Schoharie County

FINAL

Local Solid Waste Management Plan

February 2018

Barton & Loguidice

Schoharie County

Final

Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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Prepared For:

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Executive Summary and Comprehensive Recycling Analysis

The purpose of the Schoharie County Solid Waste Management Plan is to identify the path to be pursued for managing solid waste generated in Schoharie County during a ten-year planning period in an economical and environmentally sound manner that is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. The initial year of this ten-year planning period will commence following approval of this Plan by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), which is expected to be 2017. The ten-year planning period will be 2017-2026.

The residents, businesses, industries, and institutions in Schoharie County currently produce hundreds of tons of solid waste every day. The question about how to increase recovery, to decrease disposal or incineration, and to reduce waste generation, now and in the future, creates the need for a plan such as this one.

The purpose of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to: 1) serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management; 2) establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives -- including goals for waste reduction, recycling, and energy recovery -- and a plan to monitor progress toward the goals; and 3) satisfy NYSDEC requirements for solid waste planning and comprehensive recycling analyses.

Schoharie County serves as the solid waste planning unit for all municipalities within the County. This LSWMP recognizes, however, that local municipalities, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), private waste haulers, neighboring solid waste planning units, and private facility owners all play important roles in Schoharie County's current and future management of solid waste and recyclable materials.

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 established a State Solid Waste Management Policy. The policy defines the following solid waste management priorities in New York State:

- first, to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
- second, to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
- third, to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and
- fourth, to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the Department (from New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 27-0106.1).

NYSDEC (December 2010) issued a statewide SWMP, *Beyond Waste: A Sustainable Materials Management Strategy for New York*. It defines broad statewide objectives for waste reduction, reuse and recycling, waste-to-energy, landfilling, and special issues consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The quantitative goal of *Beyond Waste* is to reduce the amount of waste New Yorkers dispose by preventing waste generation and increasing reuse, recycling, composting and other organic material recycling methods. Based on the data gathered and compiled for this LSWMP, the County has identified program strategies to work toward during a ten-year LSWMP planning period that is consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The strategies set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Schoharie County and providing for the means to recover energy in an environmentally sound manner from solid waste that has not been reused or recycled. Each strategy and corresponding goal will be evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Chapter 7.0.

Implementation Task #1 – Increase Recycling at Public Facilities/Events
Goal: Increase recycling recovery efforts at schools, public facilities, libraries and special events.

Implementation Task #2 – Support Product Stewardship Legislation
Goal: Shift government funded waste diversion to one that relies on product stewardship.

Implementation Task #3 – County Wide Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection and Proper Disposal of Unique Wastes
Goal: Increase collection rates and divert more HHW materials and unique wastes from disposal and wastewater facilities.

Implementation Task #4 – Agricultural Plastics Recycling
Goal: Support the current and potential expansion of the agricultural plastics recycling program through the Schoharie County Cornell Cooperative Extension or Soil and Water Conservation District.

Implementation Task #5 – Management of Organics
Goal: Increase diversion of food and yard waste requiring disposal.

Implementation Task #6 – Public Outreach and Education
Goal: Educate the public and private sector (including residents) about recycling and waste reduction or diversion opportunities.

Implementation Task #7 – Solid Waste and Recycling Surveys and Reporting
Goal: To obtain a more complete data set to assist with the implementation of the program strategies.

Implementation Task #8 – Amendments to County's Recycling Law
Goal: Align the County's Recycling Law with the County's waste diversion and recovery goals.

Implementation Task #9 – Continue Landfilling or Waste-to-Energy as Primary Disposal for all Non-Recyclable/Recoverable Waste
Goal: Maintain a reliable, environmentally-sound means of disposal for non-recyclable/non-recoverable waste generated within the County.

Comprehensive Recycling Analysis

Set forth below is a listing of the seven main requirements for a Comprehensive Recycling Analysis (CRA) as set forth in 6 NYCRR 360-1.9(f). Next to each CRA component is a reference to where information related to that portion of the CRA can be found in this LSWMP.

1. Identification of the actual or estimated quantity of recyclables, by type, that could potentially be recovered.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 2, 6, and 7 and Appendices A, C, and D.
2. An evaluation of existing efforts to recover recyclables.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 plus in Appendices A, C, and D.
3. Identification of available and potential markets for recovered recyclables.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 plus in Appendices A, C, and D.
4. Identification of alternative source separation/recyclable recovery programs considered, the proposed program, and reasons for selection of the proposed program.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.
5. Recyclables recovery program implementation.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 6 and 7 plus Appendix A.
6. Legal/institutional analysis.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 1, 3, 6, and 7 plus Appendix B.
7. A discussion of possible future actions in the facility's service area to further the objectives of the State's solid waste management policy identified in section 27-0106 of the ECL.
    a. Addressed in Chapters 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 plus Appendix A.

1 Chapter 1 – Planning Unit Description

1.1 Size, Location, Population

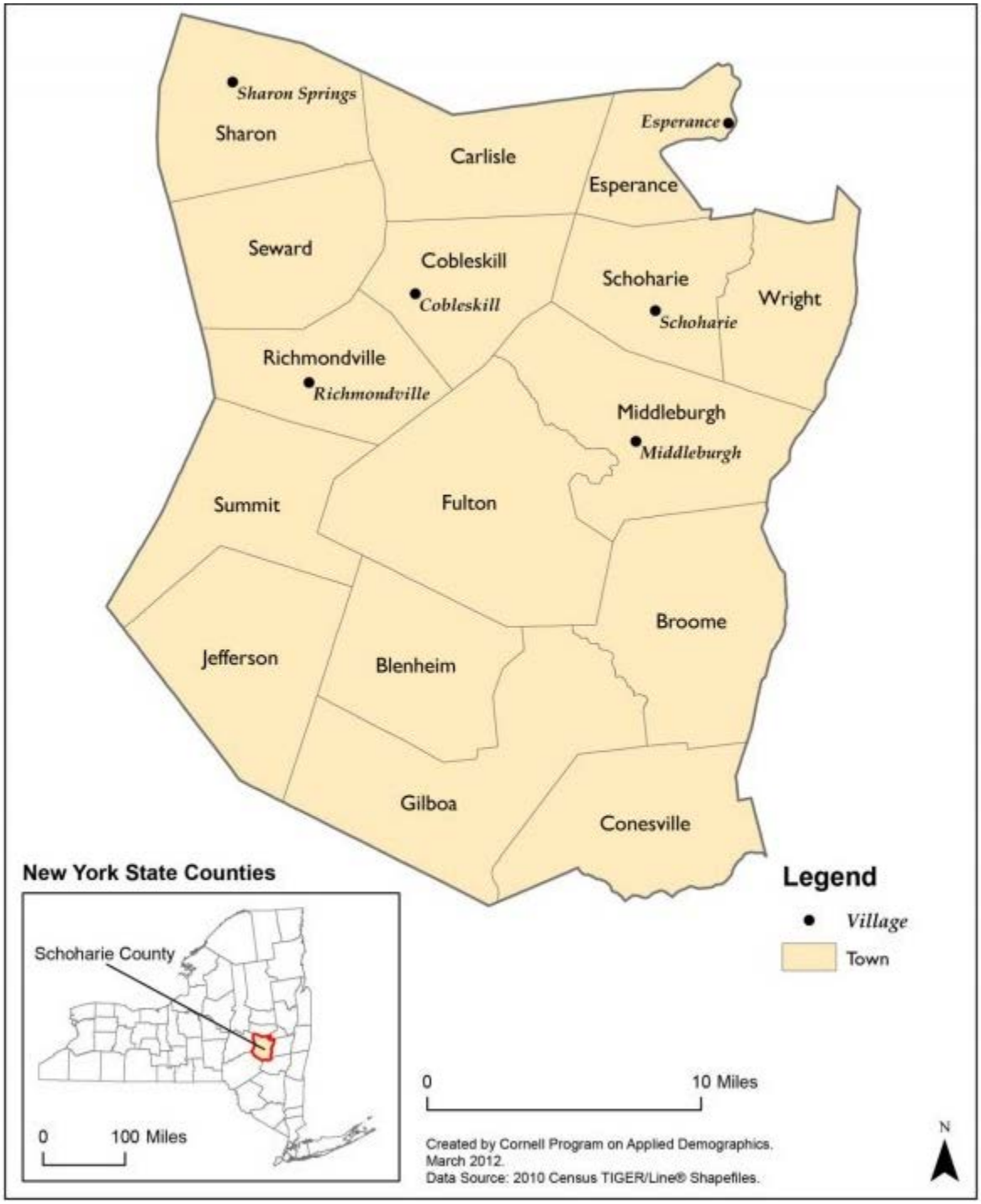
1.1.1 Physical Setting

Schoharie County is located in central New York near the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan area. The southern portion of the County encompasses part of the Catskill Mountains. As shown on Figure 1-1, Schoharie County is bordered by Montgomery County to the north; Schenectady County to the northeast; Albany County to the east; Greene County to the southeast; Delaware County to the southwest; and Otsego County to the west. The County is located approximately 40 miles west of Albany, 95 miles northeast of Binghamton, and 60 miles southeast of Utica. Major highways serving Schoharie County include Interstate Highway 88, which links Schoharie County with Binghamton, Oneonta, and Schenectady on a northeast-southwest corridor, and by New York State Routes 7, 10, 23, 30, 145, 146, 165, and 990V, which link Schoharie County with neighboring counties.

Schoharie County has a land area of 622 square miles with a population density of 51 per square mile (sq mi). The County's population is approximately 74.3% rural, with approximately 25.7% characterized as suburban. The County is largely rural with the northern part predominantly small hills and valleys and the southern portion of the county lies within the Catskill Mountains. The primary industry of Schoharie County is agriculture. Schoharie County is currently designated within the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Schoharie County was founded in 1795 and it is currently governed by a sixteen-member Board of Supervisors. Schoharie County's political subdivisions consist of sixteen towns (Blenheim, Broom, Carlisle, Cobleskill, Conesville, Esperance, Fulton, Gilboa, Jefferson, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, Summit, and Wright) and six villages (Cobleskill, Esperance, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, and Sharon Springs). The Village of Schoharie serves as the Schoharie County seat. A map displaying the County's municipal jurisdictions is presented in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1- 1 Municipalities in Schoharie County



1.1.2 Neighboring Planning Units

Table 1-1 lists the neighboring planning units along with possible opportunities for inter-jurisdictional programs or issues that may impact implementation of the County's LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Further evaluation of these opportunities or potential impacts will be discussed in Chapter 6, and tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule.

Table 1- 1 – Potential Impacts or Opportunities with Neighbors That Could Affect LSWMP Implementation

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the LSWMP
Capital Region Solid Waste Management Partnership (CRSWMP)	The City of Albany, acting as lead agent for the CRSWMP Planning Unit, operates a solid waste management system located in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. As part of the solid waste management system, the City of Albany operates a landfill facility on Rapp Road within the city. This landfill is anticipated to be able to provide disposal capacity for the Planning Unit until the end of 2016. In addition to the landfill facility, the municipalities that make up the Planning Unit typically operate resident's drop-off stations for those residents who do not contract with private waste and recycling collection companies.	No known impacts on implementing the LSWMP.
Delaware County	Delaware County currently operates a solid waste landfill, a material recovery facility, and a solid waste and organics composting facility.	There could be the possibility of Schoharie County collecting and shipping organics and food wastes to Delaware County for composting. Could be a source of information for dual stream/single recycling collection.
Greene County	Greene County maintains two (2) transfer stations that except MSW, C&D debris, and source separated recyclables. The tipping fee charged at the transfer stations supports the solid waste management program, which includes household hazardous waste collection, recycling, and electronics recycling.	No known impacts on implementing the LSWMP.
Montgomery County	Formerly a member of a 3 County Authority (MOSA). Montgomery County withdrew from the MOSA Authority Contract in 2014.	No known impacts on implementing the LSWMP.

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the LSWMP
Otsego County	Formerly a member of a 3 County Authority (MOSA). Otsego County withdrew from the MOSA Authority Contract in 2014. The Otsego County Department of Solid Waste & Recycling manages a countywide recycling program and the annual hazardous waste collection event, and administers a Solid Waste User Fee.	No known impacts on implementing the LSWMP.
Schenectady County	Schenectady County has a yard waste composting facility and resident recycling center that is operated by the Schenectady County Soil and Water Conservation District.	None noted.

1.1.3 Population and Number of Households in the Local Planning Unit[1,2]

According to the U.S. Census data for 2010, Schoharie County's population is approximately 32,749, and is distributed over six (6) villages and 16 towns, with 12,820 households. Schoharie County's population increased from 31,582 in 2000 to 32,749 persons in 2010, an increase of 1,167 persons. According to Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics, the population of Schoharie County is projected to decrease by 2,938 persons to 29,811 persons by the year 2040.

1.2 Planning Unit Members

Schoharie County was previously part of the Montgomery Otsego Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority (MOSA); however, in 2014 MOSA was dissolved leaving Schoharie County with the responsibility of its own solid waste management planning. Schoharie County was included in MOSA's LSWMP; however, with MOSA no longer intact Schoharie County is left on its own to prepare a new LSWMP.

Schoharie County will draw upon its existing administrative structure to implement the programs and objectives outlined within this Plan. The Schoharie County Board of Supervisors is comprised of 16 elected supervisors representing the 16 legislative districts within the County. The Board of Supervisors is the legislative, appropriating, and policy determining body of the County.

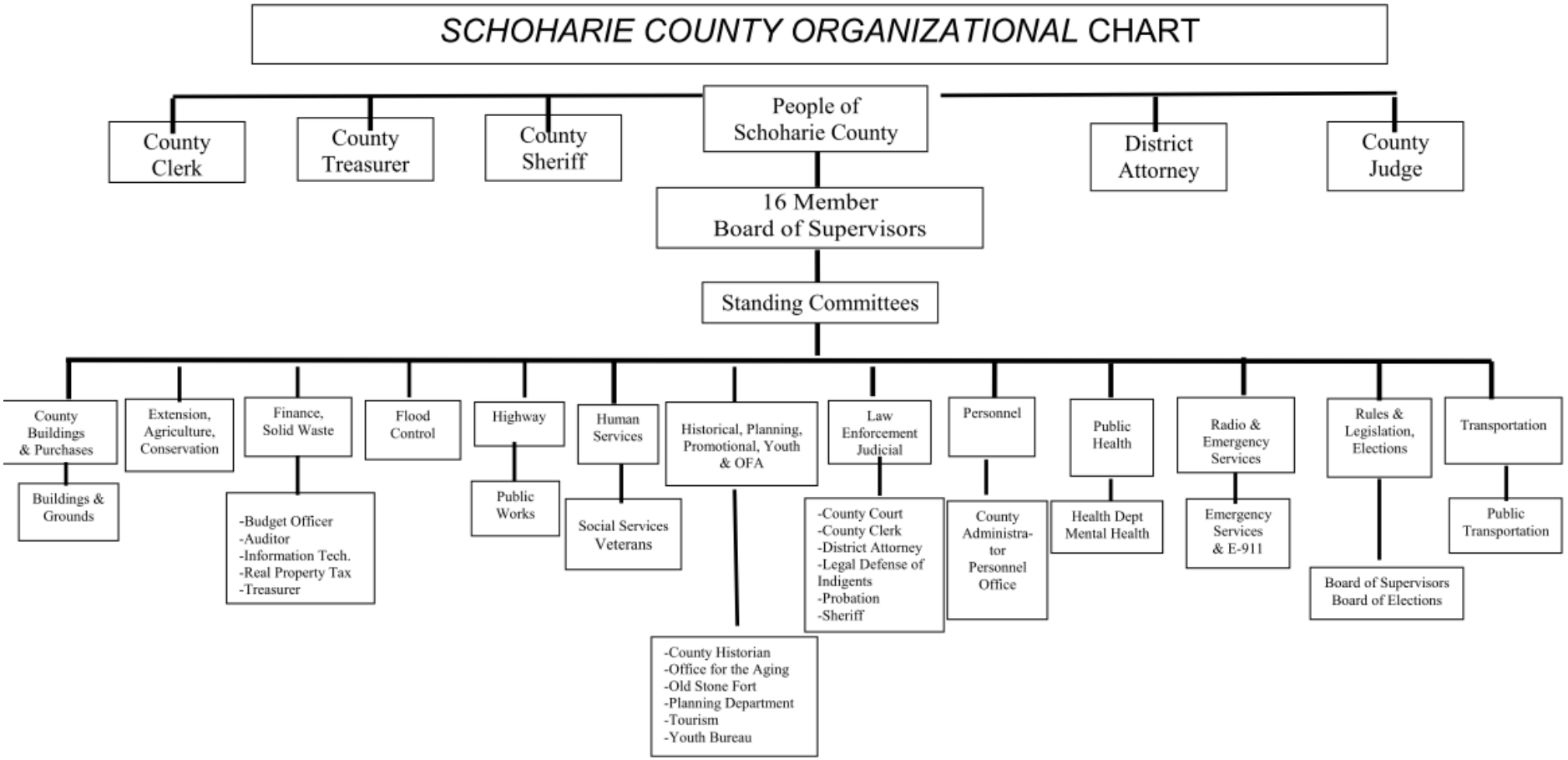
Recognizing the complexities of County government, the Board of Supervisors created a position of County Administrator to act as the Chief Operating Officer on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, although the Board of Supervisors retains the final

[1] U.S. Census, 2010.
[2] Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics, 2010.

administrative authority. The County Administrator also serves as the Chief Budget Officer of the County and is responsible for preparing the operating and capital budgets of the County.

Ultimately the County is responsible for implementation of this Plan. The County may delegate tasks to other partners (i.e., Cornell Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation District) due to the nature of the contract, relationship or partnership. Any such delegated task may be assigned with County oversight. Figure 1-2 depicts the administrative structure to be utilized for implementing the programs and objectives outlined in this Plan.

Figure 1- 2 LSWMP Administrative Structure



1.2.1 Planning Unit Membership and Impacts on Implementing LSWMP

Table 1-2 includes a list of the planning unit members as well as conditions that pose a significant impact to implementing the LSWMP and achievement of the LSWMP goals. Currently, the members are not involved in preparing or implementing the plan; however the members could play a significant role in the gathering of information and numbers of materials collected and recycled within the towns, at various businesses, schools, and other recycling facilities. The significant impacts are discussed further in Section 1.4 of this chapter. Additionally, more details related to organic waste management is provided in Table 3-3 in Chapter 3.

Table 1- 2 – Planning Unit Membership

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[3]	Role in LSWMP Preparation	Role in LSWMP Implementation	Unique Conditions or Issues[4]
Towns				
Blenheim	9.7/sq mi rural	None	Data collection, network with schools and education outreach program	For Blenheim residents only: Garbage is collected for disposal at the Town Hall every Saturday between the hours of 8:30 am and 11:30 am. The recycling container at the Town Hall is available 7 days a week. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Broome	19.8/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Carlisle	51.5/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Same as above.
Cobleskill	209/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Same as above. Schoharie County Transfer Station is located here.
Conesville	18.4/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off at 700 Potter Mountain Road between 5:30pm-7:30pm on Wednesdays and 8:00am-2:00pm on Saturday; metal is collected on the first Saturday of each

[3] Census 2000

[4] Further evaluation will be completed as part of Program Strategy #7 discussed in Chapter 6.

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[3]	Role in LSWMP Preparation	Role in LSWMP Implementation	Unique Conditions or Issues[4]
				month from 8:00am-2:00pm; and tire collection occurs twice per year. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Esperance	104/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Fred's Sanitation Services is a private waste and recycling collector, which is located in Esperance. Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Fulton	23.0/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Gilboa	21.0/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off at the Town Garage between 8:00am-12:00pm on Wednesdays and Saturdays; white metal is collected on the first and third Saturdays of each month from 8:00am-12:00pm; and tire collection occurs twice per year. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Jefferson	29.7/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Middleburgh	71.4/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	DJ Refuse Services, a private waste and recycling collector, is located in Middleburgh. Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[3]	Role in LSWMP Preparation	Role in LSWMP Implementation	Unique Conditions or Issues[4]
				recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Richmondville	79.9/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off at 115 Podpadic Road between 1:00pm-6:00pm on Wednesdays and 8:00am-1:00pm on Saturday. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Schoharie	111/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off at Central Bridge 1st & 3rd Saturday and Schoharie 2nd & 4th Saturday. Hours at both facilities 8am-2pm. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Seward	45.0/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month from 8am to Noon at 795 Lowe Road, Cobleskill. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Sharon	47.2/ sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Summit	30.2/ sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Same as above.

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[3]	Role in LSWMP Preparation	Role in LSWMP Implementation	Unique Conditions or Issues[4]
Wright	54.0/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Same as above.
Villages				
Cobleskill	1,386/sq mi suburban	None	Same as above	The Village of Cobleskill contracts with a private hauler, County Waste, to collect residential solid waste and recyclables.
Esperance	758/sq mi suburban	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Middleburgh	1,164/sq mi suburban	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Richmondville	433/sq mi suburban	None	Same as above	Private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Schoharie	624/sq mi suburban	None	Same as above	Recyclables can be dropped off at Central Bridge 1st & 3rd Saturday and Schoharie 2nd & 4th Saturday. Hours at both facilities 8am-2pm. Alternatively, private haulers contract directly with residents for waste and recycling collection or residents may drop off their solid waste and recyclables at the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 NY-7, Cobleskill, NY.
Sharon Springs	300/sq mi rural	None	Same as above	Same as above.

Source: http://www.schohariecounty-ny.gov/CountyWebSite and U.S. Census, 2000.

1.3 Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances

There are several seasonal variations which occur within Schoharie County which could affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

- Spring is a large cleanup time and influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal from residences. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.4.1.
- Summer brings the end of the school year, and brings with it cleanout wastes from lockers, equipment left behind, and wastes from any remodels or construction projects at schools and colleges, as well as agricultural clean ups. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.4.2.
- There are also many large events held within the County during the year, including Schoharie County Sunshine Fair, various farmers' markets, and several others listed in Table 1-7. The impacts and effects of these events are discussed in Section 1.4.4.
- Summer also brings an increase of yard wastes, agricultural wastes and cleanups, as well as garden wastes which could all be composted. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.4.1.
- Fall brings the return of students to school and college. With this brings new electronics, books, etc. This also brings a larger amount of food wastes. All school and college wastes are managed by private haulers and no generation or recovery data is available. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.4.2.
- There are public libraries within the County. Potential recycling options for waste/recyclable materials generated at libraries are discussed in Section 1.4.3.
- Winter is the slower season for wastes being brought to the transfer station. This is due in part to the reduction of wastes from large scale events.
- There are a number of large manufacturers, small manufacturers, businesses, and other institutional facilities which manage their own waste and recyclables. Recycling activities and data for these facilities are unknown. Recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

1.4 Overview of Solid Waste Generation Sources within Schoharie County

More than 75% of the county's population lives in the north, closer to the Mohawk River. The primary industry of Schoharie County is agriculture. Aside from government, most of the largest employers in Schoharie County are located in the Village of

Cobleskill, considered the economic center of the County. The Town of Schoharie is home to several larger retail businesses that lie outside Village boundaries including Schoharie Valley Farms (The Carrot Barn), the Apple Barrel, and Miller's Tractor. Farms are situated all over the county, and farm stands featuring local produce are operated in the Schoharie Valley. The New York Power Authority Blenheim-Gilboa Visitors Center and Pumped Storage Power Project are located in North Blenheim. These facilities bring in many visitors to the area as well as provide employment. Wal-Mart has a distribution center located in the Village of Sharon Springs, and a supercenter in Cobleskill. Additional full time employment comes from small businesses (e.g., construction, trucking, etc.). Much of the employment is seasonal work in logging, skiing, recreational industries, and camping, including campgrounds such as the OORAH Kids Camp in Gilboa.

A small but growing tourist industry attracts visitors for recreation, the landscape and historic destinations. Visitors come to visit Howe Caverns, Secret Caverns, the Carrot Barn, the Apple Barrel Country Store and Cafe, Vroman's Nose, the Old Stone Fort, and the Iroquois Indian Museum.

1.4.1 Spring and Summer Residential and Agricultural Wastes

Table 1-3 lists seasonal residential and agricultural variations in waste, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1- 3 – Impacts of Residential and Agricultural Wastes Within the Planning Unit[a]

Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Spring Residential Cleanup	Spring Cleanup	Seasonal influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material, and amounts to be composted.
Summer Growing Season	Seasonal	Yard and garden wastes. Agricultural organics and agricultural plastics wastes and cleanups, which have cleanliness and bulky issues for recycling	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material, and amounts to be composted.

[a]Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

The bulk of Schoharie County agricultural land is in the six (6) north-central towns of Carlisle, Middleburgh, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon and Fulton. Cobleskill and Wright also have agricultural land, but less of it is under agricultural assessment. According to Schoharie County's Agricultural Development and Farmland Protection Plan, approximately 110,800 acres of Schoharie County is in farm use. This equates to about 28% of the total land mass.

The possibility of recycling organics, such as by composting or anaerobic digestion, will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6, and tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule as appropriate.

1.4.2 Schools

The County's educational system consists of public and private school systems. The County is also served by the Capital Region Board of Cooperative Educational Services (Capital Region BOCES), which includes the education districts in Albany, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties. SUNY Cobleskill, a public four-year institution, is located within the Town of Cobleskill.

Table 1-4 lists the schools in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1- 4 – Impacts of Schools Within the Planning Unit[a]

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
SUNY Cobleskill	SUNY Cobleskill has used composting for years as a way to deal naturally with the manure and plant debris collected on the campus farm. In the SUNY Cobleskill cafeteria they are starting to utilize composting as well as using kitchen scraps to help feed the livestock.	Dorm content, equipment left behind, C&D debris, need recycling plan implemented. Influx of food wastes. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	Many faculty experiment with composting - focusing on the economics of composting, the microbiology of composting and the ability of compost to generate energy-heat. Research and results may be useful to report in Schoharie's LSWMP bi-annual reports.

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Capital Region BOCES - Schoharie Campus	Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Wastes from events held at the schools. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker content, equipment left behind, C&D debris, need recycling plan implemented. Influx of food wastes. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.
Cobleskill - Richmondville Central School District (C-RCS)	C-RCS serves about 1,900 students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Instructional staff consists of roughly 180 teachers, who are supported by six principals and assistant principals.	To date, C-RCS has recycled enough paper and cardboard to insulate the attics of 133 average-sized homes and saved more than 438 cubic yards of landfill space.	The County should maintain communication with C-RCS regarding quantities of materials diverted. These numbers should be reported in the County's bi-annual reports.
Gilboa-Conesville CSD	A small, rural school located in the Northern Catskill Mountains. There are 383 students in grades K-12 housed in one building, and roughly 100 employees.[5] Recycling containers are provided and utilized for diversion. Summer cleanout/ construction. Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker content left behind, C&D debris, need recycling plan implemented. Influx of food wastes. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.
Jefferson CSD	K-12 enrollment is approximately 295 students with 56 full time staff.[6] Jefferson CSD has a recycling service.	Same as above	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.
Middleburgh CSD (MCS)	The school district has about 365 pre-K – 6th grade students and about 480 7th-12th grade students. Approximately	Same as above	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.

[5] http://www.gilboa-conesville.k12.ny.us/school.cfm?subpage=227659
[6] http://www.jeffersoncs.org/about_j_c_s/j_c_s_fast_facts

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
	80 faculty members and 100 non-instructional and professional staff. School is contracted with County Waste Disposal for removal of recyclables.[7]		
Schoharie CSD	Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Wastes from events held at the schools. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker content, equipment left behind, C&D debris, need recycling plan implemented.	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.
Sharon Springs CSD	Same as above. 300 students (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade).[8] A recycling program exists at the school.	Same as above	Same as above
Cornerstone Christian Academy (private facility in Sloansville – Town of Esperance)	Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Same as above	Same as above
St. Mark's Lutheran School (private facility in Middleburgh)	Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Same as above	Same as above

[a]Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

All the schools within the planning unit generate various amounts and types of waste and recyclable materials, but specific details are unknown. Typically these schools contract with private haulers to manage the wastes and recyclables. Given that private haulers manage these materials, the types and quantities are not reported individually. Steps to improve the reporting of data to the planning unit will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including organics recovery, and to collect data.

[7] http://middleburghcsd.org/aboutus/aboutus.cfm
[8] http://sharonsprings.org/about-us

1.4.3 Libraries

Table 1-5 lists the libraries in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1- 5 – Impacts of Libraries Within the Planning Unit[a]

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
The Community Library	Periodic cleanouts. Private hauling of all library wastes. Located in Cobleskill, the Community Library serves the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District.	Large amounts of books and magazines. Data unavailable.	Opportunity for libraries to coordinate a recycling management program among libraries. Further evaluation needed.
Middleburgh Library	Periodic cleanouts. Private hauling of all library wastes.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Schoharie Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sharon Springs Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Van Wagenen Library	Same as above. Serving the SUNY Cobleskill campus and community.	Same as above.	Same as above.

[a]Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

It is not known what these libraries are now doing with their wastes that they are generating. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6. This could include recycling programs for cardboard, out-dated books and periodicals, and for materials generated from any events held at the library facilities. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, and to collect data, as appropriate.

1.4.4 Jails, Institutions, Nursing Homes

Schoharie County currently does not have a jail within its borders. They are sending inmates to other facilities outside of the County; however, there are plans to build a new jail in the County in the future. Additionally the County has several assisted living communities, but no nursing homes. Table 1-6 provides the conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and

achievement of its goals as it relates to the hospital located in Cobleskill and the potential future jail.

Table 1- 6 – Impacts of Jails, Institutions, Nursing Homes Within the County[a]

Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Future Schoharie County Jail	To be determined.	Generation of household type waste including food waste.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities. Possible compost of food wastes.
Cobleskill Regional Hospital	Medical facility. Affiliated with Bassett Healthcare Network. A 40-bed not-for-profit hospital founded by the people of Schoharie County in 1956.	Unknown regular waste. Potential for high quantity of medical and pharmaceutical waste.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities. Possible compost of food wastes.

[a]Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

It is not known what these institutions are doing with their wastes currently. Data needs to be collected as to what types of waste/recyclable materials they generate and where they are disposing/recycling of said materials. It also needs to be determined if they are able to compost any of their wastes such as food wastes. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed further in Chapter 6.

1.4.5 Special Events within the Planning Unit

Table 1-7 lists the special events in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1- 7 – Impacts of Special Events Within the Planning Unit[a]

Sources of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Schoharie County Fairgrounds events (aka Sunshine Fair)	On an annual basis, the fairgrounds are host to numerous animal shows, concerts, festivals, circuses, exhibits, and farmer's co-op[9]. No consistent diversion programs are in place.	Fred's Sanitation Service manages the Sunshine Fair's waste.	There are many waste/recyclable materials that could be captured from these events. Possibility of composting organics and recycling of packaging. Data needed. Opportunity for education outreach to the community related to recycling and waste diversion.
Iroquois Indian Festival	Vendors with packaging/food waste and recycling of drink bottles. Attendees that may or may not care about recycling or waste diversion.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Schoharie County Maple Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sharon Springs Harvest Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sharon Springs Garden Party	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sharon Springs Victorian Stroll	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Festival Farmers' Market	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Town of Jefferson Heritage Day	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

[a]Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

The potential of capturing recycling and wastes from special events could be increased dramatically. It is unknown at this time if any wastes are being captured or recycled at these events. It needs to be investigated as to what events are held, when and where they are held, what types of waste/recyclable materials are being generated, and how they are currently being managed. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6. Tasks will be included in

[9] http://www.sunshinefair.org/events.htm

the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

Membership Changes

The Montgomery Otsego Schoharie Solid Waste Authority (MOSA) was formed in 1988 to handle solid waste and recycling needs of the three member counties. The service agreement governing the authority was scheduled to expire on April 30, 2014. On April 11, 2014, the dissolution of MOSA was approved by New York State legislation (S.6181/A.8406). With MOSA no longer intact Schoharie County is left on its own to prepare a new LSWMP and act as their own Planning Unit. All towns and villages within the borders of Schoharie County are a part of this Planning Unit.

Schoharie County was the smallest waste generator in MOSA with the fewest available resources for managing wastes. With these changes in available resources, the original objectives of the MOSA LSWMP may not apply. Due to the low waste generation rate, few technologies exist that would be economically feasible for the County to develop on its own, including landfilling which is often the cheapest option and the focus of the MOSA LSWMP. As such, key disposal elements will focus on the exportation of waste out of the County in conjunction with waste reduction, recycling, and education measures similar to the original plan. Although the original LSWMP considered waste exportation to be the last resort for solid waste management, due to the reduction in available resources after the dissolution of MOSA, none of the other alternatives explored are economically feasible.

Few changes in the type of generators have occurred in Schoharie County since the development of the original MOSA LSWMP. Schoharie County was the smallest waste generator in the Tri-County area with the least number of large generators, only a hospital, a textile factory, and SUNY Cobleskill. At the time the MOSA LSWMP was written only three employers within Schoharie County had greater than 100 employees: the County government, a hospital, and the now-closed Guilford Mills textile factory. Since that time, few industries or large commercial centers have moved into the area and it remains primarily agricultural.

There have been few changes in schools, and colleges being introduced to the planning unit. There has also been an increase in the number of operating farms within the unit since the last LSWMP. There has been some commercial growth, as well as some commercial businesses have left the planning unit,

resulting in a difference in the types of waste received. The impacts of schools and colleges and commercial establishments and related LSWMP tasks are addressed in Section 1.4.

The retail businesses have increased within the planning unit. There are now several larger retail businesses located in the Schoharie area including a Wal-Mart Super Center and Distribution Center as well as several others, where there were only small retail shops in the original LSWMP. This increases the amount of packaging wastes generated as well as organics, or food waste in the case of more grocery stores. It is presently assumed that the large majority of these retail businesses recycle their own cardboard which is received in shipment of their products. This will need to be evaluated further to obtain current data. The impacts of retail businesses and related LSWMP tasks are addressed in Section 1.4.

Table 1-8 summarizes the changes to the planning unit since the last LSWMP and the impacts to be considered for this plan.

Table 1- 8 – Impacts of Planning Unit Changes on LSWMP

Planning Unit Changes	Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts	Impacts on LSWMP
Large Retail businesses	More packaging materials	More recycling data needs to be collected
Increase in the number of operational farms	More organic wastes and agricultural plastics	Increased organics and agricultural plastics management
Changes in types of Manufacturing Businesses	Different wastes from manufacturing	More recycling data needs to be collected.

There have been quite a few changes in the manufacturing businesses in the Planning Unit since the original Plan. Several businesses have left the area, and some have started up or expanded. The closure of the Guilford Mills textile factory and Story House Corporation's bookbinding business resulted in the loss of close to 75% of Schoharie County's manufacturing jobs and resulted in a significant change in the types of industry in the County. The primary manufacturing industries in Schoharie County are in plastics and construction materials. There is a data collection need to determine the types and amounts of waste/recyclable materials generated and how such materials are currently managed, as a precursor to developing potentially appropriate waste diversion and recycling initiatives during the LSWMP planning period at these businesses.

2 Chapter 2 – Solid Waste and Recyclables Quantities and Types

This chapter provides information on the waste streams generated in Schoharie County.

2.1 Waste Types

Schoharie County's solid waste stream has five (5) primary components: municipal solid waste (MSW), non-hazardous industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, municipal sewage treatment plant sludge/biosolids, and processed scrap metal (e.g., scrap vehicles) waste.

For the purposes of this LSWMP, **MSW** consists of residential, institutional, and commercial waste. The residential component includes, but is not limited to, newspapers and magazines, glass, metal, plastic containers, food waste, household goods including bulky items like furniture and appliances, textiles, and yard trimmings. The commercial waste stream tends to contain higher percentages of office paper, corrugated cardboard, and scrap metals. Commercial waste is the non-hazardous waste generated by businesses such as restaurants, retail stores, schools and hospitals, professional offices, and manufacturing facilities.

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These annual reports provide information with regard to the quantities of materials managed and often identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated. The data from the NYSDEC annual reports is readily available and generally reliable. It can also be assumed that the materials collected and processed at the Schoharie County Transfer Station are being separated from the household, business, institutional, and commercial wastes classified as MSW, and are considered to be another component of that waste stream. Due to the fact that these types of recyclables handling facilities must also compile annual reports to the NYSDEC, this data is also relatively easy to gather. Yard waste is a component of the waste stream that is difficult to quantify. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating residential yard waste generation and recovery is further discussed in Chapter 6 (Program Strategy #10).

Non-hazardous industrial waste is typically generated by manufacturing facilities as a result of an industrial process and is made up of materials such as sludge, ash, and dust. According to annual reports submitted to NYSDEC, some portion of these materials are disposed of in local landfills; however, the homogeneous nature and relatively large quantity of these wastes typically available can also make them useful as feedstocks for other processes or result in unique management methods. Therefore, only partial data for the generation of these materials within the county is currently

available. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating industrial waste generation and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Chapter 6 (Program Strategy #10).

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures and other construction related items. For this specific analysis, asbestos debris and petroleum contaminated soil that is not considered alternative daily cover are also included in the C&D debris category. Many of the upstate New York landfills report C&D debris as a separate disposal stream, and therefore, the quantity disposed of from Schoharie County residents can be identified from those landfill annual reports. However, many of these materials can be recycled and reused (e.g., clean fill material, mulch, or recycled aggregate). Data from these types of operations and uses has been difficult to obtain. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate C&D debris generation and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Chapter 6 (Program Strategy #10).

Municipal treatment plants generate sludge/biosolids that require special handling and management. This material is landfilled and the data is readily available from the annual reports to NYSDEC.

Processed scrap metals are typically generated by commercial or industrial sectors, but in potentially large quantities which makes it worth monitoring. Data from these types of operations and uses is difficult to obtain. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate scrap metals generation in the County and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Chapter 6 (Program Strategy #10).

2.2 Availability of Generation and Recovery Estimates

2.2.1 Data Sources and Methodology

As discussed above, much of the following waste generation estimates were derived from available reports provided to the NYSDEC by permitted landfills, sewage treatment plants, and recycling centers. Limitations associated with the data are as follows and will be considered when evaluating and implementing new or improved data collection efforts as described in Program Strategy #10.

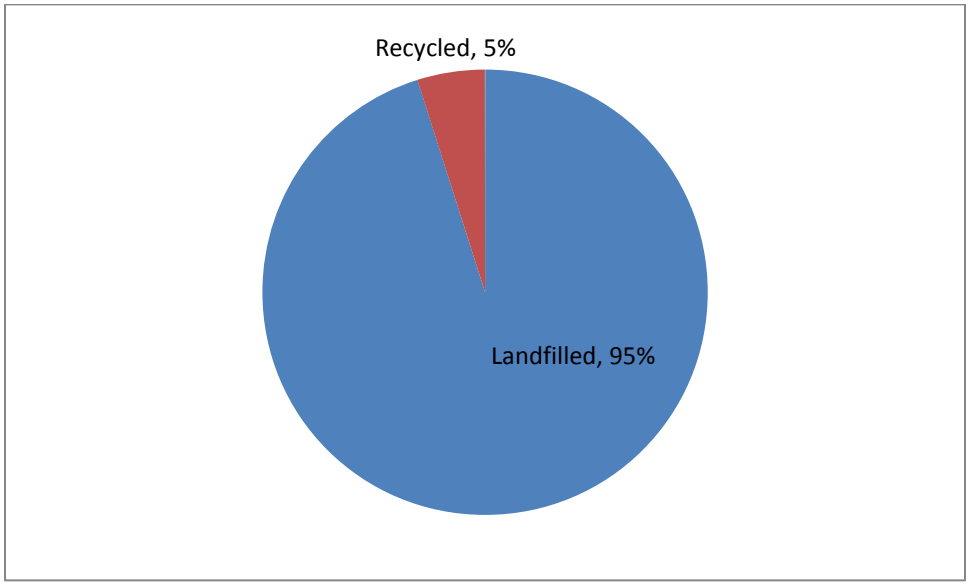
- **Incomplete data**: Data on the public sector solid waste management is often incomplete.
- **Inconsistent data:** Where data exists, different methods have been used from year to year and facility to facility to collect and categorize it.

- **Unavailable data:** Data on privately managed waste is generally unavailable.

2.2.2 Estimation of Total Waste Generation in Schoharie County

Based on annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC for 2015, Schoharie County residents and businesses generated approximately 22,928 tons of waste (including potentially recyclable materials) based on available data. Figure 2-1 shows the overall method of management for the waste. The fraction for each waste management sector was determined by analyzing annual tonnage reports for those facilities that reported accepting waste from Schoharie County. Based on the information available to interpret, the majority of the waste is landfilled or combusted (21,800 tons or 95 percent) while the remainder is recycled (1,128 tons or 5.0 percent).

Figure 2- 1 - Estimated Waste Management Methods in Schoharie County in 2015



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2015; and NYSDEC and Self Reporting

Schoharie County has five (5) wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs). Table 2-1 shows the method of sludge management utilized.

