

ONEIDA-HERKIMER SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

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BUREAU OF WASTE
REDUCTION AND RECYCLING
DIVISION OF SOLID AND
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

September 21, 2010

Edward Blackmer
Solid & Hazardous Materials Engineer
NYSDEC – Region 6
Dulles State Office Building
317 Washington Street
Watertown, NY 13601

Dear Mr. Blackmer:

Per your request please find a hard copy and compact disc of our Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP). I have also forwarded hard copies and discs to Ed Dassati and Robert Senior.

The Authority appreciates your review and subsequent approval of our LSWMP. We look forward to implementing the LSWMP over the next ten years for the benefit of our region.

Sincerely,



William A. Rabbia
Executive Director

WAR/aag

Enclosure

cc: Judy Drabicki, NYSDEC Watertown
Greg Townsend, NYSDEC Watertown

**FINAL
LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

AUGUST 2010

**Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority
1600 Genesee Street
Utica, NY 13502**

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INTRODUCTION

The Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority (Authority) provides an integrated solid waste management system which first maximizes reduction, reuse and recycling, is environmentally and economically sound, and is flexible enough to adjust to changing conditions, while at the same time ensuring the proper disposition of all types of solid waste. Our approach to solid waste management has always been consistent with New York State's management hierarchy. The Authority had its initial Final Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) in 1991. The 1991 SWMP stated:

"The overall goal of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority is to provide for maximum levels of waste reduction and recycling, coupled with the development of environmentally and economically sound programs and facilities for the remainder of the waste stream. It is the intention of the Authority to continue to increase reduction and recycling programs and to plan all facilities to reflect these maximum feasible recovery levels."

The Authority is pleased to report that the goals put forth in 1991 have been met and indeed exceeded. In order to meet those goals we have invested nearly \$100 million in facilities and associated programs. We have consistently evaluated our programs to make improvements and changes when deemed necessary.

The Oneida-Herkimer Recycling Center, the top identified priority of the plan, was completed in 1991 and represented a giant leap forward for area recycling efforts. To complement that facility and increase resource recovery and toxics reduction, a regional Green Waste Compost Facility as well as a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility were also built during the planning period.

The Authority also owns three transfer stations located in Webb, Utica and Rome, two land clearing debris facilities located in Utica and Rome, a Wooden Pallet processing facility located in Utica and a Brush Processing facility in Rome. A new state-of-the-art Regional Landfill located in Ava was also sited and constructed to serve the disposal needs of the region. The landfill opened in 2006. Each of the facilities plays a role in the environmentally sound management of the two Counties' waste and recyclables. The Authority strongly supports the principle that the State and its planning units should be self-sufficient with regard to waste disposal. It is in the State's long-term best interest to promote policy that encourages self-sufficiency.

The legal framework for this SWMP is in place. Our local recycling laws are mandatory, progressive, comprehensive, and facilitate the addition of new recyclables. The laws also have enforcement and flow control provisions which have been specifically upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

This SWMP has similar goals when compared to the original SWMP. The Authority will continue to provide an integrated solid waste management program which first maximizes reduction and recycling through support of the Product Stewardship initiative, boosting organics recovery, development of a new Single Stream Recycling program, continuing to support the area's Pay-As-You-Throw programs (PAYT) and expanding non-traditional recycling/disposal opportunities (old pharmaceuticals, electronics, paint). Once again this SWMP will be fully consistent with the State's solid waste management hierarchy. Since we have reached many of our stated recycling goals and our successful program is well established it will not be easy to dramatically increase recycling levels or consequently decrease solid waste destined for disposal. For instance, our

ONEIDA-HERKIMER DRAFT LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 1 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Size of Planning Unit

The Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Planning Unit is 2,708 square miles.

1.2 Neighboring Planning Units

The location of the Planning Unit is Central New York in the Western Mohawk Valley. The neighboring Planning Units are Madison County, MOSA, Hamilton County, Fulton County, St. Lawrence County, Lewis County and Oswego County.

1.3 Population

The population of the Oneida-Herkimer region according to the 2000 U.S. Census was 299,896. The 2009 projection for the two Counties is 293,280 or a decrease of 6,616 residents or 2% from 2000.

1.4 Planning Unit Participants

All town, cities and villages within Oneida and Herkimer Counties participate and are included in the Planning Unit.

1.5 Seasonal Variations/Agricultural Use

There are only minor fluctuations in regional seasonal usage of the Authority's solid waste management facilities with the notable exceptions of the Town of Webb and the Village of Sylvan Beach. The months of July and August alone account for 34% of the total annual waste generated in the Town of Webb. The Village of Sylvan Beach is located on the shores of Oneida Lake, the population in the summer swells from 1,119 permanent residents to about 5,500. Waste generated in Sylvan Beach quadruples during the summer. These fluctuations do not hamper solid waste collection, recyclables collection or disposal in these communities.

Agriculture (mainly dairy farming) continues to be a primary economic engine for the region. Agriculture is also the foundation of rural society and the primary green space in much of the area. According to the 2007 USDA Census of Agriculture there are 1,685 farms in the region operating on 332,249 acres. Total market value of agricultural products sold exceeds \$154,702,000.

1.6 Planning Unit Description

The Planning Unit's major population centers basically follow the NYS Thruway corridor and include the urban Villages of Herkimer, Ilion, and Mohawk, and Cities of Little Falls, Utica, Rome and Sherrill. The suburban areas surround the Cities of Utica and Rome and include the Towns of New Hartford, Whitestown, Deerfield, Lee and Marcy. The remainder of the Planning Unit is largely rural with a sprinkling of villages such as Clinton, Camden, Boonville, Waterville and Oriskany Falls. The school districts in the region range from very large districts such as Utica, Rome and Whitesboro to very small districts such as Owen D. Young, and Town of Webb.

Large retail centers are located primarily in the corridor stretching from the Town of New Hartford to the Villages of Yorkville and New York Mills. A large mall and newer strip malls

CHAPTER 2 SOLID WASTE QUANTITY AND TYPES

Table 2.1

<u>Material</u>	<u>Established Amount Generated</u>	<u>Amount Recovered*</u>
Paper Newsprint	15,500	14,492
Paper Corrugated	Unknown	16,259
Paper Mixed	Unknown	26,887
Metal	Unknown	113,818
Glass	Unknown	5,081
Plastic	Unknown	3,182
Yard Waste	26,000	25,094
Food Waste	Unknown	13,622
C&D Materials	53,746	2,187
Sewage Sludge	15,000	3,603
Electronics	Unknown	145
Industrial Waste	85,193	64,661
Textiles	Unknown	1,007
Tires	Unknown	755
Auto Batteries	Unknown	33

* Source: 2009 Authority scale records and results of annual private and institutional entity surveys, all figures in tons.

