

Warren County Board of Supervisors

RESOLUTION NO. 184 OF 2021

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY SUPERVISORS CONOVER, HOGAN, DICKINSON, THOMAS, BRUNO, GERAGHTY AND MERLINO

ADOPTING THE WARREN COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (Section 27-0107) and New York State's Solid Waste Management Facilities regulations (6 NYCRR 366-4.1) requires Warren County to implement and maintain a solid waste management plan, and

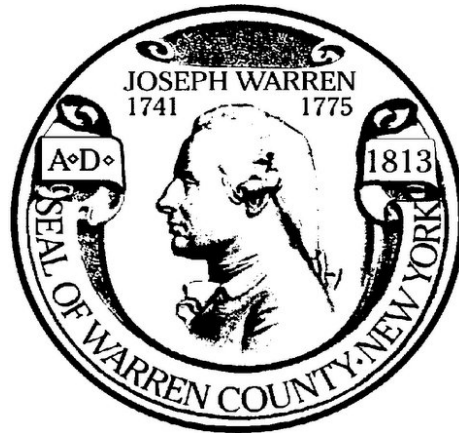
WHEREAS, the Superintendent of Public Works presented to the Public Work Committee the Warren County Local Solid Waste Management Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Public Work Committee has reviewed the plan and has recommended that the same be advanced to the full Board of Supervisors for consideration, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Warren County Local Solid Waste Management Plan annexed hereto, be and the same hereby is, adopted as the official Plan for Warren County, and be it further

RESOLVED, that Warren County will implement and maintain the solid waste management system, as described in the Plan annexed hereto, and will submit biennial updates to the Plan.

Warren County, NY



LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2019-2028)

Prepared By:
R. S. LYNCH & COMPANY

RSL
Helping Municipal Officials Make Good Solid Waste Management Decisions Since 1987

March 10, 2021

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II. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to document the current waste management practices of Warren County, NY, the Planning Unit. Additionally, this plan will address strategies for improvements upon the Planning Unit's solid waste management system regarding efficiency, cost-effectiveness and environmental impact while putting it in compliance with State LSWMP planning requirements. The new LSWMP is intended to not only create a valuable planning tool for the future of solid waste but to bring new waste handling practices and technology to the Planning Unit.

On January 1993, Warren County, NY, in conjunction with Washington County, NY, submitted a final LSWMP to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in conformance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 (the "Act") and subsequent State regulation derived from its power and intent. The following quotation regarding the Legislative findings and intent was taken directly from the Act:

The Legislature finds and declares that proper management of solid waste is necessary to protect public health and the environment. Toward this end, the State Legislature declared it is necessary to reduce the generation of solid waste, to accelerate the recovery and reuse of secondary materials within the State, to encourage the conservation of resources, to foster public and private initiatives to achieve these ends, and to encourage a new ethic among New York's citizens to conserve and reuse, rather than discard, useful materials.

The Planning Unit consisted of both Warren County, NY and Washington County, NY. The Bi-County LSWMP expired on December 31, 2010. The goals and objectives of the 1993 LSWMP were as follows:

1. Reduce the amount of waste generated as much as possible.
2. Encourage reuse and recycling of waste materials as much as possible.
3. Recover energy from waste materials that cannot be recycled.
4. Dispose of waste that cannot be reused, recycled or incinerated for energy recovery, at environmentally sound landfills.

As demonstrated throughout this report, Warren County has made significant progress towards achieving these goals throughout the previous Planning Period. The key Warren County LSWMP planning milestones are as follows:

KEY WARREN COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING MILESTONES

1992	• A Bi-County (Warren & Washington County) Local Solid Waste Management Plan is adopted. • The 510-ton per day Hudson Falls Waste-to-Energy Facility (HFWTEF) achieved commercial operations. At this time the Counties expected that waste from the two Counties would fill most or all of the HFWTEF's capacity and that any out-of-County waste required would be delivered at Tip Fees high enough to subsidize in-County waste disposal.
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1993 - 1997	• Soon after the startup of the HFWTEF local and regional market Tip Fees for waste disposal declined substantially. Since the sale of electricity represents such an important aspect of the HFWTEF economics, the Counties realized that net solid waste costs would be minimized by setting prices for out-of-County waste at the gate low enough to ensure that the HFWTEF always operates at full capacity, even if such Tip Fees were below in-County Tip Fees. Revenue shortfalls in HFWTEF revenues that resulted from such market clearing pricing would be less than shortfalls caused by less waste being processed and thus less electricity being generated and sold. • The Counties successfully managed this ongoing form of economic flow since inception. The HFWTEF had never processed less than its full design annual capacity and the Counties had never failed to pay the resultant monthly revenue shortfalls from their General Funds. • During this period the Facility was owned and operated by Foster Wheeler but received waste under long term contracts with the two Counties as well as through shorter term contracts that Foster Wheeler periodically arranged and administered from out-of-County waste suppliers.
1998	• By 1998, it was clear that there was not enough in-County waste to fill the HFWTEF and that Tip Fees from out-of-County waste would likely remain well below breakeven costs.

TABLE 2.1		
	Original 1998 Expectation	1998 Projection
In-County Waste Deliveries Tonnage	128,000	62,939
Out-of-County Waste Deliveries Tonnage	0	95,061
Average Out-of-County Tip Fee/Ton	Over \$79/Ton if Needed	\$50/Ton
Shortfall to be Paid from General Fund	\$0	\$3,644,952
Net Cost/Ton to County Taxpayers	\$79/Ton	\$120/Ton

2002	• Warren and Washington Counties assumed responsibility for securing out-of-County HFWTEF waste supply, hauler billing and collections. - \$150,000/year increased Tip Fee revenue. - 50% reduction in late account balances. - Industry standard credit procedures for new accounts.
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2003	- Both Counties received credit rating upgrades. - Wheelabrator Technologies provided funding to the Counties to buy out Foster Wheeler's ownership interest in the HFWTEF and settle outstanding litigation. - Wheelabrator received an Option to Purchase the HFWTEF in 2011 at fair market value. - Foster Wheeler was replaced by Wheelabrator Technologies as HFTWTEF operator. - Change of Law risk shifted from 100% Counties to sharing arrangement with Wheelabrator. - Established cost effective, non-adversarial dispute resolution mechanism. - Established competitive bidding for pass-through costs. - Increased plant throughput guarantee by 5%.
2004	Using an innovative "Sales Tax Intercept" credit structure, Warren and Washing County IDA refinances the HFWTEF's outstanding debt with new "AAA" rated debt resulting in approximately \$1,000,000/year savings.
2011	- Wheelabrator exercised its Option to Purchase the HFWTEF thus removing any further financial or waste delivery obligations on the part of the Counties and allowing them to seek the most advantageous disposal option available in the open market. - Warren County Draft LSWMP 2011-2030 was submitted to the NYSDEC.
2018	NYSDEC requests revisions and amendments to the Draft 2011 LSWMP.

Upon expiration of the 1993 LSWMP, Warren County, NY has decided to conduct its solid waste planning as a separate Planning Unit from Washington County, NY. The following goals and objectives of this LSWMP are similar to the goals of the 1993 LSWMP with the key differences underlined:

1. Reduce the amount of waste generated as much as possible.
2. Encourage reuse and recycling of waste materials as much as possible. Reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or recycle material that cannot be used
3. Recover energy, in an environmentally friendly acceptable manner from waste materials that cannot be recycled, if economically advantageous.
4. Dispose of waste that cannot be reused, recycled or economically incinerated for energy recovery, at environmentally sound landfills or other methods approved by NYSDEC.
5. Identify strategies for improvements of the existing solid waste system to be more cost effective, efficient and environmentally responsible.

III. DESCRIPTION OF WARREN COUNTY

Size of Planning Unit:

Situated in northeastern New York in the foothills of the Adirondacks, the County encompasses 932 square miles, which includes 65 square miles of water. The County has a population of over 64,000 residents and consists of over 25,000 permanent households. A noteworthy attribute of the County is that it includes the popular vacation destination of Lake George. According to the United States Census Bureau, in 2018 the County's population density was 73 people per square mile. Warren County is surrounded by the County of Washington to the east, County of Saratoga to the south, County of Hamilton to the west and County of Essex to the north.

Governmental Entities within the Planning Unit and Population Characteristics:

TABLE 3.1				
Municipality	Estimated 2018 Population (1)	% of County	Population Density (People/Square Mile of Land)	Rural, Suburban or Urban
Town of Bolton	2,259	3.52%	35.63	R
Town of Chester	3,265	5.08%	38.64	R
City of Glens Falls	14,348	22.33%	3,775.79	S
Town of Hague	679	1.06%	10.61	R
Town of Horicon	1,349	2.10%	20.41	R
Town of Johnsburg	2,311	3.60%	11.32	R
Town of Lake George (2)	2,534	3.94%	83.91	R
Village of Lake George	879	1.37%	1,465	S
Town of Lake Luzerne	3,259	5.07%	61.96	R
Town of Queensbury	27,471	42.75%	435.98	S
Town of Stony Creek	743	1.16%	9.02	R
Town of Thurman	1,187	1.85%	12.97	R
Town of Warrensburg	3,981	6.19%	62.50	R
TOTAL:	64,265			

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau

(2) Does not include Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting

Variations in Seasonal Populations and Usage:

In addition to having over 64,000 permanent residents residing within its borders, Warren County also has a large tourist population. The tourist population is the largest in the summer when visitors can enjoy the Lake George area. Winter sporting activities, such as skiing and snowmobiling, also attract tourists to the Planning Unit. To a lesser extent, the fall and spring attract tourists to the area for activities such as hiking, leaf peeping and hunting.

The County estimates that from 1994 to 2008, on an average annual basis, overnight guests and day trip tourists that visited the area spent a total of 8,379,677 days in the Planning Unit. Many tourists that visit Warren County come from within 300 miles of the Lake George area, primarily traveling from New York,

New Jersey and Canada. This information has not been updated by the Warren County Tourism department since the submission of the LSWMP in 2011. Warren County, will include this as a task within the implementation schedule of the LSWMP.

Industry:

According to the 2007 County Business Patterns report, compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau, the four industries with the most employees in the County are as follows:

TABLE 3.2	
Industry	Number of Employees (2007)
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,763
Retail Trade	5,918
Accommodation and Food Services	4,337
Manufacturing	3,970

The largest establishment in the County within the healthcare and social assistance industry is the Glens Falls Hospital, which is the largest hospital between Albany, NY and Montreal and serves five New York counties. It is also the only hospital located in the County.

The retail trade and accommodation and food services industries within the County depend greatly on the tourism the County attracts.

Manufacturing within the County consists mainly of medical equipment and supplies manufacturing as well as forestry papermaking due to the large inventory of natural forests located in Warren County and the surrounding region. Finch Paper, LLC, a Glens Falls-based paper company employs approximately 800 people.

Colleges, Universities and Other Higher Education Institutions:

The only major higher education institution located in Warren County is SUNY Adirondack College. SUNY Adirondack College is located on 141 acres in Queensbury, NY. It enrolls over 3,400 full and part-time students and employs over 240 full and part-time employees.

State or Federal Parks:

The majority of Warren County is located within the Adirondack Park with the exceptions of the City of Glens Falls and parts of the Town of Queensbury and the Town of Lake Luzerne. The Adirondack Park was created by the State of New York in 1892. The park encompasses approximately 6 million acres and is the largest publicly protected area in the contiguous United States. The State of New York owns approximately 43% of the land in the Adirondack Park while the remaining 57% is privately owned.

Large Retail Centers:

In addition to being a popular location for outdoor activities, Lake George is also popular due to its large number of retail store outlets. The area, known as the “Factory Outlets of Lake George” consists of four

different major shopping centers with over 80 major brand retail outlets located on a half mile stretch of road in Queensbury.

Agricultural Activities:

According to the USDA's 2017 Census of Agriculture, Warren County contains 80 active farms which encompass approximately 10,086 acres. The County is ranked 57th in total value of agricultural products sold out of the 62 New York counties producing goods. Therefore, Warren County is one of the lowest agricultural goods producing counties in New York. The following table summarizes the County's top five crops (by acreage) and top five livestock items produced based on the USDA Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 3.3			
Top Crops (Acres)		Top Livestock Inventory	
Forage (Hay/Haylage)	505	Layers (Poultry and Eggs)	782
Cultivated Christmas Trees	70	Horses and Ponies	412
Corn (Silage/Greenchop)	NA	Goats	299
Harvested Vegetables	22	Sheep and Lamb	293
Nursery Stock Crops	8	Cattle and Calves	134

Solid Waste Activities:

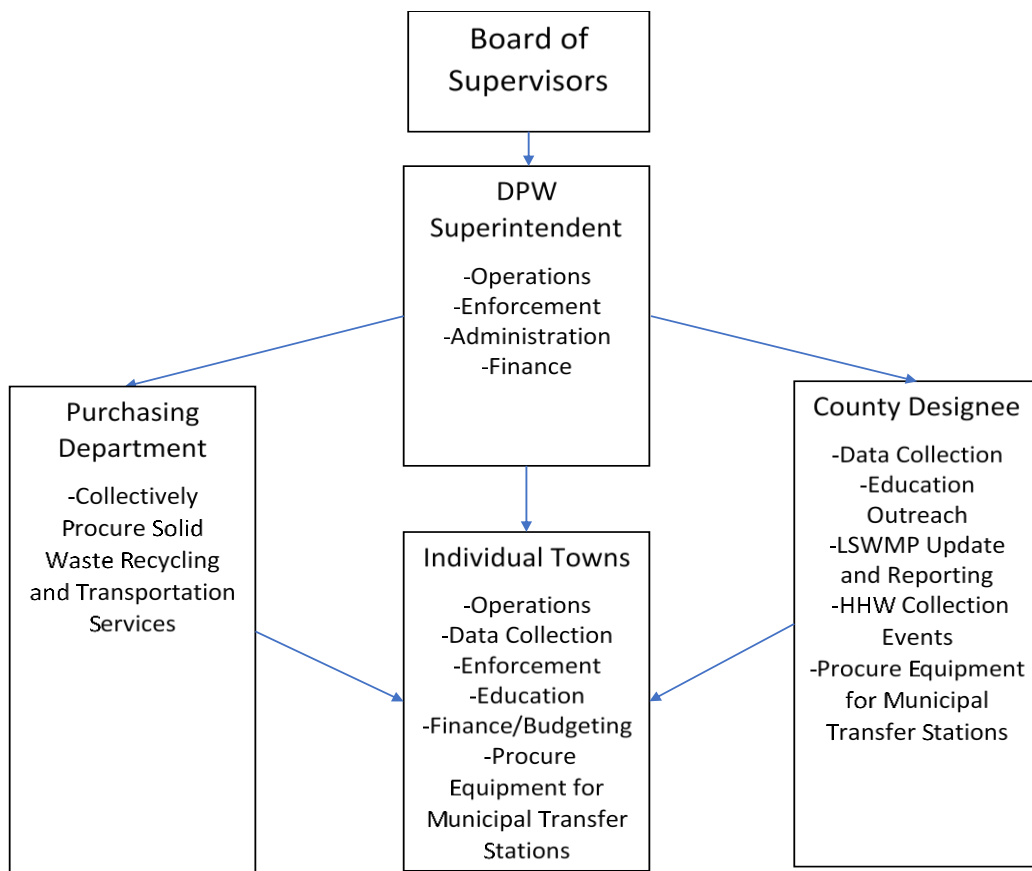
Warren County has 12 locally owned Transfer Stations/Recycling centers operating within its borders. It also has 2 locally owned C&D landfills. It does not have any active MSW landfills or waste-to-energy facilities. It has not developed any solid waste disposal facilities within its borders since the implementation of the 1993 LSWMP. As noted in Section II, in 2011 the County sold its interest in the HFWTEF located in, and co-owned by, Washington County, NY. Also, since the implementation of the 1993 LSWMP, Warren County has closed a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) in Queensbury.

Prior to the closing of the MRF, the individual municipalities would accept recyclables at their town operated transfer stations and the County would transport them to the County operated MRF. Once material was transported to the MRF, the County would process and ship to market. Due to the costs associated with the MRF and the lack of cost-effective markets for the processed material, the County closed the MRF. Subsequently, individual municipalities provide voluntary citizen access to local Transfer Station/Recycling centers.

According to solid waste and recycling practicing surveys conducted in 2009 and 2019, it does not appear that any significant waste generation and/or composition changes have occurred since the last LSWMP Planning Period.

Warren County does not currently have a centralized solid waste and recycling system. Instead, the County asks each Town, City and Village located within its borders to arrange their own solid waste and recycling system. Therefore, the financial structure for each solid waste management facility and program varies depending on which individual municipality is running them. Please refer to Section V for a detailed description of the existing programs and facilities.

However, the County does provide assistance to municipalities in the Planning Unit with some of their solid waste and recycling needs. The County owns approximately 179 roll-off containers and provides each municipality enough roll-off containers to operate their transfer station. Municipalities use the roll-off containers provided by the County to store solid waste and recyclables at their municipally owned transfer stations. Additionally, the County Purchasing Department also manages the procurement of solid waste and recycling transportation services on behalf of municipalities with transfer stations that choose to be part of a County-administered procurement. Respondents to the County-administered procurement are allowed to bid on solid waste and recycling transportation services for any or all municipally owned transfer station sites that are included in the procurement. The County also offers an annual Household Hazardous Waste collection event for all Planning Unit members. Most solid waste and recycling programs provided on the County level are funded within the County's General Fund. Please refer to the following Administrative Structure chart for guidance.



IV. QUANTITY AND TYPES OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES

Municipalities within the Planning Unit primarily handle municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by municipal residents and businesses. For the purposes of this report, MSW will be defined as the things commonly used in a household, institution or commercial entity and then thrown away, reused, recycled or composted. These materials range from packaging, food scraps, office-type paper and grass clippings, to old sofas, computers, tires, and refrigerators. This definition of MSW does not include industrial, non-residential or infrastructure/other construction and demolition wastes. Residential construction and demolition (C&D) debris, which is accepted at some municipally owned transfer stations from municipal residents, is considered MSW and is included in MSW waste generation rates used throughout this report. For the purposes of this report, the following types of solid waste have been analyzed for the Planning Unit:

- MSW
 - Residential
 - Household Hazardous Waste
 - Commercial/Institutional
- Construction and Demolition Waste
 - Residential
 - Non-Residential
 - Infrastructure/Other
- Industrial Waste
- Planning Unit Relevant Specialty Wastes
 - Regulated Medical Waste
 - Biosolids and Septage

MSW

As indicated in TABLE 4.2, this analysis has estimated that over 74,000 tons of MSW was generated within the Planning Unit in 2019. We have estimated that approximately 41,500 (56%) tons of MSW generated was residential MSW and approximately 32,500 (44%) was commercial/institutional MSW. These numbers have been estimated using a per capita waste generation rate provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NYSDEC estimates that the average New York resident generates 5.15 pounds of MSW per day. The NYSDEC developed the waste generation estimates using data inputs that included field-based waste composition studies performed within New York State as well as states and cities that border New York or have similar demographic characteristics to some of New York's regions. Furthermore, the NYSDEC waste generation data used to estimate the total waste generated in the Planning Unit distinguishes the composition of total waste generated in rural and suburban populations. The NYSDEC characterizes rural populations as communities with populations less than 325 people per square mile and suburban populations as communities with a population density between 325 and 5,000 people per square mile. Warren County contains municipalities with both rural and suburban populations. Therefore, we have applied NYSDEC rural waste stream composition data to municipalities in the Planning Unit with a population density less than 325 people per square mile and have applied NYSDEC suburban waste stream composition data to municipalities in the Planning Unit with a population density between 325 and 5,000 people per square mile. We calculated population density

by dividing the total land area of a municipality by the estimated population of the municipality as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2018. This calculation has not considered non-residential areas, such as parks, located within each municipality since these areas are not typically excluded from the land area when calculating population density.

In order to forecast the waste generation estimates for the County for each year in the 10-year term of this LSWMP, we have assumed that the population will remain constant.

Additionally, since a large volume of tourists and day visitors visit the Planning Unit each year, it was also necessary to estimate the total amount of MSW that they generate in the Planning Unit. The Warren County Departments of Planning and Tourism reported that the average total annual number of days spent in Warren County by both overnight guests and day visitors from 1994 through 2008 to be 8,379,677 in their 2008 Warren County Occupancy Survey and Report released on June 4, 2009. As part of this LSWMP, this information will be included as a task as part of the implementation schedule. We estimated the total volume of waste that tourists/day visitors generated in 2019 using this number multiplied by the NYSDEC waste generation number of 5.15 pounds per person per day and then discounted the total tourist/day visitor waste generation number by excluding waste components not typically generated by tourists or day visitors such as junk mail, phone books and carpet.

Data collected by the NYSDEC suggests that 58% of the MSW generated in rural municipalities is residential and 42% is commercial/institutional as opposed to suburban municipalities where 55% of the waste generated is residential and 45% is commercial/institutional. Since most of the population in the Planning Unit is located in a suburban municipality (approximately 65%), for the purposes of this analysis we are assuming that 56% of the tonnage generated in the Planning Unit is residential MSW and 44% of it is commercial/institutional MSW.

Residential MSW

As noted above, it is estimated that 56% of the MSW generated in the Planning Unit is residential MSW. This translates into approximately 41,500 tons of residential MSW generated in 2019. Residential MSW is handled by municipalities located within the Planning Unit primarily through a municipally owned solid waste and recycling transfer station. As detailed later in the LSWMP, some municipalities provide their residents with some type of municipal collection services.

Additionally, the County offers an annual Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection event for all County residents. HHW volume is considered to be residential MSW by the NYSDEC. The County hires an independent third party to operate an HHW collection event and to ultimately transport and recycle/dispose of the collected material. In 2018, 77 different households participated in the event and 1,150 gallons and 2,150 pounds of material were collected.

TABLE 4.1		
Household Hazardous Waste	2018 Weight/Volume	Units
Antifreeze	50	Gallons
Hazardous Paint	700	Gallons
Automotive Batteries		Pounds

TABLE 4.1		
Household Hazardous Waste	2018 Weight/Volume	Units
Hazardous Household Batteries		Pounds
Pesticides (Solids)	600	Pounds
Pesticides (Liquid)	100	Gallons
Mercury Containing Devices		Pounds
Bulk Mercury		Pounds
Fluorescent Bulbs	150	Pounds
CRT TVs/Monitors		Pounds
Non-CRT TVs/Monitors		Pounds
Other Electronics		Pounds
Other HHW (Solids)	600	Pounds
Other HHW (Liquids)	300	Gallons
Misc. Solid Waste (Solids)	800	Pounds
Misc. Solid Waste (Liquids)		Gallons
TOTAL SOLIDS:	2,150	Pounds
TOTAL LIQUIDS:	1,150	Gallons

Commercial/Institutional MSW

It is estimated that 44% of the total MSW generated in the Planning Unit, or approximately 32,500 tons in 2019, is Commercial/Institutional MSW. Commercial/institutional MSW is typically not handled by the Planning Unit or its municipalities. Commercial/Institutional MSW generated in the Planning Unit is typically handled by private haulers who collect, process, transport and recycle/dispose of the material using their own facilities and resources. However, as later discussed, some municipalities located within the Planning Unit will accept Commercial/Institutional MSW at their transfer stations from businesses and institutions located within their municipality. Also, some municipalities in the Planning Unit will transport Institutional MSW generated from their own municipal buildings directly to their municipal transfer station.

Table 4.2 demonstrates the estimated total waste generated by each municipality in the Planning Unit as well as the waste generated by the tourists/visitors that visit the Planning Unit for the term of this Planning Period assuming that the Planning Unit does not implement any new waste generation reduction initiatives. Please refer to ATTACHMENT A for a more detailed waste generation analysis.

Additionally, as later discussed in SECTION V of this report, we have calculated and assumed the recycling rates for the individual Planning Unit municipalities. We derived these recycling rate assumptions utilizing data provided by Planning Unit municipalities responding to information requests for the purpose of completing this LSWMP. Some of the municipalities did not have complete waste disposal and recycling data, resulting in the inability to calculate their recycling rate. Municipalities that did not provide enough data to calculate a recycling rate were given an assumed recycling rate of 19.05%, which is the average recycling rate of the Planning Unit municipalities which submitted a complete data set. It is important to note that this recycling rate was calculated by averaging the individual participating municipalities' recycling rate and is not the weighted average of all waste recycled in the Planning Unit.

The overall weighted average recycling rate for the Planning Unit is 25.28%. The weighted average recycling rate is higher than the assumed recycling rate provided above due to the fact that the municipalities with higher recycling rates generally have more residents and volume of waste to handle.

We have applied the assumed recycling rates to the total estimated amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit in order to estimate the amount of waste that the Planning Unit will dispose of for the term of this LSWMP (2019-2028) providing that no new waste generation reduction, reuse or recycling initiatives are implemented.

WARREN COUNTY, NY											
Local Solid Waste Management Plan											
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates											
TABLE 4.2											
Summary of MSW Generators											
10/1/2020											
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.											
MSW Generator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2019-2028 Total
Tourist/Visitor	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	139,381
Town of Bolton	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	21,232
Town of Chester	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	30,687
City of Glens Falls	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	134,853
Town of Hague	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	6,382
Town of Horicon	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	12,679
Town of Johnsbury	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	21,721
Town of Lake George(1)	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	23,816
Village of Lake George	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	8,262
Town of Lake Luzerne	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	30,631
Town of Queensbury	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	258,193
Town of Stony Creek	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	6,983
Town of Thurman	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	11,156
Town of Warrensburg	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	37,416
TOTAL:	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	743,392
COMPOSITION OF WASTE GENERATED											
Newspaper	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	30,952
Corrugated Cardboard	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	70,080
Paperboard	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	18,775
Office Paper	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	13,727
Junk Mail	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	12,462
Other Commercial Printing	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	16,893
Magazines	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	7,877
Books	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	2,497
Paper Bags	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	3,036
Phone Books	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	1,812
Poly Coated	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	1,785
Other Compostable Paper	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	53,881
Ferrous Containers	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	9,369
Aluminum Containers	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	4,077
Other Aluminum	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	1,989
Automotive Batteries	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	3,646
Other Non-Aluminum	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	2,968
Other Ferrous Metals	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	36,905
PET Containers	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	7,577
HDPE Containers	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	6,889
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	1,537
Film Plastic	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	46,757
Durables	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	18,765
Non-Durables	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	14,007
Packaging	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	10,475
Glass Containers	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	32,064
Other Glass	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	3,179
Food Scraps	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	120,820
Yard Trimmings	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	45,956
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	31,613
Carpet	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	9,057
Wood	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	26,211
C&D Material	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	29,115
Other Durables	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	9,909
Diapers	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	13,591
Electronics	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	9,338
Tires	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	9,949
HHW	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	2,034
Fines	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	1,818
TOTAL WASTE GENERATED:	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	743,392
TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED(2):	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	555,432
Estimated Status Quo Recycling Rate:	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%

(1) Does not include Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting.

(2) Estimated assuming each individual municipality's recycling rate, or in some instances, an average of the available member municipality recycling rates.

MSW Generation Empirical Data

As detailed in TABLE 4.2, using the most recently published NYSDEC per capita waste generation rate of 5.15 pounds per person per day, we have estimated that over 743,000 tons of MSW will be generated in the Planning Unit from 2019 through 2028. In order to compare the preceding waste generation projections with actual empirical data, we have collected data from surrounding solid waste disposal and transfer station facilities and analyzed the amount of waste they received from Warren County in 2018. For this analysis, we have assumed that the Planning Unit generated the same amount of waste in 2018 as we have calculated for 2019 in TABLE 4.2. We have also applied the assumed recycling rate of each member municipality as described and calculated in SECTION V. TABLE 4.3 lists the surrounding transfer stations and disposal facilities which accepted waste from Warren County in 2018.

TABLE 4.3		
Private Waste Hauler	2018 Warren County MSW (Tons)	2018 Warren County C&D (Tons)
Hudson Falls Waste-to-Energy	31,809.18	
Green Ridge Landfill	3,886.92	7,302.98
Ace Carting Transfer Station	5,315.12	
Hiram Hollow Transfer Station	2,104.04	3,139.35
Colonie Landfill		40.09
High Acres Landfill		4.80
Seneca Meadows Landfill		3.00
Fulton County Landfill	NA	NA
Warren County HHW Event	1.08	
TOTAL:	43,115.26	10,490.22

As demonstrated in ATTACHMENT A, after the assumed recycling rates of each Planning Unit member municipality as well as the tourist/visitors have been applied, we have estimated that approximately 55,500 tons of MSW generated in the Planning Unit was ultimately sent for disposal. When comparing the amount of MSW we have estimated to have been generated within the Planning Unit and disposed of to the available empirical data summarized in TABLE 4.3, it appears that the waste generation assumptions utilized in our analysis may be slightly high (55,500 tons vs 43,115 tons of MSW plus 10,490 tons of C&D).

As described in the following C&D material section, it is reasonable to classify 2,911 tons of the C&D material collected at surrounding facilities as Residential C&D/MSW. Therefore, we have assumed that approximately 46,000 tons of MSW were sent to surrounding facilities for disposal in 2018.

One contributing factor for the discrepancy between the waste generation assumption and the collected empirical data is that the amount of waste sent to the Fulton County landfill is unknown. They note in their 2018 NYSDEC Solid Waste Facility Report that they received waste from Warren County, however the volume was not reported. Depending on the amount of unaccounted material sent to the Fulton County landfill for disposal, the discrepancy could get substantially smaller.

Another variable that we believe contributes to the discrepancy is the assumed recycling rate of yard trimmings of individual municipalities. We have applied average recycling rates to the total amount of waste generated by each Planning Unit member. We believe that residents of the Planning Unit may achieve a much higher recycling rate of their yard trimmings compared to other MSW waste component items due to the rural nature of the Planning Unit's geography.

Furthermore, we have assumed that the Planning Unit only sent approximately 5,300 tons of MSW to the Ace Carting transfer station located in Washington County. However, in the facility's 2018 NYSDEC Solid Waste Facility Report, it was recorded that almost 13,000 tons of MSW were received from Warren County at the Ace Carting transfer station. The Ace Carting transfer station sends approximately 59% of MSW collected at its facility to the HFWTEF. In order to avoid double counting, we have assumed that 59%, or approximately 7,500 tons, of the MSW received at the Ace Carting transfer station was sent to the HFWTEF and subtracted from total Planning Unit MSW collected at the Ace Carting transfer station. It was necessary to make this adjustment due to the fact that we have already accounted for the amount of Planning Unit MSW disposed of at the HFWTEF in this analysis. This generalized assumption could contribute to the discrepancy between the recorded amount of Planning Unit MSW ultimately disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities and the amount of Planning Unit MSW estimated to have been generated and disposed of using NYSDEC generation numbers.

Data Gaps and Additional Information Required

During the preparation of this LSWMP, it has been discovered that the County does not currently collect enough solid waste disposal and recycling data to reliably measure actual recycling rates. Furthermore, the data that is collected is occasionally incomplete and inconsistent. A goal for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to measure actual system performance and make more informed future solid waste planning decisions. Future tasks in the Implementation Schedule provided in SECTION XI include improving reporting and data gathering methods.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and demolition waste (C&D) is defined by the NYSDEC as uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads and from land-clearing. Although it is difficult to estimate the amount of C&D generated within a Planning Unit due to fluctuations in construction and demolition activities, we have attempted to do so using data reported by the NYSDEC. The NYSDEC estimates that 17% of the C&D generated in the State is residential, 25% is non-residential and 58% is infrastructure/other.

Since it has been estimated that 2,911 tons of residential C&D was generated in the Planning Unit in 2019, as calculated in Table 4.2, and according to NYSDEC estimates Residential C&D accounts for 17% of total C&D generated in the Planning Unit, we have algebraically calculated that the total tonnage of C&D generated in the Planning Unit in 2019 was 17,124 tons.

TABLE 4.4		
C&D Type	%	Estimated 2019 Tonnage
Residential C&D	17	2,911
Non-Residential C&D	25	4,281
Infrastructure/Other C&D	58	9,932
	100	17,124

Residential C&D

As demonstrated in TABLE 4.2 using data provided by the NYSDEC, we have estimated that approximately 2,911 tons of residential C&D material was generated in the Planning Unit in 2019. This volume of residential C&D generated in the Planning Unit is considered MSW since it is part of the NYSDEC 5.15 pounds per capita MSW generation rate. Most municipalities in the Planning Unit accept a limited amount of residential C&D debris at municipally owned transfer stations. Typically, quantities of C&D material collected at municipally owned transfer stations in the Planning Unit are low and consist of material generated from small home improvement projects undertaken by homeowners. Most of the C&D material collected at municipal transfer stations is separated from MSW and transported by a private hauler to a facility of its choice. However, some municipalities collect C&D material and mix it with MSW collected at the facility, which is eventually sent to the HFWTEF. The municipalities that do mix C&D material with MSW do not accept C&D material that is not accepted at the HFWTEF, such as gypsum board and roof shingles.

Additionally, there are two C&D landfills located in the Planning Unit that residents of the towns in which they are located can dispose of their residential C&D material.

Non-Residential C&D

Non-residential C&D generated in the Planning Unit is typically handled by private haulers who collect, process, transport and recycle/dispose of the material using their own facilities and resources. Since it has been estimated that approximately 2,911 tons of residential C&D was generated in the Planning Unit in 2019, and that accounts for 17% of total C&D generated in the Planning Unit, we have algebraically calculated that the total tonnage of C&D generated in the Planning Unit in 2019 was approximately 17,124 tons. Using the assumption that 25% of C&D generated in the Planning Unit is Non-residential C&D, we can assume that Warren County generated approximately 4,281 tons of Non-residential C&D in 2019.

As previously mentioned, two Towns located in the Planning Unit own C&D landfills. Each municipality only accepts C&D generated by their residents.

Infrastructure/Other C&D

Infrastructure/other C&D material is typically generated by municipalities located within the Planning Unit and mainly consists of concrete, asphalt, rock and bricks (CARBS) and soil and gravel. Many municipalities who generate this type of C&D material will reuse the material on other infrastructure-type projects. Municipalities that cannot reuse the C&D material or dispose

of it in their own C&D landfill generally contract a private hauler to collect, process, transport and recycle/dispose of the material using their own facilities and resources. Using the NYSDEC assumption that 58% of the total 17,124 tons of C&D generated in the Planning Unit was Infrastructure/other C&D, we have assumed that Warren County generated approximately 9,932 tons of Infrastructure/other C&D material in 2019.

Industrial Waste

As previously discussed in SECTION III, manufacturing within the County consists mainly of medical equipment and supplies manufacturing as well as forestry papermaking due to the large inventory of natural forests located in Warren County and the surrounding region. Therefore, the largest volume of Industrial waste generated in the Planning Unit is paper sludge and paper making byproducts. The County does not currently collect waste generation or disposal information from Industrial waste producers. However, we can get some empirical data by referencing local Industrial landfill annual NYSDEC reports. The Green Ridge RDF landfill, located in Saratoga County, adjacent to the Warren County border, is indisputably the closest Industrial landfill. It is assumed that this facility takes most or all of Warren County's Industrial waste. According to the Green Ridge RDF- Consolidated Landfill Active Solid Waste Landfill 2018 annual report, it was reported that the landfill accepted approximately 13,460 tons of Industrial waste from Warren County and approximately 8,000 more tons of paper slag, brown stock, boiler ash and precepted calcium carbonate.

