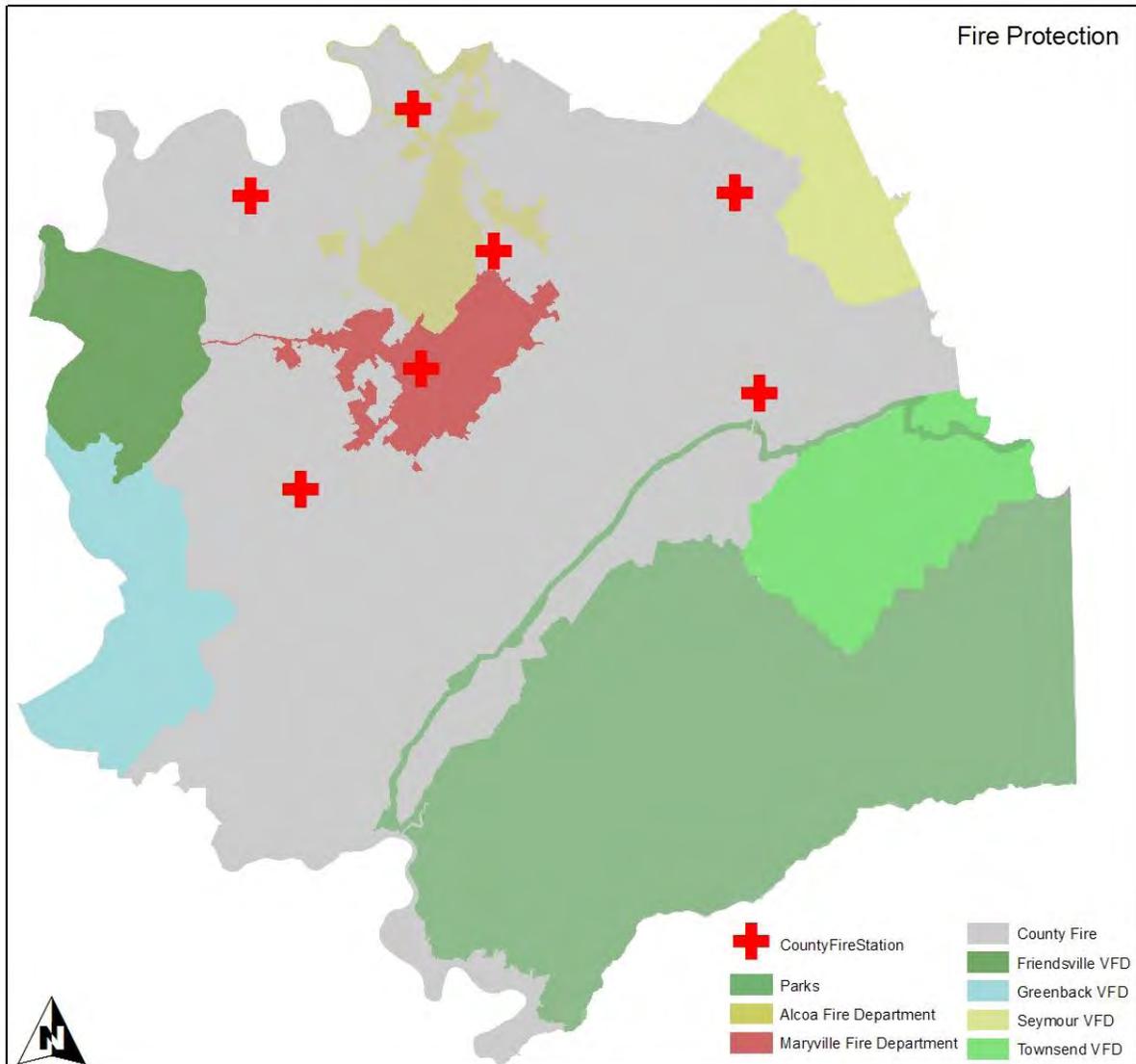
Alcoa Electric covers the city of Alcoa, the city of Louisville, and much of the eastern and southern portion of the county, with 23,719 residential customers and 3,667 commercial customers. Maryville Electric covers the city of Maryville, the city of Rockford and other small

portions of the county outside city limits, with 16,000 residential customers and 4,000 commercial customers. Fort Loudon Electric Cooperative covers the western portion of the county and the city of Friendsville, with 12,051 residential customers and 1,919 commercial customers. Sevier County Electric System covers the Townsend and Tuckaleechee Cove area with 1,920 residential customers and 100 commercial customers. Note that the total residential customers accounted for from reports by providers exceeded the number of households projected for the county in 2010. This may be due to error in estimation for multi-county service providers Fort Loudon Electric serving parts of Monroe and Loudon County also, and to a lesser extent Sevier County Electric System with main service area in Sevier County, and may also be due to counting certain non-commercial and non-residential uses as residential customers.

None of the utility providers generates electricity, and all electricity is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Not shown is TAPOCO, a dedicated industrial generator which operates a series of four dams along the Little Tennessee and Cheoah Rivers to serve the large electricity demand of the Aluminum Corporation of America (ALCOA) operations in the City of Alcoa.

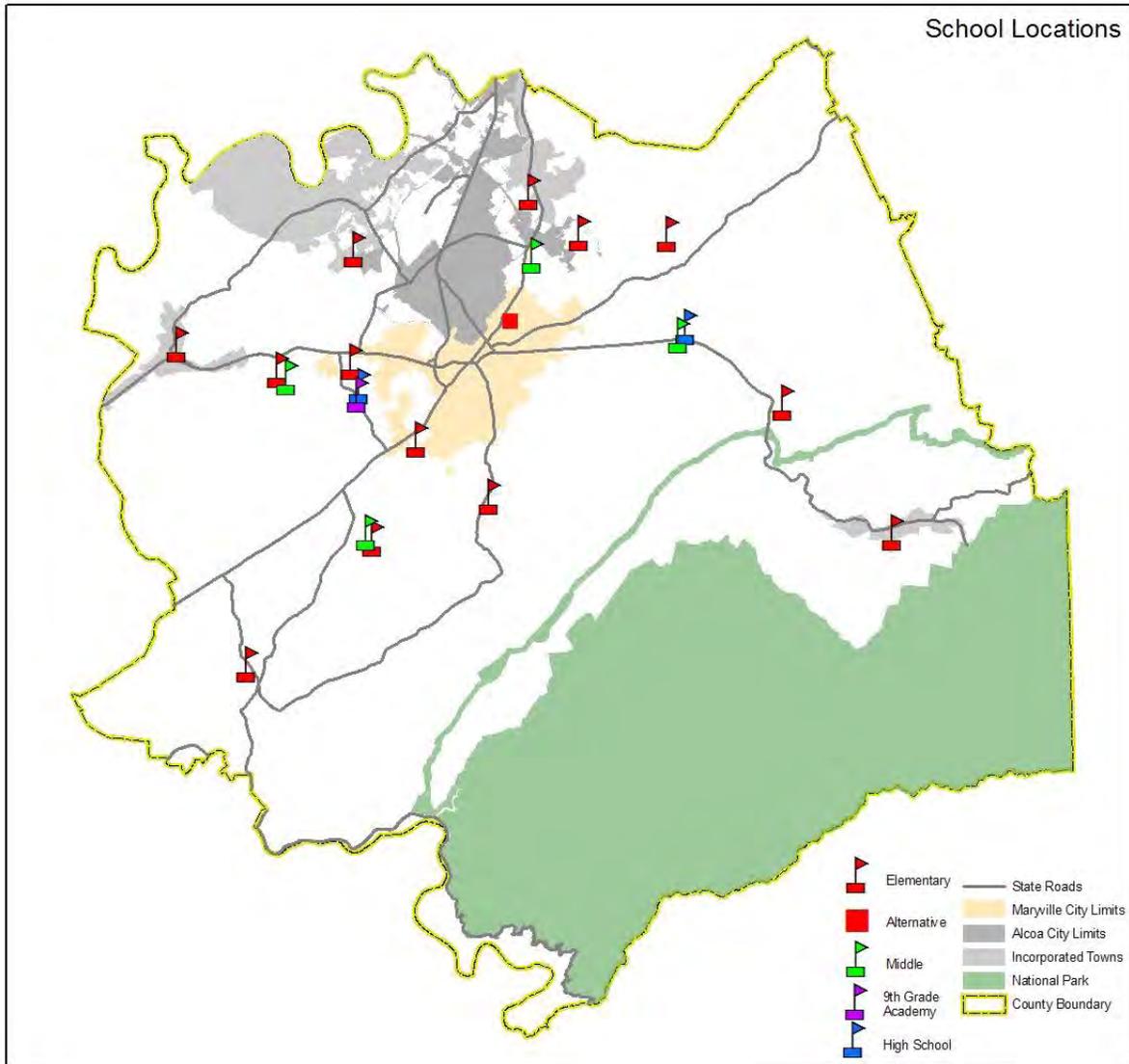
Fire Protection. The cities of Alcoa and Maryville operate municipal fire departments that cover incorporated areas. The remainder of the county is covered by the Blount County Fire Protection District and four volunteer fire districts. See map on the following page for area of coverage and fire stations. In addition, the McGhee Tyson Airport and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park have internal firefighting operations. All jurisdictions operate under mutual aid agreements that allow cross-jurisdiction provision of fire protection when necessary.

Law Enforcement and Justice. The Blount County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) covers all of Blount County for law enforcement. However, the cities of Alcoa, Maryville and Townsend have their own police departments and effectively have separate jurisdiction. The other cities of Friendsville, Louisville and Rockford come under the general law enforcement service of the BCSO. The BCSO also administers the county jail at the Blount County Justice Center, and a juvenile detention facility in the Blount County Courthouse. The offices of the BCSO are located in the Blount County Justice Center, along with all courts in the county (except Juvenile Court), and related offices of Circuit Court Clerk, Clerk and Master, and District Attorney General. The Juvenile Court and related administrative offices are housed in the Blount County Courthouse along with the juvenile detention facility. The McGhee Tyson Airport has its own security force, as does the National Parks Service in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Other law enforcement officers from the State of Tennessee and the federal government provide additional service in the county. All jurisdictions operate under mutual aid agreements that allow cross-jurisdiction enforcement activities when necessary.



Schools. Alcoa, Maryville and Blount County operate separate public school systems educating approximately 18,000 students. There are eight private schools operating in the county educating approximately 570 students, as well as families opting for private home schooling for approximately 500 students. In addition, Sevier County public schools accept several students (number unknown) from the Seymour area in the upper northeast of the county through informal agreement. See the following sources for more detailed information: State report on public schools including enrollment of the various public school systems and separate schools at <http://www.tennessee.gov/education/reportcard/>; list of private schools and school enrollment at http://www.privateschoolreview.com/county_private_schools/stateid/TN/county/47009; and

information on home schooling in Blount County at <http://www.bhea.net/>. The map below shows Blount County public school locations. See at <http://www.blountgis.com/maps.html> for maps of attendance zones for the public school systems and separate schools.



Parks and Recreation. Blount County along with the cities of Alcoa and Maryville jointly support a Parks and Recreation Commission with a staff of 20 that operates and maintains several parks and recreation facilities in the county. Most of the facilities are located in or near the two large cities of Alcoa and Maryville, but a park in Louisville and a trail system in Townsend provide recreation opportunities to the outlying areas. The facilities are owned by the respective governments. There are also some smaller facilities that are owned and

operated independently by the smaller towns, and some facilities related to Fort Loudon Lake access that are owned and maintained by the Tennessee Valley Authority. See at <http://parksrec.com/> for more information on individual facilities and programs. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides detailed analysis of capacities and coverage and can be found at <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/plans.asp> (scroll then to bottom of web page). A map of the greenway park system in Alcoa and Maryville can be found at http://www.blountindustry.com/library/Greenway_Trail_System_1184872305.pdf.

Solid Waste and Landfill. The City of Alcoa operates a Solid Waste Landfill for the county under supervision of the Alcoa, Maryville and Blount County Solid Waste Authority, with membership appointed by the two cities and the county. Alcoa and Maryville provide municipal garbage pick-up and disposal. The remainder of the county is covered by several private garbage hauling service providers. Recycling drop-off services are provided at the Solid Waste Landfill, and at convenience centers in the cities of Maryville and Alcoa.

