Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan



Dedicated to Preserving our Environment

William F.X O'Neil, County Executive A. Gregg Pulver, Chairman of the Legislature

Kerry Russell, Deputy Commissioner Division of Solid Waste Management

Acknowledgements

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Dutchess County

William F.X. O'Neil, County Executive Rachel Kashimer, Deputy County Executive

A. Gregg Pulver, Chairman of the Legislature Joseph D. Cavaccini, Chair, Environment Committee

Kerry Russell, Deputy Commissioner, Division of Solid Waste Management Daniel Collins, Compliance Inspector Hannah Ring, Recycling Educator

Eoin Wrafter, Commissioner, Department of Planning and Development

Jennifer Cocozza, Deputy Commissioner

Cover photo:

Wetland pond visible from the WRS Dutchess Rail Trail

Adopted by Dutchess County [] Approved by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation []

Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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Solid Waste Terms

Ag Bag (Agricultural Bag): Woven plastic bags used for silage storage and composting.

Ash: The residuals generated from the combustion of MSW. In accordance with federal law, waste-to-energy ash is tested to ensure it is non-hazardous.

Biosolid: Dewatered sewage sludge.

C & D (Construction and Demolition Debris): Materials resulting from building, demolition or refurbishment of structures, roads or utilities. Examples include wall coverings, asphalt pavement and piping.

Commingled: A mixture of several recyclable materials (glass, plastics and metal containers) in one bin. In a dual-stream recycling system, commingled material is sorted separately from paper material.

Composting: A controlled decomposition process which turns organic residuals such as food scraps, biosolids and yard waste into a beneficial soil amendment.

Diversion: Reusing or recycling materials rather than disposing of them.

Dual-stream: A recycling system which processes commingled and paper materials separately.

E-waste (Electronic Waste): Waste that has electronic components, such as computers and televisions.

Flow Control: A legal provision allowing local government to designate facilities where municipal solid waste (MSW) is taken for processing, treatment, recycling, composting, or disposal.

HHW (Household Hazardous Waste): Waste that is hazardous, such as pesticides and cleaning materials.

Landfill: A facility where garbage is buried in the ground with engineered environmental protection measures in place for air and water quality integrity.

LSWMP: Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

NYS DEC: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

MRF (Material Recovery Facility): A specialized plant that receives, separates and bales recyclable materials as marketable commodities to end-user manufacturers.

MSW (Municipal Solid Waste): The combined residential, institutional and commercial solid waste generated in an area. The term MSW for this Plan is referring to solid waste generated within Dutchess County.

NSF (Net Service Fee): The cost difference between revenue and expenses generated by the Resource Recovery Agency operations. Dutchess County is obligated to pay this fee when expenses are greater than revenues per the 1984 Solid Waste Disposal Service Agreement.

Organic Waste: Readily degradable organic material that has been separated from the noncompostable material at the point of generation including food waste, soiled or unrecyclable paper, and yard waste.

PAYT/SMART (Pay-As-You-Throw and Save-Money-And-Reduce-Trash): In these systems, generators pay only for the amount of garbage they create. As a result, waste minimization through reuse, recycling and composting increases.

Product Stewardship: Extended producer responsibility. The role and responsibility of the manufacturer (also known as the producer or brand owner) of a product or package to cover the entire life cycle, including ultimate disposition of that product or package at the end of its useful life.

Recyclable: The ability to use recovered materials, such as plastics, metals or glass, in the manufacturing of a product.

Reuse: Products and packaging that can be used over again several times for its original purpose.

RRA or Agency: Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency.

RRF (Resource Recovery Facility): The waste-to-energy facility overseen by the Resource Recovery Agency.

Service Fee: The set fee paid to the operator of the waste-to-energy facility for each ton of municipal solid waste processed per the 1989 Service Agreement.

Single-stream: A recycling system which processes commingled and paper materials together.

Solid Waste: Any discarded materials. Solid wastes can be solid, liquid, semi-solid or containerized gaseous material. This includes durable goods, non-durable goods, containers and packaging, food wastes and yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes generated.

Source Separation: Separating recyclable materials from solid waste at the source. A source can be a residence, institution or place of business.

Spot Market Waste: Waste that is received for waste-to-energy processing after contractual obligations for 140,000 tons of material delivered to the facility are met.

Supplemental Waste: Waste that is received for waste-to-energy processing which is brought to the facility by the operator of the RRF. This waste is from outside the County and does not count toward the 140,000 ton minimum contractual obligation. The Operator can only bring in supplemental waste by agreement with the RRA under a short-term contract.

T/P/Y: Tons per year.

Tipping Fee: The cost to haulers to unload material at the RRF and MRF.

Transfer Station: Facilities accepting solid waste for the purpose of subsequent transfer to another solid waste management facility for further processing, treating or disposal.

WTE (Waste-to-Energy): A facility that destroys MSW through combustion. The steam generated from this process in Dutchess County is used to operate a turbine generator. The facility generates enough electricity to power approximately 10,000 homes per year, which is equivalent to saving about 160,000 barrels of oil per year. The facility recovers ferrous (steel) metal and recycles approximately 6,000 tons of metal per year.

Executive Summary

Many positive changes have taken place since the last Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) was adopted in 2012. We addressed the goals and tasks outlined in the Plan and have significantly increased our recycling rate. Such increases will continue to take place in the future as the mandates in the CLCPA continue to be rolled out. The Division of Solid Waste Management, responsible with implementing the County's Plan, is dedicated to promoting recycling and educating all residents on the benefits and how-to's of recycling within Dutchess County and enforcing the County's Solid Waste Management Regulations. With a full-time Recycling Educator, education is done in-person, through webinars, zoom meetings, flyers and social media. Our website is regularly updated and a monthly post on recycling topics is readily available to anyone using a computer. The Division also has full-time Compliance Inspector who enforces the County's recycling law and solid waste hauler licensing requirement. The County has made great progress addressing all the goals outlined in the 2012 Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan).

There are some tasks that continue to be important goals in this Plan, some of which will be briefly addressed here and in more detail throughout the Plan. These goals include increased organic composting opportunities and the future of MSW management within our County.

While there is organic composting going on in the County, increasing every year, most is done voluntarily by commercial entities. There is very little opportunity for residents to participate. There is still only one composting operation within the County that accepts food waste from both commercial and residential entities. The location of this operation is not convenient to a large sector of our County, so much of the locally generated composting materials go to other counties. For most residents, the only opportunity to compost is through backyard composting, which is promoted through the sale of at-cost backyard compost bins.

With the recent New York State Law requiring businesses/entities that generate a large quantity of food waste to donate and/or compost the materials, the County would welcome an entity building an additional compost facility and would contribute to a study regarding the feasibility and options.

A more immediate concern is the increasing amount of post-recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) being generated. As a Local Solid Waste Management Plan is a plan for the future of solid waste management, Dutchess County must look to how MSW will be handled over the next ten and twenty years. MSW generation must be looked at in realistic terms and those planning for the future must acknowledge that for the past few years' generation is increasing rather than decreasing.

Dutchess County had the foresight in the 1980s to build a waste-to-energy facility (Facility). Although the Facility was never meant to handle all the County's post-recycled waste, as there were still local landfills at the time of its creation, it has served the County

well as an environmentally sound and local disposal site. Subsequently all active landfills in Dutchess County were closed. The past few years have shown that MSW generation is increasing, both recycled and post-recycled waste. As the Facility can only process limited amounts of MSW, per the DEC Permit and facility size, this has caused our local haulers difficulties, as they must often find other disposal sites. Although some local options exist, such as the Westchester waste-to-energy facility and transfer stations in and out of the county, the only other option for these haulers is long distance transport to out-of-county and out-of-state landfills. The transport to these landfills, 240 miles away and more, is costly to the hauler and their customers. In addition, due to transportation emissions as well as landfill methane emissions, this is not an environmentally sound or cost-effective option for Dutchess County waste disposal.

Since we can't handle all the County's MSW now, it is of serious concern as to what will happen in the future. The Facility, over 33 years in operation, requires expensive maintenance and each year total capacity diminishes due to age. A solution for MSW waste disposal is needed. From the perspective of Dutchess County only two options currently exist, landfilling and waste-to-energy.

Option 1, landfilling: There are no operating landfills in Dutchess County or any surrounding county. The closest landfill for MSW disposal is approximately 240 miles away. No new landfills have been opened in NYS since 2006. Existing landfills are reaching capacity. Environmental concerns, due to potent greenhouse gas methane emissions, make landfilling a risky and undesirable option to plan on. Further, it is difficult to site a new landfill as neighbors to the proposed site resist placement near their homes.

Option 2, waste-to-energy: Waste-to-energy technology has served the County well. There are strict air quality regulations that the facility adheres to, it reduces waste while producing electricity and recovers and recycles over 6,000 tons of ferrous metals every year. It is the preferred method of MSW disposal versus landfilling, by both DEC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. New technologies are improving plant capacities and emissions controls. This option would require a new facility sized to handle the projected Dutchess County waste stream. It would require years of planning and investment of millions of dollars, as it did in the early 1980s when Dutchess County decided landfilling was not the best option.

Option 2 would seem to be the best choice for the future of MSW disposal. We remain concerned about the applicability of operating a WTE in the County under the CLCPA and encourage the DEC to continue to work with us now as we plan for the future of the facility and how we manage our MSW. Supportive leadership and guidance on how MSW will be managed is vital.

We are hopeful that waste-to-energy is recognized for its value and becomes the preferred option for future waste management. If so, plans to make such facilities a more economically feasible option should be included in any discussions. Waste-to-energy facilities are an expensive endeavor, to build and to run. Ash residue, a by-product of incineration, significantly drives up the costs of operation. The residue, which is currently used beneficially as an alternative daily cover (ADC) for landfills, costs even small facilities like the one in Dutchess County millions of dollars to transport. Other states and

countries reusing ash have expanded beneficial uses, such as in road bed material. Allowing such a use for the existing 10 waste-to-energy facilities in New York State, as well as for new facilities, would make economic and ecological sense.

In summary, we have succeeded in managing MSW in an environmentally sound manner, the main goal of every LSWMP. It is the future management of MSW we must plan for now. To do that, we need guidance and supporting leadership from both New York State and DEC on the viable options for solid waste management planning units.

Chapter 1: Dutchess County Planning Unit Description



Walkway Over the Hudson – view to City of Poughkeepsie

The Planning Unit

Dutchess County Government is the planning unit for Dutchess County and is responsible for developing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP). The County has a land area of approximately 801.6 square miles. We are located in the center of the Mid-Hudson Valley, halfway between New York City and Albany. Dutchess is one of seven counties that make up the Hudson Valley Region and is part of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Region 3. The County borders over 45 miles of the Hudson River on its western boundary and borders the state of Connecticut to the east.

When looking at solid waste management for a planning unit, it is important to know who is generating the waste, and what types of waste are generated. It is expected that if the planning unit is growing in population, businesses and tourists, waste generation is also increasing. Also, the type of waste a resident generates will be different than for a commercial entity such as a restaurant, or an industrial generator such as a manufacturing company. Dutchess County has it all: a growing population, a vibrant business community and plenty of attractions, which draw over 4 million visitors to our County every year.

Dutchess County had a population, according to the 2020 Census, of 295,911. This is slightly lower (.5%) than reported in 2010 when the Plan was last done. Due to the Covid19 pandemic, it is very possible the population will show significant increases in 2021 estimates, as migration to the Hudson Valley from denser areas occurred after the 2020 decennial Census was completed. The total population from the 2018 Census estimates showed that Dutchess County had an average household (not living in group quarters such as a correctional institution, nursing home or college dormitory) size of 2.49, down from 2010s 2.57. Housing units increased since 2010, from 118,638 to 121,547, with 110,529 occupied, an increase from107,965. Appendix A: Table 1, lists each of the County's municipalities and the associated population figures from 1990 to 2020, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Knowledge of population densities can be helpful in evaluating waste generation data and waste management methods and is necessary to estimate the composition and quantities of waste generated in the County. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) waste composition and recovery projection calculators, which break out variations in the waste stream based on the percentages of urban, suburban and rural generators, as well as the percentages of residential versus commercial/institutional generators within each population density, were used for the calculations. Based on the population versus land area of each of the cities, towns and villages in the County, the population densities for the County are estimated to be 14% urban, 66% suburban and 20% rural (see Appendix B: Table 1). Based on these population densities and using State averages for residential versus commercial/institutional percentages for each population density, the weighted average for the entire County population is 57% residential and 43% commercial/institutional (see Appendix B: Table 1).

Members of the Planning Unit and Functions

The Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management is responsible for the formulation and implementation of programs for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated within the County. The Division of Solid Waste Management, under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, is charged with:

- Development of the LSWMP and subsequent biennial compliance reports;
- Implementation of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan;
- Creating solid waste financial models;
- Implementing recycling initiatives;
- Oversight of the Resource Recovery Agency;
- Hauler licensing;
- Tracking waste quantities and types;
- Enforcement of Solid Waste Rules and Regulations and Local Laws;
- Implementing education and awareness programs; and,
- Providing the County Executive and County Legislature with appropriate recommendations regarding integration of both public and private facilities for accepting, hauling, processing, and disposing of solid waste.

The County Legislature, comprised of 25 part-time Legislators, is the policy-making and appropriating body of Dutchess County Government. Among the powers and duties of the Legislature, in general and for Solid Waste Management, is to adopt the County budget and enact, amend or rescind local laws, ordinances, legalizing acts or resolutions, subject to approval of the County Executive as provided by the County Charter.

The Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (RRA) is a county-wide local benefit corporation responsible for providing solid waste management services for Dutchess County. Since its creation in 1983, the RRA has been engaged in the planning, financing, construction and operation of a waste-to-energy facility (RRF) to process solid waste in the County.

The County consists of 30 incorporated municipalities: two cities (Poughkeepsie, Beacon), twenty towns (Amenia, Beekman, Clinton, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, Hyde Park,

LaGrange, Milan, North East, Pawling, Pine Plains, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Stanford, Union Vale, Wappinger, Washington), and eight villages (Fishkill, Millbrook, Millerton, Pawling, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Wappingers Falls). Each municipality individually determines collection practices, whether it's municipal curbside collection, transfer stations, private collection or a combination of these methods. Appendix C, Table 1 and Map 1 list and graphically show the transfer stations within the County.

Solid waste management in Dutchess County is determined by these entities in a collaborative and cooperative manner. The goal for all concerned is to protect the health, safety and welfare of residents concerning waste management.

Connections to Neighboring Planning Units

Dutchess is part of the seven county Mid-Hudson Region which includes Ulster, Putnam, Orange, Westchester, Sullivan and Rockland counties. Each county is usually represented at the Hudson Valley Regional Council Solid Waste Committee meetings. The meetings allow for sharing of information and knowledge and open opportunities for partnerships concerning solid waste initiatives. The materials management group's task is to identify regional objectives concerning solid waste and develop a list of projects and initiatives that promote greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

As in Dutchess, none of the seven neighboring counties have an active municipal solid waste landfill. Dutchess County and Westchester County are the only two that have a waste-toenergy facility, allowing for an in-county alternative to out-of-county landfill use. The two waste-to-energy facilities within the Mid-Hudson Region provide an alternative to the economic and environmental costs of transport to a distant MSW landfill that neighboring counties deal with. While there are discussions among the counties of siting a regional landfill as an alternative to long-haul transport of waste, discussion of a waste-to-energy alternative is also warranted. The Dutchess County facility does not have the capacity to take out-ofcounty waste, given the current facility size and in-county waste quantity. The RRF operates at near capacity and unless in-county waste is significantly reduced, taking outside waste is not a viable option. A waste-to-energy facility to service neighboring counties should be an option for waste management in the region, as it is a proven, environmentally sound, alternative to landfilling.

Our neighboring counties each differ in how recyclables are processed, with a mixture of incounty dual-stream or single-stream facilities, or exportation of some or all materials. Dutchess County ceased dual-stream operations in 2013. Most of the recycling goes to an incounty, privately owned, state-of-the-art single-stream facility. This facility has the ability to take some materials that not all of our neighboring planning units can accept at this time, such as clamshell plastics and milk cartons. Since not all County haulers use the in-county single-stream facility at this time, one of the tasks of the Recycling Education is to educate residents as appropriate as to where their recycling goes.

Our neighbors all share one common issue with Dutchess, and that is how to increase organics recovery and increase composting. The advantages and disadvantages of having a regional facility or several smaller local facilities is an ongoing discussion at regional meetings. The issue of having a regional facility versus local facilities is being analyzed in

terms of not just availability of a composting facility for the region, but the environmental effects of transportation for users that are not local to the facility. Some neighboring counties already have compost facilities or are looking at developing one. Dutchess County efforts to increase in-county composting will be addressed in later chapters.

While each county must have its own plan, we all must think regionally when planning to manage waste in the most economically and environmentally beneficial way. Regional networking will continue as identified in the Implementation Schedule in Appendix D under Partnerships.



Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances Affecting Solid Waste Management

Dutchess County Stadium

Our County is a mix of urban, suburban and rural areas. Land use is mainly residential and commercial, with some industrial uses and open space areas. There are concentrations of residential and commercial activity, mostly in our centers. The centers are the two cities, our villages and historic hamlet areas. Outside the centers are our concentrations of greenspaces. The mix provides for a wide variety of economic activities.

Dutchess County is not only a natural system of scenic and historic beauty; it is also part of an important regional economy. The multiplier effect from outside visitors in terms of restaurants, overnight accommodations and other purchases makes cultural and tourism attractions among the top economic generators in the County. Tourism effects the County year-round, with increases during the Fall, Spring and Summer. From the historic sites in Hyde Park, the majestic Bardavon Opera House in Poughkeepsie, the antique shops of Beacon and Millbrook, the Walkway Over The Hudson, Dutchess Stadium, the annual balloon festival and air show events, to the wineries, breweries and farm markets, the wide variety of area attractions that bring in the 4 million visitors are far too numerous to list.

The County contains four agricultural districts, with over 620 farms and over 102,000 acres of land being farmed. According to the 2017 U.S. Census of Agriculture, 40,133 of the acreage is cropland, with the rest used for livestock facilities, woodlands, and pastureland. The Census also shows that there are 211 equine farms and 148 cattle farms. While we did not count composting of horse or cow manure in our recycling rate, over 39,500 tons was collected by local haulers and composted.

Large institutions in the County include five colleges, seventy-five public schools and twentysix private schools, as graphically shown in Appendix A, Map 5. Four of the colleges have significantly less students during the summer, but one holds year-round classes. Some of our larger institutions in commerce and industry include International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., GAP Inc., and Vassar Brothers Medical Center. There are almost 8,000 businesses in the County, employing over 99,000 workers. We also have three state prisons and one jail, for an inmate population of over 5,700 according to the most recent available statistics.

The quantitative and qualitative impacts of these unique qualities of Dutchess County will be detailed in later chapters. For a more detailed look at our unique generators, Appendix A; Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 graphically show population densities, major institutions, significant industries and retail centers, major attractions, and parks. You can also reference Dutchess County's <u>Greenway Connections</u> for a more detailed description of the County's unique characteristics.

Changes to the Planning Unit Since the Last Plan

Since the adoption of the 2012 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for Dutchess County there have not been any changes to the geographic boundaries of the Planning Unit. While the boundaries have not changed, there has been a slight decrease in population. Between the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census, population has decreased by 0.5%, but housing units increased by 2.8%.

In 2012 there were twenty transfer stations, both private and municipally run, with one not accepting household trash. Also, the Resource Recovery Agency facility accepted commingled recyclables and fiber. Now there are seventeen transfer stations, one still not accepting household trash, and the RRA has eliminated the recycling collection. One municipal-run station has closed and combined with a neighboring town's station. Two transfer stations closed, but residents can use a nearby privately-run station.

Of the 52 tasks in the 2012 Implementation Schedule there are only three (3) that we have not had success with. They are:

- Task #5, Temporary intern staff. We have not hired an intern. Should the need and/or opportunity arise, we would be open to hiring one.

- Task #19, Development of an alternative method of ash disposal. While we cooperated with the Operator of the RRF, Wheelabrator, in exploring an ash landfill site in a nearby county, the proposal was unsuccessful. We will continue to investigate other uses for the ash but are currently still using it for ADC at upstate landfills.

- Task #21, Support PAYT concept and initiate community pilot. As the County does not operate any transfer stations or do any collection services, the County cannot offer a PAYT system. There are municipalities with transfer stations, where residents can purchase either a permit and/or pay per bag fees and this is an option for a limited number of residents. In the municipalities this is offered, not all residents choose to bring their waste to the transfer

station. A large portion of residents use a private hauler. Some haulers offer a "senior" size cart at a reduced rate, but this is as close as they get to a PAYT system. One village that offered a per bag rate and did municipal pickup, stopped this service in 2013. They found that most residents preferred to hire a private hauler rather than having to pay for and pickup bags. We would still be willing to assist in developing a PAYT system within the County, but do not foresee this happening.

Historic Management Practices and Changes

The historic management practice for solid waste, before the opening of the RRF in 1989, was the use of landfills. In 1992, when the first Solid Waste Management Plan for Dutchess County was adopted, there were seven operating landfills and 115 inactive landfill sites, with over 60 of the inactive landfills identified as hazardous waste disposal sites. At that time all remaining active landfills were in the process of being phased out, which was completed by end of 1992. The Plan called for wastes currently being landfilled at these remaining sites to be either source separated for recycling or brought to the RRF. But it was also recognized that there would still be a need for a landfill for wastes beyond the RRFs capacity and for residual ash waste. Plans for an ash residue disposal site, a residual solid waste land disposal facility and a composting facility were identified. None of these were ever constructed. However, there are plans to continue to seek alternatives to long-distance ash disposal, to minimize and eventually eliminate the need for solid waste landfill disposal and to expand composting opportunities.

According to a survey done in June of 1990 for the 1992 Plan, only 4 of the 30 municipalities had mandatory recycling programs. The survey, done for residential, commercial, institutions and major industry sectors, also revealed that, in general, recycling activity had just barely begun in most areas. In 1990 Dutchess County adopted the county-wide source separation law for recyclables, Local Law No. 4 of 1990, which took effect January 1, 1991. With the implementation of this law in 1991, both residential and commercial recyclable materials generated were required to be source separated. In 1990 the Dutchess County Materials Recovery Facility opened to process the recyclables, with oversight of the facility by the DCRRA. The law for recyclables was updated in 2014 with Local Law 3 of 2014. In 2012 the DCRRA recycling facility closed, with most County recycling now going to Republic Services in the City of Beacon.

Historically, collection of solid waste materials has been done through private collection, municipal-run collection and drop-off at transfer stations, and this is still true today. Collection of household hazardous waste (HHW) by the County, through the RRA, started in 1990 with a one-day collection event. The RRA between 2012 and 2014 held 8 collection events per year and dropped down to one event in 2015. The County took over hosting the events in 2016 with two events in 2016 and 2017. Since 2018 the County has held three collection events per year.

Chapter 2: Waste Generation and Materials Recovery



Dutchess County estimates of solid waste generation quantities and composition, found in Appendix B, Table 2, MSW Detailed Composition Analysis were calculated using:

- Annual recycling and waste disposal data collected by the Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management;
- 2020 Facility Annual Reports (Facility Report), to NYS DEC from waste destination facilities;
- The NYS DEC Composition Calculators;
- 2020 U.S Census.

Sources for the numbers used for the Detailed Analysis are as follows:

- Using 2020 data collected from the Division of Solid Waste Management and Facility Reports, we estimated the total tons of MSW generated which includes both recycled and disposed of MSW.
- For the tons generated by material and percent of total by material, the statewide recovery rate percentages were used.
- For the 2020 (Actual) tons diverted column the numbers were based on a combination of the 2020 Dutchess County Solid Waste data and the 2020 Facility Reports.
- In the tons diverted column the subcategories for certain materials are estimates based on recovery rate percentages when actual data was not available. The rates were obtained from the in-county single stream recycling facility.
 - For example, since the County is primarily single-stream collection percentage estimates had to be used for the sub-categories within paper, metal, plastic and glass when actual numbers were not available.
- The 2021 to 2030 projection columns were based on the NYS DEC Composition Calculators and estimations of diversion based on the implementation of the tasks as listed on Appendix D, Table 1, Implementation Schedule.

The DEC waste composition tool first requires determination of the population in rural, suburban or urban densities, shown in Appendix B, Table 2, Detailed Composition Analysis. The composition tool estimates types and quantities of wastes based on rural, urban and suburban populations, as well as the percentages of residential and commercial/institutional populations within those sectors. The residential versus commercial/institutional percentages are State averages from the NYS DEC MSW detailed composition analysis calculator tool. The total amount of waste generated in Dutchess County in 2020 was then determined using annual data collected by the Division of Solid Waste and the 2020 Facility Reports.



Municipal Solid Waste

The Division of Solid Waste collects disposal and recycling data annually from haulers licensed in Dutchess County and from municipalities that have their own hauling. Currently 47 licensed haulers and 4 (four) municipalities. We ask for tonnage collected within the County, by type of material, and where the tonnage is taken. We also request tonnage disposed by type of material from over 30 businesses and the 17 transfer stations. For post-recycled MSW we know the exact amount disposed of at the RRF. We then add what is taken to landfills, relying mainly on reporting from the DEC Annual Landfill Facility Reports. The annual data collection is also used for recycling numbers. The data is reviewed so as not to double-count materials. For example, if a scrap metal recycler provides us data and we know that the hauler brings the scrap metal reported to this recycler, we don't count both numbers. Since the County has only one facility, the RRF, that is the only one we have absolute numbers for.

Of note, we are using 2020 data, which was a very strange year. The Covid-19 (Covid) pandemic started early March 2020 and seems to have also affected our waste generation and recycling numbers. Due to the closure of many businesses in the early part of the year, as well as residents working from home in greater numbers, waste generation changed. In April there was a drop in MSW disposed, as compared to previous years. It was attributed to commercial waste being down due to closures and limited, if any, in-person staffing. The rest of 2020 saw comparatively average disposal. There were residents working/schooling at

home, disposing of garbage that might have been disposed of at places of work in other counties and a lot of home clean-outs. Some business entities increased delivery and curb-side pick-up services mid-year. MSW generation rebounded, but not at previous levels.

MSW generated was the lowest since 2016. Since 2010, the base year for the previous Plan, annual generation had increased every year. From 275,208 tons in 2010 to 381,431 tons in 2019. In 2020 the generation was 331,203 tons.

Recycling rates also changed in 2020, being the lowest since 2013. The recycling rate, which had increased every year, going from 23% in 2010 to 44% in 2019, was 35% in 2020. While the recycling rate is affected by the weight of the materials, with heavier materials such as newspaper and magazines declining and lighter weight packaging increasing, bringing the total weight of recycling down, it does not explain the large decrease from 2019 to 2020.

One factor for the decrease might be the closure of businesses, with less paper, cardboard and other recyclables being generated, temporarily affecting the rate. Also, during the pandemic, many entities that divert food waste for composting temporarily halted the practice due to many composting facilities not accepting materials during the pandemic. Can and bottle redemption facilities, textile donation boxes and plastic film recycling containers were also temporarily shut down, possibly causing more of these recyclable materials to be thrown away rather than recycled. The end result shows a decrease in both post-recycled and recycled materials.

Time will tell if MSW generation and recycling returns to pre-pandemic levels. We will continue to track generation and recycling annually and, if needed, update projections during the Bienniel Compliance update to DEC.

The data collected for 2020 shows that of the 331,203 tons of municipal solid waste generated in 2020 in Dutchess County, we diverted 114,951 tons, for a diversion percentage of 34.7%. The latest country-wide recycling rate, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), was estimated to be 32.1% in 2018. This puts Dutchess County above average for the Country.



Dutchess County has a very high recycling rate for metals. This is due to having a waste-toenergy facility, where the ferrous metals are recovered from the ash after the burn and recycled with a local scrap metal recycler. Over 6,000 tons of metals are recycled annually by the facility, which if landfilled would be lost.

The 2020 base numbers reflect known data for Dutchess County, but there are some flaws in relying on the data from the 2020 Division annual data collection. Not all recycling data is collected on a consistent basis. A lot is done by voluntary survey, so not all recycling is reported and reflected in the data. Therefore, these numbers are likely an underestimation, as they do not capture all recycling in the County that fall outside our current data reporting/collection program.

The 2020 data shows that of the remaining 216,252 tons of MSW, 149,036 tons were disposed of at the RRF, where it was converted to electricity and the metals recovered for recycling. 60,754 tons were sent to upstate landfills and 6,462 tons were sent to the waste-to-energy facility in Westchester County. In 2020 the RRF processed less than normal due to unexpected downtime at the Facility, increasing what was sent to other locations. The Dutchess County RRF processed 69% of the disposed post-recycling MSW that was generated in Dutchess County in 2020. Normally, approximately 73% of total post-recycled Dutchess County MSW is processed in-county at the RRF. This is what is expected again in the future.

Construction and Demolition debris (C&D)

The same process was used to determine Construction and Demolition debris (C & D) generation and diversion rates. Appendix B, Table 7 shows that an estimated 17% of C & D is generated by the residential sector, 25% by the non-residential sector, and 58% by infrastructure and other. Using the 2020 Division of Solid Waste annual survey data and the 2020 DEC Facility Annual Reports, Dutchess County generated 149,066 tons of C & D debris and diverted 64,583 tons, resulting in a diversion rate of 43.3%. For details and projections see Appendix B, Table 6 and Table 7.

The County is fortunate to have several C&D debris recycling facilities for haulers to use. Incounty there are outlets for concrete, rock, asphalt, wood, clean soil and other debris generated that is recycled for other uses. This allows a large percentage of C&D debris to be reused. A large percentage that is not recycled is used as ADC at landfills. While not recycled, it is put to a beneficial use as landfill cover.

Again, 2020 showed a change in C&D debris generation numbers due to Covid. There was a big slowdown in construction, therefore a large drop in tons generated. The estimates show that there was over 22,000 less tons generated than the previous year. While homeowners did some renovations and clean-outs, there was less construction and building. This should change starting in 2021 as construction is back, as well as renovations. This will be tracked and updated during the biennial compliance reports.

There are numerous private facilities within the County that dispose of and/or recycle concrete and other masonry waste as identified on the Private In-County Facilities table Chapter 3. The RRF does not accept C & D materials and encourages private haulers to

keep these materials separate for proper disposal or recycling at a C & D processing facility. The County Highway Department pavement maintenance and rehabilitation program includes cold in-place and hot in-place reclamation overlays.

A portion of our Construction and Demolition debris (C & D) goes to landfills for disposal or for a beneficial reuse as an alternate daily cover (ADC) at a landfill. In 2020, of the approximate 149,066 tons of C & D generated, over 54,000 tons of processed C & D was used as ADC at New York State landfills and under 30,000 tons was disposed of at New York State landfills. The rest was recycled. The County and nearby counties have C & D recyclers available, turning it into other uses such as clean fill or reusing as roadbed material.



Commercial / Institutional Waste:

The County has a large commercial and institutional base. In 2020, due to the pandemic this waste sector saw a significant decrease in waste generation but is normally a large part of our waste generation. Most of both commercial and institutional waste is collected by haulers that annually report to us. In addition, we request information from large commercial and institutional waste generators to determine how much waste is generated by individual entities and to capture wastes not handled by reporting haulers, such as hazardous waste or for the few entities that do on-site composting.

Industrial Waste:

Industrial waste includes discarded materials generated by manufacturing or industrial processes. One of the larger manufactures in Dutchess County is IBM. Solid waste materials generated include electronics, corrugated cardboard and office paper. We collect data annually from individual industrial entities such as IBM and Central Hudson. According to 2020 DEC Facility Reports, over 1,900 tons of waste classified as industrial went to upstate

landfills.

Biosolids (sewage sludge):

There is one in-county compost facility for biosolids, Tri-Municipal Sewage. According to NYS DEC POTW (publicly owned treatment works) Use/Disposal Information, composting, landfill and incineration are the methods used to dispose of or reuse biosolids. According to 2020 data from the Division's Annual Survey and DEC's facility reports, over 8,100 tons of sludge was landfilled and/or incinerated and over 5,900 tons was composted. These numbers were not included in our waste generation and recycling Waste Calculator.

Summary assessment:

New sources of information for disposal and recycling are always being looked for. We have not had much success, to-date, in collecting data for certain materials, such as textile donations. Textile and household good donations in drop-off bins or by reuse retail programs are definitely under-reported. Recently we have tried to collect data from brewers concerning by-product disposal, as this is an industry that is currently thriving in the county, without much success as-of-yet.

The County will continue to explore ways to track the types and volume of these recyclable materials generated within Dutchess County. We will work with New York State and other Solid Waste Planning Units to identify ways to better track these waste streams as part of our Reduce and Reuse and Partnership tasks outlined within the Implementation Schedule, Appendix D, Table 1.

Chapter 3: Existing Solid Waste Management Description



Dutchess County Waste-to-Energy Facility

Facilities:

Dutchess County's solid waste is managed through a combination of public and private facilities. For municipal solid waste disposal, the Resource Recovery Agency oversees the waste-to-energy facility, which is currently operated by WIN Waste Innovations Dutchess County, LLC (formerly known as Wheelabrator Dutchess County LLC). The RRA entered into an agreement with the County, called the *Solid Waste Disposal Agreement of 1984* (most recently amended in 2007), to furnish the County with the service of accepting, processing and/or disposing of solid waste within the County. The RRA owns the site and buildings.

The RRF, by NYS DEC Permit, has a waste capacity of 164,000 tons per year and a turbine that converts energy from the waste, which is then sold to Central Hudson Gas & Electric under the *Power Sales Agreement*. The RRF is fully operational and will remain functional, with routine maintenance, for the life of the Plan and beyond. In 2020, 149,037 tons of MSW generated within the County was disposed of at the RRF. This does not include almost 6,000 tons that had to be diverted from the facility due to maintenance downtime in 2020. Normally, the facility disposes of approximately 73% of post-recycled waste generated in Dutchess County, with the remainder going to either the waste-to-energy facility in Westchester or out-of-county landfills. The facility can turn 450 tons of MSW into 9.3 megawatts (MW) of power every day, enough to power over 10,000 homes. Private haulers and municipal haulers bring waste to the facility. No recyclables or hazardous waste is accepted at the facility, or waste from unlicensed haulers.

For recyclables processing, most County recycling goes to Republic Services in the City of Beacon. This facility by NYS DEC Permit, has a daily capacity of 600 tons. Republic is a privately owned company that owns and operates the single-stream facility. The facility accepts recycling from Dutchess County as well as surrounding counties.

Some Dutchess County recycling goes to the Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency in Kingston, which now only accepts dual-stream recycling. Many of the northwestern towns and villages use the Kingston location, such as the Village of Red Hook.

Dutchess County has one privately operated composting facility, McEnroe Organic Farm, that accepts food. According to the Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Annual Report from 2021, the accepted organic components are food, yard waste and manure. Additionally, yard waste is accepted at the following municipally owned transfer stations: City of Beacon, Town

of Pawling, City of Poughkeepsie, Town of Poughkeepsie, Town of Rhinebeck, Town of Wappinger, and the Town of Washington.

Neither the RRA nor the County provides collection services or owns or operates a MSW transfer station. The RRA site does provide drop-off for textile collection through Salvation Army bins.

Of the thirty municipalities, fifteen have transfer stations (drop off areas for MSW). The Towns of Amenia, Dover, Beekman, Fishkill, East Fishkill, Pine Plains, and North East do not have a municipal transfer station. One town with a transfer station, the Town of Poughkeepsie, does not accept waste or recyclables but accepts yard waste, some bulk materials and metals. Some villages have the use of the adjacent town's transfer station, one town can use a neighboring town's station and two towns have access to a privately-run station. Collection methods for residents not using the transfer station, or with no available transfer station, can be by private collection, municipal collection or municipal-wide collection on a contract basis with a private hauler. Operation of the municipal transfer stations is either by the municipality or by contract with a private company.

There are a variety of services offered at the transfer stations other than garbage and recycling collection, such as bulk collection days for larger materials (couches for example) or electronics collection days. There is also a variety of materials accepted at the transfer stations, such as yard waste or tires. If "compost" is listed, they have a composting facility for yard waste. The Village and Town of Fishkill have a compost site for yard waste, but no transfer station. Appendix C, Table 1 provides more information on the transfer stations and what they accept, and Appendix C, Map 1 provides a map of the transfer station locations.

Residents of municipalities with transfer stations that accept MSW have the option of using the transfer station or contracting for private pick-up. Some municipalities charge an annual fee for the use of the transfer station, usually with a senior citizen rate option, and then charge a per bag fee, which varies depending on the size of the bag. Some of the facilities now charge for recyclables, but at a lower fee than MSW.

Some MSW is taken to waste-to-energy facilities in other counties. According to the *2020 Facility Annual Report* data from NYS DEC, 6,462 tons of MSW was taken to the waste-to-energy facility in Westchester, Peekskill, N.Y., approximately 32 miles from Dutchess.

A portion of the MSW is transported to out-of-county landfills. In 2020, approximately 60,754 tons of residential/institutional and commercial MSW went to out-of-county landfills. The closest landfill that MSW was transported to is over 240 miles from Dutchess County. Some of the MSW was taken to the Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency transfer station to then be transported to a landfill.

Dutchess County does not own or operate transfer stations, therefore, does not have an accurate account of waste that comes from outside our planning unit. The transfer stations that are owned or operated by local municipalities do restrict incoming waste to only their residents.

The waste capacity at the RRF is expected to remain 164,000 tons per year. The capacity of the RRF, and the remaining capacity at New York State landfills, is adequate to handle waste generated within Dutchess County for the Plan timeframe.