Table 2.1 Discussion

The amount generated for newsprint is an estimate based on the theory that newsprint is a non-industrial commodity and the vast majority of it is recycled through our system. The small remainder is likely re-used for packing and cleaning. The amount generated for yard waste, sewage sludge, and industrial waste are estimates the Authority is confident in because material is predominately handled within our system, although additional yard waste is likely generated but managed at the source through backyard composting. For many of the solid waste types listed it is difficult for the Authority to accurately determine the amount generated because the materials are handled outside our system by private entities. We survey private firms and institutions annually in our region for data related to recycling/recovery but we do not obtain complete results. As for the "recoverable amount" category it is also difficult to precisely determine figures due to the unknowns associated with amount generated. However, the Authority is fully committed to recover the maximum amounts of these materials. The programs detailed in this plan represent the Authority's commitment to this task.

3.2 Existing Efforts to Recover Recyclables

3.2.1(a) Residential Source Separation and Collection

There are four (4) types of residential recycling collection systems available in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Curbside collection by private commercial haulers through agreements with individual property owners or generators, curbside collection by private commercial haulers through a contract with a municipality, curbside collection by municipalities and direct drop off by residents or generators to publicly operated transfer stations or Authority operated residential convenience stations.

There are approximately 115,000 households in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Currently, over 90% of the residential households are serviced with curbside recyclables collection. The remainder, mostly rural residents, drop-off recyclables and waste at the existing system of transfer stations or residential convenience stations.

The Authority in conjunction with the City of Utica was instrumental in launching one of the first Pay-As-You-Throw or PAYT programs in the nation in 1989. Since that pioneer program the Authority has promoted and directly assisted many local municipalities to adopt PAYT programs. Besides Utica, the Villages of Dolgeville, Frankfort, Herkimer, Ilion and Mohawk have PAYT programs directly administered by the Authority. We purchase bags, assist with procurement of contractors, provide customer service and manage accounts for those six communities. Additionally, the Authority has assisted but does not directly administer PAYT programs in the Villages of Clayville, New York Mills, West Winfield, Whitesboro, and Yorkville. The approximate population served by these PAYT programs is over 96,000.

Many local private haulers (eight companies) also offer PAYT programs, some featuring totes instead of bags. When these private PAYT programs are factored in we estimate about 40-50% of the region's population is served by PAYT programs in some form.

These programs make sense because the incentive to recycle is economically emphasized (resident pays for the bag and recycling is free) and we see recycling levels that are generally higher in PAYT communities (over 30% recycling rate). The Authority has and will dedicate considerable resources promoting these PAYT programs, but we will not mandate their use in the region. Our region is diverse and certain communities favor other systems or programs and their local preference must be respected. However, any system whether private collection through individual homeowners or businesses, or municipal collection paid through the tax base must adhere to our local laws and the mandated list of recyclables.

Furthermore, the Authority's entire solid waste management system is based upon a "system" tipping fee on non-recyclable waste, while there is no tip fee for recyclables received at the Recycling Center. Any non-recoverable costs associated with recycling, composting, household hazardous waste management, public education and reuse/reduction are built into the system tip fee since these programs are not self sufficient. The fee structure provides an economic incentive to recycle for all waste generators regardless of collection means.

3.2.1(b) Commercial/Industrial Source Separation and Collection

There are approximately 20,000 operating businesses, industrial enterprises and commercial entities in the two-county region. These commercial enterprises collectively generate approximately 50% of the region's waste. Recycling practices among commercial establishments vary widely from business to business. Businesses usually pay a hauler on an

The Authority is a member of the Western/Central New York Materials Exchange. The Western/Central New York Materials Exchange is a unique opportunity for businesses to exchange unwanted/unusable products that would otherwise be discarded, and/or locate free/inexpensive materials that can be used in daily business operations. Besides the Authority, members of the Materials Exchange Group include seventeen counties of Western/Central New York (Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Wyoming, Allegany, Steuben, Chautauqua, Monroe, Seneca, Tompkins, Cattaraugus, Broome, Cayuga, and Tioga), and the Western Finger Lakes Solid Waste Authority (Wayne and Yates Counties).

Private recycling in our area is very substantial, and private reporting of recycling figures is on the up-swing. Over the past twenty years, industries and businesses have recycled 700,000 tons of material.

3.2.1(c) Institutional Source Separation and Recovery Efforts

The Authority has always believed that school recycling was an untapped recycling resource in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. One of the most effective ways of introducing lifelong recycling habits is to begin environmental education at an early age. The Counties are host to 31 public and private school systems, colleges, and other not-for-profit institutions. The K-12 school systems include over 130 individual public and parochial school buildings located throughout the area. Many school districts realize that they can protect the environment and save tax dollars by improving recycling programs. High grade paper and corrugated cardboard, generated at local schools and institutions account for nearly 50% of their solid waste. School districts can achieve a substantial reduction in disposal costs by implementing successful recycling programs.

Unfortunately, the Authority has seen excellent school recycling programs that were established in the early 1990's fail because of lack of support, and staff turn-over. To address this problem, in April 2008, the Authority hired a full time School Recycling Coordinator to develop and address school recycling needs in our region. The Authority's School Recycling Coordinator is dedicated to working with the schools in Oneida and Herkimer Counties to develop, support, and maintain recycling programs in each school through a GO GREEN initiative. Green teams are comprised of teachers and students. These teams are responsible for their school's recycling initiative. The program provides educational tools, resources, promotional materials, technical information, recommendations, program training and recycling and waste evaluations to the schools. A *School Recycling Program Guide* assists teachers and educates students on the value and long-term benefits of recycling, conservation and environmental stewardship.

A key component of our GO GREEN program is a web site dedicated to this initiative www.greenteam.ohswa.org. The Site features informative games for younger children, videos, fast facts, and statistics that students can relate to such as the amount of newspaper we've recycled in our region would be equal to a pile that would stretch from Utica to San Francisco and back to Denver. There are also sign-up areas for teachers and a form to order educational recycling posters. A blog was also developed so that teachers and students can have direct access to the School Recycling Coordinator.

To date, over 65 school district buildings are part of the GO GREEN program.

The Herkimer and Oneida County Office Buildings and support facilities have implemented robust recycling programs. Utica City Hall and the State Office Building also participate. The Authority also supports initiatives such as the Town of Marcy Goes Green Program where each resident in the Town was delivered six CFL light bulbs and the Town acts as an old CFL light bulb collection station.

Through a grant from the New York State Association for Reduction, Reuse and Recycling (NYSAR³) the Authority provided Whitesboro Middle School a classroom worm composting kit. This grant helped students understand the basics of food waste composting. Vermicomposting is the process of using worms and micro-organisms to turn organic waste (such as fruit and vegetable peels) into earthy-smelling, nutrient-rich humus, which is good for the garden.

The school grant program has been very rewarding by providing hands-on experience raising red wiggler worms on lunchroom scraps in the classrooms. The elementary students enjoy seeing the natural processes in action and learn about sustainable practices and environmental issues at the same time.

