

**MADISON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE**

**SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**



FINAL

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Executive Summary

Madison County is the local planning unit for all municipalities located within the county's border. In the past, the County has prepared Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) to evaluate and execute an environmentally sound and economically feasible plan for handling solid waste generated within Madison County, NY. The purpose of this SWMP is to continue the safe and responsible management of all solid waste within the planning unit and embody sound principles of solid waste management, natural resources conservation, energy conservation, and fiscal responsibility. The SWMP will span a ten-year planning period from 2021 to 2030.

The County's original SWMP called for the continuation of its integrated solid waste management system consisting of a regional landfill, central and intermediate solid waste transfer stations, and recyclables collection facilities. Madison County has met the milestones outlined in their original SWMP, which expired at the end of 2010. The milestones include the permitting and development of a landfill expansion to allow for continued landfilling of wastes, as well as the continued operation of the materials recovery facility, yard waste composting facility, sharps collection program, and public recycling education program.

Currently, Madison County's integrated solid waste management system consists of one central sanitary landfill in the Town of Lincoln, four transfer stations (located at the landfill site on Buyea Road and in the Towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia, and Sullivan), a central materials recovery facility (MRF) also located at the landfill site, and four yard waste and recyclables drop-off locations (located at each of the four transfer stations). These facilities are owned and operated by Madison County with the exception of the MRF, which is operated by The Arc of Madison Cortland. In addition, the County transfer stations include expanded recycling programs for special wastes such as antifreeze, vehicle tires, vehicle batteries, dry cell batteries, white goods, and other bulk metals. The County also utilizes nearby partnerships to handle the collection and processing of materials such as electronic and household hazardous waste.

The County's integrated solid waste management system is financially supported solely by a user fee system where waste generators pay based on the amount of non-recyclable materials delivered to the County's facilities. The County does not charge residents for recycling at this time and the planning unit does not receive funding from local taxes.

Although the County oversees the solid waste management planning for all local municipalities, there are other key players who play an important role in determining the current and future success of solid waste management. These key players include the towns, villages, City of Oneida, private waste haulers, neighboring planning units and statewide organizations like the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Recommended Actions

After considering the characteristics of Madison County's solid waste stream, current integrated management system and the cost of available alternatives, Madison County recommends the following plan:

- 1. Utilize Double Composite Lined Landfill to Dispose of Non-Recyclable and Non-Hazardous Materials**
 - a. Continue to utilize the existing landfill and future landfill cells to dispose of all non-recyclable, non-hazardous waste generated within the County
- 2. Increase Recycling Participation & Lower Contamination Rates at County Facilities**
 - a. Continue to operate the County's MRF to process recyclables collected from the mandatory, source separated recycling program
 - b. Educate residents on proper recycling and encourage compliance with the County's mandatory recycling program and other voluntary specialized programs
- 3. Oversee Management and Education of Special Programs to Divert Materials from the Solid Waste Stream**
 - a. Continue to oversee special programs such as the Electronic Waste Program, Household Hazardous Waste Program, Safe Syringe Disposal Program, Special Waste Collection at Transfer Stations (antifreeze, tires, vehicle batteries, white goods and bulky scrap metals), and Pharmaceutical Education Program
- 4. Expand Public Outreach and Education Campaign**
 - a. Maintain a well-rounded public education and outreach program emphasizing reduction, reuse and recycling to reduce the amount of waste generated and landfilled
 - b. Support and encourage State and Federal legislation and initiatives designed to reduce waste in product packaging and other waste reduction measures
- 5. Management of Organic Materials**
 - a. Continue the County yard waste and brush program to divert leaves, brush and other organics from the landfill while also producing a useful material available to County residents
 - b. Encourage backyard composting to divert vegetable waste and other organic material from the landfill through education and workshops
- 6. Improve Solid Waste and Recycling Data Compilation**
 - a. Develop a complete overview of the solid waste management program through data retention with local businesses, institutions, schools and others

Section 1 – Planning Unit Overview

1.1 Members of the Planning Unit

Madison County’s planning unit consists of 15 towns, 10 villages and the City of Oneida. The municipalities have three options to bring municipal solid waste (MSW), including recyclables, to the landfill or MRF:

- 1) Municipal Collection in which the municipality provides collection service through the Department of Public Works
- 2) Municipal Contract where the municipality enters into a contract with a private hauling company to service the community
- 3) Private Haulers in which residents, commercial businesses and institutions can hire a private hauling company to pick up the generated waste and recyclables

Each municipality handles the collection process in whatever manner they see fit. Out of all the towns, villages and the City of Oneida, only the Villages of Chittenango and Hamilton provide municipal collection of MSW. The Villages of Canastota and Morrisville contract out the collection process to private haulers and all other municipalities require residents to make their own arrangements. In this last instance, residents can choose to hire a private hauler or bring their MSW to one of the transfer stations for proper disposal. Commercial businesses and institutions can choose to transport waste themselves or hire a private hauler. The County itself is not responsible for picking up MSW from residents, businesses or institutions.

M=Municipal Collection MC= Municipal Contract P=Private Haulers

City	Town	Village
Oneida (P)	Brookfield (P)	Canastota (MC)
	Cazenovia (P)	Cazenovia (P)
	DeRuyter (P)	Chittenango (M)
	Eaton (P)	DeRuyter (P)
	Fenner (P)	Earlville (P)
	Georgetown (P)	Hamilton (M)
	Hamilton (P)	Madison (P)
	Lebanon (P)	Morrisville (MC)
	Lenox (P)	Munnsville (P)
	Lincoln (P)	Wampsville (P)
	Madison (P)	
	Nelson (P)	
	Smithfield (P)	
	Stockbridge (P)	
	Sullivan (P)	

While each municipality is not individually responsible for the SWMP, the members of the planning unit work with the County to help distribute program information and promote the proper disposal of solid waste.

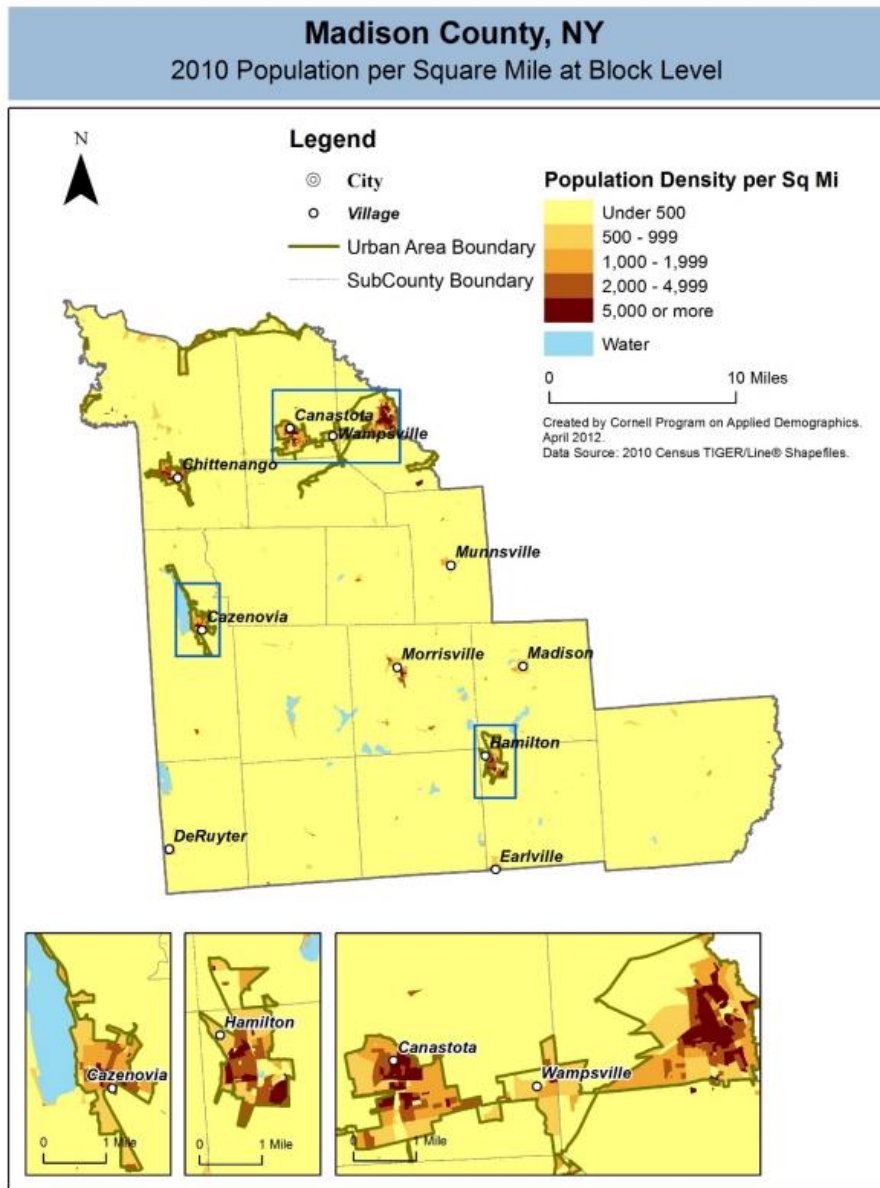
The following figure was taken from a 2017 Madison County Profile report prepared by the Cornell Program on Applied Demographics and shows the designated towns, villages and city of the planning unit (available at: <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Madison.pdf>).



1.2 Madison County Geography and Population

Madison County is located at the geographic center of New York State as part of Central New York. Located in between Syracuse and Utica, Madison County is comprised of 15 towns, 10 villages and the City of Oneida. According to the 2010 US Census, Madison County has a total population of 73,442 people and 26,026 occupied households. The County also has a land area of 654.84 square miles with a population density of 112.2 per square mile (available at: www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/madisoncountynynewyork/PST045219). According to the US Census Bureau's 2010 report on New York Population and Housing Unit Counts, the County is predominantly a rural agricultural community with 58.9% of the total population residing in rural areas and 41.1% in urban areas (available at: www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-34.pdf). In this case, Madison County urban areas are mostly defined as urban clusters where at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people reside. The remaining population and housing units outside of urban areas are defined as rural areas.

The following figure was taken from a 2017 Madison County Profile report prepared by the Cornell Program on Applied Demographics and shows the population density and urban areas of the planning unit (available at: <https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Madison.pdf>).



1.3 Planning Unit Characteristics

As per the Local Law No. 4 for 2001 with revisions made in 2004 (refer to Appendix A), the County reinstated flow control meaning all non-hazardous waste generated within the County must be brought to the Town of Lincoln Landfill for disposal. This flow control of generated solid waste is crucial to maintaining the self-supporting financial structure of the County’s solid waste management system. The County’s program relies solely on revenue from tipping fees on non-recyclable wastes and the sale of recyclable materials. These revenues pay for operating and debt service costs, costs of future landfill development and fund the landfill closure/post-

closure reserve costs. The County does not use tax money to subsidize its waste management and recycling program costs. While generated solid waste is bound by the flow control law, the same is not true for recyclables, which can be taken out of the county.

The following sections provide an overview of other major characteristics within the planning unit that have a potential impact on the generated solid waste, recovered materials and overall program implementation.

Colleges & Universities

There are three (3) colleges and universities located within the planning unit. These include: Cazenovia College in Cazenovia, Colgate University in Hamilton and SUNY Morrisville in Morrisville. These areas see a fluctuation in the town and village populations as students move to these areas for the school year and often leave during extended breaks. As student populations fluctuate, so does the waste generation. Waste generation is typically higher in April and May as students wind down the academic year and prepare to leave campus. As fewer students reside on campus during the summer months, the schools see a decrease in waste generation but it increases again from late August through December when they return.

In addition, students may only be in the planning unit for a few years for their studies. They may come from other communities, states or countries where recycling programs could vary. It is vital to provide continuous recycling education for those coming from different backgrounds and for the ongoing introduction of new students every year. Thus, a constant education and outreach effort is needed to teach students, faculty and staff about the local recycling program while they are on campus.

School Districts

There are ten (10) school districts within the planning unit which include: Brookfield Central School District, Canastota Central School District, Cazenovia Central School District, Chittenango Central School District, DeRuyter Central School District, Hamilton Central School District, Madison Central School District, Morrisville-Eaton Central School District, Oneida City School District, and Stockbridge Valley Central School District. These local school districts generate food waste along with paper, books, containers and electronics. Typically, end-of-the-year school clean outs generate more paper recycling and waste as students and staff cleanout their classrooms and lockers.

School districts provide the unique opportunity to educate students about their local recycling program. Facilitating school classroom presentations, assemblies, green teams and field trips encourages students to bring home waste reduction and recycling knowledge to their parents and other community members and fosters a connection between the materials they are consuming and the products lifecycle.

Libraries

There are nine (9) libraries located throughout the planning unit: Cazenovia Public Library, Canastota Public Library, Earlville Free Library, Hamilton Public Library, Morrisville Public Library, New Woodstock Free Library, Oneida Public Library, Sullivan Free Library – Bridgeport, and Sullivan Free Library – Chittenango. Libraries are a great community resource that can generate paper and book waste during certain times, although this has not been well documented in the planning unit's reports. These community centers are largely advantageous as a common spot for foot traffic, making it an accessible location for the distribution of information through presentations and handouts on recycling program information.

Hospitals & Nursing Facilities

Madison County has two hospitals located within the county borders along with a few nursing homes: Community Memorial Hospital in Hamilton, the Oneida Health Hospital in the City of Oneida, The Grand Rehabilitation and Nursing at Chittenango and the Oneida Health Rehabilitation and Extended Care facility. Hospitals are a large generator of medical waste where the institution is primarily responsible for its safe disposal. The full effect on waste generation in the planning unit is unknown since Madison County does not accept hazardous waste in the landfill and does not receive those waste numbers from these facilities. In addition to medical waste, they are also generators of food waste and recyclables although these numbers are not closely tracked.

Employers & Industries

Madison County is a major employer in the area alongside the colleges, hospitals and other industry and distribution centers such as HP Hood LLC, Green Empire Farms, Arc of Madison Cortland and Knowles Precision Devices. In addition to these, there are several other smaller manufacturers throughout the county. These businesses generate waste and recyclables, which make their way to the planning unit's facilities. Specifically, some businesses such as HP Hood and Green Empire Farms generate a large amount of organic waste. In section 6, the planning unit will define steps needed to potentially divert this organic waste from the waste stream.

Community Facilities

Community facilities include organizations such as the YMCA of the Greater Tri-Valley, The Wild Animal Park, the Great Swamp Conservancy and The Haven at Skanda. These community centers and other congregation areas generate larger amounts of waste and recyclables although the exact numbers are not known.

Grocery, Retail and Convenience Stores

There are several stores located throughout the county including Tops Friendly Markets, ALDI, Troyer General Store, Price Chopper, Walmart, Lowe's, Kinney Drugs and Fastrac Markets. These stores can be large generators of food waste as well as recyclable material such as cardboard boxes and plastic film. However, there are gaps in the recycling data as several big box stores haul recyclable products directly to the end user instead of processing the material at the County's facility.

Farms

According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, Madison County has 691 farms, which is down 18% from 2012 where there was a total of 838 farms. The main farmland use practices are: cropland (61%), woodland (18%) and pastureland (11%). Farms generate a large amount of animal manures and crop residues. These wastes are used in on-site land application and typically never reach municipal disposal systems. However, the County has seen a large amount of agricultural plastics such as bale wraps and greenhouse covers. Contamination of dirt and an overall lack of viable recycling markets have made it hard to recycle certain types of agricultural plastics, which make up a large portion of farm waste.

Events

There are several types of events that happen throughout the county. These include the Madison County Fair, DeRuyter Fair, Madison-Bouckville Antique Week, Oz Fest, Boxing Hall of Fame Weekend, and Farmer's Markets. These events generate food waste and packaging waste along with some recyclables. It is unclear how much waste and recycling are generated at each event since it is not reported separately.

Seasonal Variations

Depending on the time of year, the amount of waste generated can fluctuate. In the springtime, specifically, there is a larger generation of waste as residents clean out their homes and local municipalities hold town and village clean up days for trash, yard trimmings and scrap metal.

1.4 Neighboring Planning Units

Madison County is bordered by 6 counties: Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga and Oswego. Madison County has a limited inflow of waste due to mutual flow control agreements both in the planning unit and in neighboring counties. For this reason, neighboring planning units do not have a significant role on waste generation within Madison County. However, there are a few approved exceptions to the flow control law. For instance, ash generated in Onondaga County’s waste to energy facility is brought to Madison County for beneficial reuse as alternate daily cover in landfill operations. The figure below displays the planning unit and the surrounding counties.



1.5 Previous Solid Waste Management Plan Summary

The County continues to utilize the Landfill site, the four transfer stations with a yard waste and recyclables drop-off component, and the central MRF to process solid waste. In the time between the development of the previous plan and now, the County has not established any additional remote facilities and does not anticipate the creation of any additional facilities in the future.

The table below outlines the previous SWMP objectives, past implementation and results.

Previous Plan Objectives	Description & Implementation	Result
Continue to Use Landfill as Disposal Method and Expand on Existing Capacity	All non-hazardous, non-recyclable waste generated within Madison County goes to the landfill site that has been in operation since 1974. The County expanded the landfill capacity by creating new cells for the continuation of waste disposal.	Successful

<p>Continue to Process and Market Recyclables</p>	<p>Since the beginning of the mandatory recycling program in 1990, The Arc of Madison Cortland has operated the County MRF to process and bale recyclables. The County continues to market materials and evaluate the list of mandatory recyclables to reflect current recycling market standards. This list of mandatory recyclables was modified in 2019.</p>	<p>Successful</p>
<p>Continue to Operate Yard Waste Program</p>	<p>The yard waste program, which started as a voluntary program in 1988, is still in operation. The program continues to divert leaves, brush and other green waste from the landfill. The yard waste is then chipped and available to residents as compost. The County continues to operate their transfer stations for yard waste drop-off along with other residential MSW.</p>	<p>Successful</p>
<p>Continue & Expand Public Education and Outreach Efforts</p>	<p>In the past ten years, the County switched from a part-time recycling coordinator position to a full-time recycling coordinator position, providing more time and energy on recycling, waste reduction and reuse efforts. The County’s recycling coordinator continues to provide updated educational materials, program information and presentations to the community to encourage waste reduction. The recycling coordinator works closely with schools, libraries and local organizations such as Rotary Clubs and plans to maintain these relationships moving forward. In addition, the recycling coordinator utilizes public events such as the Madison County Fair to educate the public on proper recycling techniques. The County has invested in new materials including a new website, recycling bins, recycling guides and magnets (refer to Appendix B) to give residents the tools they need to recycle properly.</p>	<p>Successful</p>
<p>Continue & Expand Special Programs Collection for Items Such as Electronic Waste, Household Hazardous Waste & More</p>	<p>In 2011, the County established an agreement with LOJO Technology to handle electronics processing. Since then, LOJO Technology has provided year round electronic recycling collection to residents to prevent the illegal disposal of electronics in the landfill.</p> <p>In addition, the County continues to oversee the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program in a partnership with Miller Environmental Group, Inc. in Syracuse. This program provides the safe disposal of up to 20 liquid gallons and 30 solid pounds of HHW at no cost to the residents.</p> <p>The County continues to offer other special waste recycling programs for materials such as sharps, tires, mercury, batteries, white goods and bulk metal. The County has even expanded voluntary recycling programs to include expanded polystyrene after conducting a pilot project in 2015 and receiving a grant for a styrofoam densifier.</p>	<p>Successful</p>

Implement a Recycling Data Survey to Better Gauge Recycling Rate	The planning unit conducted a Recycling Data Survey of Madison County Businesses and Industry in 2013. The survey intended to gather information regarding recycling and solid waste management practices from businesses and industries within the planning unit, which would be used to analyze the potential for better recycling methods within these businesses. The survey yielded a 24% response rate and included small businesses, farms, local manufacturing, schools and non-profit organizations. The survey left room for improvement but noted a need for more educational opportunities with local businesses.	Implemented-Room for Improvement
Implementing An Organics Composting Program	<p>Large generators of food waste have the option to go to Oneida Herkimer Solid Waste Authority's Food2Energy facility or to OCRRA's Composting Sites for organic waste disposal. Madison County's large generators do not produce enough food waste to make it economically feasible to set up its own organic composting process given the nearby options available.</p> <p>As for residential organic waste, the County implemented a backyard composting program in 2013 where residents were provided information on how to compost and given the opportunity to purchase backyard composting supplies in a partnership with OCRRA. The planning unit recommends expanding on this program to offer backyard composting workshops, which will be discussed later on.</p>	Implemented-Room for Improvement
<p>Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program & Plastics to Oil Facility</p> <p>Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program & Plastics to Oil Facility Continued</p>	In a partnership with the Cornell Waste Management Institute and their Recycling Ag Plastics Program (RAPP), the County began to accept agricultural plastics. However, high contamination of the ag plastics created unstable markets and RAPP lost funding for the program markets. Since then, it has been increasingly difficult to obtain a stable and consistent market for ag plastics. The County has looked into a plastics to oil facility at the landfill but due to high costs and limited partnership opportunities, there has not been any headway.	Partially Implemented But Had Challenges
Construction & Demolition (C & D) Recycling Program	The County considered a C & D debris recycling program but the cheaper costs of landfilling never brought this plan to fruition.	Not Implemented
Assess Product Reuse Collection and Distribution Center	After assessing the need for a reuse center, Madison County partnered with the Rescue Mission to run a ReUse Store located at the central landfill and residential station. The ReUse Store opened in 2012 and ran through 2017, before closing permanently after a loss in partnership.	Implemented, Not Successful

1.6 Changes in the Planning Unit since the Previous SWMP

The County's planning unit and members have not changed since the last SWMP. The same towns, villages and the City of Oneida are still incorporated into the planning unit today with no additional changes. The County does not anticipate any changes in the municipalities involved over the duration of the next ten years.

In addition, the materials recovery and program implementation has stayed the same. All solid waste management facilities in the county have continued to operate and there are no new facilities for material collection or disposal.