Dutchess County does not have any further informational needs surrounding our existing solid waste management.

| Municipal Transfer Stations | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------|
| Facility Name | Materials | Capacity Limit per NYSDEC permit | Operating Status |
| City of Beacon | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | Exempt | Part-time*** |
| Town of Clinton | MSW/Recyclables | Exempt | Part-time |
| Town of Hyde Park | MSW/Recyclables | Exempt | Part-time |
| Town of LaGrange | MSW/Recyclables | Exempt | Part-time |
| Town of Milan | MSW/Recyclables | Exempt | Part-time |
| Town of Pawling* | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | Exempt | Part-time |
| Town of Pleasant Valley | MSW/Recyclables | Exempt | Part-time |
| City of Poughkeepsie | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | 1195 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Poughkeepsie | Bulk/Yard Waste | 713.77 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Red Hook* | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | 130 cuyd/day | Part-time |
| Town of Rhinebeck* | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | 398.63 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Stanford | MSW/Recyclables | 349.11 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Union Vale | MSW/Recyclables | 720 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Wappinger** | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | 12,500 tons/yr | Part-time |
| Town of Washington* | MSW/Recyclables/Compost | Exempt | Part-time |
| * Village also has us **Village residents v ***Hours and days v Management keeps | se of transfer station vithin Town of Wappinger only vary at each transfer station. Dup-to-date contact and operat | Outchess County Sc ing status on our w | olid Waste |

Management keeps up-to-date contact and operating status on our website.

| Private In-County Facilities | | |
|--|---|--|
| Facility Name | Materials Managed / Products | Capacity Limit per NYSDEC permit |
| American Lamp Recycling, Wappinger | Lighting recycling | Facility has closed |
| A & W Scrap Processors, Wappinger | Scrap metal | Exempt |
| Baronie Scrap Metal, Poughkeepsie | Scrap metal | 41,000 tons/yr |
| Blacktop Maintenance Corp., Poughkeepsie | C & D processing (inerts ² only) | No limit |
| Duffy Layton, Inc., Stanford | Yard waste compost, wood mulch | 10,000 cuyd/yr |
| Harlem Valley Transfer Station, Dover | MSW ³ transfer station | 100 tons/day |
| McEnroe Organic Farm, North East | Organics Compost | 40,000 cuyd/yr |
| Republic Recycling, Beacon | Source-separated recyclables | 600 tons/day |
| Recycle Depot, Poughkeepsie | C&D and concrete and masonry processing, wood mulch | 450 tons/day |
| Recycling Crushing Technology (RCT), Poughkeepsie | Concrete and masonry processing | No limit |
| Royal Carting, East Fishkill | MSW ³ transfer station, C&D | 250 tons/day |
| Robb Brothers Farm, LLC, Pawling | Yard waste compost | 10,000 cuyd/day |
| Soil Tech, Hyde Park | C&D processing (inerts ² only) | 500 cuyd/yr |
| Sweet Peet, Pawling | Manure compost | Exempt |
| Thalle Industries, Inc., Fishkill | C&D processing (inerts ² only) | Exempt |
| Westhook Sand & Gravel, East Fishkill | C&D processing (inerts ² only) | 35 cuyd/week |
| Retailers, county wide | Plastic bags, cell phones, e- waste, batteries | Not applicable |
| ¹ "C&D" is Construction and Demoli ² "Inerts only" refers to the acceptar asphalt, pavement, brick soil and ro ³ "MSW" is Municipal Solid Waste | tion Debris nce and processing of materials s nck for recycling | such as concrete, |

| Out-of-County Facilities ¹ | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Facility Name | Materials Managed/Products | | |
| Carmen Barbato Inc., Columbia County | MSW transfer station, C&D | | |
| Community Composting, Ulster County | Food scraps, yard waste | | |
| Chemung County Landfill | MSW, ash residue | | |
| Colonie Landfill, Albany County | Ash residue | | |
| Greenway Environmental, Ulster County | Food scraps, yard waste | | |
| LeMela Sanitation, Ulster County | C&D, yard waste, metals, single stream | | |
| Oak Ridge Waste & Recycling, CT | MSW, C&D, single stream | | |
| Ontario County Landfill | MSW, ash residue | | |
| Ulster County RRA, Ulster County | MSW ³ transfer station. dual stream, organics | | |
| Waste Management, Ulster County | MSW, single stream, C&D | | |
| Westchester WIN Waste, Westchester County | MSW | | |
| | | | |
| ¹ This is a partial list, based on facilities loca use. | l licensed haulers are known to operate and/or | | |

Programs:



Republic Materials Recycling Facility, Beacon (formerly ReCommunity)

Recyclables collection and processing:

The County requires recyclable materials to be source separated under <u>Local Law No. 3</u> of 2014. The Law states that all residents, including those in multi-family housing, all businesses and all entities provide for recycling. This means that recyclable materials must be segregated from the waste stream at the point of generation for separate collection.

Collection of recyclables is done either through private haulers or at transfer stations. The majority of recycling goes to Republic for processing, approximately 77%. The County promotes the use of the privately-run single stream facility as a way to increase recycling, as it accepts an expanded list of materials and is an easier method of recycling. Some recycling goes to Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency for processing, approximately 20%. The facility accepts dual-stream commingled and paper products. All recyclable materials are processed at the privately-run facility or at facilities in neighboring counties.

Fourteen transfer stations, both municipal and privately run, accept recyclables. The rates for use of the transfer stations vary, but the use of this option, in most cases, is financially beneficial to the resident. In some municipalities there is no annual fee and it is a "pay as you throw" system. A resident has monetary incentive at these facilities to minimize garbage that needs to be bagged and paid for and to maximize recyclables which are generally free of charge or a lower rate. For residents with private hauler collection, most offer a reduced rate for a recycling bin with a smaller waste bin. Again, this provides financial incentive to reduce and recycle.

Recycling collection will continue to be through curbside collection and transfer station drop off. All haulers and transfer stations have the ability to accept recyclable materials.

The private in-county recycling facility can handle all of Dutchess County's recyclable material, as well as materials from surrounding counties.



Household Hazardous Waste collection

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and E-waste:

From 1990 to 2015 the RRA sponsored HHW and E-waste collection events. Since 2016 the County has hosted the household hazardous waste collections days. Currently the County holds three (3) events per year. Residents can bring in containers that are marked with, "Warning: Hazardous, Flammable, Poisonous, Corrosive" and electronic equipment. It is estimated that 60-70 tons of electronics, 30,000 gallons of hazardous chemicals and 800-900 lamps (fluorescent lights and compact fluorescent lamps) are recycled at these events every year. The County contracts with ACV Enviro and ERI to divert the materials from the waste stream responsibly.

The County and RRA websites have a dedicated page to help residents manage and dispose of HHW, with information on various types of waste, and how and where to dispose of the materials. A copy of the 2021 HHW events flyer can be found in Appendix C. For website information: <u>Dutchess County Solid Waste Management</u> and <u>Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency</u>.

The HHW events hosted by the County and partially funded by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, does a good job in safely disposing of household hazardous waste. The events are promoted through media, flyers and websites.

The County, since 2015, also holds events for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) of hazardous waste. This was identified as a task in the 2012 Plan and has been successful since implementation. One event is held per year and there are normally 10 - 20 participants. Mainly schools, municipalities and small businesses attend the events.

Pharmaceuticals:

The County, through the Stop DWI Program, has eleven pharmaceutical drop boxes at various law enforcement sites around the County. The waste-to-energy facility provides Dutchess County, and surrounding counties, the ability to safely dispose of pharmaceuticals at no cost to the participants, keeping toxins out of the soils, water and the hands of children. Taking medications to waste-to-energy facilities, such as the RRA's, is promoted by NYS State and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as the preferred method of disposal rather than flushing.

In 2019, pre-pandemic, over 11,000 pounds of medications were disposed of at the RRF, from both in-county and out-of-county sources. The quantity of medications destroyed, with the exception of 2020, has gone up every year. This shows the success of the drop box programs throughout the state.

Organics recovery:

<u>Yard waste:</u> Yard waste is not accepted at the RRF but is accepted at most of the fifteen local transfer stations within the County (see Appendix C, Table 1). Some municipalities also offer seasonal curbside pick-up of yard waste on designated days. There is no County program for the collection or composting of yard waste and residents are encouraged to backyard compost. There is information about composting on the Solid Waste and RRA websites and they also provide a list of facilities that offer compost bins to residents at cost. Since initiating this program in 2017, 61 compost bins have been sold. In addition, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Dutchess County offers programs on composting and has a composting demonstration area featuring different types of composting systems suitable for home use.

Yard waste is composted at some municipal facilities, with some offering free woodchips and mulch to residents. IBM, Bard College, Vassar College, Culinary Institute of America, Dutchess Community College and Marist College are just a few institutions that also recycle yard waste. Compost facilities in the County that take yard waste for a fee include McEnroe Organic Farm, Westhook Sand & Gravel, Duffy Layton, Recycle Depot, Robb Brothers Farm and two facilities offer stump recycling, Outback Stump Recycling and Recycle Depot.

Municipalities in Dutchess have access to drop-off locations and/or curbside seasonal pick-up of yard waste. The yard waste is composted and used for municipal landscaping



needs and in many cases is available to residents.

Food Waste:

There is only one in-county composting facility that accepts food and yard waste from entities and residents, which is McEnroe Organic Farm in the Town of North East. McEnroe Farm operates under a NYS DEC permit which allows for processing of up to 40,000 cubic yards per year. They accept food waste, manure from horse and dairy farms, leaves, brush, grass clippings and other organics.

McEnroe Organic Farm compost operation

There are some programs within the County that have composting initiatives to increase food scrap diversion. The O Zone in Red Hook offers residents and commercial entities drop-off or pick-up of food scraps, for a fee, to be taken to the Ulster County facility. The Community Compost Co. with a facility in Ulster County, offers food scrap drop-off at

farmers' markets for a fee, including the Beacon Farmers Market.

A large amount of food waste goes to out-of-county composting facilities, such as in Ulster County. Haulers permitted to haul organics, of which we currently have six (6) licensed within the County, will normally bring the materials to the closest and easiest to get to facility. While McEnroe's can accept most food scraps generated within the County, most of our large food scrap generators are on the western side of the County.

Many of the larger food scrap generators are currently donating usable food and composting the rest of the food scraps. In 2020, according to our annual hauler reports, over 1,200 tons of food scraps were composted. This is way below what we had seen in the past, again probably due to the pandemic. In 2019, over 2,100 tons were collected and composted. In addition, over 340 tons of oil/renderings were recycled or composted in 2020 and over 470 tons in 2019. We will add entities to our reporting as they comply with the 2022 DEC Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law.

Since 2007 all five colleges within the County have had ongoing diversion programs for food waste recovery as part of their extensive sustainability and recycling programs. The colleges either compost food waste on-site or transport, through private haulers, to an off-site location such as McEnroe Organic Farm in the Town of North East. One other institution diverting food scraps from the waste stream is the Omega Institute in Rhinebeck. They collect food scraps from their dining hall and café for composting at McEnroe Organic Farm.

Two state prisons in Dutchess County also compost food residuals. The composting operation for Green Haven Prison and Fishkill Correctional are on the grounds of the prison. The compost is used on-site and exact quantities is unknown.

The County will continue to identify entities with food diversion programs, better identify quantities that are being diverted and identify available composting capacity. The Implementation Schedule also includes tasks that will promote, and hopefully increase the quantities and entities diverting food wastes.

Animal Mortality Composting:

Dutchess County DPW responds to deer mortalities on county roads. Previous to 2004, the County had been landfilling the carcasses, but when the landfill no longer accepted the carcasses, the County participated in a deer composting pilot project with Green Haven Correctional Facility. Based on the success of the project in 2005 Dutchess County DPW, in cooperation with NYS DEC, began composting deer carcasses at the Millbrook DPW Outpost. DPW continues to compost about 400 deer mortalities yearly.

Public outreach and education:

Dear Mrs. Russel Thank you for coming in and doing a presentation. I cally like word search and activity book. When you showed Video I realized a whole mark. I liked the matching showed gamo vau alot mole about recycling ant. to recycle more citing a letter principal about reading baxes, breakser you imspired From Assat

Student letter thanking the Dutchess County Recycling Educator

The County has a full-time Recycling Educator (RE) who promotes recycling, reuse and reduction of materials. The RE promotes single stream recycling to most municipalities in the County. Some municipalities use the Ulster County transfer station, which is dual stream. The Educator provides the appropriate recycling education depending on where the residents live. Currently a main theme for the Educator is minimizing recycling contamination. This was found to be a problem, especially in single stream collection, and promoting what materials to keep out of the recycling stream has been a major focus.

During the pandemic, many in-person presentations were cancelled. Presentations to schools, libraries and other groups were done remotely. The Educator also developed videos for teachers to use in remote learning, as well as general videos for the public. For 2021 Earth Day promotion the Educator developed a video and while mainly for elementary school children, it's educational for everyone. YouTube video: <u>Earth Day</u> <u>Recycling Video</u>. To learn about why we should recycle and what to recycle the Educator developed this video. YouTube video: <u>Dutchess County Recycling Video</u>.

While we hope to go back to in-person presentations, the videos and opportunities for remote learning will continue and educational opportunities will always adapt to circumstances. Recycling promotion and education did not stop due to the pandemic and will continue to evolve to meet the needs of our residents.

RRA staff and County staff also promote recycling through in-person presentations, media releases, the Solid Waste <u>website</u> and tours. All tours of the waste-to-energy facility include information concerning Dutchess County recycling, and the promotion of recycling and reuse. The RE also sets up a recycling educational booth at several events, including the County's Senior Picnics, reaching over 1500 residents that attend the events every year.

Pre-pandemic the Division promoted recycling through annual Earth Day events in partnership with the National Park Service and NYS DEC. The events promoted composting, recycling and reuse, along with an electronics collection program. We also helped with the zero waste initiative for the annual Walkway Marathon. It is unknown if either of these events will return, but the Division is always open to helping with events that promote reduction, reuse and recycling.

The Division has also targeted specific types of businesses on how and what to recycle, such as gas stations/convenience stores, hotels/motels, multi-family housing, and restaurants. Site visits were conducted, and educational materials were given to these entities with recycling tips specific to their business.

Recent examples of efforts to increase recycling and promote reduce/reuse are:

- In 2020 the Division obtained 155 recycling bins, through a grant obtained by Dutchess County Soil & Water, for use in public buildings. A survey was then done of all County offices, as was first done in 2013, to determine the need for additional recycling bins. Forty-eight bins were given out to increase office recycling. An additional 74 bins were given to municipal offices to increase recycling. We continue to identify places in need for the remaining bins and identify if this effort increased recycling.

- The Division's website is continually updated to keep residents informed about recycling. Starting in 2020 a monthly newsletter, based on NYS DEC's Recycle Right NY Campaign, has been published for Dutchess County. Each month we focus on a recycling topic to support efforts to reduce contamination in household recycling across Dutchess County. Our most recent newsletter, for June 2021, we focused on where your recyclables go once you put them in the recycle bin. <u>View or download the Discover the Journey of Recyclables flyer (.pdf)</u>

- The RE works with Cornell Cooperative Extension Dutchess County and Dutchess Environmental Management Council on a Single Use Plastic Prevention (SUPP) campaign. The campaign is to promote the reduction of single use plastics, working with residents and local businesses.

- In 2017 Dutchess County enacted a law which prohibits the use of polystyrene foam food containers in the County by chain food service establishments. This was superseded by the New York State's Expanded Polystyrene Foam Container and Polystyrene Loose Fill Packaging Ban which went into effect in January 2022.



County Executive, Marcus Molinaro, signing the polystyrene ban into law at West Road Intermediate School


County parks and Dutchess Stadium provide recycling bins and collection. The Rail Trails are carry in/carry out parks. In 2013 we were awarded 25 Keep America Beautiful and Dr. Pepper/Snapple public space recycling bins for use in Bowdoin and Wilcox County Parks. The bins are used to increase recycling at our most used parks. County offices also recycle paper, commingled, ink cartridges, waste oil, light bulbs, spent aerosol cans, electronics, tires, batteries and motor oil.

Recycle bin at Bowdoin Park.

Local colleges, secondary and elementary schools, as well as numerous local civic organizations, promote recycling. The colleges have extensive reduction and recycling programs, including "trayless dining", food weighing systems for organics reduction, free-cycle programs, compostable utensils and reusable containers, as well as convenient and plentiful recycling containers available throughout the campuses. Local civic organizations hold forums and presentations concerning recycling.

All of the larger institutions such as IBM Corp, supermarkets, shopping malls and schools have recycling programs in place. Paper and cardboard comprise a large portion of the materials from manufacturing, offices and schools; therefore, it is a large part of the County's commercial/institutional waste stream. In addition, many large grocery stores are now diverting food waste to food banks and composting programs and are doing the majority of food diversion efforts in the County.

One of the County's largest events, the Dutchess County Fair, has a Green Initiative Program. The program ensures that none of the approximate 97 tons of solid waste generated at the fair goes to a landfill. What is not recycled goes to the waste-to-energy facility to produce electricity. The Dutchess County Agricultural Society continually increase efforts to decrease the amount of materials disposed of, and increase the amount recycled, at all events held at the fairgrounds.

There are also materials that are recycled and/or reused, but primary oversight is done by New York State. Many of these wastes fall under the Product Stewardship program and are difficult to track at the County level. Product Stewardship, also known as extended producer responsibility (EPR), extends the role and responsibility of a manufacturer (also known as the producer or brand owner) of a product or package to cover the entire life cycle of the product. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. New York State has adopted in law and regulations product stewardship requirements for a number of problem wastes, including electronics, rechargeable batteries and plastic bags.

The NYS DEC <u>website</u> provides a wealth of information concerning product stewardship and take back programs. As stated on their website, "Product stewardship can be a powerful driver for the reduction of waste volume and toxicity. By placing the responsibility for end-of-life management on the manufacturer, these programs ensure that end-of-life impacts of the product or package are considered during the earliest stages of design. Product stewardship programs create incentives for manufacturers to redesign products and packaging to be less toxic, less bulky and lighter, as well as more recyclable. Reducing material use and toxicity and increasing recycling results in significant environmental, economic, energy and GHG reduction benefits."

The <u>RRA</u> and <u>County</u> websites also provide information on local resources for take back programs, as well as information on what products require product stewardship by the retailer, such as automotive batteries and small electronics. The County fully supports all efforts by New York State and other National Product Stewardship programs to properly recycle or dispose of wastes, and compliance and promotion of EPR is identified as a task on the Implementation Schedule under Reduce and Reuse. In 2022 one of the County's main focuses for promotion will be for the New York paint stewardship program.

The County plans to continue efforts to partner with municipalities, event sponsors and institutions to better identify how much waste is generated, how much is recycled and to identify ways to increase recycling and decrease waste generation.

Efforts to enforce local disposal and recycling laws:

The Division of Solid Waste has a full-time Compliance Inspector who investigates complaints of no recycling or no recycling provisions and enforces the County solid waste hauler licensing law. Per Local Law No. 3 of 2014, entities are subject to fines if recycling equipment is not provided, and haulers must provide collection for and recycle source separated material. Residents who have a complaint about non-recycling can provide information through our online recycling complaint form or by calling or emailing the Division. All complaints are investigated and followed-up on to ensure recycling is provided. No fines have been issued for non-recycling, as all follow-up visits to entities have confirmed compliance with the Law.

Volume-based pricing incentives:

As the County does not collect waste or have transfer stations, all incentives are done through others. Most private haulers offer a "senior cart" option for collection, which is a smaller cart at a reduced price. Some transfer stations offer a reduced fee for smaller bags of MSW and a reduced or no fee pricing for recycling.

Recycling market agreements:

The County does not own a recycling facility. The privately owned facility does all recycling market agreements.

Local hauler licensing:

One of the other main functions of the Compliance Inspector is to ensure anyone doing solid waste business in the County is licensed by the County. For all entities submitting for a License, they must complete the <u>application</u>, go through a background investigation and provide proof of insurance. Once a license is issued, they must be renewed every two years. Since the last plan we have fined five (5) non-licensed haulers and added 28 haulers working in the County, for a total of 47 licensed haulers.

Recycling data collection efforts:

As part of Local Law No. 3 of 2014, all haulers are required to submit an <u>Annual MSW</u> <u>Report Form</u>. This is a requirement to obtain required vehicle stickers and to renew a license. We ask for a breakout of the types of materials collected and the disposal site for the materials. We also send forms to transfer stations and to over 75 <u>businesses and</u> <u>commercial</u> generators. When collecting the data, we ensure that we are not double counting. For example: if a business reports recycling is collected by a licensed hauler, we do not count it, as we have the data from the hauler.

We also look at data collected by DEC and published on their FTP site. Landfill data and recycling data from entities that provide information to DEC, is added to our data. The MSW taken to the waste-to-energy facility is known and from what licensed haulers. The recycling facility also provides a report to us and from what entities. All this information is gathered and reviewed to make sure we capture all the data we can and eliminate double counting.

Summary Assessment:

Dutchess County has access to the facilities needed to have a successful solid waste management program. We have a waste-to-energy facility that processes waste in an environmentally sound manner, recovers metals from the waste and produces electricity. The County collects and properly disposes of electronics, household hazardous waste and pharmaceuticals. We have an in-county state-of-the-art single stream recycling facility. In addition, there are transfer stations, several composting facilities, C & D debris recyclers, vehicle recyclers and scrap metals recyclers in-county.

The County also has some very successful recycling, reduction and reuse programs already in place. We are fortunate to have five colleges in the County with sustainability programs that can be used as models for other institutions. There are elementary and secondary school clubs and civic groups that promote recycling. The County and RRA staff regularly hear from residents and businesses that express interest in partnering to promote reduction and recycling efforts. The Implementation Schedule includes tasks that will initiate programs and partnerships in our efforts to increase county-wide reduction, reuse and recycling goals.

Administrative and Legislative Structure:

The County is the Planning Unit for the Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan. The Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management, within the Department of Planning and Development, oversees the management of solid waste under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Solid Waste Management (Deputy Commissioner). The responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner is to effectuate the intent of the Dutchess County Charter, Code and all laws, rules and regulations insofar as the management of solid waste is concerned. The Deputy Commissioner reports to the County Executive and County Legislature.

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the formulation and implementation of a workable program for the collection and sanitary disposal of solid waste in the County. Local Law No. 1 of 1984, providing for the management of solid waste generated within the County, and Local Law No. 4 of 1990 and Local Law No. 3 of 2014, providing for the mandatory collection and disposition of recyclables, outlines the responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner. See Appendix C; for current regulations.

The Division has a Recycling Educator for recycling outreach and education, and Compliance Inspector for enforcement, as direct support staff to the Deputy Commissioner. The Division staff is responsible for operations, administration, finance, outreach, education, enforcement, data collection and evaluation of solid waste management, LSWMP updates and reports, and oversight of the Resource Recovery Agency (RRA).

While the staff for the management of solid waste program is small, it has been very effective in implementing all the tasks in the last Plan. One very effective strength used in the solid waste program has been to work with DEC, residents, municipalities, businesses, not-for-profits and regional solid waste groups in addressing local and regional solid waste concerns, recycling promotion, education and initiatives. Collaboration and cooperation with others have strengthened the program.

The weakness of the program is the makeup of the County solid waste management collection system. Recycling goes to at least two different materials recovery facilities with two different systems and different acceptable items. This causes some confusion and makes educational efforts more difficult, although this is addressed in all our educational materials. The County does not do any solid waste collection and private haulers do all collection. This causes a potential problem to do any county-wide initiatives, such as curbside food waste collection. This weakness would have to be overcome should any such initiatives ever happen.

The RRA is responsible for the financing, construction and operation of the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF), and the coordination of city, town and village waste services within the overall integrated system. Since the RRF was opened in 1989, the operation

of the RRF is through contract (Service Agreement) between the RRA and a private entity, currently WIN Waste Innovations (Operator). The RRA establishes and collects fees for use of RRA facilities, and these fees provide the primary revenue source for operation of the public solid waste system. The County, by agreement with the RRA, is responsible for appropriation of supplemental funding (Net Service Fee), as needed, to support the solid waste system. The full responsibilities of the RRA can be found under <u>New York Code, Title 13-D Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency</u>.

Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management Organizational Structure

As of January 2022



Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency Organizational Structure



The County and the RRA work collaboratively to logically achieve our solid waste goals through inclusiveness and fairness, creating economic benefit for county taxpayers, reducing or eliminating the Net Service Fee and enhancing residents' overall quality of life.

Financial Structure:

Waste-to-energy facility:

The financial structure of the Resource Recovery Agency pursuant to its authorizing statute, bond indenture agreements, service agreement¹ and agreements with the County², is obligated to pay:

- debt service obligations to bond holders;
- operating expenses for the RRF; and
- all other RRA costs.

¹ Resource Recovery Facility Service Agreement of (Service Agreement), with the operator of the Facility (Operator).

² The Solid Waste Disposal Service Agreement of 1984, with amendments, with the County of Dutchess

Payment is made through the collection of tipping fees for use of the facility, together with revenues gained from the sale of energy, recyclable materials, or other sources. The County is responsible for any shortfalls when the RRA's revenues do not meet expenses. The County is obligated to pay this *Net Service Fee* for the RRF. The County is also obligated to provide a minimum of 140,000 tons of waste to the RRF.

Expenses

Costs for the operation of the RRF consist of three (3) major components:

- a service fee to the Operator;
- bond payments; and
- residue disposal.

<u>Service Fee:</u> The service fee is the set fee paid to the operator for each ton of municipal solid waste (MSW) processed. The revenue from tipping fees varies depending on market forces and how much waste is brought to the facility. The fees are an expense for the RRA to the Operator, and a source of revenue to the RRA, as outlined below in the revenue section. In order to attract locally-generated waste, the RRA must set its disposal fees at a competitive level within the larger solid waste marketplace, while keeping a margin of profit and attracting waste to the facility. The RRA, in order to help meet the 140,000 ton guaranteed minimum to the operator, offers a reduced tipping fee to haulers that can guarantee a set amount of waste to be delivered to the facility.

The split on the fee with the RRF Operator (Service Fee) is specified in the July 2014 Service Agreement. The Agreement sets the calculation for the payment of the Service Fee for the 140,000 ton minimum. The Service Fee started at a base fee of \$68.25 per ton in 2014, and as stated in the Agreement, is adjusted annually based on a formula using statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Once the 140,000 tons is met, the RRA receives a \$25.00 per ton additional credit for all tonnage over the guarantee. The Operator also receives \$0.83 per ton, annually adjusted, for a Turbine/Generator Operations and Maintenance fund and 25% of the electric and metals revenue.

The current Service Agreement with Wheelabrator (now WIN Waste Innovations) will expire at the end of 2027. The agreement allows for numerous extensions.

<u>Bond payments:</u> The RRF was financed by the sale, in 1984, of \$40 million in revenue bonds of the RRA (the "1984 Bonds"), plus a grant contribution by the State of New York of \$13,449,000 in Environmental Quality Bond Act funds. Due to the default by the original Operator (PRS) under the Construction Agreement, Amendment No. 1 to the Solid Waste Disposal Agreement issued Solid Waste Management System Revenue Bonds, known as the "1990 Bonds" to redeem the 1984 Bonds. The 1990 Bonds were retired January 2014. In 2007, due to capital improvements to the RRF to comply with the Clean Air Act, revenue bonds were issued, the "Series 2007 Bonds." In 2017 the bonds were refinanced for a savings of over \$1,000,000 over the life of the bonds. The Series 2017 Bonds go through 2027. The RRA's debt service obligations are approximately \$1,550,000 per year from 2021 through 2027.

<u>Residue disposal:</u> The RRF produces approximately 50,000 tons of ash residue annually from the combustion of approximately 150,000 tons of MSW. Under the Service Agreement, the RRA and Operator share the cost of ash disposal up to 32% by weight of total processed tonnage. Ash generated over 32% is paid for fully by the Operator. Total ash transportation and disposal costs are approximately \$3.0 million annually.

One hundred percent of the ash residue is used as an alternative daily cover under Beneficial Use Determinations (BUDs, granted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation) at various landfills in NY State. The cost of disposal of ash residue from the RRF includes disposal fees and transportation costs. The landfill accepts the ash from the RRF under BUD, which allows the ash to be used as alternate daily cover (ADC) material and the landfill facility does not count the material towards the landfills disposal permit limits.

In addition, regulations mandate that landfills use daily cover to overlay deposited waste. Six inches of cover must be added at the end of each operating day. The landfill can save valuable space by using an ADC such as ash residue. Instead of the ash being disposed of in the landfill, it can be used as cover, therefore, reducing added landfill volume. Also, using ash as an ADC instead of earthen material avoids sourcing virgin soils as cover. The environmental benefit allows the soil to stay in place rather than being used as landfill cover.

Revenue:

The sources of revenue to the RRA are:

- tipping fees charged to users of the RRF;
- sale of electric power generated at the RRF to Central Hudson;
- sale of metals recovered from the RRF, and;
- Net Service Fee provided by the County.

<u>Tipping fees:</u> As stated above, tipping fees are a cost to the RRA as well as a revenue source. All tipping fees charged to the hauler are split between the Operator (Service Fee) and the RRA. The revenue from these fees varies from month to month.

<u>Electric sales:</u> After tipping fees, the second major source of revenue for the RRF comes from the sale of electricity to Central Hudson Gas & Electric. The RRA sells electric power to Central Hudson under a long-term contract that guarantees a floor price of \$0.06 per KWh, plus additional payments reflecting the avoided cost to Central Hudson if it had to purchase an equal amount of power from another independent

power producer. Assuming an average annual energy production of 48.3 million KWh for export to Central Hudson, the RRA could expect to receive \$2.9 million in electric revenue annually based on the \$0.06/KWh floor price. Actual revenue from the sale of electric energy is approximately \$2.5 million annually, and as stated above, revenue is shared with the Operator. As with the tipping fees, the revenue to the RRA from the sale of electricity varies, depending on the amount of waste incinerated, downtime of the facility and in-house use.

<u>Metals:</u> The sale of metals recovered from the RRF is currently another source of revenue. This is again based on market prices for metals, which vary month to month. Fluctuations in market prices make this another uncertain revenue stream. The ash handling system at the RRF recovers 5,000 to 8,500 tons of ferrous metal from the ash annually, representing 30-33% of the ash stream by weight. As stated above, revenue is shared with the Operator.

<u>Net Service Fee:</u> The last source of revenue for the RRA is the Net Service Fee (NSF), which also fluctuates based on the revenue stream of the first three sources. When determining the amount of the expected NSF, the RRA must look at the worst-case scenario, as all other sources of revenue can vary so much. The actual NSF reached a high of \$4.9 million in 2009, but has ranged between \$1.2 million and \$4 million in other years. Since 2015 there has not been a net service fee. The RRA has been self-sustaining and expects this to continue into the near future.

| Expenses | Revenues |
|---|--|
| Per ton of processed MSW tipping fee share to Operator Electricity sales share to Operator Metal residuals sales share to Operator Bond payments Cost of ash residue disposal | Per ton of processed MSW tipping fees share Electricity sales share Sale of metal residuals share Net Service Fee from County (if needed) |

Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste:

Expenses:

The Division is funded by the County of Dutchess. The primary expense is personnel costs for a staff of three (3). The Recycling Educator position costs are partially reimbursed through a DEC grant program. Since 2012, DEC has reimbursed the County over \$249,000 for recycling education and promotion costs.

Another significant cost is the Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics collection program. Prior to 2016, the RRA held and funded the events. Since 2016 the County has hosted the events. These costs have increased significantly over the years and is

currently approximately \$90,000 per year. The costs of the program are partially funded by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation grants and since 2016 over \$58,000 has been reimbursed to the County for HHW expenses and over \$13,000 for electronics collection expenses. DEC no longer has an electronics collection reimbursement program but has continued the HHW program.

As stated previously, the County has an agreement with the RRA for a Net Service Fee. From 1995 (the end of flow control in the County) through 2014, the County paid over \$44,000,000 in Net Service Fees. Since 2015 there have been no net service fees.

Revenues:

Besides the DEC grant programs mentioned above, the County receives revenues through hauler licensing. Fees are collected every two years for licenses. The fee schedule is based on the number of vehicles the hauler has. Minimal revenue is realized from fines to unlicensed haulers. Most haulers that are warned about being fined if they continue to do solid waste business without a license, choose to get licensed. There are no revenues realized for fees collected for background investigations (for new haulers), as this is a pass-through cost to the contracted investigative firm. Revenues are not realized from the sale of compost bins, as they are sold at cost.

Laws, regulations, or ordinances, and policies:

Local Law No. 1 of 1984 was adopted when the County was implementing flow control for solid wastes. It was amended in 2000 to include background investigations to discourage or prevent the infiltration of solid waste hauling industry by undesirable or possible criminal elements. In 1984 flow control was in effect. This is the regulatory ability to direct wastes to be delivered to local publicly owned facilities, and private haulers must comply with this directive. In 1994, a court case known as the *Carbone* decision, ruled that flow control in the Town of Clarkstown, New York was unconstitutional. In response many municipalities chose to no longer enforce their flow control laws, as did Dutchess County. This action eliminated the ability to direct solid waste to the RRF. Dutchess County has not, to date, re-implemented flow control.

Local Law No. 4 of 1990 was adopted, which regulates the separation of recyclable material from solid waste. In 2014 Local Law No. 3 was adopted to address both recycling and hauler licensing. Local Law No. 3 is enforced for the County by Division staff. The Solid Waste Management Compliance Inspector ensures all solid waste haulers conducting business in the County are licensed. Unlicensed haulers incurring a fine are provided the opportunity to be heard by the County Attorney's office.

Zoning laws for solid waste management are held at the local municipal level.

The County is a Climate Smart Community (CSC) with a Bronze Certification. CSC is a New York State program that helps local governments take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate. Four (4) of the actions

completed for Bronze certification are solid waste related. More actions will be completed in the near future for Silver Certification, including additional solid waste related initiatives.

As mentioned above, the County is proactive in efforts to reduce waste in the enaction of laws regarding both a single-use plastics and polystyrene bans. We support State product stewardship legislation, such as promoting motor oil recycling at local retailers. We look forward to working with the State and the PaintCare program to ensure the paint stewardship law is a success when started in 2022.

Chapter 5: Alternatives Evaluation and Selection



Single-use plastic prevention campaign logo. Design by Dutchess County Community College student.

Alternatives Assessment and Evaluation:

<u>Waste reduction programs:</u> The County has been proactive in waste reduction initiatives, with plastic bag and polystyrene bans, for example. Recently the Division took part in a single-use plastic reduction campaign. Our educational efforts include dedicated website pages addressing <u>reuse and reduce</u>. Newsletters are issued every month, with several addressing waste reduction. The latest newsletter was titled <u>"Swap out Single-Use for Plastic Free July</u>." We will continue to support NYS initiatives for waste reduction and to look for ways to reduce the amount of waste disposed.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Select materials in the MSW stream will have lower volumes due to waste reduction programs.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Does not require a permanent facility operated by the planning unit. Will require education and promotion programs.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Some programs will result in a cost to residential waste generators through a fee added on to the purchase price of the product for recycling programs, such as the Bottle Bill program. Some costs could be on the generator of the wastes. All of these costs are beyond the control of the planning unit.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Waste reduction efforts will ultimately lead to natural resource conservation and

reduced energy consumption as waste is reduced. The potential for job creation is minimal.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: All planning units are interested in waste reduction initiatives and cooperation between planning units is encouraged.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: There is ongoing communication with solid waste staff in the Mid-Hudson region and regional initiatives are discussed and welcome.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Successful waste reduction initiatives in neighboring planning units can be a source of initiatives within our planning unit.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: None expected.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: Waste reduction programs are supported to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Will reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste to be incinerated or landfilled.
 - Reuse More materials will be collected for possible reuse, rather than disposal, such as leftover paint.
 - Materials recovery Waste reduction programs will improve material recovery.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities Improved participation among generators.
 - Product stewardship Holding generators responsible for ultimate disposal or recovery is supported.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Waste reduction efforts will reduce program costs.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing planning unit structure is enough to support recommended waste reduction activities.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: Not required at this time. Should the County initiative further material bans, a local law will be adopted at that time.

<u>Reuse programs</u>: We promote the reuse of recyclable or reusable materials that cannot go in a homeowner's recycling bin. Materials such as <u>textiles</u>, <u>home goods</u> and scrap metal can be recycled and/or reused, but like recyclables they have to be source

separated by the generator. A newsletter addressing the <u>Alternatives to Landfills or</u> <u>Incineration</u> was published and our website lists products and materials that can be reused and/or donated for reuse.

The County is also fortunate in having several privately-run reuse centers and drop-off locations, including Salvation Army, Goodwill, USAgain, ReStore and Public Library used book donation outlets. Repair Café events are also held within the County. We keep current with what is available in our County and direct residents to these locations when appropriate. The County plans on exploring the possibility of hosting a Repair Café annually.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Reuse programs reduce MSW waste volumes.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Establishing a separate reuse program from existing outlets would require a facility that would vary in size depending on the types of materials collected. The planning unit recommends utilizing existing reuse programs and there is no need for an additional facility.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Residential waste generators will not bear a cost as they would be diverting waste from the waste stream.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: 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.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: A neighboring planning unit, Ulster County, has a reuse center at one of their transfer stations. We promote this center, especially for our northwestern communities. Existing reuse centers in the county are not limited to county residents.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not applicable.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: A tour of the Ulster County reuse facility was done and the facility is run well. This would be a good reuse facility to copy, should the planning unit decide to create one in the future.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: None expected.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

• Alternatives Chosen and Why: 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 other 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.

- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Reuse programs reduce select waste volumes depending on the material targeted
 - Reuse Reuse programs and continuing education/outreach will improve waste reuse for specific materials.
 - Materials recovery Continued promotion of reuse programs will improve material recovery.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities Promotion will improve participation.
 - Product stewardship No impact.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Reuse programs will reduce disposal costs of generators.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended waste reuse activities.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: Not required at this time.

<u>Recyclables recovery programs for paper, metal, glass, plastic and</u> <u>textiles:</u> County law requires source separation, collection and recycling of all these materials, except for textiles. We will continue to utilize the privately-run single stream facility, and for some communities, the Ulster County dual-stream facility which also accepts paper, metal, glass and plastic. We will continue to promote and provide education on recycling in the County for all materials accepted. The planning unit will continue to encourage residents to utilize local textile donation centers to remove textiles from the waste stream through our website and education outreach done by our Recycling Educator.