3.2.1(e) Intermediate Processing of Collected Recyclables

In 1989, Oneida County funded and started the construction of a regional materials recovery facility, now identified as the Oneida-Herkimer Recycling Center. The Authority agreed to take over the construction of the facility and to purchase it. The facility capital cost was over \$10 million and it officially opened in February of 1991.

Several objectives guided the design of the Recycling Center:

- To provide for maximum levels of recycling.
- To provide a capability to process all the recyclable material which, now and in the future, will be separated by residents.
- To provide access to the most stable, highest paying markets by producing high quality material.
- To allow residents to easily and conveniently separate recyclables.
- To provide measures for worker safety and a productive working environment.
- To construct a substantial, durable facility employing heavy-duty reliable equipment.

The Oneida-Herkimer Recycling Center is the materials recovery or intermediate-processing center developed to handle recyclables from throughout the two-county region. The Center provides the capability to recover maximum volumes from the waste stream thereby allowing the region to reduce its dependence on landfills. The Recycling Center is intended primarily to process mixed household recyclables.

All communities in both Counties have established recycling collection programs, both public and private, with mandatory separation and recycling. The Authority received and has marketed over 700,000 tons of recyclables, since the opening of the Recycling Center.

The Recycling Center was built upon a basic separation requirement for all households and businesses/institutions in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Recyclables are set out for collection in a two-part separation: paper and container items.

Since opening the Recycling Center in 1991, new recycling opportunities have been constantly added, and now residents of Oneida and Herkimer Counties have the opportunity to recycle over 30 different items.

The containers on the tipping floor are also inspected for obvious contaminants. A loader pushes the containers into a hopper on the tipping floor. The conveyor carries the containers to the second-floor processing area.

In the sorting or processing area, the containers first travel under a large rotary magnet which removes the ferrous metal (tin cans and lids) and sends it to a first-floor storage bunker.

The remaining items in the container group then pass over a grate with a one-inch grid, which removes small contaminants such as bottle caps. Next is an air knife classifier which separates the lighter plastic, milk cartons and aluminum from the heavier glass.

Plastic containers then continue along a sorting line where workers separate them by type, again dropping them into storage bunkers on the first floor. Plastics, milk cartons and aluminum are sorted by color and type. Workers also sort deposit plastic bottles and aluminum cans and place them in special containers in the sorting area for redemption.

The storage bunkers holding the separated plastics, milk cartons and aluminum are opened so each material can go by conveyor to the baler. These bales are carried by forklifts to a storage area for reloading into tractor-trailers for transport to markets.

Glass containers go to a separate sorting line where workers separate the glass by color.

The container sorting lines uses a "positive pick," which means that all the recyclable material is removed from the sorting line. Residue and non-recyclable plastics passes through the sorting line to the end, where it is placed into an automatic disposal compactor.

Most of the material is baled and stored in the facility until a trailer can be filled for transport to markets. Glass is crushed and stored in roll-off containers, and then shipped to markets.

3.2.1(f) Public Education Efforts/Community Involvement

In April 1991 the Authority commissioned the Gordon S. Black Corporation to complete a community recycling survey within the region. The survey presented baseline figures on awareness, participation rates and problems experienced with the recycling program in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. The major conclusion of this survey was that the recycling program enjoyed an extremely high level of awareness, participation and satisfaction.

As a result of this survey, the Authority developed a public education effort, which utilized printed material, TV, newspaper ads, billboards and radio spots to promote recycling and waste reduction initiatives of its recycling based solid waste management system. Emphasis was placed on the proper way to recycle and ways to reduce and reuse items. Emphasis was also placed on getting the public not to put out non-recyclable material into recyclables destined for the Recycling Center.

This program was extremely successful and won several regional advertising awards for its effectiveness and originality.

The Authority has developed numerous public information materials costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to assist in the reduction of the amount of solid waste destined for disposal. In February 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2000, the Authority mailed out over 140,000 recycling posters to every household and business in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. Authority information, reduction and reuse tips, Convenience Station information and information on syringes, burn barrels and reducing bulk business mail were included on these posters. In 2006

- Herkimer County Fair (Herkimer County)
- Boonville/Oneida County Fair
- Turning Stone Casino and Resort PGA Championship (Oneida County)

In addition, informational recycling displays were set-up at the following:

- Galinsky Apartments – Herkimer
- Computer Club – Whitesboro
- Herkimer County Mayors Association – Ilion
- SUNYIT Sustainability Conference – Utica
- NYS Canal Corporation – Utica
- Rome Home Show – Rome
- Rome Rotary – Rome
- Utica Zoo – Utica
- Home Expo 2009 – New Hartford
- Energy Symposium – New Hartford
- Boilermaker Road Race Health Expo – Utica
- Central New York Psychiatric Center – Marcy
- NYSASWM Conference – Lake George
- Adirondack Camp and Home Improvement Show – Old Forge
- Air Force Research Facility Information Directorate – Rome
- Wal-Mart – Herkimer and New Hartford

The Authority provides these services at no cost to these events and organizations. In addition to providing support, these worthy efforts provide us with opportunities to educate our constituents on recycling programs and opportunities.

3.2.1(g) Enforcement Efforts

The Authority's enforcement efforts are based upon Oneida County Local Law No. 1 of 1990 and Herkimer County Local Law No. 1 of 1990. Both laws are in effect, have survived legal challenges, and indeed were upheld by the United States Supreme Court. In general, the laws regulate the collection and disposition of solid waste and recyclables in the two-county area. First and foremost the laws mandate the separation of residential and commercial/industrial recyclable material from the waste stream. Proper disposition of each component of the waste stream including waste destination is addressed. Prohibitions against unauthorized dumping and enforcement penalties for non-compliance are also set forth. In addition, a requirement for all entities engaged in waste and or recyclables collection to obtain an Authority permit is mandated. The permit is another tool (in addition to the local laws) for recycling compliance. The Counties have designated through contracts the Authority as the enforcement agent for their solid waste laws.

The Authority currently administers 644 contracts, each with a disposal permit for solid waste/recyclables collection and disposal. Revocation of the disposal permit is the main deterrent used by the Authority for enforcement. For example, if a permitted waste hauler is repeatedly caught mixing recyclables with solid waste collection privileges may be revoked by voiding their permit.

Although the Authority believes that education is always the best first course of action when dealing with non-compliance with the solid waste laws, fines, permit revocation and law enforcement agency action may become necessary for multiple or repeat violators.

for local residents to properly, safely and securely destroy and at the same time recycle confidential personal papers and other confidential material.

Two times per year the Authority, in cooperation with Rome’s Jervis Public Library, sponsors book recycling and donation events at the Library. Library members are allowed to deliver unwanted books and magazines to the Library for recycling. The event is a huge success with over 100 individuals delivering more than 10 tons of books and magazines. We are considering expanding this event to other libraries if there is interest. Residents may also drop off books for recycling year-round at the Authority’s convenience station in Utica.