Annual generated tonnage of waste has been relatively static over the past several years, landfilling around 55,000 tons of waste each year. The County does not anticipate any significant changes in waste generation for the next ten years, especially since many manufacturers are opting for lighter plastics in the packaging and production of goods. The amount of waste generated is expected to stay the same.

Section 2 – Waste Generation and Materials Recovery

2.1 Waste Stream Composition Overview

The planning unit oversees the disposal of all non-hazardous solid waste generated in Madison County. The waste stream can be broken down into three main categories: municipal solid waste, construction and demolition (C & D) debris and bio-solids. These categories are defined below.

Municipal Solid Waste: mixed non-hazardous waste from residential, commercial and institutional sources including food wastes, packaging waste, durable goods, furniture and appliances. This category also incorporates recyclable material such as cardboard, plastic containers, glass containers, aluminum foil and cans, tin cans, yard waste, batteries, scrap metal, tires and HHW.

Construction and Demolition Debris: material generated through demolition, repair, construction, remodeling of buildings and roads. This includes but is not limited to mixed lumber, broken concrete, roofing and sheeting, wall coverings, asphalt, stone and rubber.

Bio-solids: solid waste residue from wastewater treatment facilities consisting of organic matter.

The County also handles other materials such as incinerator ash, glass, sand and tire chips as beneficial use or alternative operating cover in the landfill.

Although the County has flow control over solid waste generated, the same is not true for recyclable materials. Some industries, such as manufacturing and agriculture, choose to handle recyclables through their own reuse process. Therefore, some data may be unavailable, giving the County an incomplete look at the total amount of materials recycled.

2.1.1 Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste can be further broken down into two categories: non-recyclable and recyclable MSW. All non-recyclable and non-hazardous MSW generated within the County is hauled in and weighed through the scales system before being disposed of in the planning unit's landfill. Recyclable MSW is handled through a combination of curbside pick-up, transfer station drop-off centers, and special programs with local partners to handle specific recyclable materials. The majority of these materials are collected and hauled in to the county MRF where they are then processed and transported to various markets. Other special programs may be handled through partner organizations such as the electronic waste program with LOJO Technology and The Arc of Madison Cortland. The following table breaks down the total MSW generated in 2019 based on data collected by the planning unit.

Material	2019 Tonnage
Landfilled	
MSW (packaging waste, non-hazardous waste, durable and non-durable goods)	39,052
Recycled	
Paper	
Cardboard/Hard Pack Mix	2,888
Office/Confidential Paper	7
Plastic	
Plastic HDPE/PET Containers	314
Plastic Film	19
Rigid Plastics / AG	22
Metal	
Tin Cans	134
Aluminum Cans & Foil	51
Scrap Metal	850
Other	
Glass	596
Textiles	125
Batteries	13
Electronic Waste	124
Tires	1,040
Yard Waste	253
Styrofoam	4
Miscellaneous	80
Total Recycled in 2019	6,520

The 2019 recycling rate of the planning unit out of the total solid waste generated (including MSW, C & D debris and bio-solids) was 11.1%.

2.1.2 Construction & Demolition Debris

C & D debris is reported separately from MSW through the planning unit's scales system. The County does not have a C & D debris recycling program and disposes the material in the landfill. However, the tonnage reported represents the potential C & D material that could be diverted if the proper program was in place. The table below outlines the tonnage of C & D debris that came into the County's facility in 2019 based on reported data through the planning unit.

Material	2019 Tonnage
Landfilled	
Construction & Demolition Debris	6,851

2.1.3 Bio-solids

The County accepts bio-solids from both in and out of the planning unit. The table below outlines the tonnage of bio-solids coming into the County's facility in 2019 based on reported data through the planning unit.

Material	2019 Tonnage
Landfilled	
Bio-solids	6,332

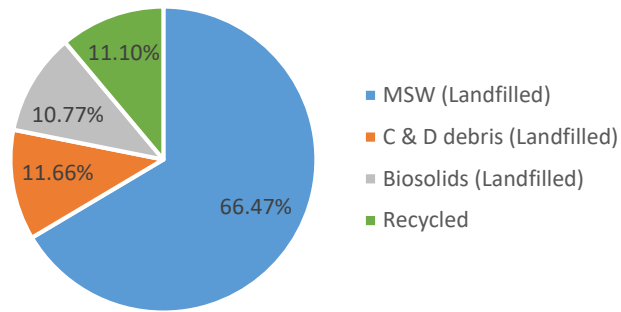
2.1.4 Industrial Wastes

The planning unit is not responsible for collecting industrial wastes and therefore does not measure this waste separately from MSW. Over this ten year period, the County will try to identify, quantify, and determine the disposal location for industrial waste streams within the planning unit.

2.2 Projections of MSW

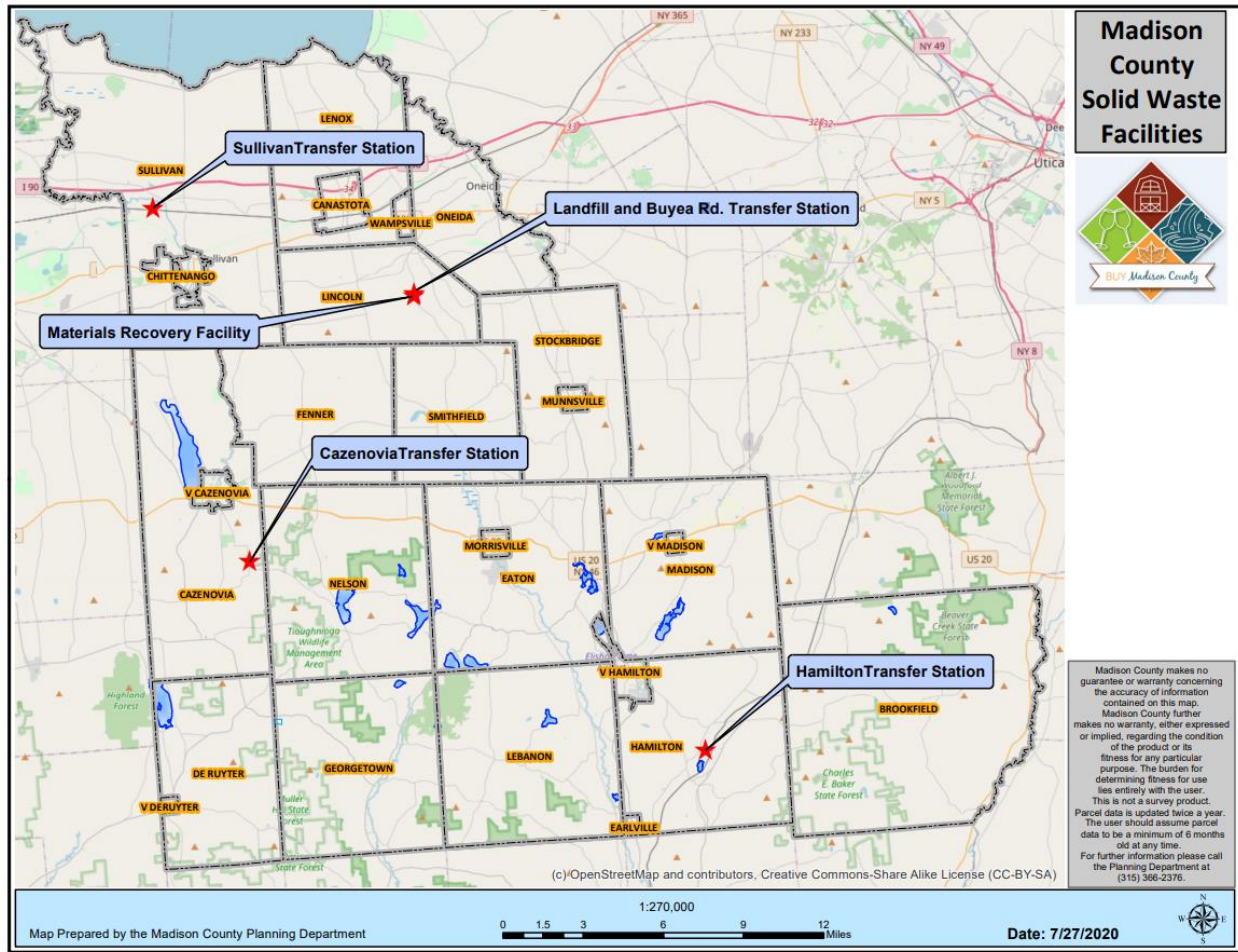
Over the past 5 years, the County generated between 55,000-60,000 tons of solid waste (including recyclables) per year. This number is not expected to increase drastically over the next ten years as the lightweight packaging industry is becoming more popular and the population of Madison County is expected to be relatively stagnant. Therefore, the amount of MSW generated each year is expected to remain around 55,000-60,000 tons annually, given no changes in flow control laws or otherwise. The following figure shows a breakdown of the waste stream composition.

Composition of Waste Stream (by percent)



Section 3 – Current Solid Waste Management System Overview

Madison County serves as the planning unit for all municipalities within the County. The County’s solid waste management system consists of one central sanitary landfill, four residential transfer stations (Buyea Road and in the towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia and Sullivan), and a central materials recovery facility (MRF). All of these facilities are owned and operated by the County with the exception of the MRF, which is located on County property at the landfill site and is operated by The Arc of Madison Cortland (ARC). The following map indicates the location of each facility.



All non-hazardous and non-recyclable waste generated within Madison County must come to the Town of Lincoln Landfill under the flow control law with the exception of prohibited materials. Each municipality handles the collection process in whatever manner they see fit whether it is through municipal collection with the Department of Public Works (Villages of Hamilton and Chittenango), a municipal contract with a private hauler (Villages of Canastota and Morrisville) or if residents need to make their own arrangements (all other municipalities). In the last instance, residents can choose to hire a private hauler or bring their MSW and recyclables to one of the transfer stations for proper disposal. Commercial businesses and institutions can choose to transport waste themselves or hire a private hauler. The County itself is not responsible for picking up MSW and recyclables from residents, businesses or institutions. While all waste must come to the Madison County Landfill as part of the county’s flow control law, the same is not true for recyclables. Haulers can choose to bring recyclables to the planning units MRF or to a different recycling facility. Commercial businesses and institutions can also choose to manage their own recyclables, as often seen in big box stores who manage their own cardboard. This incomplete reporting of recyclables provides a gap in the total amount of recyclables generated within the planning unit. Section 6 identifies the priorities to improve data collection and reporting.

3.1 Facilities Operating in the Planning Unit

The information below outlines all the facilities located within the planning unit that operate under the current solid waste management system. The only facility in the planning unit that receives waste generated outside of the county is the landfill, which has an exception to the flow control law for incinerator ash and bio-solids.

3.1.1 Madison County Landfill

The Madison County Landfill located at 6641 Buyea Road in Canastota NY is the only active landfill in the county. Currently, the landfill is permitted for 60,000 tons a year, as approved by the DEC. In 2019, the estimated landfill capacity utilized based on the DEC annual report was 64,560 cubic yards of airspace. The remaining capacity of the landfill that is already constructed is 433,185 cubic yards of airspace. At roughly 60,000 tons per year, the remaining life of the constructed capacity is a little over 5 and a half years. In addition to the remaining capacity, the remaining permitted capacity (that is not yet constructed) is 8,919,585 cubic yards of airspace, projecting over 120 years of expected life remaining at a disposal rate of 60,000 tons per year.

The landfill accepts residential, commercial and institutional MSW, C & D debris, along with bio-solids. The landfill operates under a flow control law, diverting all waste generated within the county to the landfill for disposal. All County solid waste operations are done in compliance with DEC's Part 360 regulations. Generated solid waste is transported through direct hauling from the source, the Madison County Transfer Stations, or from residue at the MRF.

The following table outlines the tonnage received at the landfill in 2019. Measured tonnages are based on materials weighed through the county's scales system and conveyed to the DEC in the annual report. It should be noted that 2019 had an anomaly of accepting 923 tons of flood debris from the City of Oneida, which is excluded from the categories below.

Type	2019 Tonnage Managed at Landfill
Sludge	6,332
C & D	6,851
MSW	39,052
2019 Total	52,235

Madison County also uses contaminated soil, foundry sand, and MSW ash as alternative operating cover (AOC) materials. Glass and waste tire-derived aggregate are used as drainage material. The table below outlines the tonnage of AOC and drainage materials managed in 2019 based on the annual landfill report submitted to the DEC.

Type	2019 Tonnage Managed at Landfill	Use
Contaminated Soil	26	AOC
Foundry Sand	328	AOC
Glass	430	Drainage
MSW Ash	10,236	AOC
Waste Tire-Derived Aggregate	496	Drainage
2019 Total	11,516	

The Madison County Landfill accepts several out-of-County waste streams that were approved by the Madison County Board of Supervisors. Approximately 1,300-1,400 tons of biosolids are currently accepted from the Oneonta Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is located in the Otsego County Planning Unit. The Landfill utilizes MSW ash from the Onondaga County Waste-to-Energy Facility (OCRRA Planning Unit) for daily operating cover. Foundry sand from Onondaga County and contaminated soil from surrounding planning units are also used as supplemental daily operating cover. The tonnages of operating cover materials are shown in the table above.

3.1.2 Landfill Leachate & Gas Collection

The landfill includes a leachate collection and removal system that is set up to divert liquids from entering the surrounding environment. The leachate is piped through a primary and secondary collection system where it is stored in the leachate collection pond and then transported to the City of Oneida Wastewater Treatment Plant for proper treatment.

In addition to diverting leachate, the planning unit installed a landfill gas collection system for both the closed East Side Landfill and the active West Side Landfill. Through this system, methane gas produced by the landfilled organic material decomposing is collected through a vacuum pressure where it is piped to the Landfill Gas to Energy Plant operated by Waste Management Renewable Energy, LLC. The Landfill Gas to Energy Plant began utilizing methane gas in 2008; it produces up to 1.4 megawatts of electricity and excess heat as byproducts. The excess heat is then piped and used as a heating system for onsite buildings such as Johnson Brothers Lumber wood drying kilns, which are part of the Agricultural and Renewable Energy Park located at the landfill site. The planning unit also has a backup flare to burn off the methane gas. Both the Landfill Gas to Energy Plant and the flare reduce powerful greenhouse gases from being released into the atmosphere.

3.1.3 Madison County MRF

Located at the planning unit's landfill site, the ARC operates the MRF. The ARC is a not-for-profit association that assists those with disabilities in providing jobs and opportunities. The ARC has a lease and operating contract with the planning unit; a termination in the contract would revert ownership of the MRF back to the County.

The MRF accepts paper and container recyclables in a dual stream system where paper and cardboard are processed separately from plastic, metal and glass containers. Madison County residents, businesses and institutions generate recyclables and bring them to the MRF through direct hauling or via the county transfer stations.

The subsequent table outlines the main types of materials handled through the MRF. Tonnages are based on 2019 weights of marketed material through the county's scales systems. Although some additional recyclables come through the MRF, such as textiles and scrap metal, the majority of those special program tonnages are reported through the transfer stations.

Type of Material	2019 Tonnage Managed at MRF
Cardboard/Hard Pack Mix	2,888
Plastic Containers (HDPE/PET)	314
Plastic Film	18
Tin Cans	134
Aluminum Cans & Foil	51
Glass	594
Textiles	5
Batteries/Electronics	10
Pots and Pans	1
Scrap Metal	16
Mixed Rigid Plastics/ AG	22
2019 Total	4,053

3.1.4 Madison County Transfer Stations

Madison County owns and operates four transfer stations for residential recyclables and waste drop-off. The transfer stations accept in-county residential municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, source-separated recyclables, and yard waste.

The transfer stations serve as centralized facilities in areas of low population density where residents can bring waste and recyclables, which are not collected by a municipality or hauler. The four transfer stations utilize a drop-off center with segmented roll-off containers for recyclable materials and includes a yard waste program for brush and yard clippings. The County transports the materials collected at the transfer stations to the landfill and MRF where they are weighed in through the county's scales system and processed for recycling or disposal.

The Buyea Road Residential Transfer Station serves the central population of the County and is across from the active Landfill site. Due to the key location, this transfer station is open 5 days a week and offers other special recycling programs such as battery, textiles and scrap metal

collection. The other transfer stations in Sullivan, Cazenovia and Hamilton serve the northwestern, southwestern and southeastern parts of the county, respectively. These three transfer stations are only open two days a week and offer special recycling programs as well.

The following table outlines the tonnage received at each transfer station in 2019. Measured tonnages are based on weights reported through the county's scales system.

Material/Tonnage Managed at each Transfer Station	Buyea Road Residential Station	Cazenovia Transfer Station	Hamilton Transfer Station	Sullivan Transfer Station
MSW	635	651	513	402
C & D	1,046	413	197	424
Containers	122	128	68	70
Paper	254	258	117	125
Tires	12	8	4	8
Bulk Metal	131	113	76	84
Batteries	2	1	1	1
Used Oil	3	3	1	3
2019 Tonnage Total	2,205	1,575	977	1,117

3.1.5 Agricultural Operations

Madison County has been widely known for its agriculture and farm operations. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, 61% of farmland is used as cropland, 11% is used for pastureland, 18% is used for woodland and 10% is for other purposes. While these farms generate a lot of organic material, the County does not have specific data to report as the organic material is typically handled at the farms and do not come to the County's facilities.

Green Empire Farms, a large business within the planning unit that utilizes greenhouse farming to grow an assortment of fruits and vegetables to supply local and northeastern markets, has the potential for better organics diversion from the waste stream. In section 6, the planning unit will outline measures needed to collaborate and plan with Green Empire Farms for future diversion of organic waste.

3.2 Program Overview

3.2.1 Recycling Collection and Processing

Madison County utilizes a dual stream recycling system where paper and cardboard materials are processed separately from mixed containers (glass, metal and plastic). The County provides a strong economic incentive to maximize recycling and waste reduction by only charging a fee on non-recyclable waste. The County does not charge for the use of its recycling programs and services. Waste haulers are not charged for delivering curbside residential and commercial/institutional recyclables to the County's MRF.

There are two main ways to collect and process recyclables through the County's MRF: 1) through the curbside collection from DPW or private haulers OR; 2) by dropping off materials to one of the residential transfer stations.

Depending on the municipality, some villages offer municipal collection through the Department of Public Works or through a contract with private haulers. A majority of the County's towns, villages and the City of Oneida allow residents to choose their own private hauler. Through curbside collection, haulers bring recyclables directly to the MRF and empty paper and cardboard into one bay and plastic, metal and glass containers into a second bay. It should be noted that not all recyclables are required to come to the County's MRF; some haulers bring their collected recyclables out of the county to a different recycling facility. Therefore, the amount of recyclables that comes through the County MRF is not a true representation of all the recyclables generated within the County.

If residents do not have a hauler to collect their material, they have the option to drop off waste and recyclables to one of the four transfer stations located throughout the county. At the transfer stations, the County stages roll-off containers to collect separated materials and then utilizes staff to bring containers to the MRF for processing. The County's personnel also handles other recyclables such as batteries, tires, yard waste and scrap metal. These operations are separate from the MRF.

The County contracts The Arc of Madison Cortland to operate the MRF located at the County's Landfill in order to process source-separated materials and meet Madison County's recycling requirements. The ARC has operated the MRF since its opening in 1990. The most current Operation Agreement ran from June 2014 through June 2019 with an additional two year extension to run through June 2021.

The ARC provides the necessary equipment and personnel to perform the recycling services and process materials into a marketable form based on the County's requirements. While the ARC processes these materials, the County is the one that markets them. Madison County has been successfully marketing the materials since the recycling program began and has since developed strong working relationships with various markets, even during turbulent economic times. The County periodically requests competitive quotes for various recyclable materials and will enter into contracts that are mutually beneficial for the County and the markets. Due to the unpredictable nature of the markets, many contracts are for a few months at a time or no longer than two or three years in length. Even with the fluctuation in the recycling markets, Madison County has been fortunate enough to market and move their recyclable materials.

Madison County's local law requires all generators to source separate their recyclables.

Recyclables that are mandatory to source separate include:

- Newspapers
- Magazines & Catalogues
- Office Paper & Junk Mail
- Phone Books
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Boxboard & Pizza Boxes
- Glass Containers
- Metal Containers
- Plastic Bottles and Jugs with a Neck
- Plastic Dairy and Yogurt Tubs
- Electronic Waste (as per the 2010 NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act)

The County assesses and amends the mandatory recyclables as recycling markets change. The County will continue to evaluate the feasibility of recycling additional materials as warranted by market and economic conditions.

3.2.2 Yard Waste Program

In 1988, the County established voluntary yard waste composting and brush chipping sites at each of the transfer stations. The following year, the County banned green waste from going into the landfill. Since then, the County has continued to collect yard waste such as grass clippings, leaves, wood chips and brush at their transfer stations. This diversion of organic material has played a role in extending the life of the landfill and composting the material into a wood chip and mulch byproduct that is available to residents at no charge. The County anticipates continuing the yard waste collection program through the next ten years.

3.2.3 Organics Program

The County recognizes the importance of diverting other organic material such as food scraps to help reduce the amount of waste going into the landfill. Given the size of Madison County and limited funding available, it would not be economically feasible for the county to invest in an on-site organics recovery program. However, large scale generators located within the county can utilize nearby organics recovery programs in the neighboring counties of Onondaga and Oneida to help divert food waste.

On a household basis, the County plans to implement backyard composting workshops and educational resources to help residents divert organic material at their own home as opposed to a community drop off location. The amount of organic material generated within the county does not make it economically feasible to establish an organics drop-off program, especially given the close proximity to nearby facilities.

3.2.4 Public Outreach and Education Program

For a rural county, it can prove challenging to reach a large portion of the public. However, Madison County is committed to spending the time and funding for multiple education outlets in an attempt to reach as many residents as possible about current waste reduction, reuse and recycling practices.

