Madison County

Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation

FINAL

Comprehensive Solid Waste
Management Plan Modification

December 2009

Barton & Loguidice

Madison County
Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation

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Introduction

In April 2009, Madison County completed a draft version of their Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Modification. That draft report was used for the purpose of providing an opportunity for public review and comment on the plan, and to complete a State Environmental Quality Review determination. Following presentation of the draft plan for a Negative Declaration issued by the Madison County Board of Supervisors, and after closure of the public comment period, a revised draft plan was prepared to address the single public comment that had been received (see the comment letter included in Appendix D). That revised draft plan, dated June 2009, was then sent to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC, or DEC) for review and comment.

The County received written review comments from the NYSDEC by letter dated October 26, 2009, and replied with written responses on November 4, 2009. Upon notification from the NYSDEC via e-mail correspondence dated December 2, 2009 that the County's responses were acceptable, the County prepared this final version of the plan, which incorporates those responses to DEC's review comments. Revisions to the draft plan that have been made in response to the DEC's review comments can be found in the following locations of this final plan:

- Additional information has been included in Sections I.A.i.3 and I.A.i.6 to further demonstrate the County's ongoing recycling efforts.
- Section I.A.i.11 has been updated to include information regarding the County's current household hazardous waste collection program.
- An explanation of how the County expects to be able to respond to the anticipated publication of an updated State Solid Waste Management Plan is included in Section II.B.

Madison County has also decided to provide information with regard to recent developments in the County's mercury collection program in Section II.D.

Executive Summary

Madison County (hereinafter referred to as "the County") completed its original Final Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) in 1991. In general, the County's original SWMP called for the continuation of its integrated solid waste management system consisting of a regional landfill, central and intermediate solid waste transfer stations, and recyclables collection facilities. In accordance with the SWMP, these facilities continue to be in operation today.

Madison County's integrated solid waste management system consists of one central sanitary landfill in the Town of Lincoln, three transfer stations (located in the Towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia, and Sullivan), a central materials recovery facility (MRF) located adjacent to the landfill site, and four yard waste and recyclables drop-off locations (at the three transfer stations and the sanitary landfill). In addition, at the landfill drop-off location the County recycles special wastes such as used ink jet and laser cartridges, vehicle tires, vehicle batteries, dry cell batteries, white goods, and other bulk metals. Madison County also continues to encourage its residents to properly dispose of their household hazardous wastes, by paying for the disposal of such household hazardous wastes (up to specified limits) by County residents at the Environmental Products and Services household hazardous waste facility in Syracuse.

Madison County has met the milestones outlined in their original SWMP, which expires at the end of 2010. The milestones include the permitting and development of a landfill expansion to allow for continued landfilling of wastes, as well as the continued operation of the materials recovery facility, yard waste composting facility, sharps collection program, and public recycling education program. The County has also further bolstered its solid waste management system beyond the milestones outlined in its original plan, as described in the biennial compliance reports. Due to the fact that

the County has met these milestones, and that there are no major changes needed in the County solid waste management system, the County is seeking to extend the planning period for another ten years until the year 2020. The County has however, identified some enhancements to the system that it would like to complete during the extended planning period in order to further enhance its solid waste management system. These enhancements are described in this SWMP Modification document.

This SWMP Modification report has been prepared in accordance with NYSDEC Part 360 Regulations for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning and DEC Policy DSHM-SW-03-15, Extending the Term of a Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) Planning Period. In accordance with subpart 360-15.11(e), a detailed description of the proposed modifications and the reasons for these modifications are included in Section II of this report; the revised implementation schedule is included in Section III; and the remaining required components for a SWMP modification are included in Sections IV through VII.