TABLE 4.5	
Green Ridge RDF- Consolidated Landfill	
Waste Type	2018 Tonnage
Brown Stock	5,653.14
Boiler Ash	1,275.34
Concrete-Small	1,523.75
Asbestos	154.95
Mixed C&D	7,148.03
Industrial Waste (including Paper Sludge)	13,459.51
Mixed MSW	3,886.92
Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	28.23
Paper Slag	386.00
Precepted Calcium Carbonate	<u>614.01</u>
	34,129.88

Specialty Wastes

For the purposes of this report, we are defining specialty wastes as wastes generated in the Planning Unit that do not fall under the MSW, C&D or Industrial waste categories.

Regulated Medical Waste

Since the healthcare and social assistance industry is the largest employer in the Planning Unit, it is necessary to discuss regulated medical waste being generated in the Planning Unit. The State of New York has adopted a comprehensive regulatory framework covering all aspects of Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) including handling, storage, treatment and disposal. New York State's RMW program is jointly administered by the New York State Department of Health (DOH) and the NYSDEC which oversee all RMW generated within the Planning Unit from facilities such as the Glens Falls Hospital or any other medical facilities located in the Planning Unit such as doctors' offices, clinics or animal hospitals. RMW is not directly handled by the Planning Unit or any of its municipalities. RMW generators in the Planning Unit directly handle their own RMW or contract a third party to collect, process, transport and recycle/dispose of the material using their own facilities and resources. The Glens Falls Hospital currently has private contractors collect all RMW generated and collected at the facility. The private contractors process and transport the collected material to a waste-to-energy facility in Massachusetts or North Carolina.

Biosolids and Septage

Biosolids are defined by the NYSDEC as solid or semi-solid organic materials generated as a result of the treatment of wastewater. Characteristics of biosolids can vary greatly depending on the treatment methods used at the wastewater treatment facility that generates it.

Septage is waste stored in septic tanks. Typically, residents who live in rural populations, such as Warren County, use septic tanks. The NYSDEC estimates that more than 90% of septage generated in New York is further processed at wastewater treatment facilities.

There are currently five active wastewater treatment facilities operating in Warren County. TABLE 4.6 identifies the five municipalities that currently operate a wastewater treatment facility and how the biosolids associated with each wastewater treatment facility are being handled.

TABLE 4.6		
Municipality	Material Handling Description	Annual Tonnage
Town of Bolton	The biosolids generated by the Bolton sewer system are hauled to the Schenectady County landfill. Grit and grease from the pump stations are hauled away by Cassella Waste. The town does not accept any septage.	The Town does not currently collect this data
City of Glens Falls	The biosolids are dried onsite and incinerated at the HFWTEF. The source is the Glens Falls sewer district and septage from approximately 40 haulers. The WWTP runs at 40% capacity.	7,118.74
Town of Hague	The Biosolids generated by the Hague sewer district are being transported to the Franklin County landfill by a private hauler. No septage is accepted at the WWTP. The plant has a private hauler take the biosolids to the landfill	60 cubic yards
Village of Lake George	The biosolids are processed through a belt press. The biosolids are then hauled to the Washington County Compost facility or the	1,500

TABLE 4.6		
Municipality	Material Handling Description	Annual Tonnage
	Northumberland landfill. The WWTP accepts septage from seven local haulers.	
Town of Warrensburg	The Town of Warrensburg is operating a lagoon-type wastewater treatment facility. The Town is currently removing biosolids under DEC supervision. The source of the biosolids is the Warrensburg sewer district. No outside septage is accepted.	NA

V. EXISTING PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

Warren County does not currently have a centralized solid waste and recycling system. Instead, the County asks each Town, City and Village located within its borders to manage their own solid waste and recycling system. However, the County does assist municipalities in the Planning Unit with some of their solid waste and recycling needs. The County owns approximately 179 roll-off containers and provides each municipality, with a transfer station, roll-off containers to operate their transfer stations. Municipalities use the roll-off containers provided by the County to store solid waste and recyclables at their municipally owned transfer stations. Sizes of the County-owned roll-off containers range from 10 cubic yards to 50 cubic yards. Additionally, the County Purchasing Department also manages the procurement of solid waste and recycling transportation services on behalf of municipalities with transfer stations. Respondents to the County-administered procurement are allowed to bid on solid waste and recycling transportation services for any, or all municipally owned transfer station sites that are included in the procurement. Individual municipalities are able to choose whether they wish to participate in the County-administered procurement. The County also provides an annual Household Hazardous Waste collection event.

As detailed later in the Town-by-Town overview, all the municipalities in the Planning Unit either own a transfer station or have joined with another Planning Unit municipality to share a transfer station. MSW is handled by municipalities located within the Planning Unit primarily through a municipally owned solid waste and recycling transfer station. As detailed later in the LSWMP, some municipalities provide their residents with some type of municipal collection services. None of the transfer station facilities located within the Planning Unit receive any solid waste from outside the Planning Unit. As indicated in TABLE 5.1, there are 12 municipally owned and -operated transfer stations and 2 municipally owned and operated C&D landfills located in the Planning Unit.

TOWN-BY-TOWN OVERVIEW

TOWN OF BOLTON

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Bolton. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Finkle Road. The Town transfer station is open five days a week during the summer and winter, except for holidays. Town businesses and residents must obtain a permit from the Town in order to use the facility.

In 2019, the Town-owned and -operated transfer station accepted 498.18 tons of MSW for disposal which included 2.88 tons of tires. Additionally, 198.21 tons and approximately 210 cubic yards of material were accepted for recycling. The Town also collected 496.9 tons of C&D material as well as large non-processable residential MSW items (bulky waste) that were disposed of in a large regional New York State landfill. The Town's transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept extra waste, although under its current registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town sent 499.18 tons of MSW to the HFWTEF in 2019. The Town also accepts bulky waste MSW at the Town transfer station center including items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs. Bulky waste MSW items received at the Town transfer station are placed in a roll-off container along with the C&D material accepted at the facility.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 42-yard roll-off container by the facility user or facility attendant, if required. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Residents are charged a fee on a per bag basis. Non-processable bulky waste items accepted at the Town transfer station have set disposal rates.

The Town also accepts leaf debris and grass clippings at the transfer station which are composted on-site. Brush accepted at the Town transfer station is ground on premises by a private tree company and utilized as mulch.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include, among others: newspaper, magazines, phonebooks, junk mail, office paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, aluminum cans, metal, batteries, plastics (#1-#7) and tin. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 14.98 tons of newspaper, 10.99 tons of magazines, 44.91 tons of corrugated cardboard, 210 cubic yards of glass, 4.54 tons of metal cans, 102.88 tons of metal and 19.91 tons of plastics (#1-#7). Most of the recyclables accepted by the Town are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and

recycling facility. Additionally, glass received at the Town transfer station is sent to the County-operated gravel pit to be used as aggregate.

The Town has three 30-yard roll-off containers for recyclables located at the transfer station. One is designated for commingled plastic, one for mixed glass and one for tin cans. Additionally, the Town has four 40-yard roll-off containers, two for corrugated cardboard, one for newspaper and one for magazines, junk mail, colored inserts and soft-cover books. Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town transfer station may leave the recyclables on a “recycling table” where an attendant will place them into the corresponding roll-off container or residents may place the recyclables directly into the appropriate roll-off container themselves. Individuals that bring in metal structures for recycling are asked to place the metal into a pile which is later picked up by a local private metal recycler.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station is measured by volume by an attendant. Once the volume of C&D material is estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the facility user or facility attendant, if required, throws the accepted C&D material into a roll-off container. The Town municipally contracts a private hauler to transport the collected C&D material to ultimately be disposed of at another facility.

The Town accepts household batteries and white goods at its transfer station. It also accepts electronics waste such as computers and televisions, although not a large enough quantity that would deem it hazardous waste.

The Town of Bolton transfer station also has a Reuse Center (shed) where residents are able drop off and pick up items for reuse free of charge.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Bolton who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choice.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Bolton who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Bolton who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their C&D material.

System Expenses

The Town spent \$227,259 for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services. Of this expenditure, \$67,107 was spent on solid waste and recycling services personnel, \$7,900 for equipment and \$152,252 for contractual expenses such as municipally contracted private haulers, solid waste Tip Fees and utility bills.

TOWN OF CHESTER

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Chester. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Landfill Road. The Town transfer station is open five days a week, except for holidays. Town businesses and residents must obtain a permit from the Town in order to use the facility.

In 2019, the Town-owned and -operated transfer station accepted approximately 467.86 tons of MSW for disposal. The Town also collected 419.66 tons of residential C&D material as well as large non-processable residential MSW items (bulky waste) that were transported to the Fort Ann Transfer Station. The Town's transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept extra waste, although under its current Registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town also accepts bulky waste MSW at the Town transfer station center including items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs. Bulky waste MSW items received at the Town transfer station are placed in a roll-off container along with the C&D material accepted at the facility.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the facility user or facility attendant, if required. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Residents are charged a fee on a per bag basis.

Non-processable bulky waste items accepted at the Town transfer station have set disposal rates. All bulky waste items accepted at the facility are placed in a roll-off container designated for C&D material by the facility user or attendant, if required.

The Town also accepts leaf debris and grass clippings at the transfer station which are composted on-site.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include, among others: glass, tin, plastic bottles, aluminum, newspapers, magazines and corrugated cardboard. In 2019, the town accepted 86.29 tons of metal containers, 25.38 tons of commingled paper, 12.4 tons of corrugated cardboard, 70

tons of glass, 13 tons of scrap metal, 16.29 tons of commingled plastic and 11.33 tons of electronics. All of the recyclables accepted by the Town are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and recycling facility.

Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town transfer station are required to presort recyclables and place the recyclables into wheeled containers located near the transfer station facility. When the containers are full, attendants wheel the containers to large open-top 40-yard containers and throw them into the appropriate roll-off container. The Town has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic (#1-#3), mixed glass, tin cans, newspaper and corrugated cardboard. Additionally, the Town maintains a scrap metal pile where residents are asked to place their scrap metal.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station is measured in cubic yards by an attendant. Once the volume of C&D material is estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the facility user or facility attendant throws the accepted C&D material into a roll-off container. The Town municipally contracts a private hauler to transport the accepted C&D material to ultimately be disposed of at another facility.

The Town accepts household batteries and white goods at its transfer station. It also accepts electronics waste such as computers and televisions, although not a large enough quantity that would deem it hazardous waste.

The Town of Chester transfer station also has a Reuse Center where residents are able drop off and pick up items for reuse free of charge.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Chester who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Chester who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Chester who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their C&D material.

System Expenses

The Town budgeted 241,000 for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services. Of this expenditure, \$118,000 is budgeted for solid waste and recycling services personnel payroll, \$5,000 for the closed landfill well monitoring and \$118,000 for contractual expenses such as municipally contracted private haulers, solid waste Tip Fees and utility bills.

CITY OF GLENS FALLS

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the City of Glens Falls on Luzerne Road. However, the land on which the transfer station is located is leased to the Town of Queensbury. Therefore, the transfer station located in the City of Glens Falls, at the City's old landfill, is operated by the Town of Queensbury. City businesses and residents may use the Town of Queensbury-operated transfer station.

City businesses and residents are also allowed to use the Town of Queensbury transfer station located on Ridge Road, in Queensbury.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the City of Glens Falls who do not use either of the two Town of Queensbury-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the City may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Additionally, the City collects yard waste from its residents' curbside using municipal employees and equipment from April to November. The collected material is transported to a private company and/or the City of Glens Falls' composting pile.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the City of Glens Falls who do not use either of the two Town of Queensbury-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the City of Glens Falls who do not use either of the two Town of Queensbury-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

TOWN OF HAGUE

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Hague. The transfer station is Town-owned and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Valley View Road. The Town transfer station is open two days a week during the summer and two days a week during the winter, except for holidays.

In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted 138.26 tons of MSW for disposal. Additionally, 37.27 tons of MSW were accepted for recycling. The Town transfer station also accepted 104.56 tons of C&D material including large non-processable residential MSW items (bulky waste). The Town transfer station is registered with the NYSDEC and can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis. There is no additional physical capacity to accept additional waste beyond this imposed limit.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by the municipally contracted private operator to the HFWTEF as well as the Clinton County landfill. Bulky waste MSW items are also accepted at the Town transfer station center including items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs. Bulky waste MSW items received at the Town transfer station are placed in a roll-off container along with the C&D material accepted at the facility.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the facility user or facility attendant, if required. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Residents are charged a fee on a per bag basis. Non-processable bulky waste items accepted at the town transfer station have set disposal rates.

Brush accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by the municipally contracted private operator to a private tree company for further processing.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include, among others: newspaper, magazines, office paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, aluminum cans, metal, plastic (#1-#7) and tin. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted 11.55 tons of corrugated cardboard, 13.26 tons of bulk metal and 12.46 tons of mixed recyclables. Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station are transported by the municipally contracted private operator to the ultimate recycler.

There is one roll-off container designated for recyclables located at the transfer station. All the recyclables accepted at the facility are placed into this container and later transported by the transfer station private operator to a single-stream recycling MRF in Vermont.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station is measured by volume by an attendant. Once the volume of C&D material is estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the facility user or facility attendant, if required, throws the accepted C&D material into a roll-off container along

with bulky waste MSW accepted at the facility. The municipally contracted private operator transports the accepted C&D and bulky waste material to ultimately be disposed of at the Clinton County landfill.

The Town also accepts electronics waste at the Town-owned transfer station which is ultimately transported to an electronics recycler.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Hague who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Hague who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Hague who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their C&D material.

System Expenses

No Town financial information provided.

TOWN OF HORICON

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Horicon. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill at 19 Town Dump Road. The landfill has been closed since 1994. The Town transfer station is open four days a week.

In 2018, the Town-owned and -operated transfer station accepted approximately 252.35 tons of MSW and 307.59 tons of C&D material for disposal and an additional 118.64 tons of material recovered for recycling. The Town's transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept extra waste, although under its current registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. In 2018, the Town sent approximately 252.35 tons of MSW to the HFWTEF. MSW accepted at the Town transfer station center includes bulky waste items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs. Bulky waste MSW items are accepted in a separate roll-off container from other MSW accepted at the facility. However, all bulky waste MSW items accepted at the facility are sent to the HFWTEF.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station for disposal, except for a few bulky waste items, is weighed on a small scale located at the facility by an attendant. Once the MSW is weighed and the fee has been paid accordingly, the attendant throws the accepted MSW into a roll-off container. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor.

Bulky waste items accepted at the Town transfer station that are too large to be weighed on the facility's scale have set disposal rates. All bulky waste items accepted at the facility are placed in a roll-off container by an attendant.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include, among others: plastic food, juice, detergent and shampoo containers, glass, tin and aluminum food containers, newspaper, junk mail and corrugated cardboard. In 2018, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 66 tons of glass, 19.9 tons of corrugated cardboard, 19.33 tons of mixed paper, 6.89 tons of commingled plastic and 6.52 tons of metal. All recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station were transported to a privately-operated facility in either Warren or Washington County. The Town also accepts return bottles and cans at the Town transfer station which are donated to local charities.

Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town transfer station are required to presort recyclables on a table inside the transfer station's recycling center. Attendants take the recyclables off the table and throw them into the corresponding roll-off container for the individual. The Town has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic, mixed glass, tin cans, newspaper and corrugated cardboard.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station for disposal, except for large quantities which are measured by cubic yards, is weighed on a small scale located at the facility by an attendant. Once the C&D material is weighed or the cubic yards have been estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the attendant throws the accepted C&D material into a roll-off container. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. The Town contracted a private hauler to transport approximately 307.59 tons of C&D and bulky waste material to a privately-operated transfer station in Washington County which was ultimately disposed of at another facility in 2018.

The Town accepts household batteries, car batteries, electronic waste and white goods at its transfer station. It does not accept propane tanks or motor oil.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Horicon who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Horicon who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Horicon who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

System Expenses

The Town budgeted \$115,195 for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services. \$56,565 was budgeted for Labor and \$63,630 was budgeted for Tip Fees and material transport.

TOWN OF JOHNSBURG

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Johnsburg. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Ski Bowl Road in the Hamlet of North Creek. The Town transfer station is open five days a week, except for holidays. Town residents must obtain a permit from the Town in order to use the facility.

In 2019, the Town-owned and -operated transfer station accepted approximately 905 tons of MSW and 340 tons of C&D material for disposal and an additional 149 tons of material recovered for recycling. The Town's transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept minimal extra waste, although under its current registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town sent approximately 905 tons of MSW handled at the Town transfer station to the HFWTEF in 2019 for disposal.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the Town resident. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Residents are charged a fee on a per bag basis.

All bulky waste items accepted at the facility are placed in a roll-off container designated for C&D material by the Town resident.

The Town also accepted yard waste at the Town transfer station until the NYSDEC issued open burning regulations in October 2009. The quantity of yard waste accepted at the Town transfer station was not measured. The Town acquired a burning permit for this purpose. However, due to the NYSDEC's open burning regulations, the Town no longer accepts most yard waste to be burned. Currently, the Town only accepts leaf debris and grass clippings which are composted on-site.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include glass (clear, green & brown), plastics (HDPE, PETE and clear vinyl), steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures and corrugated cardboard. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 9 tons of glass, 11.27 tons of plastic, 39.27 tons of corrugated cardboard, 8.65 tons of tin cans, 43.21 tons of scrap metal and 37.89 tons of newspaper. All of the recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station were transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to a privately-operated MRF.

The Town has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic, mixed glass, tin cans, newspaper and corrugated cardboard. Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town transfer station are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container. Individuals that bring in metal structures for recycling are asked to place the metal in a pile which is later picked up by a local private metal recycler.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container along with bulky waste MSW by the Town resident. In 2019, the Town sent approximately 340 tons of C&D and bulky waste material to a privately-operated transfer station in Washington County to ultimately be disposed of at another facility through a municipally contracted private hauler.

The Town accepts household batteries (Dry Cell only) and white goods at its transfer station. However, all the Freon must be removed from the material before it is accepted at the facility.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Johnsburg who do not use the Town-operated transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Johnsburg who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Johnsburg who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

System Expenses

In 2019, the Town spent \$201,959.71 on its solid waste and recycling services. Of this expenditure, \$114,138.65 was spent on solid waste and recycling services personnel payroll and \$87,821.16 was spent on municipally contracted private haulers and solid waste Tip Fees.

TOWN OF LAKE GEORGE**Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities****Transfer Station**

The Town of Lake George operates a transfer station located within its borders. The land on which the transfer station is located is Village-owned. However, the Village leases the land to the Town of Lake George. The Town previously operated a landfill at the transfer station site. The transfer station is open five days a week excluding holidays. Only Town and Village of Lake George residents and businesses are allowed to use the transfer station. The Town operated transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept extra waste, although under its current registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town-operated transfer station is transported by the Town to the HFWTEF. The Town sent approximately 615.7 tons of MSW to the HFWTEF in 2019. This includes bulky waste MSW items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs.

MSW brought to the Town-operated transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the Town resident or transfer station attendant. The roll-off container is loaded with a compactor. Transfer station users are charged a fee on a per bag basis.

All bulky waste items, accepted at the facility are placed in a separate roll-off container by the facility user or transfer station attendant, if required. Bulky waste MSW items accepted at the Town transfer station have set disposal rates. Transfer station attendant's compact bulky waste material with a bucket loader.

The Town also accepts leaf debris, brush and grass clippings at the transfer station which are composted on-site, which is processed and used by a private company.

Recyclables accepted at the Town-operated transfer station include glass (clear and colored), plastics (#1-#3), steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures, newspaper, magazines and corrugated cardboard. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 49.22 tons of commingled paper, 92.69 tons of corrugated cardboard, 82.51 tons of mixed metal, 75 tons of glass, 10.9 tons of electronics and 8.41 tons of commingled plastic.

Recyclables accepted at the Town-operated transfer station are transported by the Town to various buyers of the material. Additionally, glass received at the Town-operated transfer station is sent to the County-operated gravel pit and used as aggregate.

Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town-operated transfer station are required to presort recyclables and place them into 3' x 3' metal bins. When the 3' x 3' metal containers are full, transfer station attendants will transfer the recyclables from the metal bins into 40-yard roll-off containers. The transfer station has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic, mixed glass, metal cans, newspaper, scrap metal and corrugated cardboard.

C&D material brought to the Town-operated transfer station is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the facility user or by the facility attendant, if required. Transfer station users are charged by the cubic yard. The Town sends all the C&D material accepted at the Town-operated transfer station to the Town-owned and -operated C&D landfill. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 53.4 of C&D material.

C&D Landfill

The Town owns and operates a C&D landfill located on Transfer Road. The Town estimates that the C&D landfill has approximately 20 years of remaining, but not yet constructed, landfill capacity as authorized by its Part 360 permit.

Up until the beginning of 2010, Town residents could bring their C&D debris directly to the Town C&D landfill. Individuals that used the Town C&D landfill were asked to dump their C&D material onto a concrete pad. Once the volume had been estimated and the fee had been paid accordingly, a landfill attendant pushed the dumped material off the concrete pad into a pit.

However, the C&D landfill is currently not open to the public and Town residents are asked to bring their C&D material to the Town transfer station. Once the C&D material is centralized at the Town transfer station, town personnel transport the material to the Town C&D landfill using Town equipment. Town personnel have noted that this method allows the Town to pull recyclables out of the C&D material waste stream before it is deposited into the landfill.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Lake George who do not use the Town-operated transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Lake George who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect recyclables. Additionally, the Town collects yard waste from residents twice per year using Town-owned collection vehicles and municipal employees.

Construction & Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Lake George who do not use the Town-operated transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

System Expenses

In 2019, the Town spent \$192,602 on its solid waste and recycling services. \$132,016 of this budget was spent on full and part time personnel. Additionally, \$9,057 was spent on refuse Tip Fees.

VILLAGE OF LAKE GEORGE

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

The transfer station located in the Village of Lake George is operated by the Town of Lake George. Village businesses and residents may use the Town of Lake George-operated transfer station.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents in the Village of Lake George who do not use the Town-operated transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Village may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Village of Lake George who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Additionally, the Village collects yard waste from residents twice per year using Village-owned collection vehicles and municipal employees.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Village of Lake George who do not use the Town-operated transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of their C&D material.

System Expenses

The Village did not provide information for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services.

TOWN OF LAKE LUZERNE

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Lake Luzerne. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill at 123 Towner Road. The Town transfer station is open four days a week, except for holidays. Town businesses and residents must obtain a permit from the Town in order to use the facility.

The Town's transfer station currently has the physical capacity to accept minimal extra waste, although under its current registration with the NYSDEC it can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.

MSW accepted at the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste MSW, is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. In 2019, the Town sent approximately 1,030 tons of MSW to the HFWTEF for disposal.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the Town resident or transfer station attendant. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Transfer station users are charged a fee on a per bag basis or asked to drive their vehicle over a scale to be weighed and then charged a fee accordingly.

All bulky waste items, such as mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs, accepted at the facility are placed in a roll-off container designated for C&D material by the Town resident

or transfer station attendant, if required. Transfer station users are required to weigh their bulky waste on the facility scale and charged accordingly.

The Town also accepts leaf debris and grass clippings at the transfer station which are composted on-site.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include glass, plastics (#1-#7), steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures, newspaper, magazines, phonebooks, junk mail, office paper, textiles and corrugated cardboard. All of the recyclables accepted by the Town are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and recycling facility.

The Town has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic, mixed glass, tin cans, newspaper, periodicals, scrap metal and corrugated cardboard. Town transfer station users are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container. A transfer station attendant will assist, if required.

C&D material brought to the Town transfer station is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the facility user or by the facility attendant. Transfer station users are required to weigh their C&D material on the facility scale and charged accordingly. In 2019, the Town sent all of the C&D accepted at the Town transfer station to a privately-operated transfer station in Saratoga County to ultimately be disposed of at another facility through a municipally contracted private hauler.

The Town accepts household batteries, white goods and empty paint cans at its transfer station. It does not accept any other type of Household Hazardous Waste.

Material Collection

MSW

The Town of Lake Luzerne collects MSW from its residents and businesses once a week using municipally owned collection vehicles and municipal employees. The municipally collected MSW is brought directly to the HFWTEF. Additionally, the Town collects yard waste from its residents twice per year using municipally owned collection vehicles and municipal employees. Collected yard waste is transported back to the Town transfer station where it is composted on-site.

Recyclables

The Town municipally collects recyclables from its businesses and residents on a bi-weekly basis. Collected recyclables are transported back to the Town transfer station.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Lake Luzerne who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

System Expenses

The Town budgeted 345,000 for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services. Of the \$345,000, \$182,000 is budgeted for solid waste and recycling services personnel payroll, \$5,000 for equipment and \$158,000 for contractual expenses such as municipally contracted private haulers, solid waste Tip Fees and utility bills.

TOWN OF QUEENSBURY

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

The Town of Queensbury operates two transfer stations for property owners in the Town of Queensbury and City of Glens Falls. One Transfer station is Town-owned and operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Ridge Road. The Ridge Road transfer station is open three days a week, except for holidays. The Ridge Road transfer station is registered with the NYSDEC and can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis. There is currently no additional physical capacity to accept additional waste beyond this imposed limit. However, if the Town were to invest capital into the current infrastructure for expansion, it would be possible to accept additional waste.

The Town also operates a transfer station located on Luzerne Road. The land on which the Luzerne Road transfer station is located is owned by the City of Glens Falls and leased to the Town of Queensbury. It is located at the City's closed landfill and is open three days a week. The Luzerne Road transfer station is registered with NYSDEC and can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis. There is no additional physical capacity to accept additional waste beyond this imposed limit.

Both transfer stations are open three days a week, excluding holidays.

Ridge Road Transfer Station

MSW accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town accepted approximately 874.51 tons of MSW at the Ridge Road transfer station in 2018. MSW accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station center includes bulky waste items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs.

MSW brought to the Ridge Road transfer station, including bulky waste MSW, is placed into two 50-yard roll-off containers by the facility user or transfer station attendant, if required. The roll-off containers are equipped with a compactor. Transfer station users are charged a fee per bag or cubic yard, whichever is applicable. Bulky waste MSW items accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station have set disposal rates.

The Town also accepts yard waste and brush at the Ridge Road transfer station. Yard waste is composted on-site, and brush is processed into mulch by a private company. Both end products are used for multiple purposes.

Recyclables accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station include glass (clear and colored), plastics (#1 - #3), steel cans, aluminum cans, scrap metal, newspaper, magazines, junk mail and corrugated cardboard. In 2018, the Town accepted 111.49 tons of paper, 30 tons of glass, 21.78 tons of plastic, 8.23 tons of tin cans, 123.86 tons of bulk metal and 1,600 yards of brush at the Ridge Road transfer station. Most of the recyclables accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and recycling facility. Glass received at the Ridge Road transfer station is sent to the County-operated gravel pit to be used as aggregate.

The Ridge Road transfer station has three 40-yard roll-off containers: one for commingled plastic, one for newspaper and one corrugated cardboard. The Ridge Road transfer station also has four 30-yard roll-off containers: one for scrap metal, one for colored glass, one for clear glass and one for commingled magazines, junk mail and paper. Additionally, the Ridge Road transfer station has a 40-yard roll-off container for steel/tin cans. Individuals that bring recyclables to the Ridge Road transfer station are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container. A transfer station attendant will assist when necessary.

C&D material brought to the Ridge Road transfer station is measured by volume by an attendant. Once the volume of C&D material is estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the facility user or facility attendant, if required, places the accepted C&D material into the roll-off container in which the MSW is placed. C&D material accepted at the Ridge Road transfer station is mixed in with MSW accepted at the facility and transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town does not accept C&D material that is not accepted at the HFWTEF, such as gypsum board or roof shingles.

Luzerne Road Transfer Station

MSW accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station is transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. In 2018, the Town accepted approximately 991.16 tons of MSW at the Luzerne Road transfer station. MSW accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station center includes, bulky waste items such as: mattresses, couches, rugs, tires, recliners and box springs.

MSW brought to the Luzerne Road transfer station, including bulky waste MSW, is placed in a 50-yard roll-off container by the facility user or transfer station attendant, if required. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Transfer station users are charged a fee per bag or cubic yard, whichever is applicable. Bulky waste MSW items accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station have set disposal rates.

The Town does not accept yard waste or brush at the Luzerne Road transfer station.

Recyclables accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station include: glass (clear and colored), plastics (#1 - #3), steel cans, aluminum cans, scrap metal, newspaper, magazines, junk mail and corrugated cardboard. In 2018, the Town accepted 121.65 tons of paper, 30 tons of glass, 28.64 tons of plastic, 16.71 tons of tin cans and 95.16 tons of bulk metal at the Luzerne Road transfer

station. Most of the recyclables accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and recycling facility. Additionally, glass received at the Luzerne Road transfer station is sent to the County-operated gravel pit to be used as aggregate. The Luzerne Road transfer station has three 40-yard roll-off containers: one for commingles plastic, one for newspaper and one for corrugated cardboard. The Luzerne Road transfer station also has five 30-yard roll-off containers: one for colored glass, one for clear glass, one for steel/tin cans, one for scrap metal and one for comingled magazines, junk mail and paper. Individuals that bring recyclables to the Luzerne Road transfer station are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container or pile. A transfer station attendant will assist when necessary.

C&D material brought to the Luzerne Road transfer station is measured by volume by an attendant. Once the volume of C&D material is estimated and the fee has been paid accordingly, the facility user or facility attendant, if required, places the accepted C&D material into the roll-off container in which the MSW is placed. C&D material accepted at the Luzerne Road transfer station is mixed in with MSW accepted at the facility and transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the HFWTEF. The Town does not accept C&D material that is not accepted at the HFWTEF, such as gypsum board and roof shingles.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Queensbury who do not use either of the two Town-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Additionally, the Town collects yard waste from its residents' curbside two times per year using municipal employees and equipment. The collected material is transported to a private company or the Town of Queensbury Highway Department gravel pit for a composting pile.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Queensbury who do not use either of the two Town-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Queensbury who do not use either of the two Town-operated transfer stations typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of C&D material.

System Expenses

In 2018, the Town spent approximately \$490,362 for solid waste and recycling services.

TOWN OF STONY CREEK

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Stony Creek. The transfer station is Town-owned and -operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill on Hill Road. The Town transfer station is open four days a week, except for holidays.

In 2019, the Town-owned and -operated transfer station accepted approximately 149 tons of MSW and 105 tons of C&D and bulky waste MSW material for disposal and an approximately 32 tons of material recovered for recycling or composting. The Town's transfer station is registered with the NYSDEC and can accept no more than 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis. There is no additional physical capacity to accept additional waste beyond this imposed limit.

MSW brought to the Town transfer station, except for bulky waste items, is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the Town resident. The roll-off container is equipped with a compactor. Residents are charged a fee on a per bag basis. MSW accepted at the Town transfer station is transported by the Town to the HFWTEF. All bulky waste MSW items accepted at the facility have set disposal rates and are placed in a separate roll-off container by the facility user, or transfer station attendant if required. In 2019, the Town also accepted approximately 20 cubic yards of leaves and yard trimmings.

Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include glass, plastics (#1-#7), metal containers, bulk metal, aluminum and corrugated cardboard. In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted 1.0 ton of glass, 3.10 tons of corrugated cardboard, 2.48 tons of metal containers, 11.03 tons of scrap metal, .8 tons of aluminum and 10.26 tons of newspaper and magazines. All of the recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station were transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to a privately-operated MRF. The Town did not provide data on the volume of plastics accepted for the purpose of recycling.

The Town has five 40-yard roll-off containers for recyclables: one for commingled plastic (#1-#7), one for newspaper and magazines, one for scrap metal, one for corrugated cardboard and one with two different compartments for mixed glass and tin cans. Individuals that bring recyclables to the Town transfer station are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container

The Town accepts a limited quantity of C&D material at the Town transfer station. C&D material accepted at the Town transfer station is placed in a 40-yard roll-off container along with bulky waste MSW by the Town resident, or transfer station attendant if required. In 2019, the Town contracted a private hauler to transport approximately 77 tons of C&D and bulky waste material

to a privately-operated transfer station in Saratoga County which was ultimately disposed of at another facility.

The Town also accepts batteries at its transfer station.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Stony Creek who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Stony Creek who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Stony Creek who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of their C&D material.

System Expenses

In 2019, the Town spent \$8,789 on hauling fees, \$14,825 on Tip Fees and \$27,421 on labor for its solid waste and recycling services.

TOWN OF THURMAN

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

C&D Landfill

The Town owns and operates a C&D landfill located on Irving Baker Road. Only Town residents and businesses can use the Town C&D landfill. The Town charges users of the C&D landfill by the cubic yard. It is estimated that the Town C&D landfill is currently two-thirds full.

Additionally, the Town operates a Drop-Off Center located at the C&D landfill. Town residents are able to drop off bulky waste MSW and recyclables at the Drop-Off Center. The C&D landfill and Drop-Off Center are open three days a week, excluding holidays.

Bulky waste MSW items, such as sofas, couches, or mattresses, are placed in a 40-yard roll-off container by the Town resident or Drop-Off Center attendant, if required. The attendant compacts the bulky waste with a loader.

Recyclables accepted at the Town Drop-Off Center include glass, plastics, steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures, newspaper and corrugated cardboard. All of the recyclables accepted by the Town are either transported by a municipally contracted private hauler to the ultimate recycler or are transported by the ultimate recycler to their remanufacturing and recycling facility.

The Town has separate 40-yard roll-off containers for commingled plastic, mixed glass, metal cans, newspaper and corrugated cardboard. Facility users are required to sort recyclables and place them into the corresponding roll-off container. Additionally, the Town has a metals pile where Drop-Off Center users are asked to place their metal structures.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Thurman who do not use the Town Drop-Off Center typically contract private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Thurman who do not use the Town Drop-Off Center typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Thurman who do not use the Town C&D landfill typically contract private haulers to collect and dispose of their C&D material.

System Expenses

The Town expensed \$29,154.80 for its 2019 solid waste and recycling services. Of the \$29,154.8, \$14,722.67 is expensed for solid waste and recycling services personnel payroll, \$14,432.13 for contractual expenses such as municipally contracted private haulers, solid waste Tip Fees and utility bills.

TOWN OF WARRENSURG

Solid Waste/Recycling Facilities

Transfer Station

There is one transfer station located in the Town of Warrensburg. The transfer station is Town-owned and operated and is located at the Town's closed landfill. The Town transfer station is open six days a week, closed on Mondays and holidays. In October 2019, the Town started to charge \$0.10 per pound for all waste accepted, except recyclables.