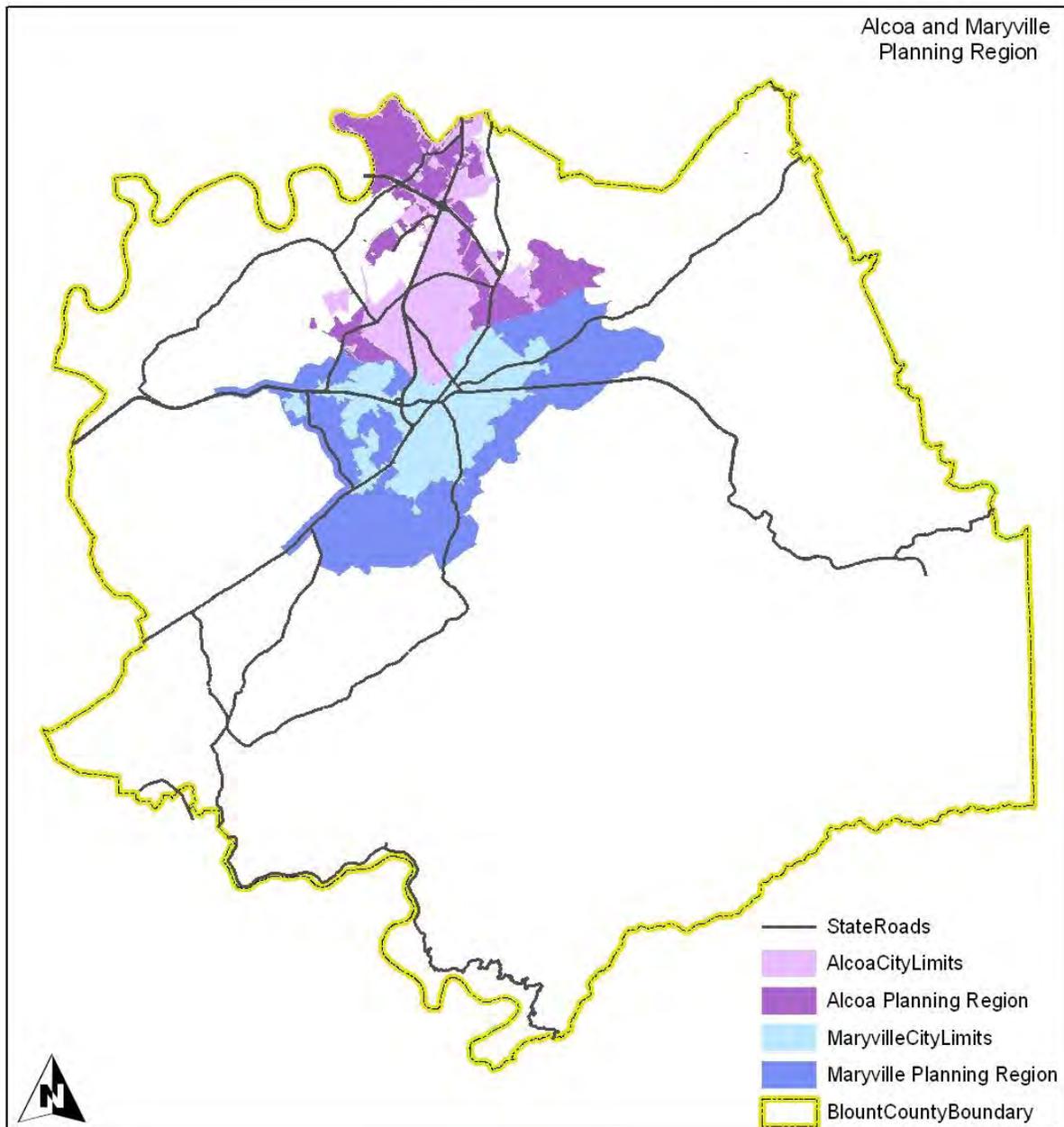
Industrial Development. Industrial development is promoted by the Blount County Economic Development Board, with joint membership and support from Blount County and the cities of Alcoa and Maryville. The Board has been instrumental in developing several industrial parks in the county. See at <http://www.blountindustry.com/about/strategy.html> for information about the Economic Development Board and its programs, and map of industrial park sites at http://www.blountindustry.com/library/IndustrialParkOverviewMap_1178892822.pdf.

Health and Hospital. The Blount County Health Department operates a public health center located in the City of Maryville with support from Blount County and the State of Tennessee (see more information at <http://www.blounttn.org/health.asp>). Also located in the City of Maryville is the Blount Memorial Hospital, a public hospital owned by Blount County, which provides a wide range of services and is administered by a Board that is appointed by Blount County, Alcoa and Maryville (see history at <http://www.blountmemorial.org/body.cfm?id=148>).

Public Library. Blount County, Alcoa and Maryville jointly support the Blount County Public Library located in the City of Maryville (see more information at <http://www.blountlibrary.org/>). The City of Townsend supports the Mary E. Tippet Memorial Library in Townsend.

General Government. Blount County and all the cities provide general government services. In accordance with state statutes and with elected office heads, Blount County provides services of County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Property Assessor, and Trustee in addition to the services of highways and roads, schools, law enforcement, justice, and hospital and health noted earlier. Under the County Mayor's office, the county provides public services such as animal control, soil conservation and agricultural extension, veteran affairs assistance, records management, and planning and codes enforcement.

The planning function in the county is administered independently in each jurisdiction by separate planning commissions. Blount County, Alcoa and Maryville all provide planning staff support to their respective planning commissions. The cities of Friendsville, Louisville, Rockford and Townsend contract their planning staff support from the Local Planning Assistance Office of the State of Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development. The cities of Alcoa and Maryville have planning regions that extend outside their city limits as shown on the map below. The cities have subdivision regulation authority while the county retains zoning authority in the planning regions, and the cities and the county plan for the regions.



Development and Land Use – Patterns on the Land.

Blount County had a history of non-native settlement that stretched back to the 1700's. Blount County was formed by division from Knox County in 1795, and Maryville was designated as the county seat. Agriculture was the main industry in the early history of the county, and was accommodated in the rolling lowlands and along rivers and streams. Friendsville was formed by settlement of Quakers in the late 1700's. The Rockford community developed along the main route from Maryville to Knoxville, now Old Knoxville Highway, near a ford in the Tennessee River. The community of Louisville was an important river landing for cargo until its partial inundation by the Fort Loudon reservoir in the 1940's. Lumbering came into its prime in the early 1900's, and the Little River Lumber Company gave rise to the community of Townsend. Alcoa was formed as an extension of the founding of the Aluminum Corporation of America in the early 1900's, and grew also as a northern urban extension of Maryville. McGhee Tyson Airport was deeded to the City of Knoxville in 1934 adjacent to the City of Alcoa. With major transportation improvements linking the airport to Knoxville, urbanization of the Alcoa/Maryville area intensified. Many other small and unincorporated communities developed as Blount County settlement progressed, including Wildwood, Ellejoy, Chilhowee View (Nickel Point), Walland, Benfield, Happy Valley, and Lanier. Eagleton Village developed as an outgrowth of housing development for the ALCOA plant, Top of the World evolved as a transformation of a camping and recreation development, and Seymour spread as an extension of settlement pattern from Sevier and Knox counties off of Chapman Highway. This history of settlement, from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural development, left its mark in patterns on the land.

Population Patterns, Urban and Rural Development. We can get an overall view of settlement pattern by looking at where people live and concentrate. Population density is one measure of settlement pattern and intensity. The map on the following page shows the population density of the county in 2000 as persons per square mile at the census block level. There was a concentration in and around the two cities of Alcoa and Maryville, historically the main urban center of growth in the county. Population density decreased from this urban center into the more rural areas of the county, but showed scattered areas of substantial concentration. These scattered areas included some defined older communities, but also included residential subdivisions that were developed independent of older settlement patterns. This will be explored further in the section on historical residential development patterns below.

Urban areas are generally characterized by higher density of population, while rural areas are generally characterized by lower density of population. The point at which density becomes urban or rural is not precise, but the Bureau of the Census defines urbanized areas as follows:

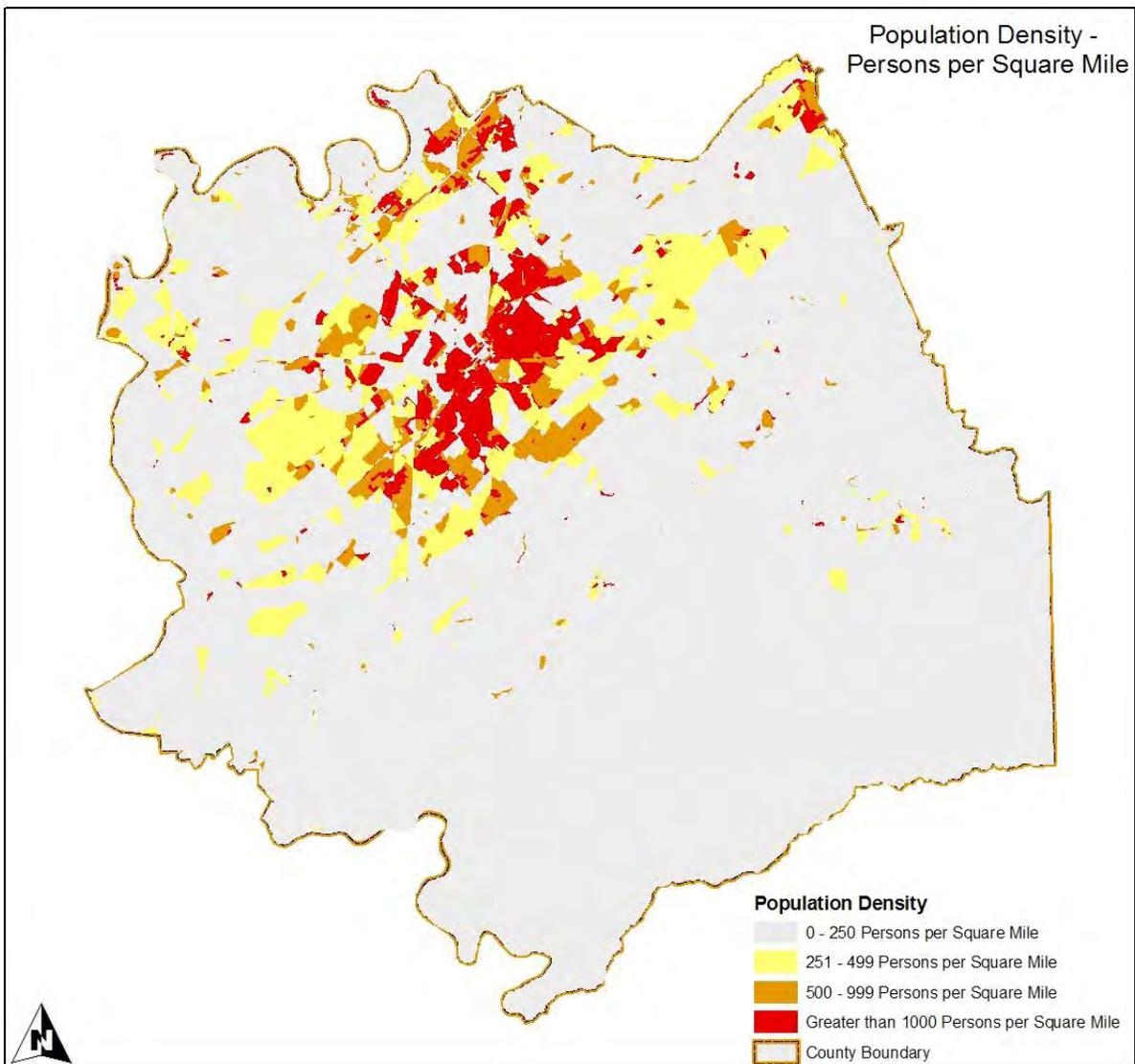
For Census 2000, the Census Bureau classifies as "urban" all territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban

cluster (UC). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of:

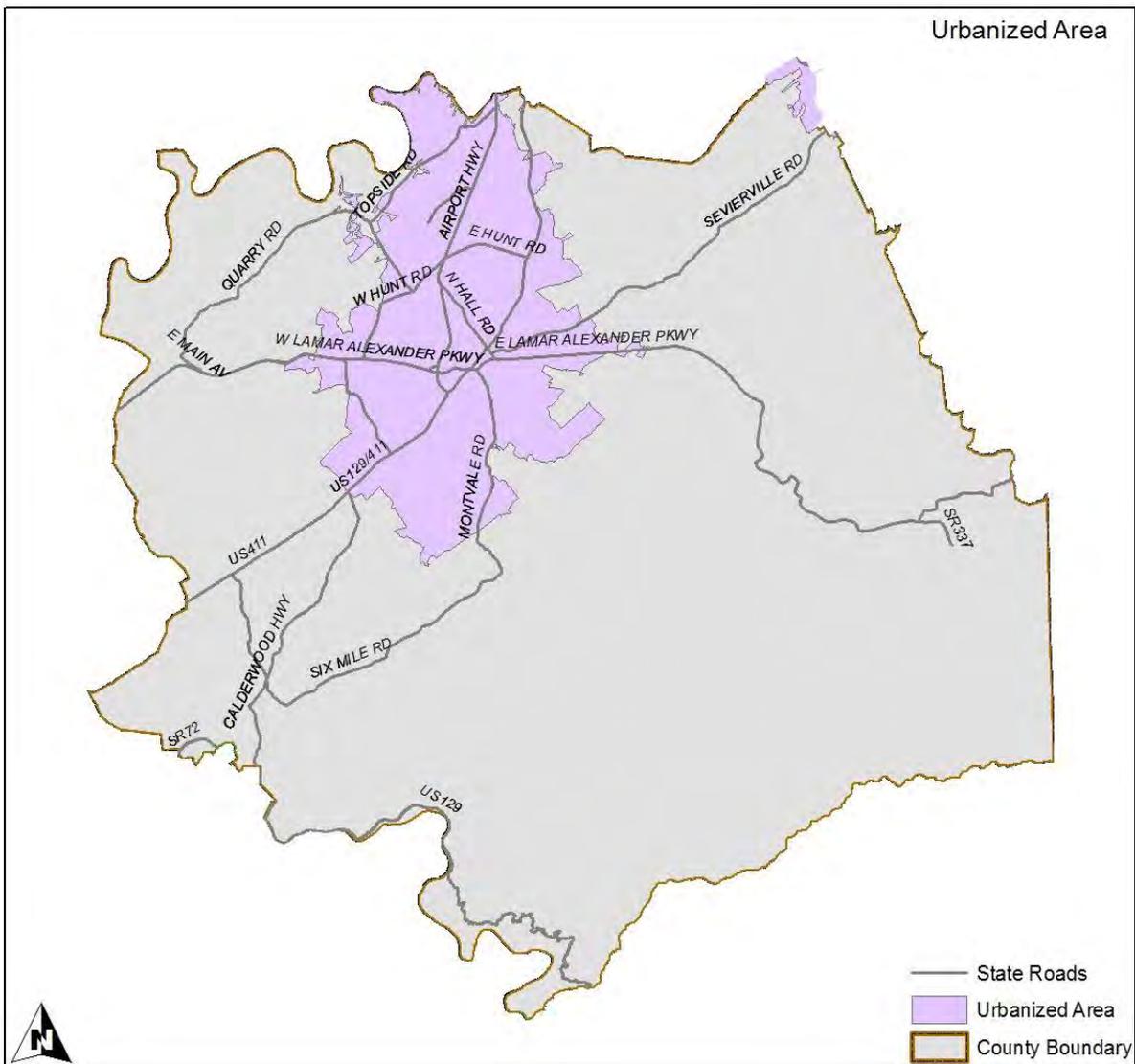
- core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile; and
- surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile.

In addition, under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be part of each UA or UC. The Census Bureau's classification of "rural" consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

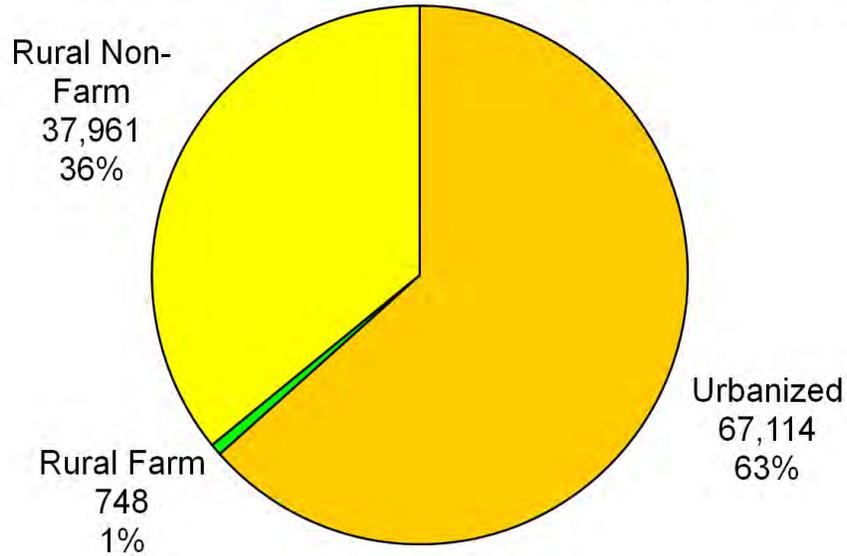
(See more at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html.)



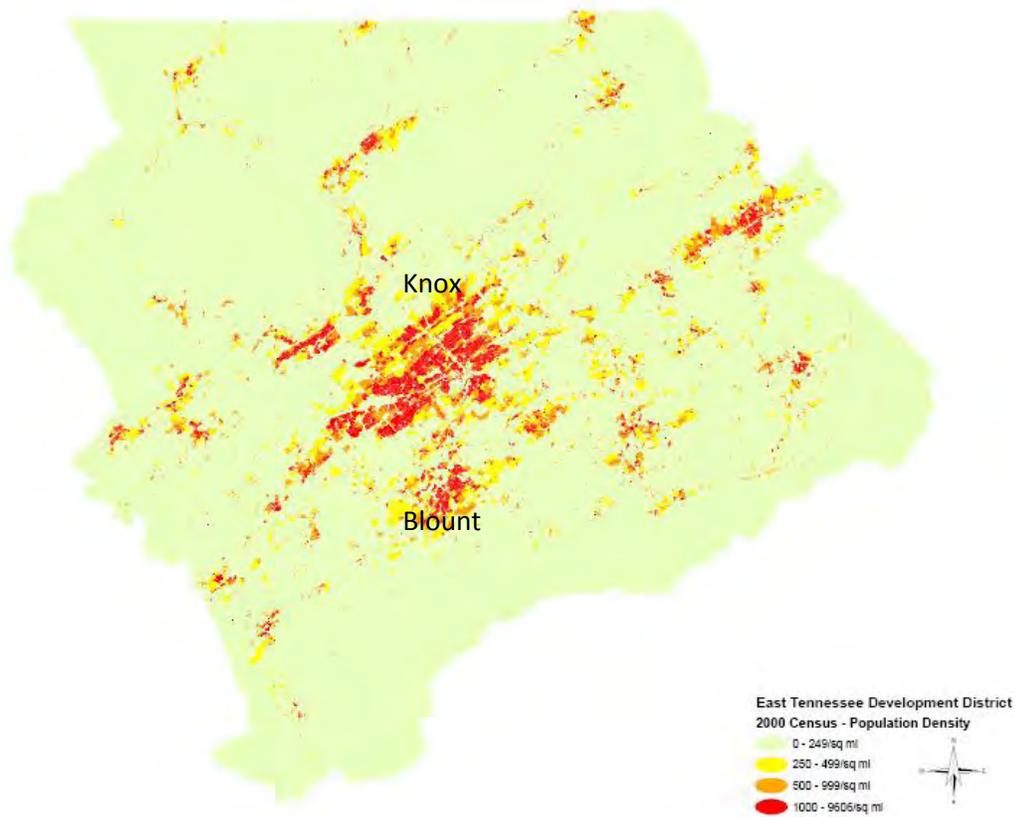
The map below shows the urbanized area of the county, basically being the concentration of population and settlement in and around Alcoa and Maryville, and including parts of Rockford and Louisville, as well as unincorporated Eagleton Village. A small portion of unincorporated Seymour in the northeast of the county also was identified as urbanized, and was an extension of the urbanized area within Knox and Sevier counties. The pie chart on the following page shows that the majority of the population in Blount County lived in urbanized areas. The pie chart also shows that most of the “rural” population was not associated with farming, but was just living in low density areas not directly associated with the urban pattern in the county.



Urbanized and Rural Population 2000



The map below shows population density in a regional context for the 16 counties of the East Tennessee Development District (county boundaries not shown), with the red areas identifying a larger pattern of urban settlement.



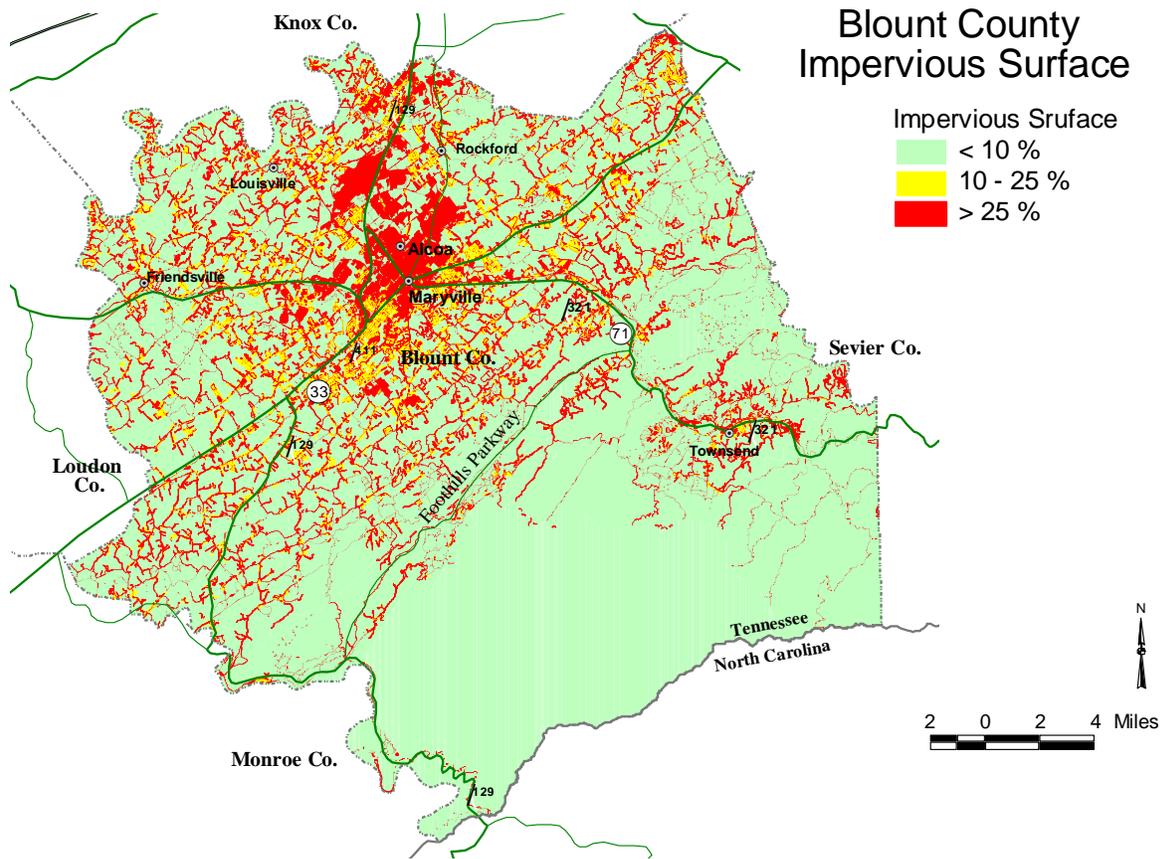
The regional pattern shows varying degrees of geographical continuity and connectivity. Continuity is evident between the Blount County cities of Alcoa and Maryville and the large urban center of Knoxville and Knox County to the north, and reinforces the relationships shown previously with map and discussion of employment commuting pattern (see at page 41). The Office of Management and Budget delineates metropolitan areas based on presence of a core urban area of population 50,000 or greater, and surrounding counties with substantial connectivity to the core (see definition and lists of metropolitan areas at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metrodef.html>). Knoxville provides the urban core of a metropolitan region that includes Blount County, along with Anderson, Knox, Loudon and Union counties.

Development Pattern in Impervious Surfaces. The density of population presents one overall view of development pattern related to where people live. People conduct other activities on the land, such as commerce, production, education, and worship, all of which take place at certain locations. These activities along with residential location are usually concentrated in urban areas, and form a pattern of impervious surfaces with roads, driveways parking lots, and rooftops, that do not allow penetration of water into the ground. The pattern of these impervious surfaces can give an overall view of where development is concentrated. The map on the following page shows the pattern of impervious surface from the Integrated Pollution Source Identification project interpreted from year 2000 aerial photographs.

The pattern of impervious surface, and thus of overall intensity of development, follows closely the pattern of population density, with concentration in and near the cities of Alcoa and Maryville. The outlying areas show a lattice pattern related to roads and linear development along roads.