It is the Recycling Coordinator's job to oversee the education and outreach program, which consists of the following elements:

- Classroom & Community Group Presentations and Tours of Recycling Operations
- Tabling at Events and Fairs
- Developing and Distributing Printed Recycling Guides, Magnets & Handouts
- Social Media Campaigns
- Paid Print and Digital Advertising in Local Newspapers
- Managing the Department of Solid Waste's Website:
www.madisoncountyclecycling.ny.gov
- Maintaining Online Tools including the 'Rethink Waste' search tool & the County's online sorting game
- Radio Spots

The goal of the education and outreach effort is to help residents identify how to properly dispose or recycle their items, encourage waste reduction, and establish a connection between residents and the waste that leaves their homes. Education is continuous and spread through various outlets in an effort to reach more people.

In 2019, the recycling coordinator reached 1,858 community members through community and school presentations, tours of the landfill and recycling operations, and events such as fairs and other tabling opportunities. The planning unit also developed an updated recycling brochure and magnet to distribute to the community about new recycling guidelines (refer to Appendix B for educational tools). In the course of one year, over 5,000 brochures and magnets, each, were disseminated across the community with extras being placed in target locations such as the planning unit's main office, transfer stations, town, village and city offices, and local libraries. In addition, hundreds of recycling bins were given out to residents to encourage the separation of recyclables and eliminate the use of plastic bags in the recycling stream. The planning unit recently made another purchase of 3,750 22-gallon recycling bins to promote dual stream recycling and reduce contamination.

3.2.5 Enforcement of Local Disposal & Recycling Laws

In an effort to enforce local disposal and recycling laws, the County has employed a part-time Codes Enforcement Officer who is responsible for ensuring compliance within the planning unit. The Codes Enforcement Officer follows up on illegal dumping, the transporting of county generated waste to out-of-county facilities, improper sorting of recyclables and more. The Codes Enforcement Officer conducts an investigation as necessary and reports their findings to the County. When appropriate, the Codes Enforcement Officer distributes fines to those violating laws such as the flow control and mandatory source-separation of recyclables law.

In addition, the County has implemented fines within the waste and recycling system. In order to enforce proper collection, the planning unit can fine haulers if they bring in prohibited items to the landfill or if the recycling load contains a large amount of contamination (over 20% visual contamination of the load). The fines encourage haulers to educate those they service about proper disposal regulations in order to avoid any incurred fees.

3.2.6 Incentives

Madison County has a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system at the transfer stations. Residents use a punch card to pay for non-recyclable, non-hazardous waste based on volume. Each punch card has five punches where one punch is equivalent to a 33-gallon bag or garbage can. It is free for residents to drop off recyclable materials. This PAYT system provides an economic incentive for both waste generators and collectors to utilize recycling as a way to reduce waste and lower the costs of disposal. The PAYT system is still in use today.

Outside of the transfer stations, there is a financial incentive for haulers to bring both their trash and recyclables to the County's facility. While haulers must bring their waste to the Madison County landfill, they do not have the same requirement for recyclables and can choose to bring recyclables out of the county. However, haulers have the option to enter into a waste disposal agreement where they commit to bring both waste and recyclables to the County's facility in order to receive a lower tipping fee. The agreement to bring both garbage and recycling to the planning unit's facility provides a guarantee of material entering the MRF while also providing a cost savings for local haulers.

3.2.7 Recycling Market Agreements

A key component to the success of a recycling program is identifying and securing markets for the materials collected. As previous years have shown, the availability of markets shape the decisions in a county's recycling program.

The availability of a recycling market is determined by the demand and quality of the identified recyclable. Madison County works with their market partners to identify guidelines of acceptable materials and remove potential contaminants from the stream before being baled. The ARC operates the MRF in accordance with the processing requirements put forth by the County but the County is ultimately responsible for marketing them. The goal is to find reliable markets that are consistent, cooperative and not too costly. Madison County has been fortunate to develop strong domestic partnerships for recyclables and aims to continue these strong partnerships to ensure a place for processed recyclables. Some materials have a year-long contract with the option to renew, such as the paper/cardboard mix, while other materials such as plastics are brokered as they are generated/necessary. Long term contracts are preferred in order to avoid turbulent market prices however, these contracts are less likely due to current recycling markets.

Depending on the quality of recyclables, the demand for recycled content and the feasibility of the recycling process, it can sometimes be a cost to dispose of the material through markets. The County will continue to research and push for newly developed markets and new capacities for utilizing materials.

3.2.8 Local Hauler Licensing

In order to provide for the safe and effective collection of solid waste and recyclables, the County has established a permit regulation system to collect and transport waste and recyclables within the County. The County has four permit categories:

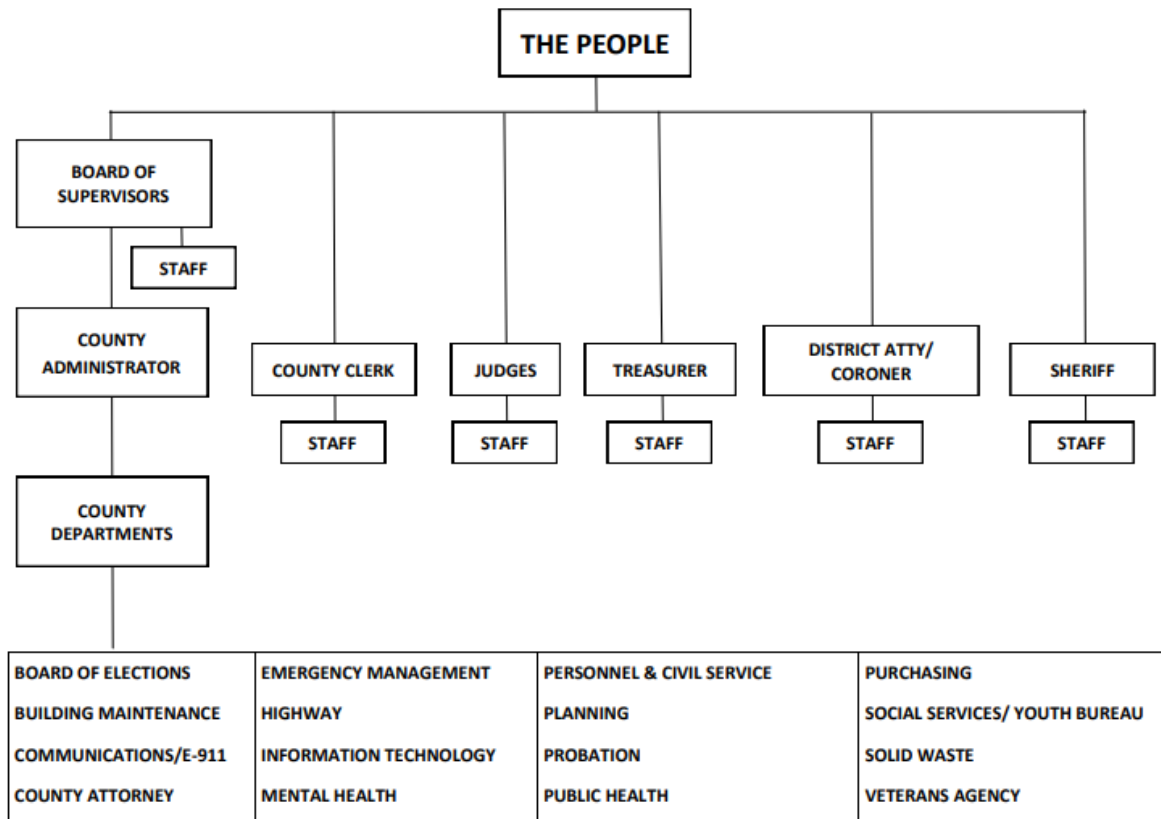
- a) The annual Commercial Waste Permit allows for disposal of co-mingled residential, commercial and institutional solid waste. The longstanding practice of Waste Collectors in the County is to pass landfill disposal costs on to their customers.
- b) The Special Waste Permit, or one-day permit, allows for disposal of comingled residential, commercial and institutional solid waste.
- c) The Resident Waste Permit allows individual residents to drop-off their own residential waste at any of the County's transfer stations.
- d) The Roadside Clean Up Permit is issued free of charge to municipalities and community organizations for litter clean up only.

3.2.9 Recycling Data Collection Efforts

In the past, the majority of the County's recycling data came from the marketing and transporting of materials after being processed at the County's facilities. In the beginning of 2020, however, the County implemented a system to weigh all incoming recycling trucks in an effort to improve the collection of recycling data and contamination. The County plans to continue the weighing of recyclables in order to track how much material is coming in from specific areas and the level of contamination. The tracking of this data provides the potential for identifying areas that need better outreach and education.

Section 4 – Existing Administrative and Financial Structure

The flow chart below outlines the organizational structure of Madison County.



4.1 Solid Waste Management Responsibilities

The Madison County Department of Solid Waste (herein referred to as The Department) is primarily responsible for all administrative, financial, and operational duties assigned to solid waste management. The Department is primarily comprised of the Director, Deputy Director, Recycling Coordinator, two full-time office assistants, a part-time Codes Enforcement Officer and a team for landfill operations. The Department is responsible for registering and permitting waste collectors and generators within the County along with the enforcement of rules and regulations put forth by the planning unit. The Recycling Coordinator is primarily responsible for public outreach and education. The Department also oversees data collection and evaluation by managing solid waste coming through the facilities through the planning unit’s scales system and reporting annually to the DEC. It is a collaborative effort within the Department to provide SWMP updates and reports.

The Department oversees the solid waste management system for the planning unit but also has help from the ARC in operating the MRF and overseeing the electronic waste program with LOJO Technology. Although the Department has limited staffing and funding available, the planning unit is still able to work towards its goals through the distribution of tasks and objectives.

4.2 Financial Structure

The County's integrated solid waste management system is structured to be financially self-supporting without the use of tax money to subsidize its waste management and recycling program costs. The system operates on a user fee where waste generators pay based on the amount of non-recyclable materials delivered to the County's facilities. The County does not charge residents for recycling at this time. The County's program relies solely on revenue from tipping fees of non-recyclable wastes and the sale of recyclable materials. These revenues pay for operating and debt service costs, costs of future landfill development and fund the landfill closure/post-closure reserve costs. The annual cost of the County's integrated solid waste management system is around \$5.0 million, with nearly one quarter of that amount supporting the County's recycling and special waste programs. Tipping fees on non-recyclable wastes are used to financially support the County's recycling programs and household hazardous waste collection services, which do not generate sufficient revenues to support themselves. Costs are subject to change depending on a variety of factors such as the need for capital improvements, debt service payments, the net costs of recycling, amount of waste generated and the operating costs of maintaining the planning unit's facilities.

In an effort to maintain this self-supporting financial structure of the County's solid waste management system, the County implemented a flow control law delegating all waste generated in Madison County to come through the County's facilities. This flow control law guarantees the movement of material into the landfill for revenue.

The planning unit also researches opportunities to utilize capital investment grants along with recycling program and outreach grants to help fund the program. These grants typically award a 50% reimbursement but funding can prove to be limited.

A general budget breakdown is provided as follows (based on 2020 budget estimates).

Revenues		
Commercial Disposal Fees	\$ 3,900,000	80%
Residential Disposal Fees	\$ 490,000	10%
Sale of Recyclables	\$ 300,000	6%
Sale of Landfill Gas	\$ 90,000	2%
NYSDEC HHW and MWRR Grants (Anticipated)	\$ 50,000	1%
Other Minor Revenues	\$ 30,000	1%
TOTAL	\$ 4,870,000	100%
Expenses		
Personnel Costs	\$ 1,650,000	34%
Recycling Program Costs	\$ 1,000,000	21%
Landfill and Transfer Station Operational Costs	\$ 600,000	12%
Capital Equipment Costs	\$ 520,000	11%
Debt for Sewer Line and Cells 8 & 9	\$ 390,000	8%
Administrative Costs	\$ 360,000	7%
Engineering Costs	\$ 200,000	4%
Landfill Gas System Costs	\$ 90,000	2%
Host Community Benefit	\$ 50,000	1%
TOTAL	\$ 4,870,000	100%

4.3 Solid Waste Management Laws, Regulations & Ordinances

The General Municipal Law Section 120-AA required all NYS municipalities to adopt a local law or ordinance necessitating source separation of recyclable material from solid waste by September 1, 1992. The Madison County Board of Supervisors adopted Local Law #3 in 1990, establishing the countywide, mandatory source-separated recycling program for all waste generators. This local law established the recycling program well before the mandated deadline. Since then, revisions to the local laws have reinstated flow control, outlined solid waste permit requirements and revised the list of mandatory recyclables based on the availability of markets. A copy of the current Local Law #3 of 2004 is included in Appendix A. At this time, the County is not currently working on any amendments to the current Local Law, nor any new regulations.

Section 5 – Alternatives Evaluation

5.1 Alternatives Assessment

Madison County recognizes the various alternative and supplemental programs available to manage generated materials. In this section, the planning unit will provide an objective evaluation for these alternatives in relation to the existing solid waste management plan and how to enhance certain programs.

5.1.1 Waste Reduction Programs

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste reduction through prevention is the most preferred method in the solid waste management hierarchy. In this tier, manufacturers and consumers prevent the production of waste through thoughtful decisions that result in less packaging and additional materials. The planning unit will continue to support local bans such as the plastic bag ban and extended product stewardship in order to divert waste materials from going into the landfill. In addition, the planning unit will support other public and private waste reduction efforts such as household goods, clothing and food donation centers, in-house recycling of businesses and switching to sustainable packaging that minimizes waste and increases recyclability.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Select materials in the MSW stream will have lower volumes due to waste reduction programs by individual generators. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Does not require a permanent facility operated by the planning unit but will vary depending on the waste generator. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Residential waste generators will not bear a cost unless companies build in the cost of extended producer responsibility into the product. It is difficult to determine, in this instance, the cost because it depends on the material. As for industrial waste reduction programs, this will also depend on the waste material being reduced and the generator creating it, which is beyond the scope of the planning unit. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Waste reduction efforts will ultimately lead to natural resource conservation as unnecessary waste is mitigated and other programs for reuse and recycling are looked into. There is potential for job creation through certain programs however it is not anticipated, along with energy production.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging and regulations to establish cohesive messaging about waste reduction programs. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not applicable as it varies by the individual waste generator. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Waste reduction programs will reduce select waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Waste reduction programs will improve existing and new reuse programs to capture more material <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Waste reduction programs will improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Waste reduction programs will improve participation among generators <u>Product Stewardship</u> – Waste reduction programs will improve product stewardship support <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Waste reduction programs will reduce program costs 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.2 Reuse Programs

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product reuse is one of the most efficient forms of recycling as items in usable condition can be salvaged from the waste stream. Previously, the planning unit had entered into a partnership with the Rescue Mission in order to establish a ReUse Store on the planning unit’s site. The ReUse Store ran for a few years before closing in 2017 due to a loss in partnership with the Rescue Mission. The planning unit could not sustain the ReUse Store on their own due to limited staffing available. ▪ Instead of establishing another reuse collection and distribution center, the planning unit recommends the continuation of educating residents on other local reuse programs such as the Salvation Army and Rescue Mission donation centers as a viable means to reusing certain products. The planning unit will continue to promote this education and offer information on how to reuse materials on an on-going basis.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Reuse programs will reduce MSW waste volumes 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Establishing a separate reuse program from existing outlets would require a facility that would vary in size depending on the types of materials collected. Under the planning unit’s recommendation of utilizing existing reuse programs, it does not require an extra facility. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Residential waste generators will not bear a cost as they would be diverting waste from the waste stream. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Reuse programs save natural resources and energy as less products are replaced with new ones through reuse programs. Additional job creation is not anticipated as reuse facilities already exist.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about waste reuse programs. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Reuse programs are through individual organizations that do not rely directly on planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Reuse programs reduce select waste volumes depending on the material targeted <u>Reuse</u> – Reuse programs and continuing education/outreach will improve waste reuse for specific materials <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Reuse programs will improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Reuse programs will improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Reuse programs will reduce disposal costs of generators 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended waste reuse activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.3 Recycling Program Alternatives for Paper, Metal, Glass, Plastic & Textiles

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to operate under a dual-stream recycling system where paper/cardboard is collected separately from plastic, metal and glass containers at the planning unit’s MRF. ▪ In addition to the curbside collection of paper, aluminum and tin cans, plastic bottles and tubs, and glass containers, the planning unit will continue to encourage residents to utilize local textile donation centers to remove textiles from the waste stream. Previously, the planning unit added textiles to the curbside recycling program but the frequent contamination of textiles while in the recycling truck and on the MRF tipping floor led to the planning unit pulling the textile program in 2019. However, several other local outlets for textile recycling exist and residents are encouraged to bring textiles to the Salvation Army donation boxes located at the transfer stations or other community drop off boxes run by the Rescue Mission and St. Pauly’s Textiles located throughout the community. ▪ The planning unit will continue to review and edit the mandatory recycling list to reflect current markets and demands.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Improved recycling efforts can divert recyclables from the waste stream and decrease contamination in the recycling stream. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Existing MRF and transfer stations are sufficient in supporting the collection and processing of common curbside recyclables. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Recycling will not have a cost to the waste generator. However, the planning unit will continue to have its operational and maintenance costs related to the MRF and transfer stations, which are built into the budget projections each year. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Recycling MSW helps conserve natural resources. Energy production and additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about recycling programs. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Recycling program is not dependent on neighboring planning units under the current system. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> Although single-stream recycling can increase participation by requiring less sorting on the consumers end and can decrease collection costs by reducing the number of trucks and compartments needed to pick up garbage and recycling, it does require more machinery and technology on the processing end in order to separate out each material and contaminants. Single stream recycling can also have higher sorting and operating costs along with higher contamination rates. Due to the smaller population size of Madison County and an annual MRF average of around 4,000 tons a year, it is not economically feasible for the planning unit to upgrade the facility and maintain the high operating costs associated with single stream recycling. 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Recycling programs reduce select waste volumes depending on materials targeted <u>Reuse</u> – Continued education is expected to improve recycling for specific materials <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Recycling programs improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Recycling programs improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Recycling program costs are associated with contamination 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended recycling activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time but will be reviewed in the upcoming years to stay consistent with current recycling markets.

5.1.4 Recycling Program for Other Recyclables

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit will continue to support special recycling programs for other materials such as household hazardous waste by collaborating with local organizations to properly handle and dispose of hazardous material, which is prohibited from the landfill. The planning unit’s current Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program is run through a partnership with Miller Environmental Group located in Syracuse, NY. This partnership has proven to be cost effective and reasonably convenient as it is made available five days a week, year round. The HHW service provides disposal of HHW up to 20 liquid gallons and 30 solid pounds at no charge to residents.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Divert hazardous material from the landfill. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> The planning unit utilizes local partnerships and does not require additional facilities under the recommended recycling program. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Residential waste generators will not bear a cost as they would be diverting waste from the waste stream and the program is free for planning unit residents. The planning unit pays for these recycling programs which is built into the budget projections each year. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Recycling hazardous or other recyclable MSW helps conserve natural resources. Energy production and additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about waste recycling programs. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Recycling programs are through individual organizations that do not rely directly on planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> HHW collection events at the planning unit’s site or a permanent collection set up at the transfer stations are alternatives to the current recommendation. These alternatives would make it more accessible to County residents who do not wish to travel to Syracuse. However, due to regulatory limitations on HHW storage, these alternatives would require higher program costs for relatively small quantities of HHW and would involve permitting and constructing a storage system to consolidate HHW prior to disposal. The County’s transfer stations also have limited operating schedules, where 3 of the 4 transfer stations are only open two days a week, limiting disposal times for residents. The convenience of the year round drop-off location in Syracuse and lower operating costs outweigh the alternatives of HHW events or collection site run by the planning unit. 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Recycling programs reduce select waste volumes through proper disposal of special items <u>Reuse</u> – Continued education is expected to improve recycling for specific materials <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Improve material recovery of select materials <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Reduce program costs 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing partnerships with the planning unit is enough to support recommended recycling activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.5 Alternatives for Organic Recovery

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit will continue its yard waste collection program and implement backyard composting workshops to encourage further organics recovery. ▪ Of the few large-scale generators within the planning unit, they are encouraged to utilize the nearby programs in Onondaga and Oneida County.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Encouraging backyard composting through workshops and resources will divert organic material from the waste stream. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Existing yard waste collection at transfer stations is sufficient. Promoting at-home composting will not require a composting site from the planning unit. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Composting will not have a cost to the waste generator. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Composting organic waste helps conserve natural resources. Energy production from landfill gas may decrease slightly as more organics are diverted from the landfill. Additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about recycling programs. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Existing facilities in Oneida and Onondaga County provide an opportunity for large-scale generators to handle organic waste. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> The County recognizes the importance of diverting other organic material outside of yard waste using alternative technologies such as anaerobic digestion and aerated composting piles. These alternative technologies are used by neighboring planning units in both Onondaga and Oneida County. Both are able to sustain their systems through their larger populations and higher volume of food waste generators. For Madison County, however, the smaller population size, limited staffing and only a handful of large-scale food waste generators provides a unique economic challenge that would be difficult to overcome. Therefore, the planning unit has decided to implement backyard composting workshops and information to encourage at home organics recovery as opposed to an onsite composting facility. Of the few large-scale generators within the planning unit, they are encouraged to utilize the nearby programs in Onondaga and Oneida County. 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Reduce organic waste through backyard composting programs <u>Reuse</u> – Through continued education, it is expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Composting can reduce costs to generators 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended composting activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.6 Developing Local Markets for Recyclables