I. Overview of Madison County's Solid Waste Management System

Madison County's integrated solid waste management system consists of one central sanitary landfill in the Town of Lincoln, three transfer stations (located in the Towns of Hamilton, Cazenovia, and Sullivan), a central materials recovery facility (MRF) located adjacent to the landfill site, and four yard waste and recyclables drop-off locations (at the three transfer stations and the sanitary landfill). In addition, at the landfill drop-off location the County recycles special wastes such as used ink jet and laser cartridges, vehicle tires, vehicle batteries, dry cell batteries, white goods, and other bulk metals. Madison County also continues to encourage its residents to properly dispose of their household hazardous wastes, by paying for the disposal of such household hazardous wastes (up to specified limits) by County residents at the Environmental Products and Services household hazardous waste facility in Syracuse.

A. Major Milestones from Approved Solid Waste Management Plan and Compliance Reports

i. Major Milestones from Approved Solid Waste Management Plan

Madison County's NYSDEC-approved Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) contains an eleven point plan for managing the County's waste for the duration of the 20-year planning period. The eleven elements of the Plan and the status of each are described below:

1. Continue To Utilize Landfilling For Disposal of Non-Recyclables

This element of the Plan was implemented through the development of the County's West Side Expansion Sanitary Landfill. Construction of Phase I of the landfill was started in the

summer of 1993. Operation of Phase I of the landfill began in the summer of 1996 and continued through 2002. Plans and specifications for construction of Phase II of the landfill were prepared in 2000 for submittal to NYSDEC, along with other engineering information required for NYSDEC's review and approval of the Phase II construction plans. Construction of Phase II of the landfill was substantially completed in 2002, and active landfill operations commenced in Phase II of the landfill in 2003. In 2008, the County commenced construction of the first cell in it's newly permitted landfill expansion, Cell #7. Construction was completed in late 2008, with waste placement anticipated in early 2009.

2. Develop a Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Existing Landfill

Engineering and environmental analyses in support of a landfill expansion permit were completed and submitted to the NYSDEC in early 2006 for a long-term expansion of the existing County landfill. After some revisions due to NYSDEC comments, the permit application was approved and the County received a Part 360 Permit for the 63 acre landfill expansion in November 2007.

3. *Continue Operation of the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to Process Recyclables Collected as a Result of the County's Mandatory, Source-Separated Recycling Program*

This element of the Plan has been implemented since 1990 when the MRF opened. The local Madison-Cortland ARC has operated the MRF since its opening.

Madison County has been successfully marketing source separated recyclable materials since the inception of the materials recovery program. During that time, the County has established strong working relationships with various markets for recyclable materials. The County periodically solicits competitive quotes from appropriate markets for various recyclable materials, and enters in to contracts that are mutually beneficial for the County and those markets. Most of the contracts that the County has entered in to have been no longer than two or three years in length, largely due to the markets' reluctance to enter in to contracts for a longer period of time due to the volatile and unpredictable nature of such markets. Even during difficult economic times, however, including the recent recession, Madison County has been able to successfully market its source separated recyclable materials.

As part of its local law mandating the source separation of recyclable materials, Madison County has established a hauler licensing program that requires anyone collecting trash generated in the County to provide recycling services. This local law makes it clear to local haulers that commingling source separated

recyclables with trash is prohibited. A copy of this local law, Local Law No. 3 for 2004, can be reviewed on the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation's website (http://www.madisoncounty.org/solid_waste.php).

For the past 10 years, the County has also employed a part time enforcement officer, responsible for ensuring compliance with the County's source separation and flow control laws. Madison County has voluntarily implemented this enforcement in an effort to ensure full recycling compliance within the County.

As a means to emphasize waste reduction, Madison County instituted a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system several years ago at its transfer stations. Residents pay on a per unit basis, utilizing a punch card, for all waste that they dispose of at a County transfer station. There is no charge to residents to drop off recyclable materials. This PAYT system provides a strong economic incentive for County residents to reduce and recycle waste. This PAYT system is still in operation today and there are no plans to discontinue it. The curbside collection of municipal solid waste within Madison County has traditionally been the responsibility of either the local municipality (village, town or city) or individual residents and waste generators. The County does not have any plans to alter those traditional roles.