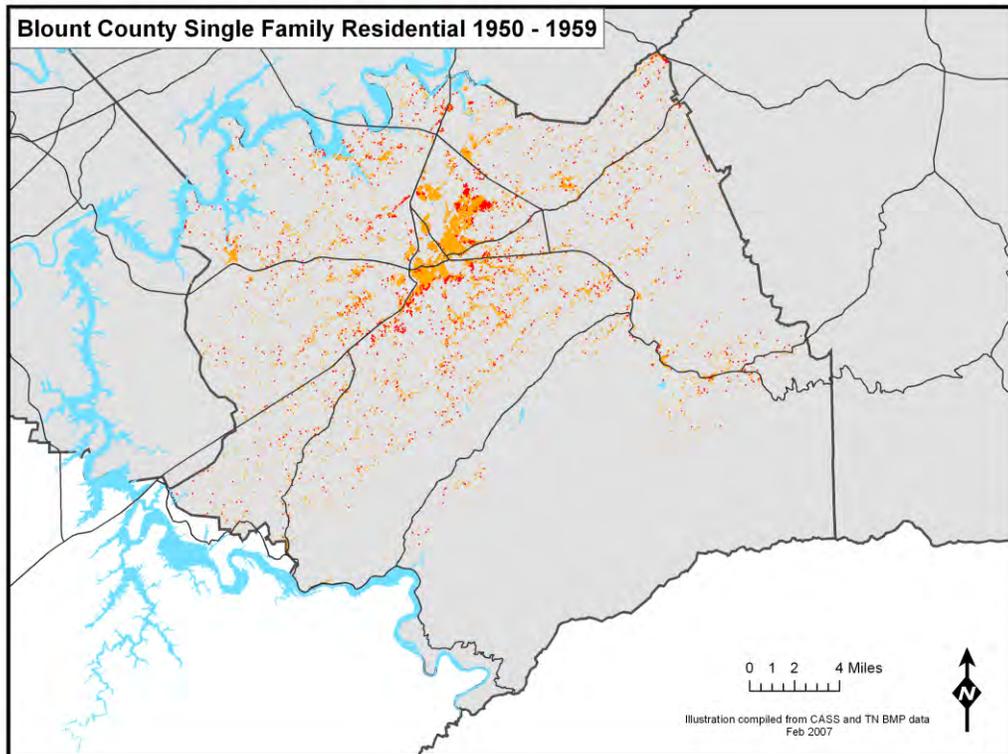
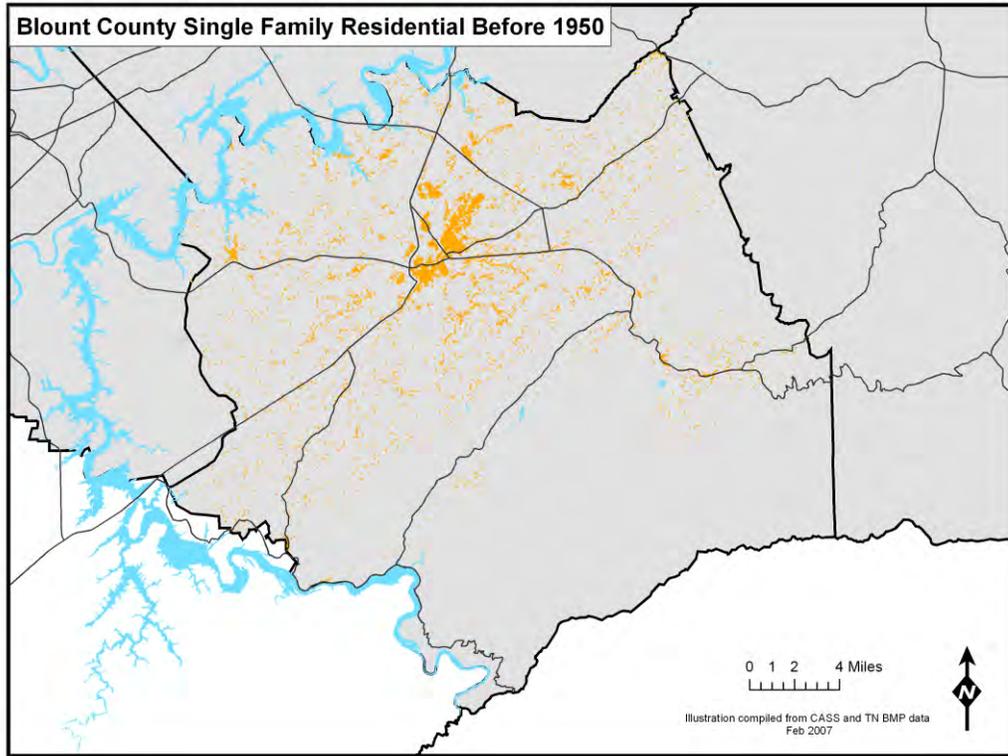
The significance of the impervious surface categories relates to water quality. With greater impervious surface, and the usual greater intensity of use, rainfall runs off at a faster rate, and carries with the runoff a greater amount of accumulated pollution from such surfaces as roads and parking lots. This is related to previous analysis and map of polluted streams (see at page 59) from the State of Tennessee 303(d) list. For those watersheds covering Alcoa and Maryville, the associated streams showed substantial pollution from urban development.

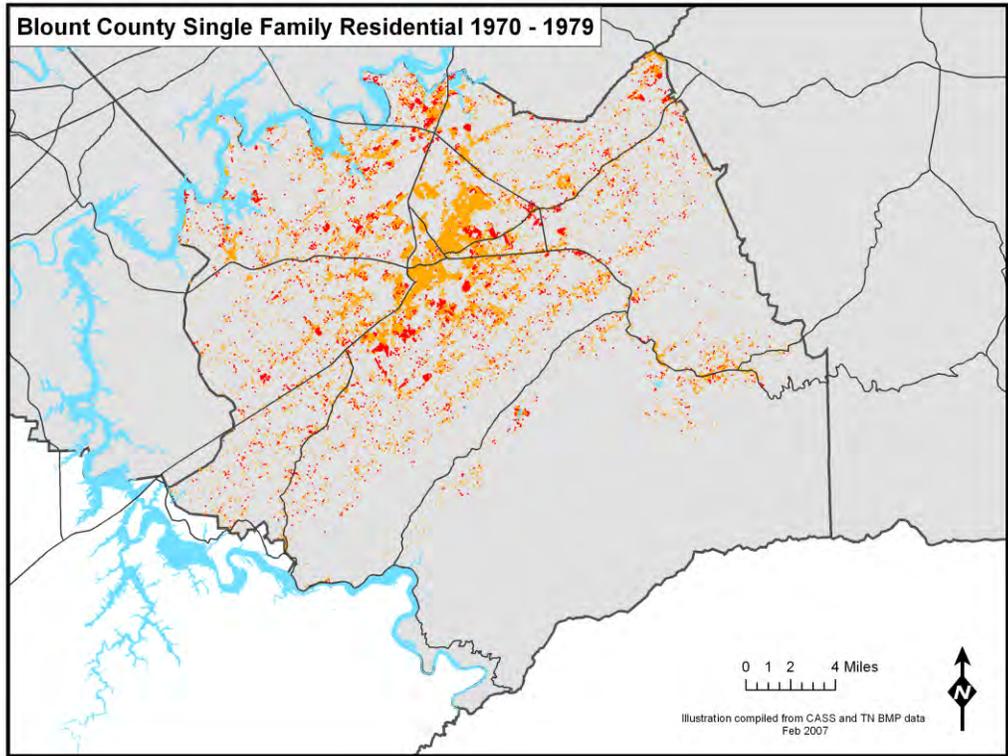
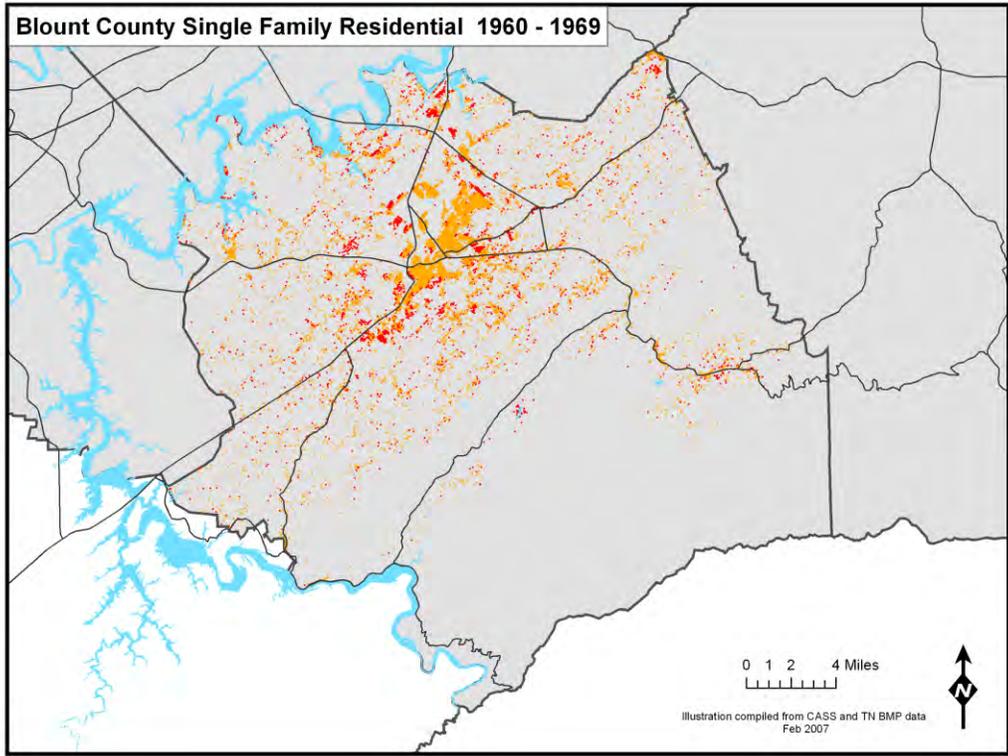
As a general rule, for areas or watersheds with average impervious surface of less than 10 percent, characteristic of most of the rural areas of the county, the probability of substantial pollution load from development is slight. For average impervious surface of between 10 to 25 percent, the probability of pollution load increases since there is greater area to both accumulate pollutants and to wash off in rain events. For areas or watersheds with average impervious surface greater than 25 percent, the probability of stream pollution is high, characteristic of the developed urban areas of the county.

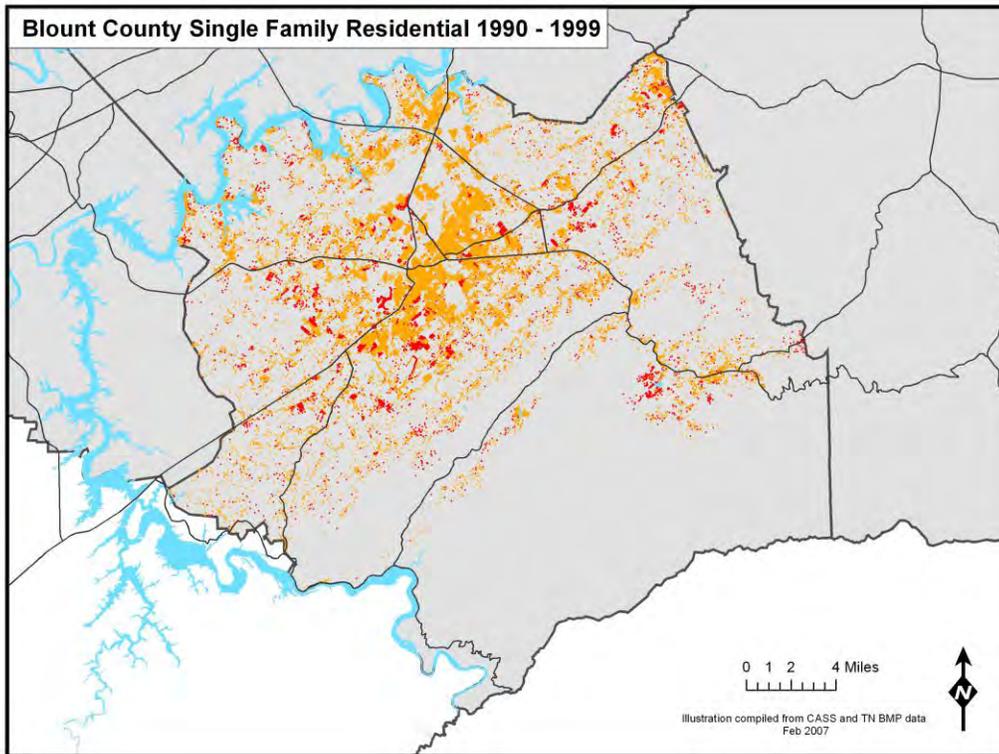
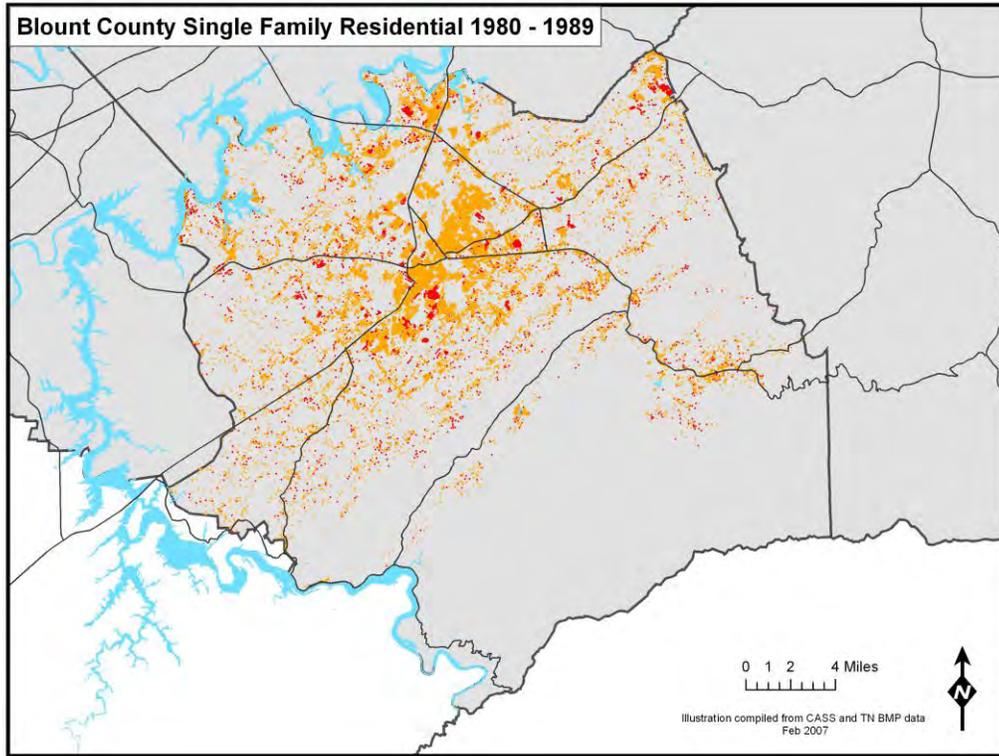