3.2.2 Impact of the Proposed Recyclables Recovery Effort

A new single stream processing system will have a positive impact on the existing recyclables recovery program. We expect overall recycling levels to increase once single stream is implemented because of user convenience. For a complete discussion of single stream recycling see section 5.4.

3.3.1 Markets for Recovered Recyclables

Paper Material - Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority currently has a five (5) year marketing agreement – 1/1/2008 - 12/31/2012 with two (2) year options beyond that date.

<u>Recyclable Material Type</u>	<u>Contact Information</u>	<u>Processing Needed</u>
<u>Paper - Newsprint</u>	Recycle America - Fiber Group 6255 Sheridan Drive, Suite# 412 Williamsville, NY 14221	Bale
<u>Paper - Corrugated</u>	Recycle America – Fiber Group 6255 Sheridan Drive, Suite# 412 Williamsville, NY 14221	Bale
<u>Paper - Mixed</u>	Recycle America – Fiber Group 6255 Sheridan Drive, Suite# 412 Williamsville, NY 14221	Bale
<u>Metal (Spot Market)</u>	Connecticut Metal Industries Inc. 605 Main Street Monroe, CT 064468	Bale
	AMG Resources Corporation 4100 Grand Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15225	Bale
	The Conti Group 1870 49 th Street Brooklyn, NY 11204	Bale
	CellMark, Inc. 80 Washington Street Norwalk Connecticut 06854	Bale

	KC International 1608 Route # 88 West Suite # 301 Brick, NJ 08724	Bale
	CellMark, Inc. 80 Washington Street Norwalk Connecticut 06854	Bale
	Haycore Canada, Inc. 3144 Gregoire Road Russell, ON K4R 1E5	Bale
	Mohawk Industries, Inc. P.O. Box 12069 (30701) 160 South Industrial Road Calhoun, GA 30703	Bale
	Envisions Plastics East Coast Plant 606 B Walters Street Reidsville, NC 27320	Bale
	Plastics Revolutions 1704 Barnes Street Reidsville, NC 27320	Bale
	CANUSA Hershman Recyc. Co. 9 Business Park Drive Branford, CT 06405	Bale
	Recycle America – Container Group 6255 Sheridan Drive, Suite# 412 Williamsville, NY 14221	Bale
	Empire Recycling Company Edward Street Utica, NY 13502	Bale
<u>Yard Waste</u> (Spot Market)	Businesses and Residents of Central NY	Grind, Windrow, Screen, Bag Portion
<u>Food Waste</u> (Kitchen Grease & Oil)	J. C. Rendering Company 201 Jackson Road Frankfort, NY 13340	None
<u>C & D Materials</u> (Select Materials)	Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority 1600 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13502	None
<u>Sewage Sludge</u>	Composting and Land Spreading	N/A

a conscious effort to enter into contracts when possible and also to supply high quality materials to as many processors as possible so as to provide us stability and to minimize reliance on one or two outlets. The Authority is also closely monitoring market conditions as they relate to specifications and end use availability for single stream products, this is obviously an important consideration as we move forward on that project.

Table 4.1 A

RECYCLABLE COMPONENT PROJECTIONS

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
NEWSPAPER	13,858	13,858	13,858	16,546	16,546	16,546	16,546	16,546	16,546	16,546
CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	17,967	17,967	17,967	19,497	19,497	19,497	19,497	19,497	19,497	19,497
OFFICE PAPER	3,827	3,827	3,827	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932	3,932
OTHER PAPER	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104	23,104
MIXED GLASS CONTAINERS	3,675	3,675	3,675	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,097
INDUSTRIAL SCRAP GLASS	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
TIN/ALUMINUM CONTAINERS	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
ALUMINUM FOIL/TRAYS	53	53	53	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
WHITE GOODS	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
INDUSTRIAL SCRAP METAL	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584	112,584
PET	588	588	588	693	693	693	693	693	693	693
HDPE	787	787	787	945	945	945	945	945	945	945
OTHER RIGID PLASTIC #3-#7	10	10	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
INDUSTRIAL SCRAP PLASTIC	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768
PLASTIC FILM/BAGS	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
MIXED GREEN WASTE	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185	17,185
BIO-SOLIDS	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123
FOOD PROCESSING WASTE	13,393	13,893	14,643	15,643	16,893	18,393	20,143	22,143	24,643	27,643
TEXTILES	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
ELECTRONICS	437	583	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728
TIRES	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753
WOOD PALLETS	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848
AUTO BATTERIES	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
PETROLEUM CONT. SOIL	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334	52,334
LAND CLEARING DEBRIS	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
BUD MATERIALS	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,338
TOTAL	278,432	279,078	279,973	286,248	287,498	288,998	290,748	292,748	295,248	298,248

- All figures in tons.
- Baseline 2011 figures are averages of 2007, 2008 and 2009.

through recycling difficult because the Authority already recovers a plethora of both traditional and non-traditional materials. As markets become available a modest decrease in MSW generation from new recycling efforts is still possible but the vast majority of a projected MSW decrease attributed to recycling will be from the implementation of single-stream recycling in 2013.

MSW projections shown in Table 4.1 are based on assumptions with regard to three factors - population trends, waste reduction efforts that are largely out of the Authority's control and future recyclables/organics recovery. We have already established the population trend for the region as a slight decrease. Table 4.1 shows MSW decreasing year-to-year by a per capita percentage rooted in population decrease figures. The Authority plans to focus efforts on two additional fronts to decrease the amount of MSW destined for the landfill. Organics recovery should effect MSW generated figures by an average decrease of about 280 tons per year over the planning period. In addition, in 2014 a sharp decrease in MSW generated (5247 tons/year) will be attributed to the implementation in 2013 of the single stream recycling facility, and that decrease will be sustained year-to-year. We have also conservatively reduced the MSW amount by 1% per year attributable to waste reduction. This percentage could change significantly depending on the degree of success of Federal (if any) and NYSPSC efforts. From 2011 the baseline year, to 2020 the end date of the planning period the Authority projects a decrease in MSW generation of 27,138 tons or 15%.

Construction and demolition debris (C&D) are also projected to decrease at the per capita rate associated with the slight population decline plus an anticipated decline related to the rate of demolition of old structures. Much of the regions' old housing stock has been demolished, or will likely be demolished in the next five years. This will probably result in fairly significant declines in C&D generation (especially in 2018-2020). As illustrated in Table 4.1, for the planning period the Authority projects an 18% decline in C& D generation.

The projection of sewage sludge quantities for the planning period should remain relatively stable with just a small decline (0.2%) related to reduced population. The Authority has evaluated the composting of bio-solids during the last planning period. Since Oneida County's Treatment Plant incinerates their sludge and other local POTWs landspread or have their sludge composted at out-of-region facilities, the remainder is difficult to compost economically and practically due to logistics and industrial effluent components which potentially impact marketing. There is a possibility of one of the local treatment plants, a consortium thereof, or the private sector to put forth a plan or project entailing bio-solids composting. The Authority would certainly support such efforts if the project is done in an environmentally sound manner with viable end-use markets. Obviously, if such a project becomes a reality the sewage sludge generation quantities would drop to some degree.