Table 2- 1 – Municipal Sewage Sludge Generation and Management Summary

Treatment Plant	Treatment Method	Dewatering Device	Tons/Year	Use/Disposal Method	Location
Cobleskill (V) WPCP	Aerobic Digestion	Belt Press/Dry Beds	200	Landfill	Hyland Landfill
Middleburgh (V) WWTP	Aerobic Digestion	Plate & Frame Press	13	Landfill	Fulton County Landfill
Richmondville WWTP	Imhoff Tank	Drying Beds	20	Landfill	Sent to Cobleskill
Schoharie (V) STP	Aerobic Digestion	Dry Bed/Plates & Frame Press	25	Landfill	Fulton County Landfill
Sharon Springs (V) STP	Septic Tank	Drying Beds	10	Landfill	Fred's Sanitation Services collects
Total			268		
Total Sewage Sludge Composted On-site			**0**		
Total Sewage Sludge Landfilled			**268**		
Total Municipal Sewage Sludge Generated			**268**		

Source: NYSDEC, Biosolids Management in New York State, 2011

Table 2-2 provides further detail on the types of waste managed through each method; however, a complete breakdown of waste generated as a whole for Schoharie County is not available due to the lack of comprehensive data available at this time and the transition from MOSA. Tasks are included in the Implementation Schedule to investigate the implementation of a survey and reporting program as well as any other programs that might be useful and necessary to collect generation and recovery data in general accordance with this format. Table 2-2 provides a waste generation baseline, which will be expanded as data becomes more readily available and can be incorporated into future waste generation analysis.

Table 2- 2 – Estimation of Total 2015 Waste Tonnage by Type

	Amount (Tons)	Percentage	% of Total Generation
Landfilled/Combusted [1]			
MSW	21,188	97.2	92.4
Construction and Demolition Debris	54.28	0.25	0.24
Sewage Sludge[2]	268	1.2	1.2
Industrial (includes drill cuttings)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alternative Daily Cover/Beneficial Use Determination Material	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**21,800**	**100.0**	**95.1**
Diverted			
Composted Sewage Sludge	0.0	0.0	0.0
Composted Yard Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recovered/Composted Food Scraps	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recycled[3]	1,128	100.0	4.9
Processed Construction & Demolition Material	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**1,128**	**100.0**	**4.9**
Total Waste Generation	**22,928**		

1. The NYSDEC 2015 Facility Annual Reports provided the tonnages that passed through local transfer stations and was landfilled at the various landfills including: Chemung County Landfill, Ontario County Landfill, Wheelabrator, and Finch Paper, LLC.
2. The NYSDEC report, *Biosolids Management in New York State, 2011* provided the most recent data for STPs. Refer to Table 2-1.
3. The NYSDEC 2015 Facility Annual Reports provided the tonnages that passed through local transfer stations and was sent on to other recycling centers such as Taylor Recycling Center in Tioga County.
4. Shaded categories are considered to be part of the MSW category, and will be utilized in the MSW composition analysis and projections (22,316 tons) in Table 2-3.

2.3 Estimation of Potential MSW Recovery

As previously discussed, an incomplete set of disposal and recovery data is available for the County to compile and review; therefore, with the assistance of the NYSDEC's waste composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Schoharie County with an estimated **MSW** waste composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are provided in Appendix A. **MSW** composition includes residential, commercial and institutional waste generators; consequently, for the purposes of this analysis, we have excluded the following from the **MSW** composition estimates: separately managed C&D debris, several organics streams (biosolids, septage, agricultural materials, etc.), industrial waste, medical and biohazardous materials, and scrap metal managed outside of the MSW management structures. Additionally, the quantities of containers (i.e., aluminum, glass and PET) collected as part of the Recoverable Container Act (RCA) are typically not reported to databases that are available to individual counties.

The following table provides an estimate based on the total tons of **MSW** generated in Table 2-2 within the County that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place.

Table 2- 3 - Estimated MSW Recoverable Materials in Schoharie County[10]

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2015)	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2015)	Estimate of Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2015)	% of Each Material Diverted (2015)
Newspaper	839	3.76%	265	31.58%
Corrugated Cardboard	2,170	9.72%	293	13.51%
Other Recyclable Paper				
Paperboard	514	2.30%	86	16.67%
Office Paper	478	2.14%	82	17.21%
Junk Mail	456	2.04%	64	14.09%
Other Commercial Printing	439	1.97%	60	13.61%
Magazines	221	0.99%	39	17.89%
Books	92	0.41%	1	1.22%
Bags	83	0.37%	1	1.36%
Phone Books	67	0.30%	6	8.42%
Poly-Coated	52	0.23%	5	8.74%
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	2,403	10.77%	344	14.31%
Other Compostable	1,495	6.70%	0	0.00%

[10] MSW as quantified in this table excludes C&D debris, non-hazardous industrial wastes and sewage sludges.

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2015)	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2015)	Estimate of Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2015)	% of Each Material Diverted (2015)
Paper				
Total Paper	6,906	30.95%	902	13.06%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers				
Ferrous Containers	308	1.38%	27	8.78%
Aluminum Containers	122	0.55%	3	2.77%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	430	1.93%	30	7.08%
Other Ferrous Metals	1,184	5.30%	11	0.95%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals				
Other aluminum	54	0.24%	1	2.09%
Automotive batteries	144	0.65%	0	0.00%
Other non-aluminum	89	0.40%	0	0.00%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	287	1.29%	1	0.39%
Total Metals	1,901	8.52%	43	2.25%
PET Containers	211	0.94%	33	15.53%
HDPE Containers	194	0.87%	32	16.27%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	38	0.17%	6	14.97%
Film Plastic	1,282	5.75%	0	0.00%
Other Plastic		0.00%		
Durables	698	3.13%	0	0.00%
Non-Durables	376	1.69%	0	0.00%
Packaging	284	1.27%	0	0.00%
Other Plastic (Total)	1,358	6.09%	0	0.00%
Total Plastics	3,083	13.81%	70	2.27%
Glass Containers	880	3.94%	113	12.81%
Other Glass	96	0.43%	0	0.00%
Total Glass	976	4.37%	113	11.56%
Food Scraps	2,954	13.24%	0	0.00%
Yard Trimmings	966	4.33%	0	0.00%
Total Organics	3,920	17.57%	0	0.00%
Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	873	3.91%	0	0.00%
Carpet	315	1.41%	0	0.00%
Total Textiles	1,188	5.32%	0	0.00%

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2015)	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2015)	Estimate of Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2015)	% of Each Material Diverted (2015)
Total Wood	1,218	5.46%	0	0.00%
C&D Materials	1,488	6.67%	0	0.00%
Other Durables	390	1.75%	0	0.00%
Diapers	357	1.60%	0	0.00%
Electronics	317	1.42%	0	0.00%
Tires	388	1.74%	0	0.00%
HHW	77	0.34%	0	0.00%
Fines	108	0.48%	0	0.00%
Total Miscellaneous	3,124	14.00%	0	0.00%
Total	22,316	100.00%	1,128	5.05%

Source: NYSDEC MSW Combined Composition Analysis and Projections; 2015 NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports.

Based on the quantities of potential divertible materials that were reported to the NYSDEC or estimated, Schoharie County diverted approximately 1,128 tons of material (5.05 percent) from the MSW disposal stream in 2015. The table above indicates that 22,316[11] tons of **MSW** materials are generated and available for diversion from residential, commercial and institutional generators. Not all the categories are populated for the 2014 actual recovery quantities due to the fact that not all categories are accounted for individually. Several materials identified above are collected and recovered at the Schoharie County Transfer Station or other similar facilities that accepts materials from Schoharie County; however, there are no mechanisms for gathering data for the individual materials at this time. Therefore, a program strategy (Program Strategy #10) has been added to evaluate and implement data collection efforts. Chapters 3 and 6 describe the existing systems for recovering these materials as well as possible future program strategies during this planning period to increase the County's diversion rate.

2.4 Estimation of Potential C&D Debris Recovery

C&D debris can be assessed separately from MSW or industrial wastes. By utilizing the NYSDEC's C&D debris composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Schoharie County with an estimated C&D debris composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are included in Appendix A. According to NYSDEC, their analysis and the waste composition and recovery projection tool considers the variations in the C&D debris waste stream resulting from

[11] Excludes processed C&D, asbestos, industrial waste, sewage sludge, contaminated soil, beneficial use determination materials previously reported in Table 2-2.

the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads and includes land clearing debris from both the building and infrastructure generating sectors. Variations within the building sector from new construction, renovation and demolition activities are considered from both the residential and non-residential generating sectors.

Based on the data reported in the NYSDEC annual reports and historic data, the following table provides an overview of the tons of C&D debris that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place.

Table 2- 4 - Estimated C&D Debris Recoverable in Schoharie County

Material	Estimated Components of C&D Debris Tons Generated in 2014 per NYSDEC Model	% of Total C&D Debris Generated (2014)	Tons of C&D Debris Diverted per 2014 Data Obtained	
			Tons Diverted	% Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	1,235	35.39%	0	0%
Wood	516	14.80%	0	0%
Roofing	172	4.93%	0	0%
Drywall	89	2.54%	0	0%
Soil/Gravel	950	27.22%	0	0%
Metal	206	5.91%	0	0%
Plastic	14	0.40%	0	0%
Corrugated/Paper	70	2.00%	0	0%
Other	238	6.82%	0	0%
Total	**3,490**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0%**

Source: 2014 NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports and Appendix I.

No data was reported to the NYSDEC for diverted C&D materials in 2015, but approximately 3,490 tons of C&D debris was transferred through the Schoharie County Transfer Station in 2014. The table above indicates that 3,490 tons of C&D materials could potentially be available for diversion from residential and non-residential construction, renovation or demolition projects. A task has been added to the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement data collection efforts. Chapters 3 and 6 describe the existing systems for recovering these materials as well as possible future programs during this planning period to increase the County's diversion rate.

3 Chapter 3 – Existing Program Description

3.1 Current Solid Waste Management System

MOSA completed a Comprehensive Recycling Analysis and original Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan in 1991. This plan is being updated to more accurately reflect the operating conditions within the County following the dissolution of MOSA. Schoharie County now serves as the Planning Unit for all municipalities within the County.

The original MOSA LSWMP mirrored the priorities of the State SWMP and called for the continued operation of the three counties' solid waste management facilities, including the two then operational Eastern and Central landfills. However, due to consent orders from the NYSDEC, Montgomery County's landfills were slated to close by 1993, soon after the establishment of MOSA. The Counties of Montgomery, Otsego, and Schoharie established MOSA for the purpose of more efficient regional solid waste management and therefore focused the LSWMP on the critical issue of waste transportation.

The County owns one (1) transfer station in the Town of Cobleskill (also known as the Schoharie Transfer Station), which is currently operated as a consolidation center for waste and recyclable materials that are trucked off-site for disposal at an out of county landfill or processing at an out of county materials recovery facility, respectively. The transfer station is currently operated by Casella Waste Management of N.Y., Inc. (Casella). Generators and haulers are not required to deliver waste or recyclables to the County facility and businesses may self-market their recyclables. Therefore, not all waste and recyclables pass through the County facilities.

Given the rural nature of Schoharie County, a limited variety of collection services are used in the County to collect and transport solid wastes to landfills and recycling centers/transfer stations. Methods include residential drop-off stations or private contracts. Most entities transport their waste and recyclables directly to the transfer station for proper management by the County's private contractor. Schoharie County does not collect or transport materials from the source. In some cases, private haulers contract on an individual basis to collect and transport the waste and recyclables to a transfer station or disposal location of their choice. Several of the municipalities within the County also operate convenient drop-off locations for residents' waste and/or recyclables.

3.1.1 Financial Structure

As described above, the County contracts the operation of the transfer station facility to a private entity. All costs associated with operation of the facility and disposal of the materials, including labor, equipment, and disposal/processing fees is the responsibility of the private contractor. All users of the central transfer station are responsible for paying tipping fees, which go to the operator as revenue. Per the current agreement with the transfer station operator, the County receives some tipping fee revenue based on the per ton rate charged at the transfer station facility versus the agreed upon minimum tipping fee guaranteed to the operator.

The County provides operational assistance for the collection of recyclables at each of the Town-owned transfer/convenience stations including hauling of the collected material to the County transfer station and reimbursement for a portion of the operational costs. Schoharie County also funds one household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event annually (as discussed further in Implementation Task #3) and typically receives funding for 50% of the costs of the event through a NYSDEC grant program.

3.2 Solid Waste Management Facilities and Recovery Efforts

Implementation Task #7 is included in the Implementation schedule and involves collecting and evaluating data and information regarding capacity/expected life, service areas, operating status, and other issues to resolve or areas for improvement including data collection, education, outreach and enforcement needs, etc., for every facility and program that manages MSW, sewage sludge/biosolids, C&D debris, processed scrap metal, and/or industrial waste generated in Schoharie County. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be. For Planning Unit owned facilities/programs, infrastructure/components, age, operating dates, size, regulatory status, partnerships/ opportunities, contracts, improvements or changes, and resources/ needs/ costs /revenue/reference to economic analyses will also be compiled.

3.2.1 Landfill Facilities

No solid waste landfills are located within Schoharie County. Waste collected within the County and handled by the County's private contractor is exported to solid waste management facilities outside the county for disposal.

Most residents and commercial/industrial entities that are either not served by or elect not to contract with a private hauler, deliver their waste to the transfer station owned by Schoharie County and operated by Casella or one of the municipal drop-off locations. No municipalities collect or transport waste directly to an end disposal location.

Landfills located outside of Schoharie County, are available for the disposal of MSW. These out-of-County landfills are summarized below in Table 3-1.

Table 3- 1 – Out-of-County Solid Waste Landfills Servicing Schoharie County Waste

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Permitted Capacity Remaining (cubic yards)	Expected Site Life Remaining (years)	Operating Status
Hyland Landfill	6653 Herdman Road Angelica, New York	8,492,430	20	Private
Hakes Landfill	4376 Manning Ridge Road Campbell, New York	2,563,210	5	Private
Ontario County Landfill	3555 Post Farm Road Seneca, New York	11,881,676	9	Municipally owned; operated by Casella; no Flow Control.
Seneca Meadows Landfill	1786 Salcman Road Waterloo, New York	30,893,000	10	Private; Largest landfill in NYS
Fulton County Landfill	847 Mudd Road Johnstown, New York	7,100,000	35	Municipally owned and operated
Chemung County Landfill	1488 County Route 60 Chemung, New York	173,615 (permit application for additional capacity has been submitted, but not approved)	<1	Municipally owned; operated by Casella; no Flow Control; expansion permit application under review by NYSDEC.
Finch Paper LLC	424 Peters Road Northumberland, New York	1,722,000	9	Private
Rapp Road Waste Management Facility	525 Rapp Road Albany, New York	1,265,412	4.5	Municipally owned

Source: NYSDEC Annual Facility Reports (2015)

Each of these out-of-county landfills accepted waste that was generated in Schoharie County in 2014 and/or 2015. Other landfills also exist throughout New York State; however, they may have disposal restrictions or are located outside a reasonable service area to accept waste generated in Schoharie County.

3.2.2 Waste-to-Energy Facilities

No waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities are located within Schoharie County; however, according to NYSDEC annual facility reports waste is transported to the Hudson Falls WTE facility located in the Town of Kingsbury, Washington County,

New York and operated by Wheelabrator Hudson Falls, LLC. In 2015, this facility accepted over 9,000 tons of MSW from generators within Schoharie County.

3.2.3 Transfer Stations or Drop Off Stations

As previously mentioned, most residents and commercial/industrial entities that are either not served by or elect not to contract with a private hauler, deliver their waste and recyclables to the Schoharie County Transfer Station or to the municipal drop-off locations listed in Table 3-2.

Casella operates the Schoharie County Transfer Station located at 2805 Highway 7 in Cobleskill. Drop off hours are Monday through Friday 7:00 am to 3:00 pm and Saturday 8:00 am to 11:30 am. Currently the facility operation allows for a multitude of resource management activities. MSW is deposited in the transfer building for reloading into larger trailers for transport and recyclables are unloaded directly in a separate single stream recycling building. Residential recycling containers are also available for drop-off by individuals. From this facility, MSW and C&D debris are transported to various New York landfills or the Wheelabrator Hudson Falls facility for final disposal. Recyclables are transported to a recycling facility for further processing and sales to market. Various electronics, scrap metal and tires are accepted and are segregated so that they may be transported for disposal or recycling at an appropriately permitted facility. Recyclable materials accepted for transport through the MRF currently includes; glass bottles and jars, tin and aluminum containers, plastics #1-7, mixed paper, office paper, magazines, newspaper and cardboard.

In addition to the Schoharie County Transfer Station, several other drop-offs are located around the County for residential use. These stations are largely recyclables drop off facilities only and are located in the Towns of Blenheim, Broome, Carlisle, Cobleskill, Conesville, Gilboa, Jefferson, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, Summit, and Wright. A listing of the transfer station facilities in Schoharie County is presented in the following Table 3-2. As noted in the table, a small number of these facilities offer Pay-as-You-Throw (PAYT) disposal plans, wherein residents are charged a disposal fee specific to the quantity of waste delivered to the disposal site. This is most commonly through a per bag disposal fee pay structure. Recyclables are accepted free of charge for County residents at all of the drop off locations.

Table 3- 2 - Active Transfer Stations and Drop-off Locations in Schoharie County

Transfer Station/Drop-off Name	Owner/Operator	Facility Address	Disposal Destination	Age/ Expected Life	Hours of Operation	Infrastructure Components
Schoharie Co. Transfer Station	Schoharie County/Casella	2805 Highway 7 Cobleskill, NY 12043	Out-of County Landfill or Casella Recycling	Unknown	Monday – Friday 7:00 am – 3:00 pm Saturday 8:00 am – 11:30 am	Accepts MSW and recyclables.
Blenheim Town Hall Drop-off Location	Town of Blenheim	1748 St. Rt. 30 North Blenheim, NY 12131	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday (MSW) 8:30 am – 11:30am Recyclables drop off 7 days a week	Accepts MSW and recyclables
Broome Town Barn	Town of Broome	9114 St. Rte 145 Middleburgh, NY 12122	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 8:00 am - 11:00 am	Accepts MSW and recyclables; PAYT - private hauler
Carlisle Hwy Garage	Town of Carlisle	2437 St. Rte 20, Carlisle, NY 12031	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 7:00 am - 11:00 am	Accepts recyclables
Schoharie Co. Transfer Station	Town of Cobleskill	2805 St. Rte 7, Cobleskill, NY 12043	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 3:00 pm Saturday 8:00 am - 11:30 am	Accepts recyclables
Conesville Highway Garage Drop-off Location	Town of Conesville	700 Potter Mountain Road Gilboa, NY 12076	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Wednesday 5:30 pm - 7:30 pm Saturday 8:00 am - 2:00 pm White Metal 1st Saturday only	Accepts recyclables.
Esperance Transfer Station	Town of Fulton	1168 Bear Ladder Rd, Fultonham, NY 12071	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 7:00 am - 1:00 pm White Metal 3rd Saturday only	Accepts recyclables.
Fulton Town Hall	Town of Gilboa	1168 Bear Ladder Rd, Fultonham, NY 12071	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Every other Saturday 7:00 am - noon	Accepts recyclables.

Gilboa Town Garage Drop-off Location	Town of Gilboa	104 Stryker Rd, Gilboa, NY 12076	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Wednesday & Saturday 8:00 am - noon; White Metal 1st & 3rd Saturday 8:00 am – noon	Accepts recyclables.
Jefferson Town Hall	Town of Middleburgh	Cotton Hill Road, Middleburgh, NY 12122	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 8:00 am - noon White Metal 1st Saturday only	Accepts recyclables.
Middleburgh Town Barn	Town of Richmondville	115 Podpadic Road, Richmondville, NY 12149	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Wednesday 4:00 pm - 7:00 pm Saturday 8:00 am-11:00 am	Accepts recyclables.
Richmondville Highway Garage Drop-off Location	Town of Richmondville	115 Podpadic Road, Richmondville, NY 12149	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Wednesday 1:00 pm – 6:00 pm Saturday 8:00 am – 1:00 pm,	Accepts recyclables
Public Safety Facility	Town of Schoharie	Depot Lane, Schoharie, NY 12157	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	2nd & 4th Saturdays 8 am - 2 pm	Accepts recyclables
Central Bridge	Town of Schoharie	Church Street, Central Bridge, NY 12035	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	1st & 3rd Saturdays 8 am - 2 pm	Accepts recyclables
Seward Town Hall	Town of Seward	795 Lowe Road, Cobleskill, NY 12043	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	2nd & 4th Saturdays 8 am - noon	Accepts recyclables
Sharon Town Garage	Town of Sharon	138 Beechwood Rd., Sharon Springs, NY 13459	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 7:00 am - 11 am	Accepts MSW and recyclables; recycling free to everyone - MSW free to Town Residents only (town pays private hauler)
Summit Town Hall	Town of Summit	1580 Charlotte Valley Rd, Charlotteville, NY 12036	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Saturday 8:00 am - 11 am	Accepts MSW and recyclables; PAYT - private hauler
Wright Hwy Garage	Town of Wright	105 School Street, Gallupville, NY 12073	Schoharie Co. TS	Unknown	Wednesday 5:30 pm - 7:30 pm Saturday 8:00 am-noon	Accepts MSW and recyclables; PAYT - $3.50/30 gallon bag

3.2.4 Existing Efforts to Recover Recyclables

Schoharie County offers single stream recycling to residents and businesses. Single stream recycling provides generators with the convenience of not having to sort recyclables into groups or separate containers. Less fuel and fewer routes are needed to efficiently collect the commodities, which thereby reduces the carbon footprint associated with recyclables collection. Once deposited at the Schoharie County Transfer Station, all recyclables are then moved via transfer trailers to an appropriately permitted Materials Recovery Facility for processing.

Items currently accepted for recycling are shown below:

- Fibers
  Magazines / Newspapers
  Corrugated Cardboard
  Mixed Paper
  Office Paper
- Mixed Plastics #1-7 (as markets allow)
- Metals
  Ferrous and bi-metal food containers
  Other ferrous
  Aluminum Cans / Foil
  Other Aluminum
  Other non-ferrous
- Glass Bottles and Jars
- Bulk Items

In 2001 Schoharie County passed Local Law #2 establishing the Schoharie County Recycling Law which required the segregation of recyclables (for which economic markets exist) from the waste stream. As discussed in Chapter 6, Program Strategy #8 intends to review the County's current law including the list of mandatory recyclables, the enforcement provisions, the hauler licensing provisions, and the full source separation requirements.

3.2.5 Residential Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

Table 3-2, above, provides a summary of the transfer stations and drop off locations that accept recyclables. As mentioned above, Schoharie County contracts with a private operator (Casella) to operate a Transfer Station on Route 7 in the Town of Cobleskill. Materials accepted at this location are consolidated and trucked to a single stream recycling facility (Sierra Processing or Taylor Recycling). No other recycling facilities are located within Schoharie County. Little information on services was available at the time this Plan was prepared.

Two basic systems currently exist in Schoharie County for the collection of recyclables: curbside collection and residential drop off sites. Residents who elect not to hire a private hauler typically drop-off recyclables at one of the town/village drop-off locations or directly to the transfer station operated by Casella. The drop-off locations and transfer station do not charge for the acceptance of recyclables. Recycling flyers available to residents are provided in Appendix C for further information.

Bulk Items, which includes larger items such appliances and televisions, are handled at the transfer station. In most cases, scrap metal collection is free and collected in a separate container from other bulk items. Metal is traditionally one of the more highly valued recyclable materials.

Not all data is available for the residential recycling sector; therefore, Chapter 6 includes solid waste management program strategies to address data collection, education, outreach and enforcement needs, etc., for each facility or program that manages residential recyclables generated in Schoharie County. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.6 Commercial Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

On the commercial front, shopping centers, hospitals, and medical office buildings are establishments that generate large volumes of waste and recyclable materials. These establishments may contract directly with a recycling operation to collect and manage their recyclables or they may utilize drop off stations or transfer stations.

Since there is no reporting requirement for these commercial entities, quantities and types of waste/recyclable materials disposed or recovered in Schoharie County have not been made readily available to the County. Implementation Task #7 in Chapter 6 is intended to address the issue of the lack of data being reported by the various commercial entities. Additionally, Implementation Task #6 (Public Outreach and Education) will include the commercial recycling sector. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.7 Agricultural Sector Recycling Efforts

Collection and/or recycling of agricultural plastics are not currently provided within the County. Potential exists for the development of an agricultural plastics recycling program in partnership with the Schoharie County Cornell Cooperative Extension or Schoharie County Soil and Water Conservation District. Implementation Task #4 in Chapter 6 looks at evaluating the need of such a facility or program in Schoharie County to determine what partnerships or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals should be. The agricultural sector may also be included in Implementation Tasks #6 – Public Outreach and Education and #7 – Solid Waste and Recycling Surveys and Reporting to assess the needs of these facilities and address the lack of data currently available.

3.2.8 C&D Debris Sector Processing Facilities and Efforts

Collection of C&D debris for processing is not provided by the County and collection must be contracted for independently with private haulers or contractors.

3.2.9 Institutional Recycling Efforts

Large educational institutions, such as local school districts, SUNY Cobleskill, and hospitals, tend to produce large quantities of paper wastes and food wastes. Sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.4 in Chapter 1 provided an overview of several of these institutions. These institutions manage their own waste and recyclables. Schoharie County does not monitor and enforce recycling efforts at these facilities; however, they would most certainly benefit from waste reduction and recovery efforts. Since there is no reporting requirement for these institutional entities, quantities and types of waste disposed or recovered in Schoharie County has not been made available to the County. Implementation

Task #7 in Chapter 6 is intended to address the issue of the lack of data being reported by these various entities. Additionally, Implementation Task #6 (Public Outreach and Education) will include the institutional recycling sector and how best to increase recycling efforts. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.10 Public Sector Recycling Efforts

Municipal recycling efforts in the Planning Unit revolve mostly around the County's program. One such effort the County office buildings have taken part in is the purchase of recycled materials through their government contracts. Schoharie County utilizes bathroom products made by a well-known North American tissue manufacturing and conversion company, Cascades. Cascades produces paper hand towels, paper towels, and bathroom tissue that are made from recycled fibers and are compostable and biodegradable. Although the recycling efforts are managed for the County by the County, Implementation Task #1 in Chapter 6 focuses on increasing recycling and waste reduction at public facilities, such as public schools, municipal spaces, and special events. Additionally, Implementation Tasks #6 and #7 will assist with the data gathering, public outreach, and educational components. It will be important to understand the current recycling and waste reduction efforts within the public sector before determining the appropriate plan of action and goals; therefore, Implementation Task #7 will be an integral part with gathering the necessary data to assess the current recycling programs at the public sector level. Once the existing recycling efforts are determined, a plan of action to reach out to public sector employees and community members will be developed through Implementation Task #1 to ultimately increase recycling efforts.

3.2.11 Industrial Facility Recycling Efforts

There are a number of industries located within Schoharie County, such as MDRM Industries, HARVA, Kintz Plastics, EFJ, Inc. (aka Mill Services), AMT, American Standard Manufacturing, and Cobleskill Stone Products, Inc. Information related to industrial recycling efforts was unavailable at the time this Plan was completed. As discussed in Chapter 6, Implementation Task #7 will be pursued to gather more data in the way of surveys to industrial facilities within the County, which in turn will be tied to Implementation Task #6 associated with the public outreach and education at the industrial facility level.

The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.12 Public Space / Events Recycling Efforts

Public space and special event recycling efforts are currently handled individually by each event sponsor or municipality. The impacts of special events within the Planning Unit are provided in Table 1-7 in Section 1.4.5 of this report. Implementation Task #1 contains some action items related to special events that will be evaluated during this planning period.

3.2.13 Processed Scrap Metal Recycling

According to research conducted by the US Environmental Protection Agency, recycling scrap metals can be quite beneficial to the environment. Using recycled scrap metal in place of virgin iron ore can yield[12]:

- 75% savings in energy
- 90% savings in raw materials used
- 86% reduction in air pollution
- 40% reduction in water use
- 76% reduction in water pollution
- 97% reduction in mining wastes

Processed scrap metal is not currently monitored by Schoharie County; however, through strategies discussed in Chapter 6, a method for gathering this information is proposed through Implementation Task #7. Once an understanding of how scrap metal is generated and processed or managed in Schoharie County, then the next step would be to implement an educational program (Implementation Task #6) to disseminate information regarding the benefits of scrap metal recycling and the opportunities available for processing scrap metal.

3.2.14 Public Education Efforts to Promote Recycling

Schoharie County recognizes the importance of educating the community on waste reduction, recycling and material recovery opportunities. To effectively manage these evolving programs, the County can enlist the assistance of

[12] http://www.norstar.com.au/Recycling/Processing/Benefits.aspx

existing organizations such as Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) to create programs that are locally focused and community centered. CCE interacts with children through schools, environmental field days, and youth related events and festivals.

The County's other public education efforts will be focused primarily on the website and at the County-owned transfer station. Subtasks associated with Implementation Task #6 are included in the implementation schedule for maintaining the website and other education efforts, including compiling information regarding private sector education efforts, to determine what additional education efforts should be implemented by or on behalf of Schoharie County.

3.2.15 Organic Wastes Diversion

Interest in organic waste diversion has increased over the last few years, particularly because it has the potential to divert a significant portion of the waste stream away from landfills. The composting process can be applied to yard waste, food waste, MSW, sewage sludge, non-hazardous industrial sludge, or some combination of these materials. Implementation Task #5 in Chapter 6 is included in the implementation schedule for evaluating and implementing recovery of these organics, including collecting data and information regarding organics generation and management in Schoharie County, and investigating existing partnership opportunities such as supplying food waste and scraps to an existing anaerobic digestion or other composting facilities. In addition, CCE offers numerous resources on backyard composting of a variety of organic materials including yard waste and food waste.

3.2.16 Yard Trimmings

Yard waste composting is a feasible means of waste reduction that requires little technological sophistication and could ultimately reduce the quantity of solid waste disposal in the County. Much of the Planning Unit's service area is rural and, like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property. Therefore, materials collected for centralized composting are lower than in suburban areas where yard trimmings tend to be handled centrally.

Other resources are available for residents to manage yard waste. CCE offers numerous resources on backyard composting of a variety of organic materials including yard waste and food waste. The County proposes to further support CCE's efforts to educate the public and encourage proper organics management. Other outlets are available through private waste hauling

companies that offer yard waste pickup services in the County. The Villages of Middleburgh and Schoharie conduct spring and fall yard waste pick up events for their constituents.

Information regarding the municipalities' programs is still lacking and therefore, Implementation Task #5 in Chapter 6 includes evaluating and implementing recovery of these organics.

3.2.17 Food Scraps/Food Processing Waste/Food Banks

There are no known food waste collection programs or food processing facilities within Schoharie County. Food waste collection programs are not currently monitored by Schoharie County; however, through implementation tasks discussed in Chapter 6, a method for gathering this information will be developed as part of Implementation Task #7. Once an understanding of how food waste is processed or managed in Schoharie County, then the next step would be to implement an educational program (Implementation Task #6) to disseminate information regarding the benefits of food waste collection or composting programs.

3.2.18 Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Handling

According to NYSDEC records, biosolids/sewage sludge generated in Schoharie County were managed as identified in the following table, Table 3-3. Additional details related to these facilities are provided in Table 2-1 in Chapter 2.

Table 3- 3 - Municipal Sewage Sludge Disposal Summary

Facility Name	Disposal Destination
Cobleskill (V) WPCP	Hyland Landfill
Middleburgh (V) WPCP	Fulton County Landfill
Richmondville WWTP	Cobleskill WPCP
Schoharie (V) STP	Fulton County Landfill
Sharon Springs (V) STP	Waste Management Fred's Sanitation

3.3 Status of Existing Recovery Efforts

As demonstrated in the previous section, Schoharie County's residents and commercial, industrial and institutional waste generators have limited outlets to divert their waste from disposal to reduction, reuse and recycling. Unlike solid waste data that is reported to the NYSDEC annually, a complete set of waste diversion data is not readily available since much of it is not required to be reported by private entities to any agency (except for those facilities that must submit recycling reports to NYSDEC). At

this time, the majority of the residential and light commercial recyclables data has been reported by the transfer stations and is summarized in Table 2-2 in Chapter 2. Private businesses within the County are not currently required to report the destinations of their recyclables. As referenced in Table 2-2 in Chapter 2, based on 22,928 tons of waste (including recyclable materials) generated within Schoharie County in 2015, 21,800 tons were disposed in landfills or combusted and 1,128 tons of materials were diverted by recycling. Consequently, Schoharie County's current overall waste diversion rate is estimated at 4.9%. When examining just the MSW component of the overall waste stream, the County's MSW diversion rate is estimated at 5.1% -- this excludes contaminated soil, sewage sludge, construction and demolition debris, processed scrap metal, and industrial waste.

Since there is no reporting requirement for these entities, quantities and types of waste disposed or recovered in Schoharie County has not been made readily available to the County. Implementation Task #7 (Recycling Surveys and Reporting) in Chapter 6 is intended to address the issue of the lack of data being reported by these various entities. Additionally, Implementation Task #6 (Public Outreach and Education) will include the various recycling sectors and how best to increase recycling efforts. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Schoharie County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.4 Markets Discussion

The County contract with Casella allows full operational control of the County transfer station. A copy of the Transfer Station Operation & Management Agreement is provided in Appendix D. Casella has 30 years of experience in the recycling industry which allows them to provide expertise in operating a transfer station.

Due to the high capital investment needed to build a state-of-the-art recycling processing facility, Schoharie County and Casella have chosen to utilize the existing transfer station to consolidate recyclable materials collected within the County and transfer the raw materials to other recycling processing facilities. Materials are aggregated with other materials from the region. The benefit of aggregating, combined with state-of-the-art technology maximizes recovery and minimizes residue.

In 2015, material was shipped to Taylor Recycling (Tioga, NY or Appalachian, NY) or Sierra Processing (Albany, NY). These facilities are responsible for marketing the materials for sale.

Although the County relies on the expertise of a contractor to operate the County transfer station, it also supports both municipal and private industry development for collection, processing and market opportunities of all recoverable materials and monitors the general markets for recyclables. Through the IDA, the County will encourage businesses to register with the Empire State Development Authority database to promote their business www.empire.state.ny.us. Appendix D provides some information on available markets in or around Schoharie County; however, the recycling centers are ultimately responsible for marketing the materials.

4 Chapter 4 – Future PU Projections and SW Changes

Previous sections of this Plan discussed the quantities of waste generated, disposed and diverted from the waste stream. This section will present the projected MSW diversion rates as well as the projected C&D debris diversion rates for the duration of the planning period. MSW recycling rate projections were marginally increased over the course of the planning period. These future waste generation projections are depicted in the tables provided in Appendix A.

As previously indicated, the data reported in this Plan was based on the best available data at the time this report was prepared. Future tasks in the Implementation Schedule include improving data gathering methods and reporting to improve upon the County's known data. With the help of improved data, the County will have a clearer picture of the programs that should be evaluated and implemented.

4.1 Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

Schoharie County has maintained a steady population over the past three decades. U.S. Census data reveals that Schoharie County's population increased from 29,710 in 1980 to 31,859 in 1990, decreased to 31,582 in 2000, and increased to 32,749 in 2010. The County's population in 2014 was estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to be 31,566 persons.

Baseline population projections have been developed by the New York State Information System (NYSIS) and analyzed by Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics, an affiliate of the U.S. Census Research Data Center network. Schoharie County's population projections indicate an increase in the County's total population from its present level to 32,821 in 2015, followed by a decrease to 32,717 in 2020, 32,368 in 2025, 31,720 in 2030, and 30,833 in 2035. The baseline population projections noted are not forecasts of future population size; they simply project population levels that would be expected if current life expectancy, birth, and net migration rates continue unchanged in future years.

The Planning Unit anticipates making changes as opportunities arise through the evaluations of the program strategies identified in Chapter 6 – Solid Waste Management Implementation Tasks.

4.2 Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

Over the course of the previous planning period, changes to the waste stream have occurred nationally, which includes local trends in Schoharie County as well. Consumers have moved towards a throw-away society where one-time use products

are preferred for convenience sake as opposed to environmental concerns. In addition, products are nearly obsolete before they even hit the shelves. Household items, such as thermostats, electronics, batteries, contain harmful chemicals such as mercury, Freon, and heavy metals. Both proper disposal and diversion are keys aspects of solid waste management today. Education is an integral component to changing the solid waste management practices nationally, as well as locally. Overall the general composition of the County's waste stream is not anticipated to change.

Based on the declining population projection referenced above, and absent the promise of new industry, it is the opinion of the County that the amount of waste produced within its borders will parallel the population's downward trend.

It is anticipated that with the implementation of this Plan, more opportunities for waste diversion will be made to residents, which should in turn increase the County's waste diversion percentage. Chapter 6 will describe the various programs that will be made available to County residents and how these tasks and goals will be implemented.

5 Chapter 5 – Alternative Technology Evaluation

The objective of the alternatives technology evaluation is to provide an overall summary of the alternatives available to Schoharie County related to waste management and recycling technologies. In order to account for this required element of an LSWMP, NYSDEC has generated a reference document, known as "Generic Technology Assessment for Solid Waste Management" that may be utilized for completing the evaluation of alternative treatment or disposal technologies. Section 5.1 below provides a general overview of the different disposal technologies that are available, which the County will continue to monitor with regard to their successes and challenges throughout the planning period. Section 5.2 briefly discusses the different recovery options that the County may examine during the planning period to determine if their recyclables recovery efforts should be modified. The technologies summarized below will be evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis depending on staff and resource availability.

5.1 General Overview of Disposal Technology Options Available

Landfilling

Schoharie County has used landfilling as its method of solid waste disposal since at least 1974, although no landfills have been located within the County. Prior to the formation of MOSA, Schoharie County exported its waste to the now closed Montgomery County landfills. The original MOSA LSWMP proposed the siting, construction, and operation of a regional landfill for the three counties, although ultimately MOSA turned to waste exportation to existing landfills for disposal. Historically, a number of nearby facilities have been used to dispose of Schoharie County's waste including the Fulton County Landfill, Rapp Road Landfill in Albany, the Seneca Meadows Landfill in Seneca County, and more recently the Finch Paper Landfill in Saratoga County, and the Ontario County and Chemung County Landfills operated by Casella. Since the current contract with Casella was initiated, the selection of the disposal location is at the discretion of the County's contractor Casella.

Waste-to-Energy (Combustion/Incineration)

A waste-to-energy (WTE) facility is a solid waste management facility that combusts wastes to generate steam or electricity and reduce the volume of MSW requiring disposal by 80-90 percent. These facilities are sometimes referred to as resource recovery facilities or Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC). Newer technology allows higher efficiency heat recovery from the combustors, increasing energy production potential.

Although the total volume of MSW requiring disposal is reduced, a secondary disposal method such as landfilling would be required for the ash. If Schoharie County initiated the permitting, construction and operation of their own WTE facility within the County, high construction and operations and maintenance costs as well as uncertainty in energy sales revenues, would result in higher disposal costs per ton than waste exportation in Schoharie County. There are currently ten (10) active WTE facilities in the State; however, none have been permitted or constructed in the State in the past 20 years. The closest WTE facility is the Wheelabrator facility in Hudson Falls, New York, which accepted approximately 9,600 tons of MSW from the Schoharie County Transfer Station in 2015.

This LSWMP is intended to establish the framework and programs that will be implemented over the next ten years and providing available options to the County for solid waste management. Several of these options are briefly summarized below.

Pyrolysis/Gasification

Pyrolysis systems use a vessel which is heated to temperatures of 750°F to 1,650°F, in the absence or near absence of free oxygen. The temperature, pressure, reaction rates, and internal heat transfer rates are used to control pyrolytic reactions in order to produce specific synthetic gas (syngas) products. These syngas products are composed primarily of hydrogen (H_2), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and methane (CH_4). The syngas can be utilized in boilers, gas turbines, or internal combustion engines to generate electricity, or alternatively can be used in the production of chemicals. Some of the volatile components of MSW form tar and oil, and can be removed for reuse as a fuel. The balance of the organic materials that are not volatile, or liquid that is left as a char material, can be further processed or used for its adsorption properties (activated carbon). Inorganic materials form a bottom ash that requires disposal, although it is reported that some pyrolysis ash can be used for manufacturing brick materials. Under typical operations, the ash is landfilled.

Gasification is a similar process to pyrolysis, but which requires the partial oxidation of a feedstock to generate syngas. Oxygen must be provided for the reaction, but at a quantity less than is required for complete combustion. The primary syngas products are H_2 and CO with smaller quantities of CH_4 produced at lower temperatures. Similar to pyrolysis, the syngas product may be used for heating, electricity generation, fuel, fertilizers or chemical products, or in fuel cells. Byproduct residues such as slag and ash are produced and require disposal in a landfill.

Pyrolysis and gasification of MSW have too short a history in the United States for complete analysis of economic feasibility. There are currently about one hundred mixed MSW gasification plants in the world, primarily in Japan, that have a successful history of continuous operation. The capital cost of developing this technology for

Schoharie County is estimated to be at least 10% higher than conventional WTE plants. This conceptual estimate is based on a short history of pyrolysis/gasification development for MSW applications in the United States, a lack of established pyrolysis or gasification plants and the greater complexity of the technology. According to a recent EPA study[13] of pyrolysis and gasification technologies, the cost to process mixed MSW is approximately $90 per ton which is significantly higher than landfill operational costs in New York State. There are no current full scale operational systems in New York State for MSW treatment. One plant for the pyrolysis of plastics, which has since closed, was previously located in Niagara Falls, NY.

Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Composting

Mixed MSW composting is typically an aerobic composting process that breaks down all organic portions of the waste into compost material. Waste is typically collected at the facility as a mixed stream. The process requires intense pre- and post-processing, treatment and sorting to remove inert materials such as plastic or glass, which diminish the quality of compost products. Some MSW composting facilities also accept biosolids/sewage sludge. Wastes are typically loaded into a rotating bioreactor drum for two to four days. Screening processes are used to separate unacceptable wastes, which are landfilled as process residue, from the raw compost which is stored in a maturation area for approximately one month to allow biological decomposition to occur.