Like all other communities, Dutchess County recycling became harder to promote when haulers and transfer stations started charging for recyclable collection around 2018, when limited exportation of recycling caused a downturn. Charges, from haulers, for recyclables are now on monthly billing invoices for curbside pick-up, or listed at local transfer stations. Due to this downturn, some materials are no longer accepted at the facility in Dutchess, such as CD plastic cases. The changes to materials acceptable to recycle were minimal. Dutchess County continued enforcement of our Law through the downturn, although our educational and promotional recycling materials had to be updated. Recycling seems to have rebounded and Dutchess Planning Unit continues to have a good recycling rate.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: The existing facilities are sufficient to take all recycling generated. Administrative impacts are the increased efforts to reduce single-stream contamination and educating residents on proper recycling depending on their location and where their recyclables are going.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Existing facilities are sized to support collection and processing of curbside recyclables and textile donation.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Residents pay for recycling through their hauler or transfer station fees. As recycling economics are making a comeback, it is expected that fees will not increase during the planning period.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Recycling helps conserve natural resources. Energy production and additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: There are efforts to work with neighboring planning units on cohesive messaging about recycling programs. Different MRF's have different rules on acceptable materials, as stated before, the Ulster facility does not take all the materials the Dutchess facility does. Planning units must cooperate to keep recycling contamination to a minimum.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Planning units are currently working together. The privately-run MRF in Beacon accepts materials from several surrounding planning units. Some of the planning units' recyclables go to the Ulster facility. This is not expected to change during the planning period.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: None at this time.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: None expected.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

• Alternatives Chosen and Why: The current program works well and there are no plans for another facility or change in our program. Should Ulster County decide to not accept recycling from other planning units, the facility in Beacon has the capacity to accept all of our materials. Should the facility in Beacon close, we would have to export all of our materials to out-of-county facilities until a County facility was built, if needed. The current opportunities for textile recycling are

sufficient.

- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Recycling programs reduce waste that is landfilled or incinerated. Continuing our recycling program is necessary to reach our goal of not having to send any waste outside of the County to landfills.
 - Reuse Promotion of reuse for textiles is ongoing and will continue.
 - Materials recovery Continued successful recovery of recyclable and reusable materials, which will decrease the amount of materials for landfill and incineration.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities The enforcement of our current laws ensures participation of all generators of recycling. The current enforcement program is sufficient.
 - Product stewardship Some programs could decrease the number of materials that are disposed of or collected at the household hazardous waste events, such as paint. Dutchess County promotes and informs residents about the PaintCare program, through our website and in public presentations. Many local retailers such as Home Depot are also advertising the PaintCare program. The PaintCare program enables residents to recycle their leftover paint on-demand as opposed to collecting it and waiting for the County Household Hazardous Waste events. This has reduced the volume of paint collected at these events.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Reducing contamination in recycling reduces the costs of recycling, benefiting both the generators and recycling facilities. Current staffing is sufficient for recycling education.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended recycling activities.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: 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.

<u>Organics recovery programs for food scraps and yard trimmings</u>: Currently there is one privately-run organics program for food scraps and yard trimmings in the County, McEnroe Farm. Some municipalities have drop-off sites for brush, leaves and yard trimmings or seasonal collection of leaves, but not for food scraps. The County would like to work with a consultant to determine if another food scrap and yard trimmings compost site would be viable in the western portion of the County, where many of the large generators are. An assessment of where and what kind of compost facility could be viable is needed. Any operation would require a zoning variance, along with a traffic study and an assessment of any potential negative impacts to the host community. The type of compost operation, in-vessel or aerated, can change the amount of nuisance odors and quantities of materials that could be accepted and varies greatly in the start-

up costs. All alternatives would have to be studied and assessed as the first step in expanding organics collection.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Increasing organics recovery would make the biggest impact to waste reduction and recycling in the planning unit. Currently there are very limited opportunities available to residents for organic diversion, other than backyard composting. There are compost facilities both in-county and in neighboring planning units for commercial generators. Only the in-county facility accepts materials from residents. As stated previously, this facility is not easily accessible to many residents and organic haulers due to the location in the northwestern corner of the County. The Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law (2022) requires that designated food scrap generators, which generate an average of 2 tons of food scraps per week or more, donate to the maximum extent practicable and must recycle food scraps if there is a viable organic recycling facility within 25 miles with the capacity to accept the food scraps. Each year, the DEC publishes a list of designated food scrap generators that indicates which of those generators are required to recycle their food scraps. Designated food scrap generators that are not within 25 miles of an organics recycling facility with available capacity still need to donate excess edible food, but they do not need to recycle their food scraps. NYSDEC has determined that existing organics recycling facilities in neighboring planning units have the capacity to accept food scraps from generators in Dutchess County, which generate 2 tons or more of food scraps per week and are within 25 miles of a facility.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: The type and size of a new compost facility would have to be evaluated. The current and possible generation of compostable materials would have to be determined. This is in the implementation schedule.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: A report was done in 2017 by Cornell Cooperative Extension Dutchess County, through a NYSERDA grant, on <u>Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County</u>. The report outlined various composting alternatives and costs. This would serve as the basis for determining next steps. The cost of different types of compost operations varies greatly and the type of facility also varies the impacts to the community hosting the compost facility. Further study of the type, size and most importantly, the possible location, of a facility needs to be done. This would require a cost to the planning unit to hire a qualified consultant to assist staff in the study.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Increased organics diversion helps conserve natural resources. Prevention of organic landfilling has a large impact on air quality. Some types of composting can increase energy production, so the impact would depend on the type chosen. Any type of composting facility would increase employment, as current staff is not sufficient to operate a new facility.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Mid-Hudson planning units regularly meet and discussions have been held concerning a regional composting facility. Discussions will continue.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Currently County haulers use facilities in neighboring planning units.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Recommendations have been obtained from other counties, including Requests for Proposals for organic study consultants. Our planning unit has greatly benefited from the sharing of information.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: If a composting facility is proposed, environmental justice impacts will be part of the considerations for siting a facility, as well as access to the facility.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: Until further study can be done, the type and size of a compost facility is unknown. We hope to complete the study within the 10-year planning period. We will continue to use current facilities available to the planning unit, as well as promoting backyard composting and selling backyard composters.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Increasing organics diversion would have a large impact on the reduction of waste and our recycling rate.
 - Reuse Promotion of food donations and gleaning from local farms for those in need will continue.
 - Materials recovery Composting increases materials recovery through the production of a beneficial soil amendment.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities Staff have participated in gleaning from farms for food donation and promotion. Staff will continue to provide education and help with small composting projects. Several schools have shown an interest in developing onsite composting by utilizing the backyard compost bins sold by the County for their school gardens. We hope this interest develops into a tangible project.
 - Product stewardship Not applicable.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits If a compost facility is developed, possible economic benefits through tip fees and the sale of compost.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: If a facility were to be built, it would require contractual help, additional administrative staff for the facility and either a modest or very large financial outlay. Current activities do not require any changes to staff or finances.

 Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: Current zoning in municipalities does not allow for compost operations, so a zoning variance or zoning amendment would be needed. There is no requirement for residents to source separate food scraps and it is unlikely this would happen during the planning period.

Programs to develop or improve local and regional markets for recyclables:

Dutchess County does not own or run a materials recovery facility, therefore we do not market recyclables. All marketing is done by the privately owned facility, Republic Services. The only sale of recycling is done by the RRA and only for recovered metals from the incineration process. Currently the RRA sells the metals to a local scrap metal recycler, chosen by a request for proposals. The sale price is based on a percentage formula of the monthly American Metals Market prices. The recycler then markets the metals to other buyers. There are no expected changes or alternatives to the current system.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Enforcement programs:

The County currently has an enforcement program with a full-time Compliance Inspector. The Inspector must have complete knowledge of New York State and County recycling laws, hauler licensing laws, and be pro-active in enforcement of the laws and responding to complaints of non-compliance.

On the solid waste website residents can submit a recycling complaint form, which then initiates an investigation by our Compliance Inspector. The Inspector is responsible for conducting spot checks on local establishments for compliance of local solid waste management laws. Inspector also maintains hauler license renewals as well as mandating new local haulers acquire licensing.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Incentive-based pricing:

Incentive programs within a solid waste management system are programs used to promote or encourage specific actions by the community to increase the success of programs the Planning Unit is trying to implement, mainly waste reduction and increased recycling. Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) is the most common incentive program.

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

Another type of PAYT program allows customers to select the appropriate number or size of containers for their standard weekly disposal amount. The bag program allows customers to purchase bags, often printed with special logos for different haulers, and dispose of waste in these specially marked bags. The price of each bag incorporates the cost of collection, transportation and disposal of the waste. The more bags customers use the more they are paying for waste collection and vice versa. The tag and sticker program allows customers to purchase tags or stickers, which are often specially marked for different haulers, and place these tags or stickers on their garbage bags. This program is similar to the bag program, only using tags and stickers instead of specialty bags.

The County does not provide collection services, so it is up to private haulers, municipalities that provide collection, and transfer stations to initiate PAYT programs. One Village municipality that was providing residential collection, had a PAYT bag program for residents. When the revenue from bag purchases were not keeping up with the expenses of collection, the Village did a study and found that only about 25% of residents were using the bag system. Most were hiring private haulers, rather than have the "inconvenience" of purchasing bags. The Village ended collection services in 2013 and now relies on private haulers, hired by residents, for garbage and recycling.

Some municipalities run transfer stations and charge by the size of the bag of garbage, with no or reduced fee for recycling. The residents of these municipalities have the choice of using a private hauler or the transfer station. While a survey has not been recently done on transfer station usage, informal data suggests the majority of residents use private haulers and prefer scheduled and convenient pickup.

To initiate a PAYT system county-wide, it would need to be implemented through local haulers. They are not set-up for a PAYT system and all are using automated trucks and totes. The only option offered to incentivize waste reduction are "senior" pricing options. Smaller garbage and recycling containers are provided at a reduced price, at the request of the customer. There really is no incentive for private haulers to initiate incentive-based pricing. Transportation and staffing costs are the same to pick up one bag or many. Under the current system, they charge the same whether your tote is full or not. There are transfer stations that charge by bag and some by bag size, with most having a set annual user fee. This is not available to all residents of the County.

The only alternative would be for the County to take over all collection, which is not something we foresee happening within the ten-year Plan schedule.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Possible negative impacts in the form of increased waste littering. Potential positive impact due to financial incentives for waste reduction and increased recycling.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Significant impacts to staffing and equipment needed for county-wide PAYT, including needing county transfer station capabilities.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Significant. Staff, trucking, equipment and facilities costs.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: A PAYT program has the potential to increase recycling (lower cost for recyclables) and waste reduction, conserving natural resources.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: None anticipated.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: None known.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: None.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: A PAYT program would have to be county-wide, so there would be no impacts to individual areas.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable. We do not anticipate initiating a PAYT program or other incentive-based pricing program within the planning period.

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: No viable alternative at this time.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction A program would potentially result in post-recycled waste reduction.
 - Reuse None
 - Materials recovery A program would potentially increase materials recovery, but would also potentially increase recycling contamination rates.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities Potential increase.
 - Product stewardship No impact.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Administration of a county-wide system administration might be advantageous for recycling education efforts and potentially save residents money in disposal. This is not a given, as the costs to run a PAYT system may not result in administration savings.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: Additional administrative and financial requirement to support an incentive-based program would be significant.

• Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: None anticipated.

Education and outreach:

The Planning Unit has a full-time Recycling Educator (RE) whose main function is to promote recycling, reuse and reduction. While this is a specified function for this position, the entire Solid Waste Division has the responsibility to perform education and outreach. The work is performed through in-person one-to-one education on a daily basis, and through events and presentations, website information, flyers, social media, and videos. The Planning Unit has increased our recycling rate since the last plan and continues to set our goals higher.

The County stays up-to-date with product stewardship initiatives, local programs for education, NYS laws and initiatives, as well as educational initiatives in surrounding counties. The RE adjusts to changing times and materials that can be recycled. The pandemic prevented in-person presentations, so remote presentations were given and videos were developed.

The County has taken full advantage of NYS DEC's grant program for Recycling Coordination and Education Projects and grant programs offered to promote recycling, such as the public space recycling bin grant we received in efforts to continue and expand our educational programs. The RE reaches out to surrounding counties to learn about new programs and initiatives for possible use in our County and regularly attends meetings, forums and webinars to stay informed of outreach opportunities. We do not anticipate needing alternatives for education and outreach, but plan to continue our current dedicated program and adjust to changing times as needed and grow our compost education by hosting backyard composting workshops to educate residents on how to successfully compost at home. We continue to produce a monthly focus newsletter which can be found on our website. Each month a sustainability topic is chosen. Often it reflects the monthly Recycle Right NY campaign.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Data Collection and evaluation efforts:

As stated in Chapter 3, the Division collects recycling and post-recycling data for MSW, C&D debris and biosolids annually. Data is required of licensed haulers in order to keep or renew their license. Some of the data is requested on a voluntary basis and some data comes from NYS DEC annual reporting requirements. It is not a perfect system, as not all requests for data are submitted from voluntary reporting entities, but our efforts to obtain data are considerable. As new materials enter the waste stream within the County, such as the increase in breweries the last few years, efforts are made to obtain data for these materials.

Outreach to surrounding Planning Units has not resulted in any better data collection methods. Other alternatives to mandatory and voluntary survey collection data are unknown at this time.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Local hauler licensing programs, including an assessment of laws preventing commingling of recyclables with waste:

As stated in Chapter 3, the County has a local hauler licensing and source separation law. In order to maintain a Hauler License, the hauler must not commingle recyclables with waste and must dispose of recycling at a recycling facility. It is the Compliance Inspector's job to ensure our law is followed and has the ability to issue warning notices and fines for non-compliance. The increase over the past 10 years in the number of licensed haulers and the increasing recycling rate is proof that the current program is working. While there have been \$2400 in fines issued to unlicensed haulers, the result of most warning notices concerning compliance issues is to comply. Complaints of nonrecycling opportunities have resulted in the entity providing recycling. Haulers found without a license, obtain a license. The goal is to have recycling and licensing compliance, not to fine residents or businesses. There are no plans to find an alternative method to ensure compliance or to change our laws, as the current system works very well.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Flow control and districting potential:

Flow control, in short, gives a municipality the ability to direct solid waste and/or recyclables to designated facilities within the municipality. This method gives the municipality the ability to know how much MSW is generated within the Planning Unit and set tipping fee rates at a level that supports their solid waste system. Dutchess County used flow control to direct MSW to the waste-to-energy facility from it's opening in 1989 until 1994. In 1994 a legal challenge to flow control was initiated in the Town of Clarkstown and the Supreme Court struck down the Clarkstown flow control law. Due to the lawsuit, many municipalities, including Dutchess County, chose not to enforce their flow control laws. Without flow control and the ability to direct waste, in 1995 the tipping fees at the Dutchess County waste-to-energy facility went from \$88 per ton to \$68 per ton, causing the need for a Net Service Fee (NSF) from the County. Rates remained low in order to keep waste coming to the facility and the need for a NSF continued through 2015.

Following a protracted legal battle, in 2007 the Supreme Court affirmed the power of local government to direct the flow of solid waste and recyclables to public facilities. Following this decision, several surrounding counties, including Ulster and Rockland, reinstituted flow control. Dutchess County has, several times since 1994, considered reinstituting flow control and/or solid waste districts. As recently as 2014 a consultant was hired and a committee formed to study the need and possibility of reimplementing flow control or other solid waste system alternatives. No action was taken at that time.

Through a Put or Pay agreement with a local hauler and annual increases to the tipping fees since 2016, the RRA and County have been able to provide MSW to the waste-toenergy facility without a NSF and without flow control. The 2021 tipping fee gate rate for the facility, for the first time in 27 years, is above the 1994 rate. Currently there are no plans to reinstitute flow control.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: The waste stream would remain the same. A more accurate waste stream generation rate could be determined.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: The waste-to-energy facility cannot accept all waste generated within the County, due to NYS DEC permit and facility size limitations. The current system could not support flow control, without creating a refuse district or creating a public transfer station(s).
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: If creating a refuse district the cost would be for legal advisor fees. Flow control would require, at the least, creation of one public transfer station, either by purchasing an existing station or building a new one.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: No significant impacts.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Neighboring planning units cannot participate in flow control within a municipality.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: None.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Recommendations from neighboring Planning Units would be sought and helpful.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: Environmental justice impacts would have to be considered with either flow control, with the siting of a transfer station, or deciding on what municipalities within the County would be included in a refuse district.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: There are currently no plans to select an alternative system, as the current system works. Flow control would be the preferred method if a change were considered.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction None.
 - Reuse None.

- Materials recovery None.
- Participation in recovery opportunities None.
- Product stewardship None.
- Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Flow control would enable the Planning Unit to set tipping fees at a level that supports the solid waste system, without the need to negotiate a put or pay agreement. This would create a more stable and predictable revenue. Partnerships would be created to transport and dispose MSW that exceeds the annual limit allowed to be processed at the waste-to-energy facility.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: Flow control reimplementation would require Legislative approval, contractual agreements with alternative disposal sites and financial commitments for additional disposal sites.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: Local Law No. 1 of 1984 would need to be updated.

<u>C&D debris reduction, including deconstruction, reuse and recovery programs:</u>

There are currently no separation requirements/regulations for C&D debris in Dutchess County.

Working with municipalities on requiring a materials management plan when issuing a building permit, would help to bring awareness to the benefits of properly handling C&D debris materials, as well as other building materials such as wood, metal and yard waste. Identifying which municipalities already require this, if any, is the first step. For municipalities that do not currently have any requirements there are good examples from other counties to model after, such as the Orange County Solid Waste Management Recyclable Material Permit Application. The County Department of Public Works could also require C&D debris source separation when issuing requests for bids/proposals for construction and demolition projects.

Education is needed to keep C&D debris materials out of the waste stream, which we are currently doing through public interactions and presentations. As discussed previously, there are many facilities in-county and in nearby counties that provide opportunities for C&D debris recycling and reuse, and the tipping fees at these facilities are generally less than landfill fees. Transportation costs are lower also, as they are closer than any C&D debris landfill. A regulated recycling and reuse program would boost current C&D debris recycling rates.

C&D debris not recycled or reused could end up at the waste-to-energy facility. Loads that can be identified as containing C&D debris are turned away, but incidental debris is hard to control. Landfilling is the other option, to either be buried or used as alternate daily cover. Recycling and reuse is the preferential option. It is extremely important that residents and businesses know how and where to recycle or dispose of these materials properly.

The Planning Unit already has the facilities needed for C&D debris recycling and reuse and provides education on <u>deconstruction</u>. The alternative would be to mandate C&D debris recovery, through municipal and county regulations.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Program would result in increased diversion of C&D debris from the waste-to-energy facility and landfills.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: The existing facilities are adequate for expansion of C&D debris recycling and reuse.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: No significant cost to evaluation of enacting the alternative program. Costs to haulers/contractors could be significant and would have to be considered in any evaluation. Separating the debris will require additional staging areas for separate containers and additional labor, increasing costs, and in turn extending the duration of construction.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Conservation of natural resources would be realized through the reuse of natural materials.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: The resources of neighboring planning units are already being used. Enacting a regulation would not prohibit using facilities outside the planning unit or other planning units using facilities in Dutchess County.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Recommendations from neighboring Planning Units would be sought and helpful.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: No known impact.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: A source separation regulation for C&D debris would be the only viable next step in increasing recycling and reuse for these materials. An evaluation of the feasibility of regulating such a program would be needed to determine if the costs to the planning unit, haulers and contractors would be worth the, possibly insignificant, increased amount of recycling and reused material. The current system results in high diversion rates, so the additional costs would need to be fully evaluated before possibly initiating any alternative program.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Reduction in C&D debris materials being landfilled.
 - Reuse C&D debris recovery significantly increases reuse opportunities.
 - Materials recovery Expected increase in recovery.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities It would be a regulatory requirement, therefore participation would increase.
 - Product stewardship None expected.

- Economic, administrative or partnership benefits The benefits are increasing diversion and reuse, but there would be additional administrative costs and additional costs to partners, such as municipalities, haulers and contractors.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: Some potential drawbacks to the enactment of such an ordinance, were the County and/or municipalities to entertain this action, are an increase in the staff time and costs to develop a diversion program and to monitor and enforce C&D debris separation. It is estimated that, due to the financial benefits of diverting materials where recycling outlets and project constraints allow, a majority of contractors are already implementing this practice. Enforcement by the County and/or municipality would only result in forcing contractors to divert more cost intensive materials for which local recycling outlets likely do not exist, increasing construction costs and/or making it impossible for contractors to comply.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: This would require a new ordinance or regulation be adopted for implementation.

Private sector management and coordination opportunities:

Utilizing the private sector to manage and coordinate solid waste and recycling can be used as a cost-saving measure for government entities. The County utilizes the private sector in nearly all facets of its solid waste program, including solid waste, recycling, electronic recycling, and household hazardous waste. The County is always open to partnerships and coordination with the private sector to expand its current programs and create new programs.

In addition, the coordination with the private sector, the County also coordinates with other municipalities, other counties, environmental entities such as Cornell Cooperative Extension Dutchess County, the Environmental Management Council, municipal Conservation Advisory Committees and other non-profits.

The County feels its efforts under this section are extensive and therefore alternatives do not apply at this time.

Administrative/Technical Impacts: Not applicable.

Jurisdictional Impacts: Not applicable.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification: Not applicable.

Management of waste through thermal treatment technologies:

Thermal Treatment Technologies involve high temperatures in the processing of the waste feedstock. Frequently, this involves the combustion of waste materials. For the past 32 years Dutchess County has relied on our waste-to-energy facility to dispose of over 70% of our post-recycled waste. The remainder is landfilled out-of-county. There

are no plans to change this method within the planning period. It is recognized that the facility will not last forever and looking at future disposal options will be started within the planning period. The following options will be reviewed, studied and assessed during the planning period. Currently, landfilling all our waste is not an option to be considered.

Waste-to-Energy (Combustion/Incineration)

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

Pyrolysis/Gasification

Pyrolysis systems use a vessel which is heated to temperatures of 750°F to 1,650°F, in the absence or near absence of free oxygen. The temperature, pressure, reaction rates, and internal heat transfer rates are used to control pyrolytic reactions in order to produce specific synthetic gas (syngas) products. These syngas products are composed primarily of hydrogen (H₂), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and methane (CH₄). The syngas can be utilized in boilers, gas turbines, or internal combustion engines to generate electricity, or alternatively can be used in the production of chemicals. Some of the volatile components of MSW form tar and oil, and can be removed for reuse as a fuel. The balance of the organic materials that are not volatile, or liquid that is left as a char material, can be further processed or used for its adsorption properties (activated carbon). Inorganic materials form a bottom ash that requires disposal, although it is reported that some pyrolysis ash can be used for manufacturing brick materials. Under typical operations, the ash is landfilled.

Gasification is a similar process to pyrolysis, but which requires the partial oxidation of a feedstock to generate syngas. Oxygen must be provided for the reaction, but at a quantity less than is required for complete combustion. The primary syngas products are H2 and CO with smaller quantities of CH4 produced at lower temperatures. Similar to pyrolysis, the syngas product may be used for heating, electricity generation, fuel, fertilizers or chemical products, or in fuel cells. Byproduct residues such as slag and ash are produced and require disposal in a landfill.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: No impacts.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: The type of facility would have to be researched. The size of the facility would depend on the current post-recycled generation rate. Ideally the facility would be sized to handle all of the MSW generated.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: All of these technologies require upwards of a \$10 million dollar investment.

• Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Alternatives mentioned above would be sized to save landfill space, create electricity and provide technology specific employment.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Unknown. Neighboring planning units rely mainly on landfilling. There may be interest in siting, sizing and financing a facility that could service more than one planning unit.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: None exist currently as they rely on landfilling, with the exception of Westchester County. The Westchester waste-to-energy facility it not sized to handle all of our MSW disposal needs, so it is not an alternative option.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Recommendations from neighboring Planning Units would be sought and helpful.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: None if the current site of the waste-to-energy facility is used. Impacts at other sites would be assessed.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: Any alternative chosen would allow Dutchess County to limit or eliminate disposal outside of our planning unit, minimize residue disposal and provide the best environmental and economic benefits to our residents available.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction Waste-to-energy reduces waste by about 87%. Newer technologies increase reduction. This will be a consideration when looking at what is next for the planning unit.
 - Reuse This depends on the technology used. The planning unit is open to new technologies that are striving to reuse all residue from the waste disposal process. This will be carefully reviewed when the time comes.
 - Materials recovery Currently our waste-to-energy facility recovers ferrous metals from the residue. We will continue to look at proposed technology that can recovery all metals and reuse all residue.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities Any technology chosen would hopefully increase recovery opportunities and decrease residue disposal.
 - Product stewardship No impact.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits Any technology chosen would require a full economic analysis to determine if the method is economically viable. There would be an administrative requirement for any method and possible partnerships with a private company(s), the RRA and/or the County.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: Any alternative method chosen would require administrative and contractual oversight. The financial requirement would include bonding and/or a private partnership.
- Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: None known.

Waste disposal options:

For Dutchess County the priority option for disposal of waste that has not been diverted has not changed in over thirty years, the waste-to-energy facility. An annual inspection is done every year to determine the state of the RRF. The last inspection was done October 2020. In the consulting engineer's report prepared by the RRA's engineer, D&B Engineers and Architects, P.C. (D&B), found that the RRF was in good operating condition with no major operating deficiencies identified. D&B concluded that the useful life of the RRF can be expected to exceed the term of the 2017 Bonds (2027) if operated and maintained in accordance with the Service Agreement and accepted industry practice.

MSW that is not disposed of at the RRF is ultimately brought to out-of-county landfills. The landfills provide the disposal capacity necessary for all non-recyclable waste that cannot be processed by the RRF. It is anticipated that adequate capacity for current quantities of Dutchess County waste at such facilities will remain available for the planning period.

Should the RRF become non-functioning during the planning period, the alternative would be to use out-of-county landfills and the Westchester Wheelabrator facility. This would be a short-term alternative until a disposal alternative, as discussed in the management of waste section above, is determined and built.

There are no plans during the planning period covered in this document, to develop a local MSW landfill or to expand the RRF to accept additional MSW.

Other wastes, such as construction and demolition debris (C & D) and industrial waste, go to both in-county and out-of-county facilities. This is expected to continue, with new facilities being driven by private enterprise. The existing facilities within the County, such as Recycle Depot and Royal Carting, are well established and successful facilities.

In the immediate future, the RRA will continue to contract with haulers and landfills for ash residue disposal. At the same time, the County and RRA will actively advocate for alternative uses for ash residue. There is ongoing research looking at alternative uses, as this is a significant cost to all waste-to-energy facility operators. The work of entities such as the University Ash Consortium and the Waste-to-Energy Research and Technology Council (WTERT) will be followed closely, in an effort to work with the NYS DEC in approving alternative uses.

The transfer station system works well within the County. Visits to the municipal transfer stations revealed well-run systems. They all accept recyclables and most encourage diversion by not charging for recyclables when dropped off, other than the yearly permit fee.

As discussed above, waste-to-energy use for the majority of post-recycled MSW will continue to be used, with limited use of out-of-county waste-to-energy facilities and landfills. The alternative, should a catastrophic event happen to the RRF during the

planning period, would be the use of other facilities, on a temporary basis. The effects of a landfill alternative on the planning unit is outlined below.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

- Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Waste stream would not change.
- Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Facilities outside of the county would be used. Facilities used would depend on their capacity.
- Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: An increase in costs for haulers to transfer and transport MSW to landfills would be expected. Therefore, an increase to the costs for residents would be expected.
- Impact on Natural Resources Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: Large impact on natural resources conservation due to the distance to transport and the associated emissions and the emissions from landfills. Energy production would decrease significantly. Employment would be lost at the RRF and employment gained for tractor-trailer drivers going to landfills.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

- Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Potential participation in landfill contracts and transportation contracts.
- Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: A limited amount of MSW may be sent to the neighboring waste-to-energy facility, but this would be an insignificant amount. There are no landfills in neighboring jurisdictions.
- Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: Recommendations from neighboring Planning Units would be sought and helpful.
- Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: None anticipated.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

- Alternatives Chosen and Why: Landfilling is the only short-term alternative if the RRF were not available long-term.
- Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:
 - Waste reduction None.
 - Reuse None.
 - Materials recovery Ferrous metals would no longer be recovered from the MSW going to a landfill. There would be a large impact to recycling.
 - Participation in recovery opportunities None.
 - Product stewardship None.
 - Economic, administrative or partnership benefits No benefits to landfilling.
- Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: Would require contractual agreements with landfills and a financial input by haulers for additional tractor-trailers for transport. May also require DEC approvals to increase waste storage limits at transfer stations.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: • Local Law No. 3 of 2014 Solid Waste Rules and Regulations, states the Local Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the state will be implemented. No new laws, ordinances or regulations are needed.

Chapter 6: Implementation Plan and Schedule

The Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan is meant to be a working document, with a realistic plan for solid waste management. In order to accomplish the tasks outlined in previous chapters and to reach the target goals listed on the Projections worksheet, a work program is needed.

The detailed work program is found in Appendix D; Table 1, Implementation Schedule. As with any implementation plan, it is expected that most tasks will be completed, some will not, some may be modified, and other tasks will be added. The same holds true for the timing of the tasks. Some will be completed on time, some may not start as scheduled, and some may take longer than anticipated.

Implementation plans change due to new technology, new ideas, new or lost funding opportunities and/or time constraints. It is the County's intent to follow the schedule as closely as possible, allowing for flexibility as new tasks develop and technologies change. The County will update the implementation plan as necessary and appropriate when submitting the biennial compliance reports to NYS DEC.

Chapter 7: Projections

The County recognizes that recycling and diversion rates need to steadily increase and has set, what we hope, are realistic goals in terms of reduction, reuse and recycling. The projections can be found in Appendix B, Table 4. As with all projections, the actual results will depend on the success of efforts to increase recycling, to divert organics out of the waste stream and to reduce the amount of waste generated. Progress in achieving the projections will be reviewed every year, as will the implementation plan. It will be an on-going process that will be updated and adjusted as needed, including compliance with the required review by NYS DEC every two years.
Appendix A

| Appendix A: Table (| 1 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-2000-2010-20 | 20 Population | n by Municipa | ality | | | | | |
| Dutchess County Pl | anning Unit | | • | | | | | |
| Place Name | Population 1990 | Population 2000 | Population 2010 | Population 2020 | Change in Population 1990 to 2020 | Percent Change in Population 1990 to 2020 | Change in Population 2010 to 2020 | Percent Change in Population 2010 to 2020 |
| Dutchess County | 259,462 | 280,150 | 297,488 | 295,911 | 20,688 | 8.0% | -1,577 | -0.5% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| C/Beacon | 13,243 | 14,810 | 15,541 | 13,769 | 1,567 | 11.8% | -1,772 | -11.4% |
| C/Poughkeepsie | 28,844 | 29,871 | 32,736 | 31,577 | 1,027 | 3.6% | -1,159 | -3.5% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| T/Amenia | 5,195 | 4,048 | 4,436 | 3,769 | -1,147 | -22.1% | -667 | -15.0% |
| T/Beekman | 10,447 | 13,655 | 14,621 | 14,172 | 3,208 | 30.7% | -449 | -3.1% |
| T/Clinton | 3,760 | 4,010 | 4,312 | 4,037 | 250 | 6.6% | -275 | -6.4% |
| T/Dover | 7,778 | 8,565 | 8,699 | 8,415 | 787 | 10.1% | -284 | -3.3% |
| T/East Fishkill | 22,101 | 25,589 | 29,029 | 29,707 | 3,488 | 15.8% | 678 | 2.3% |
| T/Fishkill | 15,698 | 17,521 | 19,936 | 22,060 | 1,823 | 11.6% | 2,124 | 10.7% |
| T/Hyde Park | 21,230 | 20,851 | 21,571 | 21,021 | -379 | -1.8% | -550 | -2.5% |
| T/La Grange | 13,274 | 14,928 | 15,730 | 15,975 | 1,654 | 12.5% | 245 | 1.6% |
| T/Milan | 1,895 | 2,356 | 2,370 | 2,245 | 461 | 24.3% | -125 | -5.3% |
| T/North East | 2,034 | 2,077 | 2,073 | 2,068 | 43 | 2.1% | -5 | -0.2% |
| T/Pawling | 3,973 | 5,288 | 6,116 | 6,017 | 1,315 | 33.1% | -99 | -1.6% |
| T/Pine Plains | 2,287 | 2,569 | 2,473 | 2,218 | 282 | 12.3% | -255 | -10.3% |
| T/Pleasant Valley | 8,063 | 9,066 | 9,672 | 9,799 | 1,003 | 12.4% | 127 | 1.3% |
| T/Poughkeepsie | 39,254 | 41,800 | 43,341 | 44,544 | 2,546 | 6.5% | 1,203 | 2.8% |
| T/Red Hook | 6,736 | 7,440 | 8,240 | 6,966 | 704 | 10.5% | -1,274 | -15.5% |
| T/Rhinebeck | 4,833 | 4,685 | 4,891 | 4,899 | -148 | -3.1% | 8 | 0.2% |
| T/Stanford | 3,495 | 3,544 | 3,823 | 3,682 | 49 | 1.4% | -141 | -3.7% |
| T/Union Vale | 3,577 | 4,546 | 4,877 | 4,558 | 969 | 27.1% | -319 | -6.5% |
| T/Wappinger | 22,292 | 22,322 | 21,526 | 23,040 | 30 | 0.1% | 1,514 | 7.0% |
| T/Washington | 3,140 | 3,313 | 3,289 | 3,067 | 173 | 5.5% | -222 | -6.7% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| V/Fishkill | 1,957 | 1,735 | 2,171 | 2,166 | -222 | -11.3% | -5 | -0.2% |
| V/Millbrook | 1,339 | 1,429 | 1,452 | 1,455 | 90 | 6.7% | 3 | 0.2% |
| V/Millerton | 884 | 925 | 958 | 903 | 41 | 4.6% | -55 | -5.7% |
| V/Pawling | 1,974 | 2,233 | 2,347 | 1,995 | 259 | 13.1% | -352 | -15.0% |
| V/Red Hook | 1,794 | 1,805 | 1,961 | 1,975 | 11 | 0.6% | 14 | 0.7% |
| V/Rhinebeck | 2,725 | 3,077 | 2,657 | 2,697 | 352 | 12.9% | 40 | 1.5% |
| V/Tivoli | 1,035 | 1,163 | 1,118 | 1,012 | 128 | 12.4% | -106 | -9.5% |
| V/Wappingers Falls | 4,605 | 4,929 | 5,522 | 6,103 | 324 | 7.0% | 581 | 10.5% |
| Source: US Census Bureau | | | | | | | | |
| Town data does not inclu | ude Village popula | ations | | | | | | |











Appendix B

Appendix B: Table 1 <u>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Rural, Suburban, Urban Analysis</u>

0004 0000

The next step is to <u>identify the Materials Composition of the Waste Stream</u> based on population density, and demographic characteristics of the Planning Unit.
This tab will provide the PU with a more detailed estimate of the materials present in the waste stream, which could be crucial when prioritizing the initiatives and programs of the LSWMP.
The population density distribution has been calculated based on the 2010 Census data and will be auto populated when a planning unit is selected. The following parameters were used:
 Rural: <325 persons/m²
 Suburban: >325 and <5,000 persons/m²
 Urban: >5,000 persons/m²

will turn red to easily identify key categories of the waste stream. It will also facilitate the selection of initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