In 2018, the Town-owned and operated transfer station accepted 937.8 tons of MSW for disposal. This material was taken to the HFWTEF. The Town received 243.8 tons of C&D material which was sent to a regional facility in Saratoga County.

All the materials brought to the Town transfer station are placed in 40-yard roll-off containers for transport. Newspapers and magazines are in a smaller covered container. The Town currently contracts for hauling of all the materials with a private company.

In 2018, the Town also received 18 tons of glass, 38.60 tons of co-mingled paper, 20.7 tons of plastics, 11.75 tons of magazines, 9.89 tons of newspaper and 48.32 tons of corrugated cardboard which was taken to Perkins Recyclables in Queensbury.

103.6 tons of bulk metals and tin & aluminum containers were accepted at the facility and transported to R. Cohen in Glens Falls for recycling. 11.13 tons of electronics materials were taken in during the year and picked up by Evolution Recycling of Johnston, New York. Since the recycling market has dried up, it costs the Town to continue to recycle materials.

Material Collection

MSW

Businesses and residents of the Town of Warrensburg who do not use the Town transfer station typically contract with private haulers to collect their MSW for disposal. Private haulers who collect MSW in the Town may deliver the collected waste to any disposal facility of their choosing.

Recyclables

Businesses and residents of the Town of Warrensburg who do not use the Town Transfer station typically contract private haulers to collect their recyclables.

Construction and Demolition Material

Businesses and residents of the Town of Warrensburg who do not use the Town transfer Station typically contract with private haulers to collect their C&D material.

System Expenses

In 2019 the Town of Warrensburg budgeted \$158,000 for its solid waste and recycling services. Warren County currently handles the bidding process for the Towns.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY INVENTORY

TABLE 5.1

Owner	Facility Type	Current Permitted or Registered Limit	Physical Capacity
Town of Bolton	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,299 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 303.21 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 23.34% recycling rate. The Town has physical capacity to accept additional waste.
Town of Chester	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,036 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 148.4 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 14.33% recycling rate. The Town has physical capacity to accept additional waste.
City of Glens Falls	Transfer Station <u>Operator:</u> Town of Queensbury	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,283 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 292.16 tons were recycled. The City does not have physical capacity to accept much additional waste. Combined with waste received at the Town of Queensbury transfer station, the total combined recycling rate of both municipalities is 30.73%.
Town of Hague	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 280 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 37.27 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 13.31% recycling rate. The Town does not have physical capacity to accept much additional waste.
Town of Horicon	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 679 tons of solid waste in 2018. Of the material accepted, 118.64 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 17.4% recycling rate. The Town has physical capacity to accept additional waste.
Town of Johnsburg	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,394 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 234.69 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 10.70% recycling rate. The Town currently has physical capacity to accept minimal additional waste.
Village of Lake George	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 988 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 318.73 tons were recycled, giving the Town a 32.27% recycling rate. The Town has physical capacity to accept additional waste.
Town of Lake George	C&D Landfill	There is currently no permitted limit on the amount of C&D material that can be accepted at the Town's C&D landfill since it only accepts material from Town residents.	Accepted approximately 284 tons of C&D material in 2018. Remaining permitted but not yet constructed landfill capacity = 40,900 cubic yards.
Town of Lake Luzerne	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Volume of material collected at facility is not available. Currently has physical capacity to accept minimal additional waste.
Town of Queensbury	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,170 tons of solid waste in 2018. Of the material accepted, 535.36 tons were recycled. Combined with waste received at the City of Glens Falls transfer station, the total combined recycling rate of both municipalities is 30.73%. The Town currently has physical capacity to accept additional waste.
Town of Stony Creek	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 283 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 32.17 tons were recycled, giving the Town an 11.24% recycling rate. It is important to note that the Town did not report the volume of plastics accepted for recycling purposes. The Town does not have physical capacity to accept much additional waste.
Town of Thurman	C&D Landfill/ Recyclable Drop Off Center	There is currently no permitted limit on the amount of C&D material which can be accepted at the Town's C&D landfill since it only accepts material from Town residents.	The Town C&D landfill accepted approximately 3.58 tons of C&D material in 2018. Constructed capacity estimated to currently be two-thirds full. The Town does not track the quantity of material received at its Drop Off Center located at the Town landfill.
Town of Warrensburg	Transfer Station	Registered with the DEC and can accept up to 12,500 tons of solid waste on an annual basis.	Accepted approximately 1,444 tons of solid waste in 2019. Of the material accepted, 261.99 tons were recycled, giving the Town an 18.15% recycling rate. The Town does not have physical capacity to accept a significant amount of additional waste.

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING RECYCLING PROGRAMS

As previously indicated, Warren County does not currently have a centralized recycling system. However, on March 15, 1991 the County adopted Local Law #2 of 1991, “A Local Law Requiring the Source Separation and Segregation of Recyclable or Reusable Materials from the Solid Waste Stream in Warren County” (ATTACHMENT B), which mandated the following stipulations, among others:

- Effective April 1, 1991, source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste shall be required by every person and business generating such waste in Warren County.
- Solid waste that has been left for collection or is delivered by the generator of such wastes to a solid waste management facility, shall be separated by the generator into recyclable, reusable or other components as described and directed by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Warren County Superintendent of Public Works.
- Each town, city and village within the County shall be responsible for the separation, segregation and storage on-site for disposal, the material described in the orders, rules and regulations promulgated by the Superintendent and shall adopt such uniform local laws or ordinances to accomplish the objectives of this Local Law.
- Each municipality in the County shall be responsible for the operation of a recycling/solid waste transfer station. Any municipality may join with one or more municipalities in establishing a joint recycling/solid waste transfer station.

Enforcement of the above listed requirements was delegated to each municipality within the County through the following clause provided in Local Law #2 of 1991:

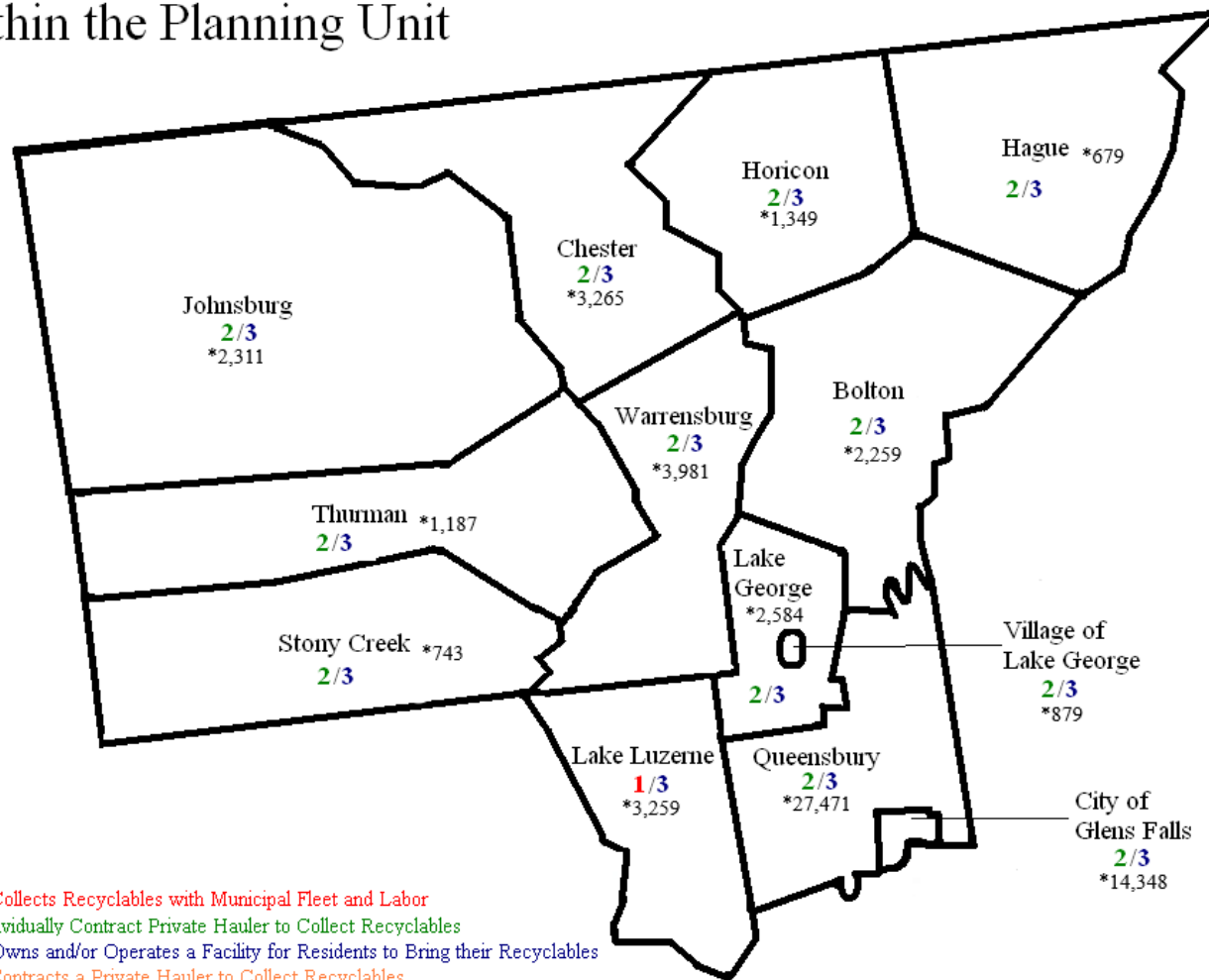
- Each Town, City, or Village within the County shall be responsible for the adoption, implementation and enforcement of local laws, rules and regulations adopted by such municipality relating to the source separation and segregation of recyclables or reusable material from solid waste.

In addition to owning and/or operating a solid waste transfer station for municipal residents to bring their recyclables, some municipalities located in the Planning Unit also collect recyclables from their residents by using municipal equipment and personnel.

Recyclables commonly handled by municipalities within the Planning Unit include glass, newspaper, magazines, phonebooks, junk mail, plastics (#1-#2), steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures and corrugated cardboard. Some municipalities also handle additional items such as office paper and plastics (#3-#7). TABLE 5.2 indicates the type and total quantity of recyclables handled by each municipality within the Planning Unit in either 2018 or 2019, as reported by each municipality to the Warren County DPW for the purpose of completing this LSWMP. Municipalities that responded earlier to the Warren County DPW information request submitted annual numbers for 2018. It will be assumed that municipalities and disposal facilities that submitted data for 2018 experienced similar waste volumes and recycling rates in 2019.

The following map indicates the recycling services offered by each municipality located within the Planning Unit:

Recyclables Collection Methods within the Planning Unit



- (1) Municipality Collects Recyclables with Municipal Fleet and Labor
 (2) Residents Individually Contract Private Hauler to Collect Recyclables
 (3) Municipality Owns and/or Operates a Facility for Residents to Bring their Recyclables
 (4) Municipality Contracts a Private Hauler to Collect Recyclables

* Indicates estimated population, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2018.

TABLE 5.2

Municipality	Recyclable Material Handled & Volume
Town of Bolton	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 14,98 tons of newspaper, 10.99 tons of magazines, 44.91 tons of corrugated cardboard, 4.54 tons of metal cans, 102.88 tons of bulk metal, 19.91 tons of plastics (#1-#7) and 210 cubic yards of glass (approximately 105 tons @ 1,000 lbs./cy). The Town received approximately 303.21 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 23.34%.
Town of Chester	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 25.38 tons of commingled paper, 12.4 tons of corrugated cardboard, 70 tons of glass, 13 tons of scrap metal, 16.29 tons of commingled plastic and 11.33 tons of electronics. The Town received approximately 148.4 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 14.33%.
City of Glens Falls	Material accepted on behalf of the City of Glens Falls by the Town of Queensbury is not accounted for separately from the total volume of material accepted at the two Town of Queensbury-operated transfer stations. Of the material accepted at the City of Glens Falls transfer station, 292.16 tons were recycled. The City does not have physical capacity to accept much additional waste. Combined with waste received at the Town of Queensbury transfer station, the total combined recycling rate of both municipalities is 30.73%.
Town of Hague	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted 11.55 tons of corrugated cardboard, 13.26 tons of scrap metal and 12.46 tons of mixed single stream recyclables. The Town received approximately 37.27 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 13.31%.
Town of Horicon	In 2018, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 66 tons of glass, 6.89 tons of commingled plastic, 19.9 tons of corrugated cardboard, 19.33 tons of mixed paper and 6.52 tons of Bulk Metal. The Town received approximately 118.64 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2018, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 17.4%.
Town of Johnsbury	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 9 tons of glass, 11.27 tons of plastic, 39.24 tons of corrugated cardboard, 8.65 tons of tin cans, 43.21 tons of scrap metal and 37.89 tons of newspaper. The Town received approximately 234.69 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 10.70%.
Town of Lake George	In 2019, the Town accepted approximately 49.22 tons of commingled paper, 92.69 tons of corrugated cardboard, 82.51 tons of mixed metal, 75 tons of glass, 10.9 tons of electronics and 8.41 tons of commingled plastic at the Village owned transfer station. The transfer station received approximately 234.69 total tons of recycled material at the Village transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 32.27%.
Village of Lake George	Material accepted at the Village of Lake George transfer station operated by the Town of Lake George is not accounted for separately between Village and Town residents. Therefore, we have assumed a 32.27% combined recycling rate for both municipalities.
Town of Lake Luzerne	Recyclables accepted at the Town transfer station include glass, plastics (#1-#7), steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures, newspaper, magazines, phonebooks, junk mail, office paper, textiles and corrugated cardboard. Additionally, the Town collects recyclables from Town residents, using municipal vehicles and labor, including newspaper, magazines, phonebooks, junk mail, office paper, glass, aluminum cans, steel cans and plastics #1-#7. Volume of the collected material is not available.
Town of Queensbury	In 2018 the Town accepted approximately 233.14 tons of paper, 60 tons of glass, 50.42 tons of plastic, 24.94 tons of metal containers, 219.02 tons of bulk metal and 1600 cubic yards (approximately 240 tons @ 300 lbs/cy) of brush at the Ridge Road and Luzerne Road transfer stations. . The Town transfer station received approximately 295.36 total tons of recycled material. Combined with waste received at the City of Glens Falls transfer station, the total combined recycling rate of both municipalities is 30.73%.
Town of Stony Creek	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 1 ton of glass, 3.1 tons of corrugated cardboard, 2.48 tons of metal containers, 11.03 tons of scrap metal and 10.26 tons of newspaper and magazines. The Town also accepted 20 cubic yards of yard waste (approximately 3.5 tons @ 350 lbs./cy) for composting. The Town received approximately 32.17 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2019, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 11.24%. It is important to note that this recycling rate does not include volume of plastics accepted at the transfer station and ultimately recycled due to lack of data.

Town of Thurman	Recyclables accepted at the Town Drop-Off Center include mixed glass, plastics, steel cans, aluminum cans, metal structures, newspaper and corrugated cardboard. Volume of the material handled by the Town is not available.
Town of Warrensburg	In 2018, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 9.89 tons of newspaper, 11.75 tons of magazines, 38.6 tons of co-mingled paper, 48.32 tons of corrugated cardboard, 18 tons of glass, 103.6 tons of bulk metal and aluminum/tin cans, 20.7 tons of plastic and 11.13 tons of household electronics. The Town received approximately 261.99 total tons of recycled material at the Town transfer station in 2018, giving it an estimated recycling rate of 18.15%.

It is difficult to determine a precise volume of waste actually being recycled in the Planning Unit due to a variety of reasons: lack of complete recycling data from member municipalities, lack of recycling data from private haulers servicing the area and issues which arise when estimating waste generation volume and composition within the Planning Unit. However, a good indication of the approximate recycling rate of a Planning Unit is to analyze the recycling rate of all waste handled by each municipality located within the Planning Unit.

In order to calculate the recycling rate of each municipality within the Planning Unit, we examined the data submitted by the individual municipalities to the Warren County DPW for purposes of completing this LSWMP. We calculated the recycling rate of total material handled at each participating municipality transfer station. This calculated recycling rate was then applied to future waste disposal generation estimates. It is important to note that the calculated recycling rate does not take into consideration the amount of waste, collected and recycled, that is not handled at a municipally controlled transfer station. Furthermore, the estimated recycling rates do not take into consideration the amount of waste that is composted in Planning Unit members' back yards.

For Planning Unit municipalities that did not provide enough data to estimate a municipal recycling rate, we assumed that they realized the average recycling rate of the member municipalities that provided complete data sets.

Data Gaps and Additional Information Required

During the preparation of this LSWMP, it has been discovered that the County does not currently collect enough solid waste disposal and recycling data to reliably measure actual recycling rates. Furthermore, the data that is collected is occasionally incomplete and inconsistent. A goal for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to measure actual system performance and make more informed future solid waste planning decisions. Future tasks in the Implementation Schedule provided in SECTION XI include improving reporting and data gathering methods.

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS

As detailed earlier in this LSWMP, all municipalities in the Planning Unit handle various types of solid waste generated by their residents. Although Warren County does not have a centralized waste collection system, as per Local Law #2 of 1991, each municipality in the County is required to own and/or operate a recycling/solid waste transfer station. Any municipality may join with one or more municipalities in establishing a joint recycling/solid waste transfer station.

In addition to owning and/or operating a solid waste transfer station for municipal residents to bring their MSW, some municipalities located in the Planning Unit also collect some material from their residents by using municipal fleet and personnel.

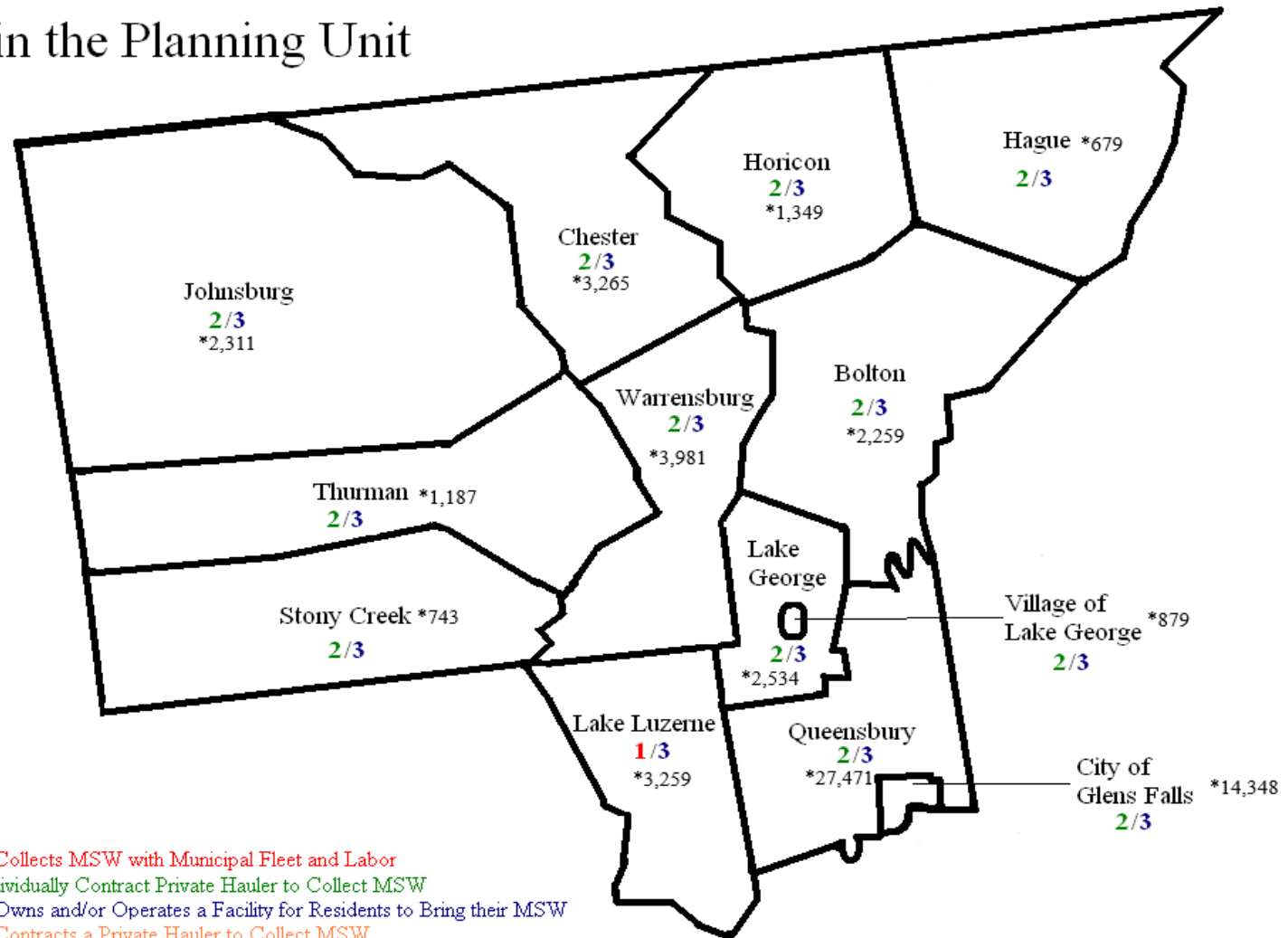
Additionally, many municipalities in the Planning Unit also accept residential C&D material at their municipal transfer stations or C&D landfills. However, no municipalities in the Planning Unit currently collect C&D material from residents via a curbside pickup service. TABLE 5.3 indicates the total amount of solid waste handled and disposed of by each municipality within the Planning in either 2018 or 2019, as reported by each municipality to the Warren County DPW for the purpose of completing this LSWMP. Municipalities that responded earlier to the Warren County DPW information request submitted annual numbers for 2018. It will be assumed that municipalities and disposal facilities that submitted data for 2018 experienced similar waste volumes and recycling rates in 2019.

During the preparation of this LSWMP, it has been discovered that the County does not currently collect enough solid waste disposal and recycling data for the waste generated within its borders. Furthermore, the data that is collected is occasionally incomplete and inconsistent. A goal for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to make more informed future solid waste planning decisions. Future tasks in the Implementation Schedule provided in SECTION XI include improving reporting and data gathering methods.

TABLE 5.3	
Municipality	Volume of MSW and C&D Material Handled for Disposal
Town of Bolton	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 499.18 tons of MSW and 496.9 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Town of Chester	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 467.86 tons of MSW and 419.66 tons of C&D material for disposal.
City of Glens Falls	Material accepted on behalf of the City of Glens Falls by the Town of Queensbury is not accounted for separately from the total volume of material accepted at the two Town of Queensbury-operated transfer stations.
Town of Hague	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 138.26 tons of MSW and 104.56 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Town of Horicon	In 2018, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 252.35 tons of MSW and an additional 307.59 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Town of Johnsburg	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 905 tons of MSW and an additional 340 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Town of Lake George	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 615.7 tons of MSW and approximately 53.4 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Village of Lake George	Material accepted on behalf of the Village of Lake George by the Town of Lake George is not accounted for separately from the total volume of material which the Town accepted at the Town-operated transfer station.
Town of Lake Luzerne	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 1,030 tons of MSW for disposal. The Town also accepted C&D material at the Town transfer station, however, this data was not recorded.
Town of Queensbury	In 2018, the Town accepted approximately 1,865.67 tons of solid waste material for disposal at both Town-operated transfer stations. This volume includes waste accepted from City of Glens Falls residents.
Town of Stony Creek	In 2019, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 149 tons of MSW and an additional 105 tons of C&D material for disposal.
Town of Thurman	The Town accepts C&D material and bulky waste MSW items at the Town Drop Off Center. Volume of the material handled by the Town is not available.
Town of Warrensburg	In 2018, the Town transfer station accepted approximately 937.8 tons of MSW and 243.8 tons of C&D material for disposal.

The following map indicates the solid waste services offered by each municipality located within the Planning Unit.

MSW Collection Methods within the Planning Unit



- (1) Municipality Collects MSW with Municipal Fleet and Labor
 (2) Residents Individually Contract Private Hauler to Collect MSW
 (3) Municipality Owns and/or Operates a Facility for Residents to Bring their MSW
 (4) Municipality Contracts a Private Hauler to Collect MSW

* Indicates estimated population, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2018.

VI. REDUCING SOLID WASTE GENERATION IN THE PLANNING UNIT

As defined by the NYSDEC, waste prevention, also known as source reduction or waste reduction, refers to changes in the design, manufacture, purchase or use of materials or products to reduce their volume and toxicity before they become waste. The benefits of reducing solid waste include saving natural resources, conserving valuable disposal capacity, reducing toxicity of waste and reducing costs. Waste reduction stands at the top tier in the NYSDEC solid waste management hierarchy, and therefore is viewed by the State as the strategy with the greatest environmental benefit.

Warren County will continually look for viable approaches, and education programs geared toward reducing waste, increasing reuse, repurposing, and recycling. This approach, often referred to as “Zero Waste” is a long-term objective that is expected to be kept in view for the duration of this Plan. Warren County will promote reuse and recycling through education and media outlets, in an effort to reduce the amount of solid waste generated. Warren County, through enforcing Local Laws and promoting awareness about the urgency for alternative waste technologies, waste reduction, reuse, and diversion, will hopefully enlighten residents about the immediate need for change in their daily choices for purchasing and disposal of products. Although waste reduction can be difficult to implement on the local level, due to lack of control over private sector manufacturers located across the globe, there are several activities which the Planning Unit can engage in to reduce waste generation. The following solid waste generation reduction opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit in decreasing the quantity of waste that it generates:

Establish a Green Procurement and Sustainability Program

In April 2008, Governor Patterson signed Executive Order #4 which, among other things, established the development of “green procurement specifications” (“procurement specifications”) for use by State agencies and public authorities in the procurement of commodities, services and technology. The procurement specifications focus on commodities, services and technology that reasonably will: (a) reduce or eliminate the health and environmental risks from the use or release of toxic substances; (b) minimize risks of the discharge of pollutants into the environment; (c) minimize the volume and toxicity of packaging; (d) maximize the use of recycled content and sustainably-managed renewable resources; and (e) provide other environmental and health benefits.

In developing the procurement lists and procurement specifications, the following factors were considered: (a) protection of the public health and the environment, including the health of children and other vulnerable populations; (b) avoidance of risks from the use or release of toxic substances; (c) pollution reduction and prevention; (d) sustainable resource management and use, and sustainable manufacturing and production processes; (e) reduction of greenhouse gases; (f) the use of renewable resources, remanufactured components and recycled content; (g) waste reduction, recyclability and compostability; (h) quality, durability and utility; (i) minimizing adverse impacts throughout a commodity’s or technology’s life cycle; (j) cost; (k) extended producer liability; and (l) legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the use and procurement of commodities, services and technology. Executive Order #4 also mandates that, to the extent practicable, all paper used by State agencies or authorities shall be made from 100% post-consumer recycled content.

Although Executive Order #4 does not directly control Warren County or any of its municipalities unless they are using State contracts, it provides a good example of initiatives the County could take to reduce the amount of waste it generates. Additionally, it mandates the development of a list of commodities, services and technologies that meet the goals listed above. This list could be used by the Planning Unit to identify environmentally friendly commodities, services and technologies to be considered when undergoing procurement for such commodities, services and technologies. The list of currently approved “green procurement specifications” can be found on the following link:

[Green NY Procurement Specifications](#)

The Planning Unit could further enhance a Green Procurement and Sustainability Program initiative by mandating the following requirements:

- Documents issued by the County and its municipalities must be printed using both the front and back of each leaf, where practicable.
- Responders who answer RFP’s or competitive bids issued by the County or its municipalities must use recycled paper and submit proposals and/or bids on double-sided documents.
- Any communication that can be executed electronically, should be done so.

Waste Prevention Education and Outreach

An initiative to reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit cannot be successful without help from local businesses, residents and institutions. The choices that Planning Unit businesses, residents and institutions make regarding what to buy, how to use it and how to dispose of it have a significant impact on the amount of waste generated within the Planning Unit. Local businesses, residents and institutions can send signals to producers by not purchasing wasteful products or products with wasteful packaging as well as reduce material use and waste by getting maximum use and reuse out of products. However, many local businesses, residents and institutions are not aware of simple steps they could take to reduce the amount of waste they generate. Simple steps such as buying in bulk, refusing catalogues and other unwanted circulars and leaving grass clippings on the lawn instead of placing them at the curb to be picked up for disposal are just a few of the measures that can be taken to reduce waste.

It is the Planning Unit’s job to educate local businesses, residents and institutions on how they can reduce the amount of waste that they generate. Education is a simple and cost-effective way for waste generation within the Planning Unit to be reduced. The following waste reduction education opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit reduce the quantity of waste that it generates:

- Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about waste reduction opportunities.
- Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.
- Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.
- Hold seminars for residents to demonstrate ways to reduce waste generation.
- Use Social media platforms to promote waste reduction opportunities and seminars

Unit Pricing/Pay as You Throw (PAYT)/Variable Rate Pricing

Unit pricing, also known as variable rate pricing or pay-as-you-throw, is defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a system under which residents pay for municipal waste management services per unit of waste collected, rather than through a fixed fee. Unit pricing can help reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit because waste generators have a monetary incentive to not generate waste. The less waste that a person or business generates, the less it will cost them to dispose of it.

Currently, there are several different variations to unit pricing occurring in the Planning Unit. All the municipal transfer stations that accept waste in the Planning Unit charge the waste generator based on how many bags, cubic yards or pounds of waste they are bringing to the facility. This is a form of unit pricing. Furthermore, residents and businesses which individually contract private haulers to collect and dispose of their waste are participating in a form of unit pricing because the private hauler is typically charging the resident or business based on the amount and size of trash bins the waste generator is using. Private haulers can further enhance their unit pricing waste collection services by offering their customers different sized trash bins for different prices as opposed to just offering one standard trash bin size.

However, there is one municipality in the Planning Unit who collects its residents' MSW with its own municipal vehicles and personnel. Under this type of system, the waste generator has no direct monetary incentive to reduce the amount of waste that it generates. The waste collection and disposal system is paid through taxes and not directly by the waste generator. The municipality in the Planning Unit who is currently engaged in this type of MSW collection and disposal service could reduce the amount of waste generated in its municipality and ultimately save money if it switched to a form of unit pricing system. As later discussed, unit pricing could also be enforced throughout the entire Planning Unit through hauler licensing or waste collection franchising. A more thorough explanation of unit pricing and detailed analysis conducted by the EPA regarding developing, implementing and monitoring a unit pricing system can be found at the following link:

[EPA PAYT Link](#)

The website provided above should be provided to policy makers in each member municipality in order to educate them on the potential cost savings and volume reducing advantages which Unit Pricing has to offer. Especially the municipalities which are currently offering waste collection and disposal services not utilizing Unit Pricing.

Summary of Recommendations Regarding Reducing Solid Waste Generation in the Planning Unit:

1. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to use procurement lists and procurement specifications as developed by the State under Executive Order #4, where practicable.
2. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to issue all documents in double-sided format, where practicable.
3. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to require that responders to any municipally issued Request for Proposals or Competitive Bids be submitted in double-sided format.
4. Encourage all municipal employees to communicate via electronic mail as opposed to regular mail.

5. Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about waste reduction opportunities.
6. Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.
7. Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.
8. Hold seminars for residents to demonstrate ways to reduce waste generation.
9. Encourage unit pricing to be used throughout the Planning Unit, where practicable.

VII. REUSING MATERIAL IN THE PLANNING UNIT

The NYSDEC does not distinguish between reuse and recycling in the second tier of the solid waste management hierarchy. However, to most environmental advocates, reuse is viewed more favorably since it typically offers greater environmental, economic and social benefits than recycling. As defined by the NYSDEC, reuse is the recovery of materials and products for the same or a similar use for which they were originally produced and involves the collection and distribution of useful products, such as household and office furniture, food, building materials, books, sporting equipment and appliances, from those who no longer want or need them to those who can put them to use. Reuse offers environmental benefits by maintaining the integrity of the original product, thus retaining the embedded energy and value of materials used to make the original product. Additionally, reuse can have significant economic benefits due to the jobs the remanufacturing and refurbishing of the original products create. More importantly, reuse provides a social value by providing computers and supplies to children, office furniture to startup companies and nonprofits, and furniture, clothing and food to those in need.

A good example of reuse in the Planning Unit is the Reuse Center established by the Town of Chester and the Town of Bolton at their transfer stations. The Towns allow residents to drop off reusable items such as clothing, furniture, books and toys for free at a designated location at the Town-owned and -operated transfer stations. Residents in need are allowed to look over these materials and take home anything that they feel they can put to good use. Although it is not clear the exact volume of waste these programs divert from disposal, the volume of traffic the Reuse Centers attract is a clear sign of its success. Other examples of reuse in the Planning Unit include a Salvation Army located in the City of Glens Falls and “The World’s Largest Garage Sale” located in the Town of Warrensburg.

The following material reuse opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit increase the quantity of waste diverted from disposal:

Develop Reuse Centers at Local Transfer Station/Recycling Centers

As evidenced by the success of the Town of Chester and Bolton Reuse Centers located at the Town transfer stations, developing Reuse Centers at municipally owned transfer stations is a good opportunity for the Planning Unit to reduce the amount of waste it sends for disposal. Developing Reuse Centers at municipally owned transfer stations can be a low-cost, low-effort waste management strategy since municipalities already have a site to locate a Reuse Center and residents are already dropping off waste and recyclables at the local transfer station.

Food Banks

In 2019, NYS passed the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling law. Effective January 1, 2022, large generators of food scraps (defined as generating an annual average of two tons per week or more) must donate excess edible food and recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler (composting facility, anaerobic digester, etc.). Generators may petition DEC for a one-year waiver to these requirements.

According to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), 40 percent of the food produced in the country is wasted. The Hunger Action Network of NY states that more than 275,000 tons of the wasted food per year by New Yorkers would impact greenhouse reductions equal to removing more than 25,000 cars from the road. Both the NRDC and the Hunger Action Network go on to estimate that less than one-third of the food we throw out in this country would be enough to feed all 42 million food insecure Americans. Generators of excess food typically include colleges, restaurants and grocery stores. According to the Regional Food Bank of Northeastern NY, there are at least 17 food pantries and soup kitchens located in the Planning Unit. By educating local excess food generators about local food pantries and soup kitchens willing to take their excess food, the Planning Unit would be able to reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal. The Planning Unit could accomplish this by creating a website that would provide a platform for excess food generators to communicate with local food pantries and soup kitchens in need of food.

Summary of Recommendations Regarding Reusing Material in the Planning Unit:

1. Develop Reuse Centers at municipally owned transfer stations in the Planning Unit.
2. Create a website that would provide a platform for excess food generators to communicate with local food pantries and soup kitchens in need of food.