Water treatment plants in the region produce some treatment wastes, primarily alum sludges. The largest treatment system is operated by the Mohawk Valley Water Authority; their alum sludge is currently used as alternate daily cover at the Regional Landfill under a BUD determination. The City of Rome has also been granted a BUD for their treatment sludge which is mixed with mulch and used in City landscaping projects. The remainder of the treatment plants produce little, if any, treatment waste.

Industrial waste is a very difficult waste category to predict because it is subject to an ever changing economy. It is projected that the region will not lose any more major industries, but will see a slight decrease in industrial waste (0.2%) output. Of course this trend could reverse if the area lands a major employer, or area businesses expand due to a major up-tick in the state and/or national economy.

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to accurately quantify amounts of MSW decreased due to waste reduction efforts. For planning purposes we have assumed a 1% per year reduction in MSW levels due to waste reduction.

The Authority has also taken a very active role in internal waste reuse projects. We utilize ground tire chips as pipe bedding and crushed glass (over 1800 tons in 2009) for an aggregate substitute at our landfill. Our experience shows that civil engineering applications are a great way to reuse large quantities of these materials locally.

4.4 Anticipated Effects of the Changes on Management Practices

The Authority has done a great deal of planning as it designs facilities and implements solid waste management programs for the region. We have purposely made the system flexible. The decreases in waste volumes, and increases in recycling levels should not have any real effect on our system because we have the ability to shift resources. Facilities, funding, personnel and programs are in place and adequate. Future programs such as single stream recycling will actually improve our ability to manage solid waste and recyclables by making our system more efficient.

- Names of regulatory contracts for facility(ies) must be submitted for consideration by the Authority.
- Proof must be submitted that the firm has sufficient resources to finance and/or complete construction/operation of the project as proposed.

The Authority has used the criteria above to formally evaluate a number of conceptual gasification, digestion, pyrolysis, and vermiculture projects. None of the projects met the criteria.

In keeping with its goal to minimize the amount of waste disposed in its regional landfill, the Authority completed a report in 2007 on the feasibility of waste-to-energy (WTE) facility for our region.

That report is one in a series of evaluations on waste processing technologies that the Authority periodically conducts. To date, the findings of these evaluations of emerging technologies have determined that the most reliable and environmentally sound system for waste processing is a traditional mass burn waste to energy facility.

- A 750 ton per day WTE facility would cost approximately \$164,000,000 to construct.
- The annual cost for debt service and maintenance would be \$18-\$28 million.
- The siting and permitting of a new WTE facility is estimated to take ten years and would cost approximately \$13 million, not including construction costs.

Based on the above findings the cost for disposal through a new WTE facility would be two to three times higher than the current cost of disposal at the Authority's regional landfill.

The Authority will continue to evaluate technologies in the planning period that may provide reliable, environmentally sound and cost effective methods to achieve further recovery and waste reduction.

5.2 Residuals Management

The Authority owns and operates two transfer stations; the Eastern Transfer Station in Utica and the Western Transfer Station in Rome. The facilities receive municipal solid waste, industrial/commercial waste, and construction and demolition debris from Oneida and Herkimer Counties only. The transfer stations provide the means to efficiently receive, inspect, and aggregate waste for transport to the Authority's Regional Landfill.

Inspection at the transfer stations provides a means to ensure the public's exposure to environmental liability is controlled. At each transfer station waste is inspected to first insure that no dangerous or hazardous materials are received. If they are, actions are taken immediately for safe and legal disposition. Inspections are also utilized to verify compliance with state and local recycling laws.

Certain industrial waste can also be delivered to the transfer stations. To insure compliance with regulations, all industries are inventoried and special waste is profiled, reviewed and approved prior to disposal. Authority staff continuously identifies and visits manufacturers in Oneida and Herkimer Counties in order to provide free assistance to these businesses with regard to recycling, reduction and solid waste disposal.

Waste from both the Eastern and Western Transfer Stations is hauled to the Authority's Regional Landfill by a contract hauler. All trucks have Authority GPS systems which are used to track movement, speed and fuel use.

converting it to green energy. This project is a win-win for the environment, the Authority and energy consumers. This project is scheduled to be completed in 2011. Significantly, there will also be substantial excess heat produced in the electricity production process that can be recovered. Heat recovery is often an attractive feature in establishing aquaculture, horticultural, or agricultural industries.

Hook-up to an existing sewer line will be evaluated during the upcoming planning period. A sewer line interconnect would eliminate the trucking of leachate to treatment facilities as currently occurs. This project would save the Authority money in the long run, and benefit the environment by taking the leachate truck trips off the road, thereby reducing fuel consumption and air pollution including greenhouse gas emissions.

The Authority has committed to the highest level of environmental protection standards at the landfill. Extensive environmental monitoring occurs regularly. Monitoring activities include wetland, air, groundwater, surface water, macroinvertebrate, fish and amphibians. We have created a network of on-site wetlands as part of our mitigation responsibilities, and manage our land through sound forest management techniques. In addition, we allow access to portions of our land for recreational purposes such as bow hunting and snowmobiling.

Authority surveys have shown that landfill air space is being consumed at a rate less than original engineer estimates. The lower consumption is a result of higher compaction efficiency than originally estimated. The Authority's use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to aid compaction operation has contributed to higher compaction and more efficient use of landfill space. Based upon actual landfill utilization and fill progression projections, our engineers predict the need for the availability of an additional cell in late 2011, necessitating the construction of that cell in 2010. This cell construction project is currently in progress.

The Authority continued the routine maintenance monitoring and testing of the Authority's Ash Landfill (ALF) located on Tannery Road, Rome. This landfill was closed and capped in 1997 in compliance with NYSDEC Part 360 regulations. The ALF is fully lined with both primary and secondary leachate collection systems. Leachate is pumped to the City of Rome Water Pollution Control Facility for treatment. This monitoring and testing of the ALF is performed as part of the 30-year post closure requirements of the NYSDEC approved Closure and Environmental Monitoring Plan. The landfill has a fully funded reserve that will cover the post-closure for a 30-year period.

5.3 Special Waste Management

The Authority has made toxics reduction a policy priority. It simply makes sense to keep this toxic material out of the landfill. The Oneida-Herkimer Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Facility is one of the first permanent facilities in the northeast to recycle paint and to accept a full-range of household hazardous waste. When compared to previous one-day events, the permanent facility offers a higher level of environmental protection at a lower cost.

In 2009, 45,324 gallons of hazardous waste from 6,602 households were collected and shipped for disposal. This included 12,114 gallons of paint that was recycled into sealer for dry wall or concrete blocks. Other materials collected include: motor oil, oil filters, recycled paint, non-recyclable paint, resins/adhesives and small paints, pesticides and chemicals, anti-freeze, thinners, solvents and paint sludge, cooking oil/grease, cleaning solutions and waxes, automobile batteries, fluorescent lamps (257,067 linear feet), aerosol waste, recyclable batteries, computers and electronics.

control of on-site local law enforcement officers. All household pharmaceutical waste collected at these events was directly transported by local law enforcement officers for safe and secure same day incineration at the Oswego County Energy Recovery Facility. The Authority intends to work with local pharmacies to increase public education and participation at future events during the upcoming planning period.