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

| | | | Dutches | s coun | ty | | | | | | 2021-2 | 030 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | Rural | | | Suburban | | | Urban | | MSW |
| | | | | 20.19% | | | 65.90% | | | 13.91% | | Materials |
| | Density Populat | tion Distribution | Peridential | Comm/Inst | Combined | Pesidential | Comm/Inst | Combined | Pesidential | (%) | | |
| | | | residential | 40.00% | doo oow | residential | 45.00% | combined | residentia | 40.00% | doo ooo/ | 400.000/ |
| | | | 58.00% | 42.00% | 100.00% | 55.00% | 45.00% | 100.00% | 58.00% | 42.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| | Newspaper | | 5.20% | 1.90% | 3.81% | 5.00% | 1.90% | 3.61% | 6.60% | 2.00% | 4.67% | 3.80% |
| | Corrugated Cardboard | Papathoard | 6.60% 3.20% | 13.90% | 9.67% | 6.60% 3.30% | 13.90% | 9.89% | 6.90% 3.60% | 13.70% | 9.76% | 9.82% |
| | | Office Paper | 0.80% | 3.80% | 2.06% | 0.90% | 4.20% | 2.39% | 1.10% | 5.80% | 3.07% | 2.42% |
| | | Junk Mail | 3.00% | 0.70% | 2.03% | 3.20% | 0.70% | 2.08% | 3.50% | 0.70% | 2.32% | 2.10% |
| | Other Regulable Baper | Other Commercial Printing | 1.70% | 2.30% | 1.95% | 1.70% | 2.40% | 2.02% | 2.30% | 2.60% | 2.43% | 2.06% |
| | Other Recyclable Paper | Magazines | 0.50% | 0.30% | 0.42% | 0.50% | 0.30% | 0.91% | 0.60% | 0.40% | 0.52% | 0.43% |
| | | Paper Bags | 0.50% | 0.20% | 0.37% | 0.50% | 0.20% | 0.37% | 0.60% | 0.20% | 0.43% | 0.38% |
| | | Phone Books | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.20% | 0.26% | 0.29% |
| | | Poly-Coated | 0.20% | 0.30% | 0.24% | 0.20% | 0.20% | 0.20% | 0.30% | 0.20% | 0.26% | 0.22% |
| | Other Recyclable Paper (Tota | I) | 11.30% | 9.90% | 10./1% | 11.60% | 10.10% | 10.93% | 13.40% | 12.00% | 12.81% | 11.14% |
| | Other Compostable Paper | | 6.80% | 6.80% | 6.80% | 6.40% | 6.40% | 6.40% | 6.80% | 6.80% | 6.80% | 6.54% |
| | Total | Paper | 29.90% | 32.50% | 30.99% | 29.60% | 32.30% | 30.82% | 33.70% | 34.50% | 34.04% | 31.30% |
| | Ferrous/Aluminum | Ferrous Containers | 1.90% | 1.00% | 1.52% | 1.20% | 0.70% | 0.98% | 1.40% | 0.70% | 1.11% | 1.10% |
| | Containers | Aluminum Containers | 0.70% | 0.40% | 0.57% | 0.60% | 0.30% | 0.47% | 0.50% | 0.40% | 0.46% | 0.49% |
| | Other Service Metals | s (Total) | 2.60% | 1.40% | 2.10% | 1.80% | 1.00% | 1.44% | 1.90% | 1.10% | 1.56% | 1.59% |
| | Other Ferrous Metals | 0 4 1 1 | 5.20% | 5.40% | 5.28% | 5.00% | 5.80% | 5.36% | 3.30% | 3.70% | 3.47% | 5.08% |
| | Other Non-Ferrous Metals | Other aluminum Automotive batteries | 0.20% | 0.30% | 0.24% | 0.20% | 0.30% | 0.25% | 0.20% | 0.30% | 0.24% | 0.24% |
| | | Other non-aluminum | 0.50% | 0.30% | 0.42% | 0.30% | 0.40% | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.20% | 0.32% | 0.36% |
| | Other Non-Ferrous Metals (To | otal) | 1.50% | 1.10% | 1.33% | 1.20% | 1.10% | 1.16% | 0.80% | 0.70% | 0.76% | 1.14% |
| | Total | Metals | 9.30% | 7.90% | 8.71% | 8.00% | 7.90% | 7.96% | 6.00% | 5.50% | 5.79% | 7.81% |
| | PET Containers | | 4.40% | 0.00% | 0.07% | 0.000/ | 0.000/ | 0.000/ | 4 000/ | 4 0001 | 1.40% | 0.92% |
| | HDPE Containers | | 1.10% | 0.00% | 0.97% | 0.90% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.20% | 0.70% | 0.97% | 0.84% |
| | Other Plastic (3-7) Containers | | 0.20% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 0.30% | 0.70% | 0.01% | 0.20% | 0.70% | 0.20% | 0.19% |
| a | Film Plastic | | 5 70% | 5 90% | 5 78% | 5 50% | 5.80% | 5.64% | 5 80% | 5.80% | 5.80% | 5.69% |
| ter | | Durables | 3.10% | 3.20% | 3.14% | 3.00% | 3.20% | 3.09% | 3.20% | 3.30% | 3.24% | 3.12% |
| Mai | Other Plastic | Non-Durables | 1.60% | 1.80% | 1.68% | 1.60% | 1.80% | 1.69% | 1.80% | 1.90% | 1.84% | 1.71% |
| _ | Other Directic (Tetal) | Packaging | 1.40% | 1.10% | 1.27% | 1.40% | 1.10% | 1.27% | 1.50% | 1.10% | 1.33% | 1.28% |
| | Other Plastic (Total) | | 6.10% | 6.10% | 6.10% | 6.00% | 6.10% | 6.05% | 6.50% | 6.30% | 6.42% | 6.11% |
| | Total P | Plastics | 14.20% | 13.50% | 13.91% | 13.50% | 13.60% | 13.55% | 14.70% | 14.00% | 14.41% | 13.74% |
| | Glass Bottles, Jars and Conta | iners | 4.10% | 3.80% | 3.97% | 3.90% | 3.80% | 3.86% | 4.30% | 3.80% | 4.09% | 3.91% |
| | Other Glass (Flat glass, dishw | vare, light bulbs, etc.) | 0.50% | 0.40% | 0.46% | 0.30% | 0.40% | 0.35% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.38% |
| | Total | Glass | 4.60% | 4.20% | 4.43% | 4.20% | 4.20% | 4.20% | 4.70% | 4.20% | 4.49% | 4.29% |
| | Food Scraps | | 12.70% | 13.30% | 12.95% | 12.90% | 15.50% | 14.07% | 17.20% | 25.20% | 20.56% | 14.75% |
| | Leaves and Grass / Pruning a | nd Trimmings | 3.10% | 1.10% | 2.26% | 11.30% | 9.10% | 10.31% | 4.20% | 1.50% | 3.07% | 7.68% |
| | Total O | rganics | 15.80% | 14.40% | 15.21% | 24.20% | 24.60% | 24.38% | 21.40% | 26.70% | 23.63% | 22.42% |
| | Clothing Footwear, Towels, S | heets | 4.60% | 3.00% | 3.93% | 4.40% | 3.20% | 3.86% | 4.80% | 2.50% | 3.83% | 3.87% |
| | Carpet | | 1.40% | 1.30% | 1.36% | 1.70% | 1.40% | 1.57% | 1.70% | 0.90% | 1.36% | 1.50% |
| | Total T | extiles | 6.00% | 4.30% | 5.29% | 6.10% | 4.60% | 5.43% | 6.50% | 3.40% | 5.20% | 5.37% |
| | Total (Pallets crates adulterated | Wood and non-adulterated wood) | 4.10% | 9.00% | 6.16% | 2.90% | 4.10% | 3.44% | 2.00% | 3.50% | 2.63% | 3.88% |
| | DIY - Construction & Renovation | n Materials | 8.00% | 7.60% | 7.83% | 3.80% | 2.70% | 3.31% | 4.40% | 3.80% | 4.15% | 4.34% |
| | Diapers | | 1.90% | 1.10% | 1.56% | 2.10% | 1.20% | 1.70% | 2.30% | 1.10% | 1.80% | 1.68% |
| | Electronics | | 1.30% | 1.40% | 1.34% | 1.60% | 1.70% | 1.65% | 1.30% | 1.30% | 1.30% | 1.54% |
| | Tires | | 1.80% | 1.80% | 1,80% | 1,70% | 1,40% | 1.57% | 0.50% | 0.40% | 0.46% | 1.46% |
| | HHW | | 0.60% | 0.00% | 0.35% | 0.60% | 0.00% | 0.33% | 0.50% | 0.00% | 0.29% | 0.33% |
| | Soils and Fines | | 0.60% | 0.60% | 0.60% | 0.10% | 0.20% | 0.15% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.23% |
| | Other Composite Materials - Du | rable and/or Inert | 1.90% | 1.70% | 1.82% | 1.60% | 1.50% | 1.56% | 1.90% | 1.50% | 1.73% | 1.63% |
| | Total Misc | ellaneous | 16.10% | 14.20% | 15.30% | 11.50% | 8.70% | 10.24% | 11.00% | 8.20% | 9.82% | 11.20% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

re

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

The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user. of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper, metal) should be put in streams in Tons.

Make sure that the total amounts at the bottom of the page are consistent with the data you already put into the calculator. If the cell is highlighted in

Dutchess County

you should revise the amounts of diverted waste by category.

| | | | 2020 | |
|----------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | MSW Materials Composition (%) | MSW Generated (Tons) | MSW Diverted (Tons) |
| | Material | 100.0% | 331,203 | 114,951.00 |
| | Newspaper | 3.8% | 12,569 | 494.00 |
| <u> </u> | Corrugated Cardboard | 9.8% | 32,534 | 16,756.00 |
| be | Other Recyclable Paper (Total) | 11.1% | 36,911 | 15,785.00 |
| Ба | Other Compostable Paper | 6.5% | 21,649 | |
| | Total Paper | 31.3% | 103,662 | 33,035.00 |
| | Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total) | 1.6% | 5,265 | 2,793.00 |
| <u>a</u> | Other Ferrous Metals | 5.1% | 16,830 | 13,245.00 |
| let | Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total) | 1.1% | 3,761 | 2,705.00 |
| 2 | Total Metals | 7.8% | 25,856 | 18,743.00 |
| | PET Containers | 0.9% | 3,032 | 0.00 |
| | HDPE Containers | 0.8% | 2,766 | 0.00 |
| tic | Other Plastic (3-7) Containers | 0.2% | 634 | 0.00 |
| las | Film Plastic | 5.7% | 18,839 | 2,570.00 |
| с. | Other Plastic (Total) | 6.1% | 20,229 | 19,511.00 |
| | Total Plastics | 13.7% | 45,500 | 22,081.00 |
| í | Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers | 3.9% | 12,956 | 1,548.00 |
| ase | Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.) | 0.4% | 1,244 | 125.00 |
| Ö | Total Glass | 4.3% | 14,199 | 1,673.00 |
| S | Food Scraps | 14.7% | 48,843 | 9,557.00 |
| ij | Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings | 7.7% | 25,427 | 17,781.00 |
| Orga | Total Organics | 22.4% | 74,269 | 27,338.00 |
| S | Clothing Footwear. Towels. Sheets | 3.9% | 12,818 | 724.00 |
| tile | Carpet | 1.5% | 4,952 | |
| Tex | Total Textiles | 5.4% | 17,770 | 724.00 |
| Wood | Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood) | 3.9% | 12,838 | 613.00 |
| | DIY Construction & Renovation Materials | 4.3% | 14,362 | 3,629.00 |
| S | Diapers | 1.7% | 5,573 | |
| B | Electronics | 1.5% | 5,087 | 962.00 |
| ane | Tires | 1.5% | 4,830 | 1,344.00 |
| | HHW | 0.3% | 1,087 | 547.00 |
| SCE | Soils and Fines | 0.2% | 764 | |
| ž | Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert | 1.6% | 5,406 | 4,262.00 |
| | Total Miscellaneous | 11.2% | 37,108 | 10,744.00 |
| | Total | 100.0% | 331,203 | 114,951.00 |





Step 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Diversion Projections

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

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

| Dutchess County |
|-----------------|
|-----------------|

2021-2030

| | | | | loar | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | i cui | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2023 | 2030 |
| | | Proje | ected MSW G | Generation (| Tons/yr) | 330,632 | 326,910 | 323,230 | 319,591 | 315,993 | 312,436 | 308,919 | 305,441 | 302,003 | 298,603 |
| | | | MSW Diver | rted (Tons/y | r) | 116,123 | 116,051 | 116,044 | 116,023 | 115,987 | 117,530 | 117,449 | 117,355 | 117,248 | 117,129 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2020 | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| | | MSW Materials Composition (%) | MSW Generated (Tons) | MSW Diverted (Tons) | % MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted |
| | Material | 100.0% | 331,203 | 114,951 | 34.7% | 35.1% | 35.5% | 35.9% | 36.3% | 36.7% | 37.6% | 38.0% | 38.4% | 38.8% | 39.2% |
| | Newspaper | 3.8% | 12,569 | 494 | 3.9% | 4.0% | 4.5% | 5.0% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.5% | 7.0% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 8.5% |
| 5 | Corrugated Cardboard | 9.8% | 32,534 | 16,756 | 51.5% | 52.0% | 52.5% | 53.0% | 53.5% | 54.0% | 54.5% | 55.0% | 55.5% | 56.0% | 56.5% |
| ape | Other Recyclable Paper (Total) | 11.1% | 36,911 | 15,785 | 42.8% | 43.5% | 44.0% | 44.5% | 45.0% | 45.5% | 50.0% | 50.5% | 51.0% | 51.5% | 52.0% |
| Å, | Other Compostable Paper | 6.5% | 21,649 | 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 | 31.3% | 103,662 | 33,035 | 31.9% | 32.3% | 32.7% | 33.1% | 33.5% | 33.9% | 35.7% | 36.1% | 36.5% | 36.9% | 37.3% |
| | Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total) | 1.6% | 5,265 | 2,793 | 53.0% | 53.5% | 54.0% | 54.5% | 55.0% | 55.5% | 60.0% | 60.5% | 61.0% | 61.5% | 62.0% |
| | Other Ferrous Metals | 5.1% | 16,830 | 13,245 | 78.7% | 79.2% | 80.0% | 80.2% | 80.4% | 80.6% | 80.8% | 81.0% | 81.2% | 81.4% | 81.6% |
| et | Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total) | 1.1% | 3,761 | 2,705 | 71.9% | 72.3% | 72.5% | 73.0% | 73.5% | 74.0% | 74.5% | 75.0% | 75.5% | 76.0% | 76.5% |
| 2 | Total Metals | 7.8% | 25,856 | 18,743 | 72.5% | 73.0% | 73.6% | 73.9% | 74.2% | 74.5% | 75.6% | 76.0% | 76.3% | 76.6% | 76.9% |
| | PET Containers | 0.9% | 3,032 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 0 | HDPE Containers | 0.8% | 2,766 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| stic | Other Plastic (3-7) Containers | 0.2% | 634 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| <u>a</u> | Film Plastic Other Plastic (Tetel) | 0.1% 6.4% | 18,839 | 2,570 | 13.0% | 14.0% | 14.5% | 15.0% | 15.5% | 10.0% | 10.5% | 17.0% | 17.5% | 18.0% | 18.5% |
| | Other Plastic (Total) | 0.1% | 20,229 | 19,511 | 90.3% | 90.0% | 97.0% | 97.2% | 97.4% | 97.0% | 97.0% | 90.0% | 90.2% | 90.4% | 90.0% |
| | Total Plastics | 13.7% | 45,500 | 22,081 | 48.5% | 48.8% | 49.1% | 49.4% | 49.7% | 50.0% | 50.3% | 50.6% | 50.9% | 51.2% | 51.5% |
| Ś | Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers | 3.9% | 12,956 | 1,548 | 11.9% | 12.4% | 13.0% | 13.5% | 14.0% | 14.5% | 15.0% | 15.5% | 16.0% | 16.5% | 17.0% |
| as | Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.) | 0.4% | 1,244 | 125 | 10.1% | 10.6% | 11.0% | 11.5% | 12.0% | 12.5% | 13.0% | 13.5% | 14.0% | 14.5% | 15.0% |
| Ū | Total Glass | 4.3% | 14,199 | 1,673 | 11.8% | 12.2% | 12.8% | 13.3% | 13.8% | 14.3% | 14.8% | 15.3% | 15.8% | 16.3% | 16.8% |
| -i2 | Food Scraps | 14.7% | 48,843 | 9,557 | 19.6% | 20.0% | 20.5% | 21.0% | 21.5% | 22.0% | 22.5% | 23.0% | 23.5% | 24.0% | 24.5% |
| gai | Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings | 7.7% | 25,427 | 17,781 | 69.9% | 70.5% | 71.0% | 71.5% | 72.0% | 72.5% | 73.0% | 73.5% | 74.0% | 74.5% | 75.0% |
| ō | Total Organics | 22.4% | 74,269 | 27,338 | 36.8% | 37.3% | 37.8% | 38.3% | 38.8% | 39.3% | 39.8% | 40.3% | 40.8% | 41.3% | 41.8% |
| SS | Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets | 3.9% | 12,818 | 724 | 5.6% | 5.9% | 6.5% | 7.0% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 8.5% | 9.0% | 9.5% | 10.0% | 10.5% |
| dile | Carpet | 1.5% | 4,952 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Te | Total Textiles | 5.4% | 17,770 | 724 | 4.1% | 4.3% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 5.4% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 6.5% | 6.9% | 7.2% | 7.6% |
| Wood | Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood) | 3.9% | 12,838 | 613 | 4.8% | 5.0% | 4.5% | 5.0% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.5% | 7.0% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 8.5% |
| | DIY Construction & Renovation Materials | 4.3% | 14,362 | 3,629 | 25.3% | 25.8% | 26.0% | 26.5% | 27.0% | 27.5% | 28.0% | 28.5% | 29.0% | 29.5% | 30.0% |
| SU | Diapers | 1.7% | 5,573 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| eo | Electronics | 1.5% | 5,087 | 962 | 18.9% | 19.2% | 19.5% | 20.0% | 20.5% | 21.0% | 21.5% | 22.0% | 22.5% | 23.0% | 23.5% |
| an | | 0.3% | 4,030 | 547 | 50.3% | 20.2% | 20.3% | 29.0% | 29.5% | 52.5% | 53.0% | 53.5% | 54.0% | 54.5% | 55.0% |
| e e | Soils and Fines | 0.3% | 764 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| lisc | Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert | 1.6% | 5.406 | 4.262 | 78.8% | 80.2% | 80.4% | 80.6% | 80.8% | 81.0% | 81.2% | 81.4% | 81.6% | 81.8% | 82.0% |
| 2 | Total Miscellaneous | 11.2% | 37,108 | 10,744 | 29.0% | 29.5% | 29.7% | 30.0% | 30.4% | 30.8% | 31.1% | 31.5% | 31.9% | 32.2% | 32.6% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Table 4, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation and Diversion - Detailed Projections

The final result of the Population and Municipal Composition Galacitatic is presented on the last tab. This tab contains data for the current year negating wasta generated and wasta diverted from disposal. This tab also allows the projection wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in tiros these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of wasta diversion percentages, and the amount of wasta in the stable diversion.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Dutchess County 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2021 | -2030 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2020 | | | 2024 | | | 2022 | | _ | 2022 | | | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | 2026 | | | 2027 | | | 2020 | | | 2020 | | | 2020 | |
| | | | MSW Materials Composition (%) | MSW Generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated (Tons) | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW Diverted | % MSW Diverted | MSW generated | MSW | % MSW Diverted |
| | Materi | al | 100.00% | (Tons) 331,203 | (Tons) 114,951 | 34.7% | (1 ons) 330,632 | 116,123 | 35.1% | (Tons) 326,910 | 116,051 | 35.5% | 323,230 | 116,044 | 35.9% | (1 ons) 319,591 | 116,023 | 36.3% | (Tons) 315,993 | 115,987 | 36.7% | (1 ons) 312,436 | 117,530 | 37.6% | 308,919 | 117,449 | 38.0% | (Tons) 305,441 | 117,355 | 38.4% | 302,003 | 117,248 | 38.8% | (1 ons) 298,603 | 117,129 | 39.2% |
| | Newspaper | | 3.80% | 12,569 | 494 | 3.9% | 12,548 | 502 | 4.0% | 12,406 | 558 | 5% | 12,267 | 613 | 5.0% | 12,129 | 667 | 5.5% | 11,992 | 720 | 6.0% | 11,857 | 771 | 6.5% | 11,724 | 821 | 7.0% | 11,592 | 869 | 7.5% | 11,461 | 917 | 8.0% | 11,332 | 963 | 8.5% |
| | Corrugated Cardboard | Deperhoard | 9.82% | 32,534 | 16,756 | 51.5% | 32,477 | 16,888 | 52.0% | 32,112 | 16,859 | 53% | 31,750 | 16,828 | 53.0% | 31,393 | 16,795 | 53.5% | 31,039 | 16,761 | 54.0% 0.0% | 30,690 | 16,726 | 54.5% 0.0% | 30,345 | 16,690 | 55.0% | 30,003 | 16,652 | 55.5% | 29,665 | 16,613 | 56.0% | 29,331 | 16,572 | 0.0% |
| | | Office Paper | 2.42% | 7,999 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,985 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,896 | 0 | 0% | 7,807 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,719 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,632 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,546 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,461 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,377 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,294 | 0 | 0.0% | 7,212 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | Junk Mail | 2.10% | 6,960 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,948 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,870 | 0 | 0% | 6,792 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,716 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,640 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,565 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,491 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,418 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,346 | 0 | 0.0% | 6,275 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 'n | Other Recyclable Paper | Uner Commercial Printing Magazines | 0.95% | 3,153 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,148 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,112 | 0 | 0% | 3,077 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,042 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,008 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,974 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,941 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,908 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,875 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,843 | 0 | 0.0% |
| ap | | Books | 0.43% | 1,411 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,408 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,392 | 0 | 0% | 1,377 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,361 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,346 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,331 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,316 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,301 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,286 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,272 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | Paper Bags | 0.38% | 1,246 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,244 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,230 | 0 | 0% | 1,216 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,202 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,189 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,175 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,162 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,149 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,136 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,123 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | Phone Books Poly-Coated | 0.22% | 717 | 0 | 0.0% | 716 | 0 | 0.0% | 708 | 0 | 0% | 700 | 0 | 0.0% | 692 | 0 | 0.0% | 684 | 0 | 0.0% | 677 | 0 | 0.0% | 669 | 0 | 0.0% | 661 | 0 | 0.0% | 654 | 0 | 0.0% | 647 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Other Recyclable Paper (Total) | | 11.14% | 36,911 | 15,785 | 42.8% | 36,847 | 16,029 | 43.5% | 36,432 | 16,030 | 44.0% | 36,022 | 16,030 | 44.5% | 35,617 | 16,028 | 45.0% | 35,216 | 16,023 | 45.5% | 34,819 | 17,410 | 50.0% | 34,427 | 17,386 | 50.5% | 34,040 | 17,360 | 51.0% | 33,657 | 17,333 | 51.5% | 33,278 | 17,304 | 52.0% |
| | Other Compostable Paper | | 6.54% | 21,649 | 0 | 0.0% | 21,611 | 0 | 0.0% | 21,368 | 0 | 0% | 21,128 | 0 | 0.0% | 20,890 | 0 | 0.0% | 20,655 | 0 | 0.0% | 20,422 | 0 | 0.0% | 20,192 | 0 | 0.0% | 19,965 | 0 | 0.0% | 19,740 | 0 | 0.0% | 19,518 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Paper | | 31.30% | 103,662 | 33,035 | 31.9% | 103,484 | 33,419 | 32.3% | 102,319 | 33,447 | 32.7% | 101,167 | 33,471 | 33.1% | 100,028 | 33,490 | 33.5% | 98,902 | 33,504 | 33.9% | 97,789 | 34,906 | 35.7% | 96,688 | 34,896 | 36.1% | 95,599 | 34,881 | 36.5% | 94,523 | 34,863 | 36.9% | 93,459 | 34,840 | 37.3% |
| | Ferrous/Aluminum Containers | Ferrous Containers | 1.10% | 3,655 | 1,939 | 53.0% | 3,649 | 1,355 | 37.1% | 3,608 | 1,353 | 37% | 3,567 | 1,350 | 37.8% | 3,527 | 1,347 | 38.2% | 3,487 | 1,344 | 38.5% | 3,448 | 1,436 | 41.7% | 3,409 | 1,432 | 42.0% | 3,371 | 1,428 | 42.3% | 3,333 | 1,423 | 42.7% | 3,296 | 1,419 | 43.0% |
| | Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total) | Addition of the last | 1.59% | 5,265 | 2,793 | 53.0% | 5,256 | 2,812 | 53.5% | 5,197 | 2,806 | 54% | 5,138 | 2,800 | 54.5% | 5,081 | 2,794 | 55.0% | 5,023 | 2,788 | 55.5% | 4,967 | 2,980 | 60.0% | 4,911 | 2,971 | 60.5% | 4,856 | 2,962 | 61.0% | 4,801 | 2,953 | 61.5% | 4,747 | 2,943 | 62.0% |
| - | Other Ferrous Metals | | 5.08% | 16,830 | 13,245 | 78.7% | 16,801 | 13,306 | 79.2% | 16,612 | 13,289 | 80% | 16,425 | 13,173 | 80.2% | 16,240 | 13,057 | 80.4% | 16,057 | 12,942 | 80.6% | 15,876 | 12,828 | 80.8% | 15,698 | 12,715 | 81.0% | 15,521 | 12,603 | 81.2% | 15,346 | 12,492 | 81.4% | 15,173 | 12,382 | 81.6% |
| Jet | Other Non-Ferrous Metals | Other aluminum Automotive batteries | 0.24% | 1 776 | 0 | 0.0% | 80/ | 0 | 0.0% | /98 | 0 | 0% | 1733 | 0 | 0.0% | /80 | 0 | 0.0% | 1.694 | 0 | 0.0% | 1.675 | 0 | 0.0% | /54 | 0 | 0.0% | /45 | 0 | 0.0% | 1.619 | 0 | 0.0% | 1.601 | 0 | 0.0% |
| ~ | - | Other non-aluminum | 0.36% | 1,177 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,175 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,162 | ů. | 0% | 1,148 | Ő | 0.0% | 1,136 | Ő | 0.0% | 1,123 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,110 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,098 | ő | 0.0% | 1,085 | Ő | 0.0% | 1,073 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,061 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total) | | 1.14% | 3,761 | 2,705 | 71.9% | 3,754 | 2,714 | 72.3% | 3,712 | 2,691 | 73% | 3,670 | 2,679 | 73.0% | 3,629 | 2,667 | 73.5% | 3,588 | 2,655 | 74.0% | 3,548 | 2,643 | 74.5% | 3,508 | 2,631 | 75.0% | 3,468 | 2,619 | 75.5% | 3,429 | 2,606 | 76.0% | 3,391 | 2,594 | 76.5% |
| | Total Metals | | 7.81% | 25,856 | 18,743 | 72.5% | 25,811 | 18,833 | 73.0% | 25,521 | 18,787 | 73.6% | 25,234 | 18,652 | 73.9% | 24,949 | 18,519 | 74.2% | 24,669 | 18,385 | 74.5% | 24,391 | 18,451 | 75.6% | 24,116 | 18,317 | 76.0% | 23,845 | 18,183 | 76.3% | 23,576 | 18,051 | 76.6% | 23,311 | 17,918 | 76.9% |
| | PET Containers | | 0.92% | 3,032 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,026 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,992 | 0 | 0% | 2,959 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,925 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,892 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,860 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,828 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,796 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,764 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,733 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Other Plastic (3-7) Containers | | 0.04% | 2,700 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,761 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,730 | 0 | 0% | 2,099 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,009 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,039 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,009 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,580 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,001 | 0 | 0.0% | 578 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,493 | 0 | 0.0% |
| .0 | Film Plastic | - | 5.69% | 18,839 | 2,570 | 13.6% | 18,806 | 2,633 | 14.0% | 18,595 | 2,696 | 15% | 18,385 | 2,758 | 15.0% | 18,178 | 2,818 | 15.5% | 17,974 | 2,876 | 16.0% | 17,771 | 2,932 | 16.5% | 17,571 | 2,987 | 17.0% | 17,374 | 3,040 | 17.5% | 17,178 | 3,092 | 18.0% | 16,985 | 3,142 | 18.5% |
| last | Other Plantic | Durables | 3.12% | 10,339 | 0 | 0.0% | 10,321 | 0 | 0.0% | 10,205 | 0 | 0% | 10,090 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,976 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,864 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,753 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,643 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,535 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,427 | 0 | 0.0% | 9,321 | 0 | 0.0% |
| <u>a</u> | outer rissue | Packaging | 1.28% | 4,227 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,219 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,172 | 0 | 0% | 4.125 | 0 | 0.0% | 4.078 | 0 | 0.0% | 4.033 | 0 | 0.0% | 3.987 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,942 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,898 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,854 | 0 | 0.0% | 3,811 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Other Plastic (Total) | | 6.11% | 20,229 | 19,511 | 96.5% | 20,194 | 19,548 | 96.8% | 19,967 | 19,368 | 97% | 19,742 | 19,189 | 97.2% | 19,520 | 19,012 | 97.4% | 19,300 | 18,837 | 97.6% | 19,083 | 18,663 | 97.8% | 18,868 | 18,491 | 98.0% | 18,655 | 18,320 | 98.2% | 18,445 | 18,150 | 98.4% | 18,238 | 17,982 | 98.6% |
| | Total Plastics | | 13.74% | 45,500 | 22,081 | 48.5% | 45,421 | 22,181 | 48.8% | 44,910 | 22,064 | 49.1% | 44,404 | 21,947 | 49.4% | 43,904 | 21,830 | 49.7% | 43,410 | 21,713 | 50.0% | 42,921 | 21,595 | 50.3% | 42,438 | 21,478 | 50.6% | 41,960 | 21,360 | 50.9% | 41,488 | 21,242 | 51.2% | 41,021 | 21,125 | 51.5% |
| s | Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers | | 3.91% | 12,956 | 1,548 | 11.9% | 12,933 | 1,684 | 12.4% | 12,788 | 1,662 | 13% | 12,644 | 1,707 | 13.5% | 12,501 | 1,750 | 14.0% | 12,361 | 1,792 | 14.5% | 12,222 | 1,833 | 15.0% | 12,084 | 1,873 | 15.5% | 11,948 | 1,912 | 16.0% | 11,813 | 1,949 | 16.5% | 11,680 | 1,986 | 17.0% |
| las | Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light | t bulbs, etc.) | 0.38% | 1,244 | 125 | 10.1% | 1,241 | 132 | 10.6% | 1,227 | 135 | 11% | 1,214 | 140 | 11.5% | 1,200 | 144 | 12.0% | 1,186 | 148 | 12.5% | 1,173 | 153 | 13.0% | 1,160 | 157 | 13.5% | 1,147 | 161 | 14.0% | 1,134 | 164 | 14.5% | 1,121 | 168 | 15.0% |
| 0 | Total Glass | | 4.29% | 14,199 | 1,673 | 11.8% | 14,175 | 1,735 | 12.2% | 14,015 | 1,797 | 12.8% | 13,857 | 1,846 | 13.3% | 13,701 | 1,894 | 13.8% | 13,547 | 1,941 | 14.3% | 13,395 | 1,986 | 14.8% | 13,244 | 2,030 | 15.3% | 13,095 | 2,072 | 15.8% | 12,947 | 2,114 | 16.3% | 12,802 | 2,154 | 16.8% |
| -iči | Food Scraps | | 14.75% | 48,843 | 9,557 | 19.6% | 48,758 | 9,752 | 20.0% | 48,209 | 9,883 | 21% | 47,667 | 10,010 | 21.0% | 47,130 | 10,133 | 21.5% | 46,600 | 10,252 | 22.0% | 46,075 | 10,367 | 22.5% | 45,556 | 10,478 | 23.0% | 45,044 | 10,585 | 23.5% | 44,536 | 10,689 | 24.0% | 44,035 | 10,789 | 24.5% |
| Juge | Total Ormanice | nigs | 22.42% | 74 260 | 27 338 | 36.8% | 20,000 | 27.6/7 | 37.3% | 23,057 | 27 702 | 37.8% | 24,010 | 27.752 | 38.3% | 24,000 | 27 798 | 38.8% | 70.850 | 27.840 | 30.3% | 20,000 | 27,877 | 30.8% | 69,272 | 27 909 | 40.3% | 68,492 | 27 037 | 40.8% | 67 721 | 27.962 | /1.3% | 66.959 | 27 982 | /1.8% |
| 0 | Clathing Eastware Townle Sheets | | 3.87% | 12,818 | 724 | 5.6% | 12 796 | 755 | 5.0% | 12,652 | 822 | 7% | 12,500 | 876 | 7.0% | 12 369 | 928 | 7.5% | 12 229 | 978 | 8.0% | 12,002 | 1.028 | 8.5% | 11 956 | 1.076 | 9.0% | 11.821 | 1 123 | 9.5% | 11.688 | 1 169 | 10.0% | 11.556 | 1.213 | 10.5% |
| tile | Carpet | | 1.50% | 4,952 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,944 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,888 | 0 | 0% | 4,833 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,779 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,725 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,672 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,619 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,567 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,516 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,465 | 0 | 0.0% |
| - E | Total Textiles | | 5.37% | 17,770 | 724 | 4.1% | 17,740 | 755 | 4.3% | 17,540 | 822 | 4.7% | 17,342 | 876 | 5.0% | 17,147 | 928 | 5.4% | 16,954 | 978 | 5.8% | 16,763 | 1,028 | 6.1% | 16,575 | 1,076 | 6.5% | 16,388 | 1,123 | 6.9% | 16,204 | 1,169 | 7.2% | 16,021 | 1,213 | 7.6% |
| Wood | Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated | d and non-adulterated) | 3.88% | 12,838 | 613 | 4.8% | 12,816 | 641 | 5.0% | 12,671 | 570 | 4.5% | 12,529 | 626 | 5.0% | 12,388 | 681 | 5.5% | 12,248 | 735 | 6.0% | 12,110 | 787 | 6.5% | 11,974 | 838 | 7.0% | 11,839 | 888 | 7.5% | 11,706 | 936 | 8.0% | 11,574 | 984 | 8.5% |
| | DIY Construction & Renovation Materials | | 4.34% | 14,362 | 3,629 | 25.3% | 14,337 | 3,699 | 25.8% | 14,176 | 3,686 | 26% | 14,016 | 3,714 | 26.5% | 13,858 | 3,742 | 27.0% | 13,702 | 3,768 | 27.5% | 13,548 | 3,793 | 28.0% | 13,396 | 3,818 | 28.5% | 13,245 | 3,841 | 29.0% | 13,096 | 3,863 | 29.5% | 12,948 | 3,884 | 30.0% |
| ŝ | Diapers | | 1.68% | 5,573 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,563 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,501 | 0 | 0% | 5,439 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,377 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,317 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,257 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,198 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,139 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,061 | 0 | 0.0% | 5,024 | 0 | 0.0% |
| eor | Electronics | | 1.54% | 5,087 | 962 | 18.9% | 5,078 | 975 | 19.2% | 5,021 | 979 | 20% | 4,964 | 993 | 20.0% | 4,908 | 1,006 | 20.5% | 4,853 | 1,019 | 21.0% | 4,798 | 1,032 | 21.5% | 4,744 | 1,044 | 22.0% | 4,691 | 1,055 | 22.5% | 4,638 | 1,067 | 23.0% | 4,586 | 1,078 | 23.5% |
| llar | HHW | | 0.33% | 1,087 | 547 | 50.3% | 1,085 | 551 | 50.8% | 1,072 | 547 | 51% | 1,060 | 546 | 51.5% | 1,048 | 545 | 52.0% | 1,037 | 544 | 52.5% | 1,025 | 543 | 53.0% | 1,013 | 542 | 53.5% | 1,002 | 541 | 54.0% | 991 | 540 | 54.5% | 980 | 539 | 55.0% |
| SCB | Soils and Fines | | 0.23% | 764 | 0 | 0.0% | 762 | 0 | 0.0% | 754 | 0 | 0% | 745 | 0 | 0.0% | 737 | 0 | 0.0% | 729 | 0 | 0.0% | 720 | 0 | 0.0% | 712 | 0 | 0.0% | 704 | 0 | 0.0% | 696 | 0 | 0.0% | 689 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Σ | Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or | rinert | 1.63% | 5,406 | 4,262 | /6.8% | 5,397 | 4,328 | 80.2% | 5,336 | 4,290 | 80% | 5,276 | 4,253 | 80.6% | 5,217 | 4,215 | 80.8% | 5,158 | 4,178 | 81.0% | 5,100 | 4,141 | 81.2% | 5,043 | 4,105 | 81.4% | 4,986 | 4,068 | 81.6% | 4,930 | 4,032 | 81.8% | 4,8/4 | 3,997 | 82.0% |
| | Total Miscellaneous | | 11.20% | 3/,108 | 10,744 | 29.0% | 37,044 | 10,913 | 29.5% | 36,627 | 10,861 | 29.7% | 36,215 | 10,873 | 30.0% | 35,807 | 10,883 | 30,4% | 35,404 | 10,892 | 30.8% | 35,006 | 10,899 | 31.1% | 34,612 | 10,905 | 31.5% | 34,222 | 10,909 | 31.9% | 33,837 | 10,912 | 32.2% | 33,456 | 10,913 | 32.6% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population | 293,731 | 293,731 | 293,358 | 292,986 | 292,614 | 292,242 | 291,871 | 291,500 | 291,130 | 290,760 | 290,391 |
| MSW Generated (tons) | 331,203.00 | 330,632 | 326,910 | 323,230 | 319,591 | 315,993 | 312,436 | 308,919 | 305,441 | 302,003 | 298,603 |
| Per Capita MSW Generated (Ibs/person/year) | 2,255 | 2,251 | 2,229 | 2,206 | 2,184 | 2,163 | 2,141 | 2,120 | 2,098 | 2,077 | 2,067 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MSW Diverted (tons) | 114,951.00 | 116,123 | 116,051 | 116,044 | 116,023 | 115,987 | 117,530 | 117,449 | 117,355 | 117,248 | 117,129 |
| Per Capita MSW Diverted (bs/person/year) | 783 | 791 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 805 | 806 | 806 | 806 | 807 |
| | | | | | | | | | • | • | |
| MSW Disposed (tons) | 216,252.00 | 214,509 | 210,869 | 207,185 | 203,568 | 200,006 | 194,906 | 191,470 | 188,086 | 184,755 | 181,474 |
| Per Capita MSW Disposed (Ibs/person/year) | 1,472 | 1,461 | 1,438 | 1,414 | 1,391 | 1,389 | 1,336 | 1,314 | 1,292 | 1,271 | 1,250 |
| Per Capita MSW Disposed (Ibs/person/day) | 4.03 | 4.00 | 3.94 | 3.87 | 3.81 | 3.75 | 3.66 | 3.60 | 3.54 | 3.48 | 3.42 |

Appendix B, Table 5 Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Diversion Analysis

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

Dutchess County

| | | | | 2020 | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | C&D Debris Materials Composition (%) | C&D Debris Generated (Tons) | C&D Debris Diverted (Tons) | % C&D Diverted |
| | Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick | 14.2% | 21,162.5 | 20,861.0 | 98.6% |
| | Wood | 11.2% | 16,714.4 | 9,247.0 | 55.3% |
| S | Roofing | 4.8% | 7,130.2 | 4,465.0 | 62.6% |
| ial | Drywall | 3.0% | 4,466.8 | 1,362.0 | 30.5% |
| er | Soil/Gravel | 8.0% | 11,938.3 | 10,756.0 | 90.1% |
| lat | Metal | 6.2% | 9,215.3 | 7,494.0 | 81.3% |
| 2 | Plastic | 0.3% | 449.1 | 12.0 | 2.7% |
| | Corrugated cardboard/Paper | 2.8% | 4,131.7 | 2,224.0 | 53.8% |
| | Other | 5.8% | 8,641.4 | 8,162.0 | 94.5% |
| | | | | | |
| | Total | 56.3% | 149,066.0 | 64,583.0 | 43.3% |