4. Continue the Yard Waste Composting and Brush-Chipping Program

This element of the Plan has been in operation since 1988 when the County established yard waste composting and brush-chipping sites at its three transfer stations and at the central landfill site. These sites are still in operation today and divert leaves, brush, and other green wastes from the County's landfill and produce a useful material available free to County residents.

5. Continue and Expand, Whenever Feasible and Appropriate, the Recycling Programs for Special Wastes Such as Used Oil, Used Antifreeze, Tires, Vehicle Batteries, White Goods, and Other Bulk Metals

The County has continuously added to its list of mandatorily recycled items since instituting its first recycling program in 1990. As of December 2008, this list includes the following items:

- newspapers
- corrugated cardboard
- glass containers (all colors)
- HDPE and PET plastic containers
- aluminum
- tin-coated steel containers
- glossy magazines and catalogs
- glossy newspaper inserts
- office paper

- junk mail (including envelopes with plastic/glassine windows)
- other miscellaneous paper stock
- textiles
- boxboard
- plastic containers numbered 1-7
- pizza boxes
- inkjet cartridges
- license plates
- computers
- computer monitors/televisions
- plastic bags
- vehicle tires
- vehicle batteries
- white goods

Residents can also voluntarily recycle used cooking oil and dry cell batteries at County facilities.

In addition to these recycling programs, Madison County has implemented household hazardous waste collection, medical sharps collection, yard waste composting, and confidential paper shredding and recycling programs for its residents.

6. Continue to Encourage and Emphasize Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling by County Residents via Public Education

This element of the Plan is implemented by the County's part-time recycling educator who continues to educate County

residents on recycling, waste reduction, and reuse. The County's recycling educator continues to improve and expand educational displays and programs.

In 2007, the collection of fliers and brochures which outlined various aspects of the County's waste collection and recycling programs were consolidated into one comprehensive booklet. The publishing of the new booklet was advertised through local radio, television and newspapers. These booklets are available at the County Office Building and the landfill office, and are distributed at community events and on-site visitations. The booklet was again updated in 2008. Also in 2008, a total of 1,082 people were educated about recycling directly by the recycling coordinator through tours of the landfill and recycling facilities, or presentations at off-site locations such as schools and the confidential document shredding event.

In late 2007, 500 recycling bins were purchased and distributed to increase the rate of recycling at County schools. In 2008, the County purchased 3,000 recycling bins for distribution to schools and residents. Also towards the end of 2008, the County Recycling Coordinator met with three school districts and formulated a tentative plan to deliver new bins to each district over a 3 to 4 year period. The recycling programs within the participating schools have proven to be very effective.

Details regarding the County's public education efforts regarding solid waste management are provided on the County's website (http://www.madisoncounty.org/solid_waste.php). There are currently 38 documents or links to additional information provided on the Solid Waste Department's website that provide information to the public and that also summarize public education efforts that the County has undertaken. Madison County will continue to do the best it can with limited local resources to educate the public with regard to waste reduction, recycling, environmentally sound HHW disposal practices, and ways that residents can help to reduce the toxicity of our waste stream through the use of products that are non-toxic or less toxic. The full range of media will continue to be utilized for such public education efforts, within budgetary constraints.

7. Establish Remote Recyclables Drop-Off Facilities as Needed

The County continues to operate recyclables drop-off facilities at each of its transfer stations and at the landfill. The County has not established any additional remote facilities beyond this, and has instead focused on encouraging the availability of recyclables receptacles in public venues such as Thruway rest stops and local schools.

8. Continue the Safe Syringe Disposal Program

This element of the Plan continues to be implemented at many of the pharmacies located throughout Madison County.

9. Add Low Technology Composting to the Existing System When Appropriate

In 1994 and 1995, the County conducted a food waste composting pilot project at the landfill. The results of the pilot project indicated that the composting of food waste is a viable means to reduce the amount of waste requiring landfilling. However, a lack of funding has prevented the County from implementing a long-term food waste-composting program at the landfill drop-off area.