VIII. RECYCLING SOLID WASTE IN THE PLANNING UNIT

As defined by the NYSDEC, recycling involves the recovery, processing, sale and use of materials that otherwise would be destined for disposal. As previously mentioned, recycling is located on the second tier of the solid waste management hierarchy along with reuse. The NYSDEC places recycling on the second tier of the solid waste management hierarchy because it conserves natural resources by keeping valuable materials in circulation which reduces the volume of waste destined for disposal. Like reusing, recycling avoids the environmental impacts of mining, extracting, transporting and use of virgin materials. Additionally, like reuse, recycling can have significant economic benefits due to the jobs it creates as well as the savings that companies who replace virgin feedstock with recycled materials incur.

Although a significant amount of recycling is currently taking place in the Planning Unit, it is believed that more material generated in the Planning Unit could be recycled than what is currently being recycled. The following solid waste recycling opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit in increasing the quantity of waste diverted from disposal:

Composting

In 2019, NYS passed the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling law. Effective January 1, 2022, large generators of food scraps (defined as generating an annual average of two tons per week or more) must donate excess edible food and recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler (composting facility, anaerobic digester, etc.). Generators may petition DEC for a one-year waiver to these requirements.

Composting, aerobic biological decomposition of organic material, is a practical and convenient way to handle yard wastes such as fallen leaves, grass clippings, woody yard wastes and weeds, as well as kitchen scraps. Composting is easy to do and keeps useful materials from being disposed of in waste-to-energy facilities or landfills, saves money on disposal fees and provides free nutrient-rich soil additives. Using data provided in TABLE 4.2, it is estimated that in 2019 approximately 30% of the waste generated in the Planning Unit was compostable including 12,082 tons of food scraps, 4,596 tons of yard trimmings and 5,388 tons of other compostable paper.

Although some municipalities within the Planning Unit are currently composting yard waste at their respective transfer stations, this represents only a small portion of the compostable waste being generated in the Planning Unit. It is also believed that many Planning Unit residents are composting some types of yard waste in their backyards. However, it is believed that backyard composting only accounts for a small portion of the compostable waste generated in the Planning Unit. Educating local businesses, residents and institutions on composting is a simple and cost-effective way for the Planning Unit to increase waste diversion. The following opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit increase the amount of waste composted:

- Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities.

- Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective backyard composting opportunities (An example of literature the NYSDEC provides can be found in ATTACHMENT C).
- Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective ways in which they can compost their food scraps and yard trimmings.
- Look for an opportunity to establish a composting facility within the Planning Unit.

Electronic Waste

In May of 2010 the state of New York passed the Electronic Waste Equipment Recycling and Reuse law. The law mandates that all manufacturers selling electronic equipment in the State provide a free and convenient collection service for electronic equipment covered by the law by April 1, 2011. Electronics covered under this new law included: computers, computer peripherals, small electronic equipment, small scale servers and televisions. Additionally, the law makes it illegal for electronic waste to be disposed of in a landfill or waste-to-energy facility. Beginning April 1, 2011, no manufacturer, retailer or owner or operator of an electronic waste collection site may dispose of covered electronics at a landfill or waste-to-energy facility. This provision includes municipalities. Beginning on January 1, 2015 no individual or household was allowed to place or dispose of electronic waste in a solid waste facility for the purpose of disposal. In 2015, Warren County put out a bid on behalf of the towns for Electronics Recycling. Each town within the Planning Unit, with the exception of the Town of Hague has used the electronics bid for the collection of electronics by a vendor from the transfer facilities.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

Most municipalities located within the Planning Unit do not handle Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) for their residents or do, but on a very limited basis. HHW generated within the Planning Unit is typically disposed of along with regular non-hazardous MSW or stored in households for long periods of time. As indicated in TABLE 4.2, we have estimated that approximately 203 tons of HHW was generated in the Planning Unit in 2019. The EPA also estimates that a household can accumulate as much as 100 pounds of HHW before the resident moves or does an extensive cleanout. An opportunity for the Planning Unit to decrease the amount of HHW from entering regular MSW landfills or being burned in waste-to-energy facilities is for it to offer Hazardous Waste Collection events.

Not only do HHW collection days ensure that hazardous wastes are being handled correctly, they also reduce the amount of waste destined for disposal since much of the HHW generated within the Planning Unit is recyclable. In fact, lead in lead-acid batteries can be reclaimed at smelters, mercury can be reclaimed at retort facilities and reused in commercial applications, solvents can be blended into fuel mixtures used at facilities such as cement kilns, and used motor oil can be re-refined into lubricating products or reused as fuel for ships, cement kilns or furnaces. Fulton County, NY currently accepts used motor oil at its landfill and transfer stations and uses it to heat buildings located on its landfill site via five, used motor oil furnaces. Used motor oil furnaces currently cost approximately \$6,000. The State of New York is currently funding eligible HHW collection programs for up to 50% of the cost.

Since the initial Draft LSWMP was submitted to the NYSDEC for comments in 2011, the County has implemented an annual HHW collection day event for all County residents. The County hires an

independent third party to operate an HHW collection event and to ultimately transport and recycle/dispose of the collected material. In 2018, 77 different households participated in the event and 1,150 gallons and 2,150 pounds of material were collected. However, since the County's annual HHW collection event only accepted 1.08 tons and it is estimated that the County produces 203 tons of HHW on an annual basis, it is clear that more HHW volume could be collected and recycled. The County could increase the volume of HHW recycled if it offered additional HHW collection events.

Public Space Recycling

Although most municipalities in the Planning Unit do not provide roadside public garbage cans, it would be beneficial to the Planning Unit to develop public space recycling programs where public waste collection receptacles are currently located such as parks and streets. It has been noted that all the NYSDEC-run campgrounds located in the Planning Unit provide multiple stream recycling receptacles along with waste collection receptacles.

Additionally, public space recycling could also be feasible to conduct during public events such as the Adirondack Balloon Festival and Americade.

Institutional Recycling

Due to the direct control that municipalities have over waste generated at their municipal buildings, an easy and efficient way for the Planning Unit to increase its recycling rate would be to develop and/or enhance recycling programs located within municipal buildings. In addition to developing recycling programs at municipal buildings, the Planning Unit could encourage the same type of recycling programs to be developed in schools located within the Planning Unit. By developing recycling programs in schools located within the Planning Unit, the Planning Unit can use the recycling program as a focus on environmental education. Participating schools can develop recycling education curriculum with the hope that the participating students will apply what they learned in school at home.

Commercial Recycling

There are many different types of commercial recycling programs which could be developed within the Planning Unit. Typically, it is up to the commercial entity to institute the type of recycling program that it desires, if any. It is often difficult for a planning unit to develop and enforce a commercial recycling program due to the typically large volume and types of commercial entities located within the planning unit as well as the lack of resources that the planning unit may have to develop and administer commercial recycling programs. As previously discussed, it is estimated that 44% of the MSW generated in the Planning Unit is from the commercial/institutional sector. Therefore, it is estimated that approximately 32,500 tons of the waste generated in 2019 was from the commercial/institutional sector.

Although Warren County adopted Local Law #2 of 1991, which requires all businesses located in the County to source separate and segregate recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste, it has not effectively enforced Local Law #2. As later discussed, it would be more efficient for the County to enforce recycling through the private haulers who operate in the County as opposed to enforcing the numerous waste generating entities on an individual basis.

In addition to enforcing Local Law #2 of 1991, the County could also educate businesses located within the Planning Unit on recycling opportunities available to specific industries that are most prevalent in the Planning Unit, such as the food service and accommodation sector as well as retail sector. As previously discussed, these sectors are large in the Planning Unit due to the tourists and day visitors that the area attracts. As detailed in TABLE 4.2, it is estimated that in 2019, tourists and day visitors in the region generated approximately 13,938 tons of MSW. By targeting hotels, motels, retail stores and food service businesses in the Planning Unit that cater to a high volume of tourists and day visitors, the Planning Unit can efficiently educate businesses responsible for a large portion of waste generated in the region. The following opportunities have been identified to assist the Planning Unit in educating local businesses on the benefits and necessities of recycling programs:

- Create a website that informs local businesses on helpful recycling program ideas for various types of entities.
- Hold seminars for local businesses to educate them on current and feasible recycling activities.

Recycling Enforcement

The greatest opportunity available for the Planning Unit to increase the amount of waste it recycles is to actively enforce Local Law #2 of 1991. As previously discussed, The Planning Unit delegated each town, city, or village within the County responsibility for the adoption, implementation and enforcement of local laws, rules and regulations relating to the source, separation and segregation of recyclables or reusable material from solid waste. However, currently no municipalities located within the Planning Unit are actively enforcing any of their local, adopted recycling laws. In fact, in some cases, municipalities located in the Planning Unit were not even aware that such local recycling laws existed. Recycling enforcement could be implemented through a variety of ways in the Planning Unit. The following three ways, whereby the County could enforce recycling, are listed in ascending order of administration and commitment required by the County or its member municipalities.

Hauler Licensing

One way the Planning Unit could effectively develop and administer a centralized recycling enforcement program is through the licensing of private haulers. By licensing private haulers who operate within the Planning Unit, the County could control what type of recycling services the haulers offer to businesses and residents located within the Planning Unit. If the County does not feel that the recycling services are adequate, it could penalize, or ultimately revoke, the private haulers license, effectively keeping the hauler from doing business in the Planning Unit until they offer acceptable recycling services. Not only would the County be able to control what type of recyclables private haulers servicing the area collect, but it could also control what type of recycling service the private hauler offers. For example, the County could mandate that haulers operating in the Planning Unit offer single-stream recycling. Single-stream recycling is a recycling system in which all containers and paper fibers are mixed together by the source or resident instead of being sorted into separate commodities such as plastic, glass, newspaper and cardboard. The benefits of single-stream recycling include increased participation, which translates to higher recycling rates and lower disposal fees as well as reduced collection costs since haulers can make fewer collection trips and use single compartment collection vehicles. Disadvantages of single-stream recycling include decreased value of collected recyclable material due to contamination and higher material recycling

facility capital and operating costs. However, these disadvantages would not directly affect the Planning Unit since a private hauler would take ownership of the secondary material and most likely process it at their Material Recycling Facility (MRF). The privately-operated Hiram Hollow transfer station located in Saratoga County has been retrofitted to accept recyclables collected through single-stream recycling. Additionally, County Waste built an \$11 million single-stream recycling facility in Albany. In the past year haulers that utilize single-stream recycling have encountered a widely reported, substantial and industry-wide disruption in the market for recyclables due primarily to a recently imposed ban on importing such material by China who had previously represented the largest receiving market for US material. This so called “China Sword” policy has resulted in the net cost of recycling exceeding the net cost of disposal and led several haulers operating in the Planning Unit to recently suspended single stream recycling collection or limiting the frequency at which it is collected from curbside customers.

An additional benefit of licensing private haulers is that the County could require that all private haulers seeking licenses to report all the waste and recyclables that they handle. As previously noted, currently the Planning Unit can only estimate the amount of waste being generated and recycled. With data provided by the licensed private haulers, the County will be able to make better-informed solid waste and recycling planning decisions whenever solid waste and recycling decisions may need to be made in the future. Additionally, the County could charge private haulers a fee to apply for and/or to obtain a hauler license. Fees recovered could be used to help fund the administration of the centralized recycling enforcement program.

Warren County actually already has a provision in Local Law #3 of 1991, “A Local Law Relating to the Collection of and Disposal of Solid Waste in Warren County, NY,” which mandates that effective October 1, 1991, no collector, contractor business or municipality shall collect, transport or dispose of solid waste generated, originated or brought within the County of Warren or solid waste which is generated outside of Warren County and transported through and disposed of in Warren County, without first obtaining a permit to be issued by the Superintendent of Public Works of Warren County or his designee. However, the County is currently not administering any type of waste hauler licensing or permitting program currently.

Waste Collection Franchising

Another way in which the County or its municipalities could effectively develop and administer a centralized recycling enforcement program is through the development of waste collection franchises. Waste collection franchising involves municipalities contracting the removal of residents’ waste on their behalf as opposed to residents individually contracting for the collection and disposal of their waste. In addition to the financial, environmental and quality of life benefits that waste collection franchising provides as discussed below, waste collection franchising provides the same type of control that the County or its municipalities would have with a hauler licensing program. The County or its municipalities would be able to control what type of recycling services the hauler(s) offer businesses and residents located within the Planning Unit.

The potential cost savings that municipalities could pass onto their residents by contracting the removal of refuse on the residents’ behalf have been explored by several reliable reports. In 1999, The Maxwell School of Syracuse University concluded after thorough investigation that it would be cheaper for

Onondaga County to contract the removal of waste for its residents as opposed to letting them individually contract the removal of their waste. Also, the New York State Office of the State Comptroller has conducted similar studies and expounded the same results for other municipalities.

Waste collection franchising offers the possibility of cost savings for many reasons. Perhaps the greatest savings that waste collection franchising provides is due to the increased efficiency of waste removal when one hauler is doing it, as opposed to numerous haulers contracted by individual residents. Collection efficiencies increase as a larger number of customers are serviced in a more defined area. The increased efficiency of waste removal cannot happen when individual consumers contract their own waste haulers because several different waste haulers are picking up refuse from the same street, as opposed to just one hauler who could service the whole street with very little time and transportation costs. The time and gas savings that the municipally contracted private hauler would save would be indirectly passed on to the residents within the municipality.

Another potential cost savings for the municipally franchised waste collection hauler that would be passed on to the residents of the municipality lies within the billing process. It is historically much cheaper for a municipality to bill its own residents than for a hauler to do it because the municipality can use an already established real property and/or user charge system that it is using for other services that it provides to its residents.

An additional potential savings for a resident within a waste collection franchised municipality relates to the stability of the contract between themselves and the hauler. When residents individually hire refuse haulers they usually engage in a short-term contract and price. This allows the refuse haulers to be able to raise their prices whenever they want, to whatever level the market will bear. However, when a municipality enters into a contract it is generally long-term and at least a year. Therefore, the hauler would not be able to raise the collection rates within this time period, allowing for more stable prices.

The concept of waste collection franchising also puts the residents in a unique situation of creating a natural customer monopoly. The private refuse hauler that the municipality will hire will be chosen by the bid price at which it estimates it can do the job for. If a hauler bids too high then it is in danger of not getting the contract. Under normal circumstances this would not bother the hauler that much if they only lost one customer. However, the hauler either gets all the residents' business or none of it. Therefore, municipally contracted waste collection haulers are under pressure to keep their collection service rates low and fair for the residents if they want to continue operating.

The State of New York Office of the State Comptroller estimated that the monetary benefits of waste collection franchising could save each household \$140 dollars on average per year in selected governments in the Glens Falls area in 2005. This savings was calculated by taking the average cost for the collection service of refuse when contracted individually by residents, which was \$270 dollars per year. Municipalities similar to Warren County's which are currently contracting the collection of garbage for its residents are spending only \$130 dollars per household. The results were consistent with previous studies and estimated an average savings of \$140 dollars per household.

Waste collection franchising also provides non-monetary benefits for both the residents and the municipalities. Municipalities are often concerned with control of their garbage (waste flow control). That is, where exactly their garbage is being sent and who has the authority to designate the disposal location.

Some municipalities prefer to export their waste while others prefer to send their garbage to their local landfill or waste-to-energy facility in order to keep it running at maximum capacity. Whichever the case, waste collection franchising can be structured to allow the municipality to directly control where they send their garbage.

Other advantages of waste collection franchising for municipalities are that it reduces illegal dumping and the use of burn barrels because residents are having their garbage picked up at half the price that they normally would if they were contracting haulers by themselves. Also, waste collection franchising allows the life of municipally maintained roads to be extended due to a decrease in truck traffic. The reduced truck traffic also benefits the residents of the municipality. Residents benefit from the reduced truck traffic by enjoying a better quality of life with less noise and air pollution, a decrease in the consumption of gas which is a non-renewable resource, and the luxury of only dealing with one garbage pickup day in their neighborhood as opposed to the possibility of having several pickup days in the neighborhood when different private haulers are contracted by individuals.

Municipal Collection

The County or its municipalities could also enforce Local Law #2 of 1991 by collecting waste generated in the Planning Unit with municipal equipment and personnel. Under this type of program, if the municipality is not satisfied with the degree to which the waste generator separates their recyclables from the rest of the waste destined for disposal, the municipality can refuse to pick up the waste until it is properly sorted into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams. This type of recycling enforcement requires the most resources and administration out of the three identified types of programs.

Create Markets for Recyclable Material

Although the recycling industry has encountered some strong market conditions due to a high demand for secondary materials from developing nations since the 1993 LSWMP was written, it still remains a volatile industry. According to an article in October 2019 edition of *Recycling Today*, corrugated cardboard prices experienced a long, slow slide downward from \$105.84 per ton in November 2017 to a low point of \$25 per ton in June 2019. Mixed paper prices declined sharply in the fall of 2017 and into the beginning of 2018. Since the middle of 2018, mixed paper prices have remained near \$0 per ton. Values of other secondary material such as metals and plastics dropped during this period as well. Additionally, the current problem that waste collection companies are experiencing with selling their single-stream recyclables into international markets is creating a need for a domestic recyclable material outlet.

Individual municipalities located within the Planning Unit can avoid the volatility of the secondary materials market by engaging in long-term contracts with processors. Once a municipality is engaged in a long-term contract with a secondary material processor, the processor must purchase the secondary material for a set price, regardless of market demand for the product. Municipalities that are not engaged in long-term contracts and sell their recyclables on the spot market are vulnerable to drops in value of secondary material, and in some cases are stuck with the collected material with no real options to get rid of it except for paying someone to take it or ultimately throw it away with non-recyclable solid waste. Although long-term contracting will hinder a municipality's chances of taking advantage of an upswing

in the secondary materials market, it provides stability for municipal planning and budgeting and ensures that the municipally collected recyclable material will have an end-user.

Another reason why some municipalities within the Planning Unit are having a difficult time finding secondary materials processors to pay for their collected recyclables is that the volume of recyclables collected by the individual municipalities is not great enough to generate any real interest. This problem can be handled in two different ways. The first way would be for the individual municipalities to increase their recyclable storage capacity at their existing transfer stations. By doing so, the municipality can store more recyclables on-site and will have a larger volume to negotiate with once it comes time to sell the material. This is unnecessary if a municipality is already engaged in a long-term contract.

A second option, which could be executed in conjunction with municipalities increasing their recyclables storage capacity, is for several municipalities that handle recyclables to consolidate their recyclables and collectively procure the sale of them. Although the County Purchasing Department currently manages the collective procurement of recyclables transportation services on behalf of municipalities with transfer stations who choose to be part of a County-administered procurement, municipalities are not getting the full cost savings benefit associated with collective procurement because the contracted private hauler is servicing multiple locations.

Regardless of whether recyclables are being sold by individual municipalities within the Planning Unit, by the Planning Unit on behalf of the individual municipalities, sold through long-term contracts or on-the-spot market, it is important, when recyclables are being sold, that whoever is selling them is fully informed as to all of the potential end users that are available. ATTACHMENT D also provides a list of different intermediate and end-use markets for recyclable material who currently participate in the local market.

Summary of Recommendations Regarding Recycling Solid Waste in the Planning Unit:

1. Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities.
2. Use Social Media to inform local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities.
3. Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective backyard composting opportunities.
4. Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective ways in which they can compost their food scraps and yard trimmings.
5. Look for opportunity to develop a county composting facility.
6. Continue Offering a County-run HHW collection program.
7. Provide public space recycling receptacles at public events.
8. Develop and/or enhance recycling programs located within municipal buildings.
9. Develop recycling programs and education in schools located within the Planning Unit.
10. Create a website that informs local businesses on helpful recycling program ideas for various types of entities.
11. Hold seminars for local businesses to educate them on current and feasible recycling activities.

12. Evaluate a need for, and if required, select a recycling enforcement mechanism (Hauler Licensing, Waste Collection Franchising, and Municipal Collection) on a municipality-by-municipality basis.
13. Encourage municipalities located within the Planning Unit to collectively procure long-term contracts for the sales of their recyclables.

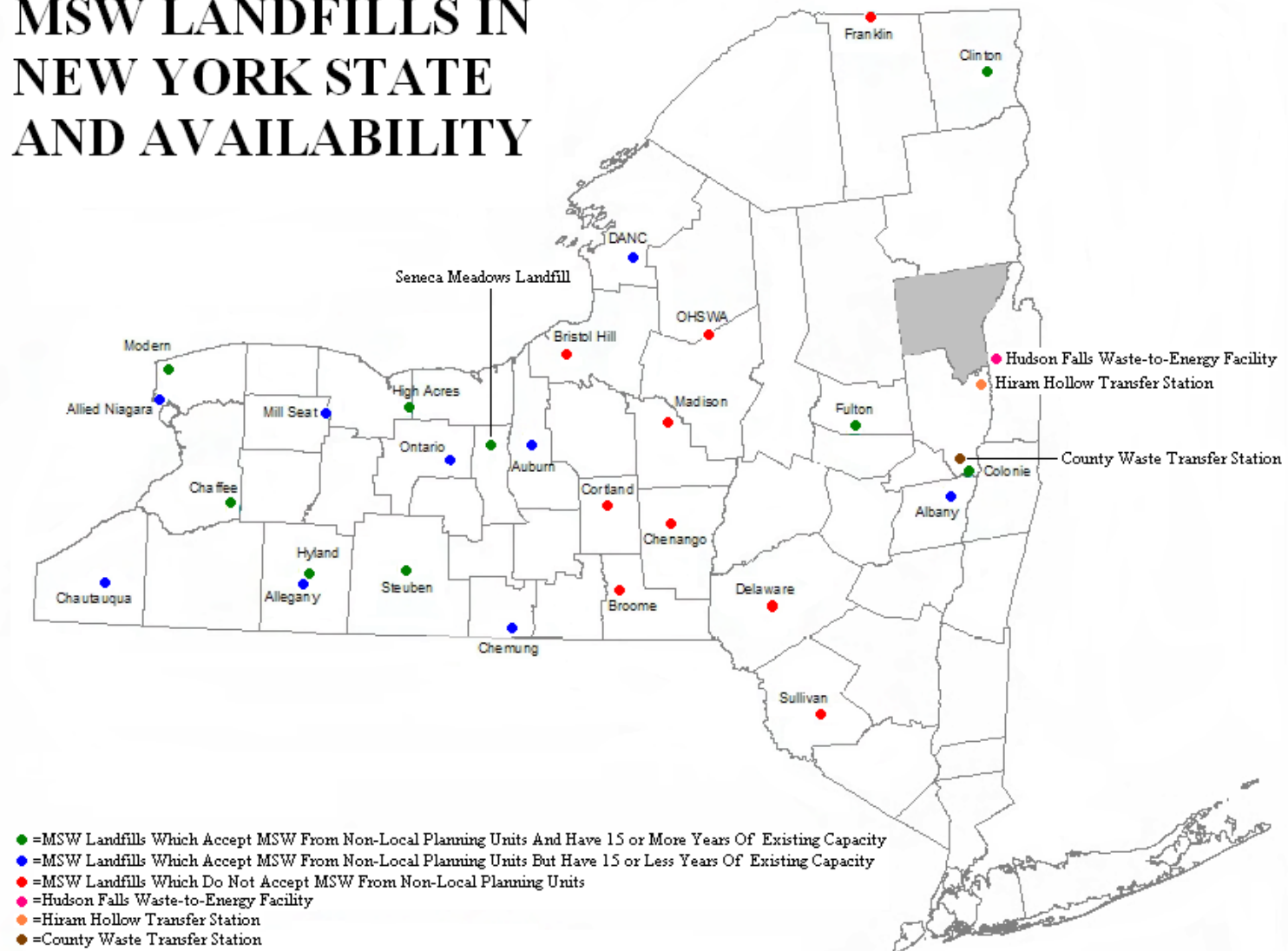
IX. DISPOSING OF RESIDUAL SOLID WASTE OPTIONS

Although this LSWMP details opportunities available to the Planning Unit to decrease the amount of waste it generates and to increase reuse and recycling of the waste it generates, there will still be residual solid waste generated within the Planning Unit that requires disposal.

Most of the municipally handled MSW generated in the Planning Unit is currently sent to the HFWTEF, which is owned by Wheelabrator. A goal of this LSWMP is to identify and evaluate the different disposal options available to the County. It is prudent for the County to periodically explore alternative disposal options for more economically advantageous terms. The analysis conducted throughout this Section was performed in 2010, when the Draft LSWMP was submitted to the NYSDEC for comments. Due to budgetary and time constraints this analysis has not been updated since then. However, the methodology used to analyze the Planning Unit's solid waste disposal options provided in this Section can be utilized to analyze solid waste disposal options in the future.

The following map represents all the active MSW landfills currently operating in New York. The map characterizes each landfill as either currently accepting MSW from non-local planning units with 15 or more years of capacity, currently accepting MSW from non-local planning units with fewer than 15 more years of capacity or landfills that do not accept any MSW from non-local planning units. Additionally, the map also indicates the location of the HFWTEF as well as two large privately-operated transfer stations located in Saratoga County. This information has not been updated since the submission of the LSWMP in 2011. Warren County, will include this as a task within the implementation schedule of the LSWMP.

MSW LANDFILLS IN NEW YORK STATE AND AVAILABILITY



As previously discussed, part of the goal of this LSWMP is to help the Planning Unit identify its MSW disposal options and the associated costs of the most feasible options.

In order to evaluate the most advantageous MSW disposal options available to the Planning Unit we have identified six different MSW delivery points and three different modes of transportation currently available to the Planning Unit. The following six delivery points have been identified for this analysis due to their proximity to Warren County and their existing capacities. It is important to note that the Tip Fees utilized in our analysis of the cost of the different disposal options available to the Planning Unit are indicative and have been provided by the owners and/or operators of the selected delivery points. However, we believe it is quite likely that if the County Purchasing Department were to manage a collective procurement on behalf of its individual municipalities, more aggressive (lower) Tip Fees at one or more of the selected delivery points may be offered. Therefore, we recommend that the County manage a collective procurement on behalf of its individual municipalities:

Clinton County Landfill

The Clinton County landfill is located in the Town of Schuyler Falls, NY. The Clinton County landfill is estimated to have an existing capacity of over 3,440,160 tons. Preliminary discussions with Casella Waste Systems, the private operator of the Clinton County landfill, have indicated that they would be willing to take all municipally controlled MSW and C&D generated in Warren County for approximately \$60/ton.

Fulton County Landfill

The Fulton County landfill is located in the Town of Johnstown, NY. It encompasses 500 acres of land, 25 of which are currently active. Additionally, there is currently a 13.5-acre expansion under construction. A total of 105 acres are available for land filling. Preliminary discussions with the Fulton County Department of Solid Waste have indicated that they would be willing to take all municipally controlled MSW and C&D generated in Warren County once their landfill expansion is completed for approximately \$44/ton. Additionally, they could potentially be interested in accepting municipally controlled recyclables for a fee as well. Fulton County indicated that it would be interested in engaging in a five-year contract with the County.

Colonie Landfill

The Town of Colonie landfill is located in the City of Cohoes, NY. It is estimated that in 2018 the landfill will have over 9 years of remaining constructed capacity. The landfill is currently permitted to accept 255,840 tons of solid waste on an annual basis. It is estimated that the landfill is currently accepting approximately 251,465 tons on an annual basis. Preliminary discussions with the Town of Colonie Department of Solid Waste have indicated that they would be willing to take all municipally controlled MSW and C&D generated in Warren County. The Town indicated that it would accept 5,000 tons of MSW annually for approximately \$53/ton and 15,000 tons of MSW or more annually for approximately \$50/ton. Additionally, it indicated that it would also accept any quantity of C&D material for approximately \$55/ton. The Town typically engages in five-year-term disposal contracts with options to renew for an additional five years.

County Waste Transfer Station

County Waste operates a transfer station located in Clifton Park, NY. Originally, the transfer station was only allowed to take C&D debris and recyclables. However, in 2008, the NYSDEC granted County Waste permission to accept MSW at the facility after they built an enclosed building specifically for handling MSW. Material received at the County Waste transfer station is loaded into tractor trailers and shipped to the disposal facility with the lowest transportation and disposal cost to County Waste. Most of the waste received at the County Waste transfer station is typically shipped to either the Seneca Meadows landfill or to the HFWTEF. The transfer station is permitted to receive up to 1,000 tons per day. Additionally, the transfer station is equipped to accept single-stream recycling. Preliminary discussions with County Waste have indicated that they would be willing to take all municipally controlled MSW and C&D generated in Warren County for approximately \$59/ton.

Hiram Hollow Transfer Station

The Hiram Hollow transfer station is located in the Town of Wilton, NY. Preliminary discussions with the transfer station operator have indicated that they would be willing to take all municipally controlled MSW and C&D generated in the Planning Unit for approximately \$70/ton. Material received at the Hiram Hollow transfer station will ultimately be loaded into tractor trailers and shipped to the final disposal facility with the lowest transportation and disposal cost to Casella. Currently most of the waste collected at the Hiram Hollow transfer station is being sent to the Clinton County landfill. Additionally, the transfer station is equipped to accept single-stream recycling.

Hudson Falls Waste-to-Energy Facility

In November, 2011, Wheelabrator Hudson Falls, L.L.C (WHF), the private company who operated the facility for the WWIDA, exercised its purchase option and purchased the facility. Annual throughputs have ranged from 144,923 tons to 173,253 tons from 2001-2009. Preliminary discussions with WHF indicate that they are very much interested in accepting any municipally controlled MSW generated within the Planning Unit at an approximate Tipping Fee of \$55 per ton depending on the quantity of waste delivered and the length of the contract.

Residual MSW generated within the Planning Unit can be transported to the six identified delivery points listed above using the following three modes of transportation:

Packer Trucks

For purposes of this report, we will define packer trucks as MSW collection vehicles that are loaded with the collected MSW material and compacted by a large blade called a “packer blade.” Packer trucks are typically used to collect and transport waste for short distances. When waste collected by a packer truck is destined for a disposal facility remotely located, typically the truck operator will take the collected waste to a transfer station where the waste can be further compacted and transferred into a roll-off container or tractor trailer which can typically carry a

greater amount of waste. Although most municipalities in the Planning Unit use a roll-off container system, we have analyzed the economics of utilizing packer trucks for municipalities that currently municipally-collect MSW and deliver the collected MSW directly to a destination facility or for those that may wish to do so in the future. For purposes of analyzing the estimated transportation costs for transporting waste to each of the six selected disposal points listed above, we have used an industry-standard assumption of \$0.86/ton mile.

Roll-Off Trucks

A roll-off truck carries a roll-off container on a tilting ramp attached to the truck frame. Currently, most of the municipal transfer stations located within the Planning Unit use a roll-off container process where all the MSW, C&D and often recyclables are loaded into 20-42 cubic yard roll-off containers provided by the County. Once the roll-off containers are full of the designated material, municipalities either contract a private hauler or transport the containers themselves using a roll-off truck to the designated facility. Roll-off trucks are utilized to transport material which has already been received at a transfer station. Roll-off trucks are not used to collect waste. We have assumed a transfer station waste handling cost of \$5/ton in order to account for all costs associated with a roll-off container system including maintenance and replacement costs for the roll-off containers. For purposes of analyzing the estimated costs for transporting waste to each of the six selected disposal points listed above, we have utilized an industry-standard transportation cost assumption of \$75/hour of total roundtrip travel time, including wait-time. Travel time was estimated using MapQuest, a free online web mapping service owned by American Online, Incorporated. We have assumed a transfer station wait-time of 15 minutes and a landfill and waste-to-energy facility wait-time of 30 minutes. In order to estimate the total transportation cost per ton for each of the 18 disposal options, the total estimated roundtrip travel time for each disposal option was divided by 8.6 tons, the average amount of waste that is typically loaded into a 40 yard roll-off container at a Planning Unit municipal transfer station before it is transported to a waste disposal facility.

Tractor Trailers

Tractor trailers are used to transport waste that has already been centralized at a transfer station. Tractor trailers are not used to collect waste. As previously discussed, tractor trailers are typically used to haul waste to remote delivery points since they can carry a greater amount of waste than both packer and roll-off trucks. Tractor trailers are typically loaded via two different methods. The first method requires a transfer station with a pit into which a tractor trailer can drive and be top loaded using some sort of loader, which is positioned above the tractor trailer pit. The second method does not require a pit for the tractor trailer to drive into but does require a track hoe loading machine which can collect waste from a tipping floor and lift it up over the top of the tractor trailer for top loading. Currently none of the municipally owned transfer stations located in the Planning Unit are equipped to load tractor trailers using either method. Since none of the municipal transfer stations located in the Planning Unit are currently equipped to load tractor trailers and would either need to retrofit their transfer station and/or purchase additional loading equipment to load a tractor trailer, we have assumed a transfer station waste handling cost of \$110/ton in order to account for all costs associated with a tractor trailer system. This estimated waste handling cost includes the

amortization of an estimated \$1,000,000 in capital costs required to retrofit a municipal transfer station to a tractor trailer system over a 10-year period. It is considerably high on a per ton basis due to the low volume of waste currently handled by each municipal transfer station. In 2008, the average tonnage of waste handled by municipalities with transfer stations that accept MSW was approximately 921 tons. If municipally handled waste generated in the Planning Unit was centralized to one or two transfer stations or if flow control were implemented, the per-ton waste handling cost would substantially decrease. For purposes of analyzing the estimated costs for transporting waste to each of the six selected disposal points listed above, we have used an industry-standard assumption of \$17.78 per ton. This rate was calculated assuming that it would cost \$400 per half day to contract a private hauler to transport the MSW to the selected delivery point and that each load contained 22.5 tons. We have assumed that the contracted private hauler would only be making one trip per day since none of the transfer stations are currently accepting enough waste where multiple trips would be necessary. For purposes of estimating the per ton transportation costs we have assumed that the roundtrip travel times to each disposal facility from each municipally owned transfer station would be approximately four hours or less. However, the roundtrip travel time from certain municipally owned transfer station to certain disposal facilities may take up to 30 additional minutes.

Considering the six identified MSW delivery points and three different modes of transportation, TABLE 9.1 identifies the 18 disposal options which are available to each municipality-located within the Planning Unit.

TABLE 9.1			
	Packer Truck	Roll-Off Truck	Tractor Trailer
Clinton County LF	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Fulton County LF	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
Colonie LF	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9
County Waste TS	Option 10	Option 11	Option 12
Hiram Hollow TS	Option 13	Option 14	Option 15
HFWTEF	Option 16	Option 17	Option 18

The estimated cost of each of the selected disposal options including waste handling, transportation and Tip Fees for each municipality located in the Planning Unit with a transfer station have been provided below. It should be noted that the Tipping Fees used in our analysis are indicative and have been provided by the owners and/or operators of the selected delivery points. However, we believe it is quite likely that if the County Purchasing Department were to manage a collective procurement on behalf of its individual municipalities, more aggressive (lower) Tip Fees at one or more of the selected delivery points may be offered. Additionally, the Tipping Fee at each facility also depends greatly on the quantity of waste delivered. The more waste contractually committed, the lower the Tip Fee will be. In 2018, over 10,000 tons of residual MSW generated in the Planning Unit was municipally controlled and discarded. For the purposes of this analysis we have used Tip Fees assuming that municipalities located in the Planning Unit would join forces and collectively procure a capacity of at least 5,000 tons at each destination facility. MSW tipping fees will ultimately be decided based on quantity of waste promised as well as market rates available for waste disposal at time of procurement. The amount of municipally handled waste generated in the Planning Unit could dramatically increase if waste flow control was widely implemented through

waste collection franchising. However, it is important to note that flow control could be met with legal opposition. Additionally, there have been no complaints regarding mishandling of MSW in the Planning Unit by private haulers. Therefore, it is recommended that the County continue to let private haulers collecting MSW within its borders to dispose of Planning Unit MSW at whichever facility offers them the best Tipping Fee.