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent global changes in recycling standards have underscored the importance of having strong domestic recycling markets for recyclables materials. Since the implementation of the recycling program in 1990, the planning unit has been fortunate to develop several strong domestic partnerships to move recyclable material collected. The County periodically solicits competitive quotes from appropriate markets for various recyclable materials and enters into short or long term contracts that are mutually beneficial. The County will continue to utilize this method for marketing recyclables over the next 10 year planning period. ▪ The planning unit will continue to work with organizations such as the DEC, Solid Waste Association of North America, and the NYS Association for Reduction, Reuse and Recycling in order to research and develop local recycling markets for materials. ▪ The planning unit will continue to engage the public, haulers and department staff in order to maintain a level of low contamination in the processed recyclables to produce a material of high quality for marketing.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Local recycling markets will lead to increased opportunities for recycling efforts. 6. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> A facility or other infrastructure is not required. 7. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Currently, the costs associated with recycling markets are built into the recycling program. No other costs are anticipated. 8. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Developing local recycling markets conserves natural resources and creates job opportunities. Energy production may be a factor but is unknown at this time.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Potential for neighboring planning units to secure a stable recycling market for their own material in addition to the planning unit's. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> It is not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see 'Summary Status & Recommendation' 2. Expected qualitative and quantitative impacts on waste reduction, reuse, materials recovery, participation in recovery opportunities, product stewardship and economic/administrative or partnership benefits are difficult to predict. Local market development options have been limited and are largely dependent on specific materials targeted. 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.7 Enforcement Programs

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit will continue to utilize the part-time Codes Enforcement Officer to ensure compliance in local flow control and source-separation laws. When appropriate, the Codes Enforcement Officer will continue to distribute fines to those violating such laws. ▪ The County also implements fines within the waste and recycling system. In order to enforce proper collection, the planning unit will fine haulers if they bring in prohibited items to the landfill or if their recycling load contains a large amount of contamination. The fines encourage haulers to educate those they service about proper disposal regulations in order to avoid any incurred fees.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Enforcement programs will increase the amount of recoverable material in the MSW stream and divert them from the landfill. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> A facility or other infrastructure is not required. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs outside of the cost of hiring a Codes Enforcement Officer are known at this time. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Enforcement programs will lead to natural resource conservation, energy production and employment.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Enforcement activities are not dependent on other planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> It is not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Enforcement expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Enforcement expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Enforcement expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Enforcement expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Enforcement expected to reduce program expenses 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.8 Incentive Programs

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit has an effective economic incentive program through their PAYT system used at the transfer stations. Under this program, the County charges residents for waste destined for the landfill. Recycling is free of charge. This program provides an economic incentive to recycle more and generate less household garbage. The County does not plan to change this program over the course of the next several years. This incentive is not available in curbside collection where haulers and municipalities charge a set fee for trash generated. ▪ The planning unit is looking into expanding the financial incentive to haulers by exploring the option of a greater tipping fee difference between haulers that take recyclables out of the county and those that bring it through the MRF. As previously mentioned, haulers who enter a waste disposal agreement to bring both their trash and recycling to the planning unit pay a lower tipping fee than those who bring recyclables out of the planning unit. The planning unit is exploring the option of increasing the cost savings by bringing recyclables to the MRF. As a result of this, the planning unit may be able to capture more recyclables generated within the County.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> PAYT system encourages recycling as a free alternative, leading to more recyclables captured. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> No new infrastructure is required. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> PAYT encourages recycling and promotes natural resource conservation. Energy production and additional employment is not anticipated.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on other planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Incentive programs expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Incentive programs expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Incentive programs expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Incentive programs expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – No measurable impact 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.9 Education and Outreach Efforts

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education and outreach provides a bridge between residents and the local planning unit’s waste and recycling programs in order to collect quality materials with little to no contamination for stable recycling markets. The planning unit will continue to reach out to residents and businesses through a combination of social media, presentations, events, local partnerships and advertisements. Education is targeted on reducing waste through prevention—such as how consumers can use their purchasing power to sway brands to use recyclable or less packaging—the planning unit’s various recycling programs, and how to reuse items through donation or upcycling. ▪ The planning unit will continue to utilize various formats of public education efforts within budgetary constraints in order to improve upon the current waste diversion rate with a focus on implementing targeted campaigns for specific recyclable materials such as cardboard and HDPE/PET containers.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Improved education efforts can divert recyclables and prohibited items from the waste stream as well as decrease contamination in the recycling stream. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> No new infrastructure is required. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Education will ideally lead to natural resource conservation. Energy production and additional employment are not anticipated.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Sharing information with neighboring planning units will help public understanding of solid waste management within and across communities. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Education programs expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Education programs expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Education programs expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Education programs expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Education programs expected to reduce operational costs 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.10 Data Collection and Evaluation

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit is responsible for the collection of data and corresponding evaluations of the landfill, transfer stations and recycling center in order to develop an efficient and fiscally responsible solid waste management plan. In an effort to improve upon current recycling data, the planning unit will continue to weigh incoming recycling loads, which was implemented at the beginning of 2020. ▪ The planning unit will explore the feasibility of a business survey assessment to gauge the recycling practices of local businesses and industries in the area, which may or may not bring their recyclables to the planning unit’s facilities. The planning unit will build upon the current available recycling data in order to create a more comprehensive overview of all solid waste and recyclables generated within Madison County.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Data collection will provide for better tracking of waste and recyclables in the waste stream. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> No new software is required outside of the existing scale management system. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> No impact.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Sharing data information with neighboring planning units will help understanding of solid waste movement. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Data collection programs expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Data collection programs expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Data collection programs expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Data collection programs expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Data collection programs expected to reduce operational costs 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.11 Hauler Licensing & Flow Control

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to require waste generators and haulers to obtain a permit before waste disposal. ▪ Continue to enforce flow control legislation for all non-recyclable and non-hazardous solid waste coming through the planning unit’s landfill. While the flow control legislation controls solid waste headed to the landfill, it does not cover recyclables.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Hauler licensing and flow control of waste requires all waste generated within Madison County to come to the planning unit’s facility for disposal. This does not include recyclable materials. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> No new infrastructure is required. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> No impact.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> Private and municipal haulers provide garbage and recycling collection throughout the county; the planning unit is not directly responsible for its collection. Currently, certain haulers are allowed to bring single stream recyclables out-of-county for processing at a higher waste tipping fee. Since the planning unit operates under a dual stream system, reinstating the flow control of recyclables could increase operating costs for some of the haulers who bring that material to their own facilities. Instead, the planning unit will continue to require waste haulers to obtain a permit before disposal and enforce flow control legislation for non-recyclable and non-hazardous solid waste. 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Hauler licensing and flow control expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Hauler licensing and flow control expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Hauler licensing and flow control expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> – Hauler licensing and flow control expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Hauler licensing and flow control expected to reduce operational costs 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.12 C & D Debris Recovery

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C & D debris will continue to be collected separately from general MSW at the transfer stations. ▪ Support the continuation of C & D debris recycling efforts on the private sector. The planning unit is not considering its own C & D deconstruction program at this time.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> C& D diversion by the private sector will reduce waste sent to the landfill. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Existing infrastructure is sufficient at this time based on current recommendations. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> No impact on the planning unit's end. The private sector that invests in this will have a positive impact on natural resource conservation, energy production and employment.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> The planning unit does not have a C & D debris recycling program in place, despite the potential for the reuse and recycling for many of the materials. The lower tipping fees of landfilling the C & D debris makes it cost prohibitive for reuse options. The County will continue to look for alternative technologies available and encourage local businesses to separate materials at the source for reuse. 2. <i>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Expected to reduce waste volumes in the private sector <u>Reuse</u> – Expected to improve reuse in the private sector <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Expected to improve material recovery in the private sector <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> –Expected to improve participation in the private sector <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Expected to reduce operational costs in the private sector 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.13 Private sector management and coordination opportunities

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning unit intends to seek partnership opportunities with local businesses to improve data collection and tracking of recyclables. There are many materials, such as textiles, electronic waste, business cardboard, thin film plastics, deposit containers, and tires, which are recycled without going to Madison County’s solid waste facilities. This data is often difficult to collect, however Madison County will try to identify ways to gather this information. ▪ Over the past several years, Madison County has explored partnership opportunities for the development of a Plastics-to-Energy Facility and Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Facility. Unfortunately, these facilities were not economically viable and are not being considered at this time.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Waste diversion and tracking by the private sector will reduce waste sent to the landfill. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Existing infrastructure is sufficient at this time based on current recommendations. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> No additional costs anticipated for the planning unit. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> No impact on the planning unit’s end. The private sector that invests in waste reduction opportunities will have a positive impact on natural resource conservation, energy production and employment.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> see ‘Summary of Status & Recommendation’ 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Expected to reduce waste volumes in the private sector <u>Reuse</u> – Expected to improve reuse in the private sector <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Expected to improve material recovery in the private sector <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> –Expected to improve participation in the private sector <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Expected to reduce operational costs in the private sector 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

5.1.14 Alternative Waste Disposal Options

<p>Summary of Status & Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The county reaffirms to reduce, reuse and recycle as much of the waste stream that is feasible and to landfill the remainder in an environmentally secure public landfill. ▪ The planning unit will pursue landfill cell expansion as necessary. ▪ The planning unit will continue to run the landfill, recycling, yard waste and transfer station operations.
<p>Administrative/Technical Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:</u> Continued efforts to promote reducing, reusing and recycling will divert materials from the landfill and extend its life. 2. <u>Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:</u> Existing infrastructure is sufficient at this time based on current recommendations. 3. <u>Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:</u> Continuation of tipping fees is anticipated to provide sufficient funding for program costs. 4. <u>Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:</u> Promoting waste reduction will provide natural resource conservation.
<p>Jurisdictional Impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 2. <u>Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:</u> Not dependent on neighboring planning units. 3. <u>Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:</u> None available. 4. <u>Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:</u> None expected.
<p>Selected Alternatives and Program Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Alternatives Chosen and Why:</u> Outside of landfilling, there are several other waste disposal options such as waste-to-energy, pyrolysis, and gasification. In a waste-to-energy process, solid waste is combusted/incinerated to generate steam or electricity. The remaining volume of MSW that requires disposal is generally between 10-20% of the original volume. Although a viable option for many communities, this process would still require a secondary disposal option for the remaining ash. The County could look into utilizing Onondaga’s waste-to-energy plant as opposed to establishing it’s own but the current state of the landfill has a remaining life expectancy of over 100 years. Long-term landfilling was found to be more economically feasible for Madison County. Another waste disposal option is Plastics-to-Energy. The planning unit has been reviewing plastics-to-energy proposals in an effort to divert material from being landfilled. For now, the availability of technology and the feasibility of implementing it in Madison County is limited. 2. <u>Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:</u> <u>Waste Reduction</u> – Expected to reduce waste volumes <u>Reuse</u> – Expected to improve reuse <u>Materials Recovery</u> – Expected to improve material recovery <u>Participation in Recovery Opportunities</u> –Expected to improve participation <u>Product Stewardship</u> – No measurable impact <u>Economic, administrative or partnership benefits</u> – Economic benefits associated with cost control for over 100 years of reliable solid waste management services to Madison County residents, businesses and institutions. 3. <u>Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:</u> The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities. 4. <u>Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:</u> New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Section 6 – Implementation Plan and Schedule

Many of the projected program enhancements are already in the planning stages and will continue to be implemented and expanded upon in the coming years. As the programs move forward, information and resources may adjust this schedule. As such, the implementation schedule will be reviewed on an on-going basis to make sure objectives are being met in an economically feasible and efficient manner.

The program strategies are categorized into groups and outlined below. The Implementation Schedule timeline identifies tasks and those responsible along with milestones and timeframes.

Madison County Implementation Schedule Overview

- 1. LSWMP**
 - a. Finalize new LSWMP
 - b. Carryout goals of LSWMP during 2021-2030
- 2. Solid Waste Operations**
 - a. Landfill and manage solid waste from the planning unit
 - b. Expand existing landfill capacity for future solid waste disposal
 - c. Collect methane from landfill through landfill gas to energy plant
 - d. Utilize transfer stations to collect residential waste and recyclables
 - e. Submit annual reports
 - f. Monitor solid waste management program
- 3. Recycling Program**
 - a. Continue to process dual-stream recyclables
 - b. Market recyclables
 - c. Analyze recycling markets
 - d. Review local recycling law
 - e. Improve recycling tracking and reporting
 - f. Evaluate current recycling program
- 4. Organics Management**
 - a. Continue current yard waste program
 - b. Expand organic diversion to include backyard composting
 - c. Explore other organics diversion programs
- 5. Education and Outreach**
 - a. Continue flow control program
 - b. Increase Recycling Participation and Lower Contamination Rates
- 6. Special Recycling Programs**
 - a. Continue special recycling programs
 - b. Research financial opportunities to support recycling programs
 - c. Expand partnerships and collaborations for special recycling programs
 - d. Support State and Federal legislation

Madison County Implementation Schedule Overview Continued**7. Partnerships**

- a. Increase hauler participation
- b. Identify sources of contamination
- c. Increase recycling awareness
- d. Continue partnership with Miller Environmental Group to oversee HHW collection
- e. Evaluate electronic waste program
- f. Support local syringe and pharmaceutical take-back programs
- g. Stay involved in local, statewide and national conversations regarding solid waste management

**Madison County Local Solid Waste Management Plan
2021-2030**

Program Strategy	Task Name	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
		H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
LSWMP																					
1) Finalize new LSWMP	Planning unit incorporates DEC comments and submits revised draft to DEC for review																				
	Planning unit receives additional feedback & approval from DEC																				
	Planning unit presents new plan to County Board for approval and adopts new SWMP																				
2) Carryout goals of LSWMP	Planning unit operates under new LSWMP from 2021-2030																				
	Planning unit evaluates progress and success of identified SWMP goals																				
Solid Waste Operations																					
1) Landfill and manage solid waste from the planning unit	Planning unit continues to dispose of non-recyclable and non-hazardous materials in the existing landfill cells																				
2) Expand existing landfill capacity for solid waste disposal	Planning unit begins to plan new landfill cells for expansion																				
	Planning unit completes construction on the new landfill cells																				
	Planning unit begins filling new landfill cells																				
3) Collect methane from landfill	Planning unit continues to utilize and monitor the landfill gas to energy plant																				
4) Utilize transfer stations to collect residential waste and recyclables	Planning unit will continue to operate transfer stations for the collection of residential waste and recyclables under a pay-as-you-throw system																				
	Evaluate improvements and efficiency of residential drop off procedures																				
5) Submit annual reports	Planning unit will continue to submit annual reporting on solid waste and recycling facilities																				
6) Monitor solid waste management program	Planning unit oversees landfill capacity utilized each year to project long-term capacity																				
Recycling Program																					
1) Continue to process dual-stream recyclables	The Arc of Madison Cortland collects, processes and bales mandatory recyclables at the County's MRF on behalf of the planning unit																				
	Planning unit renews MRF contract with the Arc of Madison Cortland																				
2) Market recyclables	Planning unit will pursue on-going outlets for recyclable material																				
3) Analyze recycling markets	Planning unit will evaluate current recycling markets and consider new methods and materials for recovery																				
4) Review local law	Planning unit will review and update the local law as necessary																				
5) Improve recycling tracking & reporting	Planning unit will continue to weigh recycling trucks for better tonnage tracking and to identify areas that need recycling outreach																				
	Planning unit will generate a comprehensive recycling overview by reaching out to local businesses, schools, institutions and haulers for recycling data																				
	Planning unit will explore financial changes in hauler tipping fees to further incentivize haulers to bring their recyclables to the planning unit's MRF																				
6) Evaluate current recycling program	Planning unit will review alternatives such as C&D recycling and plastics to oil as needed and as resources and feasibility is available																				
	Planning unit will inventory existing reuse and product take-back programs																				
	Promote reuse and product take-back programs to residents and businesses																				

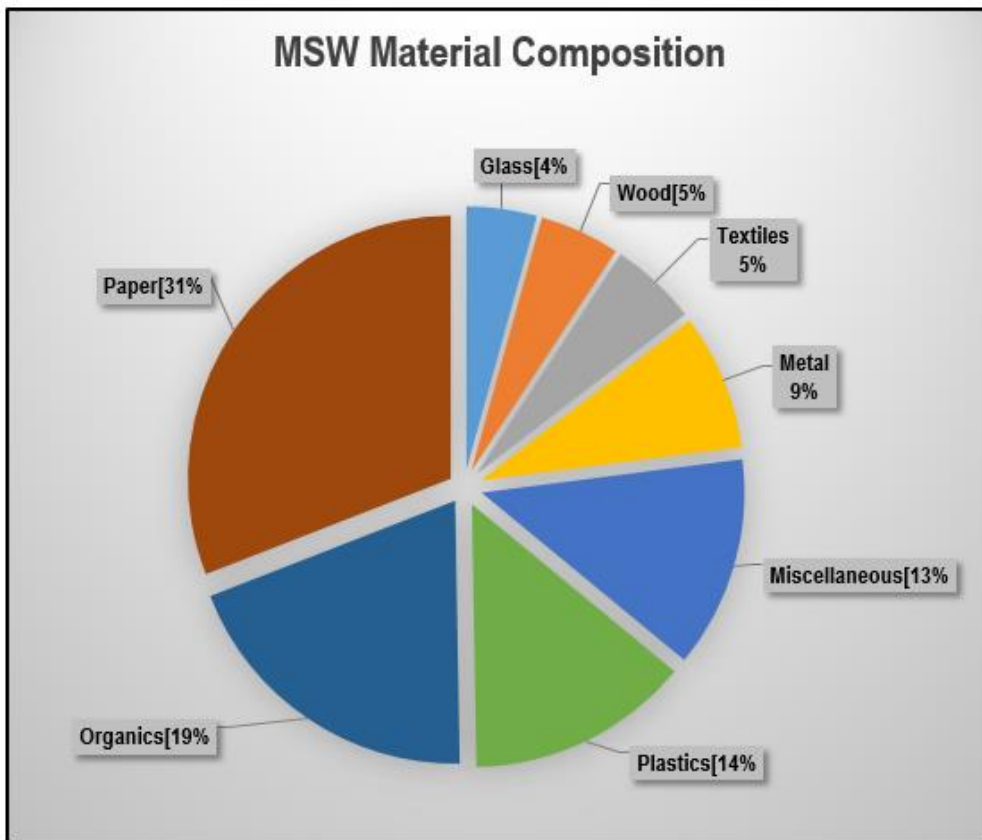
**Madison County Local Solid Waste Management Plan
2021-2030**

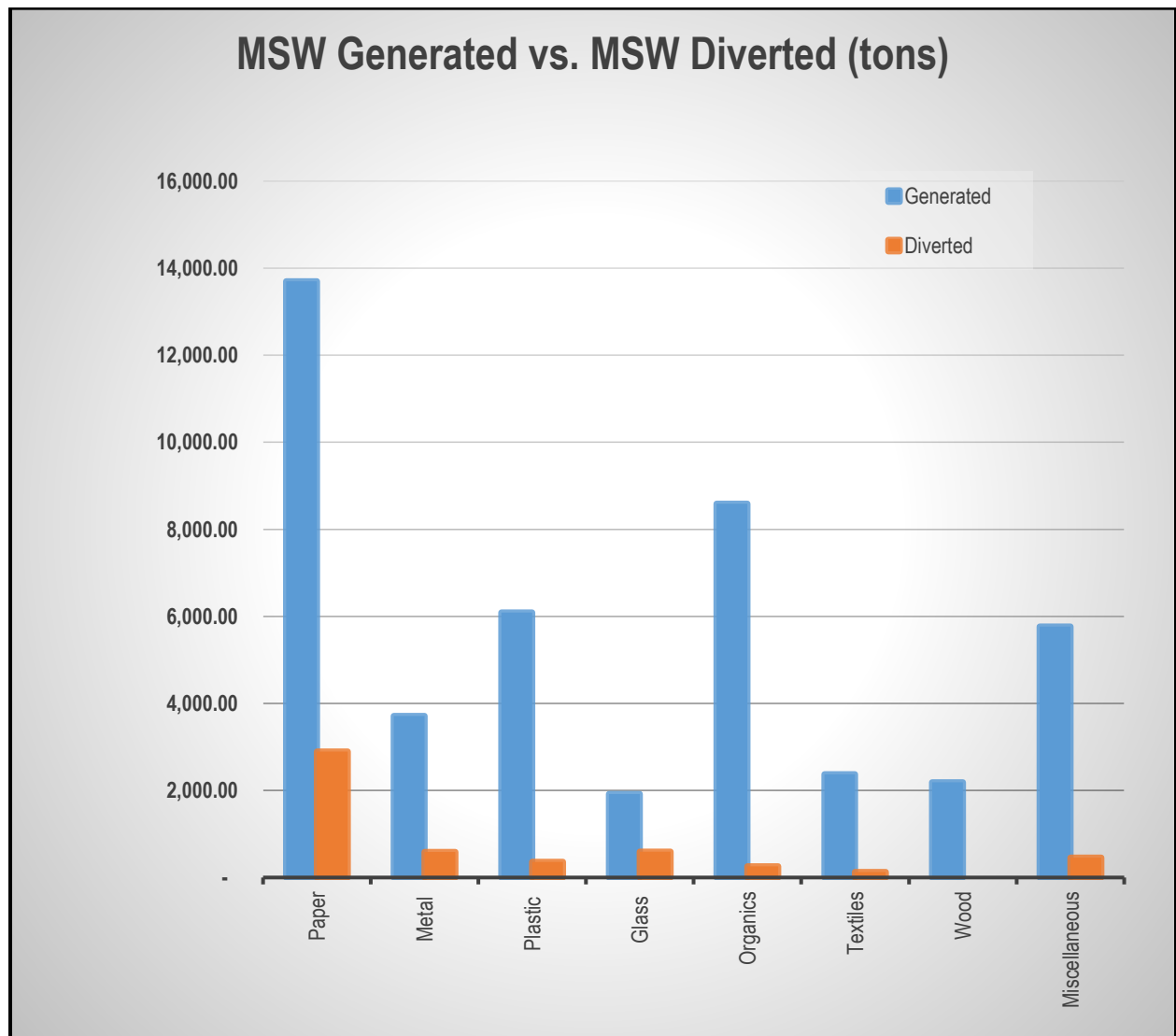
Program Strategy	Task Name	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
		H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
		Organics Management																			
1) Continue current yard waste program	Planning unit will continue operations of the County yard waste program which diverts leaves and brush	[Orange bar]																			
	Planning unit will produce a useful by-product available to planning unit's residents through the yard waste program	[Orange bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator provides continuous education to residents and businesses on the yard waste program to increase participation	[Orange bar]																			
2) Expand organic diversion to include backyard composting	Recycling Coordinator develops backyard composting resources and workshops to tackle organic food scrap waste	[Orange bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator offers and promotes backyard composting workshops to residents through events and presentations	[Orange bar]																			
3) Explore other organics diversion programs	Planning unit identifies local large generators of organic waste such as Green Empire Farms and determines available tonnage	[Orange bar]																			
	Planning unit works with identified generators to explore availability and feasibility of local waste diversion efforts	[Orange bar]																			
	Planning unit determines level of involvement to support large generators organics management programs	[Orange bar]																			
	Planning unit monitors new opportunities for organics management programs	[Orange bar]																			
Education & Outreach																					
1) Continue flow control program	Planning unit's Director and the Codes Enforcement Officer enforce local flow control laws	[Blue bar]																			
	Reach out to Madison County grocery stores regarding clear and white plastic bag options for residents.	[Blue bar]																			
2) Increase Recycling Participation and Lower Contamination Rates	Recycling Coordinator offers continuous education and publicity on proper recycling to residents and encourages compliance with county's recycling programs	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator analyzes data from outreach, program observations and MRF contamination to plan targeted recycling education campaigns	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator promotes recycling campaigns through social media to highlight specific materials such as HDPE cardboard and PET	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator identifies and addresses sources of contamination in the MRF	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator develops and maintains a list of local school districts and college/university contacts along with their waste handling practices to identify areas for improvement	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator identifies potential partnerships, collaborations or grant opportunities to increase recycling participation within schools and colleges	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator offers recycling programming through assemblies and class presentations/tours for schools/colleges	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator expands recycling outreach efforts to local organizations, events and businesses	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator maintains department's website and educational materials with accurate recycling information	[Blue bar]																			
	Recycling Coordinator works with local haulers to increase recycling participation and help haulers educate residents about local recycling rules through 'recycling reminder' stickers and program resources	[Blue bar]																			

Section 7 – Waste Stream Projections

Developed utilizing DEC’s Population and MSW Composition Calculator and Construction and Demolition Debris Calculator, the tables in Appendix C show the planning unit’s projections for MSW and Construction and Demolition Debris generated (both quantity and composition) within the planning unit.