In late fall 2009, the Madison County Sewer District Compost Project located just outside Cazenovia was completed. The compost project facility was developed to compost the biosolids from the wastewater treatment plant into a material suitable for land application to non-food crops. A grant from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) under their Municipal Waste Reduction and Recycling Program and construction assistance from the Village of Cazenovia DPW, the Town of Cazenovia Highway Department, and the Madison County Highway Department helped make the project financially feasible.

10. Consider Instituting a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Recycling Program if and When Appropriate

In 1995 and 1996 the County used a grinder to process a portion of the C&D waste stream which was used to bring up the final grades of the East Side Sanitary Landfill before landfill closure

and capping. At that time, the County evaluated the cost effectiveness of landfilling C&D debris versus processing and recycling a portion of this waste stream. The results of this evaluation indicated that it would be more economical to landfill C&D debris.

11. Develop a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program

When evaluating its options for HHW management, the County determined that entering into an agreement with an outside agency would be the most cost effective and reasonably convenient option for its residents. It would not be cost effective to collect HHW at any of the County transfer stations, due to regulatory limitations on HHW storage that would result in either high unit costs for proper disposal of relatively small quantities of HHW or that would involve the permitting and purchase of an expensive storage system that would be needed to consolidate HHW loads prior to disposal. In addition, the County's transfer stations have limited operating schedules and are only open two and a half days per week, limiting the disposal options for residents.

Madison County first entered into an inter-municipal agreement with the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority (OHSWA) in 1996, but entered into a contract in 2000 for the use by County residents of the Environmental Products and Services HHW facility located in Syracuse. The HHW facility is located near the Carousel Mall, which is a regional shopping destination for County residents. The HHW service is provided at no charge to County residents and it is made available to them five days per

week, fifty-two weeks per year. Through a grant from the DEC, Madison County is able to provide free disposal of up to 14 wet gallons and 20 dry pounds of HHW to each of its residents.

ii. Other Major Milestones from Compliance Reports

As outlined in their biennial SWMP Compliance Reports, the County has implemented some solid waste management enhancements, which go above and beyond the milestones laid out in the original SWMP framework.

1. Flow Control

Madison County does not use tax money to subsidize its waste management and recycling costs. The County's solid waste management and disposal facilities (i.e., transfer stations, yard waste composting sites, and recyclables drop-off centers), and its recycling operations at the ARC MRF are structured to be financially self-supporting. Revenues from landfill tipping fees and recyclables sales are used to operate, maintain, and pay off the debt service for County solid waste and recycling facilities. The County developed these facilities to ensure that wastes generated within the County would be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner and to provide a means to process and market the recyclables residents separate from their trash. In order to ensure the continued operation of these facilities, in which the County has invested millions of dollars, the County must have a reliable flow of waste and recyclables delivered to these facilities. On January 8,

2002, the Madison County Board of Supervisors adopted Local Law No. 4 for the year 2001 to reinstate flow control for non-hazardous solid waste generated within Madison County.

2. Landfill Gas Collection and Destruction

Madison County has installed an active gas collection system for both the closed East Side Landfill and the active West Side Landfill. This system collects the methane gas produced by the waste with vacuum pressure where it is conveyed via a piping network to a central location. Currently, this collected methane gas is destructed through the use of a landfill gas flare. Burning the methane significantly reduces the release of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. Due to this voluntary reduction in greenhouse gases, the County is eligible to obtain carbon offset credits. Through an agreement with Waste Management Renewable Energy, LLC, these carbon offset credits are being marketed to end users on behalf of the County. This program is expected to provide an additional revenue source to the County to help offset the costs of the gas collection system installation.