2021-2031

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

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

Dutchess County 2021-2031

| | | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | 2026 | | | 2027 | | | 2028 | | | 2029 | | | 2030 | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | C&D Debris Materials Composition (%) | C&D Debris Generated (Tons) | C&D Debris Diverted | % C&D Diverted |
| | Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick | 14.2% | 21,162.5 | 20,861.0 | 98.6% | 21,295.1 | 21,018.3 | 98.7% | 21,437.1 | 21,179.8 | 98.8% | 21,579.1 | 21,341.7 | 98.9% | 21,721.0 | 21,503.8 | 99.0% | 21863.0 | 21666.2 | 99.1% | 22,005.0 | 21,828.9 | 99.2% | 22,146.9 | 21,991.9 | 99.3% | 22,288.9 | 22,155.2 | 99.4% | 22,430.9 | 22,318.7 | 99.5% | 22,572.8 | 22,482.5 | 99.6% |
| | Wood | 11.2% | 16,714.4 | 9,247.0 | 55.3% | 16,819.1 | 9,334.6 | 55.5% | 16,931.3 | 10,158.8 | 60.0% | 17,043.4 | 10,311.2 | 60.5% | 17,155.5 | 10,464.9 | 61.0% | 17267.6 | 10619.6 | 61.5% | 17,379.8 | 10,775.5 | 62.0% | 17,491.9 | 10,932.4 | 62.5% | 17,604.0 | 11,090.5 | 63.0% | 17,716.1 | 11,249.8 | 63.5% | 17,828.3 | 11,410.1 | 64.0% |
| | Roofing | 4.8% | 7,130.2 | 4,465.0 | 62.6% | 7,174.9 | 4,520.2 | 63.0% | 7,222.7 | 4,564.8 | 63.2% | 7,270.5 | 4,609.5 | 63.4% | 7,318.4 | 4,654.5 | 63.6% | 7366.2 | 4699.6 | 63.8% | 7,414.0 | 4,745.0 | 64.0% | 7,461.9 | 4,790.5 | 64.2% | 7,509.7 | 4,836.2 | 64.4% | 7,557.5 | 4,912.4 | 65.0% | 7,605.4 | 4,981.5 | 65.5% |
| iai | Drywall | 3.0% | 4,466.8 | 1,362.0 | 30.5% | 4,494.8 | 1,393.4 | 31.0% | 4,524.7 | 1,425.3 | 31.5% | 4,554.7 | 1,457.5 | 32.0% | 4,584.6 | 1,490.0 | 32.5% | 4614.6 | 1522.8 | 33.0% | 4,644.6 | 1,555.9 | 33.5% | 4,674.5 | 1,589.3 | 34.0% | 4,704.5 | 1,623.1 | 34.5% | 4,734.5 | 1,657.1 | 35.0% | 4,764.4 | 1,691.4 | 35.5% |
| at | Soil/Gravel | 8.0% | 11,938.3 | 10,756.0 | 90.1% | 12,013.1 | 10,835.8 | 90.2% | 12,093.2 | 10,920.2 | 90.3% | 12,173.3 | 11,004.7 | 90.4% | 12,253.4 | 11,089.3 | 90.5% | 12333.5 | 11174.1 | 90.6% | 12,413.6 | 11,259.1 | 90.7% | 12,493.7 | 11,344.2 | 90.8% | 12,573.7 | 11,429.5 | 90.9% | 12,653.8 | 11,515.0 | 91.0% | 12,733.9 | 11,600.6 | 91.1% |
| - | Metal | 6.2% | 9,215.3 | 7,494.0 | 81.3% | 9,273.0 | 7,557.5 | 81.5% | 9,334.8 | 7,626.5 | 81.7% | 9,396.6 | 7,695.8 | 81.9% | 9,458.5 | 7,765.4 | 82.1% | 9520.3 | 7835.2 | 82.3% | 9,582.1 | 7,905.2 | 82.5% | 9,643.9 | 7,975.5 | 82.7% | 9,705.7 | 8,046.1 | 82.9% | 9,767.6 | 8,116.8 | 83.1% | 9,829.4 | 8,187.9 | 83.3% |
| | Plastic | 0.3% | 449.1 | 12.0 | 2.7% | 451.9 | 12.2 | 2.7% | 454.9 | 13.2 | 2.9% | 457.9 | 14.2 | 3.1% | 460.9 | 15.2 | 3.3% | 463.9 | 16.2 | 3.5% | 466.9 | 17.3 | 3.7% | 470.0 | 18.3 | 3.9% | 473.0 | 19.4 | 4.1% | 476.0 | 20.0 | 4.2% | 479.0 | 20.6 | 4.3% |
| | Corrugated /Paper | 2.8% | 4,131.7 | 2,224.0 | 53.8% | 4,157.6 | 2,245.1 | 54.0% | 4,185.3 | 2,281.0 | 54.5% | 4,213.1 | 2,317.2 | 55.0% | 4,240.8 | 2,353.6 | 55.5% | 4268.5 | 2561.1 | 60.0% | 4,296.2 | 2,599.2 | 60.5% | 4,323.9 | 2,637.6 | 61.0% | 4,351.6 | 2,676.3 | 61.5% | 4,379.4 | 2,715.2 | 62.0% | 4,407.1 | 2,754.4 | 62.5% |
| | Other | 5.8% | 8,641.4 | 8,162.0 | 94.5% | 8,695.5 | 8,234.6 | 94.7% | 8,753.5 | 8,307.0 | 94.9% | 8,811.4 | 8,379.7 | 95.1% | 8,869.4 | 8,452.5 | 95.3% | 8927.4 | 8525.6 | 95.5% | 8,985.4 | 8,599.0 | 95.7% | 9,043.3 | 8,672.5 | 95.9% | 9,101.3 | 8,746.3 | 96.1% | 9,159.3 | 8,820.4 | 96.3% | 9,217.2 | 8,894.6 | 96.5% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 56.3% | 149,066.0 | 64,583.0 | 43.3% | 150,000.0 | 65,151.7 | 43.4% | 151,000.0 | 66,476.6 | 44.0% | 152,000.0 | 67,131.5 | 44.2% | 153,000.0 | 67,789.3 | 44.3% | 154000.0 | 68620.6 | 44.6% | 155,000.0 | 69,285.1 | 44.7% | 156,000.0 | 69,952.4 | 44.8% | 157,000.0 | 70,622.6 | 45.0% | 158,000.0 | 71,325.3 | 45.1% | 159,000.0 | 72,023.6 | 45.3% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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



| | | R | R | a | R | ပိ | C R | Δ |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Plastic | 100.00% | 5.00% | 65.00% | 20.00% | 20.00% | 25.00% | 30.00% | 10.00% |
| | 14.20% | 46.00% | 16.12% | 23.10% | 19.10% | 30.70% | 4.74% | 21.50% |
| Metal | 11.21% | 10.50% | 13.00% | 24.20% | 12.40% | 22.70% | 7.47% | 25.70% |
| 11% | 4.78% | 0.00% | 5.79% | 5.10% | 21.20% | 2.10% | 3.41% | 6.10% |
| Soi | 3.00% | 0.00% | 3.29% | 4.30% | 6.40% | 4.60% | 2.86% | 5.10% |
| | 8.01% | 38.00% | 7.70% | 15.60% | 6.50% | 13.10% | 3.69% | 18.50% |
| | 6.18% | 2.40% | 8.32% | 11.10% | 15.50% | 12.00% | 2.18% | 5.20% |
| | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.33% | 0.30% | 0.70% | 0.50% | 0.25% | 0.30% |
| Drywall 5% | 2.77% | 0.30% | 3.54% | 4.20% | 4.60% | 7.10% | 1.53% | 3.10% |
| | 5.80% | 2.50% | 6.94% | 12.10% | 13.60% | 7.20% | 3.87% | 14.50% |

Total 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 30.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 65.00% 100.00%

19.10%

22.00%

7.90%

7.10%

11.30%

0.70%

2.90%

12.90%

29.90%

6.00%

15.60%

11.30%

5.30%

1.50%

9.30%

11.30%

Wood Roofing

Drywall

Soil/Grave

Metal

Plastic Corrugated

cardboard/

Paper Other

Materials

56.25%

Soil/Gravel

14%

Wood

20%

Roofing 9%

Appendix C

Appendix C: Table 1 Dutchess County Transfer Stations

| Town/City | Owner/ Operator | Garbage | Plastic bottles | Aluminum Cans | Glass, Jars, Bottles | Newspaper | Corrugated Cardboard | Brush | Electronics | Tires | Vehicle Batteries | Hazardous Materials | Motor Oil | Appliances | Construction Debris | Comments |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------|---|
| C/Beacon | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | |
| C/Poughkeepsie | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Accepts electronics from City residents only. |
| | - | | | | • | | | | | | | | | • | • | • |
| T/Clinton | Muni/Welsh | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | Accepts some electronics. |
| T/East Fishkill | Royal/Royal | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | |
| Harlem Valley (Dover) | Welsh/Welsh | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | |
| T/Hyde Park | Muni/Royal | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | |
| T/LaGrange | Muni/Royal | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | |
| T/Milan | Muni/Welsh | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | |
| T/Pawling* | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | |
| T/Pleasant Valley | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | Refrigerators and freezers are accepted, but the doors must be removed |
| T/Poughkeepsie | Muni/Muni | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No | The Town of Poughkeepsie transfer station is only open 10 Saturdays per year to collect bulk items and some metal items |
| T/Red Hook* | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | |
| T/Rhinebeck | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | They accept fluorescent light bulbs |
| T/Stanford | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | |
| T/Union Vale** | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | They accept fluorescent light bulbs |
| T/Wappinger | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | Only the Wappingers side of the Village of Wappingers Falls can use the transfer station |
| T/Washington* | Muni/Muni | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | They only accept appliances that do not contain freon |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Village also has use of the transfer station

**Town of Beekman has use of the transfer station



Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management to host Three Household Hazardous Waste Disposal & Electronics Recycling Events in 2021

May 8th (registration opens April 8th), June 19th and October 2nd 8:00 am to 12:30 No set appointment time

To Be Held At: 626 Dutchess Turnpike, Poughkeepsie, NY (access off of Route 44 to Burnett Boulevard) Registration and \$10 Prepayment Required

Please wear a mask while signing in at event. Do not exit your vehicle, event staff will unload your household chemicals and electronics.

(Chemicals and fluorescents are unloaded first, electronics second. Please pack car accordingly)

Open to Dutchess County Residents Only

Register online: <u>www.dutchessny.gov/solidwaste</u> or call (845) 463-6020 Registration is limited to the first 380 households These events are partially funded by the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation

Acceptable Items:

Product Containers Marked:

"Warning", "Hazardous", "Flammable", "Poisonous", "Corrosive"

Oil & lead based paints (**no latex!**), photo chemicals, non-latex driveway sealer, pool chemicals, creosote, kerosene, flammable liquids, metal polish, turpentine, stains, varnishes, strippers, thinners, gasoline/oil mixture, brake fluid, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, chemical fertilizers, adhesives, resins, solvents, fluorescent tubes (tape together or put in box to prevent breakage), propane tanks, mercury containing devices, computer monitors, CPU's, fax machines, printers, TV's, stereos, telephones, lithium & sealed lead acid batteries (**no automotive!**).

Do Not Bring:

Waste in containers larger than 10 gallons, ammunition or explosives, asbestos products, latex driveway sealer & latex paint, building or construction debris, tires, furniture, medical waste, pharmaceuticals, air conditioners, radioactive materials, scrap metal, metal drums or empty containers, motor oil, car batteries, alkaline or rechargeable batteries.

Latex Paint - Add kitty litter or sawdust to dry out remaining paint, and then place the can in your regular trash AAA, AA, C, D, 9 Volt and lantern batteries are regular household trash Rechargeable Nickel Cadmium Batteries and cell phones – Bring to a drop off location at a local retailer Automotive Batteries and Motor Oil - Drop off at auto centers or local repair shop. Medications – visit www.dutchessny.gov/solidwaste for drop off locations

Registration and pre-payment for this HHW event is mandatory. We must receive your \$10.00 registration fee no later than the Wednesday prior to Saturday's event. No monies will be accepted at the collection site.

For more information: 845-463-6020



www.dutchessny.gov/solidwaste

DUTCHESS COUNTY SOLID WASTE

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i.

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND LICENSING

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Management of Solid Waste Generated Within the County of Dutchess as authorized by Section 12.03 of the Administrative Code of the County of Dutchess.

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A. Purpose. The purpose of these rules and regulations is to:

- Effectuate the management on a county-wide basis of all Solid Waste generated within or coming in from outside the County of Dutchess in order to protect the public health and safety, to improve the environment by control of air, water and land pollution, to ensure that Solid Waste generated or to be disposed of within the County is Disposed of or Recycled in an environmentally safe and sound manner, to implement the County's state-approved Local Solid Waste Management Plan, *Rethinking Waste*, to carry out the expressed policy of the State of New York to displace competition with regulation or monopoly public service.;
- 2. Effectuate the mandatory Source Separation of Recyclable Materials to recover and reuse Recyclable Materials so as to conserve natural resources, reduce the impact of the cost of Solid Waste Disposal, ensure safe and efficient processing of Solid Waste, help maximally reduce the quantity of Solid Waste that must be Disposed of, and to comply with New York State General Municipal Law Section 120-aa, and;

Carry out the expressed policy of the Dutchess County Legislature to take steps to discourage or prevent the infiltration of the Solid Waste hauling industry by undesirable or possible criminal elements.

B. Definitions. As used in these rules and regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- "APPLICANT" shall mean a Person submitting an application for a Solid Waste Disposal License pursuant to these rules and regulations.
- 2. **"COMPOSTING"** shall mean a controlled decomposition process which turns organic residuals, such as food scraps, biosolids and yard waste into a beneficial soil amendment.

- 3. "CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS (C&D)" shall mean materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of structures, buildings, roads, and bridges. C&D debris includes, but is not limited to, bulky, heavy materials, such as concrete, wood, metals, glass, and salvaged building components.
- 4. **"COUNTY OF DUTCHESS"** shall mean the entire County of Dutchess as constituted and existing under the Laws of the State of New York.
- 5. **"DEPUTY COMMISSIONER"** shall mean the Deputy Commissioner of the Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development, Division of Solid Waste Management.
- 6. "DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE" or "DISPOSAL" or "DISPOSE" shall mean collecting, transporting, storing, disposing, transferring, processing or delivering Solid Waste, including Recyclables, to a Solid Waste Management-Resource Recovery Facility.
- 7. "ECONOMIC MARKET" shall mean instances when the full avoided costs of proper collection, transportation and disposal of source separated materials are equal to or greater than the cost of collection, transportation and sale of said materials less the amount received from the sale of said material.
- 8. "ELECTRONIC WASTE OR E-WASTE" shall mean all electronic waste, such as surplus, obsolete, broken, or discarded electrical or electronic devices, including but not limited to televisions, computer monitors, computer peripherals, electronic office equipment, telephones, and electronic entertainment devices.
- 9. "EMERGENCY" shall mean a situation when certain Solid Waste Management-Resource Recovery Facility(ies) in the County are not in operation, are unable to operate at normal capacity, or are otherwise unable to function pursuant to normal operating procedures as may

be determined by the Deputy Commissioner, or when conditions exist which may endanger the health or safety of the public or pose a significant risk of harm to the environment.

- 10. "GENERATOR" shall mean any Person that produces Solid Waste, including Recyclable materials.
- 11. **"HAULER"** shall mean any Person, other than a Municipality, who Disposes of Solid Waste and is required to have a Solid Waste Disposal License issued by the Deputy Commissioner. Haulers include Persons who:
 - a) Have Solid Waste collection routes;

b) Provide body mounts, including roll-off containers, dumpsters, trailers, and any other container in conjunction with the Disposal of Solid Waste;

c) Provide for the Disposal of Solid Waste, such as a Hauler whose business is to Dispose of Solid Waste from residential, commercial, construction or industrial sites;

12. "HAULER/EXEMPT" refers to Persons whose Disposal of Solid Waste is solely limited to the Disposal of one of the materials listed below and is exempt from the Solid Waste Disposal License requirement:

a) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) regulated waste Solid Waste transporters covered under New York State Part 364 Waste Transporter Permits and as may be amended from time to time. Regulated waste includes:

• residential septage

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- residential raw sewage or portable toilet waste
- non-residential raw sewage or sewage contaminated waste
- sewage sludge (biosolids)

- water treatment plant residuals
- grease trap waste
- waste oil, yellow grease or oil, or petroleum contaminated soil
- waste tires
- asbestos waste
- low level radioactive waste (LLRW)
- low level radioactive waste mixed with hazardous waste hazardous industrial/commercial waste
- regulated medical waste or other biohazard waste
- other industrial/commercial waste (e.g., including but not limited to oil & gas well drilling fluids, pharmaceutical waste, rendering waste, waste from household hazardous waste collection events)
- b) Haulers of Solid Waste which has been collected from a site(s) outside of the County of Dutchess and is intended for Disposal at a site(s) outside the County.
- 13. "HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE" shall mean leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable or reactive ingredients such as cleaners, oils or pesticides.
- 14. "LICENSE" shall mean the Dutchess County Solid Waste Disposal License.
- 15. "LICENSEE" shall mean a Hauler who holds a Dutchess County Solid Waste Disposal license.
- 16. "MULTI-DOMICILE BUILDING" shall mean a building or structure that is designed to house several different occupants in separate housing units. The most common example of multi-domicile housing is an apartment building. Duplexes, quadruplexes, and townhomes

are also multi-domicile housing. The entire building or structure may be owned by an individual, as is the case with condominiums, or by individuals who have purchased units.

- 17. "MULTI-TENANT BUILDING" shall mean a group of commercial establishments managed as a single entity; each occupied and operated by a tenant or renter of such premises.
- 18. "MUNICIPALITY" shall mean any county, city, town, village, school district, improvement district (or a county, city, town or village acting on behalf of an improvement district), public authority, public corporation, municipal corporation or political subdivision.
- 19. "PERSON" shall mean any natural person, individual, partnership, co-partnership, association, owner or manager of a business, commercial or industrial establishment, joint venture, corporation, trust, estate or any other legal entity recognized by the laws of the State of New York inclusive of a Municipality or any other Waste Generator.
- 20. "PRINCIPAL" shall mean, as to an Applicant which is a sole proprietorship, the proprietor; a corporation, every officer and director and every stockholder holding ten percent or more of the outstanding shares of the corporation; a partnership, all the partners; and if another type of business entity, the chief operating officer or chief executive officer, irrespective of organizational title, and all persons or entities having an ownership interest of ten percent or more in the Applicant; and with respect to all business entities, all other persons participating directly or indirectly in the control of such entity. Where a partner or stockholder holding ten percent or more of the outstanding shares of a corporation is itself a partnership, or a corporation, a "principal" shall also include the partners of such partnership, or the officers, directors, and stockholders holding ten percent or more of the outstanding shares of such corporation, as is appropriate. For the purposes of this chapter:

a. An individual shall be considered to hold stock in a corporation where such stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for:

I. such individual;

II. the spouse of such individual other than a spouse who is legally separated from such individual pursuant to a judicial decree or an agreement cognizable under the laws of the state in which such individual is domiciled;

III. the children, grandchildren and parents of such individual; and

IV. a corporation in which any of such individual in the aggregate owns fifty percent or more in value of the stock of such corporation;

b. A partnership shall be considered to hold stock in a corporation where such stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a partner in such partnership; and

c. A corporation shall be considered to hold stock in a corporation that is an Applicant as defined in this section where such corporation holds fifty percent or more in value of the stock of a third corporation that holds stock in the Applicant corporation.

- 21. "**RECYCLERS**" shall mean those who deal with recyclable material both as collectors, separators and marketers. This definition shall include not-for-profit corporations and charitable corporations which collect recyclables for fund raising purposes.
- 22. "RECYCLING" or "RECYCLED" or "RECYCLABLE" shall mean any process by which materials, are collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.
- 23. **"RECYCLABLE MATERIAL"** shall mean material that can be recovered and turned into a new product. Recyclable materials include:

a. All paper;

b. All cardboard;

c. All glass, excluding ceramics, window or automobile glass, mirrors and light bulbs;

d. All plastic;

e. All metals;

f. All bulk metals, excluding metal containers utilized to store flammable or volatile chemical materials, such as fuel tanks;

g. All recoverable Construction and Demolition debris, such as uncontaminated concrete, asphalt, asphalt shingles, gypsum wallboard, wood, and metals;

h. Electronic waste or Ewaste;

i. All garden and yard waste, such as grass clippings, leaves, and cuttings from shrubs, hedges, trees, brush and garden debris;

j. All food waste;

k. Textiles.

24. **"REGULATED RECYCLABLE MATERIALS"** shall mean materials designated by the Deputy Commissioner to be Source Separated by all Persons and include, but are not limited to:

a. All paper and cardboard;

b. All glass, excluding ceramics, window or automobile glass, mirrors and light bulbs;

c. All plastic, excluding plastic bags, plastic film and Styrofoam®;

d. All metals, excluding scrap metal; and

- e. Any other materials as may be designated by the Deputy Commissioner.
- 25. "RRA" shall mean the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency created under Chapter675 of the Laws of 1982 of the State of New York, as amended.

- 26. "SOLID WASTE" shall mean any discarded materials. Solid wastes can be solid, liquid, semi-solid or containerized gaseous material. This includes durable goods, non-durable goods, recyclable materials, containers and packaging, food wastes and yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes generated.
- 27. "SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT-RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY" shall mean any facility, plant, works, systems, building, structure, improvement, machinery, equipment, fixture or other real or personal property which is used, occupied or employed for the collecting, receiving, transporting, transfer, storage, processing or Disposal of Solid Waste or the recovery by any means of any material or energy product or resource therefrom including, but not limited to, Recycling Centers, transfer stations, baling facilities, rail haul or maritime facilities, collection vehicles, processing systems, resource recovery facilities, steam and electric generating and transmission facilities, including auxiliary facilities to supplement or temporarily replace such generating facilities, steam distribution facilities, sanitary landfills, plants and facilities for compacting, composting or pyrolization of solid wastes, incinerators and other solid waste disposal, reduction or conversion facilities and resource recovery equipment and disposal equipment as defined in subdivisions four and five of Section 51- 0903 of the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York.
- 28. **"SOURCE SEPARATION"** means the segregation of Recyclable Materials from Solid Waste at the point of generation by the Generator for the purposes of Recycling.
- 29. "STATE" shall mean the State of New York.

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- 30. "UNCONTAMINATED" shall mean free of materials that are not Recyclable or free of materials that, if present, either reduce the value of a Recyclable material or render it unrecyclable.
- 31. "YARD WASTE" shall mean grass clippings, leaves, and cuttings from shrubs, hedges, trees, brush and garden debris.

32. **"VEHICLE"** means any motor vehicle, trailer, water vessel, railroad car, airplane or other device for transporting Solid Waste.

33. "WASTE GENERATOR" means any Person who generates Solid Waste.

C. General Powers – Deputy Commissioner

1. The Deputy Commissioner shall recommend for adoption by the County Legislature rules and regulations for the handling, hauling and disposal of Solid Waste within the County of Dutchess and affixing penalties for the violation thereof. The Deputy Commissioner is authorized to amend these rules and regulations consistent with the policy established through these Rules and Regulations but is not authorized to decrease or increase any fines or penalties or the amounts thereof for any violations of these rules and regulations without specific authorization and approval from the County Legislature. The Deputy Commissioner shall consult with the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency in the development of these rules and regulations to ensure compatibility.

2. Whenever the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to or charged with the responsibility to do or perform an act, a designee may perform such act in the Deputy Commissioner's place.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is authorized to:

a. Require that all Haulers of Solid Waste be licensed per the requirements of these regulations.

b. Issue subpoenas.

c. Administer oaths to witnesses.

d. Prescribe and impose penalties for violation of these rules and regulations.

e. Authorize necessary action to alleviate emergencies and/or public nuisances in the event that a Person, Hauler, or Municipality fails to respond to such situations.

f. Change issued license conditions, such as designated facilities, quantities to be Disposed, and vehicular specifications in situations of emergency or other situations as may be warranted to fulfill the Deputy Commissioner's obligations.

g. Randomly inspect and monitor vehicles and inspect the Licensee's premises and equipment for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with these rules and regulations.

h. In addition to the administrative enforcement proceedings referred to herein, maintain and defend actions in law or equity in any court of competent jurisdiction.

D. Use of Disposal Facilities.

No Person, Hauler or Municipality shall Dispose of Hazardous Waste, as defined in New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regulations, at any Solid Waste Management Resource Recovery Facility in the County.

E. Source Separation Provisions.

1. All Haulers operating in the County of Dutchess must provide collection services for both Solid Waste and Regulated Recycling for all Persons.

2. Every Waste Generator in Dutchess County shall be responsible for the Source Separation of Solid Waste and Regulated Recyclables Materials at the point of generation. Waste Generators shall Source Separate additional materials designated as Recyclables by a local municipality pursuant to § 120-aa of the General Municipal Law, if that municipality provides or causes to be provided collection of such materials for the Waste Generator or a location within that municipality for delivery of such materials by the Waste Generator.

3. Each Waste Generator shall provide for the removal of those separated Regulated Recyclables which the Waste Generator is required to Source Separate pursuant to subsection "2" above from the property on which they are generated either through service provided by a Municipality or by a Licensed Hauler, or by taking these materials directly to a Recyclables transfer, storage or processing location. Recyclables shall not be disposed of at the facility operated by the RRA.

4. Each Waste Generator shall be required to prepare those Regulated Recyclables which the Waste Generator is required to Source Separate pursuant to subsection "2". above, according to any ordinance, regulation or rule of the Municipality that provides Recyclables collection services to that Waste Generator, or if such collection services are provided by a Hauler, then according to the directions of the Hauler. If a Waste Generator utilizes direct haul, Recyclables shall be prepared in the manner prescribed by the recyclables transfer, storage or processing facility to which the Waste Generator delivers such materials.

5. In the case of Multi-Tenant buildings or Multi-Domicile buildings and complexes, the owner or manager of such building is responsible to provide the following: appropriate container(s) either directly or indirectly through their hauler to hold Source Separated Regulated Recyclable Materials for the entire building(s) separate from the container(s) where the building's non-Regulated Recyclable Solid Waste is stored and a mechanism for Disposal of Source Separated Regulated Recyclable Materials. In cases where a condominium association exists, the condominium association shall be responsible for provision and maintenance of the Recyclable Materials from the Solid Waste and deposit the Regulated Recyclable Materials in the container(s) provided.

6. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit private composting of garden, yard, and food scrap waste by a Waste Generator on the Waste Generator's own property.

F. Solid Waste Disposal Licensing of Haulers.

1. It is unlawful for any Hauler to Dispose of any Solid Waste unless such Hauler is licensed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

2. All Haulers of Solid Waste who seek to Dispose of Solid Waste within the County of Dutchess shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner for a License. Applications shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner. Applicants must be able to comply with these Rules and Regulations. An application and all accompanying documentation shall be deemed to be submitted under oath, subject to penalties of perjury.

3. The Deputy Commissioner shall charge a licensing fee as provided for in the adopted annual budget of the County of Dutchess.

4. The term of the license will be two years, from February 1 to January 31 biennially.

5. The fee for a License is based on the number of power units used to Dispose of Solid Waste. For the purposes of these regulations, a power unit is defined as the control and pulling vehicle.

6. If during the term of the license the number of power units change, causing an increase in the licensing fee, the Hauler is required to pay the pro-rated difference based on the monetary change and the number of months remaining on the biennial license. Fees will not be refunded for a decrease in the number of power units.

7. Vehicle Permit Stickers:

- a) Will be issued with the License, based on the number of power units of the Hauler;
- b) Vehicle permit stickers for licensed Haulers are valid for one year;
- c) All power units must have a current and valid vehicle permit sticker affixed to the left side of the power unit.

8. On vehicles where the engine and body mount are not on the same chassis, the body mount must have a business name and contact number. Body mounts include roll-off containers, dumpsters, trailers and any other container used to Dispose of Solid Waste. Both the power unit and the body mount must have a business name and contact number of the Licensee.

9. Annual MSW Report:

- a) An Annual MSW Report Form is required by January 31st every year and will reflect collection data from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year. The annual report will allow the County of Dutchess to properly gauge the volume and nature of its solid waste stream, including where waste is Disposed of and the volume of Recyclables recovered. The report will allow the County of Dutchess to evaluate the effectiveness of its Solid Waste Management Plan and comply with annual reporting requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation;
- b) Any Hauler who fails to provide a completed Annual MSW Report Form by January 31st of each year will be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$500.00 and the loss of the License.

10. No Applicant or Licensee which has been denied a license or has had its license revoked may reapply within six months of the denial or revocation.

11. All materials submitted on an application, the disclosure of which would in Applicant's opinion constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or result in substantial injury to the competitive position of the Applicant shall be marked "Proposal Confidential" prior to submission to the Deputy Commissioner. If a Freedom of Information request for such materials is received by the Deputy Commissioner, the Applicant/Licensee will be notified of the request. If such materials are proposed to be released by the Deputy Commissioner, the Applicant/Licensee will be mailed notice five days before such release. The Deputy Commissioner makes no representation that materials submitted as "Proposal Confidential" will not be disclosed pursuant to the Freedom of Information Law. Applicants and Licensees are further advised that the Deputy Commissioner will, without notice to them, comply with all subpoenas and process, and will forward all information received or gathered to the appropriate authorities.

12. All of the Applicant's drivers must be properly licensed and all vehicles must be registered with the appropriate Motor Vehicles Department and properly insured.

13. All applicants must be able to comply with the Insurance requirements as outlined in the License application.

14. Each Applicant shall provide the Deputy Commissioner with a business address with the understanding that this address shall be used by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of serving process and notices upon the Applicant. It shall be the responsibility of the Applicant to advise the Deputy Commissioner in writing of any change in address and the Deputy Commissioner shall not be responsible for the improper service of process and notices due to Applicant's failure to mention an updated address where notices may be delivered and legal process served.

15. By applying, the Applicant and each of its Principals authorizes the Deputy Commissioner to independently investigate their character and fitness, which authorization includes the authority to obtain copies of all relevant records, whether otherwise privileged or not, and to obtain copies of all criminal history, legal and administrative records. An Applicant and each of its Principals shall execute and deliver to the Deputy Commissioner all necessary consents and waivers needed to conduct such investigations and obtain such records. The independent investigation will be conducted by a private investigative firm under contract with the County of Dutchess. The Applicant shall submit a check for the cost of the private investigation with its application.

16. Where, as a result of the investigation of an Applicant, it appears that an employee of the Applicant may not qualify for a License, or that further investigation is warranted, the Deputy Commissioner may conduct an additional investigation of such employee and may require, if necessary, that the Applicant and such employee provide information updating, supplementing or explaining information previously submitted;

17. A supplemental investigation may be required in the event the independent investigative report indicates issues or concerns that need to be investigated further. If a supplemental investigation is deemed necessary by the Deputy Commissioner, the Applicant is responsible for paying the cost of such investigation prior to the commencement of the supplemental private investigation.

18. The Applicant and all Principals shall be fingerprinted as per instructions found in the License application.

19. In the case of an Applicant which is managed, operated or otherwise affiliated with another entity, fingerprinting and disclosure under this section may also be required of any persons who have direct management supervisory responsibility for the operations or performance of the Applicant.

20. The Applicant is responsible for all costs associated with the application fee, background investigation fee, supplemental investigation fee, and fingerprinting fee.

21. Applications are not deemed complete until all fees and expenses have been paid and all necessary materials submitted.

22. The license and the privileges granted are exclusively personal in nature and are not transferable without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. The Licensee may not assign, convey, sell, transfer (including but not limited to an attempt to the transfer of the license pursuant to a sale or transfer of all or a part of the Licensee's assets) or otherwise dispose of the license without such consent. Any attempted transfer of the license or any rights granted without the express written consent of the Deputy Commissioner is void. Any such assignment shall not relieve the Licensee of its obligations hereunder.

G. Refusal to Issue a Solid Waste Disposal License.

The Deputy Commissioner may, after notice and the opportunity to be heard, refuse to issue a License to an Applicant who fails to meet the criteria for licensing under these rules. Such notice shall specify the reasons for such refusal. The license application fee will be forfeited, and no refund given for fingerprinting and private investigation fees expended. In making such determination, the Deputy Commissioner may consider, but is not limited to:

- 1. Failure to provide all the information and/or documentation required by the Deputy Commissioner pursuant to these rules or who has otherwise failed to demonstrate eligibility for such license under these rules and regulations within sixty days of initial application;
- 2. Failure by such Applicant and/or its Principals to provide complete or truthful information and/or answers to questions asked in connection with the application;
- 3. A pending indictment or criminal action against such Applicant or any of its Principals for a crime which under this subdivision would provide a basis for the refusal of such license, or a pending civil or administrative action to which such Applicant or any of its Principals is a party and which directly relates to the Applicant's ability to conduct the business or perform the work for which the license is sought, in which cases the Deputy Commissioner may defer consideration of an application until any pending matter has been concluded, and/or a decision has been reached by the court or administrative tribunal before which such action is pending;
- 4. Conviction of such Applicant or any of its Principals for a crime which, considering the factors set forth in section seven hundred fifty-three of the NYS Correction Law, would provide a basis under such law for the refusal of such license;
- 5. A finding of liability in a civil or administrative action that bears a direct relationship to the Applicant or any of its Principals' ability to perform or to conduct the business for which the license is sought;
- 6. Conviction of a racketeering activity, including but not limited to the offenses listed in subdivision one of section nineteen hundred sixty-one of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute (18 U.S.C. Section 1961 et seq) or of an offense listed in subdivision one of section 460.10 of the NYS Penal Law, as such statutes may be amended from time to time, or the equivalent offense under the laws of any other jurisdiction;
- 7. Having been a Principal within the previous ten (10) years from date of application in a predecessor waste business, where the Deputy Commissioner would be authorized to deny a license to such predecessor business pursuant to this subdivision;
- 8. Failure to pay any tax, fine, penalty, or fee related to the Applicant's business for which liability has been admitted by the person liable therefore, or for which judgment or a lien has been entered by a court or administrative agency or tribunal of competent jurisdiction.
- 9. Applicant was previously issued a Dutchess County Solid Waste Disposal License pursuant to these rules and regulations and such license was revoked within ten (10) years of date of application;
- 10. Applicant was denied or had a license revoked within the previous ten (10) years from the date of application in another jurisdiction;
- 11. Applicant employs any person, or engages as an agent, any person whom the Deputy Commissioner has determined is unqualified to hold a license following a background investigation conducted pursuant to these rules and regulations.

12. Applicant has been determined to have committed any of the acts which would be a basis for the suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to these rules.

H. Licensee Changes.

1. A Licensee shall inform the Deputy Commissioner within five (5) business days of all changes as listed below:

- a) The addition or deletion of a vehicle;
- b) Insurance carrier or coverage changes.

2. A Licensee shall inform the Deputy Commissioner within twenty (20) business days of all changes as listed below:

- a) Changes in ownership of the Licensee;
- b) The addition or deletion of any Principal;
- c) Change in corporate status;
- d) All arrests and or criminal convictions of Licensee and any Principal of the Licensee;
- e) All liens, suits and administrative proceedings relating to the operation of the Licensee's business; or
- f) Any other material change in the information submitted on the application for a license.

3. If notification of change, as outlined above, is not received within the time frame stated the License may be subject to suspension.

4. Changes in ownership of a Licensee requires a new application, background investigation and fingerprinting of the new Principal(s). The addition of a new Principal(s) requires the completion of Section H, Disclosure Information for Principals & Applicants of the License application, a background investigation and fingerprinting of the new Principal(s). 5. If after review, and after notice and the opportunity to be heard, the Deputy Commissioner determines that such new Principal fails to meet the criteria for licensing under these rules the License may be suspended or revoked unless such new Principal divests his or her interest, or discontinues his or her involvement in the business of such Licensee, as the case may be.

I. Solid Waste Disposal License Renewals.

1. The license term is from February 1st to January 31th biennially.

2. Licensed Haulers are required to submit the following for license renewal by January 1st prior to the expiration of the License term;

a) Solid Waste Disposal Relicensing Affidavit;

b) Details of any changes, per Section "H" above, if applicable;

c) Licensing fee as provided for in the adopted annual budget of the County of Dutchess;

 d) Vehicle Information Form. The number of vehicle permit stickers issued and the fee is dependent on the number of power unit vehicles listed;

e) Renewal Checklist.

3. A License or the required vehicle permit stickers will not be issued until payment and all required documents have been received and approved by the Deputy Commissioner.

4. If the affidavit indicates any changes as listed in Section H above, a background investigation and fingerprinting may be required.

5. Licensed Haulers are required to fill out a full application and have a private investigation conducted, at the Licensee's expense, every third renewal.

J. Revocation, Suspension or Denial of Renewal of a Solid Waste Disposal License:

The Deputy Commissioner may, after notice and the opportunity to be heard, suspend, revoke or deny renewal of a license and notify the Solid Waste Management-Resource Recovery Facilities located in Dutchess County of such suspension, revocation or denial if a Hauler:

1. Does not comply with these Rules and Regulations;

2. Is found to have submitted a false or materially incomplete application;

3. If facts are disclosed, whether they existed before or after the License was issued, which would have warranted a refusal to issue a license;

4. Has an outstanding balance of \$2,500 or more for tipping fee charges due to the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency for a period exceeding six (6) months. The suspension will be lifted upon notification that the outstanding balance has been paid in full. Failure to pay the outstanding balance within three (3) months of the suspension will lead to a revocation of the License; or

5. Failure to pay any tax, fine, penalty, or fee related to the Applicant's business for a period exceeding six (6) months, for which liability has been admitted by the person liable, or for which judgment or a lien has been entered by a court or administrative agency or tribunal of competent jurisdiction. The suspension will be lifted upon notification that the tax, fine, penalty, or fee has been paid in full. Failure to pay the tax, fine, penalty, or fee within three (3) months of the suspension will lead to a revocation of the License.