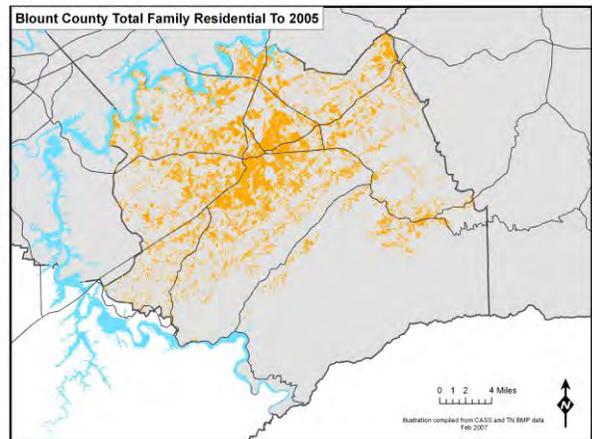
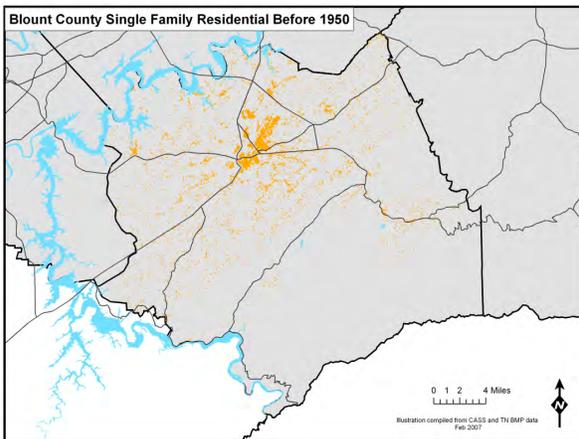
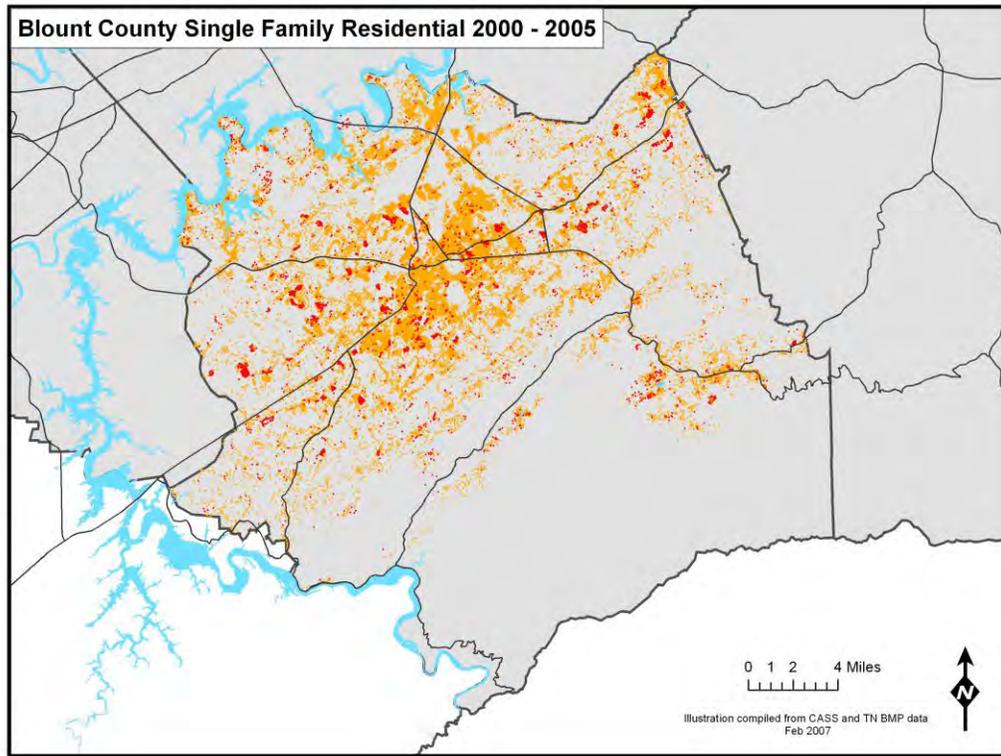
Residential Development, Historical Patterns. Population density is related to where people live as households. Households live in physical structures called housing units (see also analysis starting at page 29). We can create a historical view of residential development by mapping housing units by date of construction from records in the office of the Blount County Property Assessor (thanks to the East Tennessee Region Local Planning Assistance Office for the following maps).

The series of maps on the following pages capture about 85 percent of current housing units (multiple units in a structure and mobile home parks were not included – older housing units from the past could have been destroyed and thus not of current record). The maps portray first the pattern of residential structures at the end of 1949, and progress by highlighting additional residential structures by decade in red from 1950 to 2006. The dots for each residential structure are exaggerated to highlight pattern. For a more proportioned perspective, see the section on land use following.









Before 1950, the pattern of residential structures was concentrated in the cities of Alcoa and Maryville, and such pattern was characterized by grid street layout, small lots and higher density. Scattered and low density development was present in the rural areas, much of it related to agriculture, but some related to older historical communities such as Friendsville (now incorporated) and Wildwood (unincorporated).

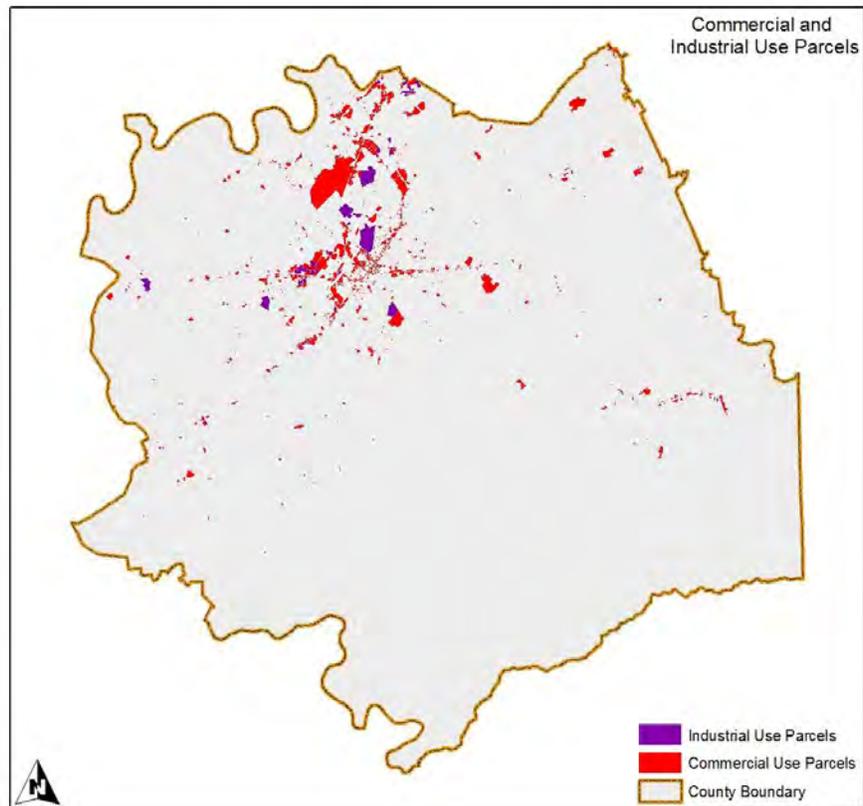
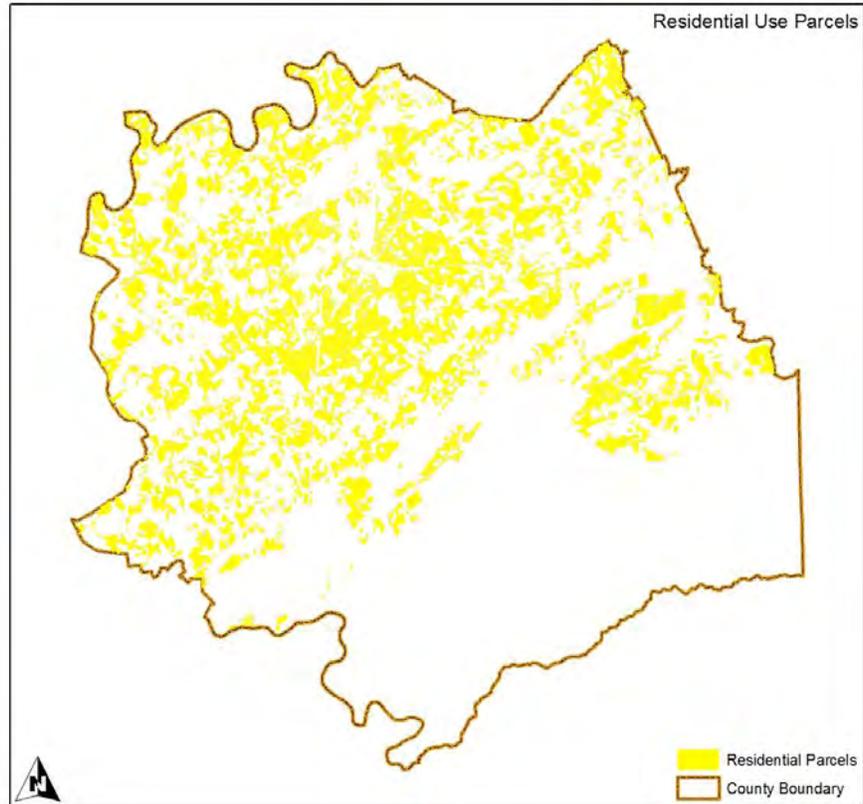
A substantial number of residential structures were added in the 1950's, even as population growth was characterized by substantial outmigration. Outmigration was occurring at the same time that average household size was beginning to decrease, and demand for new housing may have been fueled by resulting greater household formation. Also, additions of residential structures were predominantly located close to the existing urban core, and decreases in rural households related to decrease in agriculture employment during the decade may have resulted in abandonment of some agricultural related housing. A pattern of scattered residential development into rural areas was just emerging at the fringe of the Alcoa and Maryville urban core.