Facilities such as this do not have a well-established track record in the United States. There are currently 13 mixed MSW composting facilities in operation in the United States, including one in Delaware County, New York. Typical issues associated with the reliable and cost effective operation of such facilities include quality of compost, retail/wholesale outlet for compost generated, disposal location for bypass material, and odors.

As mentioned above, Delaware County operates a mixed MSW composting facility, which has been successful as it relates to their needs. Their facility met the need of extending the life of their current landfill facility due to declining capacity and difficulty in siting a new landfill. This facility allowed the landfill to be operational for another 50 years. The cost of this facility was approximately $20 million, which includes a rather complex odor control component. The facility became operational in 2007, which serves a rural population of about 47,000 people. This facility handles approximately 100 tons per day of waste materials, consisting of a blend of MSW and biosolids. The mixed MSW composting facility is one part of Delaware County's integrated solid waste management system.

[13] State of Practice for Emerging Waste Conversion Technologies, USEPA Office of Research and Development, October 2012

Plasma Arc Gasification

Plasma arc gasification is a waste treatment technology that uses electrical energy and the high temperatures created by an electrical arc. This arc breaks down waste primarily into elemental gas and solid waste (slag), in a device called a plasma converter. The process has been touted as a net generator of electricity, although this will depend upon the composition of input wastes. It will also reduce the volume of waste requiring land disposal.

There are currently 10 plasma arc gasification facilities in operation in Japan and Taiwan, but only one that operates on a large scale (all others are < 50 TPD) and uses mixed MSW as its only feedstock. A small MSW facility (93 TPD) is in operation in Canada. In the United States, Fulcrum Bioenergy has commissioned a 200 million dollar contract with Spanish firm Abengoa to construct a gasification plant near Reno, NV for the conversion of 200,000 tons of MSW into jet fuel. Construction has not yet begun and operation is not anticipated until the end of 2017. Another similar facility proposed in St. Lucie County, Florida obtained a permit to construct but was never developed due to vendor and funding issues.

To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

Mechanical/Biological Treatment

Mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) systems are similar to mixed MSW composting systems in that intense sorting is required as the first step in the waste treatment process. This is considered the mechanical phase of the treatment, where recyclable and non-organic materials are removed from the waste stream prior to the biological treatment. The biological treatment phase involves bio-drying of the remaining organic materials for production of refuse derived fuel, or RDF. RDF can be used in place of fossil fuel products, such as a replacement for coal in electricity production. As of 2011, there were 279 active MBT systems in operation across Europe with a majority of these facilities operating as pilot scale projects (exact numbers are not available).

To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic digestion is a biological process by which microorganisms digest organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing a solid byproduct (digestate) and a gas (biogas). In the past, anaerobic digestion has been used extensively to stabilize

sewage sludge, but is more recently under consideration as a method to process the organic fraction of MSW. In anaerobic digestion, biodegradable material is converted by a series of bacterial groups into methane and CO_2. In a primary step called hydrolysis, a first bacterial group breaks down large organic molecules into small units like sugars. In the acidification process, another group of bacteria converts the resulting smaller molecules into volatile fatty acids, mainly acetate, but also hydrogen (H^2) and CO_2. A third group of bacteria, the methane producers or methanogens, produce a medium-Btu biogas consisting of 50-70% methane, as well as CO_2. This biogas can be collected and used for a variety of purposes including electricity production or converted to high BTU natural gas. Anaerobic digestion facilities are utilized extensively for the treatment of agricultural, wastewater sludge and organic wastes such as food wastes. Mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities are more common in foreign countries. There are currently over 200 MSW anaerobic digestion facilities operating across Europe. Many of these facilities are smaller scale projects, designed to provide treatment of wastes for small towns and villages. There are two such facilities in operation in Canada, each in the Toronto, Ontario area.

Specific to the United States, few mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities exist, as the technology has not proven economically feasible. An EPA study[14] estimates that waste processing costs using anaerobic digestion are close to $115 per ton of MSW, which is even higher than pyrolysis/gasification. At this time, only two commercially operational MSW anaerobic digestion facilities exist, both in Ohio. Several more facilities exist but accept only a portion of the MSW waste stream, such as source separated organics, food manufacturing industry waste, or a mixed agricultural/food waste. Many are still in a demonstration phase and are not fully operational. In New York State, there are many anaerobic digesters in operation in the wastewater and agricultural markets, with some anaerobic facilities being converted into mixed organic waste facilities. Two anaerobic digesters have been permitted in Region 9 by Quasar Energy Group. These systems will manage regional biomass residuals (organic waste) to produce electricity that would be sold to NYSEG. Under the regional biomass residual model, there is still the need to manage other portions of the waste stream that cannot be recycled. In addition, digestate and liquids from the anaerobic digester process must also be managed, which may be recycled, landfilled or processed at a wastewater treatment plant depending on their constituents.

Ethanol Production

Ethanol production from a mixed MSW waste stream requires an intensive sorting process as the first processing step. All recyclable and inert materials must be removed to produce an organic waste stream for ethanol production. This material is

[14] State of Practice for Emerging Waste Conversion Technologies, USEPA Office of Research and Development, October 2012

then chopped, fluffed, and fed into a hydrolysis reactor. The effluent of this reactor is mostly a sugar solution, which is prepared for fermentation. This solution is detoxified and introduced to a fermenter, in which microorganisms convert the sugar to ethanol and CO2. Next, the solution is introduced into an energy-intensive process that combines distillation and dehydration to bring the ethanol concentration up to fuel grade (99%) ethanol. A solid residue of unfermented solids and microbial biomass is recovered through the anaerobic digestion process, and its marketability as a compost material depends on the purity of feedstock as well as its visual quality. Solid residues can be burned or gasified if alternative methods of reuse are not feasible. Various pilot scale facilities are operating in the United States and Europe, but many have reverted to more homogeneous feedstocks such as wastewater treatment sludge and food processing wastes, because obtaining the homogeneous input stream from mixed MSW has proven difficult.

Technology Assessment Conclusions

Based on the technologies discussed above, continued waste exportation is the most cost-effective option for Schoharie County at this time. Should any of the other technologies discussed above be pursued in the future, further analysis and a separate environmental review process would be required to analyze the benefits and impacts of these technologies. In addition, should any of the other technologies discussed above be implemented, it is imperative that long term waste commitments be in place to undertake a full scale program within Schoharie County. Schoharie County does not propose further evaluating the feasibility of these other alternative waste disposal options during the 10 year planning period; however, Schoharie County does acknowledge that they are available and will keep abreast of their further development. Should advances in the above technologies occur, the County will reassess these opportunities during the next planning period.

5.2 Alternative Programs for Recyclables, Organics, Waste Reduction and Reuse

Similar to alternative waste technologies, there are various programs, legislation, or technology options for a communities waste reduction program. Below is a discussion of several of these options available.

Composting of Organic Waste (yard waste, food waste, biosolids)[15]

Composting of organic materials from the solid waste stream not only provides a valuable benefit to nutrient deficient soils, but also reduces the amount of waste that ends up in landfills or incinerators. Other benefits of composting organic matter include

[15] http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8798.html

the increase in beneficial soil organisms such as worms and centipedes, suppression of certain plant diseases, the reduced need for fertilizers and pesticides, prevention of soil erosion and nutrient run-off, and assistance in land reclamation projects.

In New York State, thousands of tons of organic waste materials are composted each year. These include treated sewage sludge, otherwise known as biosolids/sewage sludge from waste water treatment plants (WWTPs); food waste residuals from industrial food processing facilities; food waste from recovery programs at hospitals, colleges, office buildings, and prisons; paper sludge; yard waste and other organic waste materials.

According to the interactive map of composting facilities on the DEC website (accessed 2/16/16), there are 116 facilities permitted or registered for composting in New York State. Of these, 22 are permitted to compost yard waste, 47 are registered to compost yard waste, 12 are registered to compost biosolids/sewage sludge, two (2) are permitted to compost source separated organic wastes (SSOW), and 26 are registered to compost SSOW.

Material resulting from the composting of biosolids/sewage sludge and yard waste is used primarily as an organic soil conditioner and partial fertilizer. It is applied to agricultural lands, recreational areas such as parks and golf courses, mined lands, highway medians, cemeteries, home lawns and gardens.

Expansion of Mandatory Materials

In many communities, mandatory recyclables lists are outdated and do not align with the current recycling markets. It is important to ensure that local laws and requirements are consistent with market conditions and technological advances. In recent years communities are reviewing these lists.

Hauler Licensing

To provide stricter oversight of the haulers responsible for collection of solid waste and recyclables, some communities opt to require hauling companies that collect, transport or dispose of discarded materials (garbage, recyclables or compostables) to be licensed by the municipality in which they are performing these services. Hauler licensing allows municipalities to gain access to data on amounts of material collected and managed.

Management of Household Hazardous Waste[16]

Many common household products contain hazardous substances. These products become HHW once the consumer no longer has any use for them. Many communities have established programs to manage HHW. The impetus for starting a HHW program can come from the grassroots level, from local or state government agencies, from community groups, or from industry. The number of HHW collections in the United States has grown dramatically over the last decade. Since 1980, when the first HHW collection was held, more than 3,000 collection programs have been documented in all 50 states.

Although programs vary across the country, most include both educational and collection components. Communities usually begin a HHW program by holding a single-day drop-off HHW collection. Organizing a collection event is an important first step in reducing and managing risks associated with HHW.

Some communities hold annual or semiannual collections, while others have established permanent HHW collection programs with a dedicated facility (open at least once each month) to provide households with year-round access to information and repositories for HHW. In addition, communities have initiated pilot programs for curbside pick-up by appointment, neighborhood curbside collection programs, and drop-off programs for specific types of HHW.

The efforts of communities across the country provide a wealth of experience for other communities beginning HHW management programs. As the number of these programs continues to grow, public awareness about HHW will also grow, and the environmental problems associated with improper storage and disposal of HHW are likely to decrease.

C&D Debris Recovery

While there are many materials in the C&D waste stream that have potential reuse/recycling options, low tipping fees at area landfills can make the division of these materials into desirable components cost-prohibitive. Reducing and recycling C&D materials conserves landfill space, reduces the environmental impact of producing new materials, creates jobs, and can reduce overall building project expenses through avoided purchase/disposal costs. Options for C&D debris diversion from traditional disposal consist of upstream and downstream diversion. There are currently no statewide upstream or downstream separation requirements/ regulations for C&D waste.

[16] U.S. EPA Solid Waste and Emergency Response Household Hazardous Waste Management – A Manual for One-Day Community Collection Programs. August 1993

Diverting C&D debris from the waste stream either as upstream or downstream diversion has benefits as well as drawbacks. Some benefits are:

- Potential revenue to developers and contractors from the sale of recoverable and recyclables.
- Potential revenue to processors from the sale of processed C&D
- Decrease in hydrogen sulfide gas generated at the Landfill from decaying gypsum board
- Decrease in the amount of waste disposed at the landfill

Upstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating recoverable materials for recycling or reuse at a construction, demolition or remodeling job site. These materials are then processed and transported to an end market in lieu of landfilling. Separating C&D provides an opportunity for the contractor to save money on disposal costs and, sometimes, the materials can be reused by the contractor on future or current projects. Some of the common materials that are recycled or reused from new construction projects are wood, metal, drywall and cardboard. Renovation projects typically generate more concrete and rubble along with various other materials. Contractors are faced with decisions when determining if it is economically efficient to recycle C&D debris. In addition, the space requirements for providing adequate containers for waste separation can sometimes be prohibitive – especially in urban areas. Separating the debris also requires additional labor - increasing costs, and in turn extending the duration of construction. Lastly, the contractor must ultimately decide if the material has any economic value. Some cities and counties have passed ordinances mandating source separation of recoverable C&D materials at the job site to insure that there is a decrease in the amount going to the landfill.

Some potential drawbacks to the enactment of such an ordinance, were the County to entertain this action, are an increase in the County staff time and costs to develop diversion program and to monitor and enforce C&D debris separation. It is estimated that, due to the financial benefits of diverting materials where recycling outlets and project constraints allow, a majority of contractors are already implementing this practice and the County simply does not have the data for reporting. Enforcement by the County would only result in forcing contractors to divert more cost intensive materials for which local recycling outlets likely do not exist, increasing construction costs and/or making it impossible for contractors to comply. For this reason, this does represent a feasible use of County resources.

Downstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating materials at a central collection point, such as a landfill, transfer station, or processing facility and identifying and removing the recoverable materials. In order to determine the feasibility of implementing downstream diversion, one must initially determine what comprises the

largest portion of the C&D waste brought to the landfill, then determine if there are available markets in the region for recycling or reuse of the material.

According to a NYSDEC database, there is only one registered C&D processing facility in Schoharie County; Cobleskill Quarry. It is not indicated what materials are accepted at this facility, however, it is assumed that the processing is mostly related to aggregate products.

According to the DEC's "Construction and Demolition Debris Combined Composition Analysis and Projections" found in Appendix A, the top four components of the C&D waste stream are determined to be concrete/asphalt/rock/brick, soil/gravel, wood and metal. It is assumed that a majority of these components are currently diverted to facilities outside of the County due to the relatively high density and quantities of these materials generated during construction and the associated high tipping fees if they were to be disposed of at a landfill or transfer station. The remainder of the materials listed in Appendix A are very minor percentages and are likely not economically feasible to separate into their multiple recyclable components.

When considering the downstream diversion program, the County must evaluate the overall economic impact of developing a C&D processing facility within the County. There would be capital and operational expenses associated with the development of such a facility. In addition, viable recycling outlets for the minor components of the C&D waste stream may not be available, therefor making the implementation of this program not practical.

Pay-As-You-Throw

In areas where Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) is an option for waste collection, residents are charged a fee for municipal solid waste collection based on the amount of waste they dispose of. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this concept creates a direct economic incentive to recycle more and to generate less waste. PAYT programs allow residents to treat waste collection as a utility and pay only for the service they actually use. Most communities that use a PAYT program operate municipal hauling and charge their residents a fee per bag or per can of waste. In a small number of communities, residents are billed based on the weight of their trash. All of these variations on the PAYT programs allow residents to pay less for waste disposal if they recycle more and throw away less waste.

There are many variations to the PAYT program. The program allows customers to select the appropriate number or size of containers for their standard weekly disposal amount. The bag program allows customers to purchase bags, often printed with special logos for different haulers, and dispose of waste in these specially marked bags. The price of each bag incorporates the cost of collection, transportation and disposal of

the waste. The more bags customers use the more they are paying for waste collection and vice versa. The tag and sticker program allows customers to purchase tags or stickers, which are often specially marked for different haulers, and place these tags or stickers on their garbage bags. This program is similar to the bag program, only using tags and stickers instead of specialty bags.

Hybrid PAYT programs vary greatly from community to community. An example of a hybrid program would be offering residents a limited collection (e.g., a limit of five bags per week) with any additional bags being bought at a per bag fee from the municipality, hauler, etc. In this type of program, the initial cost of service is often billed to the residents in the form of taxes or quarterly bills through the municipality or hauler. Weight based programs use a modified scale located on the waste collection trucks and charge customers based on the actual pounds of garbage set out for disposal. On board computers record weights by household and customers are billed on this basis.

As with any program, there are advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages and disadvantages of the PAYT programs are listed below:

Advantages:

- PAYT programs are a fair way to charge customers. Customers who dispose of more waste pay a higher cost than those who recycle more and dispose of less waste.
- PAYT programs do not place restrictions on customer choices. Customers are not prohibited from putting out additional garbage, but those who want to dispose of more garbage will pay a higher fee.
- PAYT programs are generally inexpensive to implement. They may also help prevent overuse of solid waste services.
- PAYT programs encourage waste reduction in the form of recycling, composting, and source reduction.
- PAYT programs can be implemented in a variety of sizes and types of communities, with a broad range of collection methods.
- PAYT programs offer environmental benefits by reducing the amount of waste sent to a landfill and recycling more of the products used by residents.

Disadvantages:

- PAYT programs may raise concerns regarding illegal dumping.
- PAYT programs can be a concern for large poor families who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose.
- PAYT programs can be hard to implement at first if communities are unwilling to embrace the change that the program requires.
- Implementing PAYT programs (e.g., purchasing of stickers, cans, bags, etc, retrofitting waste trucks, employee reassignment, etc.) can prove challenging.

Product Stewardship Legislation

Product stewardship is a method of waste reduction with the focus of environmental, health, and safety protection being on a product's lifecycle from manufacture to final disposal. This could include the redesign of products for greater durability, less packaging, and fewer hazardous substances used, and ensuring the proper disposal, recycling, or reuse of the product at the end of its life. Although the primary target of product stewardship is the manufacturer of a product, municipalities can progress efforts through local legislation on the producer and consumer ends of a product's lifecycle or through the provision of special waste collection. Programs are already in existence for materials such as container deposits, electronics and battery recycling, and paint reuse/reprocessing. Support of product stewardship programs reduces the financial burden on municipalities for special waste management by transferring it to the manufacturer while providing for additional disposal services.

Education and Outreach

Public outreach and education regarding waste diversion programs and responsible disposal of special wastes has been identified as a key component of solid waste management programs in New York State. Raising the awareness of reduce, reuse and recycle has been a goal of the NYSDEC since the first Earth Day in 1970. To reach audiences, numerous programs and events have been organized. The NYSDEC's Recycling Outreach and Education program is available to other communities to help them spread the word. Without education none of the recovery programs or technologies will be successful.

Chapter 6, Solid Waste Management Implementation Tasks, will provide an overview of the subtasks anticipated to be undertaken during the course of this planning period to improve the County's waste diversion rate.

6 Chapter 6 – Solid Waste Management Implementation Tasks

The purpose and statutory framework for the Schoharie County Solid Waste Management Plan is described in the Executive Summary.

Based on the data gathered and discussed in the preceding Chapters, the County has identified implementation tasks to work toward during a ten-year LSWMP planning period that is consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The strategies set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Schoharie County to reduce the quantity of materials requiring disposal, while providing for the means to recover energy in an environmentally sound manner from solid waste that has not been reused or recycled. Each strategy and corresponding goal will be further evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Chapter 7.0.

The NYSDEC's rules and regulations for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning (Subpart 360-15 of 6NYCRR Part 360) require that all solid waste management plans provide for the management of solid waste within the planning unit for a minimum of a ten-year period. Since the dissolution of MOSA, Schoharie County became the Planning Unit responsible for the municipalities within the County and requires its own LSWMP. The LSWMP planning period will be the 10-year period beginning January 1, 2018 and expiring December 31, 2026.

The County can address and report any changes to their solid waste planning efforts that take place over the 10-year planning period to the Department as part of the solid waste management plan compliance reports that Schoharie County is required to prepare and submit to the Department every two years. An example outline of a compliance report is included in Appendix E for reference.

The County's ability to achieve many of the implementation goals described below will rely heavily on the availability of funding to complete the various tasks. The County applies for HHW grants from the NYSDEC annually and has applied for and received approval for an E-waste grant from NYSDEC in 2016 and will also apply for the 2017 grant. The County anticipates applying for NYSDEC funding for a recycling coordinator in accordance with the schedule outlined in the soon to be promulgated 6NYCRR Part 369-3. If grants are not awarded or become unavailable, the Office of the County Administrator will work with its grant writer to research and obtain other grants to fund these programs. If no grants are found, the Board of Supervisors will determine where funding will come from out of the County budget to cover these costs.

The County's Commissioner of Public Works, Chairman of the Solid Waste Committee and/or Chairman of the Board of Supervisors will be responsible for the implementation and development of the LSWMP including the implementation of tasks and subtasks.

6.1 Implementation Tasks to Increase Recyclables Recovery

Throughout the past 20 years, the County has identified waste streams that have come to light as candidates for additional recycling programs. For instance, the original LSWMP only identified three (3) types of plastics as marketable as recyclables. New recyclable material streams can be either through a sudden increase in volume of certain materials (phone books and electronic waste), developing markets or the realization of the need to handle wastes in special ways (pharmaceutical waste). A few examples of such programs were previously discussed in Chapter 3 – Existing Program Description. Schoharie County understands that various tasks will need to be completed to promote a successful recyclables recovery program. The following sub-sections summarize solid waste management implementation tasks that encourage greater waste diversion and more recycling.

Implementation Task #1 – Increase Recycling at Public Facilities/Events

Schoharie County is interested in taking the initiative to promote recycling at county owned facilities. The County will act as a model to other municipalities within Schoharie County to increase recycling by their staff, at public facilities, and County-sponsored events. Schoharie County realizes that in order to increase recycling county-wide, their staff must be on board to achieve this goal. Through the development of an internal sub-committee, Schoharie County staff will prepare a plan to increase recycling at county owned and/or operated facilities. Later in the planning period the sub-committee will review how to expand this goal to public events, schools, institutions, etc. given the lack of participation and information specified previously in Chapter 2.

Goal: Increase recyclables recovery at County owned and/or operated facilities and events.

Implementation Task #2 – Support Product Stewardship Legislation

Product Stewardship is based on the concept that producers selling a product should be responsible for designing, managing, and financing a stewardship program that addresses the lifecycle impacts of their products, including end-of-life management. It is a nationwide undertaking to encourage government, at the State level, to implement product

Goal: Shift government funded waste diversion to one that relies on product stewardship.

stewardship legislation based on the same framework principles in order to maintain a consistent starting point for nationwide implementation of a product stewardship policy. The New York Product Stewardship Council is working to implement the principles of product stewardship in New York State by:

- Developing and recommending workable product stewardship policies and providing educational tools to individuals, organizations, institutions, local governments, the state legislature and elected officials.
- Providing effective leadership and guidance on product stewardship initiatives.
- Coordinating and participating in product stewardship initiatives locally, regionally, and nationally.
- Working with manufacturers and their trade associations to develop and implement workable product stewardship initiatives.
- Educating manufacturers, the public, elected officials, and other decision makers on the benefits of product stewardship.
- Providing a forum for the exchange of information regarding existing and proposed product stewardship programs.
- Evaluating and, where necessary, recommending improvements to product stewardship programs once they are instituted.

Schoharie County intends to work together with the New York Product Stewardship Council to coordinate and participate in product stewardship initiatives locally. It is the intent of Schoharie County to adopt these product stewardship framework principles through a resolution. Chapter 7 – Implementation Schedule provides the milestones through the planning period that are anticipated to support this initiative.

Implementation Task #3 – Promote County Wide Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection and Proper Disposal of Unique Wastes

Goal: Promote the proper disposal of HHW and other unique wastes.

Although specific household hazardous waste (HHW) generation data for the County is not easily obtainable, it is generally estimated that HHW makes up an average of 0.60% of the MSW waste stream according to the NYSDEC's waste composition and recovery projection tool. While this equates to a fairly minimal amount of material, the toxicity of this material makes it an important target for removal from the landfilled waste stream.

Historically MOSA worked with each of the three (3) counties to schedule an HHW collection event. Since MOSA's dissolution, Schoharie County has continued holding an annual HHW collection event. This year's event will be held on August 27,

2016. HHW collection events can be quite costly, but Schoharie County will continue host at least one (1) event per year.

As part of the HHW collection events, numerous unique wastes are collected and properly disposed from residents of Schoharie County. In tandem with hosting the events, the County will educate residents on the proper disposal of wastes such as items containing mercury, electronics, and pharmaceuticals. A discussion of each of these items is provided below.

Expand Mercury Collection Program

It is well known that mercury is an extremely toxic substance that does not break down easily once released to the environment, and therefore its disposal needs to be controlled. Mercury is used in some consumer products; examples include thermometers, thermostats, and automotive switches. Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) contain a small amount of mercury; approximately 3-5 milligrams. Expended CFLs should be managed properly, in the same manner as other household hazardous waste products like paint, batteries and non-digital thermostats. Many CFL retail outlets, such as Lowes, offer safe disposal or recycling.

Many residents use and discard batteries into the waste stream. Although waste batteries are a small amount of the solid waste stream, they are a concentrated source of some types of heavy metals. The main constituents of concern for human health and the environment include: cadmium, lead and mercury.

Reusable/rechargeable batteries are preferred over single-use batteries provided the rechargeable batteries are recycled after their useful life is over. As of June 8, 2011, New York retail locations that sell rechargeable batteries are required to accept used batteries of the same type for recycling. Additionally, as of December 15, 2011, it is against the law for New Yorkers to knowingly dispose of rechargeable batteries in the garbage.

Currently, residents can drop-off mercury containing materials at the annual HHW collection events. Other collection outlets are not necessarily publicized as well. The County will develop an inventory of other drop-off locations for the proper disposal of mercury containing products such as thermometers and thermostats, which will be maintained and updated on the County's website. Chapter 7 will further detail the implementation tasks expected to undertake Implementation Task #3.

Expand Mandatory E-Waste Recycling Program

The New York State Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act was signed into law on May 28, 2010, which requires manufacturers to set up and fund programs for the collection and recycling of electronic waste in New York State. This law's intent

was to relieve New York local municipalities, such as Schoharie County, of the costly burden of managing e-waste by providing free and convenient recycling of electronics to consumers and businesses in New York State. Loopholes in in the law have resulted in municipalities like Schoharie County having to cover the disposal costs of e-waste once the manufacturers have met their requirements. Efforts throughout New York are underway to make modifications to the law to limit the costs municipalities have to cover. Currently, residents can drop of their e-waste at the Schoharie County Transfer Station, but other drop-off locations within the County are limited. Schoharie County, as deemed necessary, will provide support for changes that are proposed.

Goal: Educate residents of proper E-waste recycling programs.

Education will also be a key component of the expansion of this program. The County will aim to educate residents on how and where they can dispose of electronics once they are past their useful life. Similar to the mercury collection program, the County will develop an inventory of drop-off locations for the proper disposal of e-wastes, which will be maintained and updated on the County's website.

As the technology in consumer electronics evolves, the quantity of electronic waste, or E-waste, entering the waste stream will continue to grow. The County will evaluate expanding the list of mandatory recycled items to include E-wastes such as computers, computer monitors, televisions, cell phones and digital cameras. These materials are already prohibited from disposal per state law. This would require the modification of the local law to include these items as mandatory recyclables.

Chapter 7 will further detail the subtasks necessary to expand the E-waste recycling program.

Pharmaceutical Education Program

Until recently, consumers have been told to flush unwanted drugs. With technological advances and research, low levels of drugs are being found in our surface waters. We know that some drugs pass largely unaltered through our wastewater treatment plants and enter rivers and other waters. Drugs from heath care facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities and farms can also find their way into the water.

Goal: Educate residents of proper pharmaceutical management to reduce the instances of improper disposal or flushing.

According to the DEC's website, there are no prescription drug take back programs scheduled in Schoharie County; however, adjacent planning units do have drop off locations available. Schoharie County will identify drop off locations available for their residents and determine if a collection program can be initiated within the County borders. If events are identified, the County will post information on its website

to ensure proper promotion of these events. In conjunction with identifying locations, the County will provide educational information on their website regarding proper management of prescription drugs.

Chapter 7 will detail the implementation tasks necessary to educate the residents of Schoharie County on the proper management of pharmaceuticals.

Implementation Task #4 – Agricultural Plastics Recycling

About 25% of the total land area in Schoharie County is active farmland. Land in farms has increased (per 2012 Census of Agriculture) since 1997 partly due to the growth of small specialty farms such as sheep farms, meat goat operations, and organic farms. The agricultural plastics that farmers use, such as plastic baling twine, greenhouse plastics, hay bale wraps, mulch film, and pesticide containers are not currently included in the list of acceptable recyclables items in Schoharie County. As such, many of these materials end up in a landfill or buried at their point of origin. One challenge to recycling these products is that many of them are bulky and difficult to transport, as well as the concern that many of them may be contaminated with pesticides, mold, and soil. Recently a handful of agricultural plastics recyclers have begun to emerge across the country, along with new concepts in the handling of these materials to enhance the ability to recycle them.

Goal: Support the implementation of an agricultural plastics recycling program with an agricultural plastics recycler.

The County will look into creating an agricultural plastics recycling program. The County will work with agricultural plastic recyclers in conjunction with Cornell Cooperative Extension to establish markets and look for partnership opportunities with other planning units, so that the program may provide a regional benefit and commodity quantities that are desirable to the recycling markets. Chapter 7 – Implementation Schedule provides the milestones through the planning period that are anticipated to be completed to kick-off this program within the County.

6.2 Implementation Tasks to Increase Organics Recovery

Interest in organic waste diversion has increased over the last few years, particularly because it has the potential to divert a significant portion of the waste stream away from landfills. The composting process can be applied to yard waste, food waste, MSW, sewage sludge, non-hazardous industrial sludge, or some combination of these materials.

Implementation Task #5 – Management of Organics

Management of Food Scraps

There are no known food waste collection programs or multi-user composting facilities within Schoharie County. Food waste collection programs are not currently monitored by Schoharie County; however, a method for gathering this information is proposed as part of Implementation Task #7. Once an understanding of how food waste is processed or managed in Schoharie County, then the next step would be to implement an educational program (Implementation Task #6) to disseminate information regarding the benefits of food waste collection or composting programs.

Goal: Increase diversion of food and yard waste requiring disposal, as well as increase diversion of biosolids.

According to the estimates derived from the NYSDEC's waste composition tool, food scraps comprise approximately 13% of the MSW stream in Schoharie County. Many community organizations and institutions are taking the initiative to research options for the management of these materials. Currently, Schoharie County does not have the resources available to conduct a food scraps program county-wide; however, the County is supportive of other organizations such as SUNY Cobleskill, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and private entities implementing food scrap composting programs. However, resources such as a recycling coordinator may become available for these types of programs to be initiated by the County as this Plan is implemented. The program has the potential to include improved data collection and reporting requirements, and providing a communication link between farmers and facilities such as hospitals, jails, schools, grocery stores, and restaurants.

Management of Biosolids/sewage sludge

As previously indicated in Table 2-1, municipal sewage sludge is generated at five (5) wastewater treatment plants in Schoharie County. The management of these materials has been primarily handled at each facility with ultimate disposal at an out-of-county landfill. There have been advancements in the composting of biosolids/sewage sludge in New York State over the last several years; however, these facilities have not explored these options.

According the NYSDEC Biosolids Management in NYS Report from June 2011, in 2009, beneficial use was the most popular biosolids management method used across New York State, on a dry weight basis. Beneficial use is considered direct land application, composting, chemical stabilization or heat drying. During the last 15 years, beneficial use had been consistently the most popular method with over 48 percent of biosolids generated being beneficially used. However, in 2010 there was a big change

in the amount of beneficial use when several major beneficial use facilities switched to landfilling, due to costs and other issues. This change caused a significant drop in the quantity of biosolids being beneficially used and makes landfilling the most popular method in the State since July 1, 2010. Many municipalities that recently switched to landfilling are still considering beneficial use options as they evaluate their long-term management practices. For the near future, however, it is not certain that the beneficial use option will regain the popularity it has enjoyed for the past 15 years.

Although this change has occurred throughout NYS and the facilities in Schoharie County are currently landfilling their biosolids/sewage sludge, the County will continue to maintain communication with the wastewater treatment plants and evaluate if other management methods could be utilized in the future. Adjacent planning units such as Schenectady, Greene, and Delaware Counties have facilities that are beneficially using their biosolids through land application. Schoharie County will encourage their wastewater treatment plant operators to inquire about the practices at these facilities and determine if a beneficial use management method would benefit the Schoharie County wastewater treatment facilities. Chapter 7 – Implementation Schedule provides a timeline on when this evaluation would begin.

Yard Waste Composting Efforts

The Planning Unit's service area is primarily rural. Like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property.

During the planning period a plan for promoting and/or enhancing existing programs as well as the success stories will be generated so that residents and businesses utilize the various services available. Schoharie County will support existing educational partners, such as Soil and Water Conservation and Cornell Cooperative Extension, as well as potential new partners, to bolster yard waste composting education in the County. The implementation schedule in Chapter 7 provides a year by year breakdown of the different steps necessary to undertake this task.

Promote Backyard Composting through Education and Training Programs

While composting of all organic waste can be an effective method of low technology recycling that can significantly reduce the stream of waste destined for a disposal facility, collection of these materials on a household basis can prove both difficult and expensive. Another method for removal of these wastes from the disposal waste stream is to implement a backyard composting program, through which residents are provided information regarding the methods of backyard composting. It is anticipated that many residents are already participating in a backyard composting

program of their own; however, this task would allow for the program to become more formalized and allow residents to share information amongst themselves.

Based on the estimates calculated for this plan, there is a potential to divert a few thousand tons of organics from the MSW waste stream on an annual basis by increasing backyard composting efforts. With the implementation of this task primarily in Year 5 through Year 7, it is anticipated that the diversion rates will increase. Additionally, with the gathering of data proposed as part of this Plan, the diversion percentages are expected to increase based on better reporting. The implementation schedule in Chapter 7 provides an outline of this implementation task.

6.3 Public Education Elements

Schoharie County has historically relied on MOSA to take the initiative to promote recycling in schools through presentations and distribution of recycling information. If financial and personnel resources allow, the County will continue this program in their local schools, as well as expanding into public facilities (such as municipal office buildings) as referenced in Program Strategy #1.

Implementation Task #6 – Public Outreach and Education

Public outreach and education regarding waste diversion programs and responsible disposal of special wastes has been identified as a key component of the solid waste management program in Schoharie County. To date, Casella has handled most of the education through development of brochures and visits to local schools.

Goal: Educate residents to increase recycling and waste diversion and reduce improper disposal of materials.

Schoharie County is dedicated to education and believes that this is best accomplished, and provides the greatest benefit, when practiced in partnership with the community, since impacts and benefits of management decisions reach across property boundaries. Waste streams that could experience higher diversion rates through further public education efforts have been identified. Specifically, the waste handling areas that should receive the most focus initially are:

- Recycling
- Yard Waste Composting Facilities
- Backyard Composting
- HHW Collection Events
- Mercury Containing Materials Disposal Options
- E-waste Management Options
- Pharmaceuticals Management

During this planning period, the County will evaluate its current and potential education methods for promoting recycling policies and procedures. The County will evaluate the feasibility of adding recycling education at public events, specifically in the areas where they can team with local companies and not for profit agencies to encourage the recycling of specific waste streams. To the extent that sufficient funds and resources are available, much of the education will be focused in local public schools as well as colleges and public events, which were all previously listed in Chapter 1 – Tables 1-4 and 1-7. This will provide the most exposure to the maximum quantity of people for each effort. Later in the planning period, other groups such as, libraries and jails could be added to the outreach program. Additionally, the County and their partners will likely employ local media in an effort to promote specific collection and education events.

Providing information to these generators regarding options for implementing recycling programs, as well as providing resources for in-house training programs, may also offer a valuable method for increasing diversion rates in these types of facilities. Chapter 7 – Implementation Schedule provides the milestones through the planning period that are anticipated to evaluate this task.

6.4 Infrastructure Needs

The following programs will assist in diverting waste, which will lessen the strain put on the current infrastructure. This will benefit the solid waste management system in place as the County will not need to add to its current infrastructure during the planning period.

Implementation Task #7 – Solid Waste Recycling Surveys and Reporting

The County has a recycling program, with many materials being mandatory to recycle. While the County offers recycling options, the Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Inventory produced by the County consistently reports recycling percentages below the County's recycling goals set forth in the original plan. It is the County's belief that this is due to the fact that reported recycling numbers are based solely on the materials that are handled through the County's solid waste management system. Large recyclables producers such as big box stores, and even private recyclables collection companies, may ship recyclable products directly to the end user for a profit, bypassing the County recycling facilities. As a result, these materials are not being accounted for in the County's recycling reports.

Goal: To obtain a more complete data set to assist with the implementation of the program strategies.

The County will undertake several recycling data surveys over the course of the planning period, which will be distributed to various generators in the County in order to compile a more complete set of recycling data. These surveys will be used to help assess what materials could be available for use in new programs such as organics composting and C&D material recycling. The survey will most likely be conducted in stages, with the largest waste producers being contacted first. The groups of generators could include: (1) retail businesses (groceries, restaurants, stores); (2) industries; (3) schools and institutions; (4) libraries and jails; (5) the public sector and special events. Survey recipients would be asked for data such as: recyclable material (metals, plastic, and paper) produced per year, organic material produced per year, C&D material produced per year, and current disposal/recycling methods. Intermediate facilities such as confidential paper shredding services may also be contacted to determine how much material they receive from within Schoharie County. The information will be used to increase the accuracy of the Planning Unit recycling report submitted annually to the NYSDEC. In addition, this information will then be compiled to help the County more accurately determine the actual recycling rate within the County, which recycling efforts are most effective, and which new recycling methods would be most prudent for the County to pursue. If response rates are low, the County will consider enforcement of the hauler licensing and reporting component of the law to obtain better data.

In addition to generator data, solid waste management facility data will be collected as well. For every facility/program that manages MSW, biosolids/sewage sludge, C&D debris, processed scrap metal, and/or industrial waste generated in Schoharie County, requested information would include information regarding:

- capacity/expected life,
- service areas, and
- operating status.

For Planning Unit owned facilities/programs information would include:

- infrastructure/components,
- age,
- operating dates,
- size,
- regulatory status,
- partnerships/ opportunities,
- contracts,
- improvements or changes, and
- resources/ needs/ costs.

Implementation Task #8 – Amendments to County's Recycling Law

The County has identified areas in which its existing Recycling Law can be strengthened in order to more adequately ensure that waste is disposed of or recycled according to plan. During the planning period, the County will conduct an internal review of its law, as well as consult with outside sources, in order to ensure its Recycling Law is up-to-date. Specific items that the County intends to address include, but are not limited to:

- Removal of any reference to MOSA
- Update list of mandatory recyclables
- Recycling at multiple-resident dwellings
- Commercial recycling
- Review and revise definitions
- Revise recordkeeping and reporting requirements for haulers and/or generators
- Review enforcement options

Goal: To review and modify the Recycling Law to better align with the LSWMP's overall goals.

These items, among others, will be considered during the law review process and implemented as the County deems prudent.

6.5 Selection of an Integrated Solid Waste Management System

While many waste management options/goals were outlined in the program strategies above, including increased recycling and yard waste composting efforts, some portion of the waste stream will remain in need of disposal. The practice of transporting and landfilling or combustion of these wastes has been, and will remain, a reliable, environmentally-sound means of disposal for the County. As outlined in the original LSWMP and in this LSWMP, the County's priorities for solid waste management are reduction, reuse, recycling and environmentally-sound disposal of remaining materials in order to maximize the use and effectiveness of existing facilities within the County as well as the final disposal location.

Program Strategy #9 – Continue Landfilling or WTE as Primary Disposal for all Non-Recyclable/Recoverable Waste

Due to the rural and unpopulous nature of Schoharie County and its subsequently low waste generation rate, few waste disposal technologies or alternatives would be cost effective for the County. Since it does not have its own landfill or WTE facility, Schoharie County must collect and transport waste out of the County for disposal through its contractor Casella. While prominent foci of this Plan is overall waste reduction and local recycling/reuse and composting programs, the region will still require a dependable facility for the disposal of all non-recyclable and non-hazardous

waste. Any reduction in waste generated, however, would lessen the financial burden on the County to collect, transport, and dispose of the waste out of the County. The County will continue to study and assess improvements to existing disposal methods and new disposal methods through emerging technologies over the course of the planning period.

7 Chapter 7 – Implementation Schedule

While some of the program enhancements outlined above are already in the planning stages, some will require a higher level of feasibility analysis, funding, and planning before implementation. The preliminary implementation schedule for the plan is outlined in the table below. As pursuit of implementing these proposed enhancements continues, and further information is gathered regarding the feasibility of implementing these programs, this schedule will be updated as needed via the biennial LSWMP Compliance Reports, which are planned to be issued by the County every 2 years per NYSDEC requirements.

8 Chapter 8 – State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Determination

A SEQRA review for the LSWMP was undertaken prior to the adoption of the final plan. All required SEQRA documents will be maintained in a file at the County Office Building and are included in Appendix F of this plan.

9 Chapter 9 – Public Participation/Notification to Neighboring Jurisdictions

Between December 15, 2017 and January 31, 2018 the County held an open public comment period on the draft plan, during which, a public information meeting was held at 5 p.m. on January 3, 2018. The public comment period and hearing were advertised on the County's website and in local publications. There were no public comments received during this period.

10 Chapter 10 – Plans for LSWMP Distribution

The County provided public notice regarding the completion of the Draft LSWMP on the county website. The website posting indicated that the plan could be viewed through the county website and that hard copies were available for public review at the County office building during business hours.

The final LSWMP is posted to the County website and neighboring Planning Units were notified. Hard copies were provided to neighboring Planning Units if requested.

11 Chapter 11 – Resolution Adopting the LSWMP

The Schoharie County Board of Supervisors enacted a resolution adopting the Final Solid Waste Management Plan upon its completion, and a copy of the resolution is included in Appendix G.