6. Failure to pay any civil penalty due to the County of Dutchess prior to the January 1st deadline for License renewal.

K. Vehicle and Container Requirements.

1. Collection and transport vehicles shall conform to New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law as described for a motor vehicle and to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation waste transporter specifications.

2. All Recyclables collection containers, bins, and dumpsters shall be clearly labeled as to the type of material the container, bin, or dumpster accepts.

3. All collection containers, bins, or dumpsters shall be easily accessible to residents, employees and Haulers.

L. Enforcement

Formal Hearings

1. The Deputy Commissioner may hold a formal hearing on any application, complaint, circumstances, or alleged violation of these rules and regulations.

2. A formal hearing shall be on due and adequate notice to the person, persons or entity concerned and shall be set down for a day certain, unless a person charged with a violation of these rules and regulations admits liability by returning the Notice of Violation with payment of the proposed penalty and by signing the admission of liability on said notice.

3. All hearings conducted shall follow the prescriptions of Article 3 of the New York State Administration Procedure Act and the local rules set forth below.

4. The Notice of Hearing shall set forth:

(a) The time and place of the hearing

(b) The purpose of the hearing

(c) The charges and violations complained of, with specific reference to provisions and sections these rules and regulations.

(d) The right to present evidence

(e) The right to examine and cross-examine witnesses

(f) The right to be represented by counsel

5. All adjudicatory hearings held hereunder shall be closed and conducted in private unless

the respondent elects for the hearing to be open and conducted in public.

6. On the return day of the hearing:

(a) The hearing officer shall note the appearance of the persons attending the hearing.

(b) Witnesses shall be sworn and testimony shall be recorded.

7. The hearing officer shall thereafter prepare findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations upon which the Deputy Commissioner shall make a formal order setting forth the determination, conditions, if any, to be complied with and civil penalties, if any.

8. The Order of the Deputy Commissioner, following a formal hearing, shall be filed in the office of the Division of Solid Waste Management and served on the Respondent.

9. Nothing herein contained shall preclude the Deputy Commissioner from taking any action in addition to the formal hearing herein provided for, as may be prescribed by law, nor shall the Deputy Commissioner be precluded from taking such other action by virtue of the order made pursuant to this Section.

10. Prior to adjudication, the Deputy Commissioner may settle any charges of a violation of these rules and regulations on such terms and conditions acceptable to the Deputy Commissioner.

Service of Order and/or Notice of Hearing

Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, service of an order and/or notice of hearing shall be made as follows:

1. Enclosing the order and/or notice in a post-paid envelope directed to the person or persons concerned at the address last known to the Division of Solid Waste Management and depositing such envelope at a United States Post Office or in a mail box or mail chute maintained by the United States Post Office; or

2. Leaving the order and/or notice with the person concerned; or, if the person is not an individual, with a member of the partnership or other group concerned or with an officer of the corporation or person in charge of the office or premises; or

3. Posting the order and/or notice at the entrance door of the office of the respondent.

Hearing appearances

1. At any hearing conducted pursuant to these rules and regulations, any party to the proceedings may appear personally and with counsel and shall be given the opportunity to produce evidence and witnesses and to cross-examine witnesses.

2. At any formal hearing conducted pursuant to these rules and regulations, if a party shall appear without counsel, the hearing officer shall advise such party of his right to counsel; and that, if he desires to proceed without counsel, he may call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses and produce evidence in his behalf.

3. Appearances shall be noted on the official record of Hearings.

Hearing adjournments

1. The hearing officer may grant adjournments upon request of any party to the proceedings, provided that an adjournment shall not be for an indefinite period of time but shall be set down for a day certain.

2. If an adjournment is requested in advance of the hearing date, such request shall be submitted to the hearing officer in writing and shall specify the reason for such request.

3. In considering an application for adjournment, the hearing officer shall consider whether the purpose of the hearing will be affected or defeated by the granting of such adjournment.

Subpoenas

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The Deputy Commissioner or the designated hearing officer may issue subpoenas upon request of any party to the proceedings of any formal hearing set down by the Deputy Commissioner.

Hearing Procedures

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1. The hearing officer shall not be bound by the rules of evidence in the conduct of a hearing but the determination shall be founded upon sufficient factual evidence to sustain it.

2. Proof may be adduced with respect to ongoing violations occurring up to and through the date of the hearing, when these violations are sufficiently similar to those charged to put the Licensee on notice of the nature of the violation.

3. Upon the conclusion of a hearing, the Deputy Commissioner shall take such action upon such findings, determinations and recommendations as he/she deems proper and shall execute an order carrying such findings and determinations into effect.

4. The action of the Deputy Commissioner may include the assessment of civil penalties

5. An order of suspension or revocation of a Solid Waste Disposal License may contain such provisions as to renewal or reinstatement as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

6. The Deputy Commissioner may direct a re-hearing or require the taking of additional evidence and may rescind or affirm a prior determination after such re-hearing.

7. The record of a formal hearing including the testimony of witnesses shall be made available to all parties for examination at the office of the Division of Solid Waste Management.

8. Copies of the record of a formal hearing including a transcript of the testimony of witness(es) may be purchased at the rate per page covering the cost thereof.

Administrative penalties for violation

1. Any Person who violates any provision of these rules and regulations pertaining to the licensing of Haulers shall be subject to the imposition of a civil penalty by the Deputy Commissioner as follows: 116

(a) For the first violation, up to 500.00.

(b) For the second violation, up to \$1000.00.

(c) For a third and succeeding violations, up to \$2000.00.

2. Any person who violates any provision of these rules and regulations pertaining to Source Separation of Recyclables shall be subject to the imposition of a civil penalty by the Deputy Commissioner as follows:

(a) For the first violation, up to \$250.00.

(b) For the second violation, up to \$500.00.

(c) For the third violation and succeeding violations, up to \$1,000.00.

3. The civil penalty provided for in this Section may be sued for and recovered by the Deputy Commissioner in the proper court of jurisdiction in addition to any other expenses incurred by the County.

4. Each day or a part of a day on which a violation or failure continues shall constitute a separate violation.

Enforcement other than by prosecution

1. The Deputy Commissioner of his/her designee may seek to obtain voluntary compliance with these rules and regulations by way of notice, warning or educational means in the first instance.

2. This Section shall not be construed to require that such non-compulsory methods must be employed or attempted before proceeding by way of compulsory or other legally prescribed procedures.

M. Intermunicipal Agreements.

The Deputy Commissioner may enter into intermunicipal agreements with those municipalities having control over Solid Waste collection, that is, those offering municipal collection or private collection through municipal contracts. Intermunicipal agreements will obligate involved municipalities to deliver any amount of waste allocated by the Deputy Commissioner to designated facilities.

N. Survival.

6

If any portion of these rules and regulations are held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid to the extent that they are not held unconstitutional or invalid, they shall continue in full force and effect.

Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management These rules and regulations become effective August 5, 2014 Appendix D

| App | endix D: Table 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dut | chess County Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | TASK | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
| | Local Solid Waste Management Plan and Reporting | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| 1. | Biennial LSWMP Update | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Draft LSWMP 10-year plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Adopted 10- plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Biennial summary update to County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Laws and Legislation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Enforcement of Local Law No. 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Ensure compliance with requirement that haulers be licensed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | On-site and visual inspection of compliance with hauler licensing* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Review current law and make amendments as needed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ч | Respond to reports of non-compliance with mandatory source separation of recyclable | | | | | | | | | | | |
| u. | material law* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. | On-site inspection of compliance with law* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f | Fine enforcement* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Promote NYS laws and legislation concerning solid waste management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Help to promote and enforce NYS Food Donation and Food Scrap Recycling Act | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Help to promote the PaintCare paint stewardship program | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Keep up-to-date on NYS legislation concerning product stewardship and solid waste initiatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Data Management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Process and monitor hauler licensing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Annual collection of MSW data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Continue to look for ways to enhance data collection | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Continue to track if additional recycling bins given to entities increases recycling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Solid Waste Management website | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Listing of licensed haulers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | License application and renewal forms on website | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Annual County-wide MSW report on website | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | Latest product stewardship legislation and promotion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. | Up-to-date information on recycling, reuse and reduction | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f. | Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics collection events promotion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Waste-to-Energy Facility | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 10. | Continue to look for an alternative method of ash disposal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Update the tipping fee rates to continue to remain without a Net Service Fee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Continue to accept pharmaceutical wastes, including from surrounding counties for proper destruction | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Assess waste disposal technology and options | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Assess the lifespan of the current facility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Review current technology for options of waste disposal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Plan for future disposal of waste within the County | | | | | | | | | | | |
| а. | Reduce and Reuse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Support PAYT concept and help initiate a program if there a municipal interest | | | | | ļ | | | ļ | | | |
| 15. | Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) product/packaging initiatives | | | | | ļ | | | ļ | | | |
| а. | Work with the state on EPR compliance (e-waste, plastic bags, etc.)* | | | | | | | | | | | |

| App | endix D: Table 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dut | chess County Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | ТАЅК | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
| b. | Indentify and promote local EPR opportunities** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Keep the website up-to-date concerning reduce and reuse opportunties** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Host a repair café** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Promote reuse centers within the County** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recycling Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Public presentations & attend green events to promote recycling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Participate in recycling events** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Continue public presentations to schools, libraries, businesses and public sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Continue America Recycles Day activities and promotions** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | Continue Annual School Recycling Challenge** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Website promotion of recycling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Identify and promote the list of what can be recycled in the County** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Create additional videos for recycling education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Continue monthly newsletter concerning recycling and reuse topic** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Create infrastructure for more public space recycling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Continue bin loan program for public events | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Identify tourism impacts and need for additional recycling infrastructure** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organics Management | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 20. | Work with a consulting firm to asses the feasibility of a composting facility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Apply to grant sources to help with consulting firm and study fees | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Identify and quantify major generators of organics, including biosolids | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | Identify a possible site for an organics composting facility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | Identify the type of compost facility that would be feasible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. | Identity funding sources for a facility if applicable | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Promote mulching leaves and grass clippings at the source | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Indentify opportunities for food diversion to local partries/kitchens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | Continue to promote backyard composting and the sale of at-cost compost bins | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Special Wastes | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | Continue HHW and Electronics collection events for County residents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Evaluate the need for additional animal mortality compositing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Partnerships | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Maintain active participation in Hudson Valley Regional Council Solid Waste Committee meetings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Maintain active participation in the Climate Smart program | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Communicate with municipalities to assist them with solid waste management and transfer station | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | operations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Inform about local and state recycling laws* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Keep up-to-date with what is accepted, and what is not, at transfer stations** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Promote grant opportunities for drop off center upgrades & reuse centers** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | Provide technical assistance with yard waste management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | Work with municipalities developing zoning and building code language that requires construction & | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | demolition debris recycling | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Ар | pendix D: Table 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| Du | Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation Schedule | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # | TASK | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
| 30 | . Work with the private C&D recyclers in the county to promote reduction & reuse** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Education Sector | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Elementary and secondary schools: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Verify all public and private schools are in compliance with local law* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Assist with drafting recycling contracts as needed to incentivize recycling** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Develop elementary and secondary school recycling for fundraising** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | Develop protocols for end of year "cleanouts" to divert more materials for recycling** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. | Provide signage, brouchures, flyer to individual schools for recycling promotion** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Colleges: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Promote college, county and community relationships regarding solid waste sustainability programs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Commercial/Institutional Sector | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | . Conduct compliance inspections of malls, shopping centers, government and business centers* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Identify barriers to recycling compliance and strategies to overcome them | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Agricultural Sector | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | . Work with DC Cornell Cooperative Extension | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Composting education and promotion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | County-wide recycling campaigns | | | | | | | | | | | |
| с. | Working with local farms on recycling and composting initiatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Industrial Sector | - | | - | - | | | - | - | - | | |
| 36 | Indentify major industrial generators in the county | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Explore areas of expanding reuse/recycling and composting initiatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg | end: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On | going task: Have been implemented and will be ongoing throughout the ten-year plan. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fut | ure task: Indicated by green highlight | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The | e Implementation Schedule timeline and tasks are dependent on staffing and funding. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The | e numbering of tasks is for reference use only, and do not indicate priority. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The | e asterisks indicate that the task could be, or should be, done by the Compliance Officer or Recycling Educator. N | No asteris | k, the task | is done c | or can be o | done, by e | everyone o | on staff. | | | | |
| * = | Compliance Officer task | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ** = | = Recycling Educator task | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix F

Public Comments and Responsiveness Summary

A Public Meeting was held on February 24, 2022, attended by the Deputy Commissioner, Recycling Educator, and Compliance Inspector of the Division of Solid Waste Management. No attendees showed up to the meeting. Ninety-one (91) comments were received, 85 by email, 5 by mail, and 1 by fax. As eighty-nine comments received addressed the same concern, one response is given for these comments.

Note: An incorrect email address was originally on our website notice of the public comment period. The same website had the correct email address under our Contact Information section, along with our telephone and fax numbers. The email address was corrected during the comment period and the comment period was extended for another thirty-eight days. Comments were received by email, fax, and mail.

Public Notices

Home (https://www.dutchessny.gov/index.htm) Departments (https://www.dutchessny.gov/county-departments.htm) Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management

The Division of Solid Waste Management of the Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development formulates programs for the collection and disposal of solid waste (discarded material) generated within Dutchess County.

Our main function is to implement the Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan, Rethinking Waste (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Docs/Rethinking-Waste-County-Solid-Waste-Management-Plan.pdf).

The three main goals of the plan are:

- · Reducing the amount of waste generated within Dutchess County
- · Increasing the amount of waste that is recycled and reused
- · Converting the remaining waste to electricity through waste-to-energy disposal; minimizing the use of landfill disposal

Contact

SolidWasteMgmt@DutchessNY.gov (mailto:SolidWasteMgmt@DutchessNY.gov) 845-463-6020 (tel:8454636020) 845-462-6090 Solid Waste Management 96 Sand Dock Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 (https://www.google.com/maps/dir//96+Sand+Dock+Rd,+Poughkeepsie,+NY+12601/@41.6467051,-73.9437331,17z/data=!4m8!4m7!1m0!1m5!1m1!1s0x89dd3bfeb7 73.9415444!2d41.6467011)

News and Announcements

Registration is closed for the April 9, 2022 Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Collection event. Our next event is May 21, 2022 with online registration opening April 21, 2022.

Upcoming Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics collection event (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Docs/2022-Pre-event-HHW-Flyer.pdf) dates are May 21 and September 17. Registration for each event begins one(1) month prior to the event. Sign up for DutchessDelivery (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Dutchess-Delivery.htm) to be notified of upcoming events.

Dutchess County has prepared a draft ten-year Local Solid Waste Management Plan (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Docs/Draft-LSMP-plan-2022.pdf) pursuant to N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law §27-0107, which is available for review. Public comments on the draft Plan will be open from February 7, 2022 through March 23, 2022 and may be mailed to the Division of Solid Waste Management at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, emailed to solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov (mailto:solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov), or faxed to 845-462-6090. Comments can also be submitted at the public meeting on the draft Plan, scheduled for February 24, 2022 at the Dutchess County Legislative Chambers, 6th floor, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, NY at 7:00 pm.

Copies of Draft Plan are also available for review at the following locations:

· Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development, M-F between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at 85 Civic Center, Suite 107, Poughkeepsie, NY;

Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management, M-F between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsle, NY.



Home (https://www.dutchessny.gov/index.htm) > Calendar of Meetings and Events

Calendar of Meeting and Events

mm/dd/yyyy

то

mm/dd/yyyy

All Departments

Submit

Thursday, February 24, 2022

OFA Nutrition Presentation

11:00 AM

Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan Public Meeting

7:00 PM

<u>NOTICE</u>

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

DUTCHESS COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dutchess County has prepared a draft ten-year Local Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law §27-0107, which is available for review at Solid Waste Management (dutchessny.gov).

Public comments on the draft Plan will be open from February 7, 2022 through March 23, 2022 and may be mailed to the Division of Solid Waste Management at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, emailed to <u>solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov</u>, or faxed to 845-462-6090.

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SOUTHERN DUTCHESS NEWS NORTHERN DUTCHESS NEWS 84 EAST MAIN STREET WAPPINGERS FALLS, NY 12590

Affidavit of Publication

TO: DUTCHESS COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT 96 SAND DOCK RD POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601

Re: Legal Notice # 37118 NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

State of NEW YORK)) SS: County of DUTCHESS)

The undersigned is the publisher of Southern Dutchess News, a weekly newspaper published in WAPPINGERS FALLS, NEW YORK. A notice regarding PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD was published in said newspaper once on 2/9/22. The text of the notice as published in said newspaper is as set forth below.

NOTICE **PUBLIC COMMENT** PERIOD DUTCHESS **COUNTY LOCAL** SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN **Dutchess County has** prepared a draft tenyear Local Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law §27-0107, which is availableforreviewatSolid Waste Management (dutchessny.gov). Public comments on the draft Plan will be open from February 7, 2022 through March 23, 2022 and may be mailed to the Division of Solid Waste Manacement at 96 Sand

ALBERT M. OSTEN, Publisher

・ ROXANNE HOF MAN Authorized Designee of the Publisher

Sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 2022.

NANCYHYØUKE

NAIVEY HYDORE Notary Public, State of NEW YORK No. 01HY6221990 Qualified in DUTCHESS County My commission expires on September 26, 2022

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION FROM



A GANNETT COMPANY

LINCLA TUH being duly sworn says that he/she is the principal clerk of THE

POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the County of Dutchess and the State of New York, and the

notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the newspapers editions dated below :

Zone:

Read- Editions Dated: 02/09/2022

nda tu

Signature

Sworn to before me, this 9 day of February, 2022

Notary Signature State of Wisconsin County of Brown

My commission expires

AMY KOKOTT Notary Public State of Wisconsin

NOTICE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD DUTCHESS COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN Dutchess County has prepared a draft ten-year Local Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law §27-0107, which is available for review at Solid Waste Management (dutchessny.gov). Public comments on the draft Plan will be open from February 7, 2022 through March 23, 2022 and may be mailed to the Division of Solid Waste Management at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, emailed to solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.us, or faxed to 845-462-6090. Comments can also be submitted at the public meeting on the draft Plan, scheduled for February 24, 2022, at the Dutchess County Legislative Chambers, 6th floor, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, NY at 7:00 pm.

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SolidWasteMgmt@DutchessNY.gov (mailto:SolidWasteMgmt@DutchessNY.gov) 845-463-6020 (tel:8454636020) 845-462-6090 Solid Waste Management 96 Sand Dock Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 (https://www.google.com/maps/dir//96+Sand+Dock+Rd,+Poughkeepsie,+NY+12601/@41.6467051,-73.9437331,17z/data=!4m8!4m7!1m0!1m5!1m1!1s0x89dd3bfeb7 73.9415444!2d41.6467011)

News and Announcements

Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Recycling Events

Registration for the May 21, 2022 Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Collection has reached capacity and is closed.

Our last event for the year will be September 17th with registration opening August 17th. Sign up for DutchessDelivery (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Dutchess-Delivery.htm) to be notified of upcoming events.

Dutchess County has prepared a draft ten-year Local Solid Waste Management Plan (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Docs/Draft-LSMP-plan-2022.pdf) pursuant to N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law §27-0107, which is available for review. The public comment period on the draft Plan has been extended to April 30, 2022. Comments may be mailed to the Division of Solid Waste Management at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, emailed to solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov (mailto:solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov), or faxed to 845-462-6090.

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- Dutchess County Department of Planning and Development, M-F between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at 85 Civic Center, Suite 107, Poughkeepsie, NY;
- Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management, M-F between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY.

Frequently Asked Questions:

Latex, water-based paint: We do not accept latex paint at our events. Dry the paint using kitty litter, sawdust or the sun. Re-lid the can, put in a sturdy plastic bag and throw in the trash. Please see our How to Get Rid of Paint (https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Docs/How-to-get-rid-of-paint-October-2021.pdf) flyer (pdf.) for more information.

https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Solid-Waste-Management/Solid-Waste-Management.htm

Menu

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Dutchess County Government 🛛 🖉 📿

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Dutchess County Government 19h · 🚱

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• Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management, M-F between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY



Public Comments

| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| То: | |
| Subject: | |

Pat Lamanna <patla42@gmail.com> Wednesday, March 16, 2022 4:07 PM solidwastemgmt Composting facility

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Hyde Park. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. It has been tried successfully elsewhere, and I'm sure it would be successful here.

Sincerely,

Pat Lamanna 5 Van Ct., Hyde Park, NY 12538

From: Sent: To: Subject: Jaya <ermabom@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 10:14 AM solidwastemgmt Ten year Solid Waste Management Plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Mar 17, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Wappinger. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

I have been composting at home for a year now and the amount of trash that goes to the landfill from my house has decreased by at least 50%! Imagine what the impact to the landfills would be if we all could compost organic wastel

Additionally, this composted material could be made available to residents to encourage them to grow plants and trees either in their yards or on balconies, windowsills or even in pots on concrete entrance-ways. The additional greenery will help the environment in Dutchess County.

Sincerely,

Jaya Srikrishnan

Jaya http://knitsarina.blogspot.com/

| From: | Laura <lfree385@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 10:58 AM</lfree385@gmail.com> |
|--------------|---|
| Sent: To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Feasibility Study for the creation of a compositing roomy |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the city of Beacon. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. This would save landfill space, reduce toxic air pollution from incinerated organic material and methane, a leading cause of climate change, that results from anaerobic digestion in landfills, save tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill site, turn food waste into a valuable soil nutrient for farmers, landscapers and gardeners, generate jobs and profit. In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton. Thank you for your consideration within the ten-year Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

Sincerely, Laura Freeman

From: Sent: To: Subject: Bob Dorn
bluewizard52@gmail.com>
Thursday, March 17, 2022 12:21 AM
solidwastemgmt
Solid waste management Dutchess County

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March 17, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Red Hook. I/we urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Sincerely, Robert j Dorn

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Denise Murphy <lizzio50@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 9:09 AM solidwastemgmt Composting

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

March 17, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the city of Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Sincerely,

Denise Murphy

41Pembroke Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: Sent: To: | John Rath <jrfree59@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 2:53 PM solidwastemgmt Request for composting facility in county plans</jrfree59@gmail.com> |
|-----------------------|---|
| Subject: | Request for composting facility in county plans |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Good day:

It is my understanding that Dutchess County's solid waste plan contains no plans for composting for residents. This is very disturbing and I'm requesting 2 things

1) insert an actionable plan to implement composting for county residents

2) reply to me why composting is not included in the proposed plan.

Composting, for many economic, environmental and health reasons, is the RIGHT thing to do. There are numerous examples of localities that are implementing programs (i.e. Greene County, Town of Yorktown) showing leadership in this area. New York State recognizes the need for composting in its new regulations of large organic waste producers. AND citizens recognize the need for it.

Dutchess County with its large agricultural economy should be a leading candidate to show others how this can be done. It is an embarrassment that our waste currently gets burned in an incinerator under the disguise of recycling and adds toxic pollution to the air we breathe.

Thanks in advance for your attention to this message and for your reply. I'm happy to provide additional information and am willing to volunteer in any capacity that will move Dutchess County to implement composting.

John Rath Mill Street, Poughkeepsle cell 817 442-8418

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Howard Susser <hssusser@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 4:07 PM solidwastemgmt please study composting

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management

I am a City of Poughkeepsie resident. I would like your agency to study the feasibility of creating a composting facility for Dutchess County. This seems like a better solution for waste management than what we are doing now, as it has many benefits and produces benefits for our soil as well.

sincerely

Howard Susser

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Vyvyan Tenorio <vyvyantenorio@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 5:31 PM solidwastemgmt Plea for Composting Facility

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To Whom It May Concern:

I had been an avid composter at our homes (both in New Jersey and later in New York) for nearly three decades, that is, until my husband and I moved to a residential and commercial complex in Poughkeepsie, New York, in June 2020. There is currently no composting service provided at the complex, besides garbage and recycling services. In part due to Covid, a plan for a community garden with yard waste and kitchen waste composting was postponed.

Since we moved to this development, I have occasionally relied on a friend's composting backyard bin at his campus home in Vassar, but we're sharing with several tenants at his house and winter slows down biodegrading so the bin fills up very quickly just with yard waste.

I am--and have always been--an advocate for recycling, reusing, and reducing garbage. New York City has a Composting Program that has been in place for several years. And several metropolitan areas in the Northwest have had successful composting programs.

Dutchess County, with a comparatively smaller population, now has a rare opportunity to be a leader in the state in advancing a much needed service to the community. By adopting a residential composting program, the County stands to gain in the long run multiple advantages -- economic benefits, efficient resource utilization, and environmental safety and protection--while promoting strong bonds within the community through unity of purpose.

I urge our responsible decision-makers to please take this opportunity to allow us all to do what's right for the communities of the County. Thank you!

Respectfully, Vyvyan Tenorio 10211 Town Center Dr. Arlington, NY 12603

| Katherine Baldwin <kebaldwin9@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 7:14 PM solidwastemgmt In Support of Composting in Dutchess County</kebaldwin9@gmail.com> |
|---|
| |

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

My name is Katherine Baldwin and I am a resident of the town of Stanford. I am writing to urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of composting facilities in the county. I currently have to take my food scraps to a private facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Composting will save landfill space and reduce toxic air pollution from incinerated organic materials, among many other benefits.

Thank you for your consideration.

-Katherine Baldwin

solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov

From: Sent: To: Subject: MC Abbot <maryclaireabbot@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 7:33 PM solidwastemgmt Compost

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Staatsburg. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

I see this as an environmental issue and one of public health. There are so many huge issues facing our world and composting is a relatively simple thing that can be done locally to have a real impact.

Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely, Mary Claire

Mary Claire T. Abbot, MD Pronouns: She/Her Family Medicine
| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| To: | |
| Subject: | |

Mary Burns <yramsnrub@gmail.com> Thursday, March 17, 2022 8:00 PM solidwastemgmt COMPOSTING must be a part of the solid waste planl

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

March 17, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I'm a resident of the Town of Rhinebeck, NY. I'm writing to seriously urge you to conduct a feasibility study for creation of a composting facility. Composting needs to be an integral part of the solid waste plan for at least the next 10 years.

Dutchess County is woefully late to composting; Ulster County has been doing it for years and UCRRA has a terrific aerated static pile system to compost food scraps. Please understand it's vital that Dutchess County get up to speed and help residents reduce their carbon footprint.

Sincerely, Mary Burns

| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| To: | |
| Subject: | |

Jane Korn <korn@bard.edu> Friday, March 18, 2022 6:02 AM solidwastemgmt Diverting food waste from landfills

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the village of Rhinebeck. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting the county's food waste would divert 50% of its trash from our landfills, which are already at capacity.

In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in approximately 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, which they sold in bulk for \$30.00 a ton.

It is a common sense solution.

Sincerely, Jane Korn

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Kevin Hunter <kevinhunt3r@gmail.com> Friday, March 18, 2022 11:00 AM solidwastemgmt Request for Feasibility Study of Solid Waste Management

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

2022-03-18

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Beacon, NY. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. I think this is extremely important for our community as we look into the future.

Sincerely, Kevin Hunter

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Carrie McGrath <cmcgrath114@gmail.com> Friday, March 18, 2022 11:12 AM solidwastemqmt Dutchess County Composting Plan

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March 18, 2022

Dear Division of Dutches County Solid Waste Management,

We are residents of the town of Pleasant Valley.

We urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years as soon as possible.

Diverting food waste for composting at a Dutchess County Facility would:

*save landfill space

* reduce toxic air pollution from incinerated organic material and methane, a leading cause of climate change, that results from anaerobic digestion in landfills

* save tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill sites

* turn food waste into a valuable soil nutrient for farmers, landscapers and gardeners

* generate jobs and profit. In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton

*give an alternative to incineration-under New York law, waste-to-energy facilities will be phased out in a mere 8 years (by 2030)

We have never needed to focus our power, more than we need do at this moment to face an unprecedented crisis of global warming.

Thank you for your time and immediate attention.

Sincerely,

Carrie and Thomas McGrath

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Kim Gianfrancesco <kagianfrancesco@gmail.com> Saturday, March 19, 2022 1:46 PM solidwastemgmt Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

My name is Kimberly Gianfrancesco and I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility as part of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Widespread adoption of composting across Dutchess County would reduce the amount of waste that needs to be incinerated and produce valuable, rich soil that would support the many agricultural endeavors in our region. As a renter, composting at home isn't feasible for me, but a County composting facility could change that. Please consider a plan that would make composting more accessible to residents of Dutchess County.

Sincerely, Kim Gianfrancesco

From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments: Kim Seeger <kim.seeger@gmail.com> Saturday, March 19, 2022 4:35 PM solidwastemgmt Compost PastedGraphic-2.tiff

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or clicle on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

3/19/21 I am a resident of Tivoli, NY Sincerely, Kim Seeger

[DATE]

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of [_____]. I/we urge Du Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a col should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 yo SENTENCE HERE]

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Sincerely, [YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME]

Kim Seeger

| From: | Laurie Husted <lauriehusted@gmail.com> Sunday, March 20, 2022 2:18 PM</lauriehusted@gmail.com> |
|-----------------|--|
| Sent: To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: Subject: | Roger Husted, tessa nusted, Ethan Husted comments on solid waste 10 year plan |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

As residents of the Town of Red Hook, we urge DCSWM to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the SW plan for the next ten years.

You are in a position to set up Dutchess County as a leader in reducing carbon emissions associated with food scraps. Moreover, the process can build and restore our solls.

We are excited to be part of this future.

Sincerely,

Laurie, Roger, Ethan and Tessa Husted

The Husted Family

124 Norton Rd, Red Hook, NY 12571

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Frances Duncan <duncanfjd@gmail.com> Sunday, March 20, 2022 2:46 PM solidwastemgmt County composting 10 year plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Red Hook, and a citizen urgently concerned about climate change. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility that expands composting access to residents. Composting must be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. While individual and municipal actions towards composting are steps to be encouraged and supported, addressing greenhouse gas emissions and diverting organic materials to reduce the municipal solid waste that currently goes to landfills or wasteto-energy facilities requires action at a larger scale. As the county agency responsible for solid waste management, I ask that Dutchess County Solid Waste Management please recognize its responsibility in creating composting options for county residents. The CLCPA draft scoping plan and the Climate Justice Working Group cite diverting organics from landfills and incinerators as "probably the single most important action the State can take to cut emissions from this [waste] sector." Thank you for considering the importance of this step, which needs to be addressed at all levels, including the county level.

Sincerely, Frances Duncan

> .¹ 152

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: . |
| Subject: |

Anne Brueckner <annebrueckner43@gmail.com> Sunday, March 20, 2022 3:30 PM solidwastemgmt Composting facility - plan, please!

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town (and VIIIage) of Rhinebeck, I urge the DCSWM to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for at least the next 10 years.

I currently participate in the Village of Rhinebeck's pilot project for public composting; it's convenient, easy, and totally doable, with the collaboration with the O Zone in Red Hook. We need, as a County, to build public awareness and opportunity to be part of a larger solution.

You are in a position to set up Dutchess County as a leader in reducing carbon emissions associated with food scraps, which can build and restore our soils. We are excited to be part of this future.

Respectfully,

Anne Brueckner Rhinebeck

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

ross williams <rosswilliams@frontiernet.net> Sunday, March 20, 2022 4:41 PM solidwastemgmt Solid Waste Management Plan comment

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To: Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Red Hook. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. It is economically prudent, saves landfill space, reduces incineration and the resultant pollution - in short it's a no-brainer.

Sincerely,

Ross Williams

From: Sent: To: Subject: Kathryn Kassner <kathrynkassner@gmail.com> Sunday, March 20, 2022 8:21 PM solidwastemgmt Composting Facility

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Dear Division of Solid Waste Management:

We are residents of Milan. We urge you to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of solid waste management in the future. Having a facility in Dutchess County would enable us to expand composting service to residents. It would save space in landfills and money for transportation as incineration is phased out. It will create jobs and produce a profit. Ulster County has a successful composting program. Finally, it will lower GHG emissions helping to mitigate the climate crisis.

Kathy & Ken Kassner

From: Sent: To: Subject: dblalock5270@gmail.com Monday, March 21, 2022 8:45 AM solidwastemgmt composting facility

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Milan. I urge you to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility, Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. There are numerous reasons as to why composting is a more economical and more climate friendly approach to organic waste. Now is the time to find out if it can be implemented in Dutchess County.

Sincerely,

Debra Blalock

From: Sent: To: Subject: Diane May <may50diane@gmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 10:23 AM solidwastemgmt Comment

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TO: DIVISION OF DUTCHESS COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

I live in the Town of Milan - Dutchess County. I am writing to you to at least conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility here in Dutchess County. Many other counties throughout NYS have included composting as part of its waste management plan. Not only does a composting plan help the environment and save landfill space - it has an economical benefit for the County.

Sincerely,

Diane May

| From: Sent: To: Subject: | Matt Gold <mattngold@gmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 10:52 AM solidwastemgmt Residential Composting Services & Composting Facility - Dutchess County Solid Waste Management</mattngold@gmail.com> |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | |

Importance:

High

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Mar. 21st 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Wappingers Falls. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. Composting would provide a valuable resource to our local farmers, as well as benefit anyone and everyone that eats food and produces waste via curbside bin.

Sincerely,

.

Matthew Gold

| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| To: | |
| Subject: | |

Andrea Margolis <andreamargolis@gmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 11:08 AM solidwastemgmt RESIDENTIAL COMPOSTING SERVICES

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

3/21/2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Wappingers Falls. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Composting does so much good for the environment. It is something that I would love to see in the community where I live.

Sincerely,

Andrea Margolis

| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| To: | |
| Subject: | |

Sandra Stratton-Gonzalez <sandibklyn2@gmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 11:11 AM solidwastemgmt Composting for our health

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am writing to urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

A composting facility will remove waste from landfills and from the Dutchess county incinerator. Given that NYS is outlawing waste-to-energy facilities, our incinerator has a short life left. Let's plan now!

In addition, turning food waste into compost will provide a valuable soil nutrient to gardeners, landscapers and farmers.

Finally, finished compost can be sold, providing both profit and jobs.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sandra Stratton-Gonzalez

9 Magnolia Drive

Wappingers Falls NY

347-451-8699

From: Sent: To: Subject: gretchen lytle <gretchenlytle@hotmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 3:44 PM solidwastemgmt composting facility in Dutchess County

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Rhinebeck. I urge the DCSWM to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should become an integral part of the Solid Waste plan for the next ten years. Composting can do its bit. We compost in our own yard, reducing waste and enriching the soil. This can happen on a much larger scale. You are in a position to set up Dutchess County as a leader in reducing carbon emissions associated with food scraps and can work to build and restore our solls. It is heartening to be in a position to take a positive step forward to address the future.

· 1 161

Thank youl

Sincerely, Gretchen Lytle

From: Sent: To: Subject: Kathy OConnor <oconnor.kraye@gmail.com> Monday, March 21, 2022 4:55 PM solidwastemgmt DC 10-Year SWM Plan

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unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Village of Tivoli. I urge DCSWM to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of one or more composting facilities in the County. Composting should be an integral part of the County's SW plan for the next ten years and beyond.

You are in a position to make Dutchess County a leader in reducing carbon emissions associated with food scraps, and to build and restore our soils. As you know, Paul Hawken in his book Drawdown cites food scraps as the third most contributing factor to carbon emissions on the planet.

We are hoping that Dutchess County takes a step in the right direction, and are excited to be part of this future.

Sincerely,

Kathy OConnor 2 Tivoli Gardens Tivoli NY 12583 845-757-2247

To:

Cc:

Pat Lamanna <patla42@gmail.com> From: Monday, March 21, 2022 5:39 PM Sent: solidwastemgmt Cindy Bell; Emilie Hauser; Johanna Fallert Draft 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan Subject: Dutches solid waste LWVMHR draft 2022-03-20.docx Attachments:

> midhudsonlwv@gmail.com P.O. Box 3564

Kingston, NY 12402

March 21, 2022

Division of Solid Waste Management 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

(This letter is also attached to this email. Thank you.)

Subject: Draft Ten-Year Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

The League of Women Voters of the Mid-Hudson Region supports your Plan to work with a consulting firm to assess the feasibility of a composting facility for organics management that would serve to divert food scraps from the solid waste stream, with an implementation time of 2023-2026 (Draft Ten-Year Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan, pp. 49-50 and Appendix D, Table 1) ("Plan").

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However, the Plan does not include building such a composting facility, only to conduct a feasibility study, and in the meanwhile, to use existing facilities:

Currently there is one privately-run organics program for food scraps and yard trimmings in the County, McEnroe Farm. Some municipalities have drop-off sites for brush, leaves and yard trimmings or seasonal collection of leaves, but not for food scraps. (Plan, p. 49)

We think that the Plan can be strengthened, and that the diversion of food scraps requires greater emphasis, 22% of which is discarded municipal waste according to the EPA and ends up at the Dutchess County Incinerator. We offer the following ideas for your consideration:

The feasibility study and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished in the next 5 years.

We hope to complete the study within the 10-year planning period. (Plan, p.30)

Farms should be provided with technical assistance to set up food waste and organics composting. The barriers to residents separating food scraps should be more thoroughly explored, including curbside collection for municipalities that provide curbside collection of waste and recycling.

Currently, only certain large businesses and institutions that generate 2000 pounds of food waste per week are legally required to divert food scraps from other solid waste under New York law. We suggest that the

Dutchess County Plan expand this category to include those institutions exempted by New York law, namely, hospitals, nursing homes, adult care facilities, and elementary and secondary schools, and to phase in smaller generators. In this regard, the Ulster County Food Waste Prevention and Recovery Act may be a source for discussion and passage by the Dutchess County Legislature. (Ulster County Food Waste Prevention and Recovery Act; https://ulstercountyny.gov/environment/food-waste-prevention-and-recovery-act.)