WARREN COUNTY, NY

Solid Waste Management Plan

Estimated Future MSW Disposal Options

Summary of Options \$/Ton

5/13/2010

Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Summary of Disposal Options: Total Cost/Ton (2012)

MSW Generator	Clinton County LF			Fulton County LF			Colonie LF			County Waste TS			Hiram Hollow TS			Hudson Falls WTEF		
	PT	RT	TT	PT	RT	TT	PT	RT	TT	PT	RT	TT	PT	RT	TT	PT	RT	TT
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6	Option 7	Option 8	Option 9	Option 10	Option 11	Option 12	Option 13	Option 14	Option 15	Option 16	Option 17	Option 18
Town of Bolton	\$ 231.14	\$ 97.88	\$ 187.78	\$ 159.24	\$ 79.78	\$ 171.78	\$ 148.46	\$ 81.55	\$ 180.78	\$ 141.56	\$ 83.36	\$ 186.78	\$ 113.86	\$ 88.26	\$ 197.78	\$ 91.98	\$ 74.83	\$ 182.78
Town of Chester	\$ 206.20	\$ 94.91	\$ 187.78	\$ 185.90	\$ 81.27	\$ 171.78	\$ 173.40	\$ 83.55	\$ 180.78	\$ 166.50	\$ 84.76	\$ 186.78	\$ 138.80	\$ 89.65	\$ 197.78	\$ 116.92	\$ 76.83	\$ 182.78
City of Glens Falls	\$ 256.94	\$ 102.24	\$ 187.78	\$ 130.86	\$ 71.67	\$ 171.78	\$ 118.36	\$ 74.31	\$ 180.78	\$ 111.46	\$ 75.16	\$ 186.78	\$ 83.76	\$ 80.06	\$ 197.78	\$ 62.74	\$ 67.85	\$ 182.78
Town of Hague	\$ 199.32	\$ 99.27	\$ 187.78	\$ 209.12	\$ 86.50	\$ 171.78	\$ 196.62	\$ 88.78	\$ 180.78	\$ 188.86	\$ 89.99	\$ 186.78	\$ 161.16	\$ 94.62	\$ 197.78	\$ 140.14	\$ 82.06	\$ 182.78
Town of Horicon	\$ 209.64	\$ 94.91	\$ 187.78	\$ 178.16	\$ 79.52	\$ 171.78	\$ 164.80	\$ 82.16	\$ 180.78	\$ 157.90	\$ 83.01	\$ 186.78	\$ 130.20	\$ 87.91	\$ 197.78	\$ 109.18	\$ 75.44	\$ 182.78
Town of Johnsbury	\$ 222.54	\$ 100.15	\$ 187.78	\$ 154.08	\$ 76.65	\$ 171.78	\$ 176.84	\$ 86.52	\$ 180.78	\$ 169.94	\$ 87.72	\$ 186.78	\$ 142.24	\$ 92.27	\$ 197.78	\$ 120.36	\$ 80.67	\$ 182.78
Town/Village of Lake George	\$ 244.04	\$ 100.15	\$ 187.78	\$ 145.48	\$ 74.03	\$ 171.78	\$ 132.12	\$ 76.58	\$ 180.78	\$ 125.22	\$ 77.52	\$ 186.78	\$ 97.52	\$ 82.41	\$ 197.78	\$ 78.22	\$ 70.73	\$ 182.78
Town of Lake Luzerne	\$ 257.80	\$ 103.98	\$ 187.78	\$ 123.98	\$ 73.42	\$ 171.78	\$ 128.68	\$ 79.80	\$ 180.78	\$ 121.78	\$ 80.74	\$ 186.78	\$ 112.14	\$ 85.90	\$ 197.78	\$ 91.98	\$ 74.22	\$ 182.78
Town of Queensbury	\$ 258.66	\$ 103.37	\$ 187.78	\$ 141.18	\$ 74.29	\$ 171.78	\$ 128.68	\$ 76.92	\$ 180.78	\$ 121.78	\$ 77.78	\$ 186.78	\$ 94.08	\$ 82.67	\$ 197.78	\$ 62.74	\$ 66.72	\$ 182.78
Town of Stony Creek	\$ 250.06	\$ 103.37	\$ 187.78	\$ 137.74	\$ 76.03	\$ 171.78	\$ 142.44	\$ 82.42	\$ 180.78	\$ 135.54	\$ 83.36	\$ 186.78	\$ 130.20	\$ 89.39	\$ 197.78	\$ 108.32	\$ 76.83	\$ 182.78
Town of Thurman	\$ 241.46	\$ 101.63	\$ 187.78	\$ 160.96	\$ 73.16	\$ 171.78	\$ 162.22	\$ 83.55	\$ 180.78	\$ 155.32	\$ 84.76	\$ 186.78	\$ 127.62	\$ 89.65	\$ 197.78	\$ 105.74	\$ 76.83	\$ 182.78
Town of Warrensburg	\$ 232.86	\$ 98.75	\$ 187.78	\$ 156.66	\$ 76.30	\$ 171.78	\$ 144.16	\$ 78.93	\$ 180.78	\$ 137.26	\$ 79.87	\$ 186.78	\$ 109.56	\$ 82.67	\$ 197.78	\$ 87.68	\$ 72.21	\$ 182.78

= Lowest Cost Disposal Option

= Second Lowest Cost Disposal Option

= Third Lowest Cost Disposal Option

Construction and Demolition Material (C&D):

Most of the municipalities located in the Planning Unit contract private haulers to transport and dispose of C&D material that they handle at their municipally owned transfer stations. The only municipalities located in the Planning Unit that dispose of their own C&D material are the Town of Thurman and the Town of Lake George, who each own and operate their own municipal C&D landfill. Neither municipality is currently accepting C&D generated from other municipalities located in the Planning Unit. Private haulers typically bring C&D collected from within the Planning Unit to the Green Ridge Landfill, Hiram Hollow transfer station located in Wilton or the Colonie Landfill. Additionally, Fulton County expressed interest in accepting C&D waste from the Planning Unit at its landfill. It is assumed that most of these disposal options will continue to be available as destination facilities for C&D generated within the Planning Unit for at least an additional 10 years. It is recommended that the County continue to let private haulers that collect C&D material within its borders to bring the collected C&D to any permitted facility they choose.

As previously mentioned in SECTION IX, Planning Unit municipalities have an opportunity to potentially reduce the amount of money they spend on Tipping Fees for municipally handled C&D if they were to collectively procure capacity at a facility that receives C&D waste. The more municipally handled C&D material that can collectively be procured, the lower the Tip Fee would be for the residual C&D material. Additionally, it is not uncommon for municipalities to collectively procure disposal of both MSW and C&D material, which could potentially further decrease Tip Fees providing that the destination facility is permitted to accept both types of material.

Industrial Waste:

No municipalities located within the Planning Unit handle any type of industrial waste. As previously reported, the main type of industrial waste being generated in the Planning Unit in large volumes is paper sludge. The Green Ridge RDF landfill, located in Saratoga County adjacent to the Warren County border, is indisputably the closest industrial landfill. It is assumed that this facility takes most of Warren County's industrial waste. There have been no reports regarding mishandling of industrial waste in the Planning Unit.

Regulated Medical Waste

The State of New York has adopted a comprehensive regulatory framework covering all aspects of regulated medical waste (RMW) including handling, storage, treatment and disposal. New York State's RMW program is jointly administered by the New York State Department of Health (DOH) and the NYSDEC which oversees all RMW generated within the Planning Unit from facilities such as the Glens Falls Hospital or any other medical facilities located in the Planning Unit such as doctors' offices, clinics or veterinarians. RMW is not handled by the Planning Unit or any of its municipalities. RMW generators in the Planning Unit directly handle their own RMW or contract private haulers to collect, process, transport and recycle/dispose of the material using their own facilities and resources. There have been no reports of improper handling of RMW in the County. Therefore, the County should continue to let private industries handle or arrange for the collection and subsequent disposal of their own RMW.

Biosolids and Septage

As detailed in SECTION III, biosolids and septage generated in the Planning Unit are currently being handled in a responsible manner. They are currently being incinerated and used as alternate daily cover material at landfills or an ingredient in concrete manufactured at a local concrete company. Biosolids and septage generated in the Planning Unit are also currently being composted or are used as fertilizer on farms for non-human consumable foods. It is estimated that the City of Glens Falls wastewater treatment facility is currently only operating at 60% of its physical capacity and therefore has the physical capacity to accept any additional waste being generated in the Planning Unit. Therefore, if a municipality finds that its biosolids or septage are not being handled in a responsible matter, the City of Glens Falls wastewater treatment facility has capacity to accept it.

Summary of Recommendations Regarding Disposal of Residual Solid Waste Generated in the Planning Unit:

1. Individual municipalities located in the Planning Unit should collectively procure transportation and disposal services for municipally handled MSW and C&D. The collective procurement should include at the very least the six delivery points identified herein and should be flexible to allow different groups of municipalities to use different delivery points if economically advantageous, possibly including Washington County, NY.
2. Continue to allow residents and private industries independently arrange for the collection and subsequent disposal of residual waste material generated in the Planning Unit which is not municipally handled.

X. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VI through SECTION VIII of this LSWMP have provided the Planning Unit with recommendations on how it could effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit, increase reuse in the Planning Unit and increase the quantity of waste recycled in the Planning Unit with a goal of diverting waste from disposal. Additionally, SECTION IX of this LSWMP has outlined the different disposal options available to the Planning Unit for residual waste it generates that it is not able to reuse or recycle. All the recommendations provided in this LSWMP can be governed and implemented in a variety of different ways.

The recommendations referenced herein could either be centrally implemented and governed by the County or implemented and governed on a municipality-by-municipality basis. The following table identifies all the recommendations provided in this LSWMP as well as the recommended implementation and governance structure:

Improve Solid Waste and Recycling Program Data Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
1. During the preparation of this LSWMP, it has been discovered that the County does not currently collect enough solid waste disposal and recycling data for the waste generated within its borders. Furthermore, the data that is collected is occasionally incomplete and inconsistent. One of the main goals for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to make more informed future solid waste planning decisions. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Establish a reporting protocol which requires individual member municipalities to provide the Warren County DPW designee with bi-annual solid waste and recycling data collected by each municipality. This data should include a breakdown of each recycling component handled, it's associated volume, associated revenue or disposal expense, source of material and ultimate destination for the material. It should also include the volume of all waste handled for disposal, the source of waste and ultimate disposal location. This includes any type of material that is handled by the member municipalities such as MSW, C&D and Bio-solids. Start Date: 2020 Completion Date: 2021 Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- No immediate waste stream impact. However, once the County has a more granular view of Planning Unit waste generation and disposal, it will be easier to identify recycling and waste reduction opportunities. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Increase in staff workload. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
2. During the preparation of this LSWMP, it has been discovered that the County does not currently collect enough data regarding the financial structure for the solid waste management facilities and programs operated or administrated by the Planning Unit and/or its member municipalities. Furthermore, the data that is collected is often incomplete and inconsistent. One of the main goals for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to make more informed future solid waste planning decisions. This data is also required by the NYSDEC to be included in the LSWMP. Required Resources: Current staff		

Improve Solid Waste and Recycling Program Data Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Milestones/Desired Outcome: Establish a reporting protocol which requires individual member municipalities to provide the Warren County DPW designee with a breakdown of the annual costs, revenues and funding mechanisms of solid waste facility and programs. Requested costs should include capital investments, insurance, operation, maintenance, closure and post-closure costs, administration and financing. Revenues should include fees, fines, recyclable revenues, general fund contributions and/or special district charges. This data is also required by the NYSDEC to be included in the LSWMP. Start Date: 2020 Completion Date: 2021 Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- No waste stream impact. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Increase in staff workload. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	

Reduce Waste Generation in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
1. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to use procurement lists and procurement specifications as developed by the State under Executive Order #4, where practicable. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Issue RFPs using environmentally friendly procurement lists. Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit as well as identify environmentally friendly commodities, services and technologies to be considered when undergoing procurement for such commodities, services and technologies. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume and toxicity of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- No cost impact. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	X
2. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to issue all documents in double-sided format, where practicable. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Increase the number of municipal documents and reports printed in double-sided format. Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Decrease in office supply expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	X
3. Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to require that responders to any municipally issued request for proposals or bids be submitted in double-sided format. Required Resources: Current staff		

Reduce Waste Generation in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	X
4. Encourage all municipal employees to communicate via electronic mail as opposed to regular mail. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally reduce office expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	X
5. Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about waste reduction opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Develop a County Reduce, Reuse and Recycle website. Educate residents, businesses and institutions on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <5%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
6. Use Social Media to inform local businesses, residents and institutions about waste reduction opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Educate residents, businesses and institutions on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
7. Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff	X	X

Reduce Waste Generation in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Milestones/Desired Outcome: Educate residents on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste that they generate. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase expenses for educational material. There is currently a grant offered by the DEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		
8. Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Educate local businesses and institutions on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste that they generate. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase expenses for educational material. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
9. Hold seminars for residents to demonstrate ways to reduce waste generation. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase expenses for educational material and staff hours. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
10. Encourage unit-based pricing to be used throughout the Planning Unit, where practicable. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Provide member municipalities with educational material regarding Unit Pricing. Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	

Reuse Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
1. Develop Reuse Centers at municipally owned transfer stations with adequate capacity in the Planning Unit. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Increase the amount of Reuse Centers at municipally owned recycling centers. Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <2%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. It is anticipated that some qualifying expenses could be reimbursed through NYSDEC grant programs. This program would provide aide to residents that cannot afford to buy new products. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		X
2. Create a website that would provide a platform for excess food generators to communicate with local food pantries and soup kitchens in need of food. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Develop a County Reduce, Reuse and Recycle website. Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit by matching excess food generators to those in need of food. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <2%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	

Recycle Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
1. Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Develop a County Reduce, Reuse and Recycle website. Educate local businesses, residents and institutions on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit designated for disposal. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
2. Use Social Media to inform local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff		

Recycle Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Milestones/Desired Outcome: Educate local businesses, residents and institutions on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit designated for disposal. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and recyclable handling expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		
3. Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective backyard composting opportunities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and handling expenses. Marginally increase expenses for educational material. There is currently a grant offered by the DEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	X
4. Seek opportunities to establish a County Composting facility. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Research economics of publicly owned composting facilities. Identify current funding opportunities. Increase the amount of waste composted in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- TBD -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- TBD Jurisdictional Impact: -TBD	X	
5. Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective ways in which they can compost their food scraps and yard trimmings. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and handling expenses. Marginally increase expenses for educational material. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 80% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	
6. Continue offering a County-run household hazardous waste recycling program. Consider offering a second HHW collection event.	X	

Recycle Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Reduce the toxicity and amount of waste ultimately disposed of. Start Date: 2018 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal and handling expenses. The NYSDEC is currently offering municipalities grants to help fund HHW programs. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated.		
7. Provide public space recycling receptacles at public events. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: County purchases mobile recycling containers. Allow member municipalities to utilize and implement recycling containers into public events. Reduce the amount of waste disposed of in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste sent for disposal <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal expenses. Marginally increase expenses for increased staff workload and purchase of recycling containers. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated.	X	X
8. Develop and/or enhance recycling programs located within municipal buildings. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Create convenient spaces for employees to recycle waste fibers and containers typically found in office buildings. If such locations already exist, enforce participation. Reduce the amount of waste disposed of in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste sent for disposal <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal expenses. Marginally increase expenses for purchase of recycling containers. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		X
9. Develop recycling programs and education in schools located within the Planning Unit. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Create convenient spaces for employees to recycle waste fibers and containers typically found in schools. If such locations already exist, enforce participation. Reduce the amount of waste disposed of in the Planning Unit. By developing recycling programs in schools located within the Planning Unit, the Planning Unit can use the recycling program as a focus on environmental education. Participating schools can develop recycling education curriculum with the hope that the participating students will apply what they learned in school at home. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Marginally minimize volume of waste sent for disposal <1%.		X

Recycle Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
-Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal expenses. Marginally increase expenses for purchase of recycling containers. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		
10. Create a website that informs local businesses on helpful recycling program ideas for various types of entities. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Develop a County Reduce, Reuse and Recycle website. Educate local businesses on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit designated for disposal. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated.	X	
11. Hold seminars for local businesses to educate them on current and feasible recycling activities. Required Resources: Current staff/Third party volunteer Milestones/Desired Outcome: Educate residents on how to effectively reduce the amount of waste destined for disposal in the Planning Unit. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally reduce disposal expenses. Marginally increase staff workload. There is currently a grant offered by the NYSDEC which would reimburse the County for 50% of the qualifying expenses. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated.	X	
12. Evaluate a need for, and if required, select a recycling enforcement mechanism (Hauler Licensing, Waste Collection Franchising, and Municipal Collection). Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: If the Planning Unit determines that it is not recycling enough solid waste, recycling enforcement mechanisms should be evaluated. The desired outcome would be to decrease the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit destined for disposal by increasing the amount of waste recycled. By actively enforcing a recycling mechanism that fits their specific solid waste and recycling program, each individual member municipality can substantially increase their recycling rate. Most member municipalities are not currently enforcing any type of recycling mechanism. Start Date: 2022 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste generated <5%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Program expenses and administrative duties vary greatly depending on which recycling enforcement mechanism is chosen, if any. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.		X
13. Collectively procure long-term contracts for the sale of recyclables. Required Resources: Current County staff		

Recycle Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
Milestones/Desired Outcome: Create a market for recyclables handled by member municipalities by increasing the volume of recyclables offered for sale through collective procurement and provide stability for municipal planning and budgeting by engaging in long term contracting. Start Date: 2019 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- No impact -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Increase recycling revenue and vender reliability. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	RFP administered on the County level with individual member municipalities given option to participate.
14. Provide a link on the newly created waste reduction, reuse and recycling webpage to The Empire State Development (ESD) Recycling Market Database, which provides information about intermediate and end-use markets for recyclable material. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: Develop a County Reduce, Reuse and Recycle website. Educate Planning Unit municipalities, residents and local businesses on end-use markets. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- Minimize volume of waste destined for disposal <1%. -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally increase recycling revenue and stability. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated.		

Disposal of Residual Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
1. Individual municipalities located in the Planning Unit should discuss and evaluate collectively procuring transportation and disposal services for municipally handled MSW and C&D. The collective procurement should include at the very least the six delivery points identified herein and should be flexible to allow different groups of municipalities to use different delivery points if economically advantageous, possibly including Washington County, NY. Required Resources: Current staff Milestones/Desired Outcome: If it is determined that multiple individual municipalities are interested in participating in a collective procurement, develop a County issued RFP for individual member municipalities. Member municipalities can capitalize on the opportunity to explore alternative disposal options for economically advantageous terms. This procurement should occur approximately every 3-5 years. Start Date: 2021 Completion Date: Ongoing, every 3-5 years Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- No impact -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- Marginally decrease disposal costs and increase stability. Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not anticipated. However, neighboring Planning Units could be included to add to the economies of scale.	X	RFP administered on the County level with individual member municipalities given option to participate.

Disposal of Residual Waste Generated in the PU Recommendations	County Implemented	Implemented by Each Municipality Individually
2. Continue to allow residents and private industries to independently arrange for the collection and subsequent disposal of residual waste material generated in the Planning Unit which is not municipally handled. Required Resources: None Milestones/Desired Outcome: Give residents the ability to choose their own services. Start Date: 2019 Completion Date: Ongoing Administrative/Technical Impact: -Waste Stream Impact- No impact -Cost & Lifecycle Analysis- No impact Jurisdictional Impact: -Participation by neighboring Planning Units is not applicable.	X	

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RECOVERY GOALS

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
2019	Collectively procure contracts for the sale of municipally handled recyclables.	RFP administered on the County level with individual member municipalities given option to participate	- Issue an RFP for the sale of municipally collected recyclables on a bi-annual basis. - Determine individual member municipality participation on a bi-annual basis.
2019-2020	Respond to the June 6, 2018 NYSDEC comments issued on the Draft LSWMP submitted to the NYSDEC in January 2011.	Warren County DPW	- Contract third party to respond to NYSDEC comments. - Gather additional data requested by NYSDEC. - Provide the revised Draft LSWMP addressing NYSDEC comments to the Public for a 45-day Public Comment Period. - Issue a Notice of Public Hearing in wide circulation for 15 days. - Hold one Public Hearing to present public overview of plan and receive comments. - Write a Summary of Public Comments for all verbal and written comments received and attach to the LSWMP. - Issue revised Draft LSWMP with Summary of Public Comments to the NYSDEC for Final approval.
2021-222	Update data on tourist information and solid waste facility disposal capacity		Work with Tourism Department and NYSDEC to gather updated information.
Annually (2019-2028)	Offer a County-run HHW collection program. Consider offering a second HHW collection event to increase recycled/diverted HHW material.	Warren County DPW	- Issue an RFP for a private vender to operate an HHW collection program on an annual basis. - Keep records of the volume and type of items collected for future Solid Waste Management Planning.

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
Annually (2019-2028)	For any Member Municipalities with a Regulated NYSDEC transfer station and/or C&D landfill, continue to submit any NYSDEC required annual reports.	Each Member Municipality with a Regulated NYSDEC Facility	- For Member Municipalities with a registered transfer station, continue to submit the NYSDEC Registered Transfer Facility Annual Report. - For Member Municipalities with a Permitted C&D landfill, continue to submit the NYSDEC Active C&D Debris Landfill Annual Report.
2019 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 0% Reduction from Current Estimated Waste Disposal Rate			3.49
2020, 2022, 2024, 2026,2028	Collectively procure long-term contracts for the sale of recyclables. We have assumed two-year-term engagements.	RFP administered on the County level with individual member municipalities given option to participate.	- Issue an RFP for the sale of municipally collected recyclables on a bi-annual basis. - Determine individual member municipality participation on a bi-annual basis.
Annually (2020-2028)	Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to use procurement lists and procurement specifications as developed by the State under Executive Order #4, where practicable.	Warren County Purchasing Department	Provide each member municipality with procurement lists and procurement specifications as developed by the State.
Annually (2020-2028)	Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to issue all documents in double-sided format, where practicable.	Warren County DPW	Evaluate ways to educate each member municipality leader on potential waste reduction and costs savings associated with double-sided printing.
Annually (2020-2028)	Encourage all municipalities in the Planning Unit to require that responders to any municipally issued RFPs or bids be submitted in double-sided format.	Warren County DPW	- Evaluate ways to educate each member municipality leader on potential waste reduction opportunities associated with double-sided printing. - Award extra points to RFP responders that submit responses in double-sided format.
Annually (2020-2028)	Encourage all municipal employees to communicate via electronic mail as opposed to regular mail.	Warren County DPW	Evaluate ways to educate each member municipality leader on potential waste reduction and costs savings associated with electronic mail.

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
Annually (2020-2028)	Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.	Warren County DPW	- Develop brochures that educate residents on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities using this report and the NYSDEC website. - Distribute brochures to municipal buildings and transfer stations located within the Planning Unit. - Instruct building managers and operators to distribute brochures at their location.
Annually (2020-2028)	Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities.	Warren County DPW	- Identify local businesses and institutions that generate large volumes of waste. - Develop brochures that educate local businesses and institutions on simple and cost-effective waste reduction opportunities using this report and the NYSDEC website. - Distribute brochures to municipal buildings and institutions located within the Planning Unit that generate large volumes of waste. - Ask building managers and operators to distribute brochures at their location.
Annually (2020-2028)	Hold seminars for residents to demonstrate ways to reduce waste generation.	Warren County DPW or Contracted Third Party	- Identify third party volunteers that teach waste reduction activities and practices. - Engage third party volunteers to hold waste reduction seminars for residents.
Annually (2020-2028)	Encourage unit-based pricing.	Each Member Municipality	Implement unit-based pricing at municipally operated transfer stations and for municipally contracted/operated collection services.
Annually (2020-2028)	Distribute brochures at municipal buildings and local transfer station/recycling centers that educate residents on simple and cost-effective backyard composting opportunities.	Warren County DPW	- Develop brochures that educate local residents on simple and cost-effective backyard composting opportunities using this report and the NYSDEC website. - Distribute brochures to municipal buildings and transfer stations located within the Planning Unit. - Instruct building managers and operators to distribute brochures at their location.

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
Annually (2020-2028)	Distribute brochures to local businesses and institutions that provide education on simple and cost-effective ways in which they can compost their food scraps and yard trimmings.	Warren County DPW	- Identify local businesses and institutions that generate large volumes of food scraps and yard trimmings. - Develop brochures that educate local businesses and institutions on simple and cost-effective food scrap and yard trimming composting opportunities using this report and the NYSDEC website. - Distribute brochures to municipal buildings and institutions located within the Planning Unit that generate large volumes of food scraps and yard trimmings. - Ask building managers and operators to distribute brochures at their location.
Annually (2020-2028)	Provide public space recycling receptacles at public events.	Warren County DPW	- Purchase mobile recyclable handling containers. - Identify public events to locate public waste recycling receptacles. - Provide receptacles to member municipalities for public events. - Remove receptacles from public events and bring recyclables to member municipality transfer station.
Annually (2020-2028)	Develop and/or enhance recycling programs located within municipal buildings.	Each Member Municipality	- Identify current recycling program barriers and inefficiencies. - Identify additional recycling program opportunities or program enhancements. - If applicable, implement recycling program opportunities and enhancements.
Annually (2020-2028)	Hold seminars for local businesses to educate them on current and feasible recycling activities.	Warren County DPW or Contracted Third Party	- Identify third party volunteers that teach recycling activities and practices. - Engage third party volunteers to hold recycling seminars for local residents.

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
Annually 2020-2028	Establish a reporting protocol which requires individual member municipalities to provide the Warren County DPW designee with bi-annual solid waste and recycling data collected by each municipality. This data should include a breakdown of each recycling component handled, it's associated volume, associated revenue or disposal expense, source of material and ultimate destination for the material. It should also include the volume of all waste handled for disposal, the source of waste and ultimate disposal location. This includes any type of material that is handled by the member municipalities such as MSW, C&D and Bio-solids.	Warren County DPW	- Evaluate convenient ways to collect solid waste and recycling data from member municipalities. - Once a reporting protocol is established, continuously collect data from member municipalities on a bi-annual basis. - Store all data collected for future solid waste and recycling data evaluation and for the completion of future LSWMPs and NYSDEC bi-annual reports.
Annually 2020-2028	Establish a reporting protocol which requires individual member municipalities to provide the Warren County DPW designee with a breakdown of the annual costs, revenues and funding mechanisms of solid waste facility and programs. Requested costs should include capital investments, insurance, operation, maintenance, closure and post-closure costs, administration and financing. Revenues should include fees, fines, recyclable revenues, general fund contributions and/or special district charges.	Warren County DPW	- Evaluate convenient ways to collect solid waste and recycling data from member municipalities. - Once a reporting protocol is established, continuously collect data from member municipalities on a bi-annual basis. - Store all data collected for future solid waste and recycling data evaluation and for the completion of future LSWMPs.
2020 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 0% Reduction from Current Estimated Waste Disposal Rate			3.49
2021	Create a website that would provide a platform for excess food generators to communicate with local food pantries and soup kitchens in need of food. Pursue funding opportunities for implementation of a county composting facility.	Warren County IT Department	- Identify local food pantries and soup kitchens and provide website information. - Identify local excess food generators and provide website information. - Create website or link on current County website.
2021	Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities.	Warren County IT Department	Create a website that informs local businesses, residents and institutions about composting opportunities.
2021	Create a website that informs local businesses on helpful recycling program ideas for various types of entities.	Warren County IT Department	Create a website that informs local businesses on helpful recycling program ideas for various types of entities.
2021	Provide a link on the newly created waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling webpage to The Empire State Development (ESD) Recycling Market Database, which provides information about intermediate and end-use markets for recyclable material.	Warren County IT Department	Provide a link on the newly created waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling webpage to The Empire State Development (ESD) Recycling Market Database.

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
2021	Use Social Media to inform local businesses, residents and institutions about waste reduction, recycling and composting opportunities.	Warren County IT Department	- Assign Staff to manage a Social Media account - Upload waste reduction, recycling and composting information onto Social Media account.
2021	Seek opportunities to establish a County Composting facility.	Warren County DPW	- Research economics of publicly owned composting facilities. - Identify current funding opportunities.
2021	Develop Reuse Centers at municipally owned transfer stations in the Planning Unit.	Each Member Municipality	- Evaluate whether there is enough space and staff to accommodate a Reuse center. - Visit the Town of Chester Reuse center for an example of a successful program. - If possible, develop a Reuse center at municipal transfer station.
2021	Develop recycling programs and education in schools located within the Planning Unit.	Each Member Municipality School District	- Develop a recycling education curriculum. - If no program currently exists, develop a recycling program for types of waste generated in high volume such as corrugated cardboard and office paper.
2021	Evaluate and select a recycling enforcement mechanism (Hauler Licensing, Waste Collection Franchising, and Municipal Collection).	Each Member Municipality	- Evaluate the need for a recycling enforcement mechanism. - If determined necessary, select a recycling enforcement mechanism identified in this report.
2021	Renew C&D landfill permit. Must be renewed every five years.	Village of Lake George	Keep the Village's C&D landfill operating under NYSDEC regulations.
2021 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 4% Reduction from Estimated 2020 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.35
2022	Renew C&D landfill permit. Must be renewed every five years.	Town of Thurman	Keep the Town's C&D landfill operating under NYSDEC regulations.
2022 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 3% Reduction from Estimated 2021 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.25
2023 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 2% Reduction from Estimated 2022 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.18
2024 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 2% Reduction from Estimated 2023 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.12
2025 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 2% Reduction from Estimated 2024 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.06
2026	Renew C&D landfill permit. Must be renewed every five years.	Village of Lake George	Keep the Village's C&D landfill operating under NYSDEC regulations.
2026 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 1% Reduction from Estimated 2025 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.03

Timeframe	Recommendation/Action	Responsible Party	Tasks
2027	Renew C&D landfill permit. Must be renewed every five years.	Town of Thurman	Keep the Town's C&D landfill operating under NYSDEC regulations.
2027	Draft new Local Solid Waste Management Plan.	Warren County DPW or Contracted Third Party	Start the data collection and review of current solid waste practices in the Planning Unit.
2027 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 1% Reduction from Estimated 2026 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			3.00
2028	Finalize new Local Solid Waste Management Plan.	Warren County DPW or Contracted Third Party	Finalize the new LSWMP before the existing one expires.
2028 Year End Waste Disposal Goal (Per Capita Pounds/Day): *Assumes 1% Reduction from Estimated 2027 Waste Disposal Rate Goal			2.97

The following summary estimates the total MSW generated in the Planning Unit over the 10 year Planning Period which will be destined for disposal if the recommendations/actions listed above are implemented compared to what would be destined for disposal if the County maintains its current waste handling practices:

Waste Disposed: Status Quo (Tons)	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	555,432
Current Estimated Local Waste Disposal Rate (Lbs/Person/Day)(1):	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	
With LSWMP Recommendations/Actions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	10 YR Total
Estimated Waste Generation Reduction with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented:	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Estimated Waste Disposed with LSWMP Recommendations/Actions Implemented (Tons):	55,543	55,543	53,321	51,722	50,687	49,674	48,680	48,193	47,711	47,234	508,310
Estimated Waste Disposed with LSWMP Recommendations/Actions Implemented (Lbs/Person/Day)(1):	3.49	3.49	3.35	3.25	3.18	3.12	3.06	3.03	3.00	2.97	
Total County Waste Reuse and Recycling (%):	25.28%	25.28%	28.27%	30.42%	31.82%	33.18%	34.52%	35.17%	35.82%	36.46%	
(1) Includes Tourist/Visitor population											

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ATTACHMENT A

DETAILED WASTE GENERATION ANALYSIS

WARREN COUNTY, NY

Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of MSW Generators

11/30/2020

Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

MSW Generator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2019-2028 Total
Tourist/Visitor	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	139,381
Town of Bolton	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	21,232
Town of Chester	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	30,687
City of Glens Falls	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	134,853
Town of Hague	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	6,382
Town of Horicon	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	12,679
Town of Johnsbury	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	21,721
Town of Lake George(1)	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	23,816
Village of Lake George	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	8,262
Town of Lake Luzerne	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	30,631
Town of Queensbury	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	258,193
Town of Stony Creek	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	6,983
Town of Thurman	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	11,156
Town of Warrensburg	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	37,416
TOTAL:	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	743,392

COMPOSITION OF WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	3,095	30,952
Corrugated Cardboard	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	7,008	70,080
Paperboard	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	18,775
Office Paper	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	13,727
Junk Mail	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	12,462
Other Commercial Printing	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	16,893
Magazines	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	7,877
Books	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	2,497
Paper Bags	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	3,036
Phone Books	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	1,812
Poly Coated	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	1,785
Other Compostable Paper	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	5,388	53,881
Ferrous Containers	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	9,369
Aluminum Containers	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	4,077
Other Aluminum	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	1,989
Automotive Batteries	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	3,646
Other Non-Aluminum	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	2,968
Other Ferrous Metals	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	36,905
PET Containers	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	758	7,577
HDPE Containers	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	6,889
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	1,537
Film Plastic	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	46,757
Durables	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	18,765
Non-Durables	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	14,007
Packaging	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	10,475
Glass Containers	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	3,206	32,064
Other Glass	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	3,179
Food Scraps	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	12,082	120,820
Yard Trimmings	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	4,596	45,956
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	3,161	31,613
Carpet	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	9,057
Wood	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621	26,211
C&D Material	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	29,115
Other Durables	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	9,909
Diapers	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,359	13,591
Electronics	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	9,338
Tires	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	995	9,949
HHW	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	2,034
Fines	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	1,818
TOTAL WASTE GENERATED:	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	743,392
TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED(2):	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	555,432
Estimated Status Quo Recycling Rate:	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%	25.28%

(1) Does not include Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting.

(2) Estimated assuming each individual municipality's recycling rate, or in some instances, an average of the available member municipality recycling rates.