Implementation Schedule
Schoharie County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Implementation Task</th><th colspan="10">Year</th></tr>
<tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th colspan="2">3</th><th colspan="2">4</th><th colspan="2">5</th><th colspan="2">6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1) Increase Recycling at Public Facilities/ Events</td><td rowspan="4">Apply for eligible grant(s) to perform recycling program coordination through utilizing staff or contracted services.</td><td rowspan="4">Define a waste diversion/reduction goal for county owned facilities, special events, and schools.</td><td colspan="2">Partner with area schools (2-3 districts to start) to implement a recycling and waste reduction campaign district wide. Encourage the formation of "green teams" or "recycling clubs" within the districts chosen to assist with the implementation of the program.</td><td colspan="2">Work with students through “green teams” or “recycling clubs” to promote recycling and waste reduction. Plan and implement a public schools recycling and waste reduction education campaign through presentations, signage, games, contests, etc.</td><td>Update and modify the Plan for a public schools recycling program to reflect successes and challenges.</td><td>Depending on the success of the program, roll it out at additional school districts, as deemed appropriate.</td><td>Update and modify the Plan for a public schools recycling and waste reduction program to reflect successes and challenges.</td><td>To be determined later in the Planning Period.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Evaluate current recycling/waste reduction procedures at County owned facilities. Provide recycling outlets at County operated facilities.</td><td colspan="2">Prepare plan to increase recycling/reduction rates at County-owned facilities. Form sub-committee to evaluate and support recycling programs.</td><td>Initiate internal recycling/reduction campaign through signage, email notifications, contests, etc. Coordinate with other municipalities to share ideas to promote recycling/waste reduction.</td><td>Update and modify the Plan to reflect successes and challenges.</td><td>Share successes with municipalities within the County to encourage a similar program for increasing recycling efforts and waste reduction on the local level.</td><td>To be determined later in the Planning Period.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Task Sub-committee with assessing program for encouraging recycling at public events.</td><td colspan="2">If endorsed by the sub-committee, develop a "recycling packet" that can be distrubuted along with public event permit/registration process which provides information on recycling outlets in the County, availability of recycling assistance through private partners (bins, signage, etc.), and waste reduction tips.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Utilize and evaluate data obtained as part of Implementation Task #7 to determine types and quantities of waste and recycling materials managed at public operated facilities, schools, libraries, public events.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) Support Product Stewardship Legislation</td><td>Become familiar with Product Stewardship/ Extended Producer Responsibility.</td><td>Review the Model Local Government EPR Resolution developed by Product Policy Institute.</td><td>Develop a sub-committee to determine if supporting Product Stewardship Legislation would be beneficial to Schoharie County.</td><td colspan="2">If supported, adopt local legislation supporting product stewardship.</td><td colspan="4">Task the sub-committee with monitoring product stewardship and EPR legislation. Update implementation schedule depending on the status of legislation and policy within New York State.</td></tr>
</table>

Implementation Schedule
Schoharie County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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<tr><td rowspan="3">3) County Wide Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Proper Disposal of Unique Wastes</td><td colspan="6">Continue to plan and host an annual HHW collection event within the County.</td><td colspan="2">Determine if additional HHW collection events are prudent and implement to the extent sufficient funding and resources are available. If a permanent facility is economically feasible, work with municipalities to develop a permanent facility.</td><td colspan="2">Determine tasks for remainder of the planning period depending on progress.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Consider the feasibility of sponsoring additional events for the disposal of e-wastes.</td><td colspan="2">Consider the feasibility of sponsoring additional events for the disposal of universal wastes.</td><td colspan="2">Consider the feasibility of sponsoring additional events for the disposal of pharmaceutical and medical wastes.</td><td colspan="2">Consider the feasibility of sponsoring additional events for the disposal of pesticides.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="10">Ongoing promotion of existing programs through the County's public outreach and education programs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4) Agricultural Plastics Recycling</td><td colspan="2">Make inquiries to existing agricultural recycling programs conducted by nearby Planning Units. Gauge interest of Schoharie County agriculturalists and plastic recycling through a survey. Monitor Cornell's existing RAPP program.</td><td colspan="2">Determine if a partnership could be made with existing agricultural plastics recyclers or if there is interest in hosting a collection event within the County.</td><td>Plan and/or host an agricultural plastics recycling event.</td><td colspan="5">Determine tasks for the remainder of the planning period depending on progress.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">5) Management of Organics</td><td colspan="10">Inventory compost drop-off locations within the County and provide their locations, drop off instructions and hours on the County's website.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Apply for eligible grant(s) to perform recycling program coordination through utilizing staff or contracted services.</td><td colspan="2">Identify training materials available on the NYSDEC and Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) websites for assistance in developing training courses for local backyard composting. Place links on County's website.</td><td>Develop open communication with developers of training events and information.</td><td colspan="2">Consider partnering with an organization (i.e., CCE, Soil and Water Conservation District) to develop additional organic waste diversion educational programs. Host at least one (1) County sponsored organics diversion training event.</td><td>Monitor training events, challenges and promoting successes so the public utilizes services available.</td><td>Consider expanding the educational events to various locations/communities around the County.</td><td colspan="2">To be determined later in the Planning Period.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Incorporate questions related to organic material types, quantities and management methods in surveys conducted as part of Implementation Task #7.</td><td>Utilize and evaluate data obtained as part of Implementation Task #7 to determine types and quantities of organic materials managed by schools and institutions. Determine which programs require support or have successes to share.</td><td>Approach the schools and insitutions that either have an organics management program or are interested in implementing an organics management program. Determine which programs require support or have successes to share. Encourage local programs to share their successes with others and promote the successful programs via the County's website.</td><td>Utilize and evaluate data obtained as part of Implementation Task #7 to determine types and quantities of organic materials managed by industries and agricultural facilities.</td><td>Approach the industries and agricultural facilities that either have an organics management program or are interested in implementing an organics management program. Determine which programs require support or have successes to share. Encourage local programs to share their successes with others and promote the successful programs via the County's website.</td><td>Utilize and evaluate data obtained as part of Implementation Task #7 to determine types and quantities of organic materials managed by retail businesses (groceries, restaurants, etc.).</td><td>Approach the retail businesses (groceries, restaurants, etc.) that either have an organics management program or are interested in implementing an organics management program. Determine which programs require support or have successes to share. Encourage local programs to share their successes with others and promote the successful programs via the County's website.</td><td>Utilize and evaluate data obtained as part of Implementation Task #7 to determine types and quantities of organic materials managed by libraries, and the public sector (municipalities).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="10">Promote food donation at local food banks on the County's website.</td></tr>
</table>

Implementation Schedule
Schoharie County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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<tr><td>6) Public Outreach and Education</td><td>Apply for eligible grant(s) to perform recycling program coordination through utilizing staff or contracted services.</td><td colspan="2">Develop a draft preliminary education plan regarding waste diversion and responsible waste disposal to utilize as a starting point for conversations with school districts or other partners. Focus initial plan on recycling, yard waste composting, backyard composting, food waste composting, HHW collection opportunities, C&D debris diversion, mercury containing materials disposal options, e-waste management, and pharmaceutical management options. The plan should expect the initial audience to include: residents, local public schools as well as colleges and universities, and attendees at public events.</td><td>Partner with a local environmental institute, organization, college or university to implement the public outreach and education plan.</td><td>Assess the effectiveness of the education plan and make necessary alterations.</td><td colspan="2">Expand the education plan to include other groups, such as, municipalities, libraries, and institutions. Add details related to product reuse and organics management to the education plan that would be most beneficial for these additional audience members.

Document success stories from the program thus far (identify during assessment) for incorporation into expanded education materials.</td><td colspan="2">Expand the education plan to include other groups, such as, commercial retail stores and industries. Add details related to product stewardship or extended producer responsibility, waste prevention, waste diversions, and organics management to the education plan that would be most beneficial for commercial and industry audiences.</td><td>Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">7) Solid Waste and Recycling Surveys and Reporting</td><td rowspan="3">Apply for eligible grant(s) to perform recycling program coordination through utilizing staff or contracted services.</td><td>Prepare a survey template for distribution to waste generators. Determine quantities of "heads" for each generator type listed in Chapter 1 - Tables 1-4 & 1-6 (i.e., number of beds in hospitals, number of students in each school, etc.)</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys to schools and institutions.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks. Follow up with interested generators to improve their waste diversion programs.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys to industries and agricultural facilities.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks. Follow up with interested generators to improve their waste diversion programs.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys to retail businesses (groceries, restaurants, stores).</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks. Follow up with interested generators to improve their waste diversion programs.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys to libraries and the public sector (municipalities).</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks. Follow up with interested generators to improve their waste diversion programs.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="8">Following the revisions to the Recycling Law, if deemed appropriate, incorporate the aspects in the law related to reporting into the data compilation program strategy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prepare a survey template for distribution to facilities or haulers that manage MSW, biosolids, C&D, processed scrap metal, and industrial waste.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.</td><td>Prepare and distribute surveys.</td><td>Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8) Amendments to County Recycling Law</td><td colspan="2">Conduct internal review of Local Solid Waste and Recycling Law. Consult with outside sources to ensure that law is up-to-date and determine any necessary revisions to be made. Specific items to address include: source separation, update the administrative structure, modifications to the mandatory recycling list, commercial/industrial/institutional recycling and reporting, enforcement, hauler licensing or districting, flow control, and recycling compliance.</td><td>Update Local Solid Waste and Recycling Law.</td><td colspan="8">Monitor and gather data related to modification of Local Solid Waste and Recycling Law.</td></tr>
</table>

Implementation Schedule
Schoharie County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Implementation Task	Year									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9) Continue Landfilling/Waste-to-Energy as Primary Disposal for all Non-Recyclable/ Recoverable Waste		Review alternative waste disposal technologies and explore feasibility of implementation, provided resources are available.		Review alternative waste disposal technologies and explore feasibility of implementation, provided resources are available.		Review alternative waste disposal technologies and explore feasibility of implementation, provided resources are available.		Review alternative waste disposal technologies and explore feasibility of implementation, provided resources are available.		Review alternative waste disposal technologies and explore feasibility of implementation, provided resources are available.
Optimal MSW Recycling Diversion Goals	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%
Optimal C&D Diversion Goals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Appendix A

Detailed Waste Composition Spreadsheets

Step 1. Planning Unit and Plan Period Selection

Please, select from the drop-down list the name of your planning unit and the planning period of your LSWMP. Be aware that a LSWMP must be developed for a 10-year period, and that your selection will be replicated on each one of the following tabs.

Planning Unit	Schoharie County
Planning Period	2016-2026

Step 2. Waste Generation Rate

In order to project how the amount of waste generated in the planning unit will change over time, data regarding the current amount of waste generated by the planning unit is needed. This can be the total tons of waste generated by the planning unit in the current year (Tons/yr), or this can be the estimated daily quantity of waste generated per person in the planning unit (lb/person/day). If both the total annual generation and the estimated generation rate per person are unknown, the state average for MSW generation rate can be used along with the planning unit's population to estimate the total amount of waste generated in the planning unit.

For this step, select one of the options that describes the known information about the planning unit. Enter the waste generated in Tons (MSW disposed & Recycled Materials) or the waste generation rate in lb/person/day) in the purple cell. If no data on the waste generated in the planning unit is available, choose the corresponding option from the list. The calculator will estimate the total amount of waste generated based on the state's average generation rate and the planning unit's population.

- I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):
- The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:
- The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.

Schoharie County

The amount of waste generated (by all residents, institutions, etc.) in the planning unit will be based on what is known. If the MSW generation amount and the generation rate are unknown, the state average for MSW generation rate will be used.

Enter tons disposed here: 21,188.00

Enter tons diverted here: 1,128.00

Step 3. Planning Unit Population - Projections & Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - Projections

This tab will provide you with population projections and MSW generation projections for the planning period you had previously selected. It is recognized that Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation is reliant on population changes, hence, it is necessary to project both and identify their correlation.

In the purple cell enter the total tons of MSW that was disposed in the year immediately before your plan period starts. For example: If the plan period is 2016-2026, the MSW disposed data should be from 2015.

Population Projection:

Calculations are determined by a linear regression based on the latest census population data and an annual growth rate percentage specific to the planning unit. If it is anticipated that the population is going to decrease overtime, the minus sign (-) will be used.

MSW Generation Projection:

The MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day) calculated on the previous tab from the Waste Generation Rate will serve as a start point for the planning period. On the calculator, three options are considered to anticipate the MSW generation over time, and one must be selected according to the goals of the planning unit:

First Option:

MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit. If the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa. By selecting this option, the planning unit is in "status quo", meaning that is not making any improvements, and consequently is getting far from reaching the State's goal by 2030.

Second Option:

MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population changes.

Third Option:

As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of ...

An Annual Factor of Reduction (%) should be calculated, defined, and selected by the planning unit. This factor will be the numerical representation of one of the planning unit's goals for the planning period. Once calculated, the Annual Factor of Reduction can be chosen from the drop down list provided.

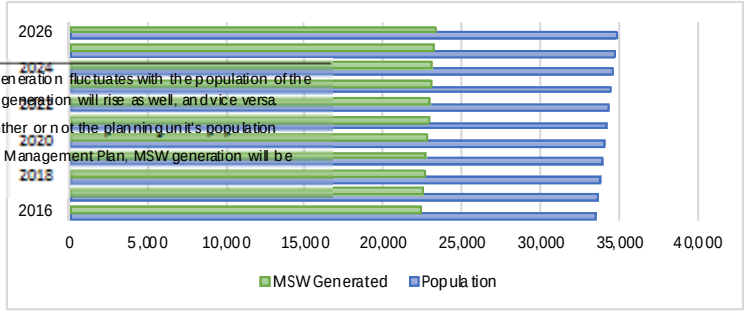
Note:

• The graphic will display the Population and MSW Generation projections over the selected planning period. It has been designed to visualize the contrast of the final outcomes, based on the selections of each planning unit

Schoharie County 2016-2026

Current Data	
2010 Population Census	32,749
2015 Population	33,359
2015 MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	22,316
2015 MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	3.48
2015 MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	21,188
2015 MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	1,128

- MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.
- MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population
- As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be



Annual rate of population growth (%)	0.37%

Population Projection

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
33,483	33,607	33,731	33,856	33,981	34,107	34,233	34,360	34,487	34,614	34,742

Forecasting future conditions... What do you expect to happen to the MSW generation rate over the next 10 year period plan?

Reduction Factor (per year) 1.0%

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	3.66

MSW Generation Projection

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	(Lb/person/day)
22,360	22,443	22,526	22,609	22,693	22,777	22,861	22,946	23,030	23,116	23,201	Tons/yr

Step 4. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Detailed Composition Analysis

The next step is to *Identify the Materials Composition of the Waste Stream* based on population density, and demographic characteristics of the Planning Unit.
This tab will provide the PU with a more detailed estimate of the materials present in the waste stream, which could be crucial when prioritizing the initiatives and programs of the LSWMP.

The population density distribution has been calculated based on the 2010 Census data and will be auto populated when a planning unit is selected. The following parameters were used:

- Rural: <325 persons/mi^2
- Suburban: >325 and <5,000 persons/mi^2
- Urban: >5,000 persons/mi^2

Under Density Population Distribution, the user has the option to modify the percentage values for the Sector *(Residential and Commercial/Institutional)* based on land use and specific characteristics of each planning unit. For example: A rural population in Westchester County could be 64% Residential and 36% Commercial / Institutional, while in Wyoming County might be 50% Residential and 50% Commercial / Institutional.

The results are presented on the last right column under MSW Materials Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total waste generation, the cell will turn red to easily identify key categories of the waste stream. It will also facilitate the selection of initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

Note: If no data exists, use the pre-populated information in the worksheet.

Schoharie County 2016-2026

Material			Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)
Density Population Distribution			74.46%			25.54%			0.00%			
			Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	
			58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Material	Newspaper		5.20%	1.90%	3.81%	5.00%	1.90%	3.61%	6.60%	2.00%	4.67%	3.76%
	Corrugated Cardboard		6.60%	13.90%	9.67%	6.60%	13.90%	9.89%	6.90%	13.70%	9.76%	9.72%
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	3.20%	1.10%	2.32%	3.30%	1.00%	2.27%	3.60%	0.90%	2.47%	2.30%
		Office Paper	0.80%	3.80%	2.06%	0.90%	4.20%	2.39%	1.10%	5.80%	3.07%	2.14%
		Junk Mail	3.00%	0.70%	2.03%	3.20%	0.70%	2.08%	3.50%	0.70%	2.32%	2.04%
		Other Commercial Printing	1.70%	2.30%	1.95%	1.70%	2.40%	2.02%	2.30%	2.60%	2.43%	1.97%
		Magazines	1.10%	0.90%	1.02%	1.00%	0.80%	0.91%	1.10%	1.00%	1.06%	0.99%
		Books	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.50%	0.30%	0.41%	0.60%	0.40%	0.52%	0.41%
		Paper Bags	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.60%	0.20%	0.43%	0.37%
		Phone Books	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.30%
		Poly-Coated	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.23%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)		11.30%	9.90%	10.71%	11.60%	10.10%	10.93%	13.40%	12.00%	12.81%	10.77%
	Other Compostable Paper		6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.70%
	Total Paper		*29.90%*	*32.50%*	*30.99%*	*29.60%*	*32.30%*	*30.82%*	*33.70%*	*34.50%*	*34.04%*	*30.95%*
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.98%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.38%
		Aluminum Containers	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.60%	0.30%	0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.55%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)		2.60%	1.40%	2.10%	1.80%	1.00%	1.44%	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	1.93%
	Other Ferrous Metals		5.20%	5.40%	5.28%	5.00%	5.80%	5.36%	3.30%	3.70%	3.47%	5.30%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.30%	0.25%	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.24%
		Automotive batteries	0.80%	0.50%	0.67%	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.65%
		Other non-aluminum	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.20%	0.32%	0.40%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)		1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.20%	1.10%	1.16%	0.80%	0.70%	0.76%	1.29%
	Total Metals		*9.30%*	*7.90%*	*8.71%*	*8.00%*	*7.90%*	*7.96%*	*6.00%*	*5.50%*	*5.79%*	*8.52%*
	PET Containers		1.10%	0.80%	0.97%	0.90%	0.80%	0.86%	1.20%	1.00%	1.12%	0.94%
	HDPE Containers		1.10%	0.60%	0.89%	0.90%	0.70%	0.81%	1.00%	0.70%	0.87%	0.87%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers		0.20%	0.10%	0.16%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.17%
	Film Plastic		5.70%	5.90%	5.78%	5.50%	5.80%	5.64%	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	5.75%
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.10%	3.20%	3.14%	3.00%	3.20%	3.09%	3.20%	3.30%	3.24%	3.13%
		Non-Durables	1.60%	1.80%	1.68%	1.60%	1.80%	1.69%	1.80%	1.90%	1.84%	1.69%
		Packaging	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.27%
	Other Plastic (Total)		6.10%	6.10%	6.10%	6.00%	6.10%	6.05%	6.50%	6.30%	6.42%	6.09%
	Total Plastics		*14.20%*	*13.50%*	*13.91%*	*13.50%*	*13.60%*	*13.55%*	*14.70%*	*14.00%*	*14.41%*	*13.81%*
	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers		4.10%	3.80%	3.97%	3.90%	3.80%	3.86%	4.30%	3.80%	4.09%	3.94%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)		0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.43%
	Total Glass		*4.60%*	*4.20%*	*4.43%*	*4.20%*	*4.20%*	*4.20%*	*4.70%*	*4.20%*	*4.49%*	*4.37%*
	Food Scraps		12.70%	13.30%	12.95%	12.90%	15.50%	14.07%	17.20%	25.20%	20.56%	13.24%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings		3.10%	1.10%	2.26%	11.30%	9.10%	10.31%	4.20%	1.50%	3.07%	4.32%
	Total Organics		*15.80%*	*14.40%*	*15.21%*	*24.20%*	*24.60%*	*24.38%*	*21.40%*	*26.70%*	*23.63%*	*17.55%*
	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets		4.60%	3.00%	3.93%	4.40%	3.20%	3.86%	4.80%	2.50%	3.83%	3.91%
	Carpet		1.40%	1.30%	1.36%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	1.70%	0.90%	1.36%	1.41%
	Total Textiles		*6.00%*	*4.30%*	*5.29%*	*6.10%*	*4.60%*	*5.43%*	*6.50%*	*3.40%*	*5.20%*	*5.32%*
	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)		*4.10%*	*9.00%*	*6.16%*	*2.90%*	*4.10%*	*3.44%*	*2.00%*	*3.50%*	*2.63%*	*5.46%*
	DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials		8.00%	7.60%	7.83%	3.80%	2.70%	3.31%	4.40%	3.80%	4.15%	6.68%
	Diapers		1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	2.10%	1.20%	1.70%	2.30%	1.10%	1.80%	1.60%
	Electronics		1.30%	1.40%	1.34%	1.60%	1.70%	1.65%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.42%
	Tires		1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	1.74%
	HHW		0.60%	0.00%	0.35%	0.60%	0.00%	0.33%	0.50%	0.00%	0.29%	0.34%
	Soils and Fines		0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.10%	0.20%	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.48%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or Inert		1.90%	1.70%	1.82%	1.60%	1.50%	1.56%	1.90%	1.50%	1.73%	1.75%
	Total Miscellaneous		*16.10%*	*14.20%*	*15.30%*	*11.50%*	*8.70%*	*10.24%*	*11.00%*	*8.20%*	*9.82%*	*14.01%*
Total			*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*

Step 5. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Detailed Composition Analysis

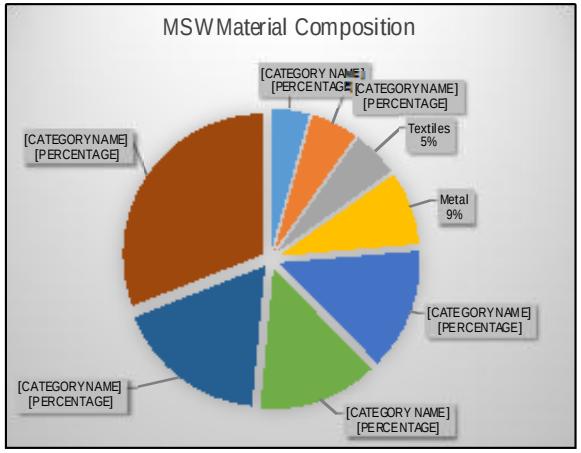
On this tab, the composition of the municipal waste stream will be estimated based on the amount of material generated in the planning unit and the state average of the different waste materials. A pie chart will be generated to clearly show the composition of the waste stream and to identify key categories of the waste stream for the planning unit.

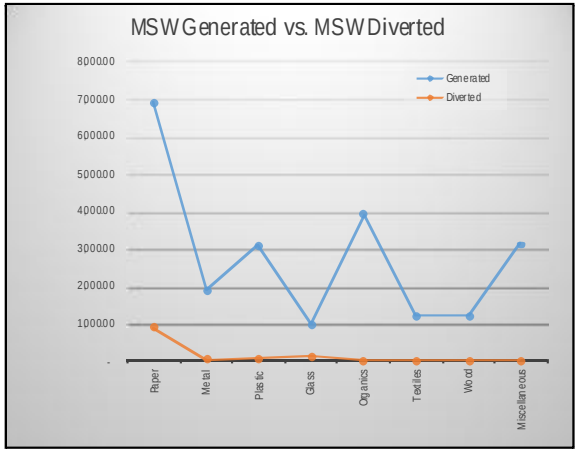
The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user. Purple should be used for amounts of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper, metal) should be put in the green cells. After inputting the data, a graphic will be generated to show the MSW generation and diversion streams in Tons.

Make sure that the total amounts at the bottom of the page are consistent with the data you already put into the calculator. If the cell is highlighted in red, you should revise the amounts of diverted waste by category.

Schoharie County	2016-2026

		2016		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	Material	100.0%	22,316	1,128
Paper	Newspaper	3.8%	839	265
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.7%	2,170	293
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	2,403	344
	Other Compostable Paper	6.7%	1,495	0
	Total Paper	30.9%	6,906	902
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.9%	430	30
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	1,184	11
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	287	1
	Total Metals	8.5%	1,901	43
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	211	33
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	194	32
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	38	6
	Film Plastic	5.7%	1,282	0
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	1,358	0
	Total Plastics	13.8%	3,083	70
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	880	113
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	96	0
	Total Glass	4.4%	976	113
Organics	Food Scraps	13.2%	2,954	0
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	4.3%	963	0
	Total Organics	17.6%	3,917	0
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	873	0
	Carpet	1.4%	315	0
	Total Textiles	5.3%	1,188	0
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	5.5%	1,219	0
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	6.7%	1,490	0
	Diapers	1.6%	356	0
	Electronics	1.4%	317	0
	Tires	1.7%	388	0
	HHW	0.3%	77	0
	Soils and Fines	0.5%	108	0
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	390	0
	Total Miscellaneous	14.0%	3,126	0
	Total	100.0%	22,316	1,128





Step 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Diversion Projections

This tab will be used to create goals for the amount of material the planning unit will divert for each year of the planning period. These goals will be entered as percentages, based on how much of the material generated will be diverted for recycling or beneficial use.

The diversion goal percentages will be entered in the purple cells for each material and each year of the planning period.

Schoharie County 2016-2026

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)	22,360	22,443	22,526	22,609	22,693	22,777	22,861	22,946	23,030	23,116	23,201
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	1,204	1,223	1,315	1,335	1,403	1,408	1,448	1,474	1,543	1,846	2,076

		2015			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2,021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted
	Material	100.0%	22,316	1,128	5.1%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	8.0%	8.9%
Paper	Newspaper	3.8%	839	265	31.6%	32.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	38.0%	40.0%	40.0%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.7%	2,170	293	13.5%	13.0%	16.0%	20.0%	20.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	25.0%	30.0%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	2,403	344	14.3%	14.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.7%	1,495	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Paper	30.9%	6,906	902	13.1%	12.8%	11.7%	13.1%	13.1%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	14.9%	16.7%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.9%	430	30	7.0%	7.0%	10.0%	10.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	1,184	11	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	287	1	0.3%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Total Metals	8.5%	1,901	43	2.3%	2.4%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.7%	8.1%	8.1%
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	211	33	15.7%	16.0%	18.0%	18.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	194	32	16.5%	16.0%	17.0%	17.0%	18.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	38	6	15.9%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
	Film Plastic	5.7%	1,282	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	1,358	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Plastics	13.8%	3,083	70	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.7%	4.7%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	880	113	12.8%	13.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	16.0%	18.0%	20.0%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	96	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Glass	4.4%	976	113	11.6%	11.7%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	14.4%	16.2%	18.0%
Organic	Food Scraps	13.2%	2,954	0	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	8.0%	10.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	4.3%	963	0	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	10.0%	12.0%	15.0%	
	Total Organics	17.6%	3,917	0	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	6.2%	9.0%	11.2%	
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	873	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
	Carpet	1.4%	315	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Textiles	5.3%	1,188	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%	
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	5.5%	1,219	0	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	6.7%	1,490	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Diapers	1.6%	356	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electronics	1.4%	317	0	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
	Tires	1.7%	388	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
	HHW	0.3%	77	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	
	Soils and Fines	0.5%	108	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	390	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	14.0%	3,126	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	

Step 7. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation and Diversion - Detailed Projections

The final result of the Population and Municipal Composition Calculator is presented on the last tab. This tab contains data for the current year regarding waste generated and waste diverted from disposal. This tab also shows the projected waste diversion percentages, and the amount of waste in tons these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of waste diverted will be calculated for each material and each year of the planning period.

Schoharie County 2016-2026

				2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026		
			MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	%MSW Diverted
	Material		100.00%	22,316	1,128	5.1%	22,360	1,204	5.4%	22,443	1,527	7%	22,526	1,620	7.2%	22,609	1,641	7.3%	22,693	1,757	7.7%	22,777	1,716	7.5%	22,861	1,758	7.7%	22,946	1,785	7.8%	23,030	1,905	8.3%	23,116	2,194	9.5%	23,201	2,425	10.5%
Paper	Newspaper		3.76%	839	265	31.6%	841	269	32.0%	844	304	36%	847	305	36.0%	850	306	36.0%	853	307	36.0%	857	308	36.0%	860	309	36.0%	863	311	36.0%	866	329	38.0%	869	348	40.0%	873	349	40.0%
	Corrugated Cardboard		9.72%	2,170	293	13.5%	2,174	283	13.0%	2,182	349	16%	2,190	438	20.0%	2,198	440	20.0%	2,206	485	22.0%	2,214	487	22.0%	2,223	489	22.0%	2,231	491	22.0%	2,239	493	22.0%	2,247	562	25.0%	2,256	677	30.0%
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	2.30%	514	0	0.0%	515	0	0.0%	517	0	0%	519	0	0.0%	521	0	0.0%	523	0	0.0%	525	0	0.0%	527	0	0.0%	529	0	0.0%	531	0	0.0%	533	0	0.0%	535	0	0.0%
		Office Paper	2.14%	478	0	0.0%	479	0	0.0%	481	0	0%	483	0	0.0%	485	0	0.0%	486	0	0.0%	488	0	0.0%	490	0	0.0%	492	0	0.0%	494	0	0.0%	495	0	0.0%	497	0	0.0%
		Junk Mail	2.04%	456	0	0.0%	457	0	0.0%	459	0	0%	461	0	0.0%	462	0	0.0%	464	0	0.0%	466	0	0.0%	467	0	0.0%	469	0	0.0%	471	0	0.0%	473	0	0.0%	474	0	0.0%
		Other Commercial Printing	1.97%	439	0	0.0%	440	0	0.0%	442	0	0%	443	0	0.0%	445	0	0.0%	447	0	0.0%	448	0	0.0%	450	0	0.0%	452	0	0.0%	453	0	0.0%	455	0	0.0%	457	0	0.0%
		Magazines	0.99%	221	0	0.0%	221	0	0.0%	222	0	0%	223	0	0.0%	224	0	0.0%	224	0	0.0%	225	0	0.0%	226	0	0.0%	227	0	0.0%	228	0	0.0%	229	0	0.0%	229	0	0.0%
		Books	0.41%	92	0	0.0%	93	0	0.0%	93	0	0%	93	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	95	0	0.0%	95	0	0.0%	95	0	0.0%	96	0	0.0%	96	0	0.0%
		Paper Bags	0.37%	83	0	0.0%	83	0	0.0%	83	0	0%	84	0	0.0%	84	0	0.0%	84	0	0.0%	85	0	0.0%	85	0	0.0%	85	0	0.0%	86	0	0.0%	86	0	0.0%	86	0	0.0%
		Phone Books	0.30%	67	0	0.0%	67	0	0.0%	67	0	0%	68	0	0.0%	68	0	0.0%	68	0	0.0%	68	0	0.0%	69	0	0.0%	69	0	0.0%	69	0	0.0%	69	0	0.0%	70	0	0.0%
		Poly-Coated	0.23%	52	0	0.0%	52	0	0.0%	52	0	0%	52	0	0.0%	52	0	0.0%	52	0	0.0%	53	0	0.0%	53	0	0.0%	53	0	0.0%	53	0	0.0%	53	0	0.0%	54	0	0.0%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)		10.77%	2,403	344	14.3%	2,407	337	14.0%	2,416	362	15%	2,425	364	15.0%	2,434	365	15.0%	2,443	366	15.0%	2,452	368	15.0%	2,461	369	15.0%	2,470	371	15.0%	2,480	372	15.0%	2,489	373	15.0%	2,498	375	15.0%
	Other Compostable Paper		6.70%	1,495	0	0.0%	1,498	0	0.0%	1,503	0	0%	1,509	0	0.0%	1,514	0	0.0%	1,520	0	0.0%	1,526	0	0.0%	1,531	0	0.0%	1,537	0	0.0%	1,543	0	0.0%	1,548	0	0.0%	1,554	0	0.0%
	Total Paper		30.95%	6,906	902	13.1%	6,920	889	12.8%	6,945	1,015	15%	6,971	1,107	15.9%	6,997	1,111	15.9%	7,023	1,159	16.5%	7,049	1,163	16.5%	7,075	1,168	16.5%	7,101	1,172	16.5%	7,127	1,194	16.7%	7,154	1,283	17.9%	7,180	1,400	19.5%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.38%	308	0	0.0%	309	16	5.0%	310	22	7%	311	22	7.2%	313	27	8.6%	314	27	8.6%	315	27	8.6%	316	27	8.6%	317	27	8.6%	318	34	10.8%	320	46	14.3%	321	46	14.3%
		Aluminum Containers	0.55%	122	0	0.0%	122	2	2.0%	123	3	3%	123	3	2.8%	123	4	3.4%	124	4	3.4%	124	4	3.4%	125	4	3.4%	125	4	3.4%	126	5	4.2%	126	7	5.7%	127	7	5.7%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)		1.93%	430	30	7.0%	431	30	7.0%	433	43	10%	434	43	10.0%	436	52	12.0%	438	53	12.0%	439	53	12.0%	441	53	12.0%	442	53	12.0%	444	67	15.0%	446	89	20.0%	447	89	20.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals		5.30%	1,184	11	0.9%	1,186	12	1.0%	1,190	24	2%	1,195	24	2.0%	1,199	24	2.0%	1,203	36	3.0%	1,208	36	3.0%	1,212	36	3.0%	1,217	37	3.0%	1,221	37	3.0%	1,226	61	5.0%	1,230	62	5.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.24%	54	0	0.0%	54	0	0.0%	54	0	0%	55	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	56	0	0.0%	56	0	0.0%	56	0	0.0%
		Automotive batteries	0.65%	144	0	0.0%	144	0	0.0%	145	0	0%	146	0	0.0%	146	0	0.0%	147	0	0.0%	147	0	0.0%	148	0	0.0%	148	0	0.0%	149	0	0.0%	149	0	0.0%	150	0	0.0%
		Other non-aluminum	0.40%	89	0	0.0%	89	0	0.0%	89	0	0%	90	0	0.0%	90	0	0.0%	90	0	0.0%	91	0	0.0%	91	0	0.0%	91	0	0.0%	92	0	0.0%	92	0	0.0%	92	0	0.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)		1.29%	287	1	0.3%	288	3	1.0%	289	6	2%	290	6	2.0%	291	6	2.0%	292	9	3.0%	293	9	3.0%	294	9	3.0%	295	9	3.0%	296	9	3.0%	297	9	3.0%	299	9	3.0%
	Total Metals		8.52%	1,901	43	2.3%	1,905	45	2.4%	1,912	73	4%	1,919	73	3.8%	1,926	82	4.3%	1,933	97	5.0%	1,940	98	5.0%	1,947	98	5.0%	1,955	98	5.0%	1,962	112	5.7%	1,969	159	8.1%	1,976	160	8.1%
Plastic	PET Containers		0.94%	211	33	15.7%	211	34	16.0%	212	38	18%	213	38	18.0%	213	43	20.0%	214	43	20.0%	215	43	20.0%	216	43	20.0%	217	43	20.0%	217	54	25.0%	218	65	30.0%	219	66	30.0%
	HDPE Containers		0.87%	194	32	16.5%	194	31	16.0%	195	33	17%	196	33	17.0%	197	35	18.0%	197	7	3.4%	198	40	20.0%	199	40	20.0%	200	40	20.0%	200	40	20.0%	201	40	20.0%	202	40	20.0%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers		0.17%	38	6	15.9%	38	6	15.0%	38	6	15%	38	6	15.0%	38	6	15.0%	38	5	12.0%	38	6	15.0%	39	6	15.0%	39	6	15.0%	39	6	15.0%	39	6	15.0%	39	6	15.0%
	Film Plastic		5.75%	1,282	0	0.0%	1,285	0	0.0%	1,290	0	0%	1,294	0	0.0%	1,299	0	0.0%	1,304	39	3.0%	1,309	0	0.0%	1,314	26	2.0%	1,318	26	2.0%	1,323	26	2.0%	1,328	40	3.0%	1,333	40	3.0%
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.13%	698	0	0.0%	700	0	0.0%	702	0	0%	705	0	0.0%	707	0	0.0%	710	0	0.0%	713	0	0.0%	715	0	0.0%	718	0	0.0%	721	0	0.0%	723	0	0.0%	726	0	0.0%
		Non-Durables	1.69%	376	0	0.0%	377	0	0.0%	378	0	0%	380	0	0.0%	381	0	0.0%	382	0	0.0%	384	0	0.0%	385	0	0.0%	387	0	0.0%	388	0	0.0%	390	0	0.0%	391	0	0.0%
		Packaging	1.27%	284	0	0.0%	284	0	0.0%	285	0	0%	286	0	0.0%	288	0	0.0%	289	0	0.0%	290	0	0.0%	291	0	0.0%	292	0	0.0%	293	0	0.0%	294	0	0.0%	295	0	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)		6.09%	1,358	0	0.0%	1,361	0	0.0%	1,366	0	0%	1,371	0	0.0%	1,376	0	0.0%	1,381	41	3.0%	1,386	0	0.0%	1,391	0	0.0%	1,396	0	0.0%	1,402	0	0.0%	1,407	0	0.0%	1,412	0	0.0%
	Total Plastics		13.81%	3,083	70	2.3%	3,089	71	2.3%	3,100	77	2%	3,112	77	2.5%	3,123	84	2.7%	3,135	135	4.3%	3,146	88	2.8%	3,158	115	3.6%	3,170	115	3.6%	3,181	127	4.0%	3,193	151	4.7%	3,205	152	4.7%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers		3.94%	880	113	12.8%	882	115	13.0%	885	133	15%	888	133	15.0%	892	134	15.0%	895	134	15.0%	898	135	15.0%	902	135	15.0%	905	136	15.0%	908	145	16.0%	912	164	18.0%	915	183	20.0%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)		0.43%	96	0	0.0%	96	0	0.0%	96	0	0%	97	0	0.0%	97	0	0.0%	97	0	0.0%	98	0	0.0%	98	0	0.0%	98	0	0.0%	99	0	0.0%	99	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%
	Total Glass		4.37%	976	113	11.6%	978	115	11.7%	981	133	14%	985	133	13.5%	989	134	13.5%	992	134	13.5%	996	135	13.5%	1,000	135	13.5%	1,003	136	13.5%	1,007	145	14.4%	1,011	164	16.2%	1,015	183	18.0%
Organic	Food Scraps		13.24%	2,954	0	0.0%	2,960	59	2.0%	2,971	149	5%	2,982	149	5.0%	2,993	150	5.0%	3,004	150	5.0%	3,015	151	5.0%	3,026	151	5.0%	3,037	152	5.0%	3,049	152	5.0%	3,060	245	8.0%	3,071	307	10.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings		4.32%	963	0	0.0%	965	19	2.0%	969	48	5%	972	49	5.0%	976	49	5.0%	979	49	5.0%	983	49	5.0%	987	49	5.0%	990	69	7.0%	994	99	10.0%	998	120	12.0%	1,001	150	15.0%
	Total Organics		17.55%	3,917	0	0.0%	3,925	78	2.0%	3,939	197	5%	3,954	198	5.0%	3,969	198	5.0%	3,983	199	5.0%	3,998	200	5.0%	4,013	201	5.0%	4,028	221	5.5%	4,043	252	6.2%	4,058	365	9.0%	4,073	457	11.2%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets		3.91%	873	0	0.0%	874	0	0.0%	878	0	0%	881	0	0.0%	884	0	0.0%	887	0	0.0%	891	0	0.0%	894	9	1.0%	897	9	1.0%	901	9	1.0%	904	18	2.0%	907	18	2.0%
	Carpet		1.41%	315	0	0.0%	315	0	0.0%	317	0	0%	318	0	0.0%	319	0	0.0%	320	0	0.0%	321	0	0.0%	323	0	0.0%	324	0	0.0%	325	0	0.0%	326	0	0.0%	327	0	0.0%
	Total Textiles		5.32%	1,188	0	0.0%	1,190	0	0.0%	1,194	0	0%	1,199	0	0.0%	1,203	0	0.0%	1,208	0	0.0%	1,212	0	0.0%	1,217	9	0.7%	1,221	9	0.7%	1,226	9	0.7%	1,230	18	1.5%	1,235	18	1.5%
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated)		5.46%	1,219	0	0.0%	1,222	0	0.0%	1,226	25	2%	1,231	25	2.0%	1,235	25	2.0%	1,240	25	2.0%	1,244	25	2.0%	1,249	25	2.0%	1,254	25	2.0%	1,258	25	2.0%	1,263	25	2.0%	1,268	25	2.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials		6.68%	1,490	0	0.0%	1,493	0	0.0%	1,498	0	0%	1,504	0	0.0%	1,509	0	0.0%	1,515	0	0.0%	1,521	0	0.0%	1,526	0	0.0%	1,532	0	0.0%	1,537	31	2.0%	1,543	0	0.0%	1,549	0	0.0%
	Diapers		1.60%	356	0	0.0%	357	0	0.0%	359	0	0%	360	0	0.0%	361	0	0.0%	363	0	0.0%	364	0	0.0%	365	0	0.0%	367	0	0.0%	368	0	0.0%	369	0	0.0%	371	0	0.0%
	Electronics		1.42%	317	0	0.0%	317	6	2.0%	319	6	2%	320	6	2.0%	321	6	2.0%	322	6	2.0%	323	6	2.0%	324	6	2.0%	326	7	2.0%	327	0	0.0%	328	16	5.0%	329	16	5.0%
	Tires		1.74%	388	0	0.0%	389	0	0.0%	390	0	0%	392	0	0.0%	393	0	0.0%	395	0	0.0%	396	0	0.0%	398	0	0.0%	399	0	0.0%	401	8	2.0%	402	8	2.0%	404	8	2.0%
	HHW		0.34%	77	0	0.0%	77	1	1.0%	77	1	1%	77	1	1.0%	78	1	1.0%	78	1	1.0%	78	1	1.0%	79	1	1.0%	79	2	2.0%	79	0	0.0%	79	4	5.0%	80	4	5.0%
	Soil and Fines		0.48%	108	0	0.0%	108	0	0.0%	109	0	0%	109	0	0.0%	109	0	0.0%	110	0	0.0%	110	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	2	2.0%	112	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert		1.75%	390	0	0.0%	391	0	0.0%	393	0	0%	394	0	0.0%	396	0	0.0%	397	0	0.0%	398	0	0.0%	400	0	0.0%	401	0	0.0%	403	0	0.0%	404	0	0.0%	406	0	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous		14.01%	3,126	0	0.0%	3,132	7	0.2%	3,144	7	0%	3,156	7	0.2%	3,167	7	0.2%	3,179	7	0.2%	3,191	7	0.2%	3,203	7	0.2%	3,214	8	0.3%	3,226	41	1.3%	3,238	28	0.9%	3,250	29	0.9%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Population	33,359	33,483	33,607	33,731	33,856	33,981	34,107	34,233	34,360	34,487	34,614	34,742
MSW Generated (tons)	22,316.00	22,360	22,443	22,526	22,609	22,693	22,777	22,861	22,946	23,030	23,116	23,201
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	1,338	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336
MSW Diverted (tons)	1,128.00	1,204	1,527	1,620	1,641	1,757	1,716	1,758	1,785	1,905	2,194	2,425
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	68	72	91	96	97	103	101	103	104	110	127	140
MSW Disposed (tons)	21,188.00	21,156	20,916	20,906	20,968	20,936	21,060	21,103	21,161	21,126	20,922	20,777
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	1,270	1,264	1,245	1,240	1,239	1,232	1,235	1,233	1,232	1,225	1,209	1,196
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	3.48	3.46	3.41	3.40	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.37	3.36	3.31	3.28

Step 1. Planning Unit and Planning Period Selection

Please, select from the drop-down-list the name of your planning unit and the planning period of your LSWMP. Be aware that a LSWMP must be developed for a 10-year period, and that your selection will be replicated on each one of the following tabs.