The ‘MSW Material Composition’ chart shows the different types of MSW materials that will be generated between 2021 to 2030. The ‘MSW Generated vs. MSW Diverted’ graph identifies the gap between the amount of materials generated and those diverted, highlighting room for improvement.





Appendix C portrays a breakdown of each year between 2021 and 2030 with the projections of MSW and C & D generated and diverted broken down into several different categories. Through a combination of improved data collection, expanded public education outreach, and public education campaigns for certain materials, these projections show an overall decline in the amount of waste requiring disposal.

Madison County will evaluate the success of the waste diversion and data acquisition efforts on an ongoing basis. Program adjustments and improvements will be reported to the DEC in biennial compliance reports.

Section 8 – Public Participation / Responsiveness Summary

The planning unit released a draft of the new LSWMP to the public on August 6, 2020 through a press release and through the County and Department social media. In the following weeks, the planning unit continued to advertise the release of the plan by placing ads in local widespread newspapers. The planning unit encouraged both residents and businesses to review and comment on the updated plan during the public comment period. Appendix D highlights the tools used to inform the public of the new draft plan.

The public comment period ran from August 6th to September 20th, 2020 with a Public Information Meeting held halfway through to provide an overview of the plan and receive public input. The meeting was held on August 27th via Zoom and in-person. There was low attendance and minimal comments were received. Comments and questions shared at the public information meeting are summarized in Appendix E and addressed throughout the plan where appropriate. The planning unit did not receive any other comments from the public outside of those received at the meeting.

Section 9 – Resolution Adopting the LSWMP

After the planning unit submitted a draft of the new LSWMP to the NYSDEC and made the necessary clarifications requested, Madison County received an approvable letter (Appendix F) stating that the County LSWMP constitutes an approvable plan.

The Madison County Board of Supervisors then passed a resolution to formally adopt the 2021 – 2030 Madison County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (Appendix G).

Appendix A

Madison County Solid Waste and Sanitation

LOCAL LAW NO. 3 FOR THE YEAR 2004 COUNTY OF MADISON, NEW YORK

PROPOSED LOCAL LAW OF THE COUNTY OF MADISON TO PROVIDE AN ORDERLY PROGRAM FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND CONVENIENCE OF THE CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY, AND TO PROHIBIT RANDOM REFUSE DISPOSAL AND LITTERING ALONG PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND ROADS, AND IN FURTHERANCE OF THE LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS SET FORTH BELOW, AND TO AMEND AND RESTATE LOCAL LAW #5 FOR THE YEAR 1991, LOCAL LAW #4 FOR THE YEAR 2001 AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO.

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

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Madison, upon consideration and in support of the adoption of Local Law # 3 for the year 2004, hereby finds and declares:

1. The County restates and re-affirms below its Findings set out in local law #4 of 2001. However, it has determined that, in order to provide for the continued efficient and effective administration and enforcement of the County's integrated solid waste management system as established by local law #4 of 2001, it is appropriate to amend certain of the provisions of that local law.
2. The safe and proper disposal of the solid wastes generated by the people of the County of Madison has long been and remains a matter of serious public concern. In the 1960's, virtually every municipality in Madison County provided a dump for use by local residents and businesses, as a traditional local government service. In response to growing concerns and increased public awareness of adverse environmental impacts caused by the operation of unlined dumps -- such as drinking water contamination, disease carrying vectors, open burning, landfill gas migration, and the potential for other public health and environmental problems associated with historical waste disposal practices at unlined local dumps -- by 1974 all sixteen town, village and city dumps then operating in Madison County were phased out of service and replaced with a county owned and operated centralized sanitary landfill in the Town of Lincoln and three rural residential waste transfer stations located in the towns of Cazenovia, Hamilton and Sullivan. In the late 1980's Madison County re-examined its long-term solid waste management plan to decide on an economically viable and environmentally sound long-term management program. This resulted in the adoption of a plan to pursue a comprehensive countywide recycling program in 1989 and a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on March 15, 1993 that is periodically updated by the County. The County hereby reaffirms the objectives set forth in the plan, as amended, to reduce, reuse and recycle so much of the waste stream of Madison County as is feasible, and to landfill the remainder in an environmentally secure public landfill facility.
3. Since the adoption of the Plan, the County has implemented an integrated system of waste management to achieve the objectives set forth in the Plan. The actions taken to implement this system include the following:

- a) Madison County's integrated solid waste management system consists of one central sanitary landfill with a double composite liner system in the Town of Lincoln, four transfer stations (located in the Towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia, Sullivan, and Lincoln), a central materials recovery facility (MRF) located on County property adjacent to the landfill site, and four yard waste and recyclables drop-off locations (at the four transfer stations). In addition, at the transfer station in the Town of Lincoln the County recycles special wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, vehicle tires, vehicle batteries, dry cell batteries, white goods and other bulk metals.
 - b) All of these facilities are owned and operated by the County with the exception of the MRF, which is located on County property at the County's landfill site and is operated by the Madison-Cortland Chapter of NYSARC, Inc. (ARC) pursuant to a lease and operating contract with the County. The ARC is a not-for-profit association that assists persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities. Ownership of the MRF will revert to the County if the ARC's operating contract with the County is terminated. The County markets recyclable materials that are processed at the MRF, and employs a recycling educator to inform and educate the public about recycling and waste reduction.
 - c) Since 1996, Madison County has provided County residents and conditionally exempt small quantity generators with free access to one or more household hazardous waste collection facilities located in nearby counties, to limit the disposal of such materials in the County landfill and to provide an environmentally sound means for the disposal of such materials. The County also provides a syringe disposal program in cooperation with local pharmacies.
 - d) The County's integrated solid waste management system is structured to be financially self-supporting, without the use of tax money to subsidize its waste management and recycling program costs. Revenues from tipping fees on non-recyclable wastes and from the sale of recyclable materials are used to pay for system operating and debt service costs, cost of future landfill development, and to fund a landfill closure/post-closure reserve account that will be used to pay for future landfill closure and post-closure costs. The annual cost of the County's integrated solid waste management system is typically in the range of approximately \$3.0 million, although this is subject to change each year depending on a variety of factors including the amount required each year for capital improvements and associated debt service payments, the amount and net costs of recycling, the amount of solid waste generated in the county, and changes in fuel costs and other costs of operating and maintaining the county's solid waste management facilities.
 - e) The County provides a strong economic incentive to maximize recycling and waste reduction, by only charging a fee on non-recyclable waste deliveries. The County does not charge for the use of its recycling programs and recycling services. Tipping fees on non-recyclable wastes are used to financially support the County's recycling programs and household hazardous waste collection services, which do not generate sufficient revenues to support themselves.
4. In order to provide for the safe and effective collection of solid waste and recyclables, the County has established a regulatory scheme for the granting of permits to collect and transport waste and recyclables within the County. The permits established by the County are described below.
- a) The County historically has had four permit categories:
 - i) The annual **Commercial Waste Permit** allows for disposal of co-mingled residential, commercial and institutional solid waste. Holders of Commercial Waste Permits handle approximately 85 per cent of the

waste that is generated in the County. The longstanding practice of Waste Collectors in the County is to pass through landfill disposal costs to their customers.

- ii) The **Special Waste Permit**, or one-day permit, allows for disposal of commingled residential, commercial and institutional solid waste and is included in the 85 per cent figure listed above.
 - iii) The **Resident Waste Permit** allows individual residents to drop-off their own residential waste at any of the County's transfer stations, and represents approximately 14 per cent of all waste generated in the County.
 - iv) The **Roadside Clean Up Permit** is issued free of charge to municipalities and community organizations for litter clean up only. This permitted use represents less than one per cent of all waste generated in the County.
- b) Madison County's Solid Waste programs are supported by tipping fees on non-recyclable waste and through the sale of recyclable items collected at the ARC MRF and the County's transfer stations.
 - c) The County's integrated solid waste management system is financially supported by a user fee system that is more equitable than taxes. Revenues needed to pay for the County's solid waste system are from user fees that are based on the amount of non-recyclable waste delivered to the County's facilities, rather than from tax revenues that are based on the assessed value of properties in the County. The user fee system is a much more fair and fiscally responsible method to pay for the solid waste system than taxes, because waste generators pay based on the amount of waste they dispose of and the solid waste system is structured to be self-sustaining. Furthermore, with no fees charged for the delivery of recyclable materials to the County system, there is a financial incentive for waste generators and Commercial Waste Permit holders (e.g., Waste Collectors) to increase recycling to lower their disposal costs. This user fee system maximizes the opportunities for environmental benefits from increased recycling and waste reduction activities, and all classes of waste generators are equitably served when all classes deliver their wastes to the County's system. However, fiscal inequity results when some classes of generators or a significant number of waste generators or haulers do not participate in the system. In addition, waste reduction and recycling benefits are lost when recyclable materials are commingled with non-recyclable waste for disposal at out-of-system facilities.
5. The County finds that additional programs and improvements to the existing system of public facilities are currently required and will be required from time to time to implement the solid waste management program in the future. These include, but are not limited to, the programs and improvements listed below.
- a) The County plans to continue to provide a local, publicly owned landfill that will provide an environmentally sound disposal site to reliably meet the needs of future generations of residents and other local generators of solid waste. The double composite liner system at the County landfill will need to be extended periodically (e.g., approximately every 6 or 7 years), to continue to provide a local, long-term, publicly owned and environmentally secure disposal site for non-recyclable wastes generated by County residents, businesses and institutions. Each liner extension represents a significant capital investment of millions of dollars.

- b) In 1994 and 1995, the County conducted a food waste composting pilot project. The results of the pilot project indicated that the composting of food waste is a viable means to reduce the amount of waste requiring landfilling. However, a lack of funding prevented the County from implementing a long-term food waste composting program at that time.
 - c) In 1995 and 1996, the County evaluated the cost effectiveness of a recycling program for a portion of the construction and demolition debris waste stream. The results of that evaluation indicated that it would be more economical to landfill construction and demolition debris. If sufficient funds are available, the potential development of a construction and demolition debris recycling program may be re-evaluated in the future. The future development of a separate landfill solely for the disposal of construction and demolition debris was evaluated in 2001 and may also be pursued, to help extend the life of the County's double-lined landfill that is currently used for the disposal of mixed municipal solid wastes including construction and demolition debris.
 - d) The County has been pursuing the beneficial use of landfill gas, such as to generate electricity, since 1997, and a study is actively underway to examine the feasibility of a landfill gas to energy project. If a viable project can be established, the County intends to continue pursuing an environmentally beneficial and cost effective use for landfill gas.
 - e) The County will continue to evaluate the feasibility of recycling additional materials, as warranted by market and economic conditions, and to monitor, and, where appropriate, incorporate new and environmentally beneficial technologies into its waste system.
6. The County finds and declares that the integrated system developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Plan has been and continues to be intended to serve all of the waste generators in Madison County in an environmentally sound and reliable manner, for current and future generations. The system is most effective in achieving its goals, both in terms of system administration and equitable distribution of system costs, when all of the non-recyclable waste generated in Madison County is directed to the public facilities established for the system. As a result of recent judicial action in the federal courts, legal uncertainty with respect to the power of municipal governments to direct the flow of waste to public facilities has been resolved. The County of Madison remains authorized by Chapter 369 of the Laws of 1991 of the State of New York to direct the flow of waste generated in the County to facilities constructed for that purpose. The County hereby declares it in the public interest to adopt the updated annexed legislation which originally amended Local Law Number 5 of 1991 and which required the delivery of all Commercial Waste, Industrial Waste, Residential Waste and Construction and Demolition Debris generated within the County to the County Landfill for disposal, in order to include all such waste within the integrated system, for the long-term benefit of all participants of the system.

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

- a. **Board of Hearing** shall mean the board described in Section IV of this local law.
- b. **Board of Supervisors** shall mean the duly elected County Board of Supervisors for Madison County, New York.
- c. **Commercial Waste** shall mean Solid Waste generated by stores, offices, institutions, restaurants, warehouses, non-manufacturing activities in industrial facilities and agricultural enterprises.

- d. **Commercial Waste Permit** shall mean the permit issued pursuant to Section III.1 of this local law.
- e. **Committee** shall mean the Madison County Solid Waste and Recycling Committee, as established by the Madison County Board of Supervisors.
- f. **Construction and Demolition Debris** shall mean Solid Waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures, roads, buildings and land clearing. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock, lumber, road spoils, paving material and tree and bush stumps.
- g. **Container** shall mean a container provided, or marked for identification, by a Waste Collector for use in the collection of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables within the County. Containers with a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards shall be identified, marked and otherwise maintained in compliance with Sections III.1.b., III.1.f., III.1.j., and III.1.m. below.
- h. **County** shall mean Madison County, New York, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, with offices at Wampsville, New York.
- i. **County Landfill** shall mean the Landfill owned and operated by the County and located at Buyea Road, Town of Lincoln, New York, or any other landfill owned and/or operated, or caused to be operated, by the County.
- j. **Department** shall mean the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation, or its successor. The Director of the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation, or his appointees, is authorized to act on behalf of the Department and the Committee.
- k. **Designated Recyclables** shall mean recyclable materials, as specifically designated by the Board of Supervisors by resolution and which shall be separated from the Solid Waste stream for collection and/or delivery to a materials recovery facility or other recycling facility, Transfer Station or Processor. The list of Designated Recyclables may be modified from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors. A current official list of Designated Recyclables shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.
- l. **Facility** shall mean any Solid Waste management facility or facilities owned and/or operated, or caused to be operated by the County that accepts or disposes of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables, including but not limited to landfills, transfer stations, materials recovery facilities, drop off centers, and resource recovery facilities.
- m. **Farm** shall have the meaning specified in 6 NYCRR Part 360 - 1.2 as the same may be amended, suspended or replaced.
- n. **Hazardous Waste** shall mean those materials, substances, or wastes including, but not limited to, pesticides and containers used for pesticides, other waste which appears on the list or satisfies characteristics of hazardous waste promulgated by the New York State Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, and any other material, determined now or in the future, to be hazardous by State or Federal rule, regulation and/or statute.
- o. **Industrial Waste** shall mean Solid Waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals

manufacturing/foundries; organic chemicals; plastic and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include oil or gas drilling, production, and treatment wastes (such as brines, oil, and fluids); or overburden, spoil, or trailing resulting from mining; or solution mining brine and insoluble component wastes.

p. **Open Dump** shall mean a Solid Waste disposal area which is not authorized to be operated under applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.

q. **Municipality** shall mean the County, and any Town, City or Village within Madison County.

r. **Person** or **Persons** shall mean any individual, company, partnership, association, firm, corporation, municipality or any other entity.

s. **Processor** shall mean a primary user of the particular material such as Recyclables, including but not limited to glass factories, de-tinners, plastic recovery facilities, paper mills or consolidators of such materials.

t. **Prohibited Materials** shall mean materials which shall not be accepted at the County Landfill; provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors may accept certain Prohibited Materials or designated components thereof at a Facility in the County pursuant to rules and regulations (i) adopted by the Department and (ii) approved by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The list of Prohibited Materials may be established and modified from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors. A current official list of Prohibited Materials shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.

v. **Recyclables** shall mean such material from Commercial Waste, Industrial Waste and Residential Waste sources, including but not limited to Designated Recyclables, which under any applicable law or regulation, is not Hazardous Waste and which can be reasonably separated from the Solid Waste stream and held for its material recycling or reuse value. If, as a result of a change in law or any interpretation thereof by a court or governmental body of competent jurisdiction, Recyclables are not considered a component of or generated from Solid Waste, Recyclables shall, for purposes of this local law, nevertheless have the meaning specified in this definition. Also see the definition of Designated Recyclables for reference to a list of materials that the County requires to be separated from the Solid Waste stream for collection and/or delivery to a materials recovery facility or other recycling facility, Transfer Station or Processor.

w. **Resident** shall mean any individual who is a legal resident of the County or any individual who is a temporary resident of the County.

x. **Residential Waste** shall mean Solid Waste generated from all houses, apartments and other residential dwellings, including, but not limited to, all single family dwellings and multifamily dwellings in the County.

y. **Resident Waste Permit** shall mean the permit issued pursuant to Section III.3. of this local law.

z. **Rules of Procedure** shall mean the rules used by the Hearing Board in enforcement hearings. Said rules shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors and amended as necessary from time to time.

aa. **Solid Waste** shall have the meaning specified in 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.2 as the

same may be amended, superseded or replaced.

bb. **Special Waste Permit** shall mean the permit issued pursuant to Section III.2. of this local law.

cc. **State** shall mean the State of New York.

dd. **Transfer Station** shall mean a facility owned by the County for the consolidation of deliveries made by individual Residents of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables, including County yard waste composting facilities that may be co-located at such Transfer Stations. The County's four Transfer Stations are located in the Towns of Cazenovia, Hamilton, and Sullivan, and on the east side of Buyea Road in the Town of Lincoln.

ee. **Waste Collector** shall mean any individual, association, partnership, firm, corporation, not-for-profit organization, municipality, educational institution or any other Person deemed by the Department to be engaged in the collection, pickup, transfer, removal and/or disposal of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables.

SECTION II. ADMINISTRATION

1. The Department, or its successor, shall be primarily responsible for all ministerial and administrative duties described or reasonably required by the terms of this local law.
2. The Department, or its successor, shall administer the program of registering and permitting all Waste Collectors and other Persons collecting, transporting or disposing of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables generated within the County. This includes the issuance, renewal, and revocation of all permits described in this local law.
3. The Department, or its successor, shall promulgate rules and regulations in connection with the operation of the County Landfill or any other Facility.
4. The Department, or its successors, shall issue warning notices and initiate proceedings pursuant to Section IV of this local law to prosecute violations of this local law.
5. The Department, or its successor, may encourage and conduct studies, investigations and research relating to various aspects of Solid Waste management as it deems necessary or as requested by the Board of Supervisors or Committee.

SECTION III - STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

1. Commercial Waste Permit Requirements
 - a) No Waste Collector shall collect, transport or dispose of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables generated within the County without first obtaining a Commercial Waste Permit issued by the County. Each day during which a Waste Collector collects, transports or disposes of Solid Waste or Recyclables generated within the County without a Commercial Waste Permit shall be considered a separate violation of this Section.
 - b) All applications for Commercial Waste Permits shall be in writing and shall contain such information as requested by the Department, but at a minimum, as set forth in this local law. Other than individuals, all Persons applying for Commercial Waste Permits shall submit adequate proof of the legal status of the entity seeking the permit. Such applications shall include a list that identifies all vehicles, and all containers with a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards, that the applicant intends to utilize for the collection of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables in the County, along with the cubic yard capacity for each vehicle or

container. The Department will assign an identification number for each vehicle and for each container with a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards. All Commercial Waste Permit information shall be verified by the applicant as required by this local law and the Department. The applicant shall file with any application a Certificate of Insurance and shall pay the required permit fee as set forth in this local law.