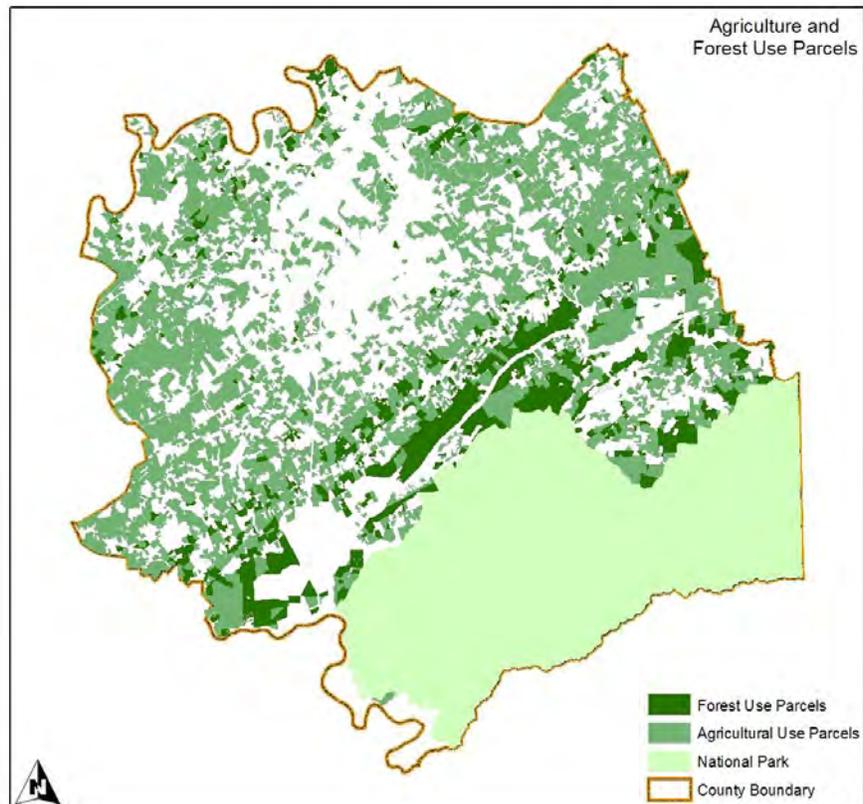
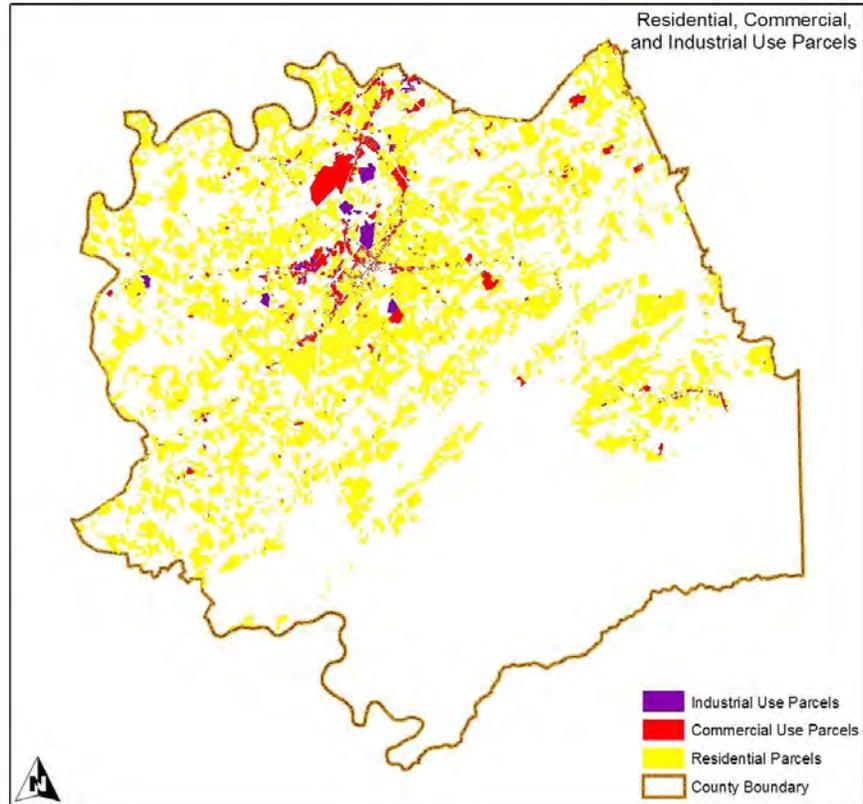
From 1960 to 2005 as county population grew with substantial in-migration, new residential development took on a much more scattered pattern with large tract subdivisions in rural areas, but with much development still located near the urban center. The net effect of the five and-one-half decades of residential development is compared in the two smaller maps on the preceding page. The urban center still showed a higher density around the old 1949 urban core, but substantial residential use was scattered throughout the lowlands of the county.

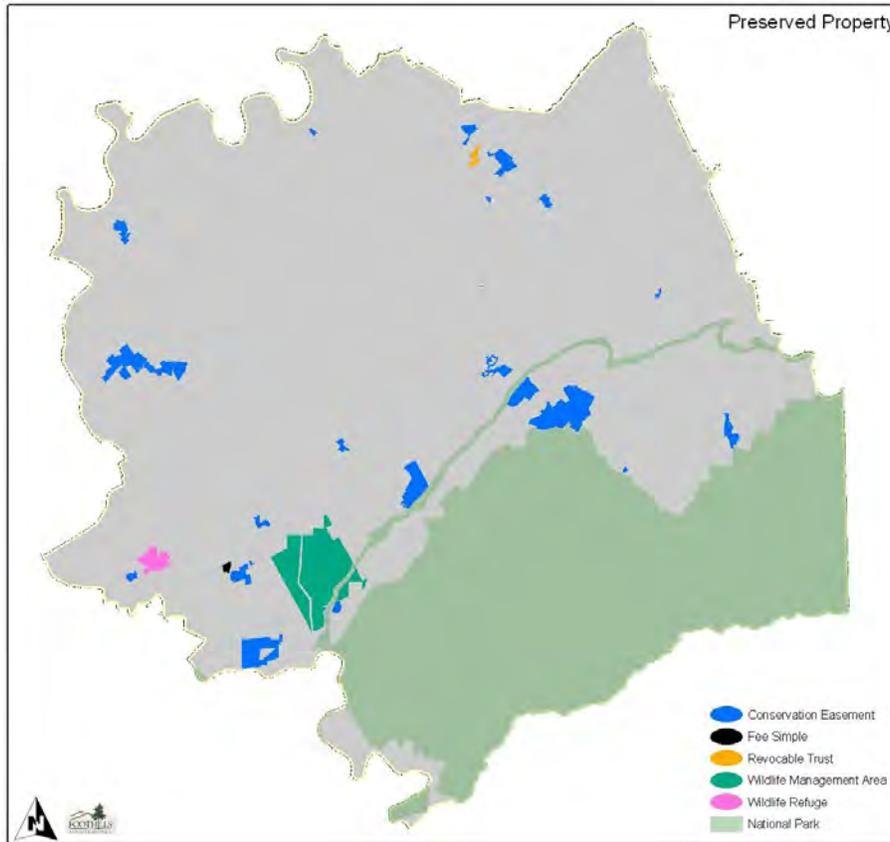
Land Use Maps - Integrating Residential, Economic and Other Patterns. The maps on the preceding pages showed residential structure location as a point. As a land use, residences used varying areas of land (lots or parcels), as did other uses such as commercial, industrial and agricultural land use.

There are many ways of portraying land use. The following analyses used three sources and formats of presentation. First was a mapping to show overall pattern of present residential, commercial/industrial, and agricultural uses coded in the files of the Blount County Property Assessor as of June 2010. Second was a more detailed and adjusted analysis done in 2006 by the East Tennessee Region of the Local Planning Assistance Office (Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development) using also the same parcel information from the Office of the Blount County Assessor (also stored as a file in the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury – see at <http://www.assessment.state.tn.us/>). Third was result of an interpretation of year 2000 aerial photographs done for the Integrated Pollution Source Identification (IPSI) project (see final IPSI report at <http://www.blounttn.org/planning/l%20-%20IPSI%20report.pdf>).

2010 Land Use Patterns – Tax Record Base. The Blount County Property Assessor's office keeps records of all parcels in the county, and assesses for tax purposes each parcel based on use. The maps on the following pages portray in general categories the uses of residential lands (excluding apartments and mobile home parks), commercial/industrial lands, a composite map of residential/commercial/industrial lands to show overall development pattern, agriculture/forest lands, and preserved land.







The following will reference the above five maps in sequence. The map of residential use parcels portrays a pattern that looks denser in the rural areas than the analysis of historical residential development in the previous section (last map in that sequence). This is due to coding whole lots as residential regardless of size. Thus, the pattern of actual intensity of use is relatively overstated in rural areas. Still, the pattern mirrors the scattered nature of residential development in rural areas noted previously.

The map of commercial and industrial use parcels shows a pattern of concentration in and around the cities of Alcoa and Maryville in the urbanized area of the county, but with noticeable linear pattern stretching out along major roads. This is not surprising since commercial and industrial activities are generally traffic oriented or oriented to transportation routes. This category included the McGhee Tyson Airport even though technically the airport was owned by the City of Knoxville and could be classified as a public use.

The composite map of residential, commercial and industrial uses shows the overall pattern of development in the county, with concentration of development within the urbanized area of Alcoa and Maryville, and with scattered, mainly residential development in the rural areas.

The map of agriculture and forest uses begins to fill in the blanks of previous maps, showing a pattern of substantial agriculture and forest use still existing in the rural areas of the county.

The blanks in this map show that the urban uses in and around Alcoa and Maryville excluded most agriculture and forest use, but there were still some small embedded agriculture use parcels even within the urbanized area.

The last map fills in some of the other gaps in the previous maps, showing those lands that were purposefully preserved, particularly the large land holdings of the National Parks Service, and a relatively large wildlife management area in the south of the county. Most of these lands were in forest cover. Some of the preserved lands in conservation easements overlapped with parcels classified as agriculture or forest on the preceding map.

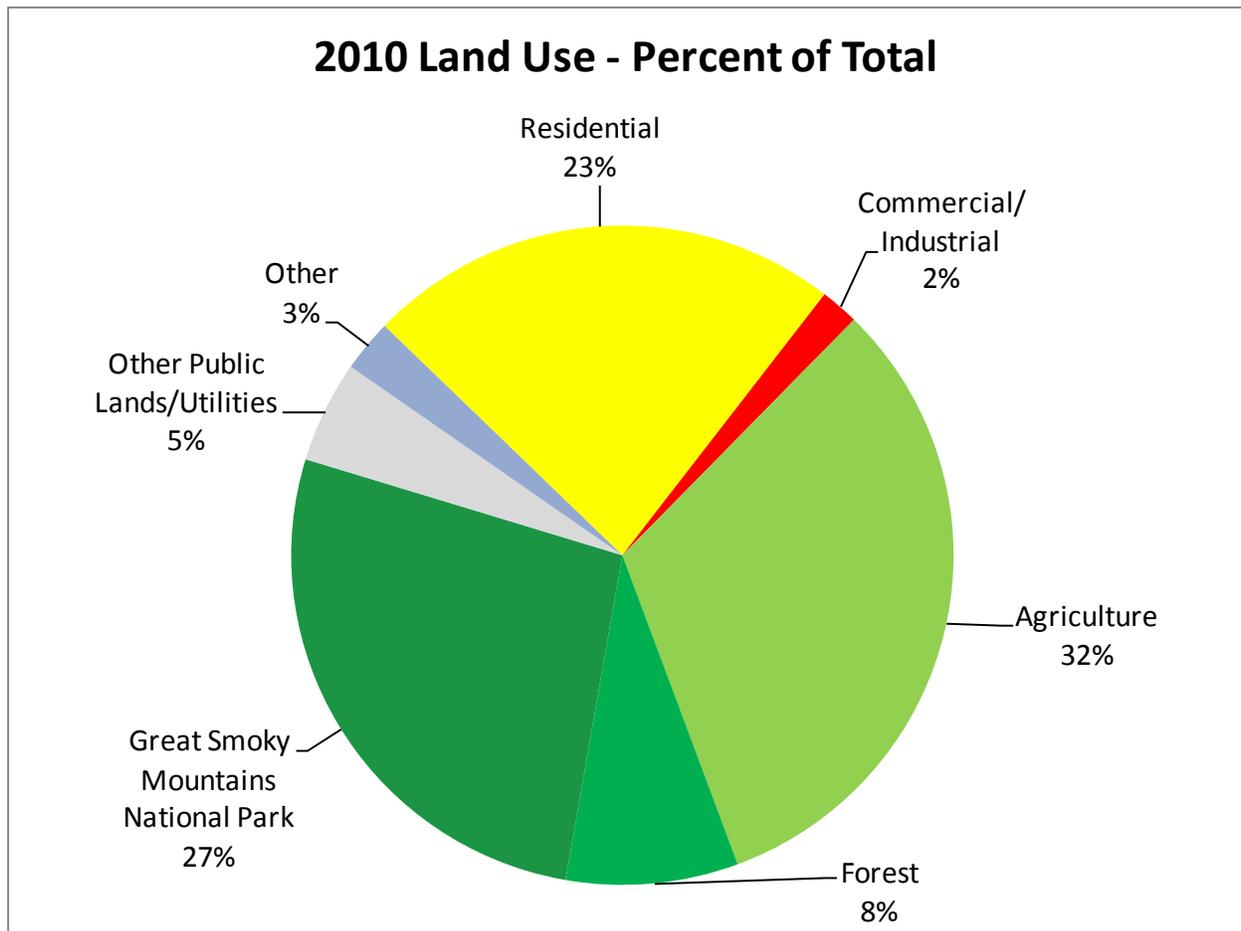
The following table presents the land areas and percent of total associated with the general land use categories above. The pie chart on the following page presents the percent of total graphically.