Planning Unit	Schoharie County
Planning Period	2016-2026

Step 2. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Material Composition Analysis

In order to Identify the Materials Composition of the C&D Debris waste stream, it is necessary to define the sources of the waste first.

Construction and demolition (C&D) Debris consists of waste that is generated during renovation, demolition or new construction of residential and non residential properties. It also includes the new construction and/or renovation of municipal infrastructure, such as roadways, park facilities, bike trails, bridges, etc. The user should estimate these values and enter them in the purple cells.

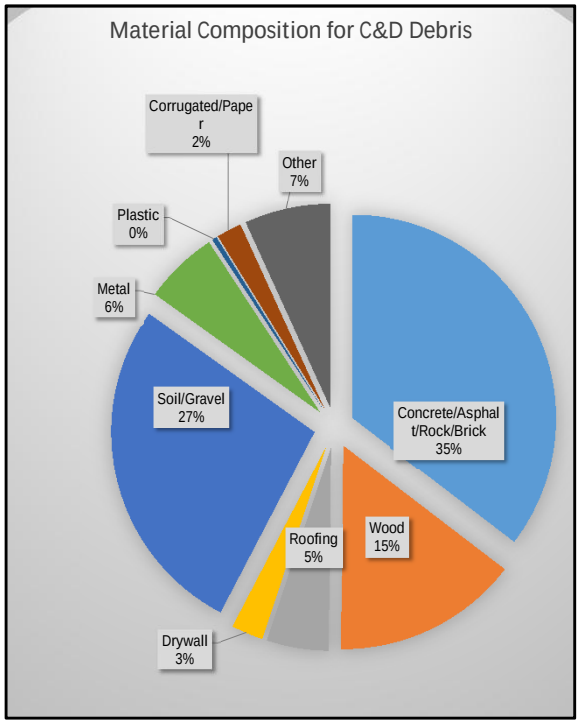
The results are presented on the last right column under C&D Debris Waste Stream Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total generation, the cell will turn red to easy identify key categories on the waste stream. It will also aid with the selection of isolated initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

Note:

• The graphic displays the planning unit's C&D Debris generation data by material categories. It has been designed to help visualize the more representative categories of the waste stream.

Schoharie County | **2016-2026**

		Generation source									
		Residential				Non- Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infras-tructure	C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)
		17.00%				25.00%				58.00%	
		New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non-Residential	Renovation	
		11.00%	29.00%	60.00%	100.00%	13.00%	48.00%	39.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Materials	Concrete/ Asphalt /Rock/Brick	9.80%	16.10%	21.50%	18.65%	30.70%	19.10%	23.10%	22.17%	46.00%	35.39%
	Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	24.25%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	18.34%	10.50%	14.80%
	Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	10.70%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	12.44%	0.00%	4.93%
	Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.07%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	5.35%	0.00%	2.54%
	Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.40%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	10.91%	38.00%	27.22%
	Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.98%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	13.33%	2.40%	5.91%
	Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.55%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.52%	0.30%	0.40%
	Corrugated cardboard/ Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	3.72%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	4.77%	0.30%	2.00%
	Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.68%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	12.18%	2.50%	6.82%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Step 3. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Generation Projections

This step will estimate the amount of waste generated for each material based on the total amount of waste generated in that year. In the purple cells enter the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. It will be a known amount for the first year, 2015 and an estimate of what will be generated for each year of the planning period, 2016-2026

Schoharie County	2016-2026

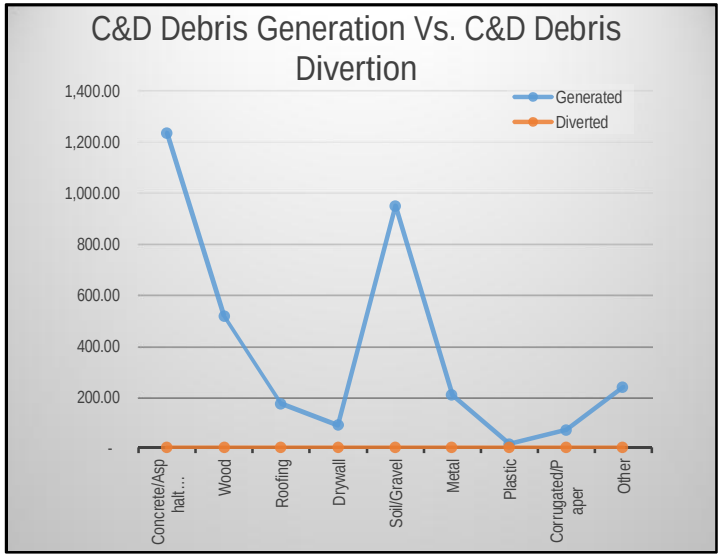
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	35.4%	1,235.2	1,238.7	1,238.7	1,203.3	1,203.3	1,132.5	1,132.5	1,167.9	1,167.9	1,132.5	1,097.2
	Wood	14.8%	516.4	517.9	517.9	503.1	503.1	473.5	473.5	488.3	488.3	473.5	458.7
	Roofing	4.9%	172.0	172.5	172.5	167.6	167.6	157.7	157.7	162.6	162.6	157.7	152.8
	Drywall	2.5%	88.6	88.8	88.8	86.3	86.3	81.2	81.2	83.8	83.8	81.2	78.7
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	949.8	952.5	952.5	925.3	925.3	870.9	870.9	898.1	898.1	870.9	843.7
	Metal	5.9%	206.3	206.9	206.9	201.0	201.0	189.1	189.1	195.1	195.1	189.1	183.2
	Plastic	0.4%	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.5	13.5	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.3
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.0%	69.8	70.0	70.0	68.0	68.0	64.0	64.0	66.0	66.0	64.0	62.0
	Other	6.8%	238.1	238.8	238.8	231.9	231.9	218.3	218.3	225.1	225.1	218.3	211.5
	Total	100.0%	3,490.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,400.0	3,400.0	3,200.0	3,200.0	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,200.0	3,100.0

Step 4. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Divertion Projections

Based on the total amount of C&D debris generated in the Planning Unit, which was entered in Step 3, this step will be used to calculate the % of this material that is diverted from the C&D debris waste stream. For this step, enter the amount of waste diverted for each material in the purple cells.

Schoharie County	2016-2026

		2015			
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	35.4%	1,235.2	0.0	0.0%
	Wood	14.8%	516.4	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	4.9%	172.0	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	2.5%	88.6	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	949.8	0.0	0.0%
	Metal	5.9%	206.3	0.0	0.0%
	Plastic	0.4%	13.8	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.0%	69.8	0.0	0.0%
	Other	6.8%	238.1	0.0	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	3,490.0	0.0	0.0%



Step 5. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Generation and Diversion Projections

This tab will be used to create goals for the amount of C&D debris the planning unit will divert for each year of the planning period. These goals will be entered as percentages, based on how much of the material generated that will be diverted for recycling or beneficial use.
The diversion goal percentages will be entered in the purple cells for each material and each year of the planning period.

Schoharie County | **2016-2026**

			2015			2016			2017		
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	35.4%	1,235.2	0.0	0.0%	1,238.7	0.0	0.0%	1,238.7	0.0	0.0%
	Wood	14.8%	516.4	0.0	0.0%	517.9	0.0	0.0%	517.9	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	4.9%	172.0	0.0	0.0%	172.5	0.0	0.0%	172.5	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	2.5%	88.6	0.0	0.0%	88.8	0.0	0.0%	88.8	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	949.8	0.0	0.0%	952.5	0.0	0.0%	952.5	0.0	0.0%
	Metal	5.9%	206.3	0.0	0.0%	206.9	0.0	0.0%	206.9	0.0	0.0%
	Plastic	0.4%	13.8	0.0	0.0%	13.9	0.0	0.0%	13.9	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	2.0%	69.8	0.0	0.0%	70.0	0.0	0.0%	70.0	0.0	0.0%
	Other	6.8%	238.1	0.0	0.0%	238.8	0.0	0.0%	238.8	0.0	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	3,490.0	0.0	0.0%	3,500.0	0.0	0.0%	3,500.0	0.0	0.0%

	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	1,203.3	0.0	0.0%	1,203.3	0.0	0.0%	1132.5	0.0	0.0%	1,132.5	0.0	0.0%
Wood	503.1	0.0	0.0%	503.1	0.0	0.0%	473.5	0.0	0.0%	473.5	0.0	0.0%
Roofing	167.6	0.0	0.0%	167.6	0.0	0.0%	157.7	0.0	0.0%	157.7	0.0	0.0%
Drywall	86.3	0.0	0.0%	86.3	0.0	0.0%	81.2	0.0	0.0%	81.2	0.0	0.0%
Soil/Gravel	925.3	0.0	0.0%	925.3	0.0	0.0%	870.9	0.0	0.0%	870.9	0.0	0.0%
Metal	201.0	0.0	0.0%	201.0	0.0	0.0%	189.1	0.0	0.0%	189.1	0.0	0.0%
Plastic	13.5	0.0	0.0%	13.5	0.0	0.0%	12.7	0.0	0.0%	12.7	0.0	0.0%
Corrugated /Paper	68.0	0.0	0.0%	68.0	0.0	0.0%	64.0	0.0	0.0%	64.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	231.9	0.0	0.0%	231.9	0.0	0.0%	218.3	0.0	0.0%	218.3	0.0	0.0%
Total	3,400.0	0.0	0.0%	3,400.0	0.0	0.0%	3200.0	0.0	0.0%	3,200.0	0.0	0.0%

	2022			2023			2024			2025		
	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	1,167.9	0.0	0.0%	1,167.9	0.0	0.0%	1,132.5	0.0	0.0%	1,097.2	0.0	0.0%
Wood	488.3	0.0	0.0%	488.3	0.0	0.0%	473.5	0.0	0.0%	458.7	0.0	0.0%
Roofing	162.6	0.0	0.0%	162.6	0.0	0.0%	157.7	0.0	0.0%	152.8	0.0	0.0%
Drywall	83.8	0.0	0.0%	83.8	0.0	0.0%	81.2	0.0	0.0%	78.7	0.0	0.0%
Soil/Gravel	898.1	0.0	0.0%	898.1	0.0	0.0%	870.9	0.0	0.0%	843.7	0.0	0.0%
Metal	195.1	0.0	0.0%	195.1	0.0	0.0%	189.1	0.0	0.0%	183.2	0.0	0.0%
Plastic	13.1	0.0	0.0%	13.1	0.0	0.0%	12.7	0.0	0.0%	12.3	0.0	0.0%
Corrugated /Paper	66.0	0.0	0.0%	66.0	0.0	0.0%	64.0	0.0	0.0%	62.0	0.0	0.0%
Other	225.1	0.0	0.0%	225.1	0.0	0.0%	218.3	0.0	0.0%	211.5	0.0	0.0%
Total	3,300.0	0.0	0.0%	3,300.0	0.0	0.0%	3,200.0	0.0	0.0%	3,100.0	0.0	0.0%

Appendix B

Copy of Local Law No. 2
(Schoharie County Recycling Law)

Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County
~~City~~
~~Town~~
~~Village~~ of SCHOHARIE

Local Law No. 2 of the year 2001

A local law establishing the Schoharie County Recycling Law
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Board of Supervisors of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

County
~~City~~
Town
~~Village~~ of Schoharie as follows:

For Text of Local Law see attachment.

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 2 of 2001 of the (County)(~~City~~)(~~Town~~)(~~Village~~) of Schoharie 2001 was duly passed by the Schoharie Co. Board of Supervisors 4/20 XXX, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ---------- of 19----- of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of ---------- was duly passed by the ---------- on ---------- 19 ---, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after
(Name of Legislative Body)
disapproval) by the ---------- and was deemed duly adopted on ---------- 19----,
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ---------- of 19----- of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of ---------- was duly passed by the ---------- on ---------- 19----, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after
(Name of Legislative Body)
disapproval) by the ---------- on---------- 19----. Such local law was submitted
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*
to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on ---------- 19---, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ---------- of 19----- of the (County)(City)(Town)(~~Village~~) of ---------- was duly passed by the ---------- on ---------- 19----, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after
(Name of Legislative Body)
disapproval) by the ---------- on ---------- 19---. Such local law was subject to
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*
permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of ---------- 19---, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*** Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.**

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ---------- of 19------ of the City of ---------- having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on---------- 19----, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ---------- of 19------ of the County of ---------- State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November ---------- 19----, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph ---1---, above.

Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk
or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: APRIL 20, 2001

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

MICHAEL WEST

Signature

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Title

County
City
Town
Village of SCHOHARIE

Date: MAY 1, 2001

Local Law No. 2 - 2001

A LOCAL LAW ESTABLISHING THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY RECYCLING LAW

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY LEGISLATURE OF THE COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1 TITLE

This law shall be known as the "Recycling Law".

Section 2 PURPOSE

It shall be the purpose of the Schoharie County Source Separation Law to encourage and facilitate the maximum recycling practicable on the part of each and every household, business and institution within Schoharie County. It shall further be the purpose of the Schoharie County Source Separation Law to establish, implement and enforce minimum recycling related practices and procedures to be applicable to all WASTE GENERATORS within the County.

Section 3 AUTHORITY

This local law is hereby enacted pursuant to the authority granted by section 10 and section 120-aa of the New York State Municipal Home Rule Law.

Section 4. DEFINITIONS

4.1 COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS: Those RECYCLABLES designated by the Montgomery-Otsego-Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority for inclusion in the mandatory Countywide recycling law, initially including the following:

4.1.1 CORRUGATED PAPER: Cardboard containers, boxes and packaging which are cleaned of contamination by food wastes, adhesives, metals or plastics and which have been flattened or bundled for transport. This does not include press board or kraft paper.

4.1.2 GLASS: Empty, washed glass jars, bottles and containers of clear, green and amber (brown), caps removed. This term excludes ceramic, window glass, auto glass, mirror and kitchenware.

4.1.3 METAL: All ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including: steel, aluminum and composite cans and containers (cleaned of food waste), scrap metal, wire, pipes, tubing, motors, sheetmetal, etc. This term excludes aerosol cans, paint cans and metal containers that contained hazardous liquids and abandoned automobiles.

4.1.4 NEWSPAPER: Common machine finished paper made chiefly from wood pulp used for printing newspapers. Must be bundled, dry and free of contaminants. This term excludes glossy finished papers used for newspaper inserts and magazines.

4.1.5 OFFICE PAPER: All bond paper including computer print-out, stationery, photo copy and ledger from commercial WASTE GENERATORS. Paper must be free of tape, adhesives, labels, rubber bands, paper clips, binders and other contaminants. This term excludes carbon paper, chemical transfer paper, windowed envelopes and glossy paper.

4.1.6 PLASTICS: All HDPE and PET type plastics, including empty, washed, food, beverage, detergent, bleach and hair care containers with lids removed. This term excludes all film, vinyl, rigid and foam plastic materials.

4.1.7 OTHER RECYCLABLES: Any additional item designated by the Montgomery-Otsego-Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority as provided for in section 6.2

4.2 CURBSIDE COLLECTION: The use of collection receptacles including, but not limited to RECYCLING CONTAINERS, for residential, commercial, industrial and institutional WASTE GENERATORS and the regular periodic transfer of the contents of such receptacles by a RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR at the location of the WASTE GENERATOR.

4.3 DROP OFF CENTER: A private or publicly operated facility approved by the Schoharie County Recycling Law to which a person can deliver their RECYCLABLES for sorting.

4.4 ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD: A household residing in a dwelling of four units or less and which is required to utilize County RECYCLING CONTAINERS.

4.5 MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY: A private or public facility for receiving and processing recyclable materials into marketable commodities.

4.6 RECYCLABLES: Those materials able to be practically separated from non-recyclable waste for which reuse markets can be accessed for less than the cost of disposal. No material shall be excluded from this definition solely for the purpose of maintaining the volume of waste processed by the County Waste-to-Energy facility.

4.7 RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR: Any person or business contracted with for the purpose of collecting RECYCLABLES from WASTE GENERATORS for the delivery to a recycling facility.

4.8 RECYCLING CONTAINER: The bin or other container supplied by the County of Schoharie or its designee for the use by ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS within the County. Such containers shall be used exclusively for the storage of COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS. Such containers shall at all times remain the property of the County of Schoharie.

4.9 SOURCE SEPARATION: The segregation of disposable materials into RECYCLABLE MATERIALS and non-recyclable waste at the site of the waste generator.

4.10 WASTE GENERATOR: Any person or legal entity which produces waste requiring off-site disposal.

4.11 WASTE HAULER: Any person or business which is licensed, or contracted with for the purpose of collecting solid waste from WASTE GENERATORS for disposal at a permitted solid waste facility or a municipal department or other governmental division responsible for collection of solid waste from some or all WASTE GENERATORS in the municipality for disposal at a permitted solid waste facility. A WASTE HAULER may also be a RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR.

Section 5 GENERAL PROVISONS:

5.1 Every WASTE GENERATOR in Schoharie County shall SOURCE SEPARATE COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS from other RECYCLABLES and non-recyclable waste. WASTE GENERATORS, other than households residing in dwellings of four units or less, shall deliver COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS, or cause COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS to be delivered to a DROP OFF CENTER or MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY.

5.1.1 Every owner of property other than a dwelling of four units or less occupied by one or more WASTE GENERATORS shall provide or require that the occupying WASTE GENERTORS provide a recycling receptacle for COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS.

5.2 ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS shall make SOURCE SEPARATED COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIAL available for collection by a RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR separate from non-recyclable waste on a schedule established by the RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR or deliver or cause to be delivered SOURCE SEPARATED COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIAL to a DROP OFF CENTER or MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY.

5.3 It shall be a violation for a WASTE COLLECTOR or a RECYCLABLES COLLECTOR to attempt to dispose of COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS as waste or by type.

Section 6. ADMINISTRATION:

6.1 The Schoharie County Recycling Law shall be administered by the Schoharie County Resource Recovery Agency which shall be empowered to designate or amend COUNTY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS as appropriate consistent with the purpose of this law.

6.2 The Schoharie County Resource Recovery Agency is empowered to designate and define in writing additional recyclable materials as "other recyclables" for purposes of Section 4.1.7. Such written designation and definitions shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Schoharie County Board of Supervisors. The Schoharie County Resource Recovery Agency may from time to time issue a list of recyclables and otherwise inform the public concerning the recycling program.

6.3 The Board of Supervisors may be resolution establish a schedule of fees for the disposal of waste items including recyclables.

Section 7 ENFORCEMENT & CRIMINAL PENALTIES:

All enforcement shall be handled by local municipalities in Schoharie County.

Section 8 SAVINGS CLAUSE:

If any part of this local law is found to be illegal by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining parts hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 9 EFFECTIVE DATE:

The County Source Recycling Law shall become effective on April 20, 2001.

Appendix C

Municipal Programs and Reports

Materials acceptable at Schoharie Co. Transfer

casella RESOURCE SOLUTIONS
ZERO-SORT RECYCLING • COLLECTION • ORGANICS • ENERGY • LANDFILLS

Pay My Bill | Looking

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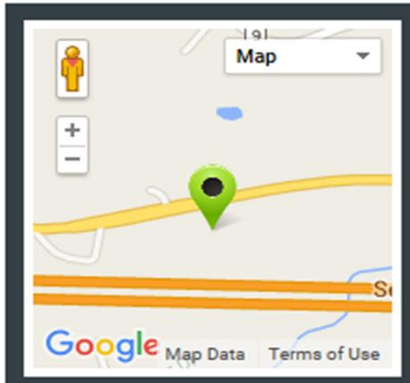
Schoharie Co. Transfer

Find Your Town
Enter Your City or Zip



2805 Highway 7
Cobleskill NY 12043
Get Directions

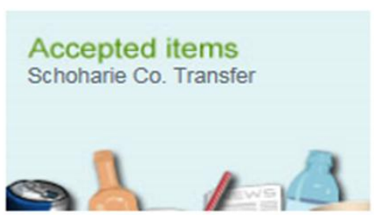
Phone:
(607) 432-5351

Drop-off Hours:
Mon - Fri: 7:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Sat: 8:00 AM - 11:30 AM

Approved use for
All

Accepted method of payment
Cash

- Rent a Dumpster
- Schedule a pick up
- Sign up for Service
- Pay a Bill
- Commercial Services
- Contact us



Metal

- Aluminum
- Aluminum Cans
- Juice Cans
- Metals
- Soup Cans
- Tin

Glass

- Bottles
- Jars
- Soda Bottles

Paper

- Calendars
- Envelopes
- FedEx Envelopes
- Folders
- Junk Mail
- Magazines
- Newspaper
- Notepads
- Office Paper
- Paper Bags
- Self Sealing Envelopes
- Telephone Books

Cardboard

- Cardboard Boxes
- Corrugated Boxes
- Pizza Boxes

Plastic

- Detergent Bottles
- Plastic #1
- Plastic #2
- Plastic #4
- Plastic #5
- Plastic #6
- Plastic #7

- Appliances
- Asphalt
- Bathtubs
- Bikes
- Box Springs
- Bricks
- Car Tires
- Clean Wood
- Concrete
- Couches
- Demolition Debris
- Dishwashers
- Doors (hollow)
- Doors (solid)
- Dryers
- Electronics
- Freezers
- Printers
- Radios

Bulky Items

- Appliances
- Asphalt
- Bathtubs
- Bikes
- Box Springs
- Bricks
- Car Tires
- Clean Wood
- Concrete
- Construction Debris
- Couches
- Demolition Debris
- Dishwashers
- Doors (hollow)
- Doors (solid)
- Dryers
- Freezers
- Furniture
- Mattresses
- Truck Tires
- Washing Machines

Universal Waste

- CDs & DVDs
- Cell Phones
- Computers
- Desktop Computers
- DVD Players
- Flat Screen TVs
- Laptops
- MP3 Players
- Office Machines
- Speakers
- VCRs
- Video Games

Hazardous

- Aerosol Cans
- Ammonia
- Animals
- Antifreeze
- Asbestos
- Bleach
- Brake Fluid
- Car Batteries
- Explosives
- Fire Extinguisher
- Fluorescent Light Bulbs
- Fluorescent Light Tubes
- Freon
- Garden Chemicals
- Gasoline
- Glue/Adhesives
- Hobby Chemicals
- Lead
- Light Bulbs
- Medical Sharps
- Motor Oil
- Non-Alkaline Batteries
- Oil-Based Paints
- Pesticides
- Photographic Chemicals
- Pool/Spa Supplies
- Propane Tanks
- Road Flares
- Smoke Detectors
- Solvents
- Thinners

- Ammonia
- Animals
- Antifreeze
- Bleach
- Brake Fluid
- Compact Fluorescent (C...
- Fire Extinguisher
- Freon
- Garden Chemicals
- Gasoline
- Hobby Chemicals
- Light Bulbs
- Medical Sharps
- Photographic Chemicals

Universal Waste

- TVs

Cobleskill PD gets Rx drop-off box

9/24/2014

When David DeSando learned that plans to install a prescription drug drop-off box in the lobby of the Cobleskill Police Station had been put on hold because it would be too expensive, he took matters into his own hands.

Wednesday, Mr. DeSando, who's director of pharmacy at Cobleskill Regional Hospital, along with Police Chief Rich Bialkowski, and Schoharie County Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse reps Norine Hodges and Lisa Boss celebrated the result of his efforts:

A drop-off box in the lobby of the Cobleskill PD on 378 Mineral Springs Road, available Monday-Friday, 9am-4pm, excepting holidays.

A second drop-off box, also funded by Mr. DeSando's efforts, is located on the second floor lobby of the Schoharie County Sheriff's Office, 157 Depot Lane, Schoharie and available Monday-Friday, 8am-4pm, excepting holidays.

This spring, the Village of Cobleskill agreed to a request from then-Chief Larry Travis to put a drug drop-off box at the Cobleskill PD--plans that were shelved because the costs of incinerating the drugs and officers' time to transport them to the nearest facility.

Convinced of the importance of the project, Mr. DeSando began searching for funding for it.

"It's really something we need in Schoharie County," he said," and it's a tremendous benefit to the community."

The first to step forward with funding was Eric Stein, CEO at Cobleskill Regional Hospital, who agreed to pay half the cost for two years.

Mr. DeSando then took his campaign to Joyce Burton of the Schoharie County Medical Society, which agreed to donate $1,500; District Attorney Jim Sacket also agreed to donate a portion of drug fines to the project.

Additional funding will be needed to keep the project going, Mr. DeSando said, "But it's a great start."

The project also required approvals from DEC and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement.

Mr. DeSando said the drop-off boxes are intended as a way for residents to get rid of unwanted or expired prescription drugs, something local pharmacies aren't equipped to do.

They also protect the elderly, who can become confused by having too many unneeded drugs in their homes, and keep controlled substances from getting into the wrong hands.

Finally, he said, they'll keep the no longer needed drugs from being dumped in the trash or flushed down the toilet, where they will eventually contaminate the water system.

The unneeded medications, including pills, inhalers, and small volumes of liquids, should be emptied into a zip-lock bag.

The empty bottles can be recycled with other household items. Removing names when possible to protect your own privacy.

Needles and syringes shouldn't be put in the drop boxes, but can be taken to the disposal container located at the Cobleskill Regional Hospital Emergency Department desk.

The disposal process at both sites is anonymous. No registration is needed.

Now, Mr. DeSando is working to spread his efforts throughout the state.

He and Cobleskill Regional Hospital's Roy Korn have met with Assemblyman Pete Lopez about how to place drop-off boxes in every county in the state.

Currently, about 20 counties don't have a program.

"Pete was very receptive to this idea and now we can start building a framework to make it a reality," Mr. DeSando said.

"Funding is usually the issue, so that will be the biggest hurdle we have to overcome."

# # #

To make a tax-deductible contribution to the drug drop-box project, mail checks made payable to Prescription Drug Drop Off Program and mail care of SCCASA, 795 East Main Street, Suite 9, Cobleskill, NY 12043.

Times Journal | 108 Division Street | Cobleskill, NY | (518) 234-2515
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Schoharie County Residents

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

August 1st - 8 am to 11:30 am

at the Schoharie County Transfer Station

2805 Route 7, Howes Cave

THIS COLLECTION IS OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE

Attendees may be asked to provide ID as Proof of Residency in Schoharie County

This event is partially funded by a Grant from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

ACCEPTED ITEMS:

- House & garden pesticides
- Corrosives
- Cleaning products & aerosols
- Solvents
- Pool Chemicals
- **Oil Based** Paints & stains
- Adhesives
- Photography & hobby chemicals
- Gasoline & antifreeze
- Products containing mercury
- Rechargeable batteries
- Automobile batteries

NOT ACCEPTED:

- Ammunition & explosives
- Asbestos
- Pharmaceuticals
- Latex Paint
- Oil
- Alkaline batteries (AA,AAA, C & D)

For answers to questions related to the collection, please call (518) 295-8300

Schoharie County Residents

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

August 27th - 8 am to 11:30 am

at the Schoharie County Transfer Station

2805 Route 7, Howes Cave

THIS COLLECTION IS OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE
Attendees may be asked to provide ID as Proof of Residency in Schoharie County
This event is partially funded by a Grant from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

ACCEPTED ITEMS:
- House & garden pesticides
- Corrosives & Solvents
- Cleaning products & aerosols
- Antifreeze & gasoline
- Polishes & waxes
- **Oil Based** Paints & stains
- Non-rechargeable hazardous batteries
- Photography & hobby chemicals

ACCEPTED ITEMS:
- Pool chemicals
- Driveway sealers
- Adhesives
- Fluorescent light tubes, CFLs & ballasts
- Products containing mercury (**excluding thermostats**)
- Electronics—TVs, VCRs, monitors, computers, laptops, keyboards, mice

NOT ACCEPTED:
- **Latex Paint**
- Ammunition & explosives
- Asbestos
- Pharmaceuticals
- Oil
- Alkaline batteries such as (AA, AAA, C & D)

For answers to questions related to the collection, please call (518) 295-8300

Schoharie County Transfer Stations Rate Schedule
Effective January 1, 2016
Schoharie Station – 2805 Route 7 Cobleskill, NY

Schoharie County Transfer Station Rate Schedule 2015 January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015		
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – Schoharie County	TT	$73.50/ ton
Construction/Demolition Debris	TC	$73.50/ ton
Scaled MSW Minimum Fee	Up to 560 lbs	$20.00
MSW per Bag Fee – Approximately 30 gallon bag/container	T8	$3.00
Appliances with Freon	T6	$25.00 /item
Appliances/Other White Goods (Non-Freon)	T4, T5	$5.00/item
Auto tires (off rims)	T1	$5.00 /tire
Truck tires (off rims)	T2	$10.00 / tire
Tires mixed with MSW (per tire)		$25.00/ tire
Tires (by the ton) Minimum Fee		$40.00
Tires (by the ton)	TL	$140.00/ton
MSW with Recyclables (greater than 25%)		$99.00/ton
Scale – Certified Weight		$5.00 per trans
Return Check Charge		$25.00 per incident
Electronic Recycling		FREE

Schoharie County
284 Main Street
PO Box 429
Schoharie NY 12157
518-295-8347 Judi

Casella Waste Management of N.Y., Inc.
49 Lower River Street
Oneonta NY 13820
607-432-5351
1-800-227-3552

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RECYCLING

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PLASTIC

Plastic Containers #1-#7 • Large Rigid Plastics

METAL

Aluminum • Tin • Foil

GLASS

Food Jars • Beverage

NOT ACCEPTED

Trash, recyclables containing food waste, styrofoam, plastic bags, needles, syringes, VCR tapes, CDs, DVDs, scrap metal, pots, pans, batteries, hard-cover books, clothing, textiles, wood, yard trimmings, window glass, mirrors, light bulbs, dishes, pyrex, ceramics, paper towels, facial tissue, hazardous material, paints, or oils

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What To Do With Leftover Latex Paint

When you have leftover latex paint that you don't want anymore – check it out to see if it is in reusable condition. If it is, donate it! If not, make sure to dispose of it properly.

Donate Good Quality Paint

Many non-profit organizations accept donations of latex paint in good condition. Examples include community theater groups, religious organizations, and charities. Local public works departments, schools and colleges, and public housing authorities are other potential options.

How Can I Tell If My Paint Is Usable?

To keep leftover latex paint fresh and reusable, it cannot have contact with air or go through a freeze/thaw cycle more than once or twice. To know whether the paint you have has gone bad, look for these signs:

- Mold
- Strong rancid odor – a chemical odor is a good sign
- The solvent has separated from the solids and doesn't mix
- There are clumps in the paint that don't stir out
- Inconsistent color (after being stirred)
- Rusted or damaged cans

Make Sure to Properly Dispose of Unusable Latex Paint

If all else fails, make sure to properly dispose of your leftover latex paint. It is against the law to dispose of liquid latex paint. Before placing it in the trash:

- Open the container and allow the paint to air dry in a well-ventilated area away from children and pets, or
- Add kitty litter, sawdust, sand, or clay absorbent to soak up the leftover paint.

NEVER place oil-based paints in the regular trash. Even hardened or dried oil-based paint is flammable and should only be disposed of through household hazardous waste (HHW) collection programs.

Local Organizations that Accept Good Quality Latex Paint

**All paint must be within 5 years of purchase, full or nearly full, and sealed properly. They reserve the right to refuse cans at the time of donation. Latex only!*

Habitat for Humanity ReStore
70 Fuller Road, Albany, NY
Phone: (518) 275-6638
E-mail: ReStore@habitatcd.org
Website: www.habitatcd.org/restore

Habitat for Humanity ReStore
115 No. Broadway, Schenectady, NY
Phone: (518) 395-3412
E-mail: ReStore@schenectadyhabitat.org
Website: www.schenectadyhabitat.org

Troy Alley Action
Improvement projects including mural painting
Website: hhtp://troyalleyaction.org

Local Materials Exchange Websites – Latex Only!

Amsterdam: http://groups.freecycle.org/AmsterdamNY

Schoharie County: http://groups.freecycle.org/SchoharieNY

Oneonta: http://groups.freecycle.org/OneontaNY

Schenectady: http://groups.freecycle.org/SchenectadyNYFreecycle

How Can I Tell If I Have Latex or Oil Paint?

Latex paint represents more than 80 percent of the paint sold to consumers. These terms on the label, identify the paint as latex: water-based, acrylic, vinyl acrylic, terpolymer, and styrene acrylic.

Oil-based paints include varnishes, paint thinners, and other solvent-based coatings. If the label contains any of the following terms, the paint is hazardous: combustible, oil, alkyd, petroleum distillates, mineral spirits, linseed oil, hydrocarbons, lacquer, thinner, lead, chromium, and/or cadmium.

Note: If there isn't a readable label, you should dispose of the paint as a hazardous waste.

Local Household Hazardous Waste Collection

Name of Facility / Program	Location & Contact Info	Hours of Operation	Paint Accepted
Schoharie County sponsored one-day collection	**Call (518) 295-8300 for information**	**Varies - Call (518) 295-8300 for date/time**	Oil-based Only Do NOT Bring Latex!

This document was developed by the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA). Mention of any organization or company name is not considered an endorsement by NEWMOA, NEWMOA-member states, or the USDA.

Printed on 100% Post-Consumer Recycled Content Paper • Published December 2013

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Rechargeable Battery Recycling

The NYS Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act (PDF) (29 kb) (Article 27, Title 18 of the Environmental Conservation Law) was signed into law on December 10, 2010. The law requires manufacturers of covered rechargeable batteries to collect and recycle the batteries statewide in a manufacturer-funded program at no cost to consumers. Most rechargeable batteries contain toxic metals that can be released into the environment when improperly disposed. Consumers across the state will now be able to safely return to retailers rechargeable batteries, from a large number of electronic products, for recycling or proper management at the end of their useful life.

This page will be updated frequently as more information becomes available.

Which types of rechargeable batteries are covered by the law?

- Nickel-cadmium
- Sealed lead
- Lithium ion
- Nickel metal hydride
- Any other such dry cell battery capable of being recharged
- Battery packs containing any of the above-mentioned batteries

Please note: *The law does not cover: any of the above-mentioned batteries/packs weighing 25 pounds or more; batteries used as the principal power source for a vehicle, such as an automobile, boat, truck, tractor, golf cart or wheelchair; batteries for storage of electricity generated by an alternative power source, such as solar or wind-driven generators; batteries for backup that is an integral component of an electronic device; or any non-rechargeable batteries such as common alkaline batteries.*

Who is affected by the law?

- Manufacturer of covered rechargeable batteries
- Retailers of covered rechargeable batteries that sell to NYS consumers
- NYS consumers of covered rechargeable batteries

Manufacturer Responsibilities

Under the law, manufacturers of covered rechargeable batteries or groups of collaborating manufacturers are responsible for financing the collection and recycling of the batteries, advertising their program to consumers, and reporting on the progress of their programs. Manufacturers are required to submit a collection and recycling plan to the Department. For more information and additional requirements for manufacturers, please review Section 27-1807.2 of the law.

Please submit plans to:

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Bureau of Waste Reduction and Recycling

Product Stewardship & Waste Reduction Section
625 Broadway, 9th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7253

Retailer Responsibilities

Since **June 8, 2011**, retailers that sell covered rechargeable batteries are required to accept used rechargeable batteries from consumers during normal business hours and will need to post signs informing consumers about these requirements. A retailer shall accept up to ten batteries per day from any person regardless of whether such person purchases replacement batteries or shall accept as many such batteries as a consumer purchases from the retailer. For more information and additional requirements for retailers, please review Section 27-1807.1 of the law.

Consumer Responsibilities

Consumers should make every effort to responsibly recycle their used rechargeable batteries as improper disposal will be prohibited by a disposal ban.

Disposal Ban

Since **December 5, 2011**, no "person" (as defined in Subdivision 1-0303(18) of the Environmental Conservation Law available on the right side of this page under "Links Leaving DEC's Website") shall knowingly dispose of covered rechargeable batteries as solid waste at any time in the state.

What is the Department's role under the new law?

The Department will be responsible for oversight of the program including reviewing and approving manufacturer collection plans. In addition, the Department will be responsible for enforcement, analysis of information provided by rechargeable battery manufacturers, and submitting a report to the governor and legislature biennially.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Fluorescent Lamp Recyclers

The following is a list of fluorescent lamp recyclers that New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) maintains for the purpose of public education. Inclusion of a facility does not constitute approval or endorsement of that facility by NYSDEC, or provide any assurances with regard to the quality of services provided, or the facility's environmental compliance history.

Facilities that use in-house bulb crushers should be aware of possible personnel exposures to mercury vapor. EPA has published a study of Drum Top Crushers; the report is available on the right side of this page under "Links Leaving DEC's Website".

Contact Information

AERC Recycling Solutions
2951 Mitchell Avenue
Allentown, PA 18103
Phone: 610-797-7608 or 866-447-5177
Fax: 610-797-7696
Website: www.aerc.com

American Lamp Recycling, LLC
55 Riverview Drive
Marlboro, NY 12542
Phone: 845-896-0058 or 800-315-6262
Fax: 845-896-1520
Website: www.americanlamprecycling.com

American Recyclers, Co.
177 Wales Avenue
Tonawanda, NY 14150
Phone: 716-695-6720
Fax: 716-695-0610
Website: www.arcgg.com

Bethlehem Apparatus Company, Inc.
890 Front Street
Hellertown, PA 18055
Phone: 610-838-7034
Fax: 610-838-6333
Website: www.bethlehemapparatus.com

Complete Recycling Solutions, LLC
1075 Airport Road
Fall River, MA 02720
Phone: 508-402-7700 or 866-277-9797
Fax: 508-402-7750
Website: www.crsrecycle.com

Electronics Recycling & Scrapping Inc / ERSI Recycling
Mailing Address:
279 Troy Road, Suite 9-164
Rensselaer, NY 12144
Drop Off Address *(by appointment only):*
279 Broadway, Warehouse D
Menands, NY 12204
Phone: 518-649-9500 or 877-280-7277
Website: www.electronicsrecyclingscrapinc.com

Elot Electronic Recycling Inc.
64 Hannay Lane
Glenmont, New York 12077
Phone: 518-266-9385 or 1-855-253-9027
Website: www.elotrecycling.com

Everlights, Inc.
8027 N. Lawndale Avenue
Skokie, IL 60076
Phone: 877-934-9873
Fax: 773-734-9874
Website: www.everlights.com

Frey Electric Construction Co, Inc.
100 Pierce Avenue
Tonawanda, New York 14150
Phone: 716-874-1710
Fax: 716-874-0203
Website: www.frey-electric.com

Henderson Wholesale Lamps
1427 Milton Avenue
Syracuse, NY 13209
Phone: 315-299-7072
Fax: 315-218-5406
Website: www.hendersonwholesalelamps.com

Hugo Neu Recycling
249 East Sandford Boulevard
Mt. Vernon, NY 10550
Phone: 914-530-2350 or 877-937-3292
Fax: 914-530-2355
Website: www.hugoneurecycling.com

Mercury Technologies of Minnesota, Inc.
Pine City Industrial Park, PO Box 13
Pine City, MN 55063-0013
Phone: 320-629-7888 or 800-864-3821
Fax: 320-629-7799
Website: www.mercurytechnologies-mn.com

National Bulb Recycling, Inc.