- c) Each applicant other than a Municipality shall be required to pay a Commercial Waste Permit fee. A current official list of Department fees shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.
- d) Municipalities shall not be required to pay the permit application fee identified in this Section III.1.c., but shall be required to comply with all other requirements, including other fee requirements, of this local law.
- e) The Certificate of Insurance to be filed with the application shall be executed by a duly authorized and qualified representative of an insurance company, subject to verification and approval by the Department, evidencing that said insurance company has issued liability and property damage insurance policies covering, at a minimum, the following:
 - i) All operations of the applicant or any other person, firm or corporation employed by him in collecting and/or transporting Solid Waste and/or Recyclables.
 - ii) The disposal of such Solid Waste and/or Recyclables to and within the designated and approved County Landfill and/or Facility.
 - iii) Protecting the public and any person from injuries or damages sustained by reason of collecting and/or transporting Solid Waste and/or Recyclables.
 - iv) The certificate shall specifically evidence the following minimum amounts of insurance coverage based upon the number of vehicles permitted for hauling waste in Madison County which shall remain in effect for the term of the permit, and shall provide that written notice shall be given to the Department thirty (30) days prior to any change in the conditions of the certificate or any expiration or cancellation thereof:

Commercial Haulers with one, two or three permitted trucks

Public Liability Insurance –
Per Person.....100,000
Per Accident.....300,000

Property Damage –
Per Accident..... 50,000

Commercial Haulers with four or more permitted trucks

Public Liability Insurance –
Per Person.....250,000
Per Accident.....500,000

Property Damage –

Per Accident..... 50,000

- f) Upon receipt of the application and the proper Certificate(s) of Insurance and the payment of the Commercial Waste Permit fee, the Department shall thereupon issue the applicant a Commercial Waste Permit so long as the applicant is otherwise deemed by the Department to be in compliance with this local law and related requirements of the Department. A Commercial Waste Permit shall expire on the next June 30 following the date of issue. Upon issuance of the Commercial Waste Permit the permit holder shall affix the Commercial Waste Permit to the inside rear bottom corner of the driver's window in each and every vehicle, on which shall be set forth clearly the official number of such Commercial Waste Permit and/or the license plate number of the vehicle to which the Commercial Waste Permit is affixed, and for every container with a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards the permit holder shall affix its name along with the identification number assigned by the County for each such container in permanent lettering that is readily visible and a minimum of four inches in height, in a location or locations specified by the Department.
- g) Renewal of Commercial Waste Permits shall be in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as original Commercial Waste Permits, and also shall be subject to any additional requirements in effect at the time of application for renewal as specified by the Department, the Committee or the Board of Supervisors.
- h) Whenever satisfactory proof, such as by means of an affidavit, is submitted to the Department that a Commercial Waste Permit issued for the purpose set forth in this local law has been lost or destroyed, the Department shall, upon payment by the applicant of the appropriate fee, issue a new Commercial Waste Permit in lieu of the one that has been lost or destroyed.
- i) No Commercial Waste Permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this local law shall be transferable.
- j) The Commercial Waste Permit holder hereunder shall furnish the Department with a list identifying the municipalities within which collection services are provided and detailing the number of residences, commercial establishments or other generators of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables located in the County and serviced by the applicant. The identification numbers and cubic yard capacities of the vehicles, and of the containers that have a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards, utilized in each collection area by the Commercial Waste Permit holder shall be included on aforesaid list. This list shall be prepared at a level of detail satisfactory to the Department and shall be updated by the Commercial Waste Permit holder at the request of the Department, but not more often than every three months.
- k) The Department, pursuant to Section IV of this local law, shall have the power to suspend or revoke a Commercial Waste Permit granted or renewed pursuant to this local law for any violation of any provision of this local law or any applicable rule, regulation, code or ordinance relating to the collection, handling, hauling or disposal of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables including, but not limited to, those promulgated by the Department.
- l) All collection, transportation and/or disposal of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables shall be in strict conformance with the rules and regulations prescribed in this local law and as such rules and regulations may hereafter be amended or supplemented by the Department.
- m) All vehicles used in the collection, transportation and/or disposal of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall be

constructed as to prevent leakage in transit. The body of the vehicle shall be wholly enclosed or shall at all times be kept covered with an adequate cover. The name of the Commercial Waste Permit holder shall be readily visible on all vehicles, and on all Containers, along with permanent and unique identification numbers assigned by the Department for each vehicle and for each Container with a capacity equal to or greater than ten cubic yards. Operation of vehicles shall be done in such a manner as to prevent spilling or loss of contents.

- n) Any Commercial Waste Permit issued pursuant to this local law shall be in the nature of a privilege subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this local law and as amended or supplemented by the Department, and shall not be deemed to create a property interest with respect to the Commercial Waste Permit in the holder.
- o) All such Commercial Waste Permit requirements specified herein, including, but not limited to, Commercial Waste Permit fees and minimum insurance coverage amounts, may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

2. Special Waste Permit Requirements

- a) Persons and Waste Collectors not holding Commercial or Residential Waste Permits may obtain a Special Waste Permit for the collection, transportation and/or disposal of Solid Waste generated within the County at the County Landfill. A Special Waste Permit must be obtained from the Department for a daily fee.
- b) The Department may, at its sole discretion, require certain Special Waste Permit holders to provide proof of insurance in a form and amount satisfactory to the Department before such Special Waste Permit holder may dispose of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables at the County Landfill or any other Facility.
- c) Special Waste Permit holders shall strictly comply with all rules and regulations prescribed by the Department.
- d) All Special Waste Permit requirements specified herein, including, but not limited to, Special Waste Permit fees, may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

3. Resident Waste Permit Requirements

- a) Resident individuals collecting, transporting or disposing of their own Solid Waste and/or Recyclables at a Transfer Station will be required to obtain a Resident Waste Permit from the Department's office or at a Transfer Station. Such permit shall be displayed on the rear window of the delivery vehicle and shall be valid for the duration of the residence of such individual, or ownership of such vehicle by such individual, whichever is shorter.
- b) Resident Waste Permits shall be available and are required for passenger cars, vans, station wagons and pickup trucks (up to 1-ton capacity). All other vehicles must be registered under the provisions applicable to a Commercial Waste Permit or Special Waste Permit. The Department, at its sole discretion, may require any vehicle, regardless of type or size, collecting and/or transporting Solid Waste and/or Recyclables generated within the County for compensation

paid to the owner or operator, to comply with the provisions applicable to a Commercial Waste Permit or Special Waste Permit.

- c) Resident Waste Permit holders shall strictly comply with all rules and regulations prescribed by the Department.
- d) All Resident Waste Permit requirements specified herein, including, but not limited to, Resident Waste Permit fees, may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

4. Disposal of Solid Waste

- a) All Waste Collectors and other Persons shall deliver all Commercial Waste, Industrial Waste, Residential Waste and Construction and Demolition Debris generated within the County, other than Prohibited Materials, Designated Recyclables or Recyclables separated at the point of generation for separate collection, to the County Landfill for disposal or, if permitted to do so in accordance with this local law and applicable Department rules and regulations, to one of the County Transfer Stations. No Waste Collector or other Person shall dispose of Solid Waste at the County Landfill or any Facility for the disposal of Solid Waste, without a Commercial Waste Permit, Resident Waste Permit or Special Waste Permit.
- b) No Waste Collector or other Person shall dispose of Solid Waste at the County Landfill or at any other Facility unless such Person or entity shall pay the applicable tipping fee. Disposal of refrigeration units shall be only at Facilities designated by the County, and the fee for such disposal shall be as designated by the County Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and amended as necessary from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.
- c) Solid Waste generated outside the County will not be accepted at the County Landfill or at any other Facility located in the County, except pursuant to approval by the Board of Supervisors.
- d) Anyone entering the County Landfill or any other Facility to dispose of Solid Waste must adhere to the rules and regulations as posted and must follow the instructions of the attendant on duty.
- e) Nothing within this local law shall be construed at any time to restrict the ability of the Department to refuse to accept Hazardous Waste or other Prohibited Materials at the County Landfill or any other Facility.
- f) The Department may, from time to time, provide alternative disposal means at the County Landfill or other Facilities for selected Prohibited Materials.
- g) All disposal requirements specified herein may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

5. Fees for Disposal of Solid Waste by Commercial Waste Permit Holders

- a) Except as may otherwise be set forth in a disposal contract with the County,

tipping fees for Commercial Waste Permit holders shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors. In the event that weighing scales at the County Landfill are for any reason not operable, a rate shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors and shall be based upon the cubic yard capacity of the delivery vehicle, except that a delivery of less than half the load capacity will pay half the fee computed on total capacity. The County's attendant shall be the sole judge of whether the load is less than half the vehicle's capacity. A current official list of Department fees shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.

- b) Upon issuance of initial permit or permit renewal, all Commercial Waste Permit holders must elect to pay tip fees by one of the following methods:
 - i) at the time of delivery of waste to the landfill. Payment at the time of disposal shall be by cash or valid check, or
 - ii) by monthly billing from the County. Monthly bills must be paid as determined by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and that may be amended from time to time by the Board of Supervisors. The minimum tipping fee charge for either payment method will be \$5.00. Once the permit holder has chosen to pay either at the time of delivery or to be billed monthly, the manner of payment may only be changed at the time of renewal of said permit unless the permit holder is directed otherwise by the Department.
- c) Failure to make payments when due may result in one or more of the following sanctions:
 - i) Suspension or revocation of the Commercial Waste Permit or Special Waste Permit as authorized by Section IV of this local law
 - ii) Payment of a surcharge as authorized by Section IV of this local law
 - iii) Requirement to pay Cash on Delivery, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors
- d) In all cases, failure to make payments when due shall result in the imposition and collection of a late penalty. Said penalty amount shall be as designated by resolution of the County Board of Supervisors and amended as necessary from time to time.
- e) Submittal to the County of checks by a Person in amount for which there are insufficient funds available shall be subject to a bounced check fee in an amount as determined by the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors, in addition to other remedies available by law.
- f) All Solid Waste disposal requirements specified in this subsection, including, but not limited to, tipping fees and late penalties may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the

Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

6. Fees for Disposal of Solid Waste by Special Waste Permit Holders

- a) Tipping fees for Special Waste Permit holders shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors. In the event that weighing scales at the County Landfill are for any reason not operable, a rate shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors based upon the cubic yard capacity of the delivery vehicle, except that a delivery of less than half the load capacity will pay half the fee computed on total capacity. The County's attendant shall be the sole judge of whether the load is less than half the vehicle's capacity. A current official list of Department fees shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.
- b) Submittal to the County of checks for tip fees in amount for which there are insufficient funds available shall be subject to a bounced check fee in an amount as determined by the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors, as well as remedies available to the County for failure to make payments by Commercial Waste Permit holders as provided in Section III.5.d. above and as otherwise provided by law.
- c) A current official list of Department fees shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation.
- d) All Solid Waste disposal requirements specified in this subsection, including, but not limited to, tipping fees, may be amended or adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted, and that may be amended from time to time, by the Board of Supervisors.

7. Fees for Disposal of Solid Waste by Resident Waste Permit Holders

- a) Tipping fees for Resident Waste Permit holders shall be imposed by requiring such Resident Waste Permit holder to present disposal punch cards for use as payment.
- b) The number of punches required for disposal of various materials shall be set by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and amended as necessary from time to time by the Board of Supervisors. A current official list of Department fees for particular items shall be maintained by and be available from the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation. Items not specifically listed by the Board of Supervisors shall require disposal punches as determined in the discretion of the attendant on duty with reference to the estimated volume of the bulk item.
- c) Resident Waste Permit holders may purchase disposal punch cards from the Department, authorized County agents and clerks of the town, city or village in which such Resident resides. In the absence of a specific expiration date on the punch card, punch cards issued after January 1 of each calendar year shall be

valid until and shall expire on a date as determined by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

8. Disposal of Recyclables

- a) No Waste Collector or other Person shall dispose of Recyclables at a Facility in the County without a Commercial Waste Permit, Resident Waste Permit or Special Waste Permit.
- b) All Persons generating Solid Waste, and/or Waste Collectors collecting Solid Waste and/or Recyclables generated within the County, must separate Designated Recyclables from the Solid Waste stream into such categories and/or into such packages or containers as specified in this local law or as designated and prescribed by the Department, and all Waste Collectors and Resident Waste Permit holders must ensure that any such Designated Recyclables be delivered to a materials recovery facility or other recycling facility, a Transfer Station or a Processor. No Person shall commingle separated Designated Recyclables and Solid Waste at or subsequent to the time said materials are set out for collection.
- c) Solid Waste and Recyclables generated within the County that are not included in the current official list of Designated Recyclables must be separately packaged or contained in proper containers as specified in this local law or as designated by the Department. If plastic bags are utilized for this purpose, the bags must be clear plastic to facilitate viewing of their contents.
- d) All Waste Collectors operating in the County must provide collection services for both Solid Waste and Recyclables. Collection of Recyclables may be performed on a less frequent basis than Solid Waste collection, but in no case less frequent than twice a month.
- e) Customers of Waste Collectors must be provided the option of hiring full collection services for both Recyclables and Solid Waste, or for hiring collection of Solid Waste only, and opting to deliver their own Recyclables to a Transfer Station or recycling facility.
- f) All Waste Collectors and Persons other than individual Residents, shall periodically, but no less frequently than annually, submit a report to the Department indicating the types and quantities of Recyclables delivered to a recycling facility or Processor other than Madison County for inclusion in data required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, in accordance with reporting requirements established by the Department that it may modify from time to time.
- g) The Department will maintain the Transfer Stations as Recyclable drop off stations for use by Resident Waste Permit holders only. The Department reserves the right to increase or decrease the number or relocate such Recyclable drop off stations.
- h) No tipping fee or disposal charges will be imposed at any Facility located in the County for the disposal of Designated Recyclables, except as determined necessary by the Board of Supervisors, and as provided in Paragraph III.8.i below.
- i) All Recyclable disposal requirements specified in this subsection, including, but not limited to, the imposition of tipping fees or disposal charges, may be adjusted from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors or by the Department acting in accordance with policies and/or guidelines established by the Committee that have been adopted and that may be amended from time to time by the Board of Supervisors.

9. Littering

- a) It shall be unlawful for any person, whether acting as owner, lessee, agent, tenant or otherwise, to throw, cast, deposit or place, or to cause, permit to run, drop, remain or to be thrown, cast or deposited, scattered or spilled by the wind, any Solid Waste, including as a passenger in, owner of, or driver of any car, truck, automobile, boat, bicycle or any other vehicle, in or on any public highway, street, alley, sidewalk, park, public building, dumpster or other container owned, leased or otherwise controlled by another person and for which public use is not authorized, or in any running water, body of water, land adjoining any highway or street, or in or on any other land, public or private in the County except at such places designated or lawfully established by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the County Department of Health or the Department; provided, however, that Solid Waste may be temporarily kept in reasonable quantities in suitable cans, bags, vessels, tanks, dumpsters, and/or containers which are watertight with tightly fitting covers, but only in such manner as to prevent same from being scattered, dropped or spilled by the wind. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as to prohibit the depositing of animal manure or fertilizers upon any property for the purpose of cultivation or improvement.
- b) There shall be no Open Dumps in the County. This shall not be construed as to prohibit disposal areas located within the property boundaries of a Farm for Solid Waste generated from that Farm as otherwise permitted by law except in cases creating a public health nuisance.

SECTION IV - ENFORCEMENT

1. Presumptions

The following shall be rebuttable presumptions in the enforcement of the administrative and criminal provisions of this local law:

- a) The placement or presence of any Container which is marked or identified with the name of any Waste Collector, at any location within the County, shall be presumptive evidence that said Waste Collector is providing solid waste collection services at said location within the County as of the date of said placement or presence.
- b) Evidence of Solid Waste in a Container located as described in Section IV.1.a. above, and subsequent observation of the same Container empty, shall be presumptive evidence that Solid Waste was collected from the Container by the Waste Collector whose name is marked on the Container.
- c) The failure to deliver any Solid Waste to a County Facility within three days of the collection of Solid Waste from any location within the County shall be presumptive evidence that the Solid Waste was disposed of at a location other than a County Facility.
- d) Service upon any Person in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section IV.2.b. of this local law shall be presumptive evidence that such notice was received by that Person.

2. Administrative Sanctions

- a) The Department shall have the right to impose a surcharge and/or suspend or revoke any Commercial Waste Permit, Resident Waste Permit, or Special Waste

Permit if the holder of such permit violates any of the provisions of this local law or any rules, regulations or requirements of the Department that may be adopted and modified from time to time in accordance with this local law. Revocation, suspension or surcharge may only follow a written notice of violation and, if demanded, a hearing as provided for in this local law.

- b) Upon any violation of the provisions of this local law or any applicable rules, regulations or requirements of the Department, the Department may serve notice in person or by ordinary mail sent to the holder of any permit issued pursuant to this local law, at the address set forth in the permit application on file with the Department. Such notice shall state the Department's intent to revoke or suspend, and/or impose a surcharge upon the permit holder.
- c) Any holder of a Commercial Waste Permit, Resident Waste Permit, or Special Waste Permit may demand a hearing as allowed by Section IV.2.a of this local law, by serving upon the Department a written request for a hearing; such request must be received by the Department within ten days of the date of service of notice. Upon receipt of such demand, a hearing shall be scheduled and held at the offices of the Department. Said hearing will be conducted in accordance with Rules of Procedure. A copy of said Rules shall be provided, upon request made to the Department, to any Person who requests a hearing.
- d) Upon the expiration of such ten-day notice period provided for in Section IV.2.c of this local law, or the majority determination of the Board of Hearing, the revocation, suspension and/or surcharge provided for in the notice or as modified by the Board of Hearing upon notice to the violator, shall be effective upon service of said notice.
- e) The Board of Hearing shall consist of three persons, as follows:
 - i) The Committee Chairperson
 - ii) Two (2) members of the Committee as appointed by the Committee Chairperson.
 - iii) Each member of the Board of Hearing may designate an individual from the Board of Supervisors who currently or in the past has served on the Madison County Solid Waste & Recycling Committee to serve in his or her place and stead for such period as shall be reasonably necessary. The Committee Chairperson may designate a third member of the Committee to serve in the Chairperson's place and stead, and upon such designation the Board of Hearing may waive the Committee Chairperson's attendance and participation.
- f) Any Person who is found, after hearing, to have violated any of the provisions of this local law or any applicable rules, regulations or requirements of the Department may be required to pay a surcharge not to exceed \$2000 for each violation. Such surcharge must be paid in full before any permit issued pursuant to this local law can be reinstated.

3. Criminal Sanctions

- a) The County Sheriff's Department, New York State Police, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Officers and all local law enforcement agencies shall be empowered to initiate proceedings against violators hereof in the name of the County in addition to any other remedies available under State or local law.

- b) Any Person violating the provisions of this local law or any applicable rules, regulations or requirements of the Department shall be guilty of a violation, which shall be punishable upon conviction by a fine of up to \$2000. Each day during which a violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate violation.
- c) The Court may also order a cleanup of the affected area and/or community service in lieu of, or in addition to, a fine. Any fines shall be directed to be payable to the County of Madison and shall be transmitted to the County Treasurer.
- d) Failure to pay any fine may result in imprisonment as prescribed in Section 420.10(3) of the Criminal Procedure Law.

4. Enforcement Guidelines

The Department or Committee may establish and modify from time to time enforcement guidelines that have been adopted and that may be amended from time to time by resolution of the Board of Supervisors with regard to any provision of this local law.

SECTION V - EFFECTIVE DATE

This law shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION VI - SEVERABILITY

If any part of this local law, as originally enacted or as amended from time to time, is found to be illegal, or its application to any Person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder and the application of its provisions to Persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect.

END

Appendix B

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

FREE FOR MADISON COUNTY RESIDENTS

****business waste not accepted****

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW):

Appointment required. Visit our website to schedule an appointment. Residents may dispose of 20 wet gallons and 30 dry pounds. Limit of 1 visit per household/year.

*Environmental Products and Services
532 State Fair Boulevard, Syracuse
Monday-Friday 6:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.*

ACCEPTED: Cleaning Solvents, Mercury, Oil-Based Paints, Pesticides
NOT ACCEPTED: Latex Paint, Pharmaceutical Waste, Syringes

ELECTRONIC WASTE:

No appointment necessary. Limit of 10 televisions or computers per household/year. Bring accepted electronics to:

*LOJO Technology
634 Birchwood Drive, Oneida
Monday-Friday 8 A.M. to 3 P.M.*

Call our office for quarterly Saturday drop-off hours.

SHARPS DROP-OFF:

Do NOT put sharps in recyclable containers. Syringe disposal containers are available at our Main Office, Public Health Department and pharmacies across Madison County. Drop-off full containers at our Transfer Stations, The Grand at Chittenango, Community Memorial Hospital Building Service Office, Crouse Community Center and the Oneida Health Care Center.

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE DROP-OFF:

Residents can drop off medications to the following locations: Madison County DMV, Madison County Department of Social Services, Chittenango Police Department, NYS Police Troop D Headquarters Route 5, Community Memorial Hospital Pharmacy, Hamilton Village Police Department.

VISIT MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV FOR SPECIAL EVENTS!

LOCATIONS

MAIN OFFICE:

6663 Buyea Road, Canastota
Monday-Friday 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ARC RECYCLING CENTER:

6641 Buyea Road, Canastota
Monday-Friday 7:10 A.M. to 3:15 P.M.
Saturday 7:10 A.M. to 10:45 A.M.

SCALEHOUSE:

6641 Buyea Road, Canastota
Monday-Friday 7:10 A.M. to 3:15 P.M.
Saturday 7:10 A.M. to 2:15 P.M.

TRANSFER STATIONS:

Buyea Road Residential Station
6666 Buyea Road, Canastota
Tuesday-Saturday 7:10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Cazenovia Transfer Station

3422 Constine Bridge Road, Cazenovia
Friday & Saturday ONLY — 7:10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Hamilton Transfer Station

7638 Cranston Road, Hamilton
Wednesday & Saturday ONLY — 7:10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Sullivan Transfer Station

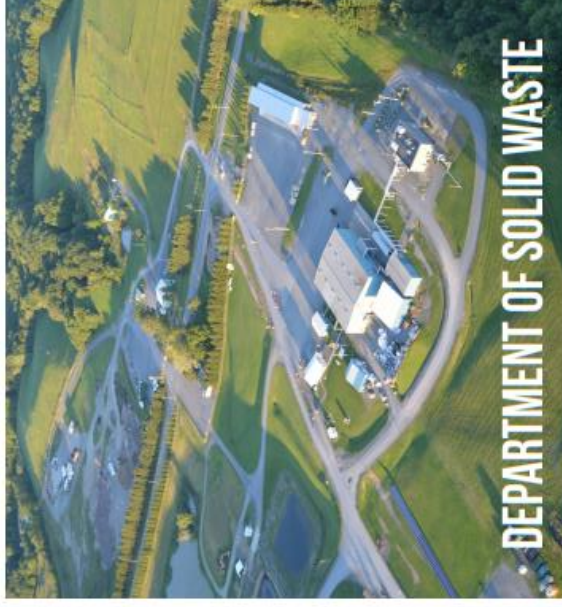
7480 Bolivar Road, Chittenango
Friday & Saturday ONLY — 7:10 A.M. to 3 P.M.