**2010 Land Use Classifications and Acreage
From Blount County Assessor Records**

Land Use Category	Acreage	Percent of Total
Residential	80,971	23.26
Commercial/Industrial	6,537	1.88
Agriculture	111,289	31.96
Forest	29,372	8.44
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	93,776	26.93
Other Public Lands/Utilities	17,331	4.98
Other	8,894	2.55
Total	348,169	100.00

The table and the pie chart show that about 25 percent of the county was developed in residential and commercial and industrial uses. About 40 percent was in agriculture and forest use, and about 27 percent was preserved in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which was generally forest with some preserved historical agricultural areas.

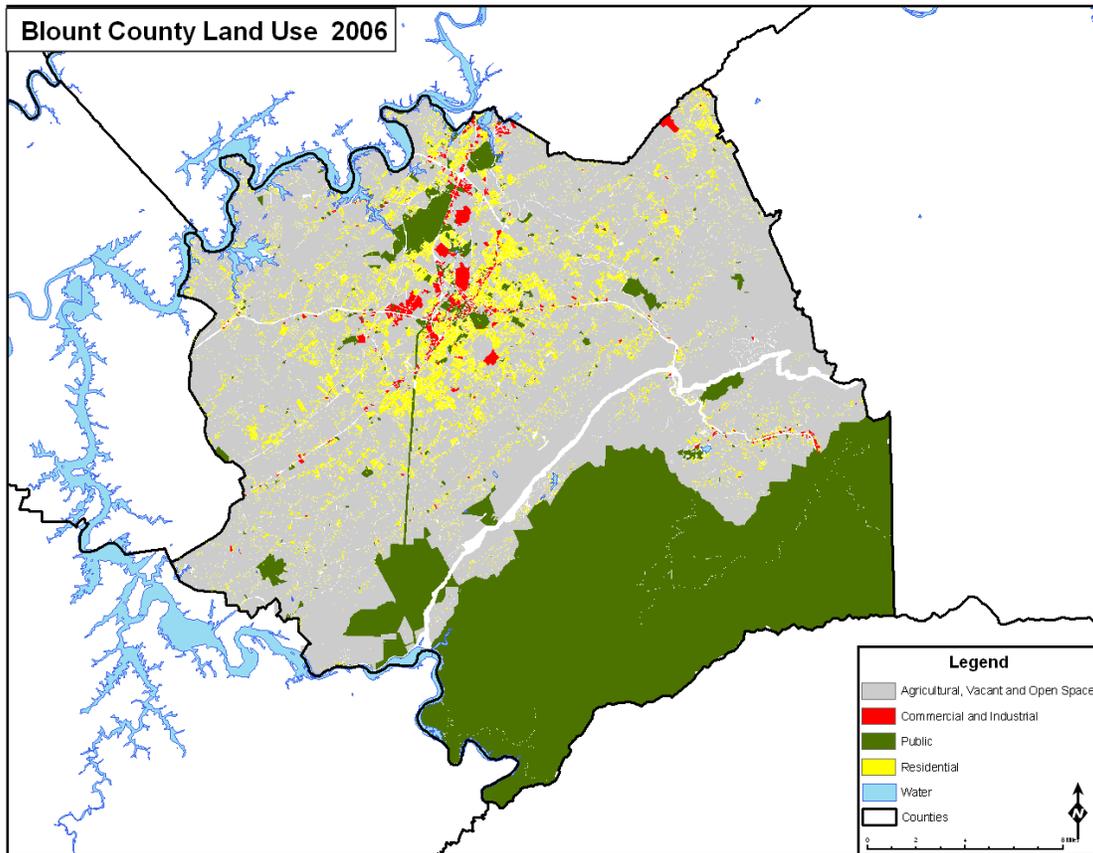
Note that the total land area did not match the land area reported in other sources. Land area from all sources consulted (including Census measurements) ranged between 348,000 to 363,000 acres. The variation probably was due to variations in the detail of county boundary, and/or method of area measurement.



2006 Land Use Patterns – Local Planning Assistance Office Analysis. The map on the following page shows the land use pattern of the county in 2006 produced by the East Tennessee Region Local Planning Assistance Office (LPAO of the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development). The information on land use was taken from the Tax Records of the Blount County Assessor’s Office through a central database in the Tennessee Office of the Comptroller.

The pattern of residential land use (in yellow) was similar to the pattern shown in the last map of historical residential development in a previous section (see at page 82). Note that the LPAO allocation of residential land area used a method that accounted to residential use only the first two acres of tracts with greater than two acres of land area that were classified as residential. The remainder greater than two acres was accounted to agriculture/open space. Using this allocation method reduced the residential pattern effect of large tracts that were accounted in

total in the previous analysis of 2010 land use, or were accounted to agriculture or forest outside a small home site.



Just as population and households found pattern in residential development and land use, economic activity found pattern in commercial development and land use. Like population and households, commercial activity was concentrated in the urban centers of Alcoa and Maryville, but also showed a linear pattern along the major roads in the county. Another concentration of commercial activity was in the Townsend area associated with tourism at a major gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Public land was a general category that included publicly owned land and land that was encumbered by some form of public or semi-public easement such as utilities (excluding roads). Of note were some large public lands, the largest being the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a large wildlife management area in the south of the county, and the large area just to the northwest of Alcoa that contained the McGhee Tyson Airport (owned by Knoxville and accounted to public use).

The residual land use category of Agriculture, Vacant and Open Space was mainly agriculture and forest use, but also included that portion of land in excess of two acres for large residential tracts that may not have been in active agriculture or forest use.

The following table shows the areas allocated to the various land use categories used in the LPAO analysis. The pie chart on the following page presents the percent of total graphically.

**2006 Land Use Classifications and Acreage
Local Planning Assistance Office Analysis**

Land Use Classification	Acreage	Percent of Total
Residential 2 acres or less	17,407	4.97
Rural Residential > 2 acres allocated *	14,860	4.24
Multi-family Housing/Mobile Home Park	1,835	0.52
Commercial	944	0.27
Industrial	1,496	0.43
Office	744	0.21
Open Space/Agriculture *	106,728	30.48
Public Lands **	103,519	29.57
Utility	10,090	2.88
Vacant	87,312	24.94
Water ***	5,171	1.48
Total	350,104	100.00

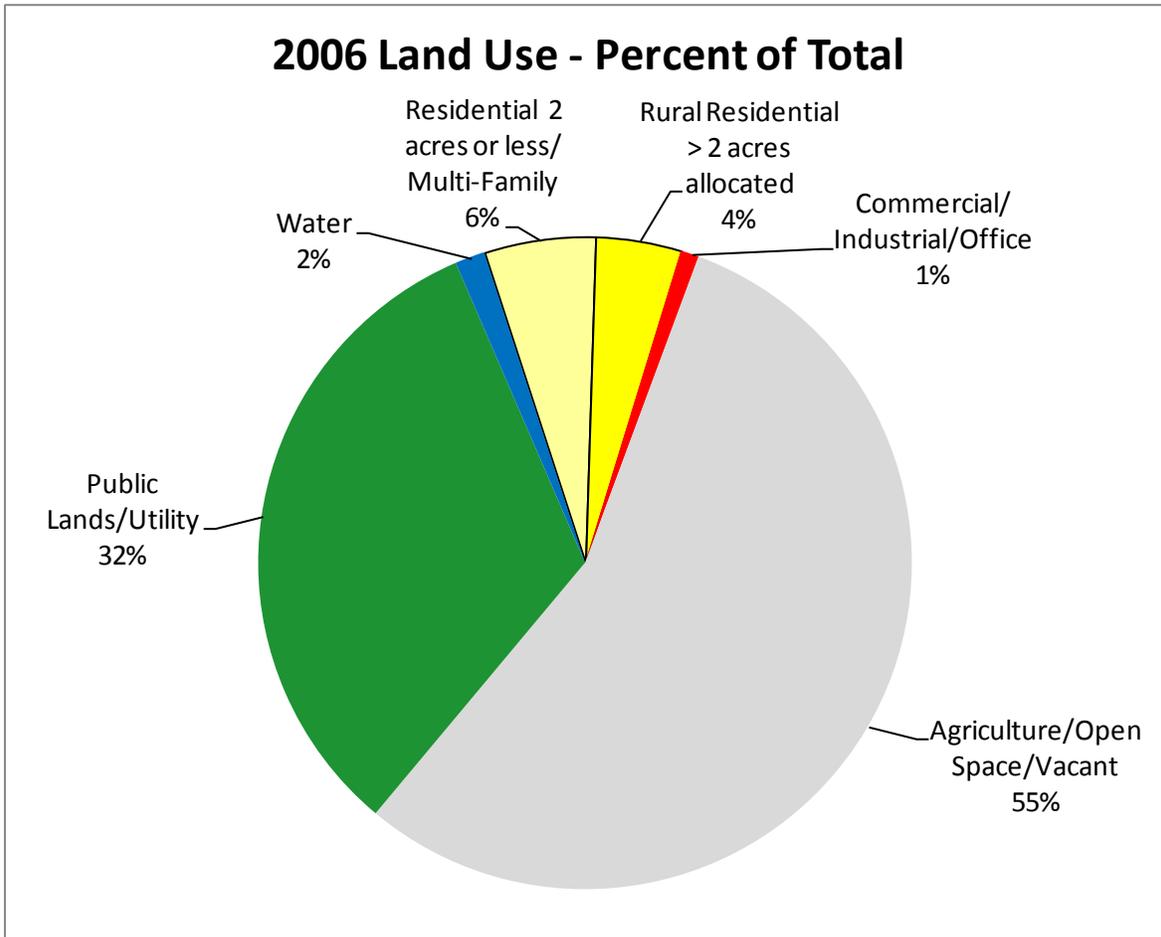
* Allocating only first two acres of tracts 2 acres or greater in size - remainder allocated to Open Space/Agriculture

** Including Great Smoky Mountains National Park and McGhee-Tyson Airport

*** Calculated from other source

Rural residential highlights residential parcels larger than 2 acres, but accounting only two acres of total tract size to residential use with remainder accounted to open space or agriculture (allocation method of the Local Planning Assistance Office). Residential highlights parcels of 2

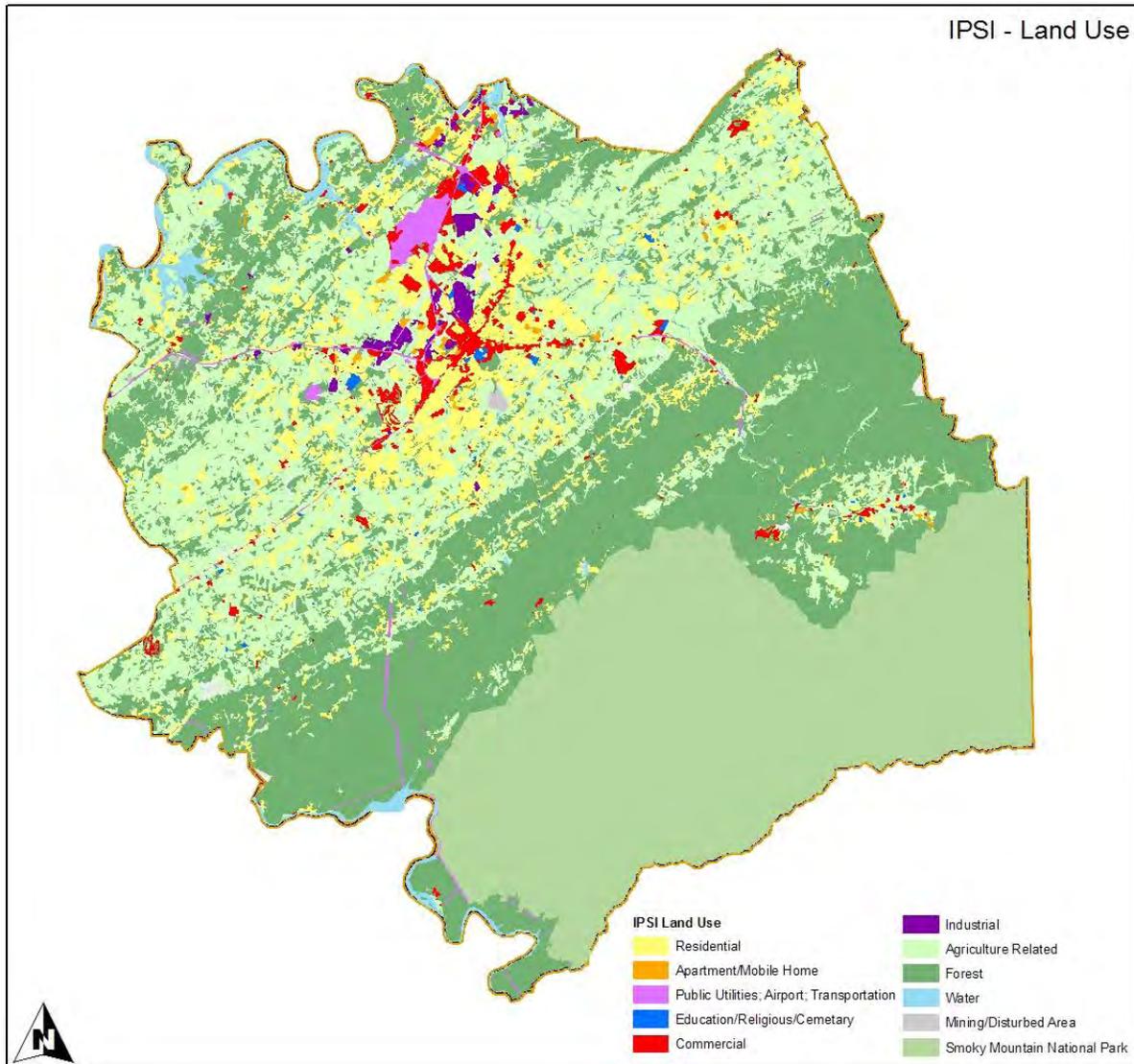
acres or less and multifamily developments (mobile home parks and apartments). The residential parcels greater than 2 acres were generally located in the rural areas and included a substantial amount of five acre or greater lots in both mountain and lowland contexts. A substantial amount of residential development on parcels less than 2 acres was outside the urbanized area within subdivision tract development or as single lots along older county roads. The two residential categories together accounted for 10 percent of total land. This was substantially less than the 23 percent accounted to residential use in the previous analysis of 2010 land use due to the LPAO allocation methodology.