The Plan says that you will "identify entities with food diversion programs, (Plan, p.30). We think that this list should be expanded to identify all food-waste-generating entities that generate greater than 250 lb/week regardless of if they have a current diversion program. It is necessary to have quantitative information on the amount of food waste to set diversion goals and size facilities and other infrastructure.

By increasing the amount of food waste for composting and building a Dutchess County Facility as soon as possible, Dutchess County would:

- save landfill space
- reduce toxic air pollution from incinerated organic material and methane, a leading cause of climate . change, which results from anaerobic digestion in landfills
- save tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill sites
- turn food waste into a valuable soil nutrient for farmers, landscapers, and gardeners
- generate jobs and profit. In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons •
- of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton give an alternative to incineration-under New York law, waste-to-energy facilities will be phased out in a
- mere 8 years (by 2030)

Thank you for accepting public comment to the draft 10-year Plan. We offer our ideas and suggestions in the spirit of helping Dutchess County to move forward. Many decisions we make personally, and collectively as a community, affect how well we will be able to sustain ourselves and our planet over the long term.

Sincerely,

Pat Lamanna, 5 Van Ct., Hyde Park, NY 12538 On behalf of Cynthia Bell, President, and the Board League of Women Voters Mid-Hudson Region

| From: | Jim Beretta <jimberetta@aol.com></jimberetta@aol.com> |
|----------|---|
| Sent: | Monday, March 21, 2022 6:12 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Public comment regarding Dutchess County's draft 10-year solid waste management |
| 2 j | plan |

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March 21, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to include in their 10-year draft plan the accomplishment, within 5 years, of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents.

Composting is a very effective way to reduce waste from going in landfills or having to be incinerated. Composted material can be made into very useful products, thus, a very environmentally friendly way to reuse the source material.

We compost at our house now and I am a strong proponent of composting.

Sincerely, James L. Beretta

| From: Sent: | Di Lomba <dilomba57@gmail.com Tuesday, March 22, 2022 9:11 AM</dilomba57@gmail.com |
|----------------|---|
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Residential Compositing Services |

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie New York.

We urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to include in their 10-year draft plan the accomplishment within 5 years of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents.

Sincerely,

Diana Lomba Gonzalez

From: Sent: To: Subject: Meredith Kuhnle < princessmeredithx3@gmail.com> Tuesday, March 22, 2022 9:26 AM solidwastemgmt Compost Program

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3/22/2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town Of Hyde Park. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years and is imperative to combating the climate change that our world faces.

Sincerely, Meredith Kuhnle

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Gen Glasson <gevglasson@gmail.com> Tuesday, March 22, 2022 1:16 PM solidwastemgmt Gen Glasson; june glasson RESIDENTIAL COMPOSTING SERVICES

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unexpected emails.

TO: DIVISION OF DUTCHESS COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

FROM: GENEVIEVE GLASSON,

DATE: 4/21/2022

I am a resident of the Village of Millbrook, New York and in the Town of Washington, New York.

I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. We strongly believe that composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

(Personally, I am a landscape gardener with schooling and practice as a Master Gardener (Cornell Cooperative Extension / Suffolk County, NY, 2009). I have hands-on knowledge of the composting cycle and the unmitigated benefits to our communities as well as longer-range positive effects on the planet.)

I am writing to ask you to consider a feasibility study and to consider this my application to be part of this study and initiative. I have done local as well as national research on this subject and believe that Dutchess County needs to bring this locally to our County. Dutchess County is also fortunate to have agriculture, landscaping and gardening as primary underpinning attributes. Each of the latter are intrinsically tied to composting.

I understand that there are potentially State and Federal grants which we could be eligible for - I have grant-writing experience and would be able to assist with these.

Please consider my request.

Sincerely, GENEVIEVE GLASSON 7 Villetri Way Millbrook, NY 12545 Phone: 516-521-9849

| From: | Bill Kish <kish@browncow.com></kish@browncow.com> |
|----------|---|
| Sent: | Tuesday, March 22, 2022 6:43 PM |
| То: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Solid Waste Management Plan Comments |

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of North East. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to include in their 10-year draft plan the accomplishment, within 5 years, of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents.

Providing a composting facility for county residents will significantly reduce the amount of waste being burned and/or landfilled. It will result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from our waste stream, and will be a benefit to the county in helping to meet the State's climate goals.

Sincerely,

Bill Kish

GREAT BLUE HERON (Ardea herodias) Focages in many types of open habitat from streams and poud edges to wet meadows or even upland fields. © 2013 by David Sibley 120 port conducting a ility study for the creation posting facilities. Our wasteplan should id of incineration as - as possible - Cecilia Rosado Bermuda Blvd Tet 12603 HAR 2022: PM-2 Mg a 1260 勤6 Sand Dock Road 更oughkeepsie, NY 1 W DOO Ana-Cecília Rosado 14 12603

>

| From: | |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | |
| То: | |
| Subject: | |

Cooper Finn Gallery <cooperfinngallery@gmail.com> Tuesday, March 22, 2022 7:25 PM solidwastemgmt Re: Comments on draft for DC Incinerator

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22

On Tue, Mar 22, 2022 at 4:30 PM Cooper Finn Gallery <<u>cooperfinngallery@gmail.com</u>> wrote: To Division of DC. Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Clinton. I understand part of the draft might include a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility. I urge the inclusion a feasibility plan with a short period and the facility constructed forthwith. Time is of the essence, isn't it? Shouldn't we have one already? We have one in Northern Dutchess as a usable plan to follow.

I also urge we change the level of emission standards so there are fewer toxins being released into our air.

Judy Maistrom

From:Margaret Phillips <hi2margaret@optonline.net>Sent:Wednesday, March 23, 2022 9:03 AMTo:solidwastemgmtSubject:composting facility for residents

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To the Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of LaGrange. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility.

Compositing should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next ten years.

Residents need a compositing facility to serve households as well as businesses.

Margaret Phillips

29 Kevin Heights

Poughkeepsie NY 12603

From: Sent: To: Subject: Ann Kanter <annkanter@verizon.net> Wednesday, March 23, 2022 9:52 AM solidwastemgmt Feasibility Study-Composting Facility

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March 23, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Fishkill. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Sincerely,

Ann Kanter

| From: | Rose Ann V |
|----------|-------------|
| Sent: | Wednesda |
| То: | solidwaste |
| Subject: | Division of |

ose Ann Valencia <ravalencia1127@gmail.com> (ednesday, March 23, 2022 12:01 PM olidwastemgmt ivision of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click an links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Send your comments on the draft plan by email to <u>solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov</u>, or fax to 845-462-6090. Deadline Wednesday, March 23, 2022.

March 23, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town/city of Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to include in their 10-year draft plan the accomplishment, within 5 years, of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents.

Sincerely, Rose Ann Valencia

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Steven Garabedian <stevengarabedian@gmail.com> Wednesday, March 23, 2022 12:04 PM solidwastemgmt Residential Composting Services

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of Red Hook. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next ten years.

We compost at home, and I would like to see our county improve in these regards.

Thank You, Steve Garabedian

97 Mill Rd. Red Hook, NY 12571 From: Aurore Stanek • www.aurorestanek.com <aurorestanek@gmail.com> Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 12:26 PM To: solidwastemgmt <solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov> Subject: We need composting facilities! So much is at stake.

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Dear Division of Dutches County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Milan and a mother of a seven months old baby. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting

should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years.

Composting is such an easy and rewarding way to reduce our carbon emissions. We need to do everything in our power to give our children a better system and society. We have to evolve and quick. We need composting facilities so everyone can compost easily. It is about air quality, soil quality, social justice, biodiversity, life and health. So much is at stake.

Best regards, Aurore Stanek-Griffiths +1 347 967 6762

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Ronald Horiszny <rwhoriszny@gmail.com> Wednesday, March 23, 2022 1:30 PM solidwastemgmt Composting

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dears Managers: As a resident of Red Hook, I urge you to create a composting facility for Dutchess County. Sincerely, R W Horiszny

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Caroline Fenner <mscarolinefenner@gmail.com> Wednesday, March 23, 2022 4:58 PM solidwastemgmt Please conduct a composting feasibility study

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March 23, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. Composting should be a priority in Dutchess.

Sincerely,

Caroline Fenner

42 Croft Rd, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: | Vanessa Bertozzi <trusteebertozzi@villageofrhinebeckny.gov></trusteebertozzi@villageofrhinebeckny.gov> |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sent: | Wednesday, March 23, 2022 4:38 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt; countyexec; CountyLegislature |
| Subject: | Public Comment on Compost - Dutchess County |
| Subject: Attachments: | Public Comment_ Dutchess Compost.pdf |

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To the Division of Solid Waste Management, Dutchess County Legislators, County Executive Molinaro,

Please see attached public comment submitted on the topic of the 10 year Local Solid Waste Management Plan, signed by myself as a Trustee of the Village Board of Rhinebeck and co-signed by Rhinebeck residents and County legislators.

Thank you very much in advance for considering these comments.

Sincerely, Vanessa Bertozzi -

Trustee Vanessa Bertozzi (she/her) Environmental Specialist trusteebertozzi@villageofrhinebeckny.gov www.climatesmartrhinebeck.org



VILLAGE OF RHINEBECK

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a Trustee of the Board of the Village of Rhinebeck. I also serve as the Village's Climate Smart Communities Coordinator and Environmental Specialist.

Last year we conducted a feasibility study with RIT's NY Pollution Prevention Institute. This year our Village government, in collaboration with our Climate Smart Communities Task Force, has launched a drop-off composting pilot for 100 households. These 100 households are participating in a municipally subsidized pilot with gusto. Our partner, The O Zone, must haul our food scraps to Ulster County Resource Recovery Agency.

The entire process of setting up our pilot has been a joy (in actually *doing* something about the methane produced by food waste rotting in landfills) but also incredibly frustrating. We are left baffled by so many questions: Why is Dutchess County not providing any compost facilities to local municipalities—or even acting with intelligence to create the business environment and incentives for private composting sites? Why is there no leadership here? Why is Ulster County so far ahead of us?

I read the Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan, and I'm disappointed by the lack of motivation to do anything about composting food waste beyond selling 61 backyard composting bins. "Since initiating this program in 2017, 61 compost bins have been sold." This is the extent of the County's composting efforts? This is not good enough in the face of the enormity of the food waste issue.

Approximately 30% of the average American household garbage is food waste. Backyard composting is a wonderful solution, but not all residents have a backyard, nor can residents with disabilities or the elderly necessarily manage their own backyard composting. This issue needs to be handled with legislation, combined with serious incentives for private companies, farms, Village and Town governments, or non-profit organizations to step into the void, if Dutchess County will not create its own organics composting facility.

"There is no requirement for residents to source separate food scraps and it is unlikely this would happen during the planning period." Then why can't the County lead here and push for legislation that requires residents to separate food waste and require haulers to cart food waste?

76 East Market Street, Rhinebeck, NY 12572-1697 845-876-7015 845-876-5583 Fax www.rhinebecknyvillage.org


"Until further study can be done, the type and size of a compost facility is unknown. We hope to complete the study within the 10-year planning period." The lack of urgency is frankly appalling. The previous 10 year plan recommended composting, so why was a plan not made during these past 10 years? The distressing fact is that we don't have 10 more years to make a plan. The climate crisis is upon us *now*. My children's future does not have another 10 years to wait for the County to come up with another 10 year "plan" that will have accomplished nothing. The CLCPA scoping plan calls for all organics to be diverted by 2030.

Why is the Dutchess County plan so enamored with burning garbage to produce energy? I suppose it's better than rotting in a landfill, but maybe not—when you consider the pollution from the burn plant. Under New York law, waste-to-energy facilities will be phased out in a mere 8 years (by 2030). The lack of foresight in the Dutchess County "plan" is troubling.

NY State, with its nation-leading climate change legislation, is looking for leaders. Look at what Ithaca is doing to create an energy efficient city. The Hudson Valley is a hotbed of advocacy and activity—despite the Dutchess County Legislature and Executive's inaction. Why can't Dutchess County step up and lead to create an innovative model for how composting could work?

I propose you put together a task force made up of experts and people who actually want to find solutions to problems, and create real goals to have composting facilities created and functioning in the next 5 years. Anything less is an abdication of responsibility to the people of Dutchess County and the future of a livable planet.

Vanessa Bertozzi Village Trustee, Village of Rhinebeck Climate Smart Communities Task Force Coordinator Environmental Specialist

Elizabeth Roth Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Cecily Frazier Master Gardener Volunteer, Uister County Rhinebeck NY

Jennifer Breslin Member, Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck Member, Comprehensive Plan Sub-Committee on Environment, Village of Rhinebeck



Mary Burns Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Corinna Parker Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Board Member, Rhinebeck Farmers Market

Dorothy Crane Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Dorna Schroeter Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Katherine Killeffer Member, Compost Subcommittee of the Climate Smart Community Task Force, Village of Rhinebeck

Susannah Renzi Rhinebeck backyard composter Rhinebeck Central School District Sustainability Committee

Chantal Collins Rhinebeck citizen composter Chancellor Livingston School Environmental Club Rhinebeck Central School District Sustainability Committee

Kim Nobel Rhinebeck citizen composter (renter so only able to compost due to Village Compost initiative)

Nina Lynch Rhinebeck citizen composter

Wendy Chin-Tanner



Rhinebeck citizen composter

Jane Korn Rhinebeck citizen composter

Lee Valenti Rhinebeck citizen composter

Alan Lipper Rhinebeck citizen composter

Katelyn Clark Rhinebeck citizen composter

Elizabeth Ellis Rhinebeck citizen composter

Jeremy Adams Rhinebeck citizen composter

Karen Lucic Rhinebeck citizen composter

Linda Nyman Rhinebeck citizen composter

Garnette Arledge Rhinebeck citizen composter

Lynda Christensen Rhinebeck citizen composter

Cynthia Nelson Rhinebeck citizen composter

Gerard Pagliari Rhinebeck citizen composter



Brennan Kearney Clinton/Rhinebeck County Legislator, District 11

Kris Munn Red Hook/Tivoli County Legislator, District 20

Gian Carlos Levarias Poughkeepsie County Legislator, District 1

Yvette Valdés Smith Minority Leader, Beacon/Fishkill County Legislator, District 16

Barrington Atkins Assistant Minority Caucus Leader, Poughkeepsie County Legislator, District 10

Nick Page Beacon/Fishkill County Legislator, District 18

Randy Johnson Poughkeepsie County Legislator, District 9

Craig Brendli Poughkeepsie County Legislator, District 8

Highlands of the Hudson Leslie Ragan (1897-1972) 1947, watercolor and gouache on board Albany, NY 12210 • 518.463.4478 Albany Institute of History & Art Gift of the New York Central Railroad, 1959.130.10 Please incorporate composting into the 10 year solid waste 23 8. Morket HIV 2.3 8. Morket HIV V. V. plan. Abicjo ALBANY INSTITUTE OF HISTORY & ART

--- www.albanyinstitute.org -

34471 \$1.50

To the Division of Solid Whste, I am a perident of the Town of Red Hook. If unge the DCSWM to conduct a feasibility study for the creation of a composting facility. Composting should be an integral part of the solid waste plan for the next 10 years. It not only helps peduce methane in landfills, it also build pich soil that can be utilized locally by pur agricultural community. At would be wonderful to have Dutchess County be a leader in food waste composting, and the time to act is now, thank you LOPI Urbin 53 E. Market St. Reattook, NY 12571

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Eastward, Westward Walter L. Greene (1870-1956) 1930, photolilhograph on paper Albany Institute of History Gift of the New York Central Railroad 518,46 0 2210 1() MOH Dutchess Co. Solid Waste 96 Sand Dock Road Poughteepsie, NY 12601 TORY & ANTINI 21 ibanyinstitute.org

3-18-22 INDIGO BUNTING (Passerina cyaneo) Common in any open brushy area, including weedy fields and hedgerows, with nees nearby. © 2013 by David Sibley ALBAMY MY 120 Dy DCSW 19 MAR 2022 PM3 Dear Dutchess County Solid Waste Mar 96 Sand Dock Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 Iam a resident of Pleasant Valley my and I arge you to Conduct a feasibility study for the Crection of a compositions facility Please make compositing an Integral part of the Dut Co. solid Waste plan for the next 10 years. I fully support making compositing possible county wide. Suncerely, Senet

BY FAX 845-462-6090

Lindsay Carille, Deputy Commissioner Division of Solid Waste Management 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Subject: Public Comment-draft Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Ms. Carille:

I have read the draft Plan for Solid Waste Management.

While I laud your Plan to conduct a feasibilitystudy of a composting facility for organics management, I am concerned that the <u>construction</u> of a composting facility is not also included on the schedule. As was mentioned in both the previous 10-year LSWM as well as the current draft, there is onlyone privately-run organics program for food scraps and yard trimmings in the County, McEnroe Farm.

) urge you to expedite the scheduling of the feasibility study, and to commit to the building of a composting facility whose services would be available to residents.

As you know, about 21% of the solid waste stream is food scraps that are currently incinerated. The sooner we divert these organics from the solid waste stream, the more we can benefit from cleaner air and turn this food waste into a rich soil amendment for landscapers, gardeners and farmers. In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton. The composting facility could generate prolit.

Committing to the construction of a composting facility available to residents will also save tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill sites. It will create new jobs.

Our County is large—surely, we can find a location.As far as funding, the County has great latitude for the use of the American Rescue Plan funds. Whatever the obstacles there are to this issue, they can be overcome with your leadership. It's time to stop dancing around this subject, and take the steps now to make a composting facility in our County a reality. Waste-to-energy incinerators will be phased out in less than a decade, and we should build the alternatives to the Dutchess County Incinerator now.

Nobody can do everything, but everybody can do something. Give our residents, particularly those who don't have a garden, the opportunity to divert their food scraps for the benefit of their environment and their health. Community involvement benefits all of us.

Thank you for your work on behalf of the citizens of Dutchess County.

Respectfully,

Johanna Fallert 16 Earlwood Dr. Poughkeepsle, NY 12603

| From: | Jaya <ermabom@gmail.com></ermabom@gmail.com> |
|----------|---|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 5, 2022 4:18 PM |
| To: | County Legislators |
| Cc: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Composting in the Solid Waste Management Plan |

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Hello Legislators,

I am sorry that I wasn't able to attend the Legislature meeting last night. I have submitted comments on the Solid Waste Management Plan already but I wanted to reiterate those comments and add to them.

Composting can reduce the amount of organic matter going to landfills and the generation of methane gas from landfills that contributes to climate change. Dutchess County has a large number of farms that can benefit from the compost resulting from such a program, as well as those of us home-owners who garden. For many years, I collected compost from the Town of Wappinger highway department, where garden waste is composted. However, I found that I was getting poison ivy rashes because there was some amount of poison ivy in the garden waste that was composted.

Last year I started composting our food scraps. I am using an inexpensive bin from the hardware store which cost me around \$30. I am currently drying out my compost from last year, before sieving it for use and then returning the uncomposted parts to the bin for the next batch. I estimate we cut down our garbage by about 30-50% by removing food scraps from the garbage.

So composting can occur in cheap and small ways and go all the way to industrial composting that produces products that can be sold: compost for home gardeners, for farmer, methane gas as energy to drive the process, etc. A combination of home composting, community composting for places like the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon, and maybe larger facilities that can take restaurant and farm waste, if appropriate.

I am linking to a recent episode of a podcast on composting that talks about the long running programs in San Francisco and Seattle, the new California organic waste law, industrial composting facilities near LA and Boston and the fact that Vermont as a state has also already implemented an organic waste management process. Vermont has 600,000 residents so it is closer to Dutchess County in population - only about twice as many. https://gastropod.com/black-gold-the-future-of-food-we-throw-away/

I am looking forward to the significant improvement my garden will get from the compost I made last year.

Thank you and I hope you include composting in the solid waste management plan, at some level.

Jaya Srikrishnan Town of Wappinger

Jaya http://knitsarina.blogspot.com/

| From: | joseph lowenbraun <jlowenbraun@gmail.com></jlowenbraun@gmail.com> |
|----------|---|
| Sent: | Monday, April 18, 2022 7:39 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Citizen Comment: Dutchess County draft local solid waste plan |
| Subject. | |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

We need Dutchess County to proactively work to reduce solid waste by including a comprehensive, all-inclusive composting program for it's residents, and to completely eliminate it's costly, outdated and dangerous garbage incinerator.

Composting refers to the natural process of recycling food scraps, lawn cuttings and other organic wastes into valuable organic mulch used by farmers, gardeners and landscapers to supply essential nutrients for plant growth. Residential, commercial and institutional food scraps in Dutchess County that are not donated or composted are currently being incinerated, generating methane, which heats up the atmosphere and contributes to climate change. Here in New York, food makes up 18% of our municipal solid waste stream.

We need to end the practice of garbage incineration ASAP. NOW!

Respectfully, Joe and Suzanne Lowenbraun Poughkeepsie

| From: | Pat Lamanna <patla42@gmail.com></patla42@gmail.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 19, 2022 2:19 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | dep.r3admin@dec.gov |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

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To Whom It May Concern:

I am a 35-year resident of Dutchess County, and would like to comment on the Local Solid Waste Management Plan. I am pleased that the deadline for comments was extended, as I was not alerted to this plan until recently.

I would like to point out that the current method of incinerating organic waste creates harmful and climate-warming gases. Furthermore, this option will soon be eliminated because the CLCPA requires a reduction of greenhouse gases that could not be achieved without closing incinerators, or at least greatly reducing their use.

Burning food waste makes little sense, when the alternative of composting is better in so many ways. Currently, some institutions are required to compost their food waste; this requirement should be greatly extended.

There are many successful examples of community composting laws that the County can research. One is just across the river in Ulster County, the Food Scrap and Recovery Act.

Composting does no harm to the environment, and results in a product that can be sold to farmers, creating a source of revenue for the county and healthy food for the community. I urge the County to not just study the feasibility of composting in the next 5 years, but to actually begin to do it.

Thank you for permitting me to make these comments.

Pat Lamanna, 5 Van Ct., Hyde Park, NY 12538

. **1**

| From: | Debi Duke <debiduke22@gmail.com></debiduke22@gmail.com> |
|----------|---|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 19, 2022 2:31 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | dep.r3admin@dec.gov; jcfallert@gmail.com |
| Subject: | Comment, Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

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To whom it may concern:

The county is to be congratulated for considering the 2017 Organics Recycling Study developed by Cornell Cooperative Extension as it created a solid waste plan. The study examined methods to decrease the amount of organic waste generated, provided recommendations for how to increase recycling, and proposed ways to divert more organic waste away from out-of-county landfills. The current draft plan does not implement these kinds of recommendations as well as it might. Here are just a few of the items that should be added.

The draft proposes a composting feasibility study but omits next steps and a timeline for actually creating compositing options. The plan should stress the need to decrease methane and carbon dioxide emissions (as legally required) and be specific about creation of a composting for residential, institutional, and commercial food scraps within no more than five years. Implementation steps, with target dates, should be incorporated into the plan.

By 2024 Ulster County will have doubled the legally required amount of food scrap diversion from institutions, e.g., schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes, and hospitals, through its Food Scrap and Recovery Act. Dutchess County needs similar legislation. And, should provide suggestions for changes in zoning regulations to encourage municipalities to choose composting along with technical assistance to institutional and commercial facilities being asked to compost.

Thank you for your consideration,

Debi Duke 25 Platt Avenue Rhinebeck 12572

| From: Sent: | William Byrne <wjbyrne3@yahoo.com> Tuesday, April 19, 2022 3:08 PM</wjbyrne3@yahoo.com> |
|----------------|---|
| То: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | jcfallert@gmail.com |
| Subject: | Citizen CommentDC draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments ar click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To: Those who are in the position to influence the future of our planet

Since we know that incineration facilities are an important and harmful contributing source of climatewarming methane which needs to be eliminated quickly to mitigate climate-warming, wouldn't diverting food scraps from solid waste incineration reduces methane emissions be a logical step to take?

As you know there has been a composting feasibility study but after several years have gone by we still do not have a plan to build a composting facility. Dutchess County needs a plan quickly and construction must start with specific dates of accountability being established.

As you are well aware there are already citizens groups that have been pursuing this issue in great detail and with consistent dedicated energy. It is time that the Dutchess County government incorporates the ideas and energy of these concerned citizens into your your planning and efforts to achieve what we know is desperately needed and what your government body is supposed to be doing.

Dr. William J. Byrne III 5 Earlwood Drive, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: | Valerie Carlisle <vcarlisle51@gmail.com></vcarlisle51@gmail.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 19, 2022 7:54 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | dep.r3admin@dec.gov; Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

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To Whom It May Concern:

NY's CAC has noted that incinerators are greatly contributing to the addition of methane to our atmosphere and therefore adding to the climate-warming of our planet. One way of reducing some of this produced methane is to divert compostable food scraps and food waste through a county-wide program of composting.

This is nothing new. The Cornell Cooperative Extension prepared an Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County in 2017. The clock is ticking and it's time to move forward.

We need a plan that includes composting facilities.

We need to move away from the incineration from an aging system that pollutes our air and needs to truck away ash. We need to include the facilities like schools, farms, hospitals, care centers in our law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT).

The Plan should give in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Respectfully submitted,

Valerie Carlisle 83 Mountain Road

Pleasant Valley, NY 12569

| Caroline Fenner <mscarolinefenner@gmail.com> Saturday, April 23, 2022 7:50 AM solidwastemgmt Johanna Fallert CITIZEN COMMENT - DUTCHESS COUNTY DRAFT LOCAL SOLID WASTE PLAN</mscarolinefenner@gmail.com> |
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| |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I believe the Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan should include a plan to build a composting facility. I believe that there should be an emphasis on food and organics diversion and that the feasibility and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished in the next 5 years.

The Solid Waste Management Division should apply in 2023 for a grant to fund a feasibility study, and application of some federal American Rescue Funds to match a 2023 grant would be an excellent use for the citizens of our county.

The Plan should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps, by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals, and through other extensions beyond State law. The Act reduces the legally required amount of food scrap diversion by large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The Plan should give in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Sincerely, Caroline Fenner 42 Croft Rd. Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

From: Sent: To: Subject: debramcgarvey@aol.com Saturday, April 23, 2022 11:24 AM solidwastemgmt waste management

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

i support dutchess county need for compost facility in dutchess county-waste management!

Sent from the all new AOL app for iOS

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Isabella IsVeryCool <bellarockon@gmail.com> Saturday, April 23, 2022 11:41 AM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com Public comment - Draft SWM Plan

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Dear division of Dutchess County solid waste management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie and US Army military member andI want you to do better to protect our community. I urge the draft Dutchess County solid waste management plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things the plan should require the completion within five years of a feasibility study in construction of a composting facility available to residents Should propose a law like the Ulster County food scrap in recovery act that expands food scrap recycling requirements should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely, Isabella Degilio-Moscato Poughkeepsie NY

| Russell, Kerry | |
|----------------|--|
| From: | Susan Karnes Hecht <skarneshecht@gmail.com></skarneshecht@gmail.com> |
| Sent: | Saturday, April 23, 2022 1:59 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT on Dutchess Co. draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

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To DC Solid Waste Management Division:

I'm writing to express my opinion that the DC draft Local Solid Waste Plan should include a plan for and commitment to building a shared composting facility. This is an urgent need for our overall environmental management, and one which the county needs to step up and take responsibility for, as it would be very difficult to do this town by town.

Although I serve as Climate Smart Task Force Chair for the Town of Poughkeepsie, and serve on the Town's CAC, I am writing today as a private citizen. However, my work on these committees has afforded me the opportunity to learn a great deal about the area of composting. So I can state confidently that there should be an emphasis on food and organics diversion and construction of both private and public facilities within the next five years.

The Solid Waste Management Division should apply in 2023 for a grant to fund a feasibility study, and application of some federal American Rescue Funds to match a 2023 grant would be an excellent use benefiting all DC residents.

The Plan should enact a law similar to the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands NYS's food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps. These generators need to include schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals not currently covered by State law. Ulster's Act reduces the legally required threshold for food scrap diversion from 1 ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The Plan should provide in- depth suggestions and steps to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations. There is no need for every town to reinvent the wheel, given a standard approach. Towns will be much more likely to adopt the needed changes when others around them are doing the same.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Robust public education is also needed to assist individual households in rerouting food waste in a more beneficial manner.

Those of us who are working very hard to preserve a livable planet, and know how important local action is, will be watching closely for the county to make good decisions here.

Thank you. Susan Karnes Hecht

From:clvinson@optonline.netSent:Saturday, April 23, 2022 3:25 PMTo:solidwastemgmtCc:jcfallert@gmail.comSubject:Citizen Comment - Dutchess County Draft Local Solid Waste Plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

This email is to note our support for the inclusion of organic solid waste management in the Dutchess County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan, following the Dutchess County recommendations provided by the **2017** Cornell Cooperative Extension report entitled "*Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County*".

Methane and carbon dioxide emissions from Dutchess Country's waste incinerator should not be allowed to continue unabated for the next 10 years as the county government pursues a "feasibility study" given the existential threat that the public faces from climate change caused by methane and carbon dioxide.

The Cornell report for Dutchess County was released in 2017. Dutchess County's response is overdue. Dutchess County government leaders do not have to reach out to other countries who are successfully addressing organic waste such as Norway, Wales, Switzerland, Denmark, South Korea, Germany, Austria and Japan. Instead, just across the Mid-Hudson bridge is Ulster County government leaders who have stepped up to the challenge of organic waste recycling.

Given that the public is now witnessing and experiencing climate change impacts to life and property, we encourage the county government leaders to provide real leadership immediately with a meaningful way that the citizens of Dutchess County can participate in organic waste recycling to help address these impacts.

Curtis Vinson 10 Earlwood Drive Poughkeepsie, New York 12603

Carla Vinson 10 Earlwood Drive Poughkeepsie New York

From:Bill Kish <kish@browncow.com>Sent:Sunday, April 24, 2022 11:17 AMTo:solidwastemgmtCc:dep.r3admin@dec.gov; Johanna FallertSubject:CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for a comprehensive composting program in Dutchess County.

New York's Climate Action Council (CAC) cites incineration facilities as an important and harmful contributing source of climate-warming methane which needs to be eliminated quickly to mitigate climate-warming and to help reach the GHG-reduction mandates of the CLCPA. Diverting food scraps from solid waste incineration reduces methane emissions.

In 2017, the Cornell Cooperative Extension prepared an Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County. It examined methods to decrease the amount of organic-waste generated, provided recommendations for how to increase recycling of organic waste, and sought to divert organics from disposal in out-of-county landfills. It's now 2022, and it's time to act! The Plan should assert the urgency of decreasing methane and carbon dioxide emissions as legally required by the CLCPA, and assert that a composting facility for residential, institutional and commercial food scraps diversion is a needed alternative to landfills or incineration— the preferred ways that the Plan espouses to be rid of all solid waste. (The Plan, P. 9)

The Plan proposes a composting feasibility study but does not include a plan to build a composting facility. We believe that there should be an emphasis on food and organics diversion and that the feasibility and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished in the next 5 years. Specific dates of accountability for this need to be incorporated into the Plan.

Dutchess' incineration facility is not only dangerous regarding air pollution, but costly due to the transport of ash and operation/maintenance of an aging facility that began in 1989. Funds used to transport ash and maintain aging infrastructure could be used to fund a healthier, environmentally friendly composting facility. The Solid Waste Management Division should apply in 2023 for a grant to fund a feasibility study, and application of some federal American Rescue Funds to match a 2023 grant would be an excellent use for the citizens of our county.

The Plan should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps, by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals, and through other extensions beyond State law. The Act reduces the legally required amount of food scrap diversion by large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The Plan should give in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Sincerely,

| From: | Melissa Hoffmann <melissahoffmann5@gmail.com></melissahoffmann5@gmail.com> |
|-----------------|--|
| Sent: | Sunday, April 24, 2022 3:50 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste P |
| Cc: Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

As a resident of Dutchess County, I believe the Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan should include a plan to build a composting facility. I believe that there should be an emphasis on food and organics diversion and that the feasibility and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished in the next 5 years.

The Solid Waste Management Division should apply in 2023 for a grant to fund a feasibility study, and application of some federal American Rescue Funds to match a 2023 grant would be an excellent use for the citizens of our county.

The Plan should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps, by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals, and through other extensions beyond State law. The Act reduces the legally required amount of food scrap diversion by large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The Plan should give in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

As someone that tries to compost all her food waste, I believe residents will benefit from a county wide compost effort.

Sincerely, Melissa Hoffmann

| Laurie Woolever <lgwoolever@gmail.com> Monday, April 25, 2022 3:06 PM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com; Laurie Woolever Local Solid Waste Management Plan</lgwoolever@gmail.com> |
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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I strongly urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion <u>within 5 years</u> of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Composting is such a natural and easy way to help the earth every day. Please consider these changes to the current plan. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely, Laurie G. Woolever 6 Kim Lane Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

From: Sent: To: Subject: Amanda Sen <sen.amanda@yahoo.com> Monday, April 25, 2022 4:03 PM solidwastemgmt Local Solid Waste Management Plan and Composting

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Poughkeepsie and the Village of Wappingers Falls. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to require the completion of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents to expand food scrap recycling requirements and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely,

Amanda Sen

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Gall Moran <gailingardiner@aol.com> Monday, April 25, 2022 6:09 PM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com Local solid management plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a Town of Poughkeepsie resident and I support building a composting facility and expanding composting to residents.

By doing this ASAP, Dutchess County would:

- generate jobs and profit and save landfill space. In 2021, Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons of food waste and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, all of which they sold in bulk for \$30 a ton! We can turn food waste into a valuable soil nutrient for farmers, landscapers and gardeners
- save taxpayer money that goes to tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill sites
- save taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and a seven and the save taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and the save taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and the save taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money taxpayer money that goes to upping roce and canter and taxpayer money taxpayer and ta
- reduce methane from landfills
- give an alternative to incineration and create green jobs

The plan should require the completion within 5 years of the feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents; should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act, which expands food scrap recycling requirements; should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste; and,

should address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Thank you Sincerely, Gail Moran 6 Lori St Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

Sent from my iPhone

| From: | Robert Heinemann <rbrtheinemann@msn.com></rbrtheinemann@msn.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 26, 2022 11:22 AM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

New York's Climate Action Council (CAC) cites incineration facilities as an important and harmful contributing source of methane which needs to be eliminated quickly to mitigate climate-warming and to help reach the green house gas reduction mandates of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Pan (CLCPA). Diverting food scraps from solid waste incineration reduces methane emissions.

There needs to be an emphasis on food and organics diversion. The construction of both private and public facikities should be accomplished within the next 5 years.

Dutchess County should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals. The ACT reduces the legal amount of food scrap diversion bt large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to a half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The PLAN does address zoning regulations needed by municipalities for composting operations and technical assistance to expand food waste provisions. Support should continue beyond the scope of the Plan.

Sincerely yours, Robert Heinemann 5 Bancroft Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

| From: | Feza <feza@northriverroasters.com></feza@northriverroasters.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Wednesday, April 27, 2022 9:28 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | dep.r3admin@dec.gov; Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click an links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am writing because the draft LSW Plan is woefully inadequate. New York's Climate Action Council (CAC) cites incineration facilities as key contributors to climate-warming methane. Methane emissions need to be eliminated to achieve the greenhouse gas mandates of the CLCPA. Diverting food scraps from solid waste incineration reduces methane emissions.

It is imperative that the LSW Plan include a composting facility for residential, institutional and commercial food scraps. In 2017, the Cornell Cooperative Extension prepared an Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County that provided recommendations for how to increase recycling of organic waste. Composting, not incineration makes both short term and long term sense. There are enough examples of municipal composting in existence now to know that the concept is both sound and feasible. A short timeline with specific deliverables should be included in the plan so that something is actually done.

Dutchess County should join the effort taking place in Ulster County and have its plan include a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals that are exempted under the State law.

The LSW Plan needs to include myriad resources regarding changes in zoning regulations and the provision of technical assistance to help make composting and the overall elimination of incineration of food scraps possible.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns.

Sincerely, Feza Oktay 8 Earlwood Drive Poughkeepsie NY 12603

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Feza D. Oktay | 845.418.BREW | Feza@NorthRiverRoasters.com

Get some coffee, and follow us on Instagram

| Waste Plan |
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unexpected emails.

New York's Climate Action Council (CAC) cites incineration facilities as an important and harmful contributing source of methane which needs to be eliminated quickly to mitigate climate-warming and to help reach the greenhouse gas reduction mandates of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Pan (CLCPA). Diverting food scraps from solid waste incineration reduces methane emissions.

There needs to be an emphasis on food and organic diversion. The construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished within the next 5 years.

Dutchess County should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals. The ACT reduces the legal amount of food scrap diversion bt large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to a half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The PLAN does address zoning regulations needed by municipalities for composting operations and technical assistance to expand food waste provisions. Support should continue beyond the scope of the Plan.

From:Geri Willmott <gerihannawill@yahoo.com>Sent:Saturday, April 30, 2022 11:49 PMTo:solidwastemgmtCc:CountyLegislatureSubject:Solid Waste Management

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

This comment is from Geraldine Willmott, resident of Hyde Park, NY. Your incinerator pollution makes me ill and, of course, the more it is used, the poorer the air quality. In addition, this county has allowed developers including Hudson Heritage to destroy dozens of hundred-year-old trees which infused our air with oxygen and removed carbon. Of course, the company has planted minuscule "lollipop" trees in their place which will only take 50 years to mature. Finally, you have failed to provide a Food Scrap and Recovery Act to recycle food scraps to create a composting program which would benefit farmers and companies presently out of the recycling loop.

Welcome to the 21st Century where climate change is real, carbon reduction is critical, recycling is business, and planting trees NOT chopping down trees will allow my grandkids to breathell! Don't just THINK differently, ACT differently, NOW, or your grandkids may not have a healthy tomorrow.