In 2007 the Authority started a pilot program to help local governments with their efforts to clean up dilapidated and abandoned structures. This regional demolition program was offered again in 2009. Under the program, the Authority provides a demolition crew (including equipment) to demolish abandoned structures owned by local municipalities. This program is being offered in recognition of the burden on local governments left by abandoned structures.

In 2009, the Authority assisted with demolitions in Westmoreland, Barneveld, Herkimer and the Town of Webb.

The program is limited to the period December through March when waste volumes are the lowest. There is no charge for the Authority's demolition services, but municipalities are required to pay the disposal costs.

5.4 Alternative Recycling Programs

The Authority recognizes that the recycling industry is dynamic, and new technologies to make processing more effective and efficient are constantly being developed. The Authority wishes to take advantage of such developments. Our current recycling facility is 19 years old and is in need of a major retrofit. Much of the original recycling equipment is in need of replacement. After visiting single stream recycling plants, and considering the age/condition of our current recycling system, the decision was made to move forward, and remove much of the existing processing equipment and replace it with a more efficient single stream recycling system that will make recycling more convenient for our residents, and therefore increase our recycling levels.

The proposed Oneida-Herkimer Single Stream Recycling Facility will be installed within the existing Utica Recycling Center building. The Single Stream Facility will feature a highly automated, high tech system that will process up to 200 tons per day of mixed recyclables (no separation of paper and containers needed) from the residents and businesses of the two-county region.

The Single Stream Recycling System is composed of the following equipment: drum feeder, two star screens, banana screen, magnetic conveyor, Eddy current, glass crusher/screen, two optical sorters, two balers and various sorting stations and commodity bunkers. After being weighed recyclable collection trucks will back into the Single Stream Recycling Center and dump their loads of mixed recyclables onto the tipping floor (concrete pad), their loads will then be placed into the drum feeder by a loader. The drum feeder ensures a consistent amount of mixed recyclables. If material on the sort line is too deep, it will not be sorted properly. Conveyor belts carry the recyclable material throughout the processing system. It is best to separate large items such as corrugated cardboard first in the process. Thus, the corrugated cardboard screen separates large corrugated cardboard from the single stream of recyclables first. The screens employed in the single stream system utilize different geometric shapes, configurations and rotating discs to allow target material to float and other material to fall through to a conveyor. Next, a double newspaper screen separates newspaper from the single stream using the same screening process. In turn, the banana screen does the final sort for paper products before the single stream is conveyed to the magnet for the beginning of the container sort. The magnet removes ferrous metal (i.e., cans) from the single stream. The glass crusher then handles the

Table 5.4.1

NEW RECYCLING CAPABILITY					
Recyclable Material	Average TPY 2005-2009		New Single Stream System		
	% of Total Recyclables	Tons/Year Received	% Increase in Tons/Year Received	Tons/Year Increase	Tons/Year Received
Aluminum Cans	0.19%	66	15%	10	76
HDPE/LDPE	3.22%	1,126	15%	169	1,295
PET Plastic	2.15%	752	15%	113	865
Steel Cans	4.84%	1,693	15%	254	1,947
Newsprint/Phone Books	51.80%	18,121	15%	2,717	20,839
Corrugated	29.72%	10,397	15%	1,560	11,956
Office Paper	1.46%	511	15%	77	587
Aggregate Glass	6.62%	2,316	15%	347	2,663
	TOTAL	34,982	TOTAL	5,247	40,228

Also, the single stream system will save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. According to the Container Recycling Institution data source: US EPA, 2006 "...when a product is made from recycled material, the use of virgin material is not required. Therefore, all the upstream energy and associated environmental impacts from the transport and processing of those virgin materials are not required." The tables below detail the environmental benefits of single stream recycling for our two-county region. Energy saved equals 722,959 MBTUs (one million British thermal units) including 94,299 new MBTUs associated with the increases from single stream. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided increases 3,759 MCTEs (metric tons carbon equivalent) under a single stream system, and will total 28,816 MCTEs. Using the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) with the new single stream system in place our recycling program will avoid as much greenhouse emissions as removing 19,348 cars from the road, or conserving 11,993,019 gallons of gasoline, or conserving 555 rail cars of coal.

Table 5.4.2

BASELINE ENERGY AND EMISSION ANALYSIS EMISSION DATA SOURCE: US EPA 2006						
Recyclable Material	Energy Saving (MBTUs /Ton)	Avoided GHG Emissions (MCTE/ton of Recovered Material)	Baseline Average TPY 2005-2009			
			% of Total Recyclables Received	Tons/Year Recycled Received	Energy Saving (MBTUs)	Avoided GHG Emissions (MCTE)
Aluminum Cans	207.00	3.70	0.19%	66	13,759	246
HDPE/LDPE	53.50	0.42	3.22%	1,126	60,265	473
PET Plastic	53.00	0.42	2.15%	752	39,863	316
Steel Cans	20.00	0.49	4.84%	1,693	33,864	830
Newsprint/Phone Books	17.00	0.76	51.80%	18,121	308,060	13,772
Corrugated	16.00	0.85	29.72%	10,397	166,351	8,837
Office Paper	10.00	0.78	1.46%	511	5,108	398
Aggregate Glass	0.60	0.08	6.62%	2,316	1,390	185
	TOTAL		100.00%	34,982	628,660	25,057

Table 5.4.4

SINGLE-STREAM COLLECTION GHG REDUCTION			
City of Utica	Reduction in GHG per Ton of Recyclables Collected with New Single Stream System	0.00349409	MCTE
City of Rome	Reduction in GHG per Ton of Recyclables Collected with New Single Stream System	0.0496627	MCTE
Average	Reduction in GHG per Ton of Recyclables Collected with New Single Stream System	0.0268018	MCTE
New Single Stream	Annual Quantity of Recyclables Collected	40,230	Tons
New Single Stream	Total Annual Reduction in GHG with New Single Stream Collection	1,078	MCTE

5.4.5 New Organics Recovery Opportunities

The Authority is continuing to investigate the concept of collecting and composting source separated organics. One of the obstacles for a potential source separated organic system could be the willingness of generators both residential and commercial to sort and store their organic wastes separately from the remainder of the waste stream. For sanitary reasons, the organic food waste once separated from the waste stream should be collected frequently. This would require separate collection containers and vehicles to service organic food waste generators. There are additional costs associated with handling, collection and composting of this material. The Authority will continue to assess the feasibility of widespread organics collection for composting in the future and is open to a pilot food waste composting plan at our Green Waste Compost Facility. However, the State and private industry must do their part if widespread organics recovery is to take hold in New York; viable markets must be developed.