Commercial and industrial land accounted for only 1 percent of total land area. Public land, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the McGhee Tyson Airport, accounted for about one-third of total land. More than half of the land area in the county was accounted as agriculture, open space and vacant.

Note that the total land area did not match the land area reported in other sources. Land area from all sources consulted (including Census measurements) ranged between 348,000 to 363,000 acres. The variation probably was due to variations in the detail of county boundary, and/or method of area measurement.

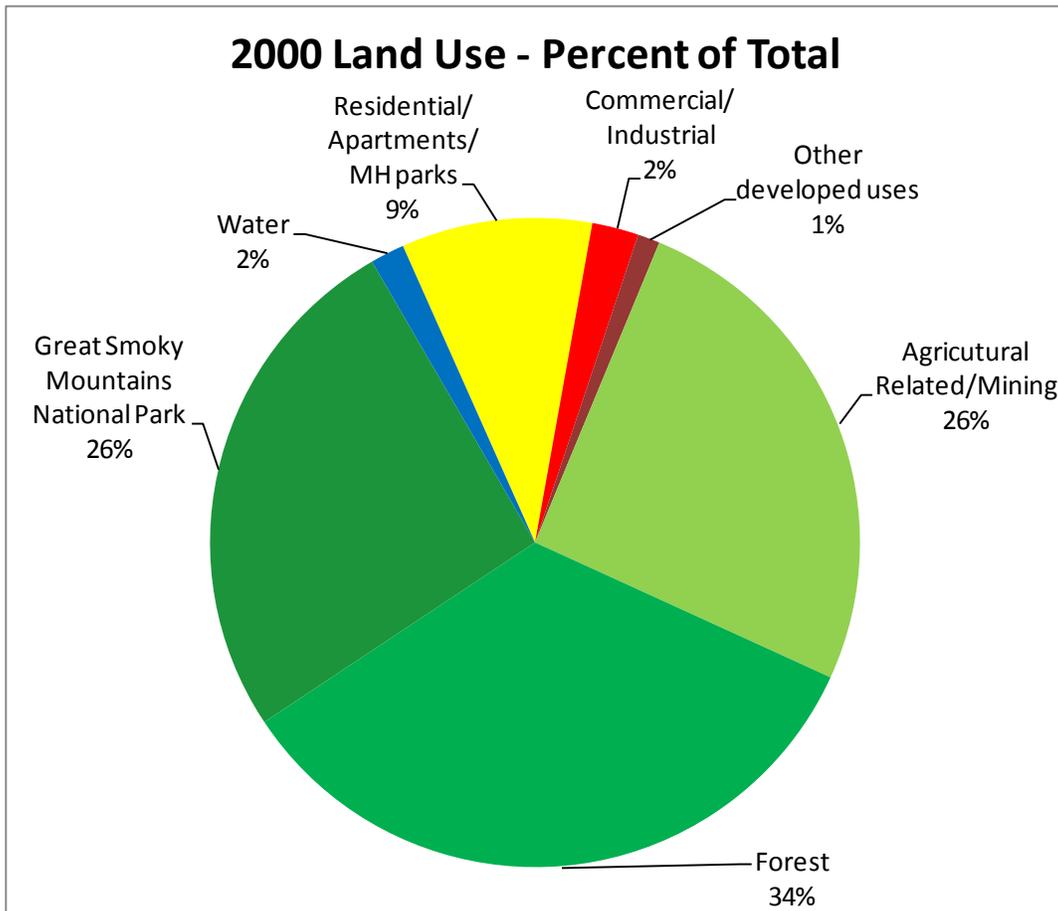
2000 Land Use Patterns – IPSI Aerial Photo Interpretation. The Integrated Pollutant Source Identification (IPSI) project included aerial photo interpretation of land use by experts from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The map below shows the summary result of the IPSI land use interpretation. The table and pie chart on the following page presents the acreage and percent of total for the summary land use categories.



The pattern of residential, commercial, industrial and public utilities/airport/transportation land use categories is similar to the LPAO analysis in the previous section and is reflective of interpretation of residential locations regardless of associated parcel size. Agriculture was interpreted directly, and the map probably portrays the extent of agriculture and forest uses more accurately than the other two previous sections.

**IPSI Land Use Map Categories with Acreage
From Interpretation of Year 2000
Aerial Photographs**

Land Use Category	Acreage	Percent of Total
Residential/Apartments/Mobile Home parks	34,316	9.50
Commercial/Industrial	8,387	2.32
Other developed uses	3,973	1.10
Agricultural Related/Mining	92,420	25.57
Forest	122,331	33.85
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	93,836	25.97
Water	6,129	1.70
Total	361,392	100.00



As with the previous two analyses of 2010 and 2006 land use, residential and commercial uses were concentrated in and around the two cities of Alcoa and Maryville, with scattering of residential use into the rural areas of the county. Agriculture related land was concentrated in the rolling lowlands of the county, while forest cover predominated in the more rugged hills and mountains (see also analysis of terrain and slope starting on page 53). The Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP) also was predominantly in forest cover, with some embedded agriculture areas preserved for historical purposes.

Residential, commercial, industrial and other developed uses accounted for about 13 percent of total land area. Agriculture and Forest accounted for 60 percent of total land area, and the GSMNP accounted for about one-quarter of land area. From this and the two previous analyses, we can see that the majority of land in the county was still not developed into urban and suburban uses.

Note that the total land area did not match the land area reported in other sources. Land area from all sources consulted (including Census measurements) ranged between 348,000 to 363,000 acres. The variation probably was due to variations in the detail of county boundary, and/or method of area measurement.

Indicative Land Use Projections. The analysis of land use for 2010, 2006 and 2000 using different data bases and different methodologies highlights the variability of results while showing that the general pattern holds approximately true. With such variability, land use projection becomes a task of choosing a base from which to project, making assumptions, and tying the whole together with a common projection factor. The common projection factor will be the moderate projection of population produced in a previous section (see at page 9). The assumptions will build upon relationships between population and acres of land use, and the base will be the IPSI land use data. The IPSI data was chosen since the year 2000 aerial photography interpretation aligned with the 2000 Census, allowing a more certain relation between land use areas and population. In addition, the IPSI data did not inflate assignment of residential use for large tracks such as in the 2010 land use analysis.

The table on the following page shows calculation of the initial proportion of land use area to population for the year 2000 for developed land uses of residential, commercial/industrial and other developed land. The acres per person proportions are assumed to remain constant for projection years, and allow conversion of moderate projection of population for the years 2010, 2020 and 2030. The acres per person would translate to about one whole acre of developed land per household assuming an average household size of 2.4 persons.

Developed Land Acres per Person Calculation in 2000

	Acreage	Population 2000	Acres per Person
Residential	34,316	105,823	0.32
Commercial/Industrial	8,387	105,823	0.08
Other Developed Land	3,973	105,823	0.04

The table below shows the result of converting population projections to projected land use acreage, using the acres per person proportion for residential, commercial/industrial, and other developed land from the table above. Since the conversion adds land to the different developed uses, the additions will need to be subtracted from other categories. It is assumed that the conversion will take land from agriculture related land use and forest land use, at 80 percent and 20 percent respectively.

Indicative Land Use Projections 2010 to 2030

Land Use Category	2010 acreage projection	2020 acreage projection	2030 acreage projection	2010 to 2030 acreage gain/loss
Residential	40,094	45,620	51,129	11,035
Commercial/Industrial	9,799	11,150	12,496	2,697
Other developed uses	4,642	5,282	5,920	1,278
Agricultural Related/Mining	86,132	80,119	74,125	-12,007
Forest	120,759	119,256	117,757	-3,002
GSMNP	93,836	93,836	93,836	0
Water	6,129	6,129	6,129	0
Total	361,392	361,392	361,392	0

2010 Moderate Population Projection	2020 Moderate Population Projection	2030 Moderate Population Projection	2010 to 2030 projected population change
123,642	140,683	157,670	34,028

The table on the preceding page shows that there could be a conversion of about 15,000 acres to developed land use in the next 20 years, taken mainly from agriculture land and to a lesser extent forest land. Where this conversion will occur is a big question, and one that cannot be answered with any degree of precision in this report. If past trends hold, much of the land conversion will be around the fringe of the Alcoa and Maryville urban center, with substantial scattering of residential use in the rural areas. However, if infill of the urban area was to intensify, and the density of new development was to increase, then the scattering of residential development and the conversion of agricultural and forest land may be lessened. The path of future land use will depend on a wide range of underlying factors, including land use policy which is outside the scope of this report and which should be the subject of planning processes within the community.

Maintaining and Extending Information and Analysis for Planning

Many agencies generate data and information periodically or on a continuous basis. To capture that information in a timely manner, this document should be updated periodically as needed.

The US Census Bureau conducted a decennial census for 2010 as this report was being written. The results of that census will not be available until after this report is finished. Upon release, the 2010 Census should be integrated into the historical analysis of population trends, and projections should be adjusted as necessary.

For birth and death data, Tennessee Department of Health publications should be accessed yearly. Life table data on survival rates for Tennessee seem to be published on a longer schedule, and should be accessed for updated information as available. Yearly net migration can be tracked from estimates provided by the US Census Bureau.

The US Census Bureau also conducts a sample based American Community Survey (ACS) each year. This started in 2006. The ACS was a shift in the way that the Census Bureau collects the more detailed population and household data formerly collected each decennial census year. The samples are merged over three years to produce more precise results, and to provide a rolling three year base. ACS data were not integrated into this report, and should be integrated in the future, especially in conjunction with integration of the 2010 Census results. The ACS could then be tracked yearly for more timely analysis of trends.

There was a wealth of historical economic data that was not included in this report due to time constraints and difficulties in dealing with changing definitions and classifications over the years. The Economic Census series should be evaluated and integrated, especially for added historical analysis if possible. More time series data could also be integrated from the County Business Patterns, and the County Business Patterns could be tracked yearly for more timely analysis of trends.

Some of the analysis in this report showed that Blount County cannot be viewed apart from its larger region. Many of the data and information sources provide the same information for other counties in both the 16 county East Tennessee Development District Region, and the smaller six county Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This data and information could be collated and integrated to give a more robust regional comparison and context in relation to Blount County.

For land use information, the Blount County Property Assessor files can be utilized for periodic updates on pattern and trend. To do this, a uniform method of using codes for land use purposes needs to be developed. A more direct measurement of land use change could be accomplished with another aerial photo interpretation project, but such interpretations are expensive.

As a standalone document, the Supplemental Information and Analysis for Blount County Plans should be edited, updated and republished periodically to remain current for general planning purposes. As planning progresses in the county, other information needs may become evident. Such needs should be addressed as they arise by separate analysis and report, but should then be considered for future integration in the body of this report.

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CERTIFIED APPROVED

By the Blount County Planning Commission

August 26, 2010 Regular Meeting

Secretary, Blount County Planning Commission