3. Landfill Gas Utilization Projects

In early 2007, the County began the process of accepting proposals for a landfill gas utilization partnership at the landfill. In November 2007, an agreement was signed with Waste Management Renewable Energy, LLC to construct and operate a landfill gas to energy project at the landfill. In September 2008, a

Ground Breaking ceremony was held for commencement of construction of the facility. The landfill gas to energy facility will generate roughly 1.3 megawatts of electricity, or approximately enough to provide electricity to a village the size of Cazenovia. Revenue received during the 20 year agreement with Waste Management Renewable Energy, LLC will help reimburse the Solid Waste Department for investments that were made during the research and development phase of the Landfill Gas Utilization Process.

In April 2009 a Final Request for Proposals was issued by the County to solicit proposals from companies that may have an interest in utilizing excess heat generated from the landfill gas to energy facility. In conjunction with this RFP process, the County has been pursuing the development of an Agriculture and Renewable Energy (ARE) Park on portions of the County's landfill property. Companies that respond to the RFP are invited to locate their business in the County's ARE Park.

In early 2009, the County also began a project to utilize a portion of the waste heat generated from the landfill gas to energy facility to heat the MRF located on the west side of Buyea Road. Waste heat from the facility will be transmitted to the MRF building via a pipeline, and used in lieu of the traditional heating system currently being used.

II. Description of Solid Waste Management Plan Modifications and Enhancements

A. Introduction

The County has implemented a majority of the milestones contained within their original SMWP and therefore proposes to modify this plan to maintain its current system, while identifying new milestones to work toward during a ten-year extension of the SWMP planning period. The milestones set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials within the solid waste management system to reduce the quantity of materials being landfilled. Each milestone will be evaluated for feasibility and cost effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in section III.

B. Extension of Planning Period

The NYSDEC's rules and regulations for Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning (Subpart 360-15 of 6NYCRR Part 360) require that all solid waste management plans provide for the management of solid waste within the planning unit for a minimum of a ten-year period. The County's current Solid Waste Management Plan is based on a 20-year planning period beginning in the year 1990 and extending through the year 2010. The current NYSDEC policy for extending the term of a local solid waste management plan provides for the extension of the planning period through means of a SWMP modification, as long as no significant changes have occurred in the method of managing the solid waste generated in the planning unit (NYSDEC, 2003). As indicated in the Annual SWMP Compliance reports, the County has not deviated from the original

plan, especially in the areas of landfill development and recycling programs. In light of this, and with the expiration date for the current SWMP soon approaching, it is prudent for the County to apply for an extension of their SWMP planning period at this time. The County proposes that the SWMP planning period be extended for a 10-year period, through the year 2020.

Although it is not anticipated to have a major impact on the County's SWMP, the expected completion of the State SWMP within the next year may result in the need to re-evaluate some elements of the County's plan. The County can address and report to the Department regarding any such impacts as part of the solid waste management plan compliance reports that Madison County is required to prepare and submit to the Department every two years. Similarly, if new funding sources become available in the future, the County can report on how it has utilized such funding in the biennial compliance reports. A ten-year extension of the planning period would represent the most cost effective utilization of limited state and County resources, with no deleterious effects on the County's ability to plan for and implement environmentally sound solid waste management and recycling programs.

C. Recycling Data Survey

As described above, the County has a very comprehensive recycling program, with many materials that are mandatory to recycle. While the County offers extensive recycling options, the Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Inventory produced by the County consistently reports recycling percentages below the County's recycling goals set forth in the original plan. It is the County's belief that this is due to the fact that the reported recycling numbers are based solely on the materials that are handled through the County's solid waste

management system. While all solid waste is required to be handled through this system, and therefore is completely accounted for, the same requirement does not apply to recyclable materials. Therefore, large recyclables producers such as big box stores, and even private recyclables collection companies, may ship recyclable products directly to the end user for a profit, bypassing the County recycling facilities. As a result, these materials are not being accounted for in the County's recycling reports.