The Authority is currently working with the Masonic Home Health Care Facility, Turning Stone Casino and Resort, Professional Golf Association and the Utica Boilermaker 15 K Road Race in developing pilot food waste composting programs at these major facilities and annual events. For example crates of Boilermaker orange peels are now composted instead of landfilled.

The Authority is also in the process of developing a 2011 one day truck load sale of backyard compost bins with a private vendor. The planned annual event will allow residents to purchase backyard compost bins for their kitchen and yard waste. Backyard composting has many benefits; its educational, reduces waste, conserves landfill space and produces a useful product – compost. It also eliminates the need for organics collection for participants. We expect this program which will be heavily advertised to have a positive impact on our waste reduction figures. If participation rates are high the program may be expanded to multiple sites each year.

Another key component for our future organics recovery program is the expansion of our school, college and institution compost program. Hamilton College and Waterville School have expressed interest in composting cafeteria waste in the near future. Area grocers have also expressed a willingness to provide their pre-consumer vegetable/fruit waste as compost feed-stock.

Grease and oil from homeowners that use deep fryers or turkey fryers may also be rendered. Residents may drop-off grease and cooking oil at our Residential Convenience Center for recycling. This popular program will be continued during the planning period.

from Otsego County. When projects are mutually beneficial the Authority will continue cooperative efforts with planning units across the State.

Since the Authority is limited by State law to accepting only waste generated within the Planning Unit, and practices flow control, the implementation of this LSWMP will have no impact on the neighboring jurisdictions solid waste management programs. Nevertheless, we stand ready to help other planning units if it makes sense to both parties.

The effects of including another jurisdiction in the SWMP are positive. For example if we accept recyclables for processing at our Recycling Center we receive revenue, and the other planning unit finds an economic outlet for its recyclables. We are generally not dependent on any other planning units for solid waste management programs.

6.2.3 Collection Arrangements

Collection arrangements will change for the better with implementation of this LSWMP. Single Stream will lessen truck trips to our Recycling Center. Collection truck modifications may be necessary for Single Stream requirements and possibly future organics collection. We do not expect a dramatic change in the number of private waste haulers in the area since the intense consolidation of the mid-90's has already taken place. There are currently 20 permitted private solid waste collection and hauling companies in addition to 9 municipal collection entities and 16 municipalities that contract with private haulers for collection.

2013 – 2017	Evaluate, and implement if feasible, sewer line hook-up for Landfill leachate	OHSWA
2014 – 2015, 2019 – 2020	Build New Cells at Landfill	OHSWA
Ongoing	Support Private Sector C&D Recycling Efforts	OHSWA
Ongoing	Hold pharmaceutical collection days	OHSWA/Pharmacists
Ongoing	Continue and evaluate municipal Demolition assistance program	OHSWA/Municipalities
Ongoing	Continue and evaluate library location Book recycling program	OHSWA/Libraries
Ongoing	Continue confidential paper shredding Events	OHSWA
Ongoing	Add any feasible material to recyclable List	OHSWA

7.2 SEQRA Compliance

The SWMP will undergo the SEQRA review process prior to final adoption by the Authority's Board of Directors.

citizens of the Counties. First, they create enhanced incentives for recycling and proper disposal of other kinds of waste. Solid waste disposal is expensive in Oneida-Herkimer, but the Counties accept recyclables and many forms of hazardous waste for free, effectively encouraging their citizens to sort their own trash. Second, by requiring all waste to be deposited at Authority facilities, the Counties have markedly increased their ability to enforce recycling laws. If the haulers could take waste to any disposal site, achieving an equal level of enforcement would be much more costly, if not impossible. For these reasons, any arguable burden the ordinances impose on interstate commerce does not exceed their public benefits.”

The Decision by the Supreme Court tracked closely with the decisions by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals which affirmed the constitutionality of the Oneida-Herkimer system. At the heart of the Authority system is environmental protection. Residents of Oneida-Herkimer have been stung by improper disposal practices that resulted in huge clean up costs at polluting private disposal facilities. In response, the public demanded accountability – they wanted a system that would recycle as much as possible, detoxify the waste stream, and then dispose of the remaining non-recyclable waste in the most environmentally sound manner.

The Supreme Court recognized and validated these public purposes in further defining the public-private distinction:

“Unlike private enterprise, government is vested with the responsibility of protecting the health, safety and welfare of its citizens...Here the flow control ordinances enable the Counties to pursue particular policies with respect to the handling and treatment of waste generated in the Counties, while allocating the costs of the policies on citizens and businesses according to the volume of waste they generate.

The contrary approach of treating public and private entities the same under the dormant Commerce Clause would lead to unprecedented and unbound interference by the courts with state and local government. The dormant Commerce Clause is not a roving license for federal courts to decide what activities are appropriate for state and local government to undertake, and what activities must be the province of private market competition. In this case, the citizens of Oneida and Herkimer Counties have chosen the government to provide waste management services, with a limited role for the government to provide waste management services, with a limited role for the private sector in arranging for transport of waste from the curb to the public facilities. The citizens could have left the entire matter for the private sector, in which case any regulation they undertook could not discriminate against interstate commerce. But it was also open to them to vest responsibility for the matter with their government, and to adopt flow control ordinances to support the governmental effort. It is not the office of the Commerce Clause to control the decision of the voters on whether government or the private sector should provide waste management services. “The Commerce Clause significantly limits the ability of States and localities to regulate or otherwise burden the flow of interstate commerce, but it does not elevate free trade above all other values.”

We should be particularly hesitant to interfere with the Counties’ efforts under the guise of the Commerce Clause because “[w]aste disposal is both typically and traditionally a local government function.”

Flow Control is a valuable tool that the Authority will continue to use to the benefit of our service area.

CHAPTER 9 INTERIM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Interim solid waste management measures are not applicable to our Planning Unit because our integrated management system is well established. All components of our waste stream have the requisite programs and/or permitted facilities for proper management. We do not anticipate any changes in this regard.

CHAPTER 10 EXPORT CERTIFICATION

Since waste export from our planning unit is not and will not be part of our LSWMP an export certification is not required.

CHAPTER 11 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Authority has the necessary administrative structure in place to implement the components of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Authority is governed by a ten person Board of Directors. The primary responsibility of the Board is to make policy and formally adopt or approve major policy decisions or directions. For example, the Board will formally adopt by resolution the SWMP. Usually, the Board authorizes the Executive Director to take a particular action that implements Board Policy such as making the necessary management decisions or allocating the warranted resources (personnel, equipment, funds) to implement the SWMP.

The Executive Director assigns various components of the integrated system to Department Heads for actual operational activities. Recycling Center and Transfer Station operations fall under the Recycling Center Plant manager, while waste reduction, organics recovery, reuse, recycling market management, PAYT and recycling education are the responsibility of the Director of Recycling. The Director of Engineering manages facility development, procurement and new technology evaluation. The Environmental Coordinator is responsible for system wide environmental/ecological monitoring and regulatory compliance. The Landfill Facility Manager takes care of day-to-day operations at the landfill. The Superintendent of Waste Collection oversees the City of Utica collection waste and the operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility. The Comptroller manages Authority finances so that the integrated system is properly funded.