**RETHINK
WASTE**
IN MADISON COUNTY

MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

**RETHINK
WASTE**
IN MADISON COUNTY



DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163
sw@madisoncounty.ny.gov
(315) 361-8408

Visit us on Facebook for program updates and collection events at [Madison County Solid Waste & Recycling](https://www.facebook.com/madisoncountycycling) @madisoncountycycling

MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

CURBSIDE RECYCLING

Madison County has a two-bin recycling system where paper products are placed into one bin and containers go into another bin.

ALL RECYCLABLES MUST BE EMPTY, CLEAN & DRY.

PAPER RECYCLABLES:

- ✓ Newspaper & Inserts
- ✓ Cardboard (flattened)
- ✓ Paper & Magazines
- ✓ Mail & Envelopes
- ✓ Cereal Boxes

NOT ACCEPTED:
Refrigerated boxes, coffee cups, paper egg cartons, clothing or linens

CONTAINER RECYCLABLES:

- ✓ Plastic Bottles
- ✓ Plastic Jugs (soup & detergent bottles)
- ✓ Plastic Dairy Tubs
- ✓ Metal Containers
- ✓ Aluminum Foil
- ✓ Empty Aerosol Cans
- ✓ Glass Bottles & Jars

NOT ACCEPTED: Plastic clamshell and take-out containers, plastic bags, black plastic, plastic cups, pots & pans

To learn more about our services, where to recycle & more, visit us online at MadisonCountyRecycles.ny.gov.

Research

[Research](#)
[Reminders](#)
[Recovery Facilities](#)
[Resources](#)
[Requests](#)

RESIDENTIAL STATION SERVICES



Madison County residents may utilize the main Buyea Road transfer station, as well as the Cazenovia, Hamilton, and Sullivan transfer stations for the following items. Commercial entities must use the Landfill facilities.

- ✓ Paper, Newspaper, Cardboard, Mail
- ✓ Plastic Bottles and Jugs, Plastic Dairy Tubs, Metal Containers, Aluminum Foil and Glass Bottles and Jars
- ✓ Automotive Batteries
- ✓ Household Batteries
- ✓ Ink Cartridges
- ✓ Motor Oil
- ✓ Yard Waste
- ✓ Scrap Metal (stove, dryer, pots & pans)
- ✓ Textiles
- ✓ *Antifreeze (limit of 5 gallons)
- ✓ Cooking Oil



ITEMS ONLY ACCEPTED AT THE BUYEA ROAD RESIDENTIAL STATION

- ✓ *Empty Propane Tanks (20 lbs tanks)
- ✓ *Refrigeration Units (A/C, freezers, refrigerators, etc.)
- ✓ Styrofoam (Bulky, white packaging foam only. Cups, peanuts, egg cartons are not accepted.)
- ✓ Thermostats (Mercury thermostats ONLY. All other mercury-based products are Household Hazardous Waste. See 'Special Programs' for more information.)

*Punch Card Required.

MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

PUNCH CARD SCHEDULE

RECYCLABLES:

- Paper, Plastic, Metal, Glass
- Scrap Metal
- Automobile Batteries
- Household Batteries
- Used Motor Oil
- Textiles

- No Charge
- No Charge
- No Charge
- No Charge
- No Charge
- No Charge

YARD WASTE:

- Residential
- Commercial, Buyea Road Only

- No Charge
- Check Website for Fees

HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE:

- Per 33 gallon bag
- Weight-In at the Scalehouse

- 1 Punch
- Check Website for Fees

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS:

- Per 33 gallon bag
- Weight-In at the Scalehouse

- 1 Punch
- Check Website for Fees

BULKY WASTE:

- Passenger Vehicle Tires (Maximum of 5)
- 6 or more & Oversized Tires, Scalehouse
- Mattresses or Box Springs (each)
- King or Queen
- Double
- Twin

- 1 Punch Each
- Check Website for Fees
- 3 Punches
- 2 Punches
- 1 Punch

Antifreeze

- Refrigeration Units
- Propane Tank (20lbs)

- Oversized Tree Waste/Stumps
- & Commercial Yard Waste, Scalehouse

- 1 Punch/2 gallons
- 2 Punches
- 1 Punch

Please Note: The above fees are applicable to residents only. All loads must be tarped.

Punch cards can be purchased at our Main Office, Town and Village Clerks and other authorized locations. To see a list of current vendors and pricing, please visit our website.



RETHINK WASTE IN MADISON COUNTY



MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

RECYCLE IN THE BINS



NEWSPAPER • CARDBOARD • PAPER • MAIL & ENVELOPES

RECYCLABLES MUST BE
EMPTY, CLEAN & DRY.



- PLASTIC BOTTLES & JUGS WITH A NECK
- METAL CONTAINERS
- YOGURT & DAIRY TUBS
- GLASS BOTTLES & JARS
- ALUMINUM FOIL

DO NOT PLACE IN BINS

- ❌ PLASTIC BAGS (SUCH AS GROCERY BAGS)
- ❌ ALL OTHER PLASTICS SUCH AS
 - ❌ CLAMSHELL CONTAINERS
 - ❌ CUPS
 - ❌ BLACK PLASTIC LIKE LEFTOVER CONTAINERS
- ❌ POTS & PANS
- ❌ TEXTILES (CLOTHING)

DO NOT PUT RECYCLABLES IN PLASTIC BAGS.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

TO LEARN ABOUT OUR SERVICES,
WHERE TO RECYCLE & MORE,
VISIT US ONLINE AT

MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

Research



Research



Reminders



Recovery
Facilities



Resources



Requests

Type the name of a waste item and we'll tell you how to recycle or dispose of it.

Search

Appendix C

Madison County

2021-2030

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)	45,493	45,528	45,564	45,599	45,634	45,669	45,704	45,739	45,775	45,810
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	5,379	5,505	5,712	5,869	6,019	6,173	6,354	6,521	6,698	6,826

		2020													
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	
Material		100.0%	45,572	5,269	11.6%	11.8%	12.1%	12.5%	12.9%	13.2%	13.5%	13.9%	14.3%	14.6%	14.9%
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	1,695	400	23.6%	24.0%	24.5%	25.0%	25.5%	26.0%	26.5%	27.0%	27.5%	28.0%	28.5%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	4,450	1,450	32.6%	33.0%	34.0%	35.0%	36.0%	37.0%	38.0%	39.0%	40.0%	41.0%	42.0%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	4,926	1,045	21.2%	21.5%	22.0%	22.5%	23.0%	23.5%	24.0%	24.5%	25.0%	25.5%	26.0%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	3,016	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Paper	30.9%	14,087	2,895	20.6%	20.8%	21.4%	21.9%	22.5%	23.0%	23.6%	24.1%	24.7%	25.2%	25.8%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.8%	820	185	22.6%	23.0%	23.5%	24.0%	24.5%	25.0%	25.5%	26.0%	26.5%	27.0%	27.5%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	2,424	400	16.5%	17.0%	17.5%	18.0%	18.5%	19.0%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.0%	21.5%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	570	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Metals	8.4%	3,814	585	15.3%	15.7%	16.2%	16.6%	17.0%	17.4%	17.9%	18.3%	18.7%	19.1%	19.6%
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	419	141	33.6%	34.0%	34.0%	34.5%	34.5%	35.0%	35.0%	35.5%	35.5%	36.0%	36.0%
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	389	97	24.9%	25.0%	25.5%	26.0%	26.0%	26.5%	26.5%	27.0%	27.0%	27.5%	
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	81	79	97.9%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
	Film Plastic	5.7%	2,605	19	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	2,769	22	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total Plastics	13.7%	6,263	358	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	6.4%	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.9%	7.9%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	1,786	596	33.4%	33.5%	33.5%	34.0%	34.0%	34.5%	34.5%	35.0%	35.0%	35.5%	35.5%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	185	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Glass	4.3%	1,972	596	30.2%	30.4%	30.4%	30.8%	30.8%	31.3%	31.3%	31.7%	31.7%	32.2%	32.2%
Organic	Food Scraps	13.5%	6,133	0	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	5.9%	2,693	253	9.4%	10.0%	11.0%	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%	13.0%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	15.0%
	Total Organics	19.4%	8,827	253	2.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%	6.4%	6.7%	7.0%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	1,776	125	7.0%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.5%	8.5%	9.0%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%
	Carpet	1.5%	662	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Textiles	5.3%	2,438	125	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	6.9%
Wood	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.9%	2,245	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.8%	2,634	0	0.0%										
	Diapers	1.6%	740	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electronics	1.5%	674	124	18.4%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	22.5%	22.5%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
	Tires	1.7%	772	240	31.1%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
	HHW	0.3%	155	13	8.4%	8.5%	8.5%	9.0%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	10.0%	10.0%	10.5%	10.5%
	Soils and Fines	0.4%	179	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	774	80	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	13.0%	5,927	457	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%

		2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025				
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	
Material		100.00%	45,572	5,269	11.6%	45,493	5,379	11.8%	45,528	5,505	12%	45,564	5,712	12.5%	45,599	5,869	12.9%	45,634	6,331	13.9%	
Paper	Newspaper	3.72%	1,695	400	23.6%	1,692	406	24.0%	1,693	415	25%	1,695	424	25.0%	1,696	432	25.5%	1,697	441	26.0%	
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.77%	4,450	1,450	32.6%	4,443	1,466	33.0%	4,446	1,512	34%	4,449	1,557	35.0%	4,453	1,603	36.0%	4,456	1,649	37.0%	
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	2.29%	1,045	0	0.0%	1,044	0	0.0%	1,044	0	0%	1,045	0	0.0%	1,046	0	0.0%	1,047	0	0.0%
		Office Paper	2.21%	1,006	0	0.0%	1,004	0	0.0%	1,005	0	0%	1,006	0	0.0%	1,007	0	0.0%	1,007	0	0.0%
		Junk Mail	2.05%	935	0	0.0%	934	0	0.0%	935	0	0%	935	0	0.0%	936	0	0.0%	937	0	0.0%
		Commercial Printing	1.98%	903	0	0.0%	901	0	0.0%	902	0	0%	902	0	0.0%	903	0	0.0%	904	0	0.0%
		Magazines	0.97%	441	0	0.0%	440	0	0.0%	441	0	0%	441	0	0.0%	441	0	0.0%	442	0	0.0%
		Books	0.41%	188	0	0.0%	188	0	0.0%	188	0	0%	188	0	0.0%	188	0	0.0%	189	0	0.0%
		Paper Bags	0.37%	169	0	0.0%	168	0	0.0%	168	0	0%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%
	Phone Books	0.30%	137	0	0.0%	136	0	0.0%	137	0	0%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%	
	Poly-Coated	0.22%	102	0	0.0%	101	0	0.0%	102	0	0%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.81%	4,926	1,045	21.2%	4,917	1,057	21.5%	4,921	1,083	22%	4,925	1,108	22.5%	4,929	1,134	23.0%	4,932	1,159	23.5%	
	Other Compostable Paper	6.62%	3,016	0	0.0%	3,011	0	0.0%	3,013	0	0%	3,016	0	0.0%	3,018	0	0.0%	3,020	0	0.0%	
Total Paper	30.91%	14,087	2,895	20.6%	14,063	2,929	20.8%	14,074	3,009	21%	14,084	3,089	21.9%	14,095	3,169	22.5%	14,106	3,249	23.0%		
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.27%	581	131	22.6%	580	94	16.3%	580	97	17%	580	99	17.0%	581	101	17.4%	581	103	17.7%
		Aluminum Containers	0.52%	239	54	22.6%	239	16	6.7%	239	16	7%	239	17	7.0%	239	17	7.1%	239	17	7.3%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.80%	820	185	22.6%	818	188	23.0%	819	192	24%	819	197	24.0%	820	201	24.5%	821	205	25.0%	
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.32%	2,424	400	16.5%	2,420	411	17.0%	2,421	424	18%	2,423	436	18.0%	2,425	449	18.5%	2,427	461	19.0%	
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.24%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%
		Automotive batteries	0.62%	285	0	0.0%	284	0	0.0%	284	0	0%	285	0	0.0%	285	0	0.0%	285	0	0.0%
		Other non-aluminum	0.38%	175	0	0.0%	175	0	0.0%	175	0	0%	175	0	0.0%	175	0	0.0%	175	0	0.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.25%	570	0	0.0%	569	0	0.0%	570	0	0%	570	0	0.0%	571	0	0.0%	571	0	0.0%	
Total Metals	8.37%	3,814	585	15.3%	3,807	600	15.7%	3,810	616	16%	3,813	633	16.6%	3,816	650	17.0%	3,819	666	17.4%		
Plastic	PET Containers	0.92%	419	141	33.6%	419	142	34.0%	419	142	34%	419	145	34.5%	420	145	34.5%	420	147	35.0%	
	HDPE Containers	0.85%	389	97	24.9%	388	97	25.0%	389	99	26%	389	99	25.5%	389	101	26.0%	390	28	7.3%	
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.18%	81	79	97.9%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98.0%	81	20	25.0%	
	Film Plastic	5.72%	2,605	19	0.7%	2,601	26	1.0%	2,603	26	1%	2,605	52	2.0%	2,607	52	2.0%	2,609	496	19.0%	
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.12%	1,421	0	0.0%	1,419	0	0.0%	1,420	0	0%	1,421	0	0.0%	1,422	0	0.0%	1,423	0	0.0%
		Non-Durables	1.69%	769	0	0.0%	767	0	0.0%	768	0	0%	769	0	0.0%	769	0	0.0%	770	0	0.0%
		Packaging	1.27%	579	0	0.0%	578	0	0.0%	578	0	0%	579	0	0.0%	579	0	0.0%	580	0	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.08%	2,769	22	0.8%	2,764	28	1.0%	2,766	28	1%	2,768	28	1.0%	2,770	42	1.5%	2,772	42	1.5%	
Total Plastics	13.74%	6,263	358	5.7%	6,252	372	5.9%	6,257	374	6%	6,261	403	6.4%	6,266	419	6.7%	6,271	733	11.7%		
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.92%	1,786	596	33.4%	1,783	597	33.5%	1,785	598	34%	1,786	607	34.0%	1,787	608	34.0%	1,789	617	34.5%	
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.41%	185	0	0.0%	185	0	0.0%	185	0	0%	185	0	0.0%	185	0	0.0%	186	0	0.0%	
	Total Glass	4.33%	1,972	596	30.2%	1,968	597	30.4%	1,970	598	30%	1,971	607	30.8%	1,973	608	30.8%	1,974	617	31.3%	
Organic	Food Scraps	13.46%	6,133	0	0.0%	6,123	61	1.0%	6,128	61	1%	6,132	123	2.0%	6,137	123	2.0%	6,142	154	2.5%	
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	5.91%	2,693	253	9.4%	2,689	269	10.0%	2,691	296	11%	2,693	296	11.0%	2,695	323	12.0%	2,697	324	12.0%	
	Total Organics	19.37%	8,827	253	2.9%	8,812	330	3.7%	8,818	357	4%	8,825	419	4.7%	8,832	446	5.1%	8,839	477	5.4%	
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.90%	1,776	125	7.0%	1,773	133	7.5%	1,774	133	8%	1,776	142	8.0%	1,777	142	8.0%	1,778	151	8.5%	
	Carpet	1.45%	662	0	0.0%	660	0	0.0%	661	0	0%	662	0	0.0%	662	0	0.0%	663	0	0.0%	
	Total Textiles	5.35%	2,438	125	5.1%	2,433	133	5.5%	2,435	133	5%	2,437	142	5.8%	2,439	142	5.8%	2,441	151	6.2%	
Wood	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated)	4.93%	2,245	0	0.0%	2,241	0	0.0%	2,243	0	0%	2,244	0	0.0%	2,246	0	0.0%	2,248	0	0.0%	
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.78%	2,634	0	0.0%	2,629	0	0.0%	2,631	0	0%	2,633	0	0.0%	2,635	0	0.0%	2,637	0	0.0%	
	Diapers	1.62%	740	0	0.0%	739	0	0.0%	739	0	0%	740	0	0.0%	740	0	0.0%	741	0	0.0%	
	Electronics	1.48%	674	124	18.4%	673	135	20.0%	674	135	20%	674	135	20.0%	675	152	22.5%	675	152	22.5%	
	Tires	1.69%	772	240	31.1%	770	270	35.0%	771	270	35%	772	270	35.0%	772	270	35.0%	773	270	35.0%	
	HHW	0.34%	155	13	8.4%	155	13	8.5%	155	13	9%	155	14	9.0%	155	14	9.0%	155	15	9.5%	
	Soils and Fines	0.39%	179	0	0.0%	179	0	0.0%	179	0	0%	179	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.70%	774	80	10.3%	772	0	0.0%	773	0	0%	774	0	0.0%	774	0	0.0%	775	0	0.0%	
	Total Miscellaneous	13.01%	5,927	457	7.7%	5,917	417	7.1%	5,922	418	7%	5,926	419	7.1%	5,931	436	7.4%	5,936	437	7.4%	

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	77,815	77,815	78,266	78,720	79,176	79,636
MSW Generated (tons)	45,572.00	45,493	45,528	45,564	45,599	45,634
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	1,171	1,169	1,163	1,158	1,152	1,146
MSW Diverted (tons)	5,269.00	5,379	5,505	5,712	5,869	6,331
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	135	138	141	145	148	159
MSW Disposed (tons)	40,303.00	40,115	40,023	39,852	39,729	39,303
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	1,036	1,031	1,023	1,013	1,004	987
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	2.84	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.75	2.70

		2026			2027			2028			2029			2030				
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	
Material		100.00%	45,669	6,173	13.5%	45,704	6,354	13.9%	45,739	6,521	14.3%	45,775	6,698	14.6%	45,810	6,826	14.9%	
Paper	Newspaper	3.72%	1,699	450	26.5%	1,700	459	27.0%	1,701	468	27.5%	1,702	477	28.0%	1,704	486	28.5%	
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.77%	4,460	1,695	38.0%	4,463	1,741	39.0%	4,467	1,787	40.0%	4,470	1,833	41.0%	4,473	1,879	42.0%	
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	2.29%	1,048	0	0.0%	1,048	0	0.0%	1,049	0	0.0%	1,050	0	0.0%	1,051	0	0.0%
		Office Paper	2.21%	1,008	0	0.0%	1,009	0	0.0%	1,010	0	0.0%	1,010	0	0.0%	1,011	0	0.0%
		Junk Mail	2.05%	937	0	0.0%	938	0	0.0%	939	0	0.0%	940	0	0.0%	940	0	0.0%
		Commercial Printing	1.98%	905	0	0.0%	905	0	0.0%	906	0	0.0%	907	0	0.0%	907	0	0.0%
		Magazines	0.97%	442	0	0.0%	442	0	0.0%	443	0	0.0%	443	0	0.0%	443	0	0.0%
		Books	0.41%	189	0	0.0%	189	0	0.0%	189	0	0.0%	189	0	0.0%	189	0	0.0%
		Paper Bags	0.37%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%	169	0	0.0%
		Phone Books	0.30%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%	137	0	0.0%
	Poly-Coated	0.22%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	102	0	0.0%	
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.81%	4,936	1,185	24.0%	4,940	1,210	24.5%	4,944	1,236	25.0%	4,948	1,262	25.5%	4,951	1,287	26.0%	
	Other Compostable Paper	6.62%	3,023	0	0.0%	3,025	0	0.0%	3,027	0	0.0%	3,030	0	0.0%	3,032	0	0.0%	
Total Paper	30.91%	14,117	3,329	23.6%	14,128	3,410	24.1%	14,139	3,490	24.7%	14,150	3,571	25.2%	14,161	3,652	25.8%		
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.27%	582	105	18.1%	582	107	18.4%	583	109	18.8%	583	112	19.1%	584	114	19.5%
		Aluminum Containers	0.52%	240	18	7.4%	240	18	7.7%	240	19	7.7%	240	19	7.9%	240	19	8.0%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.80%	821	209	25.5%	822	214	26.0%	823	218	26.5%	823	222	27.0%	824	227	27.5%	
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.32%	2,429	474	19.5%	2,431	486	20.0%	2,433	499	20.5%	2,435	511	21.0%	2,436	524	21.5%	
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.24%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%	111	0	0.0%
		Automotive batteries	0.62%	285	0	0.0%	285	0	0.0%	286	0	0.0%	286	0	0.0%	286	0	0.0%
		Other non-aluminum	0.38%	175	0	0.0%	175	0	0.0%	176	0	0.0%	176	0	0.0%	176	0	0.0%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.25%	572	0	0.0%	572	0	0.0%	573	0	0.0%	573	0	0.0%	573	0	0.0%		
Total Metals	8.37%	3,822	683	17.9%	3,825	700	18.3%	3,828	717	18.7%	3,831	734	19.1%	3,834	750	19.6%		
Plastic	PET Containers	0.92%	420	147	35.0%	420	149	35.5%	421	149	35.5%	421	152	36.0%	421	152	36.0%	
	HDPE Containers	0.85%	390	103	26.5%	390	103	26.5%	390	105	27.0%	391	106	27.0%	391	108	27.5%	
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.18%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98.0%	81	79	98.0%	
	Film Plastic	5.72%	2,611	78	3.0%	2,613	78	3.0%	2,615	78	3.0%	2,617	105	4.0%	2,619	105	4.0%	
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.12%	1,424	0	0.0%	1,425	0	0.0%	1,426	0	0.0%	1,427	0	0.0%	1,429	0	0.0%
		Non-Durables	1.69%	770	0	0.0%	771	0	0.0%	771	0	0.0%	772	0	0.0%	773	0	0.0%
		Packaging	1.27%	580	0	0.0%	580	0	0.0%	581	0	0.0%	581	0	0.0%	582	0	0.0%
Other Plastic (Total)	6.08%	2,774	42	1.5%	2,777	56	2.0%	2,779	56	2.0%	2,781	56	2.0%	2,783	56	2.0%		
Total Plastics	13.74%	6,276	450	7.2%	6,281	466	7.4%	6,286	468	7.4%	6,291	497	7.9%	6,295	499	7.9%		
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.92%	1,790	618	34.5%	1,792	627	35.0%	1,793	628	35.0%	1,794	637	35.5%	1,796	637	35.5%	
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.41%	186	0	0.0%	186	0	0.0%	186	0	0.0%	186	0	0.0%	186	0	0.0%	
	Total Glass	4.33%	1,976	618	31.3%	1,978	627	31.7%	1,979	628	31.7%	1,981	637	32.2%	1,982	637	32.2%	
Organic	Food Scraps	13.46%	6,147	154	2.5%	6,151	185	3.0%	6,156	185	3.0%	6,161	216	3.5%	6,166	216	3.5%	
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	5.91%	2,699	351	13.0%	2,701	351	13.0%	2,703	378	14.0%	2,705	379	14.0%	2,707	406	15.0%	
	Total Organics	19.37%	8,846	505	5.7%	8,852	536	6.1%	8,859	563	6.4%	8,866	594	6.7%	8,873	622	7.0%	
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.90%	1,780	151	8.5%	1,781	160	9.0%	1,783	160	9.0%	1,784	169	9.5%	1,785	170	9.5%	
	Carpet	1.45%	663	0	0.0%	664	0	0.0%	664	0	0.0%	665	0	0.0%	665	0	0.0%	
	Total Textiles	5.35%	2,443	151	6.2%	2,445	160	6.6%	2,447	160	6.6%	2,449	169	6.9%	2,450	170	6.9%	
Wood	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated)	4.93%	2,250	0	0.0%	2,251	0	0.0%	2,253	0	0.0%	2,255	0	0.0%	2,256	0	0.0%	
	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.78%	2,639	0	0.0%	2,641	0	0.0%	2,643	0	0.0%	2,646	0	0.0%	2,648	0	0.0%	
	Diapers	1.62%	741	0	0.0%	742	0	0.0%	743	0	0.0%	743	0	0.0%	744	0	0.0%	
	Electronics	1.48%	676	152	22.5%	676	169	25.0%	677	169	25.0%	677	169	25.0%	678	169	25.0%	
	Tires	1.69%	773	271	35.0%	774	271	35.0%	775	310	40.0%	775	310	40.0%	776	310	40.0%	
	HHW	0.34%	155	15	9.5%	155	16	10.0%	155	16	10.0%	156	16	10.5%	156	16	10.5%	
	Soils and Fines	0.39%	180	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	180	0	0.0%	
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.70%	775	0	0.0%	776	0	0.0%	777	0	0.0%	777	0	0.0%	778	0	0.0%	
	Total Miscellaneous	13.01%	5,940	437	7.4%	5,945	455	7.7%	5,949	495	8.3%	5,954	496	8.3%	5,958	496	8.3%	