The County proposes to undertake a recycling data survey, which would be distributed to various sectors of the County in order to compile more complete recycling data. These surveys will be used to help assess what materials could be available for use in new programs such as organics composting and construction and demolition (C&D) material recycling. The survey would most likely be conducted in stages, with the largest waste producers being contacted first. Survey recipients would be asked for data such as recyclable material (metals, plastic, and paper) produced per year, organic material produced per year, C&D material produced per year, and current disposal/recycling methods. Intermediate facilities such as confidential paper shredding services may also be contacted to determine how much material they receive from within Madison County. This information would then be compiled to help the County determine the actual recycling rate within the County, which recycling efforts are most effective, and which new recycling methods would be most prudent for the County to pursue.

D. Mercury Collection Program

It is well known that mercury is an extremely toxic substance that does not break down easily once released to the environment, and therefore its disposal

needs to be controlled. The County has begun a pilot program and will assess the feasibility of developing a permanent program for the collection and proper disposal of mercury containing products such as thermometers and thermostats. The goal of such a collection program is to provide residents with a convenient and safe method of disposal of these items and reduce the instances of improper disposal. A copy of the flier announcing the mercury collection pilot program, which commenced December 5, 2009, is included in Appendix C.

E. Institutional Organics Composting Program

One recyclable material stream that the County has not yet addressed on a long-term basis is the organic food wastes stream. With three colleges and universities, fifteen K-12 school buildings, two hospitals, and a number of other institutions located within the County, which have the potential of producing substantial quantities of organic food waste, this recycling stream may be readily available. As part of the Recycling Data Survey mentioned above, the County proposes to determine the quantity of material available, and will develop a list of these types of institutions which may be interested in developing source separated organics recovery programs. If a reliable stream of these types of materials is identified, the County will investigate the feasibility of implementing a composting program for institutional organic wastes.

F. Product Reuse Collection and Distribution Center

Product reuse is one of the most efficient forms of recycling. Madison County proposes to assess the feasibility of providing a system by which their residents can drop off used, but still usable items free of charge. Items would also be salvaged from the existing recycling streams, such as bulk metal, book

recycling, and used electronics recycling. These items would then be made available to residents for a fee. This would be similar to the current drop off centers for the Salvation Army, which are currently located at all of the County transfer stations. The materials would be transported to a central location at the existing building on the east side of Buyea Road where the product reuse center would be located.

G. Expand Mandatory E-Waste Recycling Program

As described above, the County's list of mandatory recycled items includes computers, computer monitors, and televisions. As the technology in consumer electronics evolves, the quantity of electronic waste, or E-waste, entering the waste stream will continue to grow. While the County currently accepts all types of E-waste for recycling at its transfer stations, the County proposes to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the list of mandatory recycled items to include other E-wastes such as cell phones and digital cameras. This would require the adoption of a local law to include these items as mandatory recyclables.

H. Product Stewardship Framework

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

point for nationwide implementation of a product stewardship policy. It is the intent of Madison County to adopt these product stewardship framework principles through a resolution.

I. Backyard Composting Program

While composting of all organic waste can be an effective method of low technology recycling that can significantly reduce the stream of landfilled waste, collection of these materials on a household basis can prove both difficult and expensive. Another option for encouraging the removal of these wastes from the waste stream is to implement a backyard composting program, through which residents are provided information regarding the methods of backyard composting. The County proposes to implement a backyard composting program once it has sufficient sources to do so. This would most likely involve distribution of information on effective composting through pamphlets, advertising, demonstrations, and/or the County website. The County will also explore entering into a partnership with the local Cooperative Extension office to provide composting lessons with master composters.

J. Recycling at Schools, Public Facilities and Special Events

Madison County has recently taken the initiative to promote recycling in local public schools through presentations and distribution of recycling bins. If financial and personnel resources allow, the County proposes to continue this program in the local schools, as well as expanding into public facilities (such as municipal office buildings) and at special events (such as the Madison County Fair).