PO Box 127
Avon by the Sea, NJ 07717
Phone: 732-455-8380
Website: www.nationalbulbrecycling.com

NLR, Inc.
250 Main Street
East Windsor, CT 06088
Phone: 888-657-5267 or 877-822-4733
Fax: 860-292-1114
Website: www.nlr-green.com

Partners in Planet Protection
282 Longview Lane
Kennett Square, PA 19348
Phone: 866-323-4777
Website: www.4pipp.com

Raw Materials Company, Inc.
17 Invertose Drive
Port Colborne, Ontario L3K 5V5
Canada
Phone: 1-888-937-3382
Fax: 1-905-835-6824
Website: www.rawmaterials.com

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC (VESTS)
126 Morris Road
Schenectady, NY 12304
Phone: 781-341-6080
Fax: 781-341-6088
Website: www.veolianorthamerica.com

Please note that the completeness of this list has not been fully verified. It is updated periodically. If you wish to be added to the list, please notify NYSDEC in writing or by e-mail at the contact address at right.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Lead-Acid Batteries

What You Need to Know About Lead-Acid Battery Recycling

- Cars, trucks, recreational vehicles and boats all use lead-acid batteries. It is illegal to dispose of the battery in your trash.
- If not properly handled, lead-acid batteries can leak contaminants into soil and water.
- Instead, you must take your dead battery for recycling to a retail store, distributor, or battery recycling facility.
- Retailers are required by law to accept used batteries from customers and distributors must accept used batteries from their retailers.

When Purchasing a New Lead-acid Battery:

- You can give your used battery for recycling to a retailer at the time you purchase a new one.
- The retailer will charge you a $5 "return incentive payment" if you do not return a used battery when buying a replacement.
- The retailer, who sold you the battery, will refund the $5 payment if you return a used battery within 30 days of the purchase date.

Retailers and Distributors Must:

- Accept, free of charge, up to two used batteries per month from any individual
- Post signs displaying the universal recycling symbol and stating the following: **"IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCARD VEHICLE BATTERIES. STATE LAW REQUIRES US TO ACCEPT VEHICLE BATTERIES FREE OF CHARGE FOR RECYCLING".**
- Retailers can legally keep unredeemed payments

For More Information on Lead...

- Lead Wheel Weights
- Lead Fishing Weights
- Lead Ammunition

More about Lead-Acid Batteries:

Lead-Acid Battery Law - The legislature hereby finds that the improper disposal of lead acid batteries is a direct threat to the health and safety of the citizens of this state.

Frequently Asked Questions for Lead-Acid Battery Recycling - Frequently asked questions on Lead-Acid Battery Recycling

Did You Know?

Used Motor Oil

The improper disposal of used motor oil can contaminate lakes, rivers, and groundwater. The used oil from a single oil change can literally contaminate a million gallons of fresh water.

Oil should never be dumped on the ground, put in the trash, or poured in the sewer or down the drain. Your best disposal option is to recycle used oil.

Used Oil Filters

Used oil filters need to be handled with care. A used oil filter from a passenger car can contain a pint to a quart of oil. And even if a filter is drained overnight, it will still contain 2 to 8 ounces of used oil.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires used oil filters to be drained before they are discarded or recycled, in the interest of protecting the environment and your local community.

You can make a difference by recycling your used motor oil.

It's the Law

In New York State, service stations that annually sell 500 gallons of oil and retailers that sell 1000 gallons of oil **MUST** accept up to 5 gallons of used oil per person per day – **at No Charge to You!**

New York State Law also requires auto battery retailers and distributors to accept, free of charge, up to 2 used batteries per month from any individual. Some local scrap dealers will purchase used batteries as well.

By appropriately recycling your oil and auto batteries you are keeping contaminates out of your drinking water, waterways, and away from marine and wildlife.

So next time you change your motor oil or install a new battery do your bit to help minimize contaminating our soil and waterways by recycling!

PLEASE PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT!

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Managing Mercury Thermostats

New York State Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2013

On December 18, 2013 the Governor signed the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2013 (PDF) (31 KB) into law. This legislation adds a new Title 29 to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, "Mercury Thermostat Collection Act" and provides for the mandatory collection and environmentally sound management of mercury thermostats. Homeowners will now have more convenient opportunities for the safe drop-off and recycling of out-of-service mercury thermostats, thereby diverting them from being improperly disposed of in the trash, ultimately ending up in landfills and at municipal waste combustion facilities. **It is illegal to throw mercury thermostats in the trash, as New York State has had a disposal ban in place since 2005.**

The Act requires thermostat manufacturers, individually or collectively with other manufacturers, to establish and maintain a program for the collection, transportation, recycling, and proper management of out-of-service mercury thermostats at no cost to the consumer or other persons participating in the program. Manufacturers were required to:

- As of July 1, 2014, compile a list of thermostat wholesalers in the state, offer them collection containers and make collection containers available to all qualified contractors, thermostat wholesalers, retailers, and local governments that request containers.
- As of July 1, 2014, conduct education and outreach efforts, including establishment of a website that provides for the identification of collection sites and the development of materials for distribution by wholesalers, retailers, contractors and local governments.

Collection Goals

The Act establishes a collection goal of no less than 15,500 out-of-service mercury thermostats for the calendar year 2015. By October 1, 2015, the Department of Environmental Conversation (the Department) will establish the collection goals for calendar years 2016 through 2023. In setting the collection goals, the Department must take into account: the effectiveness of the program in the state and of similar programs in other states; collection requirements of other states; available reports and studies; and other relevant factors. The Department will also be required to consult with stakeholder groups, including industry representatives, municipal recyclers, wholesalers, retailers and environmental groups, prior to setting these goals. Manufacturers would have to implement any changes to collection programs approved by the Department within 90 days. If the collection programs fail to achieve collection goals, the Department, following stakeholder consultations, could require changes to a program including improvement in education and outreach efforts, expansion of the number and location of collection sites and mandate that manufacturers to provide a $5 incentive, in the form of either cash or coupon.

Program Requirements

The Act requires thermostat manufacturers to submit an annual report to the Department. The report will include:

- The number of thermostats collected during the previous calendar year and the estimated amount of mercury contained in the thermostats collected;
- A list of the all of the wholesalers, contractors, local governments, and retailers participating as collection sites;
- An accounting of the administrative costs of the program;
- A description of outreach strategies and examples of outreach and educational materials;
- The address of the website where the annual report may be viewed;
- A description of how the thermostats were managed; and
- Any modifications the manufacturer is planning to make to the program.

Thermostat wholesalers are prohibited from selling thermostats unless they participate as collection sites and wholesalers and retailers are prohibited from offering for sale or distributing thermostats unless the manufacturer of such thermostats is listed on the Department's website. The Act also prohibits transporters from knowingly comingling mercury-added thermostats with recyclable materials, or transporting or knowingly delivering mercury thermostats to incinerators, landfills, transfer stations, or to anyone the transporter knows might comingle materials or make such unlawful deliveries. Contractors who replace mercury thermostats or demolish buildings, including those which receive state funding to do so, are required to bring mercury thermostats to collection programs, and any department or authority which provides funding for such purpose would have to notify contractors of these obligations.

The Department issued a letter to various agencies/authorities (PDF) (31 KB) on February 21, 2014 regarding their mandated responsibilities to properly manage out-of-service mercury thermostats.

The Department is required to post information regarding the proper collection and management of out-of-service mercury thermostats on its website by June 1, 2015, and submit a report to the Governor and Legislature regarding the effectiveness of the collection program by November 1, 2018. The Act takes effect immediately and will expire and be deemed repealed January 1, 2024.

Frequently Asked Questions regarding mercury thermostats:

Q: What is a mercury thermostat and how does it work?
A: Many older wall-mounted thermostats, sold prior to 2006, contain a switch with a small glass ampoule containing a silvery liquid called elemental mercury. This is called a mercury switch. Elemental mercury's excellent conductivity and high surface tension make it extremely effective for use in a switch. The mercury moves freely within the glass ampoule, opening and closing an electrical circuit which controls a furnace or air conditioner to maintain a desired room temperature. Most mercury thermostats contain from three to five grams of elemental mercury.

Q: Why do I need to properly recycle my mercury thermostat?
A: Mercury is a persistent and toxic pollutant. Elemental mercury can cause adverse health effects when it is breathed as a vapor and is absorbed through the lungs or absorbed through the skin. These exposures can occur when thermostats that contain elemental mercury break and release mercury into the air, particularly in warm or poorly ventilated indoor spaces. Exposure can also occur when mercury thermostats are improperly discarded into the solid waste stream, where the mercury switches can be broken or incinerated, releasing the mercury into the environment. To prevent breakage and mercury releases, mercury thermostats should be managed carefully when being removed or replaced and taken to an appropriate collection site for recycling. More information regarding mercury in the environment is available at "What do you know about mercury?"

Q: Do all thermostats contain mercury?
A: No. There are several thermostat designs that are mercury-free. These include electronic, snap-action, reed switch, and vapor-filled diaphragm thermostats. For the most part, mercury thermostats have been replaced with electronic digital thermostats. Electronic programmable digital thermostats can provide energy savings by allowing for desired temperature settings at pre-set times.

Q: Is it safe to have a mercury thermostat in my home?
A: Mercury thermostats are safe when used as designed. The mercury is sealed inside a glass ampoule. The consumer is not exposed to the mercury unless the ampoule is tampered with and breaks. Mercury thermostats were designed with a sturdy casing to protect the mercury switch. Always handle mercury thermostats with care and recycle properly.

Q: Is it safe to remove the glass ampoule containing mercury from the mercury thermostat?
A: No. Never remove the glass ampoule containing the mercury from the thermostat housing. It is best to keep the thermostat unit whole with the cover attached to the thermostat. Extra care should be taken to prevent accidental breakage and the release of mercury during storage or transport of the mercury thermostat.

Q: What should I do if the mercury switch inside my mercury thermostat breaks and the mercury is released?
A: Mercury is a toxic substance and should be treated with care. If the mercury switch breaks and mercury is released, please visit the NYS Department of Health's webpage on how to clean up a mercury spill under the Links Leaving the DEC's Website section on the right-hand side of this webpage.

Q: Do I have to replace my mercury thermostat with a non-mercury one?
A: New York State law has prohibited the sale of mercury thermostats since January 1, 2012 but there is no requirement that you replace your existing mercury thermostat. If you do decide to remove a mercury thermostat (e.g., you plan to replace it with an energy-efficient programmable model, you are upgrading your heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system, or you plan to demolish the building) you need to manage the unwanted mercury thermostat safely and properly.

Q: Do I have to recycle my mercury thermostat?
A: Yes, New York State has had a disposal ban on mercury thermostats since 2005, **it is illegal to throw your mercury thermostat in the trash.**

Q: How and where do I recycle my mercury thermostat?
A: Currently, the Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) collects and recycles mercury thermostats under its voluntary program. Be sure your technician or contractor removes and manages your thermostats in accordance with the New York Mercury Thermostat Collection Act. A listing of mercury thermostat collection sites will be made available beginning in July 2014. Until then, please visit the TRC website under the Links Leaving DEC's Website section on the right-hand side of this webpage or check with your local municipality for mercury thermostat recycling locations.

Q: What happens to the old mercury thermostat that my contractor removed?
A: Your HVAC contractor is required to properly manage your mercury thermostat and bring it to a mercury thermostat collection site as it is illegal to dispose of mercury thermostats in the trash. The mercury from your thermostat will be removed and recycled for use in new products.

Q: I administer a government program that results in the removal or replacement of mercury thermostats. What are my requirements under the new law?

A: Any New York State department, authority, instrumentality or municipal corporation which administers a program that involves the removal or replacement of mercury containing thermostats as a result of any statutory requirement, shall inform contractors of their statutory obligations to deliver the mercury-containing thermostats to a collection site and prohibiting the disposal of such thermostats in a solid-waste facility.

Q: I'm a contractor or sub-contractor who removes mercury thermostats as part of a state-administered program. What are my responsibilities under the new law?

A: Any contractor, organization or subcontractor of such organization, who contracts with or receives funding or financing provided in whole or in part by or through any department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the state for the installation, service, or removal of heating, ventilation, or air-conditioning components resulting in the removal or handling of out-of-service mercury thermostats, shall ensure the collection, transportation and proper management of out-of-service mercury thermostats in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Q: I still have questions on how to properly handle my mercury thermostat. Whom should I contact?

A: Contact the Product Stewardship and Waste Reduction Section at 518-402-8706 or e-mail.

This page will be updated periodically to reflect additional details regarding the new mercury thermostat collection program.

Appendix D

Markets Discussion and
Transfer Station Operation and Management Agreement

DESCRIPTION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND POTENTIAL MARKETS

Although the County relies on the expertise of a contractor to operate the County owned facilities, it also supports both municipal and private industry development for collection, processing and market opportunities of all recoverable materials and monitors the general markets for recyclables, the descriptions below identify current markets for recyclables that are collected at the Schoharie County Transfer Station.

PAPER

Paper has a long lifespan and can be recycled several times before finally breaking down into pulp too small to use. Paper products currently make up about 40 percent of solid waste in the U.S. Still, recycled paper is attractive to all parts of the market. Companies use less energy and fewer resources when using paper made from recycled materials, and consumers, in turn, benefit from those savings. In 2007, 56 percent of the paper used in the U.S. was recovered for recycling. That equates to an average of 360 pounds of paper recovered per person in the United States. Because of this high recovery rate, the paper industry set a new goal of a 60 percent recovery rate by 2012.[1]

- **Corrugated Cardboard:** It is comprised of corrugated fiber paper, sandwiched by sturdy sheets of cardboard. Once this cardboard has been deposited into the trash or recycling bin, it is referred to as old corrugated cardboard, or OCC. Corrugated cardboard is used to make boxes and other containers for shipping materials. When not wet or contaminated with food or oil, cardboard is recyclable. It is also naturally biodegradable. If the cardboard has a waxy coating, then it may need to be thrown out.
- **Paperboard:** Paperboard, also called boxboard or chipboard, is flat, stiff, and often coated to give a glossy appearance. Examples include drink boxes, cereal containers, detergent packaging, shoe boxes and tissue containers. Recycled paperboard represents one of the largest markets for recycled paper in the United States. Paperboard is recycled using a single-grade process, meaning no other type of paper is mixed in during manufacturing.
- **Brown Bags:** Brown bags are dispersed at grocery, fast food, and other stores for containing purchases. Brown bags may be recycled.
- **High Grade Paper:** This category includes computer paper, ledger paper, envelopes, copy paper, and notebook paper. Computer paper, which is made primarily from hardwood trees like oak and maple, is one of the most prevalent and easy-to-recycle types of paper made today. [1] It can be recycled between five and seven times before it is no longer usable and is commonly converted to printing paper, writing paper, and tissues products (paper towels, napkins, and

[1] Source: http://earth911.com

toilet paper). It is easily recyclable and is accepted by most vendors and paper mills.

- **Newspaper:** This paper category consists of used or unsold newspapers and may included coated advertisement inserts. Newspapers are recycled into a number of products. One of the most common is new newsprint. According to the Newspaper Association of America (NAA), the average newspaper contains 30 percent recycled fiber content. Newspapers are also recycled into other products, since it is often more cost-effective to recycle them locally, rather than ship them to distant mills for recycling into new newsprint. According to the NAA, newspaper is often recycled into:

    - Cereal Boxes
    - Egg Cartons
    - Pencil Barrels
    - Grocery Bags
    - Tissue Paper
    - Cellulose Insulation Materials

- **Other Paper:** This category includes a variety of paper products from a multitude of sources including homes and offices. Paper products include uncontaminated food packaging, cereal boxes, magazines, and junk mail. Mixed papers can be recycled as roofing felt and construction board. The demand for other, or mixed, paper is lower than for other grades of paper. A large percentage of this category is exported to other countries.
- **Magazines:** This category includes all types of magazines, including coated paper and stapled bindings. Because magazines and catalogs tend to contain more ink, they often undergo a different recycling process than office and other types of paper. Typically, the recycled content of newspaper stock will be 70 percent old newspapers and 30 percent old magazines. An alternative to recycling magazines is donating them to be reused.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

PAPER

Taylor Recycling

350 Neelytown Road

Montgomery, New York 12549

845-457-4021

Sierra Processing

877 S Pearl St

Albany, NY 12202

518-433-0020

METALS

Steel is the most recycled material in North America, and it can be infinitely recycled and turned into new steel products. Aluminum cans are the most valuable beverage containers to recycle and are the most recycled consumer product in the United States today.

- **Ferrous Metals:** Ferrous metals are metals derived from, or containing, iron. Steel is the most common of these metals, including alloys such as stainless steel. The most common objects containing ferrous metals are food cans (made of steel and/or tin), automobile parts, household appliances (aka "white goods"), and construction beams. Ferrous metals can also be found in broken tools, small household appliances, toys, and residue from magnetic cleansers in a composting facility.
- **Aluminum Cans:** The aluminum can is the most valuable beverage container to recycle. Aluminum is a durable and sustainable metal: two-thirds of the aluminum ever produced is still in use today.
- **Aluminum Foil:** Aluminum is durable and can be reused over and over again. Aluminum foil is technically just as recyclable as aluminum cans, but the challenge is that aluminum foil is often dirtier, thus making it harder to recycle.
- **Furniture:** This includes discarded aluminum and other non-ferrous furnishings from homes, office, and institutions. Aluminum furniture is recyclable through scrap metal dealers, may be donated, or sold second-hand.
- **Structural:** Structural non-ferrous items include aluminum auto parts, housing and mobile home components not discarded as C & D and other substantially heavy non-ferrous items. These may be recycled at local scrap dealers.
- **Housewares:** Non-ferrous housewares include discarded aluminum tools (snow shovels, rakes, wrenches), wiring not discarded as C&D, aluminum appliances, and toys. These may be recycled at local scrap dealers. Housewares may be recyclable through scrap metal dealers, may be donated, or sold second-hand.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

METAL

Taylor Recycling

350 Neelytown Road

Montgomery, New York 12549

845-457-4021

Sierra Processing

877 S Pearl St

Albany, NY 12202

518-433-0020

Specifics: Scrap metals (industry, auto wreckers, municipalities, demolition contractors, farms, scrap yards, bridge contractors)

Business Type: Purchases, Processor

GLASS

Glass is made of four basic ingredients: sand, soda ash, limestone, and, depending on the type, colorants. Once a glass container has been colored it cannot be made into a different color. Glass is one of the most popular materials recycled today, both because of the purity of the ingredients and the quick turnaround of recycling. Similar to paper, glass comes in a variety of colors, which comes into play in the recycling process. Glass can be recycled indefinitely and not lose its quality. About nine in ten glass containers are recycled to produce more glass containers. What isn't used typically ends up as decorative kitchen tile, insulation or even as road building material. High-quality purified crushed glass (aka cullet) will be used to make glass containers, abrasives, fiberglass or beads. Lower quality cullet may be used as insulation, road aggregate or decorative tile.

- **Amber/Brown Glass:** Nickel, sulfur and carbon are added to molten glass during manufacturing to give it a brown color. The most common use for brown glass is the production of beer bottles. The amber tint reflect ultraviolet light and protects the product inside from direct sunlight, thus preserving freshness and flavor.
- **Green Glass:** Green glass is colored by adding metals such as iron, chromium or copper to the molten glass during production. Green glass has more variety

of shades than any other color, making it a popular color choice for bottles. It also helps keeps sunlight and temperature from affecting the contents inside.

- **Clear Glass:** Clear (aka colorless) glass is most often made of a combination of silica (sand) and other substances. It is most often used to store solid materials, but is also used for beverages.
- **Flat Class:** Flat glass includes all types of household window glass and mirrors. It can be considered a contaminant to container glass recycling.
- **Other Glass:** This category includes all other glass which has not been included in the above categories. Items in this category include glass cookware, electrical insulators, ceramic household and automotive items, automotive glass, etc. This type of glass can be used as an aggregate and filler in asphalt.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

GLASS

No viable markets exist at this time.

PLASTICS

Plastics are denoted by number; each number represents the *type of resin* made to produce the plastic. These numbers are plastic #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7. Because each resin is different, these numbers affect how and where you can recycle plastics. The American Chemistry Council distinguishes between the follow plastics.

- **Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) #1:** PET is clear, tough, and has good gas and moisture barrier properties. This resin is commonly used in beverage bottles and many injection-molded consumer product containers. Cleaned, recycled PET flakes and pellets are in great demand for spinning fiber for carpet yards, producing fiberfill and geotextiles.
- **High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) #2:** HDPE is used to make many types of bottles, including those for milk, water, juice, cosmetics, shampoo, dish and laundry detergents, and household cleaners. It is also used to make plastic shopping bags, cereal box liners, and reusable shipping containers. Recycled HDPE can be used to make the aforementioned types of bottles, plastic lumber, piping, floor tiles, buckets, crates, flower pots, film, and recycling bins.
- **Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC, Vinyl) #3:** Plastic #3 has a resistance to grease, oil, and chemicals and has high impact strength. When recycled, it can be used in for a variety of construction purposes (e.g. piping, decking, fencing, paneling, gutters, carpet backing, floor tiles and mats, resilient flooring, electrical boxes, cables), mud flaps, traffic cones, garden houses, and mobile home skirting.

- **Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) #4:** LDPE is used predominantly in film applications due to its toughness, flexibility and relative transparency. It can be found in such products as bags for dry cleaning, newspapers, bread, frozen foods, fresh produce, and household garbage; shrink wrap, container lids, squeezable bottles, and coatings for paper milk cartons and hot and cold beverage cups. When recycled, the byproduct can be used to manufacture shipping envelopes, garbage can liners, floor tine, paneling, furniture, film and sheet, compost bins, trash cans, landscape timber, and outdoor lumber.
- **Polypropylene (PP) #5:** PP has good chemical resistance, is strong and has a high melting point, making it good for hot-fill liquids. This resin is found in flexible and rigid packaging, fibers, and large molded parts for automotive and consumer products. When recycled, PP's byproduct can be used to manufacture automobile applications (e.g. battery cases, signal lights, battery cables, brooms and brushes, ice scrapers, oil funnels, and bicycle racks), garden rakes, storage bins, shipping pallets, sheeting, and trays.
- **Polystyrene (PS) #6:** Typical applications include protective packaging, foodservice packaging, bottles, and food containers. When recycled, PS's byproduct can be used to manufacture thermal insulation, thermometers, light switch plates, vents, desk trays, rulers, license plate frames, cameras or video cassette casings, foamed foodservice applications, plastic mouldings, and expandable polystyrene foam protective packaging.
- **Other #7:** Use of this code indicates that a package is made with a resin other than the six listed above or is made of more than one resin and used in a multi-layer combination. This is commonly found in three-and five-gallon reusable water bottles, some citrus juice and catsup bottles, oven-baking bags, and custom package. The recycled contents may be used in bottles and plastic lumber applications.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

PLASTICS

Taylor Recycling

350 Neelytown Road

Montgomery, New York 12549

845-457-4021

Sierra Processing

877 S Pearl St

Albany, NY 12202

518-433-0020

Specifics: Plastics (1,2,3,4,5,6, film, engineered plastics)

Business Type: Processor

Minimum amount required for Business: 10 tons

ELECTRONICS

Electronics have the potential to cause the most environmental damage because of their hazardous ingredients. Electronic Waste (aka E-waste) is growing at three times the rate of other municipal waste. Although e-waste accounts for only 1 to 4 percent of municipal waste, it may be responsible for as much as 70 percent of the heavy metals in landfills, including 40 percent of all lead. E-waste contains materials such as glass, copper, aluminum, plastic and other components can often be extracted and reused.

The United States Postal Service and Clover Technologies partnered to provide consumers with free postage for the recycling of certain small electronic devices. Customers can pick up envelopes in 1,500 Post Offices. Clover will pay the postage on these items in the hopes they can be refurbished. If not, the components will be recycled. Items that can be recycled include: Inkjet cartridges; PDAs; Blackberries; digital cameras; iPods, and MP3 players.

- **Cell Phones:** The usage of cell phones has increased astronomically since they were first made available to the public in 1984. According to a study by Strategy Analytics, 1.1 billion cell phones were sold in 2007. If disposed of improperly, cell phones can pollute the surrounding soil and water because they contain toxic materials such as arsenic and zinc. When recycled, some cell phones are broken down into their raw materials. Other are refurbished and sent to other countries for purchase in consumer markets. There are several

nation cell phone recycling programs: Motorola, Nokia, Call2Recycle, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Call to Protect, Verizon Wireless, AT&T Wireless, T-Mobile Wireless, Sprint Wireless.

- **Televisions:** The U.S. EPA estimates that 82 percent of televisions, or 20.6 million units, were disposed of, primarily in landfills, between 2006 and 2007. That means only 18 percent, or 6.3 million units, were recycled. Televisions contain hazardous materials (most notably lead) that can leach out of landfills over time. Many areas have banned televisions from landfills because of the hazards of lead leachate.
- **MP3 Players:** The batteries and other parts of most MP3 devices can be recycled or returned to most manufacturers, free of charge.
- **CDs and DVDs:** There are three main components to consider when recycling CDs and DVDs as each is made of different materials. Cover and Liner Notes are generally made from paper and relatively easy to recycle. Discs contain plastics, metals, and ink. Discs are made mostly from polycarbonate, although a small amount of lacquer is also used as a protective coating. Aluminum in the primary metal in discs, but traces of gold, silver and nickel are also present. The dyes used in printing on the disc itself contain some petroleum products, but when it comes to recycling, only metal and plastic are processed. *Jewel Cases* are generally made of plastic #6, a cheap, but hard-to-recycle materials. Of the three components, jewel cases are generally the most difficult to recycle.
- **Video Games:** Many of the most common video game consoles contain hazardous chemicals and materials such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC); phthalates, beryllium, and bromine. The consoles also contain circuit boards like hard drives, which contain lead that can leach out of landfills and into the water supply.
- **Inkjet Cartridges:** The average toner cartridge is composed of 40 percent plastic, 40 percent metal, and smaller amounts of rubber, paper, foam, and toner. Many companies now pay for used cartridges which they remanufacture and resell. Local office supply stores often offer incentives to recycle cartridges, such as returning a cartridge in exchange for a ream of paper. Collection is inkjet cartridges can also be used as a fundraiser. E-waste drop-offs also often accept used printer cartridges.
- **Computers:** Computers are a primary contributor to electronic waste (e-waste), posing a major disposal issue because they are made up of various components that are toxic to the environment. The Institute for Local Self-Reliance estimates that 75 percent of obsolete electronics are currently stored, but with continued innovations in technology, there is an increasing opportunity to recycle computers, limiting the number that end up in landfills.
- **Computer Monitors:** Computer monitors are made of plastic, glass and metal. Some also can contain lead, from the color cathode ray tube (CRT), which creates the images on the screen.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

ELECTRONICS

Taylor Recycling

350 Neelytown Road

Montgomery, New York 12549

845-457-4021

C-Com Data LLC

(888) 563-1340

434 Main St

Schoharie, NY 12157

TriTown Computers

(518) 234-1679

836 East Main Street

Cobleskill, NY 12043

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Construction and Demolition Debris (C & D) is comprised of uncontaminated waste generated from construction and remodeling projects and the repair and demolition of structures and roads. It also includes vegetation and brush from land clearing, utility line maintenance, and seasonal and storm related clean-up. C & D waste includes rubble such as bricks, concrete, and other masonry materials, soil and rock; wood based materials such as pallets, stumps and tree parts from land clearing, framing and siding lumber from construction projects and treated wood; and mixed C & D materials such as wall coverings, plaster, sheetrock, gypsum, and drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastics, glass, and corrugated cardboard.

- **Wood:** Wood is the only 100 percent renewable, recyclable, reusable and biodegradable resource. Beyond typical household reuse, recycled wood can become a number of products, such as lumber, engineered wood products, mulch or compost feedstock, biomass fuel and other miscellaneous items such as animal bedding or wood flour.
- **Brick:** Unused brick can be recycled. New brick that fails to meet the manufacturers' standards can be recycled through a crushing process, creating

"**brick chips**." Those brick chips can be used as a landscape material, or can be reground through the manufacturing process to create new, quality brick.

- **Carpet:** There are many different kinds of carpet, and nearly all are recyclable. Depending on the face fiber, carpet can be broken down and used to make a new product. It may be used to make composite lumber, tile backer board, roofing shingles, railroad ties, automotive parts or carpet cushion. That said, according to the Carpet America Recovery Effort (CARE), carpet is difficult to recycle because of the many substances that constitute it. For example, in a typical carpet, the two main components are the face fiber and the backing system. The face fiber is what you see and walk on, is the most valuable portion of the carpet for recycling and is typically made of:

  - Nylon 6,6
  - Nylon
  - Polypropylene (also called "olefin")
  - Polyester

  The second portion of the carpet structure is the backing system. The most common types of backing are:

  - Polyvinylchloride (PVC) – Primarily used in the commercial sector
  - Latex – Typically used in residences

  Backing also contains:

  - Additional layers – Such as polypropylene
  - Fillers – Such as calcium carbonate

  Because of this complex system and the numerous substances within it, recycling carpeting is difficult and often comes at a charge to cover the steps involved, such as separation, shredding and handling.

- **Carpet Padding:** Carpet padding is installed beneath carpet to protect and increase the life of the carpet. It serves as both an insulator and sound dampener and comes in several different styles. Although there are various thicknesses and densities in each, the three broad categories of carpet padding are fiber, rubber and foam. 1) *Fiber.* In this padding, natural fibers, such as wool or jute, or synthetic fibers such as nylon and polyester, are woven together into a pad that resembles a sheet of felt. These types of pads are made from new and recycled materials. Though jute is not recyclable, it does biodegrade and is plentiful. 2) *Rubber*. Rubber padding providers more cushion than fiber padding, and it is more resistant to moisture and odors. Rubber padding is also made from new and recycled materials. 3) *Foam.* Today, foam comprises nearly 90 percent of all carpet padding produced and solid in the United States. The main reason for this is the ease in which foam padding can be recycled. When carpet pads are recycled, they are collected, cleaned, chopped up and combined with post-industrial foam scrap to create what is known as bonded foam (or rebond). Rebond contains scrap foam from furniture, bedding, and automobile manufacturers.

- **Gypsum Drywall:** Gypsum drywall is the primary material used for interior walls in the construction of houses in the U.S. It is made up of gypsum covered on both sides by paper. Gypsum itself is a naturally occurring rock. Some other commonly known names for drywall are gypsum board, wallboard, plasterboard, gypboard and sheetrock. Gypsum is recyclable. It has also been shown to be a useful soil amendment because it improves water penetration, softens soil with a high level of clay content, neutralizes soil acidity, and adds nutrients such as calcium and sulfur. It is being used in general agriculture; mushroom growing; forestry and mine reclamation; nurseries; parks and recreation area, residential laws, golf courses, and in compost as an additive.
- **Linoleum:** Linoleum is a type of floor covering most often made from solidified linseed oil that is combined with wood flour or cork dust. This mixture is then used to cover burlap or canvas, in turn creating linoleum. Linoleum manufacturers feed all scrap materials back into the production line, virtually eliminating all waste. It is incorrectly referred to as vinyl flooring, but it is actually comprised of all natural materials. Natural linoleum can be composted or landfilled because it is biodegradable. When properly prepared into smaller pieces, and in the presence of suitable conditions with proper minerals, linoleum decomposes. This releases carbon, which can then be used by various forms of microbes and fungi, creating healthy and organic compost for your garden or lawn. Alternately, linoleum can be used as fuel, since it produces energy equivalent to coal and releases the same amount of carbon which its natural constituents absorb.
- **Pallets:** Pallets are made from several materials.
  - *Softwoods*, the most common type of pallet, are the cheapest to create and are often considered to be “expendable” – meaning they end up in the trash once they reach their destination.
  - *Hardwood* pallets and those made of plastic or metal are slightly more expensive and end up being resold or returned to the sender once the load has been delivered.
  - Made of *polyvinyl chloride* (PVC) and high density polyethylene (HDPE), plastic pallets account for approximately two percent of those made. They cost more but are more durable than wooden pallets.
  - *Metal* pallets, typically made from steel or aluminum, make up less than one percent of the pallet market but are best used for transporting hazardous waste.
  - New to the industry in the past 15 years are *paper* pallets, which are made from corrugated cardboard and molded wood pulp, making them much lighter than other types of pallets.

  Due to the cost, pallets made from plastic, metal and some hardwoods, are typically resold or returned to the sender when the product is unloaded. Once returned, they can be reused or recycled through various recycling companies. For cheaper softwood pallets, recycling is the best option. According to the Virginia Tech Center for Forest Products Marketing, nearly 170 million wood

pallets are repaired and recycled each year. When wooden pallets are no longer useful, they can be recycled into mulch for landscapes; fuel pellets; pressed logs; composting agent to increase air flow and decomposition; pet bedding; and medium density fiberboard.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS, WOOD

Ongweoweh Corp

767 Warren Road

Ithaca, NY 14852

Tompkins County

http://www.ongweoweh.com/

Specifics: distributing, managing, recovering, and recycling more than 17 million pallets

Business Type: Distributor, Manager, Recovery of Pallets

AUTOMOTIVE

- **Tires:** Rubber is difficult to recycle due to the procedure known as "vulcanization," which it undergoes to attain its springy, flexible nature. Vulcanization is a curing process that involves adding sulfur to rubber, which creates stronger bonds between the rubber polymers. Due to the vulcanization method, tires are difficult to melt for reuse and are therefore typically broken down by a mechanical process. According to the Rubber Manufacturer's Association, there are three main uses for scrap tires. 1) *Tire-derived Fuel (TDF)* utilizes granulated, tires in the place of traditional fuels in cement kilns, pulp and paper factories, electric utilities and various boilers. TDF is not considered to be genuine recycling, but accounts for an estimated 52 percent of all scrap tires. 2) *Civil Engineering*. Recycled scrap tires play a meaningful role in civil engineering processes, consuming 16 percent of the scrap tire available in 2005. Tire shreds are cost-effective substitutes for traditional materials when they are used to stabilize weak soil, such as constructing road embankments or as a subgrade (below the ground level of a project) fill. Additionally, tire shreds provide effective subgrade insulation for roads, walls and bridge abutments. 3) *Ground Rubber* or "crumb" rubber, is being used to a greater extent in many states in rubberized asphalt applications and is the largest single use of recycled rubber. Its benefits include noise reduction, shorter breaking distances,

reduced road maintenance and more cost-effective, durable road surfaces. Ground rubber also serves a number of sports and recreational purposes. Used in shock-absorbing running tracks and ground cover under playgrounds, the springy and responsive nature of rubber decreases the impact of running or falling. Also added to soil under playing fields, crumb rubber improves drainage and root structure of grass. Ground rubber applications accounted for 12 percent of scrap tire use in 2005.

- **Car Fluids**: Car fluids include oil, transmission fluid, coolant, power steering fluid, and brake fluid. Most of these fluids can be recycled, and depending on specifics, this process can cost significantly less than manufacturing new products. There are three basic methods for recycling motor oil. 1) *Re-refining*. Motor oil is treated to remove impurities and distilled to "base oil," which, with additives, can be re-refined to produce lubricants, including motor oil, transmission fluid and grease. 2) *Reconditioning*. Impurities are removed through a filtration process and in some cases this less pure oil can be used again. 3) *Reuse or reprocessing*. Many used motor oils or used industrial lubricants can also be used as a heating and energy source for industrial boilers, power plants or combustion facilities. If they cannot be used "as-is," they can often be reprocessed to remove certain impurities and then used as a fuel. Antifreeze often can be recycled at an auto repair shop equipped with the proper filtration or distillation technology. Contaminants such as oils and heavy metals are removed from the antifreeze through a variety of methods such as include filtration, distillation, reverse osmosis and ion exchange. The antifreeze is restored to "new" antifreeze by adding chemicals that stabilize the fluid and make it more resistant to breakdown. Transmission fluid, power steering fluid and gear oil can also be recycled, reconditioned or reused through similar processes.
- **Auto Bodies:** According to the Motor and Equipment Manufactures Association, over 76 percent of each scrap automobile is recycled. Almost all the iron and steel of a car is recovered when recycled or reused, as well as lead, aluminum and copper. Recycling of most automobiles begin at auto salvage dealers, who remove reusable or resalable parts, drain fluids, and flatten the remaining components. After being delivered to a scrap yard, the crushed vehicle is separated into three streams: iron and steel, nonferrous metal, and non-metallic scrap. The non-metallic scrap is typically sent to land fills and the remainder is shredded into smaller pieces of various materials before being shipped to respective end markets.
- **Car Batteries:** Automotive batteries (lead-acid batteries) are generally made up of a hard rubber or plastic case, lead and an electrolyte solution. Car batteries are the single most recycled product in the United States; According to the U.S. EPA, 99 percent of automobile batteries were recycled in 2006. Most individuals return their old car batteries to the dealership or the store where they are purchasing their replacement. Additionally, each year the American Automobile Association sponsors the AAA Great Battery Round Up, during which they set up collection sites for dead car batteries and perform free

automobile battery checks; this is usually held in correspondence with Earth Day. If the case of the battery is polypropylene, it is typically returned to a battery manufacturer to become new covers and cases. If the case is rubber is can be recycled with the lead smelting process as a carbon source. The recycled lead is used for new plates in batteries. Lead oxide can also be reused in the manufacturing process to create new battery units. The sodium sulfate solution can be reused in a variety of manufacturing processes, including glass, textiles, and laundry detergents. It can also be treated and reused in new battery manufacturing.

- **Auto Parts:** This category includes products such as the windshield, brake pads, oil filter, seat covers, and floor mats. Windshields/Auto glass may be recycled into asphalt filler, fiberglass, glass beads, reflective additive, architectural aggregate, ground for abrasives, backing to carpet, and a line of products (e.g. wine glass, counter tops, glass lamps). Oil Filters (steel) may be recycled into cans, household appliances, construction materials, flat-rolled steel sheets, concrete reinforcement, structural beams, new car parts, and new oil filters. Polyurethane products such as floor mats and truck bed liners can be used to produce new foam, padding products, or tire covers. Wheels and wheel covers can be resold as used parts or reformed into other metal parts. Car seats can be dismantled and fed into the standard metal, plastic, and foam recycling processes.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

RUBBER

ENVIROForm Recycled Products, Inc.

P.O. Box 553

Geneva, NY

Ontario County

www.enviroform.com

Specifics: Tire Crumb, manufactures parking lot signs, wheel chocks, speed pumps, dock bumpers, mats, flooring

Business Type: End-user/Manufacturer

Amount of Material handled per month: 80,000 - 100,000 tons

Minimum amount required for Business: Roll-off container or semi-trailer load. Uses crumb rubber to manufacture a variety of products.

Parmenter, Inc.

1800 State Route 14N

Geneva, NY

Ontario County

www.feherrubbish.com

Specifics: Tires (retreads, commercial tires only)

Business Type: ReManufacturer

Minimum amount required for Business: 1 tire

HOUSEHOLD

- **Food:** One of the largest contributors to home-based composting piles is kitchen waste. Scraps from meal preparations as well as cooking supplies can be added to a compost bin and contribute nutrients to soil and mulch. Composting guides generally sort matter into two categories, according to what they contribute to the process: green (nitrogen) and brown (carbon).
- **Cooking Oil**: Cooking oil is defined as “purified fat of plant or animal origin.” It is mainly used when frying and sautéing, as well as in baked goods and salad

dressings. Biodiesel is a biodegradable and nontoxic fuel that can be made from various forms of cooking oil.

- **Light Bulbs:** There are many types of bulbs.
  - *Tube-style Fluorescent Lamps.* Commonly used as overhead lighting in office buildings, these lamps also come in compact shapes for a variety of other uses for both the home and office.
  - *Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs).* CFLs are smaller versions of the standard tube-style fluorescent lamps and can be used in place of standard incandescent lamps. CFLs are more energy efficient and last longer than incandescent lamps. These lamps contain levels of mercury that require proper disposal and special cleanup if broken.
  - *Mercury Vapor Lamps*: These are the original high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps with blue/white light. They were originally designed for farmyard lighting.
  - *Metal Halide Lamps*: These are newer, more efficient HID lights found in homes, businesses and institutions. They are also used for headlights and can be spotted by their bright, blue-tinted light.
  - *High-Pressure Sodium-Vapor Lamps*: These lamps generate white-yellow light used for street lamps and outdoor security lighting.
  - *Ultraviolet Lamps*: Typically used in water and air purifiers for germicidal purposes, these lamps are also used in some tanning salons.

  With lamps such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), mercury content needs to be taken into consideration before disposal. The United States Postal Service has a partnership with OSRAM SYLVANIA to allow consumers to shipped use compact fluorescent lightbulbs to be recycled. http://earth911.com/news/2007/12/06/sylvania-continues-lamp-recycling-program-with-us-postal-service/

  Fluorescent lamps are well suited for recycling due to the substances from which they are made. Each part (mercury and calcium phosphate) can be reused to make new lamps or other products. The aluminum used to manufacture the end-caps for lamps are used to make new end-caps and other aluminum products.

- **Clothing and Textile**: Textiles can be recycled into sandbags, geotextiles, wiping rags, and new fabrics.
- **Mattresses:** Mattresses can be a challenge to recycle because of their size, but if they are broken down and separated, the materials can be reused. Metal springs can be melted down and sold to steel companies. The cotton and foam are bought by companies who use it for carpet bagging or insulation. The wood is commonly sold to wood chippers or burnt for fuel.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

ORGANICS AND PUTRESCIBLES

No locations currently available within Schoharie County.

LOCAL MARKETS FOR SPECIALIZED RECOVERED RECYCLABLES

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Mail In programs are available to Schoharie County residents.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is waste that would normally be considered hazardous under DEC Part 371 regulations. Because it is generated in small quantities in homes, it is exempt from the hazardous waste regulations. HHW includes such products as oils, batteries (auto and consumer), solvents, cleansers, paints, fertilizers, and pesticides. It is not known how much HHW is generated in Schoharie County each year, but waste generation studies generally attribute less than 1 percent of a county's waste stream to these materials.

Historically MOSA sponsored a Household Hazardous Waste event per year. . Materials accepted at these events include, but are not limited to; oil-based paints, thinners, used oil, pesticides, herbicides, fluorescent light bulbs, etc. During the planning period, it will be decided when these events will occur.