11/30/2020 12:43 PM

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Tourist/Visitor		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Total Tourist/Visitor Population Days (1)	8,379,677										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Tourist/Visitor Recycling Rate	19.05%										
Estimated Tourist/Visitor Population Days with Consistent Tourist/Visitor Population		8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677	8,379,677

COMPOSITION OF TOURIST/VISITOR WASTE GENERATED

	(3)										
Newspaper	4.07%	878	878	878	878	878	878	878	878	878	878
Corrugated Cardboard	5.00%	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079
Paperboard	2.30%	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
Office Paper	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junk Mail	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Commercial Printing	2.24%	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483
Magazines	1.00%	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Books	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paper Bags	0.39%	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Phone Books	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poly Coated	0.23%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other Compostable Paper	6.68%	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
Ferrous Containers	1.11%	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Aluminum Containers	0.48%	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Other Aluminum	0.25%	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Automotive Batteries	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Non-Aluminum	0.33%	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Other Ferrous Metals	2.17%	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467	467
PET Containers	1.01%	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
HDPE Containers	0.85%	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.19%	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Film Plastic	5.75%	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241
Durables	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Durables	1.77%	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
Packaging	1.29%	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278
Glass Containers	3.97%	857	857	857	857	857	857	857	857	857	857
Other Glass	0.39%	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Food Scraps	17.66%	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811	3,811
Yard Trimmings	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.78%	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816	816
Carpet	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C&D Material	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Durables	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diapers	1.69%	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Electronics	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tires	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHW	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fines	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESTIMATED TOTAL WASTE GENERATED:	64.60%	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938
ESTIMATED TOTAL WASTE DISPOSED (4):		11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283	11,283

(1) Assumptions and data provided by the Warren County, NY Planning and Tourism Departments. There has been an average of 8,379,677 tourist/visitor days in Warren County (1994-2008) and we have projected this number through the 10 year Planning Term.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Waste Composition numbers determined using data provided by the NYS DEC regarding percentage of waste composition for the entire State of New York and excluding components not typically generated by Tourist/Visitors.

(4) Estimated assuming an average of the participating Planning Unit municipalities' reported recycling rates.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Bolton		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	2,259										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	23.34%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	3.95										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Paperboard	2.32%	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Office Paper	2.06%	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Junk Mail	2.03%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Magazines	1.02%	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Books	0.42%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Paper Bags	0.37%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Phone Books	0.30%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Poly Coated	0.24%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Other Aluminum	0.24%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
PET Containers	0.98%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
HDPE Containers	0.89%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Film Plastic	5.78%	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Durables	3.14%	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Non-Durables	1.68%	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Packaging	1.28%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Glass Containers	3.97%	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
Other Glass	0.46%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Food Scraps	12.95%	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Carpet	1.36%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Wood	6.16%	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
C&D Material	7.83%	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
Other Durables	1.82%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Diapers	1.56%	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Electronics	1.34%	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Tires	1.80%	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
HHW	0.35%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fines	0.60%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
TOTAL:	100.00%	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Chester		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	3,265										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	14.33%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.41										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629	2,629

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
Paperboard	2.32%	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Office Paper	2.06%	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Junk Mail	2.03%	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Magazines	1.02%	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Books	0.42%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Paper Bags	0.37%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Phone Books	0.30%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Poly Coated	0.24%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Other Aluminum	0.24%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
PET Containers	0.98%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
HDPE Containers	0.89%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Film Plastic	5.78%	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
Durables	3.14%	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Non-Durables	1.68%	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Packaging	1.28%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Glass Containers	3.97%	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Other Glass	0.46%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Food Scraps	12.95%	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Carpet	1.36%	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Wood	6.16%	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
C&D Material	7.83%	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Other Durables	1.82%	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Diapers	1.56%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Electronics	1.34%	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Tires	1.80%	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
HHW	0.35%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Fines	0.60%	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
TOTAL:	100.00%	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

City of Glens Falls		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	14,348										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed City Recycling Rate (3)	30.73%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	3.57										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348	14,348
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341	9,341

COMPOSITION OF SUBURBAN WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.60%	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485
Corrugated Cardboard	9.89%	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334
Paperboard	2.27%	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
Office Paper	2.38%	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
Junk Mail	2.08%	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
Other Commercial Printing	2.02%	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272
Magazines	0.91%	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Books	0.41%	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Paper Bags	0.36%	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Phone Books	0.30%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Poly Coated	0.20%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Other Compostable Paper	6.40%	863	863	863	863	863	863	863	863	863	863
Ferrous Containers	0.97%	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Aluminum Containers	0.47%	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Other Aluminum	0.24%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Automotive Batteries	0.57%	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Other Non-Aluminum	0.35%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Other Ferrous Metals	5.36%	723	723	723	723	723	723	723	723	723	723
PET Containers	0.85%	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
HDPE Containers	0.81%	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.20%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Film Plastic	5.64%	761	761	761	761	761	761	761	761	761	761
Durables	3.09%	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417
Non-Durables	1.69%	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
Packaging	1.27%	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
Glass Containers	3.85%	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519	519
Other Glass	0.35%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Food Scraps	14.07%	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897
Yard Trimmings	10.31%	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.86%	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521
Carpet	1.57%	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Wood	3.42%	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461
C&D Material	3.30%	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445
Other Durables	1.55%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
Diapers	1.69%	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
Electronics	1.65%	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
Tires	1.57%	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
HHW	0.33%	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Fines	0.15%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
TOTAL:	100.00%	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town of Queensbury at its two municipally-operated transfer stations since both facilities collect Queensbury and Glens Falls waste.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Hague		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	679										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	13.31%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.46										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		679	679	679	679	679	679	679	679	679	679
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Paperboard	2.32%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Office Paper	2.06%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Junk Mail	2.03%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Magazines	1.02%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Books	0.42%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paper Bags	0.37%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Phone Books	0.30%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poly Coated	0.24%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Aluminum	0.24%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
PET Containers	0.98%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
HDPE Containers	0.89%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Film Plastic	5.78%	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Durables	3.14%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Non-Durables	1.68%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Packaging	1.28%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Glass Containers	3.97%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Other Glass	0.46%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Food Scraps	12.95%	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Carpet	1.36%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Wood	6.16%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
C&D Material	7.83%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other Durables	1.82%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Diapers	1.56%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Electronics	1.34%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tires	1.80%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
HHW	0.35%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fines	0.60%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTAL:	100.00%	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Horicon		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	1,349										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	17.40%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.25										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
Paperboard	2.32%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Office Paper	2.06%	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Junk Mail	2.03%	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Magazines	1.02%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Books	0.42%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paper Bags	0.37%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Phone Books	0.30%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Poly Coated	0.24%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Aluminum	0.24%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
PET Containers	0.98%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HDPE Containers	0.89%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Film Plastic	5.78%	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Durables	3.14%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-Durables	1.68%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Packaging	1.28%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Glass Containers	3.97%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other Glass	0.46%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Food Scraps	12.95%	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Carpet	1.36%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Wood	6.16%	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
C&D Material	7.83%	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Other Durables	1.82%	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Diapers	1.56%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Electronics	1.34%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Tires	1.80%	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
HHW	0.35%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fines	0.60%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL:	100.00%	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Johnsbury		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	2,311										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	10.70%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.60										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311	2,311
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Paperboard	2.32%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Office Paper	2.06%	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Junk Mail	2.03%	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Magazines	1.02%	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Books	0.42%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Paper Bags	0.37%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Phone Books	0.30%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Poly Coated	0.24%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Other Aluminum	0.24%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
PET Containers	0.98%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
HDPE Containers	0.89%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Film Plastic	5.78%	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
Durables	3.14%	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Non-Durables	1.68%	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Packaging	1.28%	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Glass Containers	3.97%	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Other Glass	0.46%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Food Scraps	12.95%	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Carpet	1.36%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wood	6.16%	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
C&D Material	7.83%	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Other Durables	1.82%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Diapers	1.56%	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Electronics	1.34%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Tires	1.80%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
HHW	0.35%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fines	0.60%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
TOTAL:	100.00%	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Lake George		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	2,534										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	32.27%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	3.49										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534	2,534
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613	1,613

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Paperboard	2.32%	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Office Paper	2.06%	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Junk Mail	2.03%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Magazines	1.02%	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Books	0.42%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Paper Bags	0.37%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Phone Books	0.30%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Poly Coated	0.24%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Other Aluminum	0.24%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
PET Containers	0.98%	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
HDPE Containers	0.89%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Film Plastic	5.78%	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
Durables	3.14%	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Non-Durables	1.68%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Packaging	1.28%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Glass Containers	3.97%	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Other Glass	0.46%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Food Scraps	12.95%	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Carpet	1.36%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wood	6.16%	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
C&D Material	7.83%	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
Other Durables	1.82%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Diapers	1.56%	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Electronics	1.34%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Tires	1.80%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
HHW	0.35%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fines	0.60%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
TOTAL:	100.00%	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau excluding Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at the Village's municipal transfer station.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Village of Lake George		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	879										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Village Recycling Rate (3)	32.27%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	3.49										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		879	879	879	879	879	879	879	879	879	879
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560

COMPOSITION OF SUBURBAN WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.60%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Corrugated Cardboard	9.89%	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Paperboard	2.27%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Office Paper	2.38%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Junk Mail	2.08%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Other Commercial Printing	2.02%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Magazines	0.91%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Books	0.41%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paper Bags	0.36%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Phone Books	0.30%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poly Coated	0.20%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Compostable Paper	6.40%	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Ferrous Containers	0.97%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Aluminum Containers	0.47%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Aluminum	0.24%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Automotive Batteries	0.57%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Non-Aluminum	0.35%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Ferrous Metals	5.36%	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
PET Containers	0.85%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
HDPE Containers	0.81%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.20%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Film Plastic	5.64%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Durables	3.09%	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Non-Durables	1.69%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Packaging	1.27%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Glass Containers	3.85%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Other Glass	0.35%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Food Scraps	14.07%	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Yard Trimmings	10.31%	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.86%	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Carpet	1.57%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Wood	3.42%	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
C&D Material	3.30%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Other Durables	1.55%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Diapers	1.69%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Electronics	1.65%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tires	1.57%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
HHW	0.33%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fines	0.15%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	100.00%	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at the Village's municipal transfer station.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Lake Luzerne		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	3,259										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	19.05%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.17										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259	3,259
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479	2,479

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	296
Paperboard	2.32%	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Office Paper	2.06%	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Junk Mail	2.03%	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Magazines	1.02%	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Books	0.42%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Paper Bags	0.37%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Phone Books	0.30%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Poly Coated	0.24%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Other Aluminum	0.24%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
PET Containers	0.98%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
HDPE Containers	0.89%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Film Plastic	5.78%	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
Durables	3.14%	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Non-Durables	1.68%	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Packaging	1.28%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Glass Containers	3.97%	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Other Glass	0.46%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Food Scraps	12.95%	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Carpet	1.36%	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Wood	6.16%	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
C&D Material	7.83%	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Other Durables	1.82%	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Diapers	1.56%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Electronics	1.34%	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Tires	1.80%	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
HHW	0.35%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Fines	0.60%	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
TOTAL:	100.00%	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming an average of the participating Planning Unit municipalities' recycling rates.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Queensbury		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	27,471										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	30.73%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	3.57										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471	27,471
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885	17,885

COMPOSITION OF SUBURBAN WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.60%	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929	929
Corrugated Cardboard	9.89%	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554	2,554
Paperboard	2.27%	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586	586
Office Paper	2.38%	614	614	614	614	614	614	614	614	614	614
Junk Mail	2.08%	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537
Other Commercial Printing	2.02%	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
Magazines	0.91%	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Books	0.41%	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Paper Bags	0.36%	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Phone Books	0.30%	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Poly Coated	0.20%	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Other Compostable Paper	6.40%	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652
Ferrous Containers	0.97%	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Aluminum Containers	0.47%	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Other Aluminum	0.24%	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Automotive Batteries	0.57%	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Other Non-Aluminum	0.35%	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Other Ferrous Metals	5.36%	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384	1,384
PET Containers	0.85%	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
HDPE Containers	0.81%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.20%	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Film Plastic	5.64%	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456
Durables	3.09%	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
Non-Durables	1.69%	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436
Packaging	1.27%	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328
Glass Containers	3.85%	994	994	994	994	994	994	994	994	994	994
Other Glass	0.35%	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Food Scraps	14.07%	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633	3,633
Yard Trimmings	10.31%	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.86%	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997
Carpet	1.57%	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
Wood	3.42%	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	883
C&D Material	3.30%	852	852	852	852	852	852	852	852	852	852
Other Durables	1.55%	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Diapers	1.69%	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436
Electronics	1.65%	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426
Tires	1.57%	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
HHW	0.33%	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Fines	0.15%	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
TOTAL:	100.00%	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town of Queensbury at its two municipally-operated transfer stations.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Stony Creek		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	743										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	11.24%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.57										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		743	743	743	743	743	743	743	743	743	743
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Paperboard	2.32%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Office Paper	2.06%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Junk Mail	2.03%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Magazines	1.02%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Books	0.42%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paper Bags	0.37%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Phone Books	0.30%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poly Coated	0.24%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other Aluminum	0.24%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
PET Containers	0.98%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
HDPE Containers	0.89%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Film Plastic	5.78%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Durables	3.14%	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Non-Durables	1.68%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Packaging	1.28%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Glass Containers	3.97%	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Other Glass	0.46%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Food Scraps	12.95%	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Carpet	1.36%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Wood	6.16%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
C&D Material	7.83%	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Other Durables	1.82%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Diapers	1.56%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Electronics	1.34%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tires	1.80%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
HHW	0.35%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fines	0.60%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTAL:	100.00%	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

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WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 ATTACHMENT A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Thurman		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	1,187										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	19.05%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.17										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187	1,187
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903	903

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Paperboard	2.32%	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Office Paper	2.06%	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Junk Mail	2.03%	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Magazines	1.02%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Books	0.42%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Paper Bags	0.37%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Phone Books	0.30%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Poly Coated	0.24%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other Aluminum	0.24%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
PET Containers	0.98%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
HDPE Containers	0.89%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Film Plastic	5.78%	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Durables	3.14%	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Non-Durables	1.68%	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Packaging	1.28%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Glass Containers	3.97%	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Other Glass	0.46%	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Food Scraps	12.95%	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Carpet	1.36%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Wood	6.16%	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
C&D Material	7.83%	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Other Durables	1.82%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Diapers	1.56%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Electronics	1.34%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Tires	1.80%	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
HHW	0.35%	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fines	0.60%	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
TOTAL:	100.00%	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming an average of the participating Planning Unit municipalities' recycling rates.

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Town of Warrensburg		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated Population (2018) (1)	3,981										
NYS DEC MSW Generation Rate (Lbs/Person/Day) (2)	5.15										
Assumed Town Recycling Rate (3)	18.15%										
Estimated Future Waste Disposal Volume with Status Quo Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Efforts (Lbs/Person/Day)	4.22										
Estimated Future Population with 0% Growth		3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981
Estimated Future Waste Generated with 0% Population Growth and Current DEC Waste Generation Assumption (Tons)		3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742
Estimated Future Waste Disposal with 0% Population Growth and Current Estimated Disposal Rate Assumption (Tons)		3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063

COMPOSITION OF RURAL WASTE GENERATED

Newspaper	3.81%	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Corrugated Cardboard	9.67%	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362
Paperboard	2.32%	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Office Paper	2.06%	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Junk Mail	2.03%	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Other Commercial Printing	1.95%	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Magazines	1.02%	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Books	0.42%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Paper Bags	0.37%	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Phone Books	0.30%	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Poly Coated	0.24%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
Ferrous Containers	1.52%	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Aluminum Containers	0.57%	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Other Aluminum	0.24%	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Automotive Batteries	0.67%	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Other Non-Aluminum	0.42%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Other Ferrous Metals	5.29%	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
PET Containers	0.98%	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
HDPE Containers	0.89%	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Plastic Containers (#3-#7)	0.16%	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Film Plastic	5.78%	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Durables	3.14%	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Non-Durables	1.68%	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Packaging	1.28%	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Glass Containers	3.97%	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
Other Glass	0.46%	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Food Scraps	12.95%	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485
Yard Trimmings	2.26%	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Clothing, Footwear, Towels & Sheets	3.93%	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Carpet	1.36%	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Wood	6.16%	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
C&D Material	7.83%	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293
Other Durables	1.82%	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Diapers	1.56%	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Electronics	1.34%	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Tires	1.80%	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
HHW	0.35%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Fines	0.60%	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
TOTAL:	100.00%	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742	3,742

(1) As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) As reported by the NYS DEC in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

(3) Estimated assuming a municipal-wide recycling rate as realized by the Town at its municipal transfer station.

WARREN COUNTY, NY

Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Generation Rates
 Attachment A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Future Planning Unit MSW Generation and Disposal

MSW Generator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2019-2028 Total
Tourist/Visitor	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	13,938	139,381
Town of Bolton	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	2,123	21,232
Town of Chester	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	3,069	30,687
City of Glens Falls	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	13,485	134,853
Town of Hague	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	638	6,382
Town of Horicon	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,268	12,679
Town of Johnsbury	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	2,172	21,721
Town of Lake George(1)	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	2,382	23,816
Village of Lake George	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	8,262
Town of Lake Luzerne	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	3,063	30,631
Town of Queensbury	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	258,193
Town of Stony Creek	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	6,983
Town of Thurman	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	11,156
Town of Warrensburg	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>3,742</u>	<u>37,416</u>
TOTAL:	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	74,339	743,392

Total Waste Disposed Status Quo(2):	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	555,432
Current Estimated Local Waste Disposal Rate (Lbs/Person/Day)(3):	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	
Estimated Waste Generation Reduction with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented:	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Total Estimated Waste Disposed with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented:	55,543	55,543	53,321	51,722	50,687	49,674	48,680	48,193	47,711	47,234	508,310
Estimated Future Local Waste Disposal Rate with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented (Lbs/Person/Day)(3):	3.49	3.49	3.35	3.25	3.18	3.12	3.06	3.03	3.00	2.97	
Estimated Future Recycling Rate with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented:	25.28%	25.28%	28.27%	30.42%	31.82%	33.18%	34.52%	35.17%	35.82%	36.46%	

(1) Does not include Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting

(2) Estimated assuming each individual municipality's recycling rate, or in some instances, an average of the available recycling rates.

(3) Includes Tourist/Visitor population

WARREN COUNTY, NY
Local Solid Waste Management Plan
Assumed Status Quo Recycling Rates
ATTACHMENT A
11/30/2020
Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Municipality	Assumed Recycling Rate
Town of Bolton	23.34%
Town of Chester	14.33%
Town of Hague	13.31%
Town of Horicon	17.40%
Town of Johnsbury	10.70%
Town of Lake George	32.27%
Town of Queensbury	30.73%
Town of Stony Creek	11.24%
Town of Warrensburg	<u>18.15%</u>
Avg Recycling Rate:	19.05%

Waste Generating Stakeholders without Reported Waste Volumes

Tourist/Visitor	19.05%
Town of Thurman	19.05%
Town of Lake Luzerne	19.05%

WARREN COUNTY, NY
 Local Solid Waste Management Plan
 Estimated Future MSW Disposal Rates
 Attachment A
 11/30/2020
 Prepared By: R.S. Lynch & Company, Inc.

Status Quo	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	10 YR Total
Waste Disposed: Status Quo (Tons)	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	55,543	555,432
Current Estimated Local Waste Disposal Rate (Lbs/Person/Day)(1):	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	
With LSWMP Recommendations/Actions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	10 YR Total
Estimated Waste Generation Reduction with LSWMP Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Initiatives Implemented:	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Estimated Waste Disposed with LSWMP Recommendations/Actions Implemented (Tons):	55,543	55,543	53,321	51,722	50,687	49,674	48,680	48,193	47,711	47,234	508,310
Estimated Waste Disposed with LSWMP Recommendations/Actions Implemented (Lbs/Person/Day)(1):	3.49	3.49	3.35	3.25	3.18	3.12	3.06	3.03	3.00	2.97	
Total County Waste Reuse and Recycling (%):	25.28%	25.28%	28.27%	30.42%	31.82%	33.18%	34.52%	35.17%	35.82%	36.46%	

(1) Includes Tourist/Visitor population

	2018 Population	% of County	Land Area (Square Mile)	Population Density (Person/Sq. Mile)	Urban, Suburban or Rural
Town of Bolton	2,259	3.52%	63.4	35.63	R
Town of Chester	3,265	5.08%	84.5	38.64	R
City of Glens Falls	14,348	22.33%	3.8	3,775.79	S
Town of Hague	679	1.06%	64	10.61	R
Town of Horicon	1,349	2.10%	66.1	20.41	R
Town of Johnsburg	2,311	3.60%	204.2	11.32	R
Town of Lake George(1)	2,534	3.94%	30.2	83.91	R
Village of Lake George	879	1.37%	0.6	1,465.00	S
Town of Lake Luzerne	3,259	5.07%	52.6	61.96	R
Town of Queensbury	27,471	42.75%	63.01	435.98	S
Town of Stony Creek	743	1.16%	82.4	9.02	R
Town of Thurman	1,187	1.85%	91.5	12.97	R
Town of Warrensburg	<u>3,981</u>	<u>6.19%</u>	<u>63.7</u>	62.50	R
TOTAL:	64,265	100.00%	870.01	73.91794435	

(1) Does not include Village of Lake George population in order to avoid double counting

ATTACHMENT B

Local Law #2 of 1991

Warren County Board of Supervisors

RESOLUTION NO. 211 OF 1991

Resolution introduced by Supervisors Olson, E. Baker, Tessier,

O'Connor, Robertson, Borgos, Thomas,

Grant and O'Neill

TO ENACT LOCAL LAW NO. 2 OF 1991

WHEREAS, a proposed local law was duly presented to the Board of Supervisors and considered by them, said proposed local law being entitled, "A Local Law Requiring the Source Separation and Segregation of Recyclable or Reusable Materials From the Solid Waste Stream in Warren County", and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 145 on February 15, 1991, authorizing a public hearing to be held by the Board of Supervisors on the 15th day of March, 1991, at the Supervisors' Rooms in the Warren County Municipal Center on the matter of the proposed local law, and notice of such public hearing having been duly published and posted as required by law, and said public hearing having been held and all persons appearing at said public hearing desiring to be heard, having been heard, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Warren, New York, on this 15th day of March, 1991, does hereby enact and adopt Local Law No. 2 of 1991 as set forth in Schedule "A" annexed hereto.

005/01/031591

SCHEDULE "A"
COUNTY OF WARREN, NEW YORK
LOCAL LAW NO. 2 OF 1991

A LOCAL LAW REQUIRING THE SOURCE SEPARATION AND
SEGREGATION OF RECYCLABLE OR REUSABLE MATERIALS
FROM THE SOLID WASTE STREAM IN WARREN COUNTY

BE IT ENACTED, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of
Warren, New York, as follows:

SECTION 1. GENERAL STATEMENT

1. Declaration of Policy.

The policy of this Local Law is to require the source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste and to require that solid waste which has been left for collection or which is delivered by the generator of such solid waste to a solid waste management facility shall be separated into recyclable, reusable or other components for which economic markets for alternative uses exist.

2. Definitions.

a. "Solid Waste" - all materials or substances discarded or rejected as being spent, useless, worthless, or in excess to the owners at the time of such discard or rejection.

b. "Collector" - any individual, association, partnership, firm or corporation in the business of collecting solid waste, other than their own solid waste, within Warren County.

c. "Contractor" - any individual, association, partnership, firm or corporation in any business dealing with construction or collection of junk; and any individual, association,

partnership, firm or corporation which owns a packer truck and is not a collector.

d. "Individual Hauler" - any person that hauls with a car, van or pickup truck, his own solid waste.

e. "Sanitary Landfill" - a facility which includes types of operations in which solid waste is deposited by plan on a specified portion of open land, is compacted by force applied by mechanical equipment, and then is covered by a layer of earth, all in accordance with or intended to be in accordance with Part 360 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

f. "Transfer Station" - a facility where solid waste is transferred by a collector, contractor or individual hauler, to a container for transport to a sanitary landfill, recycling facility or resource recovery facility, material market or construction and debris landfill.

g. "Resource Recovery Facility" - any facility defined in § 27-0701 (2) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

h. "Recyclables" - those materials designated by this Local Law and/or by order of the Warren County Superintendent of Public Works as recyclable, reusable or other components for which economic markets exist for alternative uses.

i. "Components" - paper, glass, metals, plastics, garden and yard waste and such other items as may be designated by the Superintendent.

j. "County" - County of Warren.

k. "Superintendent" - the Warren County Superintendent of Public Works.

SECTION II. ADMINISTRATION

1. The Warren County Superintendent of Public Works is hereby authorized to and shall promulgate, amend and repeal rules and regulations in furtherance of this Local Law and shall enforce the provisions of this Local Law and the rules and regulations authorized by this Local Law.

2. The Superintendent of Public Works shall administer the provisions of this Local Law and the rules and regulations in furtherance thereof.

SECTION III. SOURCE SEPARATION REQUIRED

a. Effective April 1, 1991, source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste shall be required by every person and business generating such waste in Warren County.

b. Solid waste which has been left for collection or which is delivered by the generator of such wastes to a solid waste management facility, shall be separated into recyclable, reusable or other components as described and directed by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Superintendent.

c. Each town, city and village within the County shall be responsible for the separation, segregation and storage on site for disposal, the material described in the orders, rules and regulations promulgated by the Superintendent and shall adopt such uniform local laws or ordinances to accomplish the objectives of this Local Law.

d. Each municipality in the County shall be responsible for the operation of a recycling/solid waste transfer station. Any municipality may join with one or more municipalities in establishing and operating a joint recycling/solid waste transfer station.

e. Each municipality shall pay one-half of the cost of all recycling equipment eligible under the rules and regulations of the New York State Grant funds used or required to be used in the operation of its recycling/solid waste transfer station.

f. Each municipality shall have full responsibility for:

- i) having all materials segregated and ready for loading in the manner designated by the Superintendent;
- ii) maintaining on site equipment such as compactors and total maintenance of the transfer station and landfill area;
- iii) receiving applications for and issuing permits required by such municipality for access to any recycling or solid waste transfer station; and
- iv) adopting such local laws and ordinances required to implement the source separation, segregation and recycling effort.

SECTION IV. POWERS DELEGATED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

The Superintendent of the Public Works of Warren County is hereby empowered with such powers and duties required to cooperate with and assist each municipality in the County to implement the separation and segregation of recyclable materials from solid waste generated or existing in Warren County. The Superintendent is empowered to establish rules and procedures

relating to the segregation and separation of recyclables from non-usable solid waste and to designate the sites for transfer stations and recycling centers in cooperation with the town boards in the County.

SECTION V. ENFORCEMENT

Each town, city or village within the County shall be responsible for the adoption, implementation and enforcement of local laws, rules and regulations adopted by such municipality relating to the source separation and segregation of recyclables or reusable material from solid waste.

SECTION VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

1. This Local Law shall take effect upon adoption by the Board of Supervisors of Warren County and upon its filing in the Office of the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 27 of the Municipal Home Rule Law.

005/01/031891

-5-

ATTACHMENT C

NYSDEC Home Composting Guide



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

EVERYTHING YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT HOME COMPOSTING...



But Were Afraid to Ask!

printed on 100% post consumer recycled paper



effort combines with others to make a big difference.

What Is Compost?

Compost is a dark, crumbly, earthy-smelling mixture that consists mostly of decayed organic matter. Composting is a simple way to recycle nutrients and return them to the soil to be used again. **By composting your yard trimmings and food scraps, you can help lighten the load of waste that would otherwise go to a landfill.** Compost is often mixed into the soil to make it richer for growing plants. It can also be used as a mulch around plants and trees.

What Can I Compost?

- Yard trimmings, such as fallen leaves, grass clippings, small branches, weeds and the remains of garden plants.
- Kitchen scraps **EXCEPT FOR** meat, fish, bones and fatty foods (such as cheese, salad dressing and leftover cooking oil). Egg shells are fine to add.
- Large woody branches that are cut, chipped or shredded into pieces can be added to a compost system to create air spaces in the pile. Woody material can be chipped into smaller pieces and used as a mulch or for paths, where they will eventually decompose.

How Do I Start Composting?

Begin by collecting yard trimmings and throwing them in your pile or bin. You can then add yard trimmings and food scraps anytime but it is best to bury the food scraps in your pile. Chopping or mowing your materials makes the process go faster.

Food scraps should be added to the center of the waste layers where heat will be the greatest. This also reduces unwanted critters coming to your compost pile.

Pile material loosely in the bin. Too much compaction inhibits the flow of air through the pile. Wood chips or coarse weeds will create air pockets which help provide oxygen to the microorganisms.

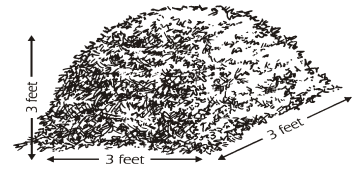
Water is key to successful composting. A compost pile should be kept damp - but not soggy - especially during dry spells.

Be patient! It will take six months to a year before the compost is ready for use.

How Do I Build A Compost Pile?

It's easy! Follow these simple steps, and in just a few hours, you'll be in business.

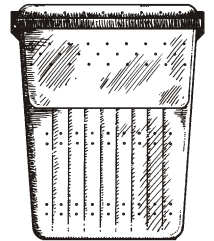
Compost Mound - This is the cheapest and easiest way to compost. Yard trimmings can be composted without a bin if you do not mind the appearance of an uncontained compost mound in your yard.



What To Do - Find a good location and loosen the soil where your pile will be. Pile your yard trimmings in a mound about 3 feet high and at least 3 feet by 3 feet in area. Alternate wet (green) and dry (brown) materials and add materials as they become available. If you mix your compost pile with a pitchfork or other tool, it speeds up the process. This is called 'turning'.

What You Need - All you need is a pitchfork or shovel and work gloves.

Compost Can - Another cheap and easy way to compost small amounts of yard and food waste.

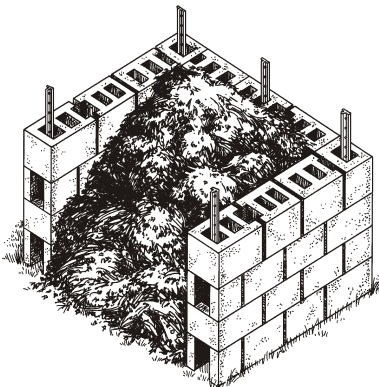


What to Do - Drill holes 4 to 6 inches apart all around your garbage can. You also need to drill holes into the bottom. (This allows for air movement and for excess water to drain off.) It is best to put 2 to 3 inches of straw or wood chips in the bottom to help it drain. Since a limited amount of air gets in, this system tends to work slower and the compost is wetter.

Turn the compost with a shovel or pitch fork. Keep the garbage can cover on, it helps keep out the critters.

What You Need - A garbage can with cover, straw or wood chips and a drill for making the holes.

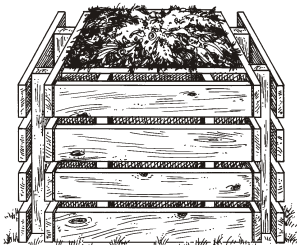
Compost Bins - Can be made out of many types of materials - blocks or bricks, snow fence, used pallets, wire mesh, etc.



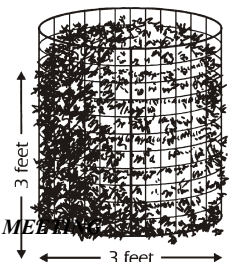
Blocks or Bricks - Just lay out the blocks or bricks without mortar. Leave spaces between the blocks or bricks to permit air to circulate. The best size is approximately 5 to 8 feet on a side and 3 to 4 feet high.

Snow Fence - Used snow fence is a simple way to build a bin. Just drive four corner posts into the ground and attach the snow fence.

Used Pallets - Find four clean pallets and fasten the corners together, and start filling. You may want to keep one corner loose, so the bin can be opened for turning and removing compost.



Small-Mesh Wire Fencing - Buy or find wire mesh, form into a circle or square and add your compost materials.

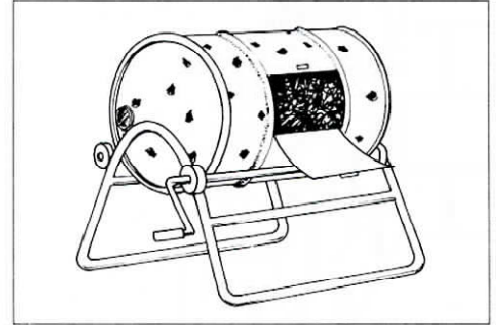


Bins do not have to be square, they can be rectangular or cylindrical, it's your choice. Remember, for a typical home garden, a bin 3 to 4 feet in height and 5 to 8 feet per side will do.

Store Bought Bins - There are a variety of commercial bins that can be bought at your local hardware or garden store or you can find bins online.

Compost Tumblers (Rotating Drums)

Compost tumblers also called rotating drums are increasing in popularity. Rather than turning the materials with a pitchfork, which can be labor intensive, users simply push the unit or turn a crank once or twice a day. Each rotation introduces more air into the system, and mixes the materials together. This helps speed the composting process. To harvest the finish compost, stop adding materials to the tumbler and keep rotating it daily until the compost is ready. To compost newly generated materials while you wait, either get another tumbler or create a pile or stationary bin to contain the materials until your compost is ready.



One challenge with tumblers is that most are not insulated and have difficulty retaining high enough temperatures throughout the winter to keep the composting process going. If you can keep a large sized tumbler mostly full throughout the winter it will likely retain enough heat. You can build your own system or buy one. There are many varieties sold online.

How Does Composting Work?

Many organisms are involved in the composting process. They include bacteria, fungi, protozoans and centipedes, millipedes, beetles, ants and the most famous - earthworms! Composting is an aerobic process (requires oxygen), since these organisms use oxygen as they break down the materials and turn them into compost.

In addition to oxygen, compost organisms need water to thrive. That is why the compost pile must be kept moist. If there is too much water not enough air can get to the microorganisms. Use the squeeze test to find out if you have the right amount of moisture. Grab a handful of material and squeeze. If a few drops come out, you're doing great.

Compostable materials contain carbon and nitrogen. We refer to them as greens and browns. Greens are fruit and vegetable wastes, coffee grounds, grass clippings, manure. Browns are leaves, straw, wood chips, sawdust and shredded paper. The microorganisms use the carbon in leaves and other browns as an energy source. As the microbes breakdown this material, heat energy is released. Nitrogen helps the microbes build proteins to grow and multiply. The decomposing organisms need a certain amount of both carbon and nitrogen to work well. Approximately 1 part greens to 2 part browns is a good mix.

HINT: ALWAYS HAVE A STOCKPILE OF BROWNS NEAR YOUR COMPOST SYSTEM, SO YOU HAVE BROWNS AT HAND TO ADD ON TOP OF YOUR GREENS.

Chopping or mowing your compost materials speeds the process since it provides more surface area for the compost organisms. As the creatures decompose the materials into compost, the height of the pile will reduce by over 50%!

For optimum composting, the compost temperature should be around 90 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The pile will be hot soon after adding materials and then will cool down. Here in New York State, unless you have a big pile that keeps in the heat, composting will shut down for the winter as the microorganisms become inactive. This is not a problem, because the composting process will start up again when the weather gets warmer. However, if you want to add food scraps to your compost pile through the winter, you can insulate the pile.