Justice for All, Geraldine Willmott Hyde Park, NY

Sent from my iPhone

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Helen Mangano <mangano4848@ymail.com> Tuesday, April 26, 2022 9:22 AM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com DC Solid Waste Management Plan

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April 26, 2022

Dear Administrators 0f Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the City of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste

Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require:

the completion <u>within 5 years</u> of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents;

should propose a law, similar to the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements;

should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste;

and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Ulster County Food Scrap & Recovery Act has been successful and can be beneficial to the residents of Dutchess County, by reducing air pollution and the re-purposing of food scraps instead of adding them to landfills.

Sincerely,

Vincent P. McCabe 6 Parkwood Blvd, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Cc: |
| Subject: |

LD <lynnediberto65@gmail.com> Tuesday, April 26, 2022 2:32 PM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com Composting food waste

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unexpected emails.

April 25, 2022

Deare Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Wast Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion within 5 years of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations. The world is changing and we need to consider ways to keep it thriving for the sake of the future of our future generations. These are measures that could make all the difference and Dutchess County needs to demonstrate its commitment to such matters as a priority. Politics aside, we need to do right by our community's future. Your consideration and prioritization of this matter would be a great legacy for the future of the county.

Thank you for your time and for reading this request.

With the Warmest Regards,

Lynne Wilantewicz Town of Poughkeepsie

| From: | Gina Klein <rklarklein@gmail.com></rklarklein@gmail.com> | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Sent: | Tuesday, April 26, 2022 4:10 PM | | |
| To: | solidwastemgmt | | |
| Cc: | Johanna Fallert | | |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan | | |

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EARTH DAY ACTION!

Dear Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I believe the Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan should include a plan to enable community compositing including collection of compostable food waste and processing to produce compost to be returned to the community at no/minimal cost to recipients. I believe that there should be an emphasis on food and organics diversion from the waste stream and that the feasibility and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished ASAP.

The Solid Waste Management Division should apply in 2023 for any available grants to fund such a change to the waste stream.

The Plan should enact a law, perhaps like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT), that expands food scrap recycling requirements for large generators of food scraps, by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals, and through other extensions beyond State law. The Act reduces the legally required amount of food scrap diversion by large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, thereby capturing more food waste from the solid waste stream.

The Plan should give in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

The Plan should include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Sincerely yours,

Regina Klein 52 Pasture Lane Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

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| Linda Haas Manley < haasmanley66 | |
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| From: | 6@gmail.com> |
| Sent: Tuesday, April 20, 2022 0.20 Tim | |

Composting and Solid Waste Management Plan

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April 26, 2021

Subject:

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft **Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more** comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion within 5 years of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely,

Linda A. Haas Manley Town of Poughkeepsie Ward 5 District 1 12601

| From: | Gina Klein <rklarklein@gmail.com></rklarklein@gmail.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Wednesday, April 27, 2022 11:10 AM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | Johanna Fallert |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT Duchess county and system |

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Please see the forwarded message below that I received after attending this online event. Please view the recording of this teach-in that was presented on 4/12/2022. The excellent presention provides a beginning of a path to tackling our waste problems. Please contact Jen Metzger and Judith Enck to find out how they might be able to help Dutchess County address its waste problems.

Thank you.

Regina Klein 52 Pasture Ln, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

Begin forwarded message:

From: New Yorkers for Clean Power <<u>brynn@nyforcleanpower.org</u>> Date: April 14, 2022 at 11:52:49 AM EDT To: <u>Rklarklein@gmail.com</u> Subject: Thank You for Attending our 4/12 Teach-In: Tackling NY's Waste Problem Reply-To: New Yorkers for Clean Power <<u>brynn@nyforcleanpower.org</u>>

Thank You for Participating in our Teach-In,

"Tackling New York's Waste Problem: What the

State's Climate Plan Needs to Include"

 \mathbf{x}

We hope you enjoyed our Teach-In on the climate

impacts of New York's waste to help you prepare

comments on the Climate Action Council's Draft Scoping Plan. If you missed the event, you can view a recording below. Speaker slides can be viewed <u>here</u>, and answers to questions that did not get answered during the Teach-In's Q&A can be found <u>here</u>.

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See <u>NYCP's toolkit</u> for commenting on the Draft Scoping Plan, including our Guide to Public Comment for the <u>Waste Sector</u>. Looking to learn more about eliminating plastics in NY? Review <u>Beyond Plastics'</u> report, <u>The New</u> <u>Coal: Plastics and Climate Change</u>" and consider <u>starting</u> <u>a local group or becoming an affiliate</u> of Beyond Plastics.

Watch our previous Teach-Ins and find more events like these by visiting <u>NYCP's Clean Energy Calendar</u> and <u>Teach-In Archive</u>.

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| From: | |
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| Sent: | |
| To: | |
| Cc: | |
| Subjec | t |

Howard Susser <hssusser@gmail.com> Wednesday, April 27, 2022 6:43 PM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com encouraging composting in Dutchess County

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the city of Poughkeepsie. I want the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more comprehensive by requiring the completion <u>within 5 years</u> of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents. In addition we should have a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements Dutchess County should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

I already compost in my backyard, but there are some things that will compost better in a municipal facility. When I started composting, I was surprised at how much less I threw away into the regular trash cycle. Composting will provide enrichment for our local soils, reduce greenhouse gases from burning, and save on spending for scarce landfills.

Sincerely,

Howard Susser Poughkeepsie, NY
| From: | Katelyn Edelson <katelyn.trela@gmail.com></katelyn.trela@gmail.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Friday, April 29, 2022 9:55 AM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | jcfallert@gmail.com |
| Subject: | 4/29/22: We need residential composting in Local Solid Waste Management Plan |

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To the division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

l am a resident of Beacon who is increasingly concerned about our changing environment and climate. I urge the county to establish residential composting services to improve air quality and generate jobs, starting with a more comprehensive Solid Waste Management plan.

I have been collecting compost for years in my own home, and have seen a drastic reduction in solid trash waste. If the diversion has been significant in my single home, I am confident larger-scale plans would make a huge impact on the county.

But to make this happen, the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan needs to be more comprehensive. It should:

- require a shorter timeline (within 5 years) to complete a feasibility study and establish a composting facility for residents
- propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act to expand food scrap recycling requirements
- propose a law line the observation of a start of a st
- address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate composting operations for municipalities in the county

Adding residential composting services has myriad benefits, including green job generation, profits for the county and saved landfill space. As a case study, the Ulster County Resource and Recovery Agency took in about 4,000 tons of food waste in 2021 and made 1,707 tons of finished compost, which was sold in bulk for \$30/ton -- a generation of more than \$51,000 for the county.

On a broader scale, composting contributes to the reduction of harmful air pollution caused by incinerated organic material and of methane, which is a leading cause of climate change.

Help Dutchess County become a leader of green futures in New York State, and in the country. Improve the Solid Waste Management plan to include better guidelines for residential composting.

Thank you, Katelyn Edelson 42 Teller Avenue

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Anna de Cordova <adecordov@icloud.com> Friday, April 29, 2022 12:29 PM solidwastemgmt Compost feasibility and facility

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April 29

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management.

I am a resident of the town/city of the Town if Poughkeepsie. I urge Dutchess County Solid Waste Management to include in their 10-year draft plan the accomplishment, within 5 years, of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents.

Sincerely; Anna de Cordova

Sent from my iPhone

| From: | Lisa Kaul <lisarkaul@gmail.com></lisarkaul@gmail.com> |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Sent: | Friday, April 29, 2022 5:05 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |
| From: Sent: To: Subject: | Friday, April 29, 2022 5:05 PM solidwastemgmt CITIZEN COMMENT - Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Pla |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. Thank you for the work that you are doing to address solid waste management in Dutchess County.

I am heartened that you recognize the need for zoning regulations by municipalities for composting operations and

technical assistance to expand food and water provisions. I urge you to continue to address this issue beyond the scope

of the Plan.

I support the idea of conducting a composting feasibility study. However, I urge you to complete the feasibility study and the construction of both private and public facilities within 5 years.

I also urge you to enact a law like the Ulster County Food and Scrap Recovery Act that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals.

Furthermore, please extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste.

A composting facility for residential, institutional and commercial for scraps diversion is a needed alternative to landfills or incineration. I'm proud to reside in Dutchess County and hope that the county will do right by both its current residents and our children.

Sincerely,

Lisa R. Kaul 74 Boardman Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Jeffrey Seidman <jeff.seidman@gmail.com> Friday, April 29, 2022 5:09 PM solidwastemgmt Dutchess Solid Waste Management Plan

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the Town of Poughkeepsie. Right now, food waste that goes into the waste-stream is a financial burden for Dutchess taxpayers, and it an environmental and health cost for all of us — producing methane in landfills or pollution in incinerators. Making composting more readily available to households and businesses would be a win-win all around: the compost produced from our food waste would go from a cost and source of harm to a valuable, marketable good, purchasable by local farms and gardeners supporting them in growing healthy food in Dutchess. We should follow in the footsteps of Ulster County by passing a law like their Food Scrap and Recovery Act; we should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste; we should make the necessary zoning changes to allow municipalities to create composting operations; and in the next five years, we should construct a composting facility available to all Dutchess residents. I urge you to think big, and act in the interests of all Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Yours,

Jeffrey Seidman 74 Boardman Rd. Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Rose Ann Valencia <ravalencia1127@gmail.com> Friday, April 29, 2022 7:13 PM solidwastemgmt Implement Residential Composting Services

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April 29,2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion within <u>5 years of a</u> feasibility study and construction of a

composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands

food scraps recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste,

and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely,

Rose Ann Valencia

| na Fallert <jcfallert@gmail.com> day, April 30, 2022 8:59 AM wastemgmt biani, Ella M (DEC) c Comment- draft Solid Waste Managment Plan</jcfallert@gmail.com> |
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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments ar click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To: Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management

I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit additional comments regarding the proposed 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan).

As stated on the Solid Waste Division's (Division) website, "Increasing the amount of waste that is recycled and reused" Is one of the main goals for the implementation of the Plan, "Rethinking Waste.

Composting of food scraps by residents in Dutchess County would reduce at least 22% of the trash that is food scraps, currently sent to the Dutchess County waste-to-energy Incinerator, and converting the food scraps together with other organic waste into compost that may be incinerated would create a valuable, nutrient rich commodity that would benefit the environment and our health.

I am advocating for the inclusion within the Plan of a stated commitment to build a composting facility within the next 5 years, that would be available to all Dutchess County residents. Specific dates for completion of each stage of construction should be indicated in the Plan.

Knowing that the Plan is subject to the approval of the County Executive and County Legislature, I urge the Division of Solid Waste Management (Division) to impress upon these legislators the urgency and importance of composting when the Plan is presented for their review and approval. The Division has the expertise on this subject that in my opinion, many of our Dutchess County Legislators may not have or do not consider important.

A stronger plan that provides composting services is urgently needed – the earth's temperature continues to rise. By removing organic material from the solid waste stream, we reduce the climate-warming GHGs resulting from incinerated organic material (CO2/carbon dioxide) and from anaerobic digestion of organic material in landfills (CH4/methane). Importantly, county-wide residential composting would help us meet the legal mandates of New York's CLCPA that requires a 40% reduction in statewide GHG by 2030—less than 8 years away.

The draft Plan states that there is only one composting facility in the County that accepts commercial and residential food waste, and that because of its inconvenient location, most residents must rely on back-yard composting. Page 8 of the Plan mentions that there are several pop-up composting pilot programs throughout Dutchess County, and that "the County would welcome an entity building an additional compost facility and would contribute to a study regarding the feasibility and options." In my opinion, this a cop-out and a serious dereliction of the County's responsibility—The County needs to act with urgency in our climate crisis, and cannot wait for the slow pace of potentially more pop-up programs or an entity offering to build a compost facility.

Community-scale composting involves more people than incineration or pop-up pilot programs! It would connect people personally to the issue of rethinking waste as a valuable commodity and create a community of shared environmental stewardship. When organic waste isn't viewed as a commodity, there's no reason to keep it within the community. The citizens need leadership from the experts at the Division of Solid Waste Management, with input from the people. A

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ten-year plan must point the way to change and how to make a better future.

Economic benefits of composting to Dutchess County are numerous.

O Agriculture has been and continues to be one of Dutchess County's primary industries, and nutrient-rich compost can help offset the rising costs of fertilizer affecting American markets. The United States is a major importer and dependent on foreign fertilizer and is the second or third top importer for each of the three major components of fertilizer. 03.11.
2022.USDA Announces Plans... to Support innovative American-made Fertilizer to give US Farmers more choices ...
O Compost adds nutrients to the soil, helps to conserve water and soil erosion, introduces valuable organisms to the soil-...
microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and protozoa—and helps to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides that are detrimental to our health. Even the soil under our asphalt streets and highways are seriously depleted.

o The County can save some taxpayer money that goes to tipping fees and transportation costs to far-off landfill sites o We can create plenty of new, green jobs (imagine neighborhood micro-haulers on bikes!). Recycling, composting and reuse create at least 9 times more jobs than landfills and incinerators, and as many as 30 times more jobs, Zero Waste Creates Jobs

Additionally, I would encourage the DEC to revise the rules and expand the ways that the public is notified about a 10year plan for solid waste management.

As explained to me by Commissioner Carille, the DEC requires the Division to run the Notice for Public Comment only one time. Accordingly, the Notice inviting public comment until March 23 ,2022 appeared in the Legal Notices section of the Poughkeepsie Journal and the Southern Dutchess News on February 9, 2022—but most people don't read the Legal Notices. The Division's website posted the Notice, but few people would have reason to visit the website until mid-March, when registration for hazardous waste disposal events begin to appear in various media. Flyers were also posted in government buildings. On its face, these postings seem to be sufficient, but all of the people with whom I spoke said they were unaware of the proposed Plan.

Other media could be engaged to invite public comment—for example, an article in the newspapers about the proposed plan, and an interview of the Commissioner and her work on the ten-year plan, and use of library newsletters that are mailed to the public, or radio/tv public service ads. Could a county-wide robo call be used, for example, as when our County executive invites people to a town hall?

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter, and for the work you do for the residents of Dutchess County.

Respectfully, Johanna Fallert Poughkeepsie (Town)

Cc: Ella Cattabiani, DEC

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| Eugene Myers <emyers@gmail.com> Saturday, April 30, 2022 3:16 PM solidwastemgmt jcfallert@gmail.com Comments on draft Solid Waste Management Plan</emyers@gmail.com> |
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| |

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Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I'm a new resident of the city of Poughkeepsie, writing to request a more comprehensive draft plan for Dutchess County Solid Waste Management. As I'm unfamiliar with homeownership in NY, I have been confused and mystified by the lack of composting services to residents. I strongly urge you to consider requiring completion of a feasibility study and construction of a public composting facility, preferably within five years. Some other suggestions:

- Expanding food scrap recycling requirements
- Extending technical assistance to farmers and private companies that are not currently recycling food waste
- Addressing changes in zoning regulations to help municipalities select composting operations

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Best, **Eugene Myers** Poughkeepsie (ZIP 12603)

Eugene Myers (He/Him) ecmyers.com

| From: | Diane Viscio <dianejohnston.viscio@gmail.com></dianejohnston.viscio@gmail.com> |
|----------|--|
| Sent: | Saturday, April 30, 2022 3:20 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | jcfallert@gmail.com |
| Subject: | Citizen Comment-Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan |

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Dear Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I would like to see the Dutchess County draft Local Solid Waste Plan Include a plan for building a composting facility with an emphasis on food and organics diversion. The feasibility and construction of both private and public facilities should be accomplished in the next 5 years.

It would be helpful if the Solid Waste Management Division applied in 2023 for a grant to fund a feasibility study, and application of some federal American Rescue Funds to match a 2023 grant.

Also, the Plan should enact a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements by regulating large generators of food scraps, by including schools, farms, adult care facilities, nursing homes and hospitals, and through other extensions beyond State law. The Act reduces the legally required amount of food scrap diversion by large food waste generators from 1 Ton/week to half ton/per week by 2024, which captures more food waste from the solid waste stream.

Providing in depth suggestions and steps on how to address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations should be included. The Plan should also include the provision of technical assistance to private companies and farmers that do not currently accept food waste and help them to obtain permits.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Diane Viscio

Sent from my iPad

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From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: pamela lovinger <pamelalovinger@gmail.com> Saturday, April 30, 2022 7:09 PM solidwastemgmt Johanna Fallert Fwd: CITIZEN COMMENT

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

From: pamela lovinger <<u>pamelalovinger@gmail.com</u>> Date: Sat, Apr 30, 2022 at 6:22 PM Subject: CITIZEN COMMENT To: <<u>solidwastemanagement@dutchessny.gov</u>> Cc: Johanna Fallert <<u>jcfallert@gmail.com</u>>

To the Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

As the perils of climate change become more apparent, New York State, Dutchess County municipalities and residents are looking at ways to reduce the release of Green House Gases(GHGs)--methane and CO2--into the atmosphere, knowing that these gases contribute to the warming of the planet.

One way is to reduce the waste stream by removing what is usually incinerated or landfilled, both release GHGs, and find other ways to use/repurpose what is diverted.

Food scraps are a significant % of our household garbage. Food scraps can be composted and produce a product which can be used by gardeners, landscape companies and farmers. Jobs are created and the cost of hauling to landfills and dumping fees will be reduced. Less will be burned and the cost to haul and dump the remaining toxic sludge to landfills will be reduced. All good.

Many Dutchess County municipalities and residents are eager to participate in a food scrap composting project. The County has talked about considering such a project for a number of years. In 2017 the Dutchess County Cornell Cooperative Extension prepared "An Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County". The study looked at methods to reduce the amount of organic waste generated, provided recommendations for ways to increase recycling of organic waste, and divert organics from disposal in out-of-county landfills. Nothing was implemented.

PLEASE, get moving on this! Do the study, locate a site and build a facility. You don't need to "invent the wheel". Check out what's going on in Ulster County.

We will be ready with our food scraps and will help recruit reluctant participants.

Pamela Lovinger PO Box 226 Salt Point, NY. 12578

| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| To: |
| Subject: |

Mary Ann Cunningham <macunningham@vassar.edu> Saturday, April 30, 2022 8:26 PM solidwastemgmt residential composting resources

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments ar click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Greetings,

I am a Poughkeepsie resident, and I have read with interest the draft DC solid waste management plan. I strongly support the initiatives noted to establish residential organic waste composting. In particular, I support the completion of a feasibility study for a composting facility and a local law to expand food scrap requirements, as well as technical assistance for improving composting participation.

If possible, it seems important to raise ambitions and do this in much less than the intended 5-year exploratory process outlined on p. 114. All efforts should be made to do exploratory stages faster so that implementation could happen within five years.

thank you, Mary Ann Cunningham Poughkeepsie

| Russell, Kerry | |
|----------------|--|
| From: | Jim Fenner <jimrfenner@gmail.com></jimrfenner@gmail.com> |
| Sent: | Saturday, April 30, 2022 9:09 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | jcfallert@gmail.com |
| Subject: | Dutchess Solid Waste Management Plan Draft |

ATTENTION. This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion <u>within 5 years</u> of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely, Jim Fenner Town of Poughkeepsie

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| From: |
|----------|
| Sent: |
| То: |
| Subject: |

Peter Van Aken <petervanaken@yahoo.com> Saturday, April 30, 2022 11:22 PM solidwastemgmt Implement food scrap recovery requirements

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

April 30, 2022

Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the city of Poughkeepsie. I urge the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan to be more comprehensive. Among other things, the Plan should require the completion <u>within 5 years</u> of a feasibility study and construction of a composting facility available to residents, should propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements, should extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste, and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Sincerely,

Peter Van Aken Poughkeepsie, NY Dear Division of Dutchess County Solid Waste Management,

I am a resident of the town of Fishkill and am writing to ask that the draft Dutchess County Solid Waste Management Plan be more robust and environmentally sound. I believe that the Plan should:

- include the construction of a composting facility available to residents.
- propose a law like the Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act (ACT) that expands food scrap recycling requirements.
- extend technical assistance to farmers and private companies that don't currently recycle food waste
- and address changes in zoning regulations needed to facilitate municipalities to choose composting operations.

Dutchess County has an opportunity to make changes that support the goals of the State's *Community Leadership and Climate Protection Act*. Composting will also divert tons of waste from the incinerator and help clear up our air. You must know that Dutchess County air is rated "D" by the American Lung Association. *I am an asthma sufferer whose breathing has worsened since I moved from Brooklyn to Dutchess County.*

A composting facility is the right thing to do, and it is the smart thing to do. It will:

- generate jobs and profit.
- reduce air pollution by keeping organic material out of the incinerator.

- turn food waste into a valuable soil nutrient for farmers, landscapers and gardeners.
- reduce methane, a leading cause of climate change, that results from anaerobic digestion in landfills.

Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Sandra Stratton-Gonzalez Town of Fishkill Dutchess County New York State

> 3 231

Responsiveness Summary

The Draft Plan addresses the need for increased organics diversion and the need for a feasibility study to determine the type of facility, the size of the facility, and the possible locations for a facility. This is addressed first in the Executive Summary, then in Chapter 3 under Organics recovery on pages 29-30, in Chapter 5 under Organics recovery programs for food scraps and yard trimmings, and lastly in Appendix D: Table 1 Implementation Schedule, task 20 (a – e).

The County cannot act on a facility to increase organic waste diversion without determining the type of facility, the costs of such a facility, and the siting of the facility. The 2017 Cornell study is a good start, but specifics need to be determined before anything is proposed. The type of facility used in Ulster County, aerated static pile, requires less capital investment but increases the likelihood of intermittent odors. An invessel composter would require a significant capital outlay but may have fewer intermittent odors. Both increase truck traffic. What type of facility would work for the County, how it would be financed, and where it could be sited requires funding to conduct a detailed study to answer these questions. A facility would require capital and a community that would allow the facility, and likely a rezoning. The Plan can only state the need and the goal to initiate this task. The actual funding for a study and funding for a facility is a decision of the Dutchess County Legislature and the residents of the County.

Some commenters noted Ulster County's compost facility as an example of what to have. Our neighboring county does have a successful facility and fortunately for Dutchess County it is accessible to out-of-county entities, and a large amount of the organics diverted in Dutchess County are processed at their facility. Over 600 tons of Dutchess County-generated organics were taken to the Resource Recovery Agency facility and the Greenway facility in Ulster County in 2021. As noted in the Draft Plan, although Dutchess County has a privately-run composting facility, the Ulster facilities are more easily accessible if the material is generated on the western side of the County. It should be noted that the Ulster County facility does not accept materials from residents and is not an example of a residential composting opportunity. Residential composting is most successful when operated at a local level rather than incorporated it into a regional facility. Local oversight allows for less material contamination which yields a better end product. The County is exploring the option of offering an initiative for locally operated composting programs. Funding would be provided through Dutchess County Municipal Investment Grants (MIG) covering 50% of the cost to purchase a composting machine for interested municipalities.

The Ulster County Food Scrap and Recovery Act, mentioned by several commenters, was enacted in Ulster County due to the Resource Recovery Agency already having a successful composting facility. While this Act is an innovative step in organics recycling,

Dutchess County first needs to conduct a study to address the type of facility, the costs of such a facility, and the siting of the facility as stated above.

Recently two communities within the County have initiated composting pilot programs for residential drop-off of organics. If successful, the programs could be used as examples for other communities to propose programs to increase organics diversion within the County.

Commenters requested the closure of the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency's waste-to-energy facility. The Draft Plan states that the only options are landfilling or waste-to-energy when addressing <u>post-recycled</u> waste, meaning waste generated that is not recycled. If there are other options for post-recycled waste, we would certainly look at them. Waste-to-energy is preferred over landfilling for reasons stated in the Draft Plan under the Executive Summary (pages 8-9), and in Chapter 3 under Facilities (page 22) and Summary Assessment (page 35). NYSDEC in their Solid Waste Management Plan, Beyond Waste, also identifies waste-to-energy as the preferred method of disposal over landfilling (page 185). Current State leadership, in conjunction with NYSDEC, has indicated that the future of waste-to-energy might be in jeopardy. This is the reason we are asking NYSDEC and State leadership to help in identifying what realistic options there are for the future management of post-recycled waste.

We agree with the need for a study and have addressed the topic. When a study can be financed and initiated, we hope that interested residents living in Dutchess County will help with the task, and if a facility is proposed, in siting a facility within their community.

| From: | Doreen Tignanelli <doreentig@aol.com> Tuosday, March 22, 2022 7:15 PM</doreentig@aol.com> |
|--------------|---|
| Sent: To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Subject: | Public comment on the 2022 Dutchess County Draft LSWMP |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Please accept the following public comment, for the record, on the 2022 Draft Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP):

1) The Draft LSWMP touts its progress in regard to recycling rates. According to the Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County, the county's goal was to reach "*a 60 percent recycling rate by 2022*." However, the Draft LSWMP states the 2020 recycling rate was only 35%. Even if 2020 rate is discounted due to the pandemic, the 2019 rate of 44% is far short of the County goal of 60%.

The Organics Recycling Study for Dutchess County Final was dated December 27, 2017 and prepared by Cornell Cooperative Extension of Dutchess County for NYSERDA. It summarized the results of the Cleaner Greener Communities Program Project: 'Feasibility Study to Expand Organics Recycling in Dutchess County.' Its Steering Committee included Lindsay Carille, Deputy Commissioner, Division of Solid Waste Management and Vicki Kelly from the Dutchess County Environment Management Council.

2) It is highly unlikely that the County will significantly increase their recycling rate going forward without organics being diverted from the waste stream. According to the above-mentioned 2017 Study, the County could more than double its recycling rate by such diversion.

As such, the County must do more than just "welcome an entity building an additional compost facility and would contribute to a study regarding the feasibility and options" as stated in the Draft LSWMP. The 2017 Study already has completed tasks including, but not limited to, in-depth analysis of organic waste-stream; study of existing and potential organics recycling technologies and business models suitable for County use; and identification of locations for organics recycling facilities. The County must take action on organic waste diversion, not just continually study options.

3) The Draft LSWMP states only 2 options exist for MSW waste disposal, namely landfills or waste-to-energy facilities. Other options should be included such as zero waste solutions, source reduction, etc.

4) In the Draft LSWMP, the County credits its "foresight in the 1980s to build a waste-to-energy facility (Facility)", referring to it as "environmentally sound", a claim disputed by many who consider such facilities to be a threat to public health and the environment. The County should be looking at future closure of the Facility, not expansion, and should not consider waste-to-energy as the "preferred option".

5) The Draft Plan appears to make contradictory statements regarding waste-to-energy technology. It states WTE "is the preferred method of MSW disposal versus landfilling" by the DEC but then goes on to say that the DEC has limited future options of disposal to just landfilling.

6) It is unclear if notice of the Draft Plan's availability for public comment was sent out under the Dutchess Delivery system. While not a requirement to do so, it would have been a way to increase public participation.

Doreen A. Tignanelli 29 Colburn Drive Poughkeepsie NY 12603

> 1 234

Response to comment #1:

The current Plan does have goals of reaching a 60% recycling rate and we are currently at an approximate 43% recycling rate. When the Plan was done in 2012 the goals were set very high, based on New York State's 2010 Solid Waste Management Plan goals. The State Plan's goal was to reduce waste disposal from 4.1 pounds/person/day to 1.7 pounds/person/day by 2020. Neither Plan has reached the stated goals. The latest estimates from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) show that generation has increased to 4.9 pounds/person/day, with an approximate recycling rate of 32%. While we are short of the 60% goal, the County has increased the recycling rate from 23% in 2010 to over 40%, exceeding national estimates. The Draft Plan has more conservative goals, that are more realistic based on historic and current estimates, both locally and nationally. That said, the Plan is required to be reviewed and updated every two years with a NYSDEC Biennial Update and the recycling rate, such as the addition of composting opportunities.

Response to comments #1 and #2:

The County cannot act on a facility to increase organic waste diversion without determining the type of facility, the costs of such a facility, and the siting of the facility. The Cornell study is a good start, but specifics need to be determined before anything is proposed. The type of facility used in Ulster County, aerated static pile, requires less capital investment but increases the likelihood of intermittent odors. An in-vessel composter would require a significant capital outlay but may have less intermittent odors. Both increase truck traffic. What type of facility would work for the County, how it would be financed, and where it could be sited requires a detailed study to answer these questions. A facility would require capital and a community that would allow the facility, which would likely require a rezoning. The Plan can only state the need and the goal to initiate this task. The actual funding for a study and funding for a facility is a decision of the Dutchess County Legislature and the residents of the County.

Response to comment #3:

The Draft Plan states that the only options are landfilling or waste-to-energy when addressing <u>post-recycled</u> waste, meaning waste generated that is not recycled. If there are other options for post-recycled waste, we would certainly look at them. Zero waste and/or reducing waste, which has been a goal for many, if not all, planning units across the country for over 20 years, is not a realistic option. Zero waste has not yet been achieved anywhere and is not a realistic option for the 10-year planning period of the Plan.

Response to comments #4 and #5:

As stated above, there are currently two options for post-recycled waste. Waste-toenergy is preferred over landfilling for reasons stated in the Draft Plan. NYSDEC in their Solid Waste Management Plan, Beyond Waste, also identifies waste-to-energy as the preferred method of disposal over landfilling (page 185). Current State leadership, in conjunction with NYSDEC, has indicated that the future of waste-to-energy might be in jeopardy. This is the reason we are asking NYSDEC and State leadership to help in identifying what realistic options there are for the future management of post-recycled waste.

Response to comment #6:

In addition to meeting the NYSDEC requirements of a Public Participation, notice was also put on the Solid Waste Management website, the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency website, on the Dutchess County Calendar of Meetings and Events (which is noticed through Dutchess Delivery). The County has agreed, per NYSDEC recommendations, to extend the Public Comment period with a notice of this on the County's social media.

Carille, Lindsay

| From: | Johanna Fallert <jcfallert@gmail.com></jcfallert@gmail.com> |
|--------------|---|
| Sent: | Wednesday, March 23, 2022 3:19 PM |
| To: | solidwastemgmt |
| Cc: | dep.r3admin@dec.gov |
| Subject: | PUBLIC COMMENT - Draft LSWM Plan, Dutchess County |
| Attachments: | Poughkeepsie Journal Legal Notice.PDF; Scan_20220323.jpg |

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

March 23, 2022

By Email (solidwastemgmt@dutchessny.gov) Division of Solid Waste Management 96 Sand Dock Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 <u>Attention</u>: Lindsay Carille, Deputy Commissioner

Subject: PUBLIC COMMENT - Draft Ten-Year Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Ms. Carille:

Thank you for returning my call yesterday to the Dept. of Solid Waste Management and for our lengthy conversation which I found very informative.

As you will recall, I asked you to extend the deadline for Public Comment to the 10-year draft Solid Waste Management Plan since the email address to submit comments that was posted on your department's website was wrong.

I discovered this error when my techno-savvy colleague noticed a discrepancy between your Division's email address that ended in ".gov" and the email address ending in ".us" posted on your website for submitting comment. We tested the questionable email address by sending a message, but received neither a confirmation nor a notice that the email did not reach its destination. Subsequently, we confirmed the correct address for public comment with the County IT Department, and the correction was made to your website on March 16, one week before the deadline of March 23.

Nevertheless, despite the problem with the email address, you maintained that it wasn't necessary to extend the Public Comment deadline since you followed the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's guidelines for notifying the public of the Public Comment period of February 7 through March 23. You published notices for a Public Hearing to take place on February 24, 2022 regarding the Draft SWM Plan in the Southern Dutchess News and the Poughkeepsie Journal. Additionally, you noted that people could submit their comments by mail or fax, and that flyers on this subject were posted on the bulletin boards of many County offices.

I looked for the Public Notice in the newspapers and found them in the Legal Notices section of the Southern Dutchess News and the Poughkeepsie Journal published on February 9, 2022. They ran only one time. It's no wonder that people didn't show up for the Public Hearing on 2/24! We both agreed that many people are not reading newspapers today, and I would daresay that even fewer are reading the Legal Notices section.

What's worse, even these published Notices (attached) had the incorrect email address to submit their comments. In my opinion, most people would choose to submit a comment by email. We may never know how many emailed comments failed to arrive because they went to an erroneous address

All in all, for the record, the Public Notice process was flawed.

In another vein, I want to share with you that many of the people who are active in the community and who support the construction of a composting facility available to residents were unaware of the March 23 deadline for comment. I urge the Division of Solid Waste Management to do better when it comes to drawing public attention to matters of importance to the community. Did I miss published articles or interviews with you on this subject regarding the draft Plan?

I realize that it is not in your power to fund a new organics feasibility study (scheduled in the draft plan) or the construction of a composting facility (not scheduled). Leadership is needed to bring a viable plan with greater emphasis on food scraps diversion from the solid waste stream to the attention of the County Executive and County Legislature sconer rather than later. As I mentioned yesterday, Dutchess County received a cascade of Covid money and \$57 million in Rescue Plan funds. Revenue is up. Furthermore, better organic waste management would save the County and taxpayers a lot of money in the long run and create new jobs. We don't lack money, we lack political will.

Once again, I appreciate the lengthy conversation we had yesterday, and thank you for your long service to the County. Congratulations on your well-deserved retirement—I wish you the very best in the years to come!

Respectfully, Johanna Fallert Town of Poughkeepsie

Cc: Kelly Turturro, Director, Region 3 Department of Environmental Conservation The Department reached out to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for guidance. NYSDEC required that the public comment period be extended by 38 days so that the correct email address was available for a full 45-day response period. This was done and the extension was noticed on our website and through County social media.

Appendix G

RESOLUTION NO. 2023159

RE: ADOPTION OF DUTCHESS COUNTY'S LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Legislators CAVACCINI, GELLER, and HAUSER offer the following and move its adoption:

WHEREAS, the Department of Planning and Development Division of Solid Waste has prepared a new Local Solid Waste Management Plan, a PDF version is attached, and

WHEREAS, the ten-year plan is a requirement of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and is an essential element in maintaining an environmentally sound, integrated solid waste management program, and

WHEREAS, the Plan outlines current solid waste management practices and provides a plan for solid waste management for the next ten years, and

WHEREAS, the three main goals of the Plan are the reduction of waste generation, an increase in the amount of materials recycled and reused, and the development of organic composting opportunities, and

WHEREAS, the tasks needed to achieve these goals are detailed within the attached Plan, and

WHEREAS, in Resolution No. 2012021, this Legislature designated the County of Dutchess to be the Planning Unit pursuant to NYS Environmental Conservation Law Section 27-0107, now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Dutchess County Legislature hereby adopts the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the County of Dutchess will submit the Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation for Final Approval as required by NYCRR Section 366-4.1, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the County of Dutchess will implement the solid waste management programs, projects, and plans as identified in the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the County of Dutchess will submit biennial updates to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation as required by NYCRR Section 366-5.1, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the County of Dutchess will submit a plan mode proven the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation if required by NYCRR Section 366 15.17

| CA-111-23 | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| LDF/gw | |
| G-1233-Q | |
| 08/14/2023 | |
| Fiscal Impact: | See attached statement |

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

SS:

AM F.X. O'NEH ACTING COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Date Suptember 15,2023

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess, have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 11th day of September 2023, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 11th day of September 2023.

LEIGHWAGER, LERK OF THE LEGISLATURE 241

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

NO FISCAL IMPACT PROJECTED

| | APPROPRIATION RESOLUTIONS (To be completed by requesting department) |
|--------------------|--|
| | Total Current Year Cost \$ |
| | Total Current Year Revenue \$ and Source |
| | Source of County Funds <i>(check one)</i> : Existing Appropriations, Contingency, Transfer of Existing Appropriations, Additional Appropriations, Other <i>(explain)</i> . Identify Line Items(s): |
| | Related Expenses: Amount \$ Nature/Reason: |
| | Anticipated Savings to County: |
| | Net County Cost (this year): Over Five Years: |
| Additio Adoptio | nal Comments/Explanation: n of the Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan does not require expenditure of County funds. |

Prepared by: Kerry Russell, Deputy Commissioner of Solid Waste Mgmt Prepared On: June 9, 2023

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Materials Management 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7250 P: (518) 402-8651 | F: (518) 402-9024 www.dec.ny.gov

November 21, 2023

Kerry Russell, Deputy Commissioner Division of Solid Waste Management Dutchess County Department of Planning & Development 96 Sand Dock Road Poughkeepsie, NY 12601 <u>krussell@dutchessny.gov</u>

Re: Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Kerry Russell:

On September 27, 2023 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) received the final Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) for review and approval.

The County's LSWMP was deemed approvable by DEC on June 9, 2023 and adopted on September 15, 2023 by the County Board of Legislators.

DEC has determined that the County's final plan contains the elements set forth in Section 27-0107.1(b) of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and the contents specified in 6 NYCRR Subpart 366-2. The County's LSWMP is hereby approved with respect to the elements of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 366 for the planning period beginning January 1, 2021 and ending December 31, 2030.

Please note that biennial updates must be submitted to DEC pursuant to 6 NYCRR Section 366-5.1 by October 1 every two years beginning October 1, 2025. The first biennial update will cover the beginning of the planning period through 2024, for a total of four years. Subsequent biennial updates will cover the two calendar years since the prior biennial update. Any significant changes to this approved plan must be reflected in the biennial updates.

The key to effective solid waste management is proper planning. Planning and priorities must be carefully considered to assure limited resources are spent wisely on projects that establish rational, lasting foundations for environmentally sound solid waste management at the local level.

Please contact Jesalyn Claeys at (518) 402-5136 or planning@dec.ny.gov if you have any questions concerning the County's LSWMP.



Note that having an approved LSWMP is one of the eligibility criteria for state assistance programs (grants) for waste reduction and recycling activities. More information on those grant programs is available on DEC's website at https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/4776.html or at RecyclingGrants@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

DOTte

David Vitale, Director Division of Materials Management

ecc: D. Vitale/R. Clarkson/J. O'Connell/J. Lang/P. Munar Moreno
 J. Claeys
 D. Pollock, E. Cattabiani, Region 3