Gas station owners are required to accept up to 5 gallons of waste oil a day from residential customers for proper disposal. The NYS Legislature passes Chapter 304 of the Laws of 1991 that restricts the amount and types of heavy metals in batteries in New York. The bill also establishes a schedule for setting up a collection system for recycling and disposing of household batteries.

- **Household Cleaners**: When hazardous cleaning products are disposed of in landfills, the chemicals they contain can seep into groundwater. Cleaning chemicals that are disposed of down drains also end up in the water system and others drift from the air where they are initially used into the air outside. Due to the various types of cleaning products, there are several methods for properly disposing of them. Household cleaning products that are hazardous should be

properly disposed of by HHW facilities. The process that follows exemplifies the course of HHW, specifically cleaning products, through the disposal process:

1. Trained staff members sort and categorize the materials by chemical class for proper storage. The HHW is typically classified as ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic. Cleaning products are categorized as corrosive or acidic alkaline.
2. A contracted hazardous waste hauler collects the waste into drums, manifests the material, and transports it to different treatment facilities based on the type of the waste. Disposal locations are chosen based on the use of environmentally protective methods.

YARD WASTE

- **Leaves**: Leaf recycling is accomplished through composting, which produces an end product suitable for use as fertilizer or mulch.
- **Grass Clippings**: Grass clippings can be recycled back into the lawn so that the lawn will get the full benefit from the nutrients in the clippings. Bagged clippings can be recycled by composting with MSW, sewage sludge, or other yard wastes.
- **Brush and Branches**: Brush and branches are recycled by chipping them into smaller particles for use as landscaping mulch or a bulking agent for MSW, sewage sludge, or yard waste composting.
- **Dirt**: Dirt is soil or earth waste resulting from excavation or demolition. Dirt waste is also produced by air filters in industrial plants and by household vacuum cleaners. Uncontaminated soil can be recycled as general or structural fill at a construction site or as daily or intermediate landfill cover. Contaminated soil can either be recycled for use as fill after decontamination via incinerator or as landfill cover, eliminating the need for excavation of new soil for use as cover.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos is defined by Part 360 as “friable solid waste that contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight and can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder, when dry, by hand pressures”. The material collected in a pollution control device designed to remove asbestos is also included.

Asbestos materials exist in residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. They can be found in surface materials, pipe insulation, wallboard, floor and ceiling tiles, and side shingles. Asbestos is considered a non-hazardous industrial waste whose disposal requires a Part 364 waste haulers permit for quantities above 500 pounds.

The disposal of asbestos is regulated by both the federal and state governments. The relevant federal regulations include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Title 29, Parts 1910 and 1926 and USEPA – 40 CFR Parts 762 and 61. New York State requirements include Parts 360 and 364 of Title 6, NYCRR and Rule 56 of the State Labor Code. The materials must be properly bagged according to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart a and M, and 29 CFR Part 1910 and measures must be taken to prevent the asbestos fibers from becoming airborne.

Part 360 regulates the disposal of asbestos in landfills and acceptance at transfer stations. Contractors who remove asbestos from buildings are required to use a hauler with a Part 364 permit. Abatement projects must comply with NYS Rule 56 except for work done in an owner-occupied single family dwelling performed by the owner. These owners can place asbestos out with the trash provided it is double-bagged in plastic. DEC recommends that homeowners notify their waste hauler that asbestos will be in the trash.

NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste (NHIW) includes process waste and industrial sludge generated by local industries. In Schoharie County, this waste stream comes largely from the food and wine industry in the form of sludge from treatment plants treating food processing wastewater and vegetable/filter process waste. Metal and paper plant sludge also comprise a portion of this stream. Food and wine process waste occurs primarily in the late summer and fall months, with lower levels generated during the winter season.

TRANSFER STATION OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 24th day of April, 2014 by and between the **COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE**, a municipal corporation located in the County of Schoharie and State of New York, (hereinafter "County",) and **CASELLA WASTE MANAGEMENT OF N.Y., INC.** (hereinafter "Contractor").

WHEREAS, the County and the Contractor desire to enter into an agreement whereby the Contractor will receive, process, transfer, transport, and ensure appropriate disposal and processing of all solid waste and recyclable material delivered to the transfer station located at 2805 NYS Route 7, Howes Cave, New York, for its residents and commercial haulers; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor desires to furnish such services for the County, upon terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the Contractor will perform certain other transportation and transfer services for the County; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor desires to furnish such services to the County, upon terms and conditions hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS the Contractor is under contract with and/or is the owner/operator of the disposal and/or recycling facilities as well as transportation capabilities described in Exhibit C and guarantees disposal/processing and transportation services as contemplated herein; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

Acceptable Waste: means municipal solid waste, construction and demolition, bulky waste, commercial waste, industrial waste and recyclable materials, but in no case shall Acceptable Waste include Unacceptable Waste.

Bulky Waste: Heavy or large objects which may exceed forty (40) pounds, including but not limited to: major automobile parts, items of furniture, appliances, mattresses and box springs, building materials, and large crates.

Construction and Demolition Debris: means non-hazardous solid wastes, free of asbestos, generated from the construction and/or demolition of buildings, structures, roadways, etc. These wastes typically include lumber, sheetrock, plaster, brick, mortar, concrete, glass, insulation, shingles and the like.

Disposal Facility: means any duly permitted disposal facility chosen by Contractor to fulfill its obligations pursuant to this Agreement.

Recyclable Materials: Recyclable Materials includes containers #1 through #7 plastics, glass, tin, aluminum, paper, cardboard, scrap metal and electronics.

Recycling Facility: means any duly permitted recycling facility chosen by Contractor to fulfill its obligations pursuant to this Agreement.

Municipal Solid Waste: Solid waste materials from residential, commercial and industrial (as pre-approved by Contractor) premises and has the meaning as defined in 6 NYCRR part 360 as amended or replaced from time to time., including garbage, cold ashes, rubbish, metal, plastic, and glass containers, bags, light bulbs, dust,

sweepings, waste paper and cardboard, boxes, rags, clothing, textiles, kitchenware, and similar waste materials accumulated in and around the house.

Transfer Station: County owned facility located at 2805 NYS Route 7, Howes Cave, New York, to be permitted and monitored by County and operated by Contractor.

Unacceptable Waste: means: (a) any material that by reason of its composition, characteristics or quantity is ineligible for disposal or processing at the Disposal Facility or Recycling Facility; as determined by Contractor, or any applicable federal, state or local laws, rules, regulations, or permits; (b) hazardous, toxic, radioactive, hospital or laboratory wastes or substances and friable asbestos, unless said waste has been deemed Acceptable Waste by any applicable federal, state or local laws, rules, regulations, or permits; or (c) any other material that Contractor reasonably concludes would require special handling or present an endangerment to the Disposal Facility or Recycling Facility, the public health or safety, or the environment.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Contractor shall provide all transfer station operating functions to include but not be limited to; accept, weigh, collect fees, process, transfer, transport, and dispose of in the case of solid waste or recycling all materials delivered to the Schoharie County Transfer Station. The services to be provided include acting as operator of the County Transfer Station. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, equipment, maintenance, transportation, and disposal/processing, and all other items required to provide the services necessary for the transfer of waste and recyclables delivered to the Transfer Station pursuant to all federal, state, and local regulations.

The Contractor shall keep open and accept all Acceptable Waste at minimum Monday through Friday from 7 am to 3 pm and Saturday from 8 am to 12 noon, to provide for all services necessary including but not limited to acceptance, transfer, transport, disposal and/or processing. Contractor will close the six (6) major holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day.

The Contractor shall transport all acceptable waste to a designated Disposal Facility and shall pay all tipping and disposal fees and there shall be no cost assessed to the County.

The Contractor shall transport all Recyclable Materials to a designated Recycling Facility and shall pay all tipping and disposal fees and there shall be no cost assessed to the County.

The Contractor shall have the right to inspect, test and analyze any and all deliveries and the right to reject any delivery of waste in its sole discretion if it is suspected to contain Unacceptable Waste and there shall be no cost assessed to the County.

Any loads rejected by the Contractor shall be immediately removed from the Transfer Station, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules and ordinances, and the generator of the Unacceptable Waste shall indemnify and hold Casella harmless for any costs, expenses or liabilities (including fines, penalties, and attorneys fees) arising therefrom. Any and all costs incurred by the Contractor with respect to such non-conforming waste, including any fines, penalties, investigation, removal or remedial costs assessed or incurred therefore, shall be promptly paid by the generator.

The Contractor shall at all times be in full compliance with all applicable federal, state or local laws, ordinances, regulations, legal duties, and lawful orders of any entity of federal, state or local government, and

shall provide a monthly summary for one year and quarterly summary each additional year of all required reports. The Contractor shall provide to the County, immediately upon receipt, a copy of any notices of violation, orders, complaints, or related communications or documents from any and all regulatory bodies having jurisdiction over the transfer station and, the landfill(s) and/or the recyclables processing facility to which material is transported to from the Schoharie Transfer Station.

The County shall maintain all federal, state and local permits in the name of the County as owner of the Transfer Station, and shall provide copies of such permits to the Contractor upon request. From time to time, the Contractor may request, and the County shall not unreasonably deny, small operational permit changes (for example, change in hours, the layout of the Transfer Station, change in receiving procedures). The Contractor shall obtain and maintain, at its own expense, all other (other than Transfer Station Operating) necessary licenses and permits required in order to enable it to perform its obligations under this Agreement.

The Contractor expressly represents that any Disposal Facility or Recycling Facility chosen by the Contractor has the capacity and operational capability to assure performance of all obligations under this Agreement for the full term of this Agreement.

The Contractor will be responsible for all utilities including snow plowing, mowing and daily maintenance of the facility.

No material managed by the Contractor pursuant to this Agreement shall be transported, transferred, disposed of processed or managed in any way other than in compliance with all applicable state, federal, and local requirements.

The County has made no minimum tonnage commitments to the Contractor. Contractor used historical tonnage provided by the County in the RFP to develop operating plan. County will work in cooperation with contractor.

III. AGREEMENT TERM

The term of this Agreement shall be for a period of five (5) years, commencing on May 1, 2014 and ending April 30, 2019. The Agreement may be extended for two additional five (5) year periods upon mutual agreement of the parties.

IV. INSURANCE

Contractor shall purchase and maintain in full force and effect, at all times during the term of this Agreement, a policy or policies of public liability and property damage insurance with policy limits of not less than those outlined below with the County as additional named insured. Prior to the commencement of any work related to the Agreement, Contractor shall furnish to the County certificates, or upon request of the County, policies including all endorsements, showing that such insurance is in force and the premiums due have been paid.

Workers' Compensation - Statutory Employers Liability /$1,000,000 Each Accident
Comprehensive General Liability - $1,000,000 Each Occurrence/ $3,000,000 General Aggregate
Comprehensive Automobile Liability - $1,000,000 Each Occurrence

Excess Liability - $3,000,000 Each Occurrence/$6,000,000 General Aggregate

All policies will be written so that the County will be notified in writing of cancellation or amendment at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such cancellation or amendment. Certificates from contractor's insurance carriers stating the coverage provided, the limits of liability, and the expiration dates will be filed with the County.

V. FEES

Contractor Tip Fee for All Non- Hazardous Waste	$66.00 per Ton
Recycling (free of waste)	No Charge
Scale Minimum Fee	$25.00
Per Bag Fee – 30 Gallon bag/container (up to 40 pounds)	$3.00 / bag
Freon Removal	$25.00 / unit
Bulk White Goods	$25.00 / unit + tonnage
Auto Tires	$ 5.00 / each
Truck Tires (up to 22.5")	$10.00 / each
Tires Mixed with MSW (per tire)	$25.00 / each
Tires (Bulk)	$140.00 / ton
Certified Weight Charge	$ 5.00
Return Check Fee	$30.00

- County may set the tip rate higher than the $66.00 per ton or other miscellaneous items (ie. Tires, bags, etc.). County recognizes importance of competitive tip fee. Any additional revenue, above the fee schedule above, subject to the base fee being adjusted per this Agreement, would be rebated to the County within **30** days.
- All fees will be paid by the patrons of the Transfer Station and there will be no fees charged or assessed to the County for any services provided at the Transfer Station
- There shall be no reductions in services by the Contractor without 30 days written notice and agreed to in writing by the County.
- Casella reserves the right to request a fuel adjustment in the case of major fluctuations in fuel price during the term of the Agreement (for example, if the price of fuel is above $5.00/gallon for more than a consecutive two month period).
- On each anniversary of the Agreement, Casella may request a pricing adjustment based on CPI for all urban consumers with one month prior written notice to the County.
- Contractor shall pay to the County, all collected fees above Contractor rates above, on a monthly basis, with all collected fees to be paid by the Contractor to the County within 30 days of the end of the month in which the fees were collected. Additionally, any revenue sharing funds collected by the Contractor and due the County shall be paid to the County on the same terms as fees which are collected by the Contractor.

VI. Performance Guarantee

Contractor shall furnish to the County and maintain in effect during the term of this Agreement, including option periods a surety bond from a third party credit facility authorized to do business in New York rated "A" or better by A.M. Best or having a short term rating of "A" or better by Moody's or Standard and Poor's, as

applicable, in the aggregate of $1,000,000 in form and substance acceptable to the Schoharie County. Such surety bond shall provide that the Contractor shall faithfully perform its obligations under this Agreement, including without limitation, the Contractor's obligations to provide all services necessary. Such performance bond shall remain in place and in full effect in the event Contractor is merged into a separate entity or in the event Contractor sells its business and or its assets or a part of its assets necessary to its full performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

VII. Subcontracts

Except in an emergency which impairs or immediately threatens to impair Contractor's performance, Contractor shall not award a subcontract without the prior written approval of the County for this agreement. The County may deny approval of any Subcontract at its discretion, but will not be unreasonable in its determination.

THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS AND/OR LEASE OF ASSETS DATED JANUARY 29, 2014, AND THE CONTRACTOR'S STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS ARE ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED HEREIN.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be signed, as an instrument under seal, by their respective agents hereunto duly authorized, as of the date first given above.

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE

JUDITH A. BEELER
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01BE6079038
QUALIFIED IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES AUG. 12, 2014

Judith A. Beeler

By: _____
Duly Authorized

CASELLA WASTE MANAGEMENT OF N.Y., INC.

By: _____
Duly Authorized

State of New York County of Otsego
The following document was acknowledged before me on this 25 **day of** April,
2014 by: Crystal M. Simonds
Notary Stamp :

CRYSTI M. SIMONDS
Notary Public State of New York
No. 01SI6214921
Qualified in Otsego County
Commission Expires December 21, 2017

EXHIBIT A

THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS AND/OR LEASE OF ASSETS DATED JANUARY 29, 2014

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS AND/OR LEASE OF ASSETS (RFP); 2014

January 29, 2014

Schoharie County Purchasing Agent
County Office Building, 284 Main Street, Suite 365
Schoharie, NY 12157
518-295-8421

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) FOR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS AND/OR LEASE OF ASSETS

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Schoharie County is inviting qualified contractors to propose environmentally sound and cost effective solid waste management services at a transfer station located on NYS Route 7 in Howes Cave, NY. Proposers may offer a lease or operating agreement or other alternative arrangement that meets the needs of the County as described in this RFP. The contract term is anticipated to begin during May 2014 and end April 2019, with the option for the County to extend up to an aggregate of ten additional years, in five year increments.

1.2 COUNTY CONTACT

The Proposer's sole point of contact for this proposal is the:
Schoharie County Purchasing Agent
County Office Building, Room 365
284 Main Street, Schoharie, NY 12157

Questions regarding this RFP must be in writing and must be received by the Purchasing Agent at the address set forth above no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the date specified in the RFP Schedule herein. Questions sent via facsimile or e-mail are acceptable if sent no later than the deadline stated in the RFP Schedule. Responses to questions will be provided in writing via first class mail or by e-mail if an e-mail contact is supplied by the proposer.
No contact with any County personnel other than the authorized contact person is allowed until such time as an award has been made. Violation of this provision may be grounds for immediate disqualification. It is requested that any and all contact with the authorized contact person be made by fax or e-mail.

1.3 RFP Schedule (tentative)

Date	Event
January 29, 2014	RFP Release date
February 11, 2014	Site Visit Available; Start Time 10:30 a.m.
February 14, 2014	Due Date for Questions from interested Respondents
February 28, 2014	Due Date for Proposals
March 2014	Preferred Respondent(s) selected; final contract negotiated and executed
May 2014	Contract starts

The Schoharie County Board of Supervisors reserves the right to modify the above schedule in order to insure that the Respondent(s) selected and the agreements(s) established are in the best interests of the County.

SECTION 2 – PROJECT SCOPE

2.1 General Information

Schoharie County is currently a member county of the Montgomery-Otsego-Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority. The Service Agreement between MOSA and the member counties expires during May 2014. Additionally, each of MOSA's member counties has petitioned New York State for dissolution of the Authority. In consideration, Schoharie County is pursuing options which may be available to manage solid waste and recyclables which are delivered through the Schoharie Transfer Station which is located at; 2805 NY Route 7, one mile east of the intersection of NYS Rt. 7 and NYS Route 145 in the Town of Cobleskill (Schoharie County).

Current station hours are 7:00 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. Saturday hours are 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Current Permit Capacity is 500 tons per day.
Under MOSA operation, tipping fees are charged at the Schoharie Transfer Station, with revenues generated used to fund operating costs. The County is interested in tip fee methods as well as other revenue generating options including but not limited to lease payments, royalties, host and/or other community benefits.

Tonnages received at the Schoharie Transfer Station during the years 2007 through 2013 are shown below:

STS	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2007	1,937	1,488	1.936	2,231	2,619	2,545	2,401	2,564	2,333	2,445	1,956	1,453	25,908
2008	1,494	1,290	1,393	1,917	1,784	1,848	1,927	1,776	1,804	1,879	1,502	1,450	20,064
2009	1,216	1,032	1,102	1,141	1,160	1,302	1,306	1,162	1,175	1,201	1,048	921	13,766
2010	864	809	1,296	1,418	1,267	1,707	1,727	1,797	1,571	1,491	1,435	1,178	16,560
2011	885	784	1,087	1,271	1,683	1,495	1,461	1,838	11,793	3,593	2,661	3,169	31,725
2012	1,329	1,243	1,461	1,850	1,957	1,895	1,852	2,004	1,738	2,221	1,593	1,388	20,531
2013	1,316	1,372	1,388	1,866	2,207	1,822	2,391	2,227	1,887	2,101	1,693	1,585	21,855

2.2 Business Arrangement; Options

The purpose of this RFP is to provide for the management of the solid waste and recyclables generated within Schoharie County in an environmentally sound and timely manner consistent with existing and future regulatory requirements. The County is seeking proposals that will provide for development of a long term cost effective transfer station operation through:

- An agreement from a proposer to operate the transfer station including transport and disposal/processing
- Lease of the facility to a proposer
- Any other legal means
- Any combination of the above

2.3 Key Provisions

Any lease or operating agreement must include an agreement to accept all Schoharie County generated solid waste and recyclables as presently delivered to the facility under current operation by MOSA. Description and definition of materials currently accepted at the facility by MOSA includes:

- Solid waste materials delivered as specified on MOSA website; www.mosainfo.org
- Profiled waste as currently delivered
- Materials for recycling as currently accepted
- Commercial waste hauler deliveries
- Residential waste deliverers

Cost proposals should include transfer station hours of operation as currently in effect, with alternate pricing provided for alternate operating plans that provide cost effective solid waste management services within the County. Transfer station operations must comply with applicable permit requirements and all current and future state and federal laws and regulations. The successful Respondent shall be responsible for all necessary maintenance, upkeep, and repair to the County owned facility.

Any investment in infrastructure will be considered lease hold improvements and will revert to the owner of the transfer station. Proposers will be required to provide for the transportation and disposal/processing of waste and recycling accepted at the transfer station.

Compliance with all regulations, applicable laws, compilation of required records and reports, and interaction with regulatory agencies shall be the responsibility of the successful Respondent. The successful Respondent will provide Schoharie County a quarterly summary of all such information.

All record keeping, including but not limited to records related to volume, destination, origin of waste, compliance with laws and regulations, regulatory reporting, and required correspondence, shall be the responsibility of the successful respondent. All such records shall be available to the County upon request. The successful Respondent shall provide at minimum, a quarterly review of the records as well as facility inspection upon notice.

SECTION 3 – INSTRUCTIONS TO PROPOSERS

3.1 Procurement Process

Schoharie County reserves the right to award either one single contract for all services required or, alternatively, to award multiple contracts for these services in the sole and absolute discretion of the County. The County may negotiate with one or more respondents to determine whether mutually acceptable contractual arrangements can be reached. The County has the right to reject all proposals to this RFP.

3.2 Site Visit

The County will provide an opportunity for a tour of the transfer station on the date provided in the RFP Schedule. The facility is open to the public at other times but Proposers are cautioned to comply with the no contact requirement described in Section 1, and Proposers may access only those portions of the site open to the public during regular operating hours.

3.3 Submittal of Proposal

Three (3) copies of the proposal should be submitted in hard copy and one (1) in electronic CD (in PDF or other format acceptable to the County), to:

Schoharie County Purchasing Agent
County Office Building, Room 365
284 Main Street, Schoharie, NY 12157

All proposals must be received no later than 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the Proposal Due Date specified in the RFP Schedule. Proposals received after this time may be rejected. The County, in its sole discretion, reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Proposers shall submit proposals in a sealed package addressed as noted above, bearing Proposer's name, address and clearly marked as follows: **"RFP Relating to Operation of Transfer Station Operations and/or Lease of Assets"**.

3.4 Proposal Format

Sequentially number all pages throughout or by section. All text and exhibits should be succinct and relevant to the RFP requirements. The Proposal should be organized in the order presented in this section (Section 3) and include all forms and required submittals. Proposals must include:

- Letter of Transmittal (Sec. 3.5)
- Financial Information (Sec. 3.7)
- Technical and Environmental Information (Sec. 3.8)
- Cost Proposal (Sec. 3.9)
- Completed Forms (Sec. 6)

3.5 Letter of Transmittal

Address the letter of transmittal to the Purchasing Agent. Include, at minimum, the following:

a. Acknowledgment of receipt of RFP addenda, if any.
b. A statement that the firm meets all of the minimum qualifications as described in the RFP
c. A summary of the option or options proposed and whether the proposal is for an operating agreement, a lease, or other arrangement.
d. A statement that the firm is willing to perform all services identified in the RFP and will abide by the terms of the RFP, including all attachments. The transmittal letter must state whether any exceptions are taken to the terms and conditions, and reference the section of the proposal where such exceptions are detailed.
e. A statement that the firm authorizes the County to make any necessary examinations or inquiries in order to make a determination as to the qualifications of the Respondent.
f. A statement certifying to the truth and accuracy of all statements, answers and data contained in the firm's proposal.
g. A statement that the proposal shall remain valid for a period of not less than 180 days from the date of submittal.
h. Contact information for the person or persons authorized to bind the offering firm.
i. Signature of a person authorized to bind the offering firm to the terms of the proposal.

3.6 Confidentiality; Freedom of Information

All proposals submitted to the County in response to this RFP may be disclosed in accordance with the standards specified in the Freedom of Information Law, Article 6 of the Public Officers Law of the State of New York ("FOIL"). An Organization submitting a proposal may provide in writing, at the time of its submission, a detailed description of the specific information contained in its submission, which it has determined is a trade secret and which, if disclosed, would cause substantial injury to such organization's competitive position, including completion of **Form G**.

This characterization shall not be determinative, but will be considered by the County when evaluating the applicability of any exceptions in response to a FOIL request. However, the County assumes no responsibility for any disclosure or use of data submitted.

3.7 Financial Section

The Financial Section of the Proposal shall include the following information:

- Proposed Business Arrangement (Section 3.7.1)
- Financial Qualifications (Section 3.7.2)

3.7.1 Business Arrangements; The Business Arrangement Section of the Proposal shall include the following:

a.) A complete and detailed description of the business arrangement proposed, including a discussion of the specific options referenced in Section 2.2 hereof (lease, operating agreement, or other arrangement).
b.) Project participants (including names and qualifications of Project Manager and proposed staffing plan)
c.) Respondents implementation plan (including proposal regarding transition from current operations)

3.7.2 Financial Qualifications; The Financial Qualifications section of the Proposal shall include the following:

a.) Completed Business Information **Form E** (Section 6)

b.) Evidence of Financial Assurance (Sec. 3.7.2.1)

c.) Evidence of Insurance (Sec. 3.7.2.2)

3.7.2.1 Evidence of Financial Assurance; The Successful Proposer will be required to provide evidence of its financial capability to perform its obligations under the Agreement. The Proposer will be required to provide a performance bond, letter of credit, or equivalent financial assurance in an amount equal to $1,000,000 as a condition of the agreement. The Proposer shall provide evidence of its ability to obtain a letter of credit or performance bond from a bank, insurance company, or other credit enhancer whose claims paying ability is rated at least "A" to secure the performance of its obligation to the County during the term of the agreement. The Respondent may offer, or the County may seek, additional credit enhancement or financial guarantees. Respondents may offer, in lieu of the required financial guarantee instrument, a corporate guarantee from an entity with an equivalent rating or a combination of the foregoing. The County may require additional information based upon the proposal.

3.7.2.2 Evidence of Insurance; The Respondent shall provide evidence that it has in place, or will, prior to the initiation of operation under a final agreement, insurance of the type and amount described below. All insurance shall be obtained from New York State admitted companies with an A.M. Best's rating of A/X or equivalent rating and satisfactory to the County. Attach evidence of general liability, vehicle liability, and worker's compensation using **Form F**. Respondent will be required to maintain this coverage during the entire term of the agreement. The Respondent will be required to procure, maintain, and submit the necessary documentation to substantiate the following:

- Workers' Compensation Insurance and New York State Disability Benefits Insurance required by New York State Law
- Each of the following types of policies will be furnished with limits of not less than the amounts indicated below and naming the County and its agents, as additional insured and specifically insuring the contractual liability created by the hold harmless and indemnity provisions of the final agreement. Such coverage shall continue for a period of not less than one (1) year from the date of the final acceptance of all work under the agreement, as follows:

  1.) General Liability Insurance including the following coverage:

  a.) Comprehensive Form

  b.) Premises/Operations

  c.) Explosion & Collapse Hazard

  d.) Products/Completed Operations

  e.) Contractual

  f.) Independent Contractors

  g.) Broad Form Property Damage

  h.) Personal Injury

Minimum Limits:	Combined Bodily Injury Liability and Property Damage Liability	
	Each Occurrence	Aggregate
	$1,000,000	$3,000,000

  2.) Comprehensive Auto Liability Insurance must include the following coverage:

  a.) Any automobile

  b.) Hired Automobiles

  c.) Non-owned automobiles

Minimum Limits:	Bodily Injury Liability Each Occurrence
	$1,000,000

3.) Excess Liability Insurance must include Umbrella Form Coverage.

Each Occurrence	Aggregate
$3,000,000	$6,000,000

All policies will be written so that additional insured will be notified in writing of cancellation or amendment at Least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such cancellation or amendment. Certificates from the Respondent's insurance carriers stating the coverage provided, the limits of liability, and the expiration dates will be filed with the County before any operations begin.

Renewal certificates must be furnished by the Respondent prior to the expiration date of any of the initial insurance.

3.8 Technical and Environmental Section

The Technical and Environmental Section of the Proposal should include information on the Respondent's technical qualifications and experience, including facility performance data for an example facility owned or operated by Respondent, and their record of compliance with federal and state environmental laws. The Technical Section of the Proposal should include the following information:

3.8.1 Technical Qualifications; The Respondent shall provide information demonstrating the Respondent's qualifications to operate and manage the facility and operations identified.

3.8.1.1 Technical Qualifications for the Project; Proposals shall include the following:

a.) Qualifications of the proposed Project team

b.) Experience of the Respondent's project team in the operation and management of transfer stations.

c.) Licenses, certifications, and permits required to provide the services required. The Respondent must be eligible as a co-permittee or sole permittee for operation of the transfer station.

d.) Respondent's overall history with the NYSDEC, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or other appropriate regulatory agency. This portion shall include any enforcement action pursued against the Respondent or its affiliate companies, including those which were not settled in a court of law. It shall also include information regarding debarment or suspension of the Respondent or any principal or guarantor in any jurisdiction.

3.8.1.2 Example Facility Information; Proposals shall include information regarding one or more example facilities operated by the Proposer including:

a.) Performance history of an example facility operated by the Respondent:
* regulatory compliance history
* history of facility(ies) usage

b.) Facility(ies) and/or transfer station operating data including:
* years in operation
* a description of existing operation and maintenance plans
* volume disposed per year for each of the last three (3) years for the example facility

c.) Qualifications and Experience of the project team for the example facility

d.) For one or more example projects listed, provide the name, title, telephone number and, if available, e-mail of the client official responsible for the project.

3.8.1.3 Environmental Compliance Data: Proposers will be required to guarantee that operation of the transfer station will comply with all applicable permits and legal requirements. Proposers shall provide the following information:

a.) List current permits held for facilities in New York

b.) List any pending regulatory actions or private actions relating to permit conditions or other environmental conditions

c.) List any outstanding court orders or consent orders relating to permit conditions or environmental conditions

3.9 Cost Proposal

Tipping fees that will be charged, if any, for solid waste originating within Schoharie County, or a formula for determining such fees, must be defined. Preference will be shown to proposals guaranteeing the lowest tipping fee for waste originating within Schoharie County borders for the longest time. The Cost Proposal should specifically identify any proposed rents or royalties and the basis for such computation amounts. Proposers should complete and include **FORM H**.

3.10 Forms Required

Proposals submitted shall be made in a format that is a clear and concise representation of their proposal. In addition, the following forms must be completed and returned with the proposal. All blank spaces in the Proposal Forms must be filled in. Any items which are not applicable to the Respondent's situation should be marked N/A (not applicable).

- Form A-1 State Finance Law Section 139 Certification
- Form A-2 Offeror Certification of Compliance with State Finance Law 139-k(5)
- Form A-3 Offeror Disclosure of Prior Non-Responsibility Determinations
- Form B Conflict of Interest Affidavit
- Form C Waiver of Damages
- Form D Statement of Non-Collusion
- Form E Business Information Form
- Form F Statement of Insurance
- Form G Confidentiality Notice
- Form H Cost Summary Sheet
- Form I Licenses, Permits & Certifications
- Form J Identification of all Subcontractors

It should be noted that any appendices provided herein are for general information purposes only.

3.11 Conflicts of Interest

The Respondent must identify any potential conflict of interest it may have with the County, including employees and board members. In particular, please disclose:

a.) Any material financial relationships that your organization or any organization employee has that may create a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest in contracting with the County.

b.) Any family relationship that any employee of your organization has with any County official or employee that may create a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest with the County.

c.) Any other matter that your organization believes may create a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest in contracting with the County.

3.12 Exceptions and Deviations

Any exceptions to the requirements in this RFP must be included as a separate element of the proposal under the heading "Exceptions and Deviations". Schoharie County retains the right, in its sole discretion, to reject these requests for exception.

3.13 Conditions of the RFP

3.13.1 Proposer Cost and Materials; All materials submitted in response to this RFP will become the property of Schoharie County.

The County and its representative officials, agents, representatives, and employees make no representation or warrant and assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the information set forth in this RFP. Further, the County does not warrant nor make any representations as to the quality, content, accuracy, or completeness of the information, text, graphics, links, or other facet of this RFP once it has been downloaded or printed from this or any server, and hereby disclaims any liability for technical errors or difficulties of any nature that may arise in connection with a website on which this RFP is posted, or in connection with any other electronic medium utilized by respondents or potential respondents in connection with or otherwise related to the RFP.

Each Respondent will prepare all required materials and submittals and participate in the proposal and negotiation process at its own risk and expense. Schoharie County may, from time to time, request additional information from the respondent as a part of the selection and negotiation process. The Respondent shall have sole responsibility for the costs of providing this information. Respondent makes its proposal with the express understanding that there can and will be no claims whatsoever for reimbursement from the County for the costs and expenses associated with this process.

3.13.2 Personal Investigation; Respondents shall satisfy themselves by personal investigation and by such other means as they may deem necessary or desirable, as to the conditions affecting the proposed work and the costs thereof. No information derived from any part of this RFP or from Schoharie County or its advisors shall relieve the Proposer from any risk. The submission of a proposal in response to this RFP shall be considered a representation that the Respondent has carefully investigated all conditions which affect or may at some future date affect the performance covered by the proposal, that the respondent is fully informed concerning the existing transfer station, the conditions to be encountered, character, quality, and quantity of work to be performed, and that Proposer is familiar with all federal, state, and local laws governing the performance of this work.

3.13.3 Schoharie County Rights and Options; Schoharie County reserves and holds at its sole discretion the following rights and options:

- Waive any technicalities or irregularities in the responses
- Issue subsequent RFP's
- Prepare and issue such amendments and/or addenda to this RFP, prior to entering into an agreement with the Respondent, that may expand or cancel any portion or all of the work described herein. Amendments and/or addenda will be sent to each prospective Respondent
- Request clarification of Proposals, including any additional technical or operating data
- Reject any or all Proposals
- Postpone the date for presentation and opening of Proposals
- Enter into agreements with more than one Respondent

3.13.4 Addenda and Amendments; Any addendum or amendments issued by the County prior to the selection of a Respondent shall become a part of the RFP and receipt of each addendum or amendment shall be acknowledged by the Respondent in its Letter of Transmittal.

3.13.5 Interpretation and Clarification; No interpretation or clarification of the meaning of any part of this RFP or other contact document will be made orally to any Respondent. Prospective Respondents should submit their request for such interpretation in writing to the Schoharie County Purchasing Agent. Written clarification responses will be forwarded to all prospective Respondents.

3.13.6 Correction of Errors; Erasures or other corrections in the Proposals must be initialed by the person signing the Proposal. The Respondent shall bear the risk of errors in the proposal.

3.13.7 Materials, Appliances, Employees; Unless otherwise stipulated, the Respondent shall provide and pay for all materials, labor (including all insurance and payroll taxes), water, tools, equipment, light, power, and transportation and other necessary expenses for the execution of the services specified in the RFP.

3.13.8 Patents; All fees, royalties and claims for any invention, or pretended invention, or patent of any article, material, arrangement, appliance, or method that may be used upon or in any manner be connected with the execution of this work, are to be included in the prices stipulated in the agreement for said work; The Respondent shall expressly bind itself to indemnify and hold harmless Schoharie County and its agents from all such claims, judgments, costs, legal fees, interest, and other sums that may be due of whatever kind, and from any and all suits and actions of every name and description, that may be brought against Schoharie County and its representatives on account of such claims, fees, royalties, or cost for any such invention or patent, and from any and all suits and actions that may be brought against Schoharie County and its representatives for the infringement of any and all patents or patent rights claimed by any person, firm, or corporation.

3.14 State Finance Law Sections 139-j and 139-k

Pursuant to New York State Finance Law Section 139-j and 139-k, this RFP includes and imposes certain restrictions on communications between the County and a proposer during the procurement process. A proposer is restricted from making contacts from the earliest date of notice of intent to solicit a "request for proposal" through final award and approval of the Contract by the County ("restricted period") to other than designated staff unless it is a contact that is included among certain statutory exceptions set forth in State Finance Law section 139-j(3)(a). Designated staff, as of the date hereof, is identified in Section 1 of this solicitation. Schoharie County employees and Board Members are also required to obtain certain information when contacted during the restricted period and make a determination of the responsibility of the Respondent pursuant to these two statutes. Certain findings of non-responsibility can result in rejection for contract award and in the event of two findings within a 4-year period, the Respondent is debarred from obtaining governmental Procurement Contracts as defined in state Finance Law Section 139-j. Further information about these requirements can be found on the OGS website atwww.ogs.state.ny.us. The Respondent is required to include **Forms A-1, A-2,** and **A-3** with its proposal.

SECTION 4 – AGREEMENT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

4.1 Form of Agreement

Schoharie County expects to enter into a contract with the selected Proposer which includes terms and conditions as yet to be developed. Additional provisions addressing the specific type of proposal presented may be provided by

addendum prior to solicitation of a best and final offer. Submission of a proposal constitutes an acknowledgment that the Proposer has thoroughly examined and become familiar with the requirements of this RFP, that it is capable of performing quality work to achieve the objectives of the County, and that it will accept these terms and conditions unless exceptions are specified in the Proposer's submission.

4.2 Indemnity

Contracts between Schoharie County and the Respondent(s) will require the Respondent(s) to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the County from all environmental claims arising from the operation of the facilities or performance of any service, except for matters arising prior to commencement of any agreement.

4.3 Equal Employment OpportunityMinority and Women Owned Business

The Respondent(s) or any subcontractor(s) will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of age, race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status, or sex. The Respondent will take affirmative action to ensure that such applicants are recruited and employed, and that employees are treated equitably without regard to their age, race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status, or sex. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following; employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; lay off or termination; rate of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Respondent agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause in effect from time-to-time with respect to this project. Additionally, Minority and Women Owned Business, as certified by New York State, are encouraged by the County to participate in the Request for Proposal process.

4.4 OSHA; State Labor Law/Iran Divestment Act

The operation of the transfer station shall conform to all applicable portions of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. These requirements shall be based on the latest issue and shall include employees' right-to-know provisions regarding the use or presence of hazardous chemicals. The Agreement will require compliance with provisions of the State Labor Law to the extent applicable. All proposals shall include the payment of prevailing wages as set forth by the NYS Department of Labor, for all work specified herein.

All proposals and any awards related to this Request for Proposal shall be in full compliance with the Iran Divestment Act of 2012, Chapter 1 of the 2012 Laws of New York and State and Finance Law.

SECTION 5 – PROPOSAL EVALUATION PROCESS

5.1 General

The evaluation and subsequent identification of the most qualified Respondents will be based upon the business plan, financial criteria, technical and environmental criteria, and cost proposal as specified in this RFP. By submission of its proposal, the proposer authorizes Schoharie County to investigate the qualifications of the proposer under consideration, require confirmation of information furnished by a proposer, and require additional evidence of qualifications to perform the work described in this RFP or information clarifying their submissions.

5.2 Evaluation of Proposals

Evaluation of proposals will include the following considerations:

- Completeness of response

- Consistency of the proposed business arrangement with Schoharie County's goals including reliable long term cost effective operations.
- Financial and technical qualifications and experience of the Proposer including key personnel and any subcontractors
- Lowest long term net cost
- The financial and environmental benefits to Schoharie County and its residents as a result of the agreement. Respondents who can demonstrate a strong history of environmental compliance and innovation will be given preference over similar candidates.
- The business, financial, technical, and legal viability of the proposal and of guarantees offered.

5.3 Schoharie County Prerogatives

Schoharie County reserves the right, for any or no reason and in its sole and absolute discretion, to (1) amend, in whole or part, withdraw or cancel this RFP, (2) to waive irregularities in the proposals, (3) to meet with selected proposers prior to the designation of a best qualified proposer, to accept or reject any proposals and any proposed exceptions, (4) to enter into negotiations contemporaneously and/or subsequently with any number of respondents as Schoharie County deems to be in its best interest in order to determine satisfactory terms and conditions of a final contract, (5) to terminate the process or negotiations with one or more Proposers at any time, (6) to request best and final offers from one or more proposers, and (7) to accept or reject any or all proposals prior to execution of a contract for any or no reason and with no penalty to the County.

Schoharie County may designate one or more staff, County Board members, and/or consultants to participate in interviews and negotiations. The Schoharie County Board of Supervisors will make the final decision regarding the selection of the Respondent(s) and the terms and conditions of any Agreement. Discretion to award a contract remains solely with the Schoharie County Board of Supervisors.

SECTION – 6 FORMS (attached)

- Form A-1 State Finance Law Section 139 Certification
- Form A-2 Offeror Certification of Compliance with State Finance Law Section 139-k(5)
- Form A-3 Offeror Disclosure of Prior Non-Responsibility Determinations
- Form B Conflict of Interest Affidavit
- Form C Waiver of Damages
- Form D Statement of Non-Collusion
- Form E Business Information Form
- Form F Statement of Insurance
- Form G Confidentiality Notice
- Form H Cost Summary Sheet
- Form I Licenses, Permits, & Certifications
- Form J Identification of all Subcontractors
- Form K Performance Guarantee

FORM A – 1

PROPOSERS AFFIRMATION OF UNDERSTANDING OF SECTION 139 PROCEDURES

Offeror affirms that it understands and agrees to comply with the procedures of the Government Entity relative to permissible Contacts as required by State Finance Law Section 139-j(3) and Section 139-j(6)(b)

By: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Contractor Name: _____

Contractor Address: _____

_____

_____

FORM A – 2

Offeror Certification of Compliance

with State Finance Law Section 139 – k (5)

Offeror Certification:

I certify that all information provided to Schoharie County with respect to State Finance Law Section 139-k is complete, true, and accurate.