Insulating Your Compost Pile or Bin

The easiest way to insulate a compost pile is to build a large pile as the cold weather approaches. A pile at least 3 feet high and 5 feet on each side will normally retain temperatures above freezing in the center of the pile. The top of the pile should be covered with about 1 foot of leaves. When adding food scraps, scrape away the top layer of leaves, add your food scraps and cover it back up.

If you have a bin instead of a pile, you can insulate it by putting leaves, straw or other lightweight browns around the bin. A layer one foot thick around the bin will provide good insulation during the winter. Lightweight browns can be fenced in to keep them in place. Sturdier browns such as straw bales can simply be piled around the bin. When the warm weather arrives, these insulating materials can be added to your browns stockpile to be used after adding greens to the bin.

Why Should I Make Compost?

- Composting is an easy, practical way to recycle your organic yard and kitchen waste.
- Compost is an excellent soil conditioner for even the smallest yard and garden - it's safe to use and it costs practically nothing to make.
- Compost grows healthy plants and healthy plants improve the air by removing carbon dioxide and making fresh oxygen.
- For serious gardeners, compost is an inexpensive alternative to peat and other soil enhancements.

Uses for Compost

Gardens and Lawns- Mix it into the garden soil or sprinkle it on the lawn to improve moisture retention and soil texture and add beneficial microorganisms and nutrients. Prior to adding it to the lawn it is best to finely screen the compost.

Landscaping - Use it around garden beds, trees or shrubs as a mulch.

House Plants - Use 1/2 to 1/3 of your container volume instead of soil.

Composting Do's And Don'ts

DO mix grass clippings with other wastes to loosen them up. They have a tendency to compact. The best way to manage grass clippings is to mulch them into the lawn.

DO keep the compost pile damp, especially during dry spells. Squeeze test.

DON'T use unfinished compost. It will rob your plants of nitrogen.

DON'T add dog and cat droppings. They can contain diseased organisms that may not be destroyed through the compost.

DON'T compost weeds that are heavily laden with seeds. Some seeds will not be killed during the heating process.

DON'T add diseased vegetable plants to the pile if the compost will be used on a vegetable garden. The disease organisms may reappear the following year.

DON'T add meat, fish, bones or fatty food scraps to the compost mixture. They will attract animals (dogs, cats, rats, etc.) and they do not decompose readily.

Composting Summary

Composting is simple and easy! Now that you read this booklet, you can be a composting expert! Just remember your compost pile needs:

- Microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi.
- A good C:N Ratio (greens and browns).
- A large enough pile to keep itself warm if you want compost in six months.
- Enough moisture (but not too wet).
- Air.
- Time.

Put it all together and the microorganisms and other organisms will do the rest!

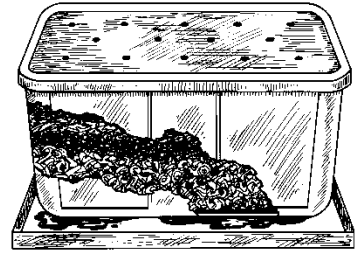
Yard Waste Management Besides Composting

Mulching - Yard waste can be used for weed control and water retention. Use branches, leaves and grass. Just spread the materials around your plants. Branches may need to be chipped first.

Leave It On The Lawn - Even better than composting grass clippings and leaves, mulch/mow them into the lawn. For more information on this, see our "Leave It On The Lawn" pamphlet.

Composting Indoors with a Worm Bin

If you don't have the ability to compost outside, you can still compost inside with a worm bin. Using a worm bin has several advantages. The composting material does not need to be turned; the worms do it for you. The bin is often located inside so you don't have to take a trip to the compost pile. The resulting compost is rich in plant micronutrients and helpful bacteria.

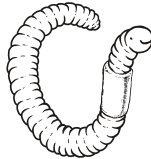


What Kind of Worms Should I Get?

The most common type of worm in a worm bin is the red wiggler (*Eiseneia fetida*), also called the manure worm. The ideal number of worms in your bin depends upon the amount of 'worm food' you put in. The ideal worm: vegetative waste ratio is 2:1. For example, if you generate 1/2 lb of vegetative waste per day, use 1 lb of worms. (There are approximately 1000 worms in a pound!)

What Kind of Bin Should I Use?

Worm bins are typically made of wood or plastic and come in all different sizes. The size of the bin depends upon the amount of 'worm food' you produce. Add one square foot of bin surface area for each pound of vegetative waste produced in a week. Make sure that there are some holes in the bin to allow air flow. Don't forget holes for the bottom to let the liquid drain out. The worms like temperatures between 50 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, it is best to keep your worm box inside during the winter months.



What Do Worms Eat?

Worms eat decaying fruit, vegetables and bacteria. Bacteria, fungi and other organisms in the bin also contribute to the degradation process. While milk and meat products do degrade, they can produce odors and attract pests. Therefore, they should be avoided in a worm bin.

Collect food waste in a covered container. Add food to one third of the bin every 5-7 days. Add the food to a different row each time. Start off slowly, adding just a few handfuls each time.

What Else Should I Add to the Bin?

Besides food, worms need bedding. The bedding should be high in carbon and moist (about 60% moisture). Shredded newspaper, office paper, cardboard, or partially degraded leaves work well. Wet the bedding with water. Grab a handful and squeeze. If a few drops come out, the amount of water is about right (approximately 60% moisture). Fill 3/4 of the bin with moist bedding.

Sprinkle in a handful of soil or eggshells. This provides grit to aid the worms' digestion. A handful of finished compost or soil can speed the degradation process by adding helpful microorganisms.

Harvesting Compost from Your Worm Bin

After approximately 4-6 months the compost is ready to be collected. To allow the material in the bin to further degrade, don't add food to the bin for one month. One method of harvesting the compost is to move it to one side of the bin. Then add new moist bedding and food waste to the empty side. Most of the worms will move to the new food in a few days - then simply removed the compost.

Trouble Shooting Your Worm Bin

Odors

If the bin is too wet, the degradation process may become anaerobic which leads to odors. To prevent this, add dry bedding if more than a few drops of water can be squeezed from the bedding.

Fruit Flies

Fruit flies are the most common pest in a worm bin. They are attracted to yeast and rotting fruit. Flies can be avoided, or at least minimized, by burying the food waste 2 inches below the bedding. Another way to avoid fruit flies is to use a bin with small air holes that flies can't get through. Once the flies are present, stop putting food in the bin for approximately three weeks. The worms can survive over a month without adding food to the bin, but fruit flies cannot.

For More Information on Yardwaste or Worm Bin Composting...

If you want to know more about composting and ways to make good compost, consult books or gardening magazines, call your county Cooperative Extension office or visit Cornell Waste Management Institute's comprehensive website at <http://cwmi.css.cornell.edu/smallscale.htm>.

Call or write to:

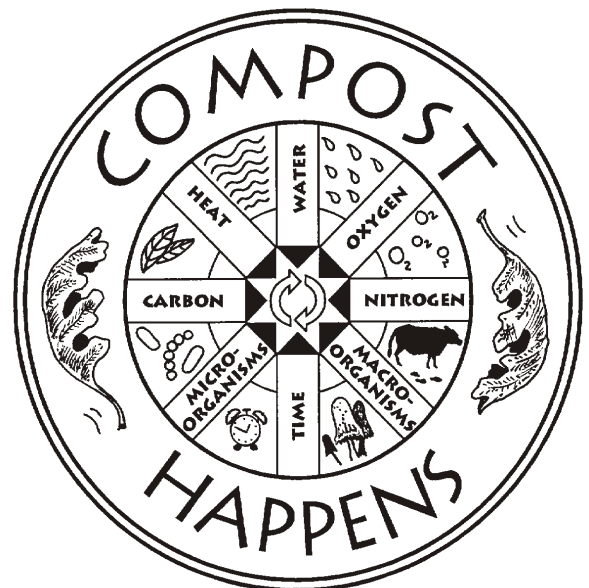
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Bureau of Waste Reduction & Recycling
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7253
(518) 402-8706

or email us at:

recycling@gw.dec.state.ny.us

and check out our web page at:

www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8801.html



ATTACHMENT D

Markets for Recovered Material

Material Type	Company Name	Contact Information
Batteries		
	Advanced Recovery, Inc.	Sales (866)794-8050 Port Jervis, NY
	All Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)562-0216 Newburgh, NY
	American Lamp Recycling, LLC	Robert Judkins, Jr. (800)315-6262 Wappingers Falls, NY
	Eco-Bat New York, LLC	Tom Kelly (800)527-9452 Middletown, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	Mercury Refining Co. Inc.	Leon Cohen (800)833-3505 Albany, NY
	Nathan Kelman Inc.	Fran Kelman (518)237-5133 Cohoes, NY
	Ontario Scrap Metal	Bill Ahl (518)463-2213 Albany, NY
	Precision Industrial Maintenance	William Verhayden (888)888-7464 Schenectady, NY
	RK Freedman	Sales (518)273-1142 Albany, NY
	Universal Metal & Ore	Sales (914)664-0200 Mount Vernon, NY
	WeRecycle, Inc.	Sales (877)937-3292 Mount Vernon, NY
Chemical Waste		
	Advanced Liquid Recycling, Inc.	Sales (800)582-5906 Cohoes, NY
	Advanced Recycling Technology, Inc.	Sales (800)999-1660 Hudson, NY
	Precision Industrial Maintenance	William Verhayden (888)888-7464 Schenectady, NY
	United Industrial Services	Sales (888)276-0887 Cohoes, NY
Drink Boxes/ Aseptic		

	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Fort Edward, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
Electronics		
	Advanced Recycling Technology, Inc.	Sales (800)999-1660 Hudson, NY
	Asset Management & Control	Nick Magliato (845)236-6650 Marlborough, NY
	eLot Electronics Recycling, Inc.	Sales (518)266-9385 Troy, NY
	ERC Community Warehouse	Joanna Decker (518)686-7540 Hoosick Falls, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	Lifespan Technology Recycling	Sales (888)720-0900 Albany, NY
	Mercury Refining Co. Inc.	Leon Cohen (800)833-3505 Albany, NY
	PlastiCycle Corporation	Joseph Cirillo (914)997-6882 White Plains, NY
	Precision Industrial Maintenance	William Verhayden (888)888-7464 Schenectady, NY
	SunnKing, Inc.	Manager (877)860-7866 Albany, NY
	Waste Management & Recycling	Peter Bennison (518)377-9900 Scotia, NY
Ferrous Metal		
	All Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)562-0216 Newburgh, NY

	Amsterdam Wrecking and Salvage	Steve Skee (518)842-1400 Amsterdam, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	RK Freedman	Sales (518)273-1142 Albany, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
Fluorescent/HID Lamps		
	American Lamp Recycling, LLC	Robert Boil (800)315-6262 Fishkill, NY
	Frey-Electric Construction, Co.	Bob Snyder (716)974-1710 Tonawanda, NY
	PMC Recycling Corp.	Sales (718)518-9800 Bronx, NY
	Waste Management & Recycling	Sales (518)377-9900 Scotia, NY
Glass		
	Advanced Recovery, Inc.	Sales (866)794-8050 Port Jervis, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Trilogy Glass	Stephen Klemann (585)526-4789 Stanley, NY
	WM Biers, Inc.	Chuck Oliver (518)434-2747 Albany, NY
Mixed Plastic		

	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Non-Ferrous Metals		
	Advanced Recovery, Inc.	Sales (866)794-8050 Port Jervis, NY
	Advanced Recycling Technology, Inc.	Sales (800)999-1660 Hudson, NY
	All Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)562-0216 Newburgh, NY
	Empire Recycling Corporation	Steve (315)724-7161 Utica, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	RK Freedman	Sales (518)273-1142 Albany, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Universal Metal & Ore	Sales (914)664-0200 Mount Vernon, NY
Corrugated Cardboard		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY

	Advanced Recovery, Inc.	Sales (866)794-8050 Port Jervis, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Ash Trading Corporated	Irwin Margolis (818)463-6666 Menands, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Jordan Trading Inc.	Elisabeth Jordan (845)338-5379 Kingston, NY
	Northeast Data Destruction & Recycling	Mark Wachtel (845)331-5554 Kingston, NY
	Perkins Recycling Corporation	Jeff Davis (518)798-4041 Queensbury, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	T.A. Predel & Sons	Mary Predel (518)346-3445 Schenectady, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Paper: Mixed Office		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY

	Ash Trading Corporated	Irwin Margolis (818)463-6666 Menands, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Finch Paper, LLC	Everett O'Neill (800)833-9983 Glens Falls, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Jordan Trading Inc.	Elisabeth Jordan (845)338-5379 Kingston, NY
	Northeast Data Destruction & Recycling	Mark Wachtel (845)331-5554 Kingston, NY
	Perkins Recycling Corporation	Jeff Davis (518)798-4041 Queensbury, NY
	SCA Tissue: North America	Kyle Brock (518)793-5684 South Glens Falls, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	T.A. Predel & Sons	Mary Predel (518)346-3445 Schenectady, NY
	Newspaper	
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Ash Trading Corporated	Irwin Margolis (818)463-6666 Menands, NY
	Bennington Paperboard Company	Procurement (518)686-7357 North Hoosick, NY

	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Jordan Trading Inc.	Elisabeth Jordan (845)338-5379 Kingston, NY
	Northeast Data Destruction & Recycling	Mark Wachtel (845)331-5554 Kingston, NY
	Perkins Recycling Corporation	Jeff Davis (518)798-4041 Queensbury, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	T.A. Predel & Sons	Mary Predel (518)346-3445 Schenectady, NY
Paper: Residential Mix		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Ash Trading Corporated	Irwin Margolis (818)463-6666 Menands, NY
	Bennington Paperboard Company	Procurement (518)686-7357 North Hoosick, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY

	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Jordan Trading Inc.	Elisabeth Jordan (845)338-5379 Kingston, NY
	Natural Environmental, Inc.	Bob VanMeter (800)227-3552 Blasdell, NY
	Perkins Recycling Corporation	Jeff Davis (518)798-4041 Queensbury, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	T.A. Predel & Sons	Mary Predel (518)346-3445 Schenectady, NY
Paper: Sorted Office		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Ash Trading Corporated	Irwin Margolis (818)463-6666 Menands, NY
	Bennington Paperboard Company	Procurement (518)686-7357 North Hoosick, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Finch Paper, LLC	Everett O'Neill (800)833-9983 Glens Falls, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Jordan Trading Inc.	Elisabeth Jordan (845)338-5379 Kingston, NY

	Nathan Kelman Inc.	Fran Kelman (518)237-5133 Cohoes, NY
	Northeast Data Destruction & Recycling	Mark Wachtel (845)331-5554 Kingston, NY
	Perkins Recycling Corporation	Jeff Davis (518)798-4041 Queensbury, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	T.A. Predel & Sons	Mary Predel (518)346-3445 Schenectady, NY
Plastic: Film		
	Barkley World Trade/International Recycling of America, Ltd.	Spencer Sharwell (516)671-7100 Glen Cove, NY
	Blackrock Plastics, LLC	Brendan Murray (646)278-6731 New York, NY
	Buffalo Polymer Processing/Staroba Plastics & Metals	Miro Staroba (716)537-3153 Holland, NY
	Domino Plastics Company, Inc.	Mike Domino (631)642-1995 Setauket, NY
	Great Lakes Paper Fibres Corp.	Nick Nemeti (716)854-3232 Buffalo, NY
Plastic #1 PET		
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY
	Gemark Corp	Trudy Batelic (845)561-1720 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY

	Lahr Recycling & Resins	Craig Lahr (585)425-8608 Fairport, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	UltraPET, LLC	Paul Zordan (518)459-1080 Albany, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Plastic #2 HDPE		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	B&R Specialties Inc	Dr. Robert Fried (845)889-4000 Staatsburg, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY
	FCR Claverack	Angelo Porfirio (800)227-3552 Ghent, NY
	Fiber Conversion Inc	Nick Poot (518)883-3431 Broadalbin, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
Plastic #3 PVC		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY

	B&R Specialties Inc	Dr. Robert Fried (845)889-4000 Staatsburg, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY
	Fiber Conversion Inc	Nick Poot (518)883-3431 Broadalbin, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Plastic #4 LDPE		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	B&R Specialties Inc	Dr. Robert Fried (845)889-4000 Staatsburg, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	PlastiCycle Corporation	Joseph Cirillo (914)997-6882 White Plains, NY
	Sealed Air Corp	Earle Booth (518)386-0520 Scotia, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY

	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	UltraPET, LLC	Paul Zordan (518)459-1080 Albany, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Plastic #5 PP		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	B&R Specialties Inc	Dr. Robert Fried (845)889-4000 Staatsburg, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY
	Fiber Conversion Inc	Nick Poot (518)883-3431 Broadalbin, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	PlastiCycle Corporation	Joseph Cirillo (914)997-6882 White Plains, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Plastic #6 PS		
	Adirondack Plastics & Recycling, Inc.	John Aspland (518)638-8960 Argyle, NY
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Enstar Corporation	John Engster (518)279-4311 Troy, NY

	Fiber Conversion Inc	Nick Poot (518)883-3431 Broadalbin, NY
	Hudson Metal	Sales (518)465-3387 Albany, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	PlastiCycle Corporation	Joseph Cirillo (914)997-6882 White Plains, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Plastic #7 Other		
	Allied Waste Services of Albany	Bob griffin (518)785-7030 Latham, NY
	Fiber Conversion Inc	Nick Poot (518)883-3431 Broadalbin, NY
	Hudson Baylor Corporation	Straat Tenney (845)561-0167 Newburgh, NY
	J.C. Paper Co., Inc.	Ronald Chugerman (845)454-2170 Poughkeepsie, NY
	PlastiCycle Corporation	Joseph Cirillo (914)997-6882 White Plains, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	UltraPET, LLC	Paul Zordan (518)459-1080 Albany, NY
	Upland Industries	Michael Carman (518)357-0855 Schenectady, NY
Tires		
	AquaTerraSys	Glen Warren, PE (978)430-4977 Bolton Landing, NY
	BCD Tire Chip Manufacturing	Customer Service (518)269-0590 Hagaman, NY

	CRM Co., LLC	Al Akhavain (518)869-6000 Colonie, NY
	RAK Tire Recovery	Collection (518)756-3641 Ravena, NY
	Unity Creations, LTD	Erik Prinz (877)418-6489 Saugerties, NY
Wood		
	AquaTerraSys	Glen Warren, PE (978)430-4977 Bolton Landing, NY
	County Waste & Recycling Services	Gil Houk (518)877-7007 Halfmoon, NY
	Sierra Fibers	Dan Dorlon, III (518)433-0020 Albany, NY
	Sterling Recycling, Inc.	Sales (845)753-6666 Sloatsburg, NY
	WM Biers, Inc.	Chuck Oliver (518)434-2747 Albany, NY

ATTACHMENT E

Summary of Public Comments

ATTACHMENT E

Summary of Public Comments

On January 4, 2011 Warren County submitted a Draft LSWMP to the NYSDEC for comments and guidance. The County received comments and guidance from the NYSDEC on June 6, 2018. The County has addressed the June 6, 2018 NYSDEC comments and guidance and incorporated them into the Draft LSWMP made available to the public. Warren County received 9 responses to its invitation for public comment on the Draft LSWMP.

The most voluminous response was from the “Zero Waste Planning Committee of Warren and Washington Counties”. Their comments were provided both via written submission dated July 20, 2020 and via a Zoom press conference on August 5, 2020.

Their primary concerns were:

1. That the plan does not reflect the principles and practices of Zero Waste. They define Zero Waste as an aspirational goal that focuses on waste prevention.
2. The plan does not set sufficiently high waste diversion goals.
3. The Plan does not sufficiently address food waste diversion.
4. The plan offers no County-led centralized system for waste diversion.

On July 17th, a respondent wrote that the Plan “falls short” of expectations. Specific items mentioned, among others, were:

- The date of data utilized
- The lack of a County-led recycling plan
- The need to explain the DPW’s enforcement powers
- Low projected recycling rates
- Out of date information regarding tire recyclers.

On July 22nd, a writer noted the draft Plan was getting a positive reception and offered several suggestions to improve the comment area of the County’s website.

On July 24th, another writer agreed with the website suggestions.

On July 29th, a writer endorsed the recommendations of the Zero Waste Committee.

On August 5th, a writer said “I was very impressed with the Plan’s thoroughness” including the recommendations to explore unit pricing (Pay as you Throw), share used goods, and divert more food waste.

On August 11th, a writer indicated support for the recommendations of the Zero Waste Committee citing a need for more measurable objectives, the lack of a County-led recycling plan and recommending County funding of a composting facility.

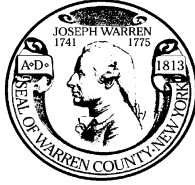
On August 12th, a writer indicated support for the Zero waste Committees ideas.

Also, on August 12th, another writer indicated support for the draft Plan.

WARREN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

MAIN OFFICES

4028 Main Street
 Warrensburg, N.Y. 12885
 Tel (518) 623-4141
 (518) 761-6556
 Fax (518) 623-2772



KEVIN J. HAJOS, P.E.
 Superintendent of Public Works

DIVISIONS

Airport
 Sewer Administration
 Parks & Recreation
 Recycling
 Highway & Traffic
 Engineering
 Buildings & Grounds

LSWMP Draft - Public Comments Response

Prior to submittal to DEC, planning units must make available the Draft LSWMP for public review and comments. NYSDEC regulation Public Participation Subpart 366-3

- Public comment period for 45 days – *Warren County posted on the Warren County website the Draft LSWMP, starting June 24th, to be reviewed and comments were sent directly by email to DPW.*
- Hold one public meeting to 1) present an overview of the LSWMP 2) receive comments *A notice of the meeting was posted in the Post Star 15 days prior to August 19th. A virtual meeting was approved by DEC because of the County-Covid policy. Warren County received comments as part of the meeting*
- Prepare a responsive summary to address comments and submit to DEC

DPW received about dozen comments from the website, Two (2) written comments and one (1) email as well as numerous comments from the meeting. The majority of the comments reference and support the ZERO WASTE Vision 7-20-20 submitted by Dianne Collins of the Zero Waste Planning Committee. The reoccurring response from the public is that the Draft LSWMP goals are to low and need to meet the goals of the Zero Waste Vision.

Warren County Draft Plan meets the NYS requirements, the present needs of Warren County and goals with existing management and infrastructure. One comment is why does the Draft Plan not include the new Food Donation and Food Scrap law? It is now included/referenced in the plan.

The adoption of the Draft LSWMP does limit any opportunity to improve on how Warren County manages solid waste.

The main goal of the Zero Waste is 50% reduction/diversion from disposal by 2025. The white paper list the initiatives needed to achieve the 50% goal.

- Warren County Zero Waste Coordinator
- Countywide hauler permit system
- \$10 per ton surcharge on WSM for disposal
- County owned MRF (material recovery facility)
- Transfers stations include sorting, repair and reuse centers
- Non- profit repair reuse center with job training
- Countywide food waste composting facility
- Peer to peer program - education
- Issue bonds to capitalize Zero Waste infrastructure

- Comparative financial analysis of Zero Waste vs WTE plant (Wheelabrator) Hudson Falls

The Draft LSWMP and the Zero Waste Vision have the common goals of waste reduction by reduce, recycle and reuse. The two plans share several recommendations to reduce waste.

- Waste Prevention Education and Outreach
- Improve Program data collection
- Develop Reuse Center at local Transfer Station
- Composting
- Hauler Licensing & Waste Collection Franchising – with data collection

The two plans also have a fundamentally different approach to solid waste management. The Draft LSWMP is a decentralized waste management plan that has evolved from the previous county centralized LSWMP, with the individual Towns and Villages controlling the operation of their MSW and recyclables within their towns. Warren County provides supporting operations at the request of the town thru bidding, equipment supplies and limited operations. The Zero Waste program is a more of a centralized control plan with Warren County taking on more of a managing position as controlling the flow of solid waste and operation of a material recovery facility.

The Draft LSWMP improvement recommendations specify the required resources, which uses current staff and volunteers and no additional infrastructure. The Draft Plan improvement recommendations have a Cost & Lifecycle Analysis, which are either no cost or marginally reduced cost.

The Zero Waste Vision recommends additional fees to manage the program with the creation of a central county owned material recovery facility, a repair/reuse center and a county wide composting facility. Fort Collins is one municipality that is adopting the Zero Waste Plan and their estimates to establish the required infrastructure range between \$12.5 to \$16.5 million.

The Zero Waste plan has a “Move away from incineration” goal with the Hudson Falls plant as a target. The Draft LSWMP has the Hudson Falls plant listed as one of the many disposal sites for MSW. The operation of the Hudson Falls WTE plant or other disposal sites have no effect on the goals of solid waste reduction.

The adoption of the Draft LSWMP **does not limit** any opportunity to improve how Warren County manages solid waste and includes several recommendations from the Zero Waste Vision

August 5, 2020

Re: Public comment on the draft plan to manage waste in Warren County

To the Warren County Public Works Commission,

I am writing per the invitation for public comment on Warren County's draft plan to manage waste moving forward. First, I skimmed the 143 page document and was very impressed with its thoroughness. Let me express appreciation for the efforts to create this document. Taking the time to acquire updated statistics makes sense to confirm the baseline for future analysis of future strategic impacts.

I would encourage the Commission to always look for and take a path with long range vision for a just and sustainable environment and economy. To create a long term healthy community may require short term investments that might be unpopular but I hope that with updated information and a commitment to this goal there will be enough creativity and wisdom to make good decisions for our grandchildren and beyond.

Certainly the first step is to work towards reducing the amount of waste generated. Whilst the identified steps of reducing county paper waste and educational efforts are a great first step, I was pleased to see that looking for ways to institute unit pricing of waste will also be explored. This gets tricky to implement fairly as a wealthier individual or business might have the assets to not be as concerned with reducing their waste level but I assume at that distant point this would be accounted for in some way. People often do not make behavioral changes until it affects their wallet and so this is a critical factor in the success of truly reducing waste in the county.

In my perusal of the document I focused on Glens Falls and Queensbury as this is my immediate community. I give you a thumbs up for highlighting the need for avenues for sharing used goods as is working in Chestertown. We had an outdoor wooden table and chairs that was still solid but needed refinished and the Salvation Army would not take it. We ended up taking it to the transfer station but still feel that the right person could have easily given it more life. This is to say that though the SA does good work, we could also use other choices and opportunities for the reuse option.

The estimated recycling rate of 30.73% in Glens Falls and Queensbury is one of the highest alongside Lake George yet how do we increase this percentage? We sort our recyclables at home and my husband takes them to the transfer station on Lake Luzerne Road. I still don't understand the efficacy of the single sort recycling of home pick-up and appreciate that we can do our part by sorting and delivering to a convenient location. It is important to continue to explore public education in recycling and developing reliable business relationships for its use.

And finally the amount of food waste generated definitely needs to be reduced through education, home composting and setting a goal to move towards community composting. It almost feels like a crime for food waste to be put into landfills or incinerated. The national statistic that I have read is 40% of food is wasted from field to table. In Glens Falls it was projected that 14.07% of the municipal waste comes from food, more than any other category. In California where I have family a separate bin is provided for kitchen waste in their garbage pick that goes to a community compost location. Individual composting is idealistic but I don't see enough people really doing it to make a difference. I have composted in my backyard for years but recently started paying Adirondack Worm Farm to pick up my food scraps. I am surprised how much I appreciate not having to tend to the compost pile and figure out what it needs to work properly. People are already used to putting out their garbage bins and a separate one for food waste would likely be manageable for most people. We need to reduce this high percentage of valuable waste being just thrown out. In the interim until this is established, a grant that gives out home composters might help incentivize their use.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my views. This plan has many solid ideas and I am grateful to see my county trying to make positive changes for the health of our communities. I was unable to see how to email this letter to save the paper but will print it on both sides.

Valerie Brown

18 Monroe Street

Glens Falls, NY 12801

607-425-2624

val55brown@gmail.com

Hajos, Kevin

From: Diane Collins <dc.wildflowers@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2020 6:04 PM
To: Braymer, Claudia (Hotmail); Bennet Driscoll; Conover, Ronald; supervisor@townofchesterny.org; Frasier, Edna; Simpson, Matthew; Hogan, Andrea; supervisor@lakegeorgetown.org; Merlino, Eugene; Strough, John; Thomas, Frank; Shepler, Susan; Geraghty, Kevin; Mayor Blais; Dan Hall; Hajos, Kevin; Magowan, William; Jim Lieberum-Contact; John Strough; Tracy Frisch; Bill Collins; Kathy Bozony
Subject: Warren County Solid Waste Management Plan/Compost Pilot Project Update #3
Attachments: Zero Waste Vision for Warren County 7-20-2020.pdf

7-20-2020

Dear Warren County Supervisors and other interested officials and community leaders,

Our Zero Waste Planning Committee continues to have zoom meetings regarding the Compost Pilot Project and food waste diversion. In addition, since the Warren County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan for 2019-2028 was recently released for public comment, we shifted our priority to reviewing and commenting on the draft Plan. In addition, we completed our white paper (mentioned in the June update email) describing our Zero Waste vision and recommending "steps to success" actions for you to consider. (Please refer to the attached document.) The draft Plan along with a comments box can be accessed by scrolling down at the Warren County New York website.

We found the proposed Solid Waste Management Plan for the next eight years unacceptable unless revised. Our chief concerns include:

1. The draft Plan does not reflect the principles and practice of Zero Waste, an approach that is gaining momentum across the county; an approach that sees many components of our waste stream as resources to benefit our communities financially and provide opportunity for job creation.
2. Waste diversion goals set in the draft Plan for the next eight years were strikingly small. Much of the draft Plan's content involves managing waste (via incineration and landfills) rather than significantly diverting solid waste and seeing it as valuable resources.
3. The draft Plan does not even mention the 2019 NYS Food Donation and Food Scrap Recovery Law taking effect January 1, 2022 which will significantly reduce food scrap waste and turn it into profitable compost.
4. No coordinated centralized system of diversion (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost) was recommended in the Plan. Diversion suggestions with minimal impact were included for each Town, City and Village to continue to arrange their own waste and recycling systems. Much more coordination, cooperation, goal settings and oversight are essential and need to be added to the Plan.

We feel very strongly that recommendations for the next eight years must reflect strong waste diversion goals and concrete solutions to the enormous waste in resources currently happening. It is a new and necessary way to think about garbage. We are currently reaching out to local community leaders and organizations asking for endorsements supporting the Zero Waste approach to solid waste management. Please review the attached paper for further discussion. Thank you.

Zero Waste Planning Committee of Warren and Washington Counties

**Comments on the Warren County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan for 2019-2028
and a ZERO WASTE Vision, 7-20-20**

The recently completed Warren County 2019-2028 Local Solid Waste Management Draft Plan (Draft Plan) does not reflect the principles and practice of Zero Waste, an approach that is gaining momentum across the country as well as worldwide. The Draft Plan uses a linear waste management model based on incineration and landfilling, rather than promoting waste prevention, energy saving, and resource reutilization. In other words, the Draft Plan mostly focuses on continuing to destroy large quantities of valuable materials in the waste stream, rather than thoughtful purchases, recycling, and reuse for the benefit of the county. If not revised, this Plan presents an enormous missed opportunity. Warren County deserves better.

Zero Waste is the conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging, and materials without burning and with no discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health. It focuses on waste prevention and wise stewardship of the earth's rapidly declining resources. It embraces a new and healthy way of looking at our garbage. Municipal leadership, waste management laws and regulations, and forward-thinking Zero Waste projects can challenge the alarming costs of "just throwing things away" and take Warren County in the right direction.

The Value of ZERO WASTE

The Zero Waste Planning Committee believes that a Zero Waste future for Warren County is feasible and necessary. **The Zero Waste approach is less costly, stimulates job creation and economic growth, and is good for the environment and climate.** The emphasis on disposal in the current Draft Plan will take the County in a wrong direction again and will cost Warren County citizens millions of dollars. For the past thirty years valuable resources have gone up in smoke leaving behind toxic ash.

Our goal is to inspire the people and elected officials of Warren County to rethink the way we manage our materials. In 2010 the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation released Beyond Waste, A Sustainable Materials Management Strategy for New York State (REDUCE-REUSE-RECYCLE-COMPOST), which laid out strategies for dramatically increasing the state's waste diversion rate. Warren County should be ready to join hundreds of other communities to plan and implement Zero Waste.

Job Creation and Economic Impact

By embracing the Zero Waste framework and facilitating waste diversion, Warren County can reduce costs to residents and businesses for recycling and waste disposal. Improved, expanded and new recycling, composting and reuse facilities, programs, and businesses will create more jobs, boost small business profits, and stimulate a new generation of home-grown entrepreneurs.

Typically, for every 10,000 tons of materials incinerated, one job is created. For every 10,000 tons of materials processed for recycling and composting, five to ten jobs are created: hundreds more jobs are created as processed materials are sent to agriculture and industry. Each step of processing waste, manufacturing goods, and selling the repurposed items adds value to these materials, which expands the Warren County employment and business tax base.

Successful Zero Waste Models

Cities, counties and many other political jurisdictions in the United States, Europe and Asia have demonstrated that it is feasible and beneficial to make substantial progress toward Zero Waste. Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are examples of cities that, having embraced the goal of Zero Waste, now divert at least 70% of municipal solid waste for recycling and composting. Examples of such programs in New York State are many and include:

Composting:

Starting 11 years ago, the Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency (UCRRA) initiated its own pilot project and went on to establish a successful and profitable composting operation. In 2019 UCRRA took in 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,700 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton. UCRRA has generously offered to mentor Warren County in setting up a pilot composting program.

Organic matter is the single largest component of the waste stream, estimated to comprise between 35 and 40%. Foods discarded from households and businesses are valuable ingredients for making high quality soil amendments for which there is year-round demand in the county and region. Yet currently high-value food waste is co-mingled with residential and commercial garbage and sent to the aging Hudson Falls incinerator or a landfill. Most of the County's yard and tree waste is dumped or piled somewhere for passive decomposition, rather than being processed along with food scraps into "black gold". There was no mention, in the Draft Plan, of the NY State 2019 Food Donation and Food Scrap Recycling Law, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, 2022, and will mandate requiring large food producers to donate edible food scraps to local food pantries and send the excess to composting facilities if available within a 25-mile radius. The final Plan should recommend establishing such a facility in our region.

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While reusable products only make up about 2 to 5% of the waste stream, they have the highest value of all components of our wastes, worth on average \$500 per ton when repaired or refurbished. Citizens can then buy good used products for pennies on the dollar. In *The Repair Revolution*, John Wackman and Elizabeth Knight document the thriving reuse sector of the Hudson Valley region. The book describes how to create reuse networks and participate in curb swaps, repair cafes and re-stores. It provides models for initiating reuse programs, with guidance on cooperative planning, marketing, and educational programs.