CHAPTER 13 CONCLUSION

By approving this SWMP the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority plans to continue, evaluate or implement the following items:

- Implement Single Stream Recycling region wide.
- Continue to implement a comprehensive public education campaign.
- Evaluate the provision of new recycling containers to each household in the region.
- Expand the school/college organics recovery projects.
- Implement one day truck load sales of back yard composting units and associated public education.
- Evaluate and implement if feasible pilot food waste compost project at Green Waste Compost facility.
- Continue the Go Green initiative and School Recycling program.
- Support NYSPSC waste reduction efforts including product stewardship.
- Support private sector biosolids recycling efforts.
- Expand marketing efforts for our compost products produced at the Green Waste Compost Facility.
- Continue to assist communities through administration of existing PAYT programs; expand PAYT programs through emphasizing benefits of the program.
- Complete the Landfill Gas to Electricity Project and expand when feasible.
- Evaluate and implement if feasible an alternative energy project that utilizes thermal energy from the landfill gas to electricity facility.
- Continue to operate all of our existing facilities to the benefit of the region.
- Continue waste assessments/audits of local industries, businesses, institutions.
- Continue public education efforts.
- Continue our public outreach programs.
- Continue our strong enforcement of local laws related to recycling compliance, and proper disposal.
- Continue to aggressively seek out recyclable material markets.
- Continue to evaluate new processing technologies based on the criteria identified herein.

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC COMMENT

- A.1 Public Input Opportunities – The Authority encouraged comment on the draft LSWMP. The draft LSWMP was specifically addressed and discussed at a local Waste Hauler Informational Meeting held on August 3, 2010. All substantive comments received were addressed.
- A.1.1 Internet Access – The draft LSWMP was posted on the internet for viewing on August 2, 2010. The Authority's website address is www.ohswa.org.
- A.1.2 Public Notification – A notice referring to the Authority's web site posting of the draft LSWMP was forwarded to the Oneida County Executive, Herkimer County Administrator, County elected officials and the Chief Executive Officer of each municipality in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. The notice was also sent to State elected officials and the Counties' Planning Department. Additionally, a legal notice was posted in area newspapers on August 2, 2010 indicating that the draft LSWMP may be viewed through our website and that hard copies will be available upon request. Hard copies were sent to the Utica Public Library, Basloe Library (Herkimer) and Jervis Library (Rome), and neighboring planning units. Copies of the notices are attached.
- A.1.3 A public information meeting was held on August 12, 2010 at Mohawk Valley Community College, Information Technology Building, Room 225, 1101 Sherman Drive, Utica, NY at 6:30 PM. The public meeting was advertised in local newspapers. Authority staff was in attendance; no one was present from the general public.
- A.1.4 The time period for public comment on the draft LSWMP was from August 2, 2010 through August 30, 2010.

Comments were received from NYSDEC Region 6 and Central Office staff and addressed in the final LSWMP.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF ONEIDA)

I, the undersigned Secretary of the Board of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, **DO HEREBY CERTIFY:**

That I have compared the foregoing copy of the resolution contained therein, adopted on **September 20, 2010** with the original thereof on file in my office, and that the same is a true and correct copy of said original and of the whole of said original so far as the same relates to the subject matters therein referred to.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the official seal of said Board this **22nd** day of **September, 2010**.

By Jodi M. Tuttle
Jodi M. Tuttle
Authority Secretary

ONEIDA-HERKIMER SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

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William A. Rabbia, Executive Director
Peter M. Rayhill, Authority Counsel
Jodi M. Tuttle, Authority Secretary

Introductory No. 26

Resolution No. 26

Introduced by: Mr. Long
Seconded by: Mr. Hertline

RE: **ADOPTION OF THE ONEIDA-HERKIMER SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, DATED AUGUST 2010**

- WHEREAS,** pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York, each local planning unit, as that term is defined therein, must develop a local solid waste management plan ("LSWMP") and then submit their LSWMP for approval to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"); and
- WHEREAS,** upon its creation, the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority was designated as the "local planning unit" for solid waste matters for all of Herkimer County and Oneida County; and
- WHEREAS,** in 1991 the Authority developed a Local Solid Waste Management Plan which contained the Authority's specific management goals and policies for each component of the region's solid waste stream; and
- WHEREAS,** the State of New York approved that solid waste management plan; and
- WHEREAS,** the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority continues to implement the recycling-based integrated solid waste management system described in the 1991 LSWMP while it develops new solid waste management plans for the future; and
- WHEREAS,** the Authority has met the goals identified in the 1991 LSWMP; and
- WHEREAS,** the Authority's 1991 LSWMP has become outdated and will expire in 2011 and the Authority must submit an updated LSWMP for approval by the NYSDEC; and;
- WHEREAS,** the Authority has determined that a LSWMP is a valuable management tool for future regional solid waste management planning; and
- WHEREAS,** Authority staff has written a new LSWMP; and
- WHEREAS,** the information contained in the 2010 LSWMP, a copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof, was submitted to the NYSDEC for comment on July 30, 2010, by the Authority as the local planning unit for solid waste; and

- WHEREAS,** the Authority's 2010 LSWMP, which now includes consideration of the NYSDEC comments and has been reviewed by the NYSDEC which, by correspondence dated September 9, 2010 to the Executive Director of the Authority, has stated that the 2010 LSWMP is satisfactory; and
- WHEREAS,** after completion of Negative Declaration and Short Form Environmental Assessment Forms, the Authority has determined, as the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") Lead Agency for the LSWMP and the actions contemplated therein, that adoption of the LSWMP will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be required for adoption of the 2010 LSWMP; and
- WHEREAS,** Section 360-15.9 of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's regulations contains several provisions that must be included in a planning unit's resolution to adopt a LSWMP, and such clauses are included herein as required; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED,** that the LSWMP dated August 2010 is hereby adopted by the Authority as the local planning unit for solid waste for Oneida County and Herkimer County; and be it further
- RESOLVED,** that, as required by Sections 360-15.9 and 360-15.12 of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's regulations, the Authority as the local solid waste planning unit will (i) evaluate and implement as it deems appropriate the solid waste management programs, projects and plans as identified in the LSWMP, (ii) submit compliance reports to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation every two years as required by Section 360-15.12, (iii) submit a plan modification to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation when required by Section 360-15.11, and (iv) submit updates to the LSWMP when required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to Section 360-15.11; and be it further
- RESOLVED,** that the Executive Director of the Authority is hereby directed to file the 2010 LSWMP with the State of New York in compliance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and all corresponding regulations promulgated thereto.

Adopted by the following vote:

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Absent: Mr. Casale

Dated: September 20, 2010