By:_____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Contractor Name: _____

Contractor Address: _____

_____

_____

FORM A – 3

Offeror Disclosure of Prior Non-Responsibility Determinations

Name of Individual or Entity Seeking to Enter into the Procurement Contract:

_____

Address: _____

_____

Name of person submitting this form: _____

Title of person submitting this form: _____

Contract procurement number: _____

Date: _____

1.) Has any Governmental Entity made a finding of non-responsibility regarding the individual or entity seeking to enter into the Procurement Contract in the previous four years? (Please circle):

No Yes

If yes, please answer the next question:

2.) Was the basis for the finding of non-responsibility due to violation of State Finance Law Section 139-j? (Please circle):

No Yes

3.) Was the basis for the finding of non-responsibility due to the intentional provision of false or incomplete information to a Governmental Entity? (Please circle):

No Yes

4.) If you answered yes to any of the above questions, please provide details regarding the finding of non-responsibility below:

Governmental Entity: _____

Date of Finding of Non-responsibility: _____

Basis of Finding of Non-responsibility: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Add additional pages as necessary)

5.) Has any Governmental Entity or other governmental agency terminated or withheld a Procurement Contract with the above-named individual or entity due to the intentional provision of false or incomplete information? (Please circle):

No Yes

6.) If yes, please provide details below.

Governmental Entity: _____

Date of Termination or Withholding of Contract: _____

Basis of Termination or Withholding of Contract: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Add additional pages as necessary)

Offeror certifies that all information provided to the Governmental Entity with respect to State Finance Law Section 139-k is complete, true, and accurate.

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature

Name: _____

Title: _____

FORM B

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF _____)

COUNTY OF _____) SS.:

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says: He is an officer of

_____, which is about to render services to Schoharie County as a contractor/consultant or in any other professional capacity (the "Firm") and agrees that the Firm has no interest and will not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, that would conflict in any manner or decree with the performance of its services to be rendered to Schoharie County.

That it is further agreed in the rendering of services to Schoharie County, no person having any such interest shall knowingly be employed by the undersigned or the Firm.

Respondent's Name: _____

Signature: _____
Authorized Official

Typed or Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Sworn to before me this _____

day of _____, 2014

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

FORM C
WAIVER OF DAMAGES

The Proposer and all affiliates understand that by submitting its Proposal to Schoharie County, the Proposer is merely inviting Schoharie County to evaluate this Proposal with its proposed Transfer Station operational needs and to negotiate an agreement between the Proposer and Schoharie County. The Proposer and all affiliates further understand that by submitting a Proposal and entering into any negotiations that may follow, the Proposer is acting at its own risk and, if appropriate, the Proposer and all affiliates hereby waive any rights any of them may have to receive any damages for any liability, claim, loss or injury resulting from any action or inaction on the part of Schoharie County concerning the evaluation and selection of Proposals by Schoharie County, any negotiations entered into for the services described in the RFP, or any award of a contract pursuant thereto.

DATE: _____

PROPOSER:

_____
(Signature of Authorized Official)

_____
(Typed or Printed Name)

_____
(Title)

Sworn to before me this _____

day of _____, 2014

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

FORM D

Non-Collusive Proposer Certification

BY SUBMISSION OF THIS RFP, PROPOSER AND EACH PERSON SIGNING ON BEHALF OF PROPOSER CERTIFIES, AND IN THE CASE OF JOINT RFP, EACH PARTY THERETO CERTIFIES AS TO ITS OWN ORGANIZATION, UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS/HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF:

1.) The prices in this RFP have been arrived at independently without collusion, consultation, communication, or agreement, for the purpose of restricting competition, as to any matter relating to such prices with any other proposer or with any competitor;

2.) Unless otherwise required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this RFP have not been knowingly disclosed by the proposer and will not knowingly be disclosed by the proposer prior to opening, directly or indirectly, to any other proposer or to any competitor; and

3.) No attempt has been made or will be made by the proposer to induce any other person, partnership, or corporation to submit or not to submit a RFP for the purpose of restricting competition.

RFP SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR AWARD NOR SHALL ANY AWARD BE MADE WHERE (1), (2), (3) ABOVE HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLIED WITH; PROVIDED HOWEVER, THAT IF IN ANY CASE THE PROPOSER'S CANNOT MAKE THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATION, THE PROPOSER SHALL SO STATE AND SHALL FURNISH BELOW A SIGNED STATEMENT WHICH SETS FORTH IN DETAIL THE REASONS THEREFORE:

(AFFIX ADDENDUM TO THIS PAGE IF SPACE IS REQUIRED FOR STATEMENT)

Subscribed to under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New York, this _____ day of _____, 2014 as the act and deed of said corporation of partnership.

IF PROPOSER'S (ARE) A PARTNERSHIP, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:
NAMES OF PARTNERS OR PRINCIPALS LEGAL RESIDENCE

_____	_____
Name	Legal Residence
_____	_____
Name	Legal Residence
_____	_____
Name	Legal Residence
_____	_____
Name	Legal Residence

IF PROPOSER'S (ARE) A CORPORATION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:
NAMES/LEGAL RESIDENCE

_____	_____
President	Legal Residence
_____	_____
Secretary	Legal Residence
_____	_____
Treasurer	Legal Residence

Date: _____

Chief Executive Officer:

Name of Proposer: _____

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Typed or Printed Name)

Date: _____

Chief Financial Officer

Name of Proposer: _____

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Typed or Printed Name)

Sworn to before me this _____
day of _____, 2014

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

FORM E
BUSINESS INFORMATION

This form must be submitted along with all other forms included in this RFP package. All questions must be answered and the data given must be clear and comprehensive.

1.) Name of Entity: _____

2.) Permanent main office address: _____

3.) Telephone number: _____ Fax number: _____

4.) Contact person regarding RFP: _____

5.) Names of all officers and/or principals in the firm and their titles:

Name of Officer and/or Principals	**Titles**

6.) If respondent is a closely held corporation, list stockholders information below:

Name	**Address**	**Office Held**

7.) Date organized (month, day, year): _____

8.) If a corporation, where incorporated (city, state): _____

9.) Number of years entity in business: _____

10.) Financial References: Give bank reference and names in which accounts are held.

Bank Reference	**Bank Name**	**Bank Address**

11.) Has the entity or any of its Principals, Owners, Officers, Partners, Directors, or Stockholders of the entity been the subject of a criminal investigation: Yes ( ) No ( )

12.) If the answer to the above question is "Yes", state the court in which the investigation is taking/took place, the approximate date the investigation commenced and, if applicable, concluded as well as the subject matter of the investigation and the identity of the person(s) entity(ies) involved:

13.) Has any indictment arisen out of the investigation? Yes ( ) No( )

14.) If the answer to the above question is "Yes", state the person(s) or entity(ies) indicated and the status of any such indictment:

15.) Has an entity, (ie) corporation, partnership, etc., in which a Principal, Owner, Officer, Partner, Director, or Stockholder has an ownership interest ever been the subject of a criminal investigation? Yes( ) No( )

16.) If the answer to the above question is "Yes", state the court in which the investigation is taking/took place, the approximate date the investigation commenced, and if applicable, concluded as well as the subject matter of the investigation and the identity of the person(s) or entity(ies) involved:

17.) Has any indictment arisen out of the investigation? Yes( ) No( )

18.) If the answer to the above question is "Yes", state the person(s) or entity(ies) indicted and the status of any such indictment:

19. List names of any affiliated corporation of respondent, business affiliation with respondent and specify relationship:

Name of Affiliated Corporation	**Business Affiliation**	**Specify Relationship**

20. Identify all subcontractors proposed to be used to fill any part of the obligations anticipated by this proposal:

Name of Subcontractor	**Address**	**Type of Work to be Performed**

21. Current licenses, permits, and certifications are listed on **Form I** and **copies of same are attached to Form I**.

22. The undersigned hereby authorizes and requests any person, firm, or corporation to furnish any information requested by Schoharie County and or its designee on behalf of the County in verification of the recitals comprising this Business Information Form.

_____
(Name of Entity)

By:_____
(Principal)

Title:_____

State of New York)
County of) ss.

_____ being duly sworn, deposes and says that he/she is _____ of _____ and that the answers to the foregoing questions and all statements therein contained are true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
_____ day of _____, 2014

_____
Notary Public

FORM F
STATEMENT OF INSURANCE

PROPOSER _____ HAS
(Name of)

THE FOLLOWING POLICIES OF INSURANCE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT:

(Attach certificates showing endorsements & dates of coverage. Copies of policies to be made available upon request)

VEHICLE

1.) Name of Insured _____
Insurance Company _____
Policy Limits _____
Vehicles Covered _____
Period of Coverage _____

GENERAL LIABILITY

2.) Name of Insured _____
Insurance Company _____
Policy Type _____
Policy Limits _____
Period of Coverage _____

WORKER'S COMPENSATION

3.) Name of Insured _____
Insurance Company _____
Policy Type _____
Policy Limits _____
Period of Coverage _____

FORM G
CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

The data on page(s)

_____

_____

_____

of this proposal, identified by an asterisk (*) or marked along the margin with a vertical line, contain technical or financial information which are considered to be proprietary information or trade secrets, the disclosure of which would cause substantial injury to the Proposer's competitive positions. The Proposer requests that such data be used only for the evaluation of the proposal, but understands that such data may otherwise be disclosed to the extent that Schoharie County determines is necessary or proper for compliance with any law, order or decree of any court or agency of competent jurisdiction, or necessary or proper in Schoharie County's view to show compliance with any law, order or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, or necessary or proper in Schoharie County's view to show compliance with any law, order or decree of any court or agency of competent jurisdiction.

Note:

Proposer is urged to only designate as confidential those materials which, in its opinion, clearly represent proprietary information or trade secrets. Cost proposal information and all proposed forms shall not be considered confidential.

Proposer _____

Signature of Authorized Official _____

Date _____

FORM H
TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS
COST SUMMARY SHEET BID FORM
MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS

ON A COMPANY LETTERHEAD, PLEASE DESCRIBE IN DETAIL, THE FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS YOUR COMPANY PROPOSES FOR THE OPERATIONS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATION AND ACCORDING TO THE QUALITY OF SERVICE DEFINED WITHIN. CLEARLY AND CONCISELY DESCRIBE ANY FEE STRUCTURE.

NOTE; By signing this proposal form and submitting a proposal, the proposer acknowledges that they have read, understand, and agree to all aspects of this document as presented.

Name of Firm: _____

Print/Type Name: _____ Signature: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Fax: _____

_____ Date: _____

LICENSES, PERMITS & CERTIFICATIONS

PROPOSER _____ **CURRENTLY HAS THE FOLLOWING LICENSES, PERMITS &**
(Name of)

CERTIFICATIONS:

1.) Type _____
Issuing Agent _____
Number _____
Expiration Date _____
Restrictions/Conditions _____

2.) Type _____
Issuing Agent _____
Number _____
Expiration Date _____
Restrictions/Conditions _____

3.) Type _____
Issuing Agent _____
Number _____
Expiration Date _____
Restrictions/Conditions _____

(Attach Copies of Current Licenses, Permits & Certifications)

IDENTIFICATION OF ALL SUBCONTRACTORS PROPOSED TO BE USED TO FULFILL ANY PART OF THE OBLIGATIONS ANTICIPATED BY THIS PROPOSAL:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SCHOHARIE COUNTY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY SUBCONTRACTORS TO BE USED HEREUNDER

PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE

Performance guarantees required from third party credit facility authorized to do business in New York rated "A" or better by A.M. Best or having a short term rating of "A" or better by Moody's or Standard and Poor's, as applicable, in the aggregate of $1,000,000 in form and substance acceptable to Schoharie County.

FORM	**$ AMOUNT**
Performance Bond (a)	_____
Corporate/Parent Guarantee (b)	_____
Letter of Credit (a)	_____
Other (c)	_____

(a.) Provide a letter from the proposed insurer or bank demonstrating their willingness to provide security in the amount stated.

(b.) Provide supporting documentation showing financial capacity of Corporate/Parent

(c.) Public and/or municipal entities may offer other forms of security for review and consideration by Schoharie County. If so, they shall attach a description of the proposed financial assurance mechanism.

EXHIBIT B

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Governing Law. This Agreement and any issues arising hereunder or relating hereto shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York except for conflicts of laws provisions that would apply the substantive law of another state.

Venue. The Parties agree that all actions or proceedings arising in connection with this agreement shall be tried and litigated only in the state and federal courts having jurisdiction over Schoharie County, New York.

Limitation of Liability. Neither party shall be liable to the other for special, incidental, exemplary, punitive or consequential damages including without limitation loss of use, loss of profits or revenues, or cost of substitute or re-performed services, suffered, asserted or alleged by either party or any third party arising from or relating to this Agreement, regardless of whether those damages are claimed under contract, warranty, indemnity, tort or any other theory at law or in equity.

Disclaimer of Joint Venture, Partnership, and Agency. This Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, or partnership between the parties or to impose any partnership obligation or liability upon either party. Neither party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent of representative of, or to otherwise bind, the other party.

Force Majeure.

a. "Force Majeure" means shall mean any act, event or condition materially and adversely affecting the ability of a party to perform or comply with any material obligation, duty or agreement required under this Agreement, if such act, event, or condition is beyond the reasonable control of the nonperforming party or its agents relying thereon, is not the result of the willful or negligent action, inaction or fault of the party relying thereon, and the nonperforming party has been unable to avoid or overcome the act, event or condition by the exercise of due diligence, including, without limitation: (i) an act of God, epidemic, landslide, lightning, earthquake, fire, explosion, storm, flood or similar occurrence; (ii) an act of public enemy, war, blockage, insurrection, riot, general unrest or restraint of government and people, civil disturbance or disobedience, sabotage, act of terrorism or similar occurrence; (iii) a strike, work slowdown, or similar industrial or labor action; (iv) an order or judgment (including without limitation a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, preliminary injunction, permanent injunction, or cease and desist order) or other act of any federal, state, county or local court, administrative agency or governmental office or body which prevents a party's obligations as contemplated by this Agreement; or (v) adoption or change (including a change in interpretation or enforcement) of any federal, state or local law after the Effective Date of this Agreement, preventing performance of or compliance with the obligations hereunder.

b. Neither party shall be liable to the other for damages without limitation (including liquidated damages) if such party's performance is delayed or prevented due to an event of Force Majeure. In such event, the affected party shall promptly notify the other of the event of Force Majeure and its likely duration. During the continuation of the Force Majeure Event, the nonperforming party shall (i) exercise commercially reasonable efforts to mitigate or limit damages to the performing party; (ii) exercise commercially reasonable due diligence to overcome the Force Majeure event; (iii) to the extent it is able, continue to perform its obligations under this Agreement; and (iv) cause the suspension of performance to be of no greater scope and no longer duration than the Force Majeure event requires.

c. In the event of a delay in either party's performance of its obligation hereunder for more than sixty (60) days due to a Force Majeure, the other party may, at any time thereafter, terminate this Agreement.

Representations and Warranties of Authority. Each party represents and warrants to the other that:

a. it is duly qualified to do business and is in good standing in every jurisdiction in which this Agreement requires its performance;

b. it has full power and authority to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Agreement;

c. the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement have been duly and validly authorized by all necessary action by such party; and

d. the execution and delivery of this Agreement by such party and the performance of the terms, covenants and conditions contained herein will not violate the articles of incorporation or by-laws of such party, or any order of a court or arbitrator, and will not conflict with and will not constitute a material breach of, or default under, the provisions of any material contract by which either party is bound.

These warranties shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

Termination. This Agreement may be terminated

a. by both parties upon mutual written agreement; or

b. immediately upon notice by either party in the event that any of the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement are shown to be untrue; or

c. by either party in the event of a failure by the other party to perform a material obligation as follows (a "Default"): if the Default has not been cured by the defaulting party within thirty (30) days from receipt of notice from the non-defaulting party, the non-defaulting party may (i) terminate this Agreement immediately upon notice, or (ii) agree in writing that the defaulting party is diligently pursuing a cure, and extend the cure period at its sole discretion, subject to immediate termination upon notice.

Entire Agreement. It is understood and agreed that all understandings and agreements heretofore had between and parties thereto are merged in this Agreement, which alone fully and completely expresses their agreement and contains all of the terms agreed upon between the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement, and that this Agreement is entered into after full investigation, neither party relying upon any statement or representation, not embodied in this Agreement, made by the other. All exhibits, schedules and other attachments are a part of this Agreement and the contents thereof are incorporated herein by reference.

Amendment. This Agreement may not be amended, modified or supplemented, except in writing and signed by the parties.

Non-Waiver. No waiver by any party to this Agreement of any failure or refusal by the other party to comply with its obligations shall be deemed a waiver of any other or subsequent failure or refusal to so comply. No waiver by either Party of any right or remedy hereunder shall be valid unless the same shall be in writing and signed by the Party giving such waiver. No waiver by either Party with respect to any default, misrepresentation, or breach of warranty or covenant hereunder shall be deemed to extend to any prior or subsequent default, misrepresentation, or breach of warranty or covenant hereunder or affect in any way any rights arising by virtue of any prior or subsequent such occurrence.

Severability; Modification Required By Law. If any term or provision of this Agreement shall be found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or otherwise unenforceable, the same shall not affect the other terms or provisions thereof or hereof or the whole of this Agreement, but such term or provision shall be deemed modified to the extent necessary in the court's opinion to render such term or provision enforceable, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced accordingly, preserving to the fullest permissible extent the intent and agreement of the parties herein set forth.

Headings, Pronouns. The headings of sections and subsections of this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not in any way affect the meaning or construction of any provision of this Agreement. The

pronouns "he", "she" or "it" are also used for convenience, and in the event that an improper pronoun has been used, it shall be deemed changed so as to render the sentence in which it is contained effective in accordance with its terms.

Successors and Assigns. This Agreement and all of the provisions thereof and hereof shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

Assignment. Neither this Agreement nor any of the rights, interests, obligations, and remedies hereunder shall be assigned by either party, including by operation of law, without the prior written consent of the other, such consent to not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed, except (1) to its parents, subsidiaries and affiliates, (2) at its expense to a person, firm, or corporation acquiring all or substantially all of the business and assets of the assigning party provided that the assignee assumes the obligations of the assigning party arising hereunder from and after the date of acquisition, and (3) as security to entities providing financing for the assigning party or for any of its affiliates or for construction, reconstruction, modification, replacement or operation of any of the facilities of the assigning party or its parents, subsidiaries or affiliates.

Construction. This Agreement and its exhibits and schedules are the result of negotiations between the parties and have been reviewed by all parties. Accordingly, this Agreement will be deemed to be the product of the parties thereto and no ambiguity will be construed in favor of or against any party.

No Third Party Beneficiaries. Nothing in this Agreement, express or implied, is intended to confer upon any third party any rights, remedies, obligations, or liabilities under or by reason of this Agreement, except as expressly provided in this Agreement.

No Brokers. The parties agree that they have entered into this Agreement without the benefit or assistance of any brokers, and each party agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the other harmless from any and all costs, expenses, losses or liabilities arising out of any claim by any person or entity that such person or entity acted as or was retained by the indemnifying party as a finder or broker with respect to the sale of the assets described herein.

Further Acts. Each party agrees to perform any further acts and to execute, acknowledge, and deliver any documents which may be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this Agreement.

Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but which together will constitute one and the same instrument.

Disputes. If a claim or dispute arises out of this Agreement or its performance, the parties agree to endeavor in good faith to resolve it equitably through negotiation, or if that fails, through non-binding mediation under the rules of the American Arbitration Association, before having recourse to the courts. However, prior to or during negotiation or mediation, either party may initiate litigation that would otherwise become barred by a statute of limitations.

Press Releases and Announcements. No party shall issue any press release or public announcement relating to the subject matter of this Agreement without the prior written approval of the other party; provided, however, that any party may make any public disclosure it believes in good faith is required by applicable law, regulation or stock market rule (in which case the disclosing party shall use reasonable efforts to advise the other party and provide them with a copy of the proposed disclosure prior to making the disclosure).

Indemnification. The parties agree to indemnify, save harmless and defend each other from and against any and all liabilities, claims, penalties, forfeitures, suites and the costs and expenses incident thereto which may incur after the Effective Date of this Agreement, become responsible for, or pay out as a result of death or bodily injury to any person, destruction or damage to any property, contamination of or adverse effects to the environment, or any violation of laws or regulations, as a result of any negligent or willful act or omission by any of its agents, employees or subcontractors in the performance of this Agreement.

Notices. Must be sent via U.S. Mail, return receipt, or via overnight courier to the following:

If to County: Schoharie County, 284 Main Street, Schoharie, NY 12157

It to Casella: Casella Waste Management of N.Y., Inc., 25 Greens Hill Lane, Rutland, VT 05701

EXHIBIT C

Transportation – Subcontracted with Mr. Bults Inc. or another qualified transporter

Disposal –

Fulton County Landfill

Chemung County Landfill

Ontario County Landfill

Appendix E

Example Compliance Report Outline

Schoharie County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Compliance Report

Reporting Period:
January 1, 20XX - December 31, 20XX

February 20XX

Table of Contents

Appendix F

SEQR Determination

RESOLUTION NO. 34

TITLE: SEQR NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ADOPTION OF THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OFFERED BY: Philip Skowfoe, Jr. Who moved its adoption.

SECONDED BY: Richard Lape Member Rules & Legislation Committee

WHEREAS, the County of Schoharie is the planning unit responsible for developing a Local Solid Waste Management Plan [LSWMP] pursuant to Section 27-0107, paragraph 1(a) of the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of the LSWMP requires a SEQR determination; and

WHEREAS, the County is legally empowered to declare itself to act as Lead Agency under SEQR; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Committee has reviewed the Full Environmental Assessment From [EAF] Part 1 and Part 2 under SEQR and has made a finding of no significant environmental impacts associated with the adoption of the LSWMP, for the reasons noted on the EAF, and that adoption of the LSWMP can be classified as a Type 1 action under SEQR; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the County hereby declares itself Lead Agency and is responsible for determination of Significance under SEQR and the County finds that the adoption of the LSWMP is a SEQR Type I Action that will not result in any large and important adverse environmental impacts and, therefore, will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, as responsible officer, is authorized and directed to sign the Full Environmental Assessment Form indicating a "negative declaration" for this project; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby authorized and directed to file a SEQR negative declaration consistent with the findings of this resolution and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the SEQR regulations.

Dated: February 15, 2018
Filed: February 15, 2018

Sheryl Langstean
Clerk-Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY.

County Attorney

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE ss:

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoharie, New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the above copy of a resolution with the original resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of said County on the 16 day of February 2018 at a regular meeting of said Board and said copy is a true copy of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

I, FURTHER CERTIFY, that at the time said resolution was adopted said Board was comprised of 16 members, with total weighted vote of 2974 and votes were cast as follows: Yes 2974, No, 0, _____, Absent 0, _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said Board this 16 day of February, 2018.

Sheryl Langstean Clerk,
Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoharie

12-12-79 (3/99)-9c

SEQR

State Environmental Quality Review

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number Date:

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The Schoharie County Board of Supervisors as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant adverse environmental impact and a Draft Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action:

Schoharie County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type 1 ☑
Unlisted ☐

Conditioned Negative Declaration: ☐ Yes
☑ No

Description of Action:

The action involves the adoption of a Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) for solid waste management in Schoharie County. The purpose of the Schoharie County LSWMP is to identify the path to be pursued for managing solid waste and recyclable materials generated in Schoharie County during a ten-year planning period in an economical and environmentally sound manner that is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. The overall intent of Schoharie County's LSWMP is to reduce the amount of materials requiring disposal.

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)

The project is located throughout Schoharie County, New York.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:
(See 617.7(a)-(c) for requirements of this determination ; see 617.7(d) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

An EAF Parts 1 and 2 were completed for the project. No significant adverse environmental impacts were identifed during the SEQRA review of this project.

In the event that new facilities, or physical modifications to existing facilities, are proposed in the future in furtherance of the LSWMP's implementation plan, a separate environmental assessment form shall be prepared for each such proposal to determine whether any such facility or facility modifications may have a significant adverse impact upon the environment.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed, and identify comment period (not less than 30 days from date of pubication In the ENB)

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Earl VanWormer III

Address: Schoharie County, 393 Main Street Schoharie, New York 12157

Telephone Number: 518-295-8347

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice is sent to:

Chief Executive Officer , Town / City / Village of All municipalities within Schoharie County

Other involved agencies (If any)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Central Office and Region 4)

Applicant (If any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin, 625 Broadway, Albany NY, 12233-1750 (Type One Actions only)

Reset Form

Instructions for Completing Part 1

Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.

Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.

Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either "Yes" or "No". If the answer to the initial question is "Yes", complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is "No", proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1is accurate and complete.

A. Project and Sponsor Information.

Name of Action or Project: Schoharie County Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP)		
Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map): The Schoharie County LSWMP is a planning document that is applicable to the entire county.		
Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need): The purpose of the Schoharie County LSWMP is to identify the path to be pursued for managing solid waste and recyclable materials generated in Schoharie County during a ten-year planning period in an economical and environmentally sound manner that is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. The overall intent of Schoharie County's LSWMP is to reduce the amount of materials requiring disposal. In the event that new facilities, or physical modifications to existing facilities, are proposed in the future in furtherance of the LSWMP's implementation plan, a separate environmental assessment form shall be prepared for each such proposal to determine whether any such facility or facility modifications may have a significant adverse impact upon the environment.		
Name of Applicant/Sponsor: Schoharie County	Telephone: E-Mail: N/A	
Address: 284 Main Street		
City/PO: Schoharie	State: NY	Zip Code: 12157
Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role):	Telephone: E-Mail:	
Address:		
City/PO:	State: NY	Zip Code:
Property Owner (if not same as sponsor): N/A	Telephone: E-Mail:	
Address:		
City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:

B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. ("Funding" includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)		
Government Entity	**If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required**	**Application Date (Actual or projected)**
a. City Council, Town Board, ☐Yes☐No or Village Board of Trustees		
b. City, Town or Village ☐Yes☐No Planning Board or Commission		
c. City Council, Town or ☐Yes☐No Village Zoning Board of Appeals		
d. Other local agencies ☐Yes☐No		
e. County agencies ☑Yes☐No	Schoharie County Board of Supervisors; Adoption of LSWMP	
f. Regional agencies ☐Yes☐No		
g. State agencies ☑Yes☐No	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)	Approvable letter received Nov. 3, 2017
h. Federal agencies ☐Yes☐No		

i. Coastal Resources.
i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway? ☐Yes☐No
Not applicable.
ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program? ☐Yes☐No
iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area? ☐Yes☐No

C. Planning and Zoning

C.1. Planning and zoning actions.

Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed? ☑Yes☐No

- **If Yes,** complete sections C, F and G.
- **If No,** proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part 1

C.2. Adopted land use plans.

a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located? ☐Yes☐No
Not applicable.
If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located? ☐Yes☐No

b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?) ☐Yes☐No
Not applicable.
If Yes, identify the plan(s):

_____
_____
_____

c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan? ☐Yes☐No
Not applicable.
If Yes, identify the plan(s):

_____
_____
_____

C.3. Zoning

a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. ☐Yes☐No
If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district? Not applicable.

b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit? Not applicable. ☐Yes☐No

c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? ☐Yes☑No
If Yes,
i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? Not applicable.

C.4. Existing community services.

a. In what school district is the project site located? Not applicable.

b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site?
Not applicable.

c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site?
Not applicable.

d. What parks serve the project site?
Not applicable.

D. Project Details **SECTION D IS NOT APPLICABLE**

D.1. Proposed and Potential Development

a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)?

b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? _____ acres
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? _____ acres
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? _____ acres

c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? ☐Yes☐No
i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % _____ Units: _____

d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? ☐Yes☐No
If Yes,
i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types)
ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? ☐Yes☐No
iii. Number of lots proposed? _____
iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum _____ Maximum _____

e. Will proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? ☐Yes☐No
i. If No, anticipated period of construction: _____ months
ii. If Yes:
- Total number of phases anticipated _____
- Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition) _____ month _____ year
- Anticipated completion date of final phase _____ month _____ year
- Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases:

f. Does the project include new residential uses? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.

	One Family	Two Family	Three Family	Multiple Family (four or more)
Initial Phase				
At completion of all phases				

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes,

i. Total number of structures _____

ii. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: _____height; _____width; and _____ length

iii. Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: _____ square feet

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes,

i. Purpose of the impoundment: _____

ii. If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: ☐ Ground water ☐ Surface water streams ☐Other specify:

_____

iii. If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source.

_____

iv. Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: _____ million gallons; surface area: _____ acres

v. Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: _____ height; _____ length

vi. Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete):

_____

D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? ☐Yes ☐No
(Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite)

If Yes:

i. What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? _____

ii. How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site?

- Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): _____
- Over what duration of time? _____

iii. Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them.

_____

_____

iv. Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? ☐Yes ☐No
If yes, describe. _____

_____

v. What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? _____acres

vi. What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? _____ acres

vii. What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? _____ feet

viii. Will the excavation require blasting? ☐Yes ☐No

ix. Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____

_____

_____

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): _____

_____

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:

_____

_____

_____

_____

iii. Will proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes, describe: _____

iv. Will proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: _____
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: _____
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): _____

_____

- proposed method of plant removal: _____
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): _____

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: _____

_____

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: _____
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? ☐Yes☐No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐Yes☐No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐Yes☐No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? ☐Yes☐No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____

_____

- Source(s) of supply for the district: _____

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? ☐Yes☐No

If, Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: _____

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: _____

_____

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), maximum pumping capacity: _____ gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): _____

_____

_____

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: _____
- Name of district: _____
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? ☐Yes☐No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐Yes☐No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐Yes☐No

- Do existing sewer lines serve the project? ☐Yes ☐No
- Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____

_____

_____

iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____

v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge, or describe subsurface disposal plans):

_____

_____

vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____

_____

_____

e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel?

_____ Square feet or _____ acres (impervious surface)

_____ Square feet or _____ acres (parcel size)

ii. Describe types of new point sources. _____

_____

iii. Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)?

_____

_____

- If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____

_____

_____

- Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? ☐Yes ☐No

iv. Does proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? ☐Yes ☐No

f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes, identify:

i. Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles)

_____

ii. Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers)

_____

iii. Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation)

_____

g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) ☐Yes ☐No

ii. In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate:

- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)
- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)
- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)
- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydroflourocarbons (HFCs)
- _____Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): _____

ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): _____

_____

i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust):

_____

_____

j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): ☐ Morning ☐ Evening ☐Weekend
☐ Randomly between hours of _____ to _____.

ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of semi-trailer truck trips/day: _____

iii. Parking spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____ Net increase/decrease _____

iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? ☐Yes ☐No

v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe:

_____

_____

_____

vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within ½ mile of the proposed site? ☐Yes ☐No

vii Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? ☐Yes ☐No

viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? ☐Yes ☐No

k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: _____

_____

ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other):

_____

iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade to, an existing substation? ☐Yes ☐No

l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply.

i. During Construction:

- Monday - Friday: _____
- Saturday: _____
- Sunday: _____
- Holidays: _____

ii. During Operations:

- Monday - Friday: _____
- Saturday: _____
- Sunday: _____
- Holidays: _____

m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes:

i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration:

_____

_____

ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe: _____

_____

n.. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes:

i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:

_____

_____

ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe: _____

_____

o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____

_____

_____

p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Product(s) to be stored _____

ii. Volume(s) _____ per unit time _____ (e.g., month, year)

iii. Generally describe proposed storage facilities: _____

_____

q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? ☐ Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Describe proposed treatment(s):

_____

_____

_____

_____

ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? ☐ Yes ☐No

r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? ☐ Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility:

- Construction: _____ tons per _____ (unit of time)
- Operation : _____ tons per _____ (unit of time)

ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste:

- Construction: _____

_____

- Operation: _____

_____

iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site:

- Construction: _____

_____

- Operation: _____

_____

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): _____

ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:

- _____ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or
- _____ Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment

iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: _____ years

t. Will proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: _____

ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: _____

iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated _____ tons/month

iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: _____

v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes: provide name and location of facility: _____

If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility:

E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action **SECTION E IS NOT APPLICABLE**

E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site

a. Existing land uses.

i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site.

☐ Urban ☐ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Residential (suburban) ☐ Rural (non-farm)
☐ Forest ☐ Agriculture ☐ Aquatic ☐ Other (specify): _____

ii. If mix of uses, generally describe:

b. Land uses and covertypes on the project site.

Land use or Covertype	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces			
• Forested			
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)			
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)			
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)			
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)			
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)			
• Other Describe: _____			

c. Is the project site presently used by members of the community for public recreation? ☐Yes☐No

i. If Yes: explain: _____

d. Are there any facilities serving children, the elderly, people with disabilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, licensed day care centers, or group homes) within 1500 feet of the project site? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes,

i. Identify Facilities:

_____

_____

e. Does the project site contain an existing dam? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

i. Dimensions of the dam and impoundment:

- Dam height: _____ feet
- Dam length: _____ feet
- Surface area: _____ acres
- Volume impounded: _____ gallons OR acre-feet

ii. Dam's existing hazard classification: _____

iii. Provide date and summarize results of last inspection:

_____

_____

f. Has the project site ever been used as a municipal, commercial or industrial solid waste management facility, or does the project site adjoin property which is now, or was at one time, used as a solid waste management facility? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

i. Has the facility been formally closed? ☐Yes☐ No

- If yes, cite sources/documentation: _____

ii. Describe the location of the project site relative to the boundaries of the solid waste management facility:

_____

_____

iii. Describe any development constraints due to the prior solid waste activities: _____

_____

g. Have hazardous wastes been generated, treated and/or disposed of at the site, or does the project site adjoin property which is now or was at one time used to commercially treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste? ☐Yes☐No

If Yes:

i. Describe waste(s) handled and waste management activities, including approximate time when activities occurred:

_____

_____

h. Potential contamination history. Has there been a reported spill at the proposed project site, or have any remedial actions been conducted at or adjacent to the proposed site? ☐Yes☐ No

If Yes:

i. Is any portion of the site listed on the NYSDEC Spills Incidents database or Environmental Site Remediation database? Check all that apply: ☐Yes☐No

☐ Yes – Spills Incidents database — Provide DEC ID number(s): _____

☐ Yes – Environmental Site Remediation database — Provide DEC ID number(s): _____

☐ Neither database

ii. If site has been subject of RCRA corrective activities, describe control measures: _____

_____

_____

iii. Is the project within 2000 feet of any site in the NYSDEC Environmental Site Remediation database? ☐Yes☐No

If yes, provide DEC ID number(s): _____

iv. If yes to (i), (ii) or (iii) above, describe current status of site(s):

_____

_____

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? ☐Yes ☐No

- If yes, DEC site ID number: _____
- Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): _____
- Describe any use limitations: _____
- Describe any engineering controls: _____
- Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? ☐Yes ☐No
- Explain: _____

E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site

a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? _____ feet

b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? ☐Yes ☐No
If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? _____%

c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site: _____ _____%
_____ _____%
_____ _____%

d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: _____ feet

e. Drainage status of project site soils: ☐ Well Drained: _____% of site
☐ Moderately Well Drained: _____% of site
☐ Poorly Drained _____% of site

f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: ☐ 0-10%: _____% of site
☐ 10-15%: _____% of site
☐ 15% or greater: _____% of site

g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? ☐Yes ☐No
If Yes, describe: _____

h. Surface water features.

i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? ☐Yes ☐No

ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes to either *i* or *ii*, continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.

iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? ☐Yes ☐No

iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information:

- Streams: Name _____ Classification _____
- Lakes or Ponds: Name _____ Classification _____
- Wetlands: Name _____ Approximate Size _____
- Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC) _____

v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: _____

i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? ☐Yes ☐No

j. Is the project site in the 100 year Floodplain? ☐Yes ☐No

k. Is the project site in the 500 year Floodplain? ☐Yes ☐No

l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? ☐Yes ☐No
If Yes:

i. Name of aquifer: _____

m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site: _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation): _____

ii. Source(s) of description or evaluation: _____

iii. Extent of community/habitat:

- Currently: _____ acres
- Following completion of project as proposed: _____ acres
- Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____ acres

o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species? ☐Yes ☐No

p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern? ☐Yes ☐No

q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use: _____

E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site

a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes, provide county plus district name/number: _____

b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present? ☐Yes ☐No

i. If Yes: acreage(s) on project site? _____

ii. Source(s) of soil rating(s): _____

c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. Nature of the natural landmark: ☐ Biological Community ☐ Geological Feature

ii. Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent: _____

d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes:

i. CEA name: _____

ii. Basis for designation: _____

iii. Designating agency and date: _____

e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on, the State or National Register of Historic Places? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: ☐ Archaeological Site ☐ Historic Building or District

ii. Name: _____

iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based:

_____

f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory? ☐ Yes ☐ No

g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Describe possible resource(s): _____

ii. Basis for identification: _____

h. Is the project site within fives miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Identify resource: _____

ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): _____

iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ miles.

i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____

ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666? ☐ Yes ☐ No

F. Additional Information

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

G. Verification

I certify that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name Earl VanWormer, III Date 2-16-2018

Signature Earl VanWormer, III Title Chairman, Board of Supervisors

PRINT FORM

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency's reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

If the lead agency is a state agency **and** the action is in any Coastal Area, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer **"Yes"** to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer **"No"** to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box "Moderate to large impact may occur."
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the "whole action".
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land
Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1)
If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 2.

☑ NO ☐ YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	☐	☐
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____ _____	E2g	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	☐	☐
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	☐	☐

l. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

4. Impact on groundwater

The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t)

☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	☐	☐
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

5. Impact on Flooding

The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. (See Part 1. E.2)

☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	☐	☐
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	☐	☐

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

6. Impacts on Air

The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. (See Part 1. D.2.f., D,2,h, D.2.g) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels:			
i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO_2)	D2g	☐	☐
ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N_2O)	D2g	☐	☐
iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	D2g	☐	☐
iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)	D2g	☐	☐
v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions	D2g	☐	☐
vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

7. Impact on Plants and Animals

The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	☐	☐

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: _____	E2n	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	☐	☐
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____ _____	E1b	☐	☐
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	☐	☐
j. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources

The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, Elb	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	El a, E1b	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	☐	☐
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources
The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.

☑ NO ☐ YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	 ☐ ☐	 ☐ ☐
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	 ☐ ☐	 ☐ ☐
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile ½ -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	☐	☐
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources
The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.

☑ NO ☐ YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places.	E3e	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	☐	☐

d. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
e. If any of the above (a-d) are answered "Yes", continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	☐	☐
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property's setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	☐	☐
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	☐	☐

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation

The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan.
(See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 12.

☑ NO ☐ YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or "ecosystem services", provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	☐	☐
e. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas

The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d)
If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", go to Section 13.

☑ NO ☐ YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☐	☐
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

13. Impact on Transportation
The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems. ☑ NO ☐ YES
(See Part 1. D.2.j)
If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	☐	☐
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

14. Impact on Energy
The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy. ☑ NO ☐ YES
(See Part 1. D.2.k)
If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	☐	☐
b. The proposed action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two-family residences or to serve a commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	☐	☐
e. Other Impacts: _____ _____			

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light
The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting. ☑ NO ☐ YES
(See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	☐	☐

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.) ☑ NO ☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No,or small impact may cccur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	☐	☐
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	☐	☐
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	☐	☐
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	☐	☐
m. Other impacts: _____ _____			

17. Consistency with Community Plans

The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans. ☑ NO ☐ YES

(See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.)

If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", go to Section 18.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action's land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	☐	☐
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	☐	☐
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	☐	☐
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	☐	☐
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	☐	☐
h. Other: _____ _____		☐	☐

18. Consistency with Community Character

The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character. ☑ NO ☐ YES

(See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3)

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", proceed to Part 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	☐	☐
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	☐	☐
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	☐	☐
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

PRINT FULL FORM

Appendix G

Resolution Adopting Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 35

TITLE: ADOPTION OF THE SCHOHARIE COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OFFERED BY: Philip Skowfoe, Jr. Who moved its adoption.

SECONDED BY: Richard Lape Chairman Rules & Legislation Committee

WHEREAS, the County of Schoharie is the planning unit responsible for developing a Local Solid Waste Management Plan [LSWMP] pursuant to Section 27-0107, paragraph 1(a) of the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, on November 3, 2017 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation issued a letter stating that the current draft of the LSWMP constitutes an approvable plan; and

WHERAS, Resolution No. 34 made a Negative Determination of Significance in regard to the adoption of the LSWMP pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act and its implementing regulations found at 6 NYCRR Part 617; and

WHEREAS, Section 366-4.1(d)(2) of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's solid waste management regulations contains several provisions that must be included in a planning unit's resolution to adopt a Final LSWMP, and such clauses are included herein as required; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Schoharie County Final LSWMP is hereby adopted by the County Board of Supervisors, acting as the solid waste planning unit for Schoharie County, and be it further

RESOLVED, that, as required by Sections 366-4.1(d)(2)(i), 366-4.1(d)(2)(ii), and 366-4.1(d)(2)(iii), of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's solid waste management regulations, the County of Schoharie will (i) adopt the LSWMP, effective upon department approval of the LSWMP, (ii) implement and maintain the solid waste management system described in the LSWMP, and (iii) submit annual planning unit reports and biennial updates; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to send notices of the availability of the Final LSWMP to adjacent solid waste planning units and will ensure that an electronic copy of the final LSWMP is made available for public review on the County's website; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to furnish all items to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as indicated in the November 4, 2017 letter referenced above.

Dated: February 15, 2018
Filed: February 15, 2018

Sheryl Largetteau
Clerk-Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY.

County Attorney

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE ss:

I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoharie, New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the above copy of a resolution with the original resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of said County on the 16 day of February 2018, at a regular meeting of said Board and said copy is a true copy of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

I, FURTHER CERTIFY, that at the time said resolution was adopted said Board was comprised of 16 members, with total weighted vote of 2974 and votes were cast as follows: Yes 2974, No, 0, _____, Absent 0, _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said Board this 16 day of February 2018.

Sheryl Largetteau Clerk,
Board of Supervisors of the County of Schoharie