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Current Solid Waste Management in Warren County

At present, Warren County lacks a coordinated system for managing its waste. In regard to waste collection all the county's municipalities, garbage, and recyclables are collected curbside by dozens of private haulers. The only exception is Lake Luzerne where the village provides

curbside pickup. Only a few municipalities require hauler permits. One neighborhood may have four or five haulers picking up along the same street. Permits that are issued do not require any waste or recycling reporting, such as the amounts and destination of wastes and recyclables. In most towns, residents and businesses may take their own bagged garbage and separated recyclables to a publicly owned transfer station, but this option is greatly underutilized.

The Draft Plan points out that as there are no waste hauler reporting requirements, no baseline data exists. The Draft Plan recommends a hauler permit system that requires the reporting of solid waste handling data. Such data reporting would allow the county to establish a garbage surcharge as a funding mechanism for needed 21st century waste management programs. Warren County would provide the oversight of municipal hauler permitting and coordination and analysis of collected data.

Currently much of our local waste is incinerated at the costly and polluting Wheelabrator Hudson Falls, considered a “waste-to-energy” incinerator. However, the U.S. Energy Information Agency rates trash incineration as the least efficient and most economically costly way to generate electricity.

Local residents are concerned about the air pollution from Wheelabrator Hudson Falls, which has been identified as the worst air polluter in Warren and Washington counties. Total pollution from the Hudson Falls incinerator is greater than each of the other 9 incinerators in New York State, even though it is the smallest. The US EPA air emissions inventory shows that Wheelabrator Hudson Falls releases more lead per ton of waste burned than any other incinerator in the U.S. and the third highest amount of mercury per ton of waste burned. Warren County also has the dubious distinction of having the highest cancer rates in New York State.

Education and Goal Setting

The aim of the Zero Waste Planning Committee is to make the Zero Waste approach the norm for municipalities, school systems, businesses, institutions, and individuals. The Draft Plan does recommend education outreach (such as brochures, seminars, and websites) but does not specify what this education will consist of, who will deliver it, how it will be funded, how business people will be persuaded to attend seminars, and why the approach will be effective. And it does not recommend a recycling coordinator or educator to lead such an effort.

The Draft Plan fails to set any numerical goals for waste diversion. Limited reuse, and recycling actions are mentioned but no goals or oversight measures are described. **Without goals, we lack direction. We also need to measure our progress. If we do not measure it, we cannot manage waste diversion properly.**

An appropriate waste reduction/diversion from disposal goal for Warren County is 50% by 2025. The national recycling rate has been hovering around 35% on average for several decades. With improvement in the source-separation of recyclables (“single stream” recycling is the current system in Warren County, which has failed due to high rates of contamination) and the additional diversion of food waste (under the 2019 NYS Food Donation and Food Scrap Recycling Law diversion mandate), 50% is reasonable and achievable. **Goal setting coupled with education will be one driver of success.**

Steps to Success

The Zero Waste Planning Committee has been meeting for almost a year. It meets twice a month and sends monthly e-mail reports to the Warren County Supervisors and other interested officials and community leaders. Committee members research Zero Waste successes around the country and facilitate Zero Waste educational programs with guest presentations by leaders in the field such as the Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency and Neil Seldman, founder of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance.

The Committee members as well as many others in Warren County support specific recommendations to the Warren County Supervisors, in hopes that many, especially the 50% waste diversion goal, will be added to the final Warren County Solid Waste Management Plan for 2019-2028:

- Set the ambitious yet realistic goal of 50% waste reduction and diversion by 2025. (The Draft Plan projects shockingly small waste reduction/diversion rates between 0 and 4 % annually.)
- Form a planning committee of municipal representatives, and citizen volunteers from the Zero Waste Planning Committee, to share action and education strategies to achieve the 50% waste reduction and diversion goal in five years. Bring in acknowledged Zero Waste experts to advise.
- Designate a Warren County Zero Waste Coordinator, a management position responsible for developing and implementing the initiatives needed to meet the 50% waste reduction/diversion goal.
- Establish a countywide waste hauler permit system that requires all haulers to report data quarterly about the organic and recyclable waste they collect (amounts, municipal origin, destinations) as proposed by the Draft Plan.
- Create an across-the-board hauler surcharge of \$10 per ton on garbage destined for disposal to be used for Zero Waste implementation.
- Explore the development of a dual-stream county-owned mini MRF (materials recovery facility), or small-scale processing facility that the private haulers could deliver the recyclables to for a reasonable fee.
- Adapt transfer stations for reuse by adding sorting centers for reusable and repairable items to be made available to the public at no cost as recommended in the draft Plan.
- Financially support (through grants) the development of a local non-profit reuse business dedicated to reuse/repair and job training in order to jumpstart the reuse sector and bring hard-to-employ people into the job market earning a living wage.
- Consider using bonds to capitalize new Zero Waste infrastructure, just as Warren and Washington Counties used their bonding authority 35 years ago building the trash

incinerator. Zero Waste infrastructure costs a fraction of the cost of an incinerator and pollutes less. Move away from incineration.

- Establish a countywide food waste composting facility starting with a pilot program. (The Zero Waste Planning Committee has been collaborating with Warren County officials on moving this idea forward.)
- Develop a peer-to-peer program with cities and counties that have reached at least a 50% waste reduction and diversion goal.
- Require a comparative financial analysis of Zero Waste vs Incineration at Wheelabrator Hudson Falls so that citizens and officials can make clear decisions.

The chief way we dispose of our solid waste “garbage” now is incineration. Markets for our co-mingled recyclables are few. A Zero Waste approach is beneficial to prepare for the ultimate closure of the aging Hudson Falls incinerator, whenever that happens. Cost to haul garbage out of the area will become onerous. Wasting organic resources such as food scraps and other valuable commodities makes no sense. The good news is that better answers exist. A Zero Waste community can be achieved through action plans and measures that significantly reduce waste and pollution.

We urge our Warren County Supervisors to demand that the Local Solid Waste Plan for the next ten years reflects the promise of Zero Waste.

Submitted by the Zero Waste Planning Committee, July 14, 2020

NYS FOOD DONATION AND FOOD SCRAPS RECYCLING LAW

LEGISLATIVE GUIDANCE

Approximately 40% of the food produced in the United States goes uneaten. Meanwhile an estimated 2.8 million New Yorkers are food insecure. Simultaneously, excess edible food and food scraps see the end of their life at a landfill, where their decomposition produces methane, a potent greenhouse gas. NYS has taken a stand to make the most of our food by mandating large generators of food scraps to redirect wholesome edible food to those in need and food scraps to organics recycling facilities where they will be recycled into a product beneficial to our environment.

WHEN IS IT EFFECTIVE?

January 1, 2022

WHO WILL THIS IMPACT?

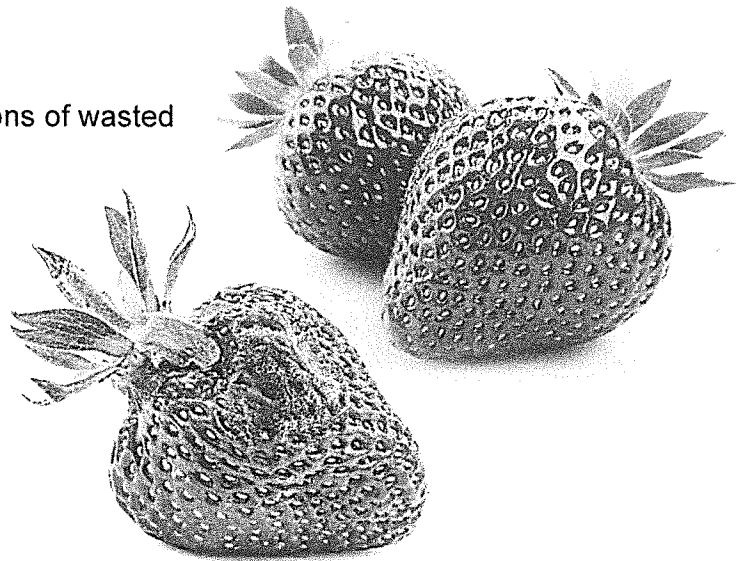
Large generators of food scraps (more than 2 tons of wasted food and food scraps per week on average)

Examples: Restaurants, grocery stores, hotels & motels, colleges & universities, malls, event centers, etc

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS?

Large generators of food scraps must:

- Separate and donate edible food
- Separate and recycle all remaining food scraps if within 25 miles of an organics recycler



WHO IS EXCLUDED?

- Hospitals, nursing homes, adult care facilities, K-12 schools
- Food scraps generators located in a city with a population of one million or more which has a local law, ordinance or regulation in place which requires the diversion of edible food and food scraps from disposal. Read more on NYC organics diversion legislation: <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/site/services/food-scraps-and-yard-waste-page/commercial-requirements>
- Large generators of food scraps may petition the Department for a one-year waiver due to undue hardship

For More Information:

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/114499.html>

Submit questions to:

FoodScrapsLaw@dec.ny.gov



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

NYS FOOD DONATION AND FOOD SCRAPS RECYCLING LAW

ANTICIPATED IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



APRIL 2019

FOOD DONATION AND FOOD SCRAPS RECYCLING LAW PASSED

For more information, visit
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/114499.html>

SEPTEMBER 2020

WEBINAR ON NYS FOOD DONATION & FOOD SCRAPS RECYCLING LAW UPDATES

SPRING/SUMMER 2021

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

Part 350 regulations promulgated,
outlining criteria for implementing the law

JUNE 1, 2021 - SEPTEMBER 1, 2021

INITIAL WAIVER SUBMISSION PERIOD

Designated food scraps generators can
submit a waiver from part or all of the
requirements of the law

OCTOBER 2019 - FEBRUARY 2020

INITIAL STAKEHOLDER MEETING TIMEFRAME

Meetings held with various stakeholder
groups, including: haulers, organics
recyclers, municipalities, food recovery, and
environmental advocacy organizations

WINTER 2020

DRAFT REGULATIONS RELEASED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Sign up to receive announcements pertaining
to the law and draft regulations at
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/114499.html>

JUNE 1, 2021

LARGE GENERATORS NOTIFIED OF DESIGNATION

All designated food scraps generators will be
required to donate and some will also be
required to recycle their food scraps, based on
the requirements set forth in the law

JANUARY 1, 2022

EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE LAW



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

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We urge our Warren County Supervisors to demand that the Local Solid Waste Plan for the next ten years reflects the promise of Zero Waste.

Submitted by the Zero Waste Planning Committee, July 14, 2020

Media Advisory

Aug. 3, 2020

Contact Tracy Frisch, 518-692-8242 or tracyzerowaste@gmail.com

Talkin' Trash: A Citizens' Response to Warren County's Proposed Solid Waste Plan

A Zoom Press Conference to take place from 1 – 2 PM, Wednesday, August 5th

The Zero Waste Planning Committee of Warren and Washington Counties will hold a press conference to offer a response to Warren County's Draft Solid Waste Plan (2019-2028). Members of the committee will discuss the **Zero Waste Vision Statement for Warren County**, which they wrote in response to the business-as-usual Solid Waste Plan. Their goal is to suggest waste reduction options that promote achievable economically and environmentally friendly solutions.

More than 35 prominent Warren County individuals, including public officials, business owners, physicians, and educators, have endorsed the group's Zero Waste Vision for the County, which states

*"the Draft (Solid Waste) Plan mostly focuses on continuing to destroy large quantities of valuable materials in the waste stream, rather than on thoughtful purchases, recycling, and reuse for the benefit of the county. If not revised, this Plan presents an enormous missed opportunity. **Warren County deserves better.**"*

Zero Waste is an aspirational goal that focuses on waste prevention and wise stewardship of the earth's rapidly declining resources. It emphasizes waste diversion for reuse, recycling, and composting as well doing away with unnecessary packaging, single use disposable items, and toxic and unrecyclable products.

Zero Waste involves creating the infrastructure and programs needed to facilitate waste diversion. It makes doing the right thing easy for local residents, businesses and institutions. The Zero Waste approach has been successfully implemented in a wide variety of settings, from rural to urban to suburban in the U.S. and around the world. More than 400 municipalities in Europe have committed to Zero Waste. In the U.S., Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are examples of cities that, having embraced the goal of Zero Waste, now divert at least 70% of municipal solid waste for reuse, recycling and composting.

- Per ton of material processed, Zero Waste creates many times more jobs than sending waste to an incinerator or landfill.
- Zero Waste makes better sense than destroying precious resources and trashing the environment.
- There are many successful models for Warren County can learn from, such as Ulster County's profitable municipal food waste composting facility, and reuse and repair nonprofits that provide job training.

Warren County's Draft Solid Waste Plan is posted

at <https://www.warrencountyny.gov/docs/WarrenCountyLSWMP5.28.20.pdf>

Submit comments on the Plan at <https://www.warrencountyny.gov/contact.php?id=114>

The Zero Waste Committee is a project of the Clean Air Action Network of Glens Falls. The Committee has been studying better options for managing Warren County's garbage for almost a full year, since September 2019 when Neil Seldman, PhD, president of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance, offered a training on how to create a Zero Waste plan.

 Don Lehman Good afternoon. Comments and/or questions can be posted here in the chat window for presentation to the committee chair at the appropriate time of the meeting.

 Don Lehman To chat, you will need to sign in to a Google or Gmail account. If you do not have one, email your comments to lehmand@warrencountyny.gov for presentation to the committee chair during the meeting.

 Don Lehman To chat, go to the right side of the page, below where this comment shows up, and you should see a phrase "say something," and you can type there and hit "return."

 Claudia Braymer Anyone can post a comment or question. -Supervisor Braymer

 mbmylott please put the website URL in the comments..it doesn't come through well on presentation

 Thom Randall Lake George has a reuse shed too now

 Diane Collins Suggested re-use, pay-as-you-throw ideas would impact the plan's waste diversion goals but the goals are so very small 0-4% in the samll

 Diane Collins we already have robust edible food waste arrangements in the Glens Falls area with our food pantries and Walmart, Hannafords for example



Warren County New York Here's the requested link: <https://archive.epa.gov/wastes/conser...>

 mbmylott thank you

 Diane Collins Can a pilot compost project be included in the Plan?

 mbmylott HHW Day needs more publicity...I had to hunt down info to find out about it

 Tracy Frisch The plan doesn't talk about PAYT for residential collection (private haulers in almost all municipalities). Why not? Much more waste than what residents take to transfer stations.

 Tracy Frisch Waste Zero Consultants helps municipalities to transition to Pay As You Throw. I don't believe that municipalities are charged for this service. Would Warren County consider working with them?

 Tracy Frisch Enforcement of haulers is absolutely crucial. Whether it's called licensing or permitting, very important. Haulers taking recyclables to incinerator UNDERMINES people's willingness to recycle.

lisa adamson Should budget/new staffing be a determining factor if this is job creation and combats pollution?



Tracy Frisch Why doesn't the Solid Waste Plan propose a dedicated Funding mechanism for managing the county's MSW in such a way as to promote Waste Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, & Composting?



Don Lehman Testing the chat.



lisa adamson Can the County inspire/mandate each municipality to initiate pilot programs in reuse venues at transfer stations, composting, dual stream and distracting of one hauler per district?



Tracy Frisch Tony Krivitski here as well, signed-in as "Tracy" due to her provided linkage. . .



lisa adamson that was redistricting of one hauler per district to lessen stress on roadways and reduce emissions



Diane Collins Do we need to wait for the next 10 year plan to include some of Kevin's ideas?



Tracy Frisch There are miniMRFs now. Would the County like info about what that would entail? A dual stream mini MRF would entice priv. haulers to take recyclables to a sorting facility & incentivize Dual Stream.



Elizabeth Crawford How much residual solid waste do you foresee having to truck? How can you have a plan without goals for this?



Tracy Frisch There is good info for franchising with higher requirements for recycling, organics collection. We could get you model contract and RFP language from other municipalities. Would you be interested?



Diane Collins Please include in the Plan the formation of a planning committee with (Zero Waste committee) citizen volunteers and DPW staff to work with Kevin on his ideas for better waste diversion.



Tracy Frisch Why not tie accurate data reporting from haulers to enforcement? Also the city of Troy recycling coordinator is implementing data reporting and is happy to share her experience and recommendations.



Patricia Budlong Has the County created a plan to create a COMPOSTING FACILITY for food waste?



Tracy FrischI think it's less about education than providing much better opportunities for people & business to divert all kinds of materials and items. Education without better opportunities is less effective.



Don LehmanTracy Frisch and Diane Collins, will you want the written submissions you submitted earlier read into the record in addition to your comments posted here?



Patricia BudlongCounty plan should provide specific measurable goal for waste reduction.



Tracy FrischMy comments are 16 pages. So selections?. I have a list of what is outdated in the plan and many comments on the Plan's recommendations section. Also 10 recommendations for actions not in the plan.



Tracy FrischMore importantly, why not have responses to our questions & comments here?



Thom RandallWarrensburg converted to charging by the pound



Don LehmanThe comments here will all be read to the committee chairman after Mr. Hajos' presentation concludes.



Jeffrey FlaggGiven the amount of baseline data that was collected in the study, including future projections, does the plan include any measurable goals for reducing, reusing and/or recycling the county's MSW?



Thom Randall....and reduction of waste stream occurred, pas well as a boost in revenue



Paul HancockAny plans to fine landfills that don't report the amount of waste they receive? Any accountability policy?



Tracy FrischIt would be far easier in Warren County. San Fran., Seattle, and LA have reached 70% waste diversion rate. We will hold a Zoom meeting with case studies with 1 or 2 municipalities 50% reduction.



Diane CollinsKevin - can't we move the diversion goal up at least to 30% in the next eight years?



Tom Rpbinspntracy would you include me in the zoom chat. or how do I join the chat is there a contact person?



Diane CollinsThe \$10 hauler surcharge would help pay for the staff you need. Who should we lobby to make that happen?



Tracy FrischTom Robinson, You ARE on the Youtube chat. You need to have a gmail account or else please email your comments to Don Lehman and he will read out loud later.
lehmand@warrencountyny.gov



Tracy FrischThe \$10 / ton surcharge would apply to all MSW going for disposal, whether to Wheelabrator Hudson Falls or a landfill.



Diane CollinsAgain, what would grocery stores do with their inedible food waste? They may want to compost but no compost facility in our region.



Elizabeth CrawfordWell done, Kevin!!! Thank you!



Diane CollinsHaving all the towns doing their own recycling and diversion programs seems haphazard and uncoordinated. Warren County DPW should coordinate and oversee, set goals, and measure results.



mbmylottevents like Repair Cafes and Sustainable Saratoga Recycle/Reuse day (coming again in October) may have small impact on reducing waste stream but they do put the issue front and center



mbmylottand into the public domain



Tracy FrischThanks for your openness to our well-researched ideas, Kevin. We look forward to more robust waste reduction efforts in the future and are happy to help in any way we can.



mbmylottwhere (what URL?) will all these great comments be available to reread?



Tracy FrischExactly - most waste goes through private haulers which is why bringing the haulers under the oversight of the County.



Tracy FrischIs so incredibly important.



Tracy FrischRS Lynch has shown no awareness of model programs and policies in the area of reuse, recycling, or organics diversion. It is really important to incorporate some examples into the Plan.



Diane CollinsThanks Kevin for your clear efforts! We're ready for a follow-up zoom meeting. Zero Waste Committee members.

Welcome to live chat! Remember to guard your privacy and abide by our community guidelines.

[LEARN MORE](#)



Warren County New YorkSay something...

0/200

Message from the website

Name Helen Wolfe

E-mail hwgardenparty@gmail.com

Phone 9706790275

Message Having recently moved back to NYS after living out west for many years, I was attracted to the Glens Falls area for it's natural beauty and proximity to the Adirondack Park. While exploring the area, I was horrified to learn of the levels of pollution and the fact that Warren county has one of the highest incidences of cancer as reported by the NYS DOH. Living so close to industries that pollute with minimal consequence is not something that makes one sleep well at night or be particularly happy to live in the Glens Falls area. It is also very disheartening to see that Warren county has missed so many opportunities for real economic growth by not actively supporting Re-use and composting businesses or implementing trash hauler management fees. There are many communities around the world that use the common sense proposals put together by the Zero Waste Committee that can move Warren County forward towards a cleaner, healthier environment. As NYS wants to move forward with increased climate action goals such as reduced use of plastic, mandatory food re-direction and composting starting in 2021 and improved air quality, Warren county should seize the opportunity to be a leader in this area, especially given the tourist dollars so important to our economy. Strong, Thoughtful, Municipal Leadership is the key to implementing these programs!

Message from the website

Name Nancy White

E-mail whiten@sunyacc.edu

Phone 518-743-2210

Message Please adopt the recommendations from the Zero Waste Committee has come up with, including, for instance: - set a goal of diverting 50% of the county's waste by 2025 - establish a county owned and operated food waste composting facility - require all waste haulers to be licensed by the county and require them to report quarterly on the amounts of waste and recyclables they collect and where it goes - the county should start enforcing its 1991 "source separation" law. If a hauler takes recyclables to the incinerator, they should be warned, fined, and then lose their license.

Message from the website

Name Peter Benoit

E-mail pbenoit50@gmail.com

Phone 5187964053

Message County Leaders: I support the proposed Warren County recycling plan. It is imperative to the environment and the sustainability of natural resources that our community work to reduce solid waste.

Message from the website

Name Susan Minucci

E-mail innongore@frontiernet.net

Phone None Provided

Message Hello! I'm hereby endorsing the recommendations of the Zero Waste Committee of Warren and Washington Counties, as listed in their "White Paper" document. Thank you, Susan Minucci The Inn on Gore Mountain North Creek

Message from the website

Name Lynn O Wilson

E-mail lynnowilson@gmail.com

Phone 5186563501

Message Please read the Letter to the Editor written by Diane Collins in today's Chronicle. I support her views wholeheartedly. Lynn O. Wilson, Ph.D. Pilot Knob, Washington County

Message from the website

Name lisa adamson

E-mail ladamson27@gmail.com

Phone 518 307 7842

Message Having read both the County Local Solid Waste management plan draft and Glens Falls' CAAN (Clean Air Action Network)'s vision for zero waste, I have concluded that the County must consider fully and adopt the CAAN critique of the County plan and suggestions for redressing the area waste situation toward zero waste at the very soonest and to most strict levels. Waste and emissions in this period of climate crisis are not affordable at all. Citizens are not only horrified at the statistics exposing local toxic air pollution from incineration but are shocked by the reality of of polluting practices around recycling and food waste whether it be by omission or lack of a system to handle single stream etc. Thank you for taking this valuable and well crafted CAAN document of recommendations extremely seriously and implementing immediately.

Message from the website

Name Jean Lapper

E-mail JEAN@JLAPPERCPA.COM

Phone 15187441423

Message The primary goals of the LSWMP, as stated at the beginning of the document; 1) reduce the amount of waste generated as much as possible, 2) encourage reuse and recycling of waste materials as much as possible and identify strategies for improvements of the existing solid waste system to be more cost effective, efficient and environmentally responsible are not being achieved. The county's role in improving local waste reduction activities is to adopt clear goals and to facilitate achieving these goal of waste diversion and resource optimization.

Message from the website

Name Jeannine Lavery

E-mail jlavery@nycap.rr.com

Phone 518-932-5206

Message I have been so excited to hear of the work of the Zero Waste people in Glens Falls and therefore need to express my dismay at how few of the basics of Zero Waste are included to the draft plan. I strongly urge you to 1. Commit to 50% reduction of waste in landfills and incinerators by 2025, 2, The 50% needs to go to enforcing the 1991 law on the books on source separation of waste. 3. Realize "waste" is not really waste at all, but in 80% of cases is instead really material that MUST be reused and/or composted for the growth of more food everywhere in the county, sustainable building and repair, and will providing the INCOME needed to finance regulation of haulers, record keeping of actions toward further reduction of "waste." 4. Take great advantage of the research and expertise of those in the area who can prove the principles of Zero Waste. I believe that once we can get on this bandwagon, we will be together!!! and experience the joy of taking charge of this part of our lives that County government can control and improve. Thank you so much for your serious work on this issue of our future. Jeannine

Message from the website

Name Kate Austin-Avon

E-mail kate@advokate.net

Phone 5183532121

Message Hello, I am writing in support of the recommendations of the Zero Waste Planning Committee. Here are some of their comments: -- 1.) The Draft Plan does not reflect the principles and practice of Zero Waste, an approach that is gaining momentum across the county. Zero Waste sees many of the components of the waste stream as resources to benefit our communities financially and provide opportunity for job creation. 2.) Waste diversion goals set in the draft Plan for the next eight years were strikingly small. Much of the Draft Plan's content involves managing waste (via incineration

and landfills) rather than significantly diverting solid waste and seeing it as valuable resources. The County should adopt the goal of 50% waste diversion (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost) by 2025 and take meaningful steps to achieve it, as many cities and counties have done. 3.) The Draft Plan makes many vague recommendations without measurable objectives or any plan to assess their implementation and impact. The Plan should instead borrow from successful models developed for waste diversion (and job creation/economic development) in Zero Waste communities to develop a meaningful agenda for Warren County. Also all recommendations should be specific with measurable objectives and should include milestones and a method for assessing success. 4.) The Draft Plan does not even mention the 2019 NYS Food Donation and Food Scrap Recovery Law that takes effect January 1, 2022, which calls for diverting food waste from landfills and incinerators and turning it into profitable compost. Warren County should set up a municipal food waste composting operation. 5.) No coordinated centralized system of diversion (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost) was recommended in the Draft Plan. Diversion suggestions with minimal impact were included for each Town, City and Village to continue to arrange their own waste and recycling systems. Much more coordination, cooperation, goal settings and oversight are essential and need to be added to the Plan. 6.) The Draft Plan does not recommend any source of funding to increase waste diversion (reduce, reuse, recycle, compost). The lack of funding is a big barrier to developing needed diversion infrastructure and programs. A surcharge of \$10 on all waste going for disposal (to the incinerator or a landfill) would generate close to \$550,000 a year, enabling the County to establish a composting facility, reuse centers, and even a dual-stream facility to sort recyclables, for example. 7.) We support the Draft Plan's recommendation for waste data reporting and believe that the County should set up a licensing program for haulers. The County should require all waste haulers to report quarterly data about the waste and recyclables they collect, including the final destination for waste and recyclables by weight. Town transfer stations should also be required to report data to the County. Without this data, it is impossible to know if the County is making progress toward Zero Waste. 8.) The County should enforce its source separation law. Any waste hauler found to be a) mixing waste and recyclables which customers have put out separately for curbside collection or b) taking recyclables to the Hudson Falls incinerator or for disposal at a landfill should be fined and required to change its practices. Repeat infractions should result in the loss of a waste hauler's license.

Message from the website

Name Barbara Joudry

E-mail Barbie_Salsa1@yahoo.com

Phone 410-507-4098

Message Please respond to my concerns. I have read the Warren County Solid Waste Plan and find it falls short of my expectations of what is needed in Warren County to advance a more economically and environmentally sound way forward to reduce waste in our county. If this plan is implemented, with the limited noteworthy recommendations, it will put Warren County at an extreme disadvantage for the future health of our children. I request you respond to the following concerns. 1.) Page 7. Why is the reference for the industry with the most employees the County a 2007 County Business Patterns report? There must be something more recent than 13 year old data. I'd suggest that if there is not more recent data available (why not?), it is not relevant to this report. 2.) Page 8. "Warren County does not currently have a centralized solid waste and recycling system. Instead, the County asks each Town, City and Village located within its borders to arrange their own solid waste and recycling system." If there is no centralized system, how are each of the municipalities monitored to assure they are meeting the requirements established by the Plan? The Chart shows the DPW Superintendent has enforcement responsibilities. What are the means used for enforcement? It is not stated in the Plan. 3.) Page 11. "The Warren County Departments of Planning and Tourism reported that the average total annual number of days spent in Warren County by both overnight guests and day visitors from 1994 through 2008 to be 8,379,677 in their 2008 Warren County Occupancy Survey and Report released on June 4, 2009." Why is the data used 12 years old? Is there not more recent numbers that could be provided by the Warren County Dept of Tourism? 4.) Page 12. "We derived these recycling rate assumptions utilizing data provided by Planning Unit municipalities responding to information requests for the purpose of completing this LSWMP. Some of the municipalities did not have complete waste disposal and recycling data, resulting in the inability to calculate their recycling rate." Where in this Plan is there an enforceable requirement for the municipalities to generate this data, and who will assure it is enforced? 5.) Page 13. "We have applied these assumed recycling rates to the total estimated amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit in order to estimate the amount of waste that the Planning Unit will dispose of for the term of this LSWMP (2019-2028) providing that no new waste generation reduction, reuse or recycling initiatives are implemented." Why is it assumed that no new waste generation reduction, reuse or recycling initiatives are implemented? Isn't it the goal of the Plan to assure they are? Is it realistic to think that the amount of waste will remain exactly the same in 10 years? 6.) Page 52. "A goal for the County during this Planning Period will be to evaluate future options for improving the amount and accuracy of the data which the County receives in order to make more informed future solid waste planning decisions." Good conclusion and definitely needed. 7.) Page 56. Green NY Procurement Specifications list so many easily implemented requirements that would help Warren County become more environmentally friendly that to choose just one simple and obvious thing is irresponsible. 8.) Page 56. The suggestions on how to educate local businesses, residents and institutions on how they

can reduce the amount of waste that they generate (create a web site, hand out brochures, hold seminars) is not an effective educational strategy. When a culture change is required, a full out marketing plan is required, like the one done to convince people not to litter. Something similar must be undertaken to convince people to change their current habits. 9.) I called every single company listed in the report that supposedly took tires as waste and not one was valid. Here is the result of my calls. Why is this list so outdated and useless? It should not be in the report. 1.) AquaTerraSys - no longer in the business 2.) BCD Tire Chip Manufacturing - no longer in that business (since 2013). He gave me the name of the company that took over his business, Worldwide Tire, 518-212-6969. I left a message, but in their email recording, they indicate they do pick up tires. 3.) CRM Co., LLC - no longer take tires. 4.) RAK Tire Recovery - the phone number listed is no longer a working number. I looked them up on line and the last posting (2006) has the same number, so it is not just a misprint. 5.) Unity Creations, LTD - no longer take tires. Suggested I contact American Recycling.... they may? Thank you. I look forward to hearing your response to my concerns. Barbara Joudry

Message from the website

Name Paul Hancock

E-mail hancockpr1@gmail.com

Phone 5184804471

The Zero Waste Planning Committee's (CAAN) response to the Warren County LSWMP is an important planning tool for the region. The time and effort put into this document is impressive. It's recommendation to the county and regional municipalities to set a goal of 50% waste reduction and diversion by 2025 is completely realistic rather than ambitious. Unfortunately, the LSWMP from R.S. Lynch & Company does the citizens of the region a disservice. I couldn't even find reference to the state's plastic bag ban. A number of the calculations were incorrect. For example, the recycling rate for Glens Falls is 23%, not 30.7% and Chester's is 25% instead of 23%. The absence of good data is mentioned throughout the LSWMP but no mention of any plan to remedy that failure. It appeared the LSWMP was written remotely from documents submitted to R.S. Lynch & Company. There was no mention of site or facility visits, of meetings with local authorities, trash haulers, transfer station operators and the like. There were no references to the literature on waste management, particularly to insightful books and essays which could guide our way to a more environmentally-responsible future in the North Country. There is so much in the way of innovative measures employed throughout the U.S. and Europe to reduce the waste stream. Let's lead the field rather than bring up the rear. The most hopeful statement in the LSWMP was the promise(?) to "actively enforce Local Law #2" which was passed in 1991. Thirty years later we're still waiting. We look forward to a more responsive second draft. Listen to the Zero Waste Planning Committee members. Let's have a productive dialogue. Regards, Paul Hancock

Message from the website

Name Stuart Bartow, professor, SUNY Adirondack

E-mail bartows@sunyacc.edu

Phone 518 744-7034

The best plan would include, but not be limited to, the following: Warren County should have a county owned and operated food waste composting facility. We should set a goal of diverting 50% of the county's waste by 2025. Waste haulers should be licensed by the county, and occasionally inspected. The county should enforce its 1991 source separation law to make sure recyclables are not being incinerated. First violations should be noted with a warning, later, fines or loss of license.

Message from the website

Name John Caffry

E-mail jcaffry@caffrylawoffice.com

Phone 5187921582

Message Out of all the many counties in New York, Warren County was a leader in pushing to ban plastic bags. Now is the time for it to take the lead on the full spectrum of solid waste management issues that face us. The 2020 draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan for 2019-2028 ("LSWMP") is a start, but unfortunately it is long on rhetoric and suggestions, and short on action. Merely encouraging municipalities to take a few baby steps and distributing some brochures will do little to solve the County's solid waste problems. The LSWMP should be rewritten to incorporate concrete steps to reduce solid waste production in the County, with timetables for achieving those steps. Specific actions that should be added to the plan include: â€¢ Incorporate the recommendations of the July 14, 2020 report by the Zero Waste Planning Committee into the LSWMP. This is a well thought out plan of action that presents reasonable goals. â€¢ Develop a comprehensive composting plan and open centrally located facilities to help large local businesses and institutions comply with the New York Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law when it takes effect in 2022. State grants are available for this purpose. With such facilities in place, individuals and smaller businesses could also participate in the program. â€¢ Hold household hazardous waste disposal events in each town in the County, at least twice per year. People will not drive 25 miles to get rid of their old paint and pesticides. This needs to be made easier for people to do. â€¢ Hire a full-time County solid waste manager so that the LSWMP does not just sit on a shelf. There needs to be someone whose only job, day in and day out, is to make the plan work. Most of the County's solid waste now goes to the ill-advised Hudson Falls trash plant, which is nearing the end of its useful life. When it closes, and waste must be trucked out of the area for disposal, it is likely that there will be steep price increases for local businesses and families. The County needs to start taking action now to avoid a crisis. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the LSWMP. Sincerely, John Caffry, Glens Falls

From: Kathy Bozony <kbozony@hotmail.com>

Sent: Friday, August 21, 2020 4:57 PM

To: Lehman, Don <LehmanD@WarrenCountyNY.gov>; Hajos, Kevin <KHajos@warrencountypw.com>

Cc: Braymer, Claudia (Hotmail) <ClaudiaBraymer@Hotmail.com>; Conover, Ronald <supervisor@town.bolton.ny.us>

Subject: LSWMP comments

Hi Kevin and Don,

Thank you for your presentation of the DRAFT LSWMP. I was pleased that you acknowledged many of the issues important for the region to move towards future needs.

I submitted comments via the Warren County website, but my 'reply email' copy that you sent back was one paragraph, all run-on sentences. I had meant to forward the actual document, as the County's copy/format appeared very hard to read.

Thank you again. We look forward to working with you.

Kathy

PS. In the future, is it necessary to read everyone's written comments, as we were told that they (and responses) would be posted on the Warren County website? It's one thing if there is back and forth discussion/dialog during a public hearing, but simply reading voluminous narratives loses appeal.