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Population	80,098	80,562	81,029	81,499	81,972
MSW Generated (tons)	45,669	45,704	45,739	45,775	45,810
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	1,140	1,135	1,129	1,123	1,118
MSW Diverted (tons)	6,173	6,354	6,521	6,698	6,826
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	154	158	161	164	166.56
MSW Disposed (tons)	39,496	39,350	39,219	39,077	38,984
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	986	977	968	959	951
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	2.70	2.68	2.65	2.63	2.61

		2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	25.6%	1,752.6	0.0	0.0%	1,765.1	176.5	10.0%	1,765.1	176.5	10.0%	1,777.9	266.7	15.0%	1,777.9	266.7	15.0%	1,790.7	268.6	15.0%
	Wood	18.2%	1,248.2	0.0	0.0%	1,257.1	0.0	0.0%	1,257.1	0.0	0.0%	1,266.2	0.0	0.0%	1,266.2	0.0	0.0%	1,275.3	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	10.2%	696.1	0.0	0.0%	701.0	0.0	0.0%	701.0	0.0	0.0%	706.1	0.0	0.0%	706.1	0.0	0.0%	711.2	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	4.9%	333.7	0.0	0.0%	336.1	0.0	0.0%	336.1	0.0	0.0%	338.5	0.0	0.0%	338.5	0.0	0.0%	341.0	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	17.0%	1,162.3	26.0	2.2%	1,170.7	58.5	5.0%	1,170.7	58.5	5.0%	1,179.1	88.4	7.5%	1,179.1	88.4	7.5%	1,187.6	89.1	7.5%
	Metal	9.5%	648.8	450.0	69.4%	653.4	457.4	70.0%	653.4	457.4	70.0%	658.2	460.7	70.0%	658.2	460.7	70.0%	662.9	464.0	70.0%
	Plastic	0.5%	33.8	0.0	0.0%	34.1	0.0	0.0%	34.1	0.0	0.0%	34.3	0.0	0.0%	34.3	0.0	0.0%	34.6	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	3.5%	239.6	0.0	0.0%	241.3	0.0	0.0%	241.3	0.0	0.0%	243.0	0.0	0.0%	243.0	0.0	0.0%	244.8	0.0	0.0%
	Other	10.7%	735.9	0.0	0.0%	741.2	0.0	0.0%	741.2	0.0	0.0%	746.6	0.0	0.0%	746.6	0.0	0.0%	751.9	0.0	0.0%
Total		100.0%	6,851.0	476.0	6.9%	6,900.0	692.4	10.0%	6,900.0	692.4	10.0%	6,950.0	815.8	11.7%	6,950.0	815.8	11.7%	7000.0	821.7	11.7%

		2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			
		C&D Debris Materials	C&D Debris Generated	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	25.6%	1,790.7	268.6	15.0%	1,803.5	360.7	20.0%	1,803.5	360.7	20.0%	1,816.3	363.3	20.0%	1,816.3	363.3	20.0%
	Wood	18.2%	1,275.3	0.0	0.0%	1,284.4	0.0	0.0%	1,284.4	0.0	0.0%	1,293.5	0.0	0.0%	1,293.5	0.0	0.0%
	Roofing	10.2%	711.2	0.0	0.0%	716.3	0.0	0.0%	716.3	0.0	0.0%	721.4	0.0	0.0%	721.4	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	4.9%	341.0	0.0	0.0%	343.4	0.0	0.0%	343.4	0.0	0.0%	345.8	0.0	0.0%	345.8	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	17.0%	1,187.6	118.8	10.0%	1,196.1	119.6	10.0%	1,196.1	119.6	10.0%	1,204.6	120.5	10.0%	1,204.6	150.6	12.5%
	Metal	9.5%	662.9	497.2	75.0%	667.6	500.7	75.0%	667.6	500.7	75.0%	672.4	504.3	75.0%	672.4	504.3	75.0%
	Plastic	0.5%	34.6	0.0	0.0%	34.8	0.0	0.0%	34.8	0.0	0.0%	35.1	0.0	0.0%	35.1	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	3.5%	244.8	0.0	0.0%	246.5	0.0	0.0%	246.5	0.0	0.0%	248.3	0.0	0.0%	248.3	0.0	0.0%
	Other	10.7%	751.9	0.0	0.0%	757.3	0.0	0.0%	757.3	0.0	0.0%	762.7	0.0	0.0%	762.7	0.0	0.0%
Total		100.0%	7,000.0	884.5	12.6%	7,050.0	981.0	13.9%	7,050.0	981.0	13.9%	7,100.0	988.0	13.9%	7,100.0	1,018.1	14.3%

Appendix D

Highlighted on the Department of Solid Waste's Main Website page:

https://www.madisoncounty.ny.gov/2367/Solid-Waste

HOME PAGE DASHBOARD MODULES LIVE EDIT IS OFF KRISTIN W HELP

EMERGENCY ALERT Madison County Offices Open to Public, by Appointment only from 8:00 AM until 4:00 PM For the latest information on Coronavirus (COVID-19) [Click here](#)

Department of Solid Waste Releases Updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan - 8/6/2020

The Department of Solid Waste [released a draft](#) of the updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that will focus on the next ten years (2021-2030) of solid waste disposal and recycling in Madison County. Madison County residents and businesses are encouraged to review the plan and provide feedback. The public comment period starts August 6, 2020 and all comments must be received by September 20, 2020. In addition, the Madison County Solid Waste Department will hold a Public Information Meeting on August 27th at 7 pm to briefly summarize the plan and accept public comments. The meeting will be held electronically via Zoom, however residents can also register to participate in-person.

[View the Draft SWMP](#)

To Submit a Public Comment: Fill out our online form or Email us at sw@madisoncounty.ny.gov or Mail comments to PO Box 27, Wampsville NY 13163	To Attend the Public Information Meeting on Thursday, August 27 @ 7 PM Where: In-person (location TBA) or remotely via Zoom *If you are a member of the public and would like to attend this meeting in-person, please make an appointment by calling (315) 361-8408 or email Kristin Welch, Recycling Coordinator, at sw@madisoncounty.ny.gov Zoom Meeting Details: Join: https://madisoncounty-ny.zoom.us/j/96257852035 Meeting ID: 962 5785 2035 To call-in, dial: (646) 558-8656
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Promoted on the Department of Solid Waste and Madison County Government's Facebook Page:

Madison County NY Government August 13 · 🌐

Our Department of Solid Waste & Recycling recently released a draft of an updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan that focuses on the next ten years of solid waste disposal and recycling in Madison County.

A public information meeting is being held on August 27, 2020 at 7 pm to summarize the plan and hear the public's input.

To view the plan and to learn more about the public information meeting, visit the Madison County website.



Madison County Solid Waste & Recycling August 6 · 🌐

The Department of Solid Waste released a draft of the updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan that will focus on the next ten years (2021-2030) of solid waste... [See More](#)

1,066 People Reached 28 Engagements Boost Unavailable

Placed Legal Ads in local wide-spread newspapers: Mid-York Weekly (8/6) & Oneida Dispatch (8/9):

4 Thursday, August 6, 2020 The Mid-York Weekly www.themidorkweekly.com

The Mid-York Weekly 

CLASSIFIEDS

(315)
735-7511
www.themidorkweekly.com

Please Note the Public hearing was postponed due to COVID-19
Also Please note the time 7:00 pm for regular Town Board Meeting & Public Hearing at 7:30 pm.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the Town Board will hold a public hearing on the proposed Local Law at the Town Highway Garage with social distancing and must have a face mask. Sanitizer will be available. located at 1210 Bradley Brook Road, Earlville (Town of Lebanon), New York on August 13, 2020 at 7:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, at which time all persons interested will be heard.

DATED: July 25, 2020
JOANN COLLINS
Town Clerk

MYW: 08/06/2020

Madison County's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

The Madison County Department of Solid Waste is releasing a draft of the updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that will focus on the next ten years (2021-2030) of solid waste disposal and recycling in Madison County. A public information meeting will be held at 7 pm on Thursday, August 27th to present the draft plan and solicit public input. Public comments on the draft will be accepted through September 20th. To view the draft plan and find out more about the public meeting, please visit madisoncountyrecycles.ny.gov or call the Madison County Dept. of Solid Waste at 315-361-8408.

MYW: 08/06/2020

to review the entire text of this local law may be made in writing or in person to the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors at the following address:

Cindy Urtz, Clerk
Board of Supervisors
P.O. Box 635
Wampsville, New York 13163

Upon such request, a copy of such entire text will be made available without charge for on premises review at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at the above address or at the Office of the Clerk of the Town, Village or City in the County of Madison nearest to the residence of the requesting party. Individual copies will be provided upon request at rates prevailing under Article 6 of the Public Officers Law.

MYW: 08/06/2020

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Denied Social Security Disability? Appeal! If you're 50+, filed for SSD and denied, our attorneys can help get you approved! No money out of pocket! Call 877-430-9760

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The Oneida Daily Dispatch

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Madison County Releases Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

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The new SWMP focuses on the continuation of the main landfill disposal system, improvement of current recycling efforts for paper and container materials through educational programming, and the handling of other special items such as electronics to divert waste from the solid waste stream.

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30 RETHINK WASTE

Starts in September

IN MADISON COUNTY

MADISONCOUNTYRECYCLES.NY.GOV

CLICK HERE



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1 hr ago

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Dumpsters will be available at the Fenner Town Office Building at 3151 Fenner East Road. Fenner Residents will be limited to 1 pick-up truckload of trash and 4 tires off rims.

Please NO household garbage, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, propane tanks, TV's, Computers, or ag plastic.

All Ag plastic will be accepted directly at the transfer station or landfill.

Call 655-2705 with questions.

Web Page: www.townoffenner.com • E-mail: townoffenner@windstream.net

Town of Fenner Residents Only

Chicken Barbeque - Sat August 22nd

Cazenovia American Legion • Post 88 - 26 Chenango St

11:00 AM 'til gone

Half Chicken \$8 Halves Only (no dinners)

Drive Thru Only

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PO Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163



for par...or worse. If this is what you do, Tom Stickney, a "Top 100 Teachers in America" since 2007 says, "Ditch your wedge and chip the ball with one of your hybrids. The design of the hybrid makes it easier to strike the ball cleanly and get it rolling purely toward the hole". In fact, Tom goes so far as to say, "use a hybrid instead of a wedge to roll it close...for an easy up-and-down".

I know...I have told you I use a 7 iron for my chip shots, as long as I have a "clear path" to the hole from 5-25 yards away but I don't believe in the old saying, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks". So, I am always ready and willing to listen to someone with knowledge, experience and credibility who recommends a different approach to a skill that could get my chip shots closer to the hole.

Here are what Tom calls his... "3" Simple Steps:

Step 1....Assume your set-up position with the ball off your right foot (for right handed golfer). Angle the shaft of your hybrid toward the target so your hands are positioned well in front of the ball.

Step 2....Keep the club low to the ground in your backswing, as though you're "sweeping with a broom". The club head shouldn't lift any more than

step...with your hands ahead, so that the ball rolls on the ground like a putt.

Tom's 20% Rule:

Apply about 20% of the power you'd use with your putter from the same length to roll the ball close.

Although the technique of chipping with a hybrid has been used by golf instructors in America for about 10 years, Tom was one of the first teachers to recommend it. As you have probably noticed, a few of the PGA Tour players have tried it...with good results.

I intend to make a commitment for the next 2-3 weeks to give it a try because I am willing to do "almost anything" to save at least one shot per round and I like the way Tom described his..."3" Simple Steps.

But, let's not ever forget...when it comes to chipping, putting or any other shot around a green, success is dependent not only on proper technique but on a player's "feel" for the shot and this requires practice, believing in what you are doing and having the confidence to pull it off.

Your call... wedge or hybrid for chipping?



MADISON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE

315-361-8408
315-361-1524 (Fax)

P.O. Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163

Amy K. Miller, Director
Email: amy.miller@madisoncounty.ny.gov



For Immediate Release

August 6, 2020

Contact: Samantha Field (315) 366-2822

Samantha.field@madisoncounty.ny.gov

Madison County Department of Solid Waste Releases Updated Solid Waste Management Plan, Seeks Public Input

Canastota, NY – The Madison County Department of Solid Waste released a draft of the updated Local Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that will focus on the next ten years (2021-2030) of solid waste disposal and recycling in Madison County. In the past, Madison County has prepared SWMPs to evaluate and execute an environmentally sound and economically feasible plan for handling solid waste generated within the County. The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requires local planning units to update and modify solid waste and recycling efforts prior to their expiration date; the current SWMP is set to expire at the end of 2020.

Since the inception of the first plan in 1990, the County has continued to meet the milestones outlined in the plan and incorporate new components to expand recycling efforts and divert solid waste from going into the landfill. The new SWMP focuses on the continuation of the main landfill disposal system, improvement of current recycling efforts for materials such as paper and containers through educational programming, and the handling of other items such as electronics and household hazardous waste through special programs. The County plans to expand on the past SWMP by concentrating on public education through targeted recycling campaigns, school presentations and backyard composting workshops.

Madison County residents and businesses are encouraged to review the plan and provide feedback. Public comments must be received by September 20, 2020. In addition, the Madison County Solid Waste Department will hold a Public Information Meeting on August 27, 2020 at 7:00 PM to briefly summarize the plan and accept public comments. The meeting will be held electronically via Zoom, however residents can also register to participate in-person. More information will be available on the Department of Solid Waste website. After the public comment period ends, the Solid Waste Department will finalize the draft plan and then submit it to the NYS DEC for review.

To access the draft plan and to learn more about the Public Information Meeting on August 27th, visit www.MadisonCountyRecycles.ny.gov or call the Solid Waste's main office at 315-361-8408. Public comments should be emailed to sw@madisoncounty.ny.gov or mailed to PO Box 27, Wampsville NY 13163. The deadline for the receipt of comments is September 20, 2020.

Appendix E

Public Information Meeting Comments

August 27, 2020 @ 7 PM

In attendance: Amy Miller, Director of Solid Waste Management. Kristin Welch, Recycling Coordinator. Brad Kerr, public participant attended via Zoom. Gerald Davies, public participant attended in-person.

Name	Summary of Comment	Response
Gerald Davies	<p>Grocery stores are having a hard time getting certain items and one of those is clear plastic bags, which is required per Madison County law to dispose of garbage. How can we get stores to have more access to clear and white plastic bags to dispose of garbage, in accordance with the local law?</p> <p>Personally, I take my trash to the transfer station instead of having a hauler come and pick it up weekly because I find it to be much cheaper and the price of the punch cards is reasonable. Every couple of years it may go up but that is because everything has a cost that you need to cover.</p> <p>A few years ago, the County looked into a private contractor for the recycling center. I want to keep the Arc of Madison Cortland as the staff for handling recyclables because private or outside contractors are expensive and will want to raise the costs every year. The Arc of Madison Cortland saves the County money and we should stick with them.</p> <p>Are there any plans for emergencies such as natural disasters and are we prepared for those situations?</p> <p>Do we have enough land for the remaining expected life of the landfill, over 100 years?</p>	<p>Comments Noted.</p> <p>Implementation Plan includes communication to Madison County grocery stores requesting that they offer residents clear/white bag options.</p> <p>Madison County's Emergency Management Department manages the plans for natural disasters.</p> <p>As stated in Section 3.1.1, the permitted landfill cells and available land are expected to provide over 100 years of disposal capacity.</p>
Brad Kerr	<p>I don't have any comments at this time but I do have some questions after reading the plan. In the organics program section, what does it mean when you say that the amount of organic material generated within the County does not make it economically feasible to establish an organics drop-off program given the close proximity to nearby facilities?</p> <p>Can you explain why low construction and demolition debris tipping fees make it cost prohibitive for reuse options?</p> <p>Are commercial haulers also included when the local law states that people are charged for landfilled waste but recycling has no cost to participate in?</p> <p>Can you explain more about what the charts mean at the end of the plan and do you have a number estimating the amount of recyclable material that ends up getting landfilled?</p>	<p>Further clarification was provided in Sections 3.2.3 and 5.1.5 (regarding organics), 5.1.12 (regarding construction and demolition debris), and 3.2.1 (regarding not charging fees for recycling).</p>

No other public comments were received through email, mail or the online form.

The public commenting period closed September 20, 2020.

Appendix F

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Materials Management, Bureau of Solid Waste Management
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7260
P: (518) 402-8678 | F: (518) 402-9024
www.dec.ny.gov

March 3, 2021

Amy Miller
Director, Madison County Department of Solid Waste
P.O. Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163

Dear Amy Miller:

Re: Madison County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP)

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) has completed review of the Madison County (County) Local Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) received as a final draft on February 19, 2021.

Based on this review, the Department has determined the County LSWMP provides substantive consideration of the elements set forth in New York State Environmental Conservation Law, (Section 27-0107) and the State's Solid Waste Management Facilities regulations (6 NYCRR Part 366-2) and constitutes an approvable plan.

For the Department to grant final approval of the County's LSWMP, the following items must be submitted:

1. A complete, stand-alone final LSWMP which contains all revisions to the draft LSWMP resulting from department review.
2. As required by 366-4.1, a certified resolution from the County stating: 1) that the LSWMP is adopted by the County, 2) that the County will implement and maintain the solid waste management system as described in the final LSWMP and 3) that the County will submit biennial updates. This certified resolution should be included in the final LSWMP.

The Department will continue to work with the County through the finalization process.

Please contact Paola Munar Moreno at (518) 402-8678 or planning@dec.ny.gov if you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

Richard Clarkson, P.E.
Director, Bureau of Solid Waste Management

ecc: R. Clarkson
J. Lang/P. Munar Moreno/ J. Claeys
E. Gondeck
T. Annal, N. Smith, Region 7
MadisonCounty(Co)/Correspondence/MadisonCounty(Co)/Madison_Couty_Approvable_Letter.2021_Mar_02.pdf

Appendix G

RESOLUTION NO. 21- 197

**ADOPTING THE 2021-2030 MADISON COUNTY LOCAL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, Madison County Department of Solid Waste has developed a new local solid waste management plan in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 366; and

WHEREAS, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has provided an “approvable” letter to the Madison County Department of Solid Waste indicating that the plan meets the requirements; and

WHEREAS, the Madison County Department of Solid Waste solicited public input on the plan during a public comment period and public information session; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Committee of the Madison County Board of Supervisors supports the adoption of the 2021-2030 Madison County Local Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Madison County Board of Supervisors hereby formally adopts the 2021-2030 Madison County Local Solid Waste Management Plan. Madison County will implement and maintain the solid waste management system as described in the Plan and will submit biennial updates to NYSDEC as required by 6 NYCRR Part 366. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

Dated: April 13, 2021

***Due to Coronavirus executive order no
Signature obtained at this time.***

James S. Goldstein, Chairman
Solid Waste and Recycling Committee