K. C&D Recycling Program

As discussed above, Madison County previously evaluated the financial feasibility of recycling C&D material and determined that landfilling the waste was more economical. With the availability of more advanced sorting and processing equipment, as well as the increase in public awareness of the importance of "green" construction, the County proposes to revisit the feasibility of implementing a C&D recycling program. One method the County will explore as a means to reduce processing costs would be to encourage the separating of portions of the waste stream at the source. Wood and masonry materials can be recycled fairly easily if properly separated from other materials. In order to reduce costs to the County, instead of separating comingled C&D material at a recycling facility, the County can evaluate the feasibility of offering financial incentives to encourage generators to separate their own waste. The disposal of separated waste loads could then be offered at a lower rate than comingled material in order to encourage source separation.

L. Increase Recycling Staffing Levels

Many of the solid waste management program enhancements outlined above will require considerable effort on the part of the recycling staff to implement and maintain. The County plans to pursue the possibility of hiring additional recycling program staff to help evaluate and implement these programs, specifically the recycling data surveys, backyard composting education, and recycling education at schools, public facilities and special events. The County will pursue the creation of one or more internship positions for students from the colleges located within the County, who have specific

interests in public relations and/or environmental sustainability. The feasibility of implementing this program will depend heavily on the availability of necessary funding.

M. Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program

With over 188,000 acres of farmland within its borders, agricultural plastics represent a significant waste stream produced within the County. The agricultural plastics that farmers use, such as plastic bailing twine, greenhouse plastics, hay bale wraps, mulch film, and pesticide containers are not currently accepted for recycling in Madison County. As such, many of these materials end up in the County landfill or buried at their point of origin. One challenge to recycling these products is that many of them are bulky and difficult to transport, as well as the concern that many of them may be contaminated with pesticides, mold, and soil. Recently a handful of agricultural plastics recyclers have begun to emerge across the country, along with new concepts in the handling of these materials to enhance the ability to recycle them. Madison County intends to evaluate the current practices for handling and recycling agricultural plastics and the feasibility of implementing an agricultural plastics recycling program within the County.

III. Implementation of Modifications to the Solid Waste Management Plan

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

Table 1
Implementation Schedule for the Madison County Solid Waste Management Plan Modifications and Enhancements

Task		Timeframe
1. Extension of Planning Period		Current planning period ends 12/31/09. Submit SWMP Modification to NYSDEC for approval by 6/30/09. Receive extension approval by 12/31/09 or as soon thereafter as such approval is granted by NYSDEC.
2. Recycling Data Survey		Begin survey for select businesses in the first quarter of 2010. If survey is successful, expand to smaller businesses and institutions by the fourth quarter of 2010.
3. Mercury Collection Program		Implement program by December 2009 or as soon as all necessary approvals are obtained from NYSDEC.
4. Institutional Organics Composting Program		Use 2010 Recycling Data Survey information to identify potential partnership with a local institution. Work to implement composting program by fall of 2011.
5. Product Reuse Collection and Distribution Center		Toured similar existing facilities in fall 2009. Develop operating plan and implement program by summer 2010.
6. Expand Mandatory E-waste Recycling Program		Evaluate annually based on recycling tonnages and estimates of waste stream percentage collected.

Table 1 **Implementation Schedule for the Madison County Solid Waste Management Plan Modifications and Enhancements**		
Task		**Timeframe**
7. Product Stewardship Framework		Develop and present resolution to County Board of Supervisors by July 2010.
8. Backyard Composting Program		Develop public information materials in spring 2010 for posting on website and for public distribution in summer 2010. Evaluate feasibility of implementing training program in subsequent years.
9. Recycling at Schools, Public Facilities, and Events		Continue education program at schools and provide recycling bins as funding allows. Begin education at public facilities and events as staffing allows.
10. C&D Recycling Program		Evaluate markets for end product and conduct cost benefit analysis by December 2012.
11. Increase Recycling Staffing Levels		Evaluate on an annual basis during budgeting process.
12. Agricultural Plastics Recycling Program		Evaluate handling practices and available recyclers and perform feasibility study in 2010.

IV. State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Determination

A SEQRA review for the SWMP Modification was undertaken and a negative declaration dated May 12, 2009 was made by the County, acting in its capacity as SEQRA Lead Agency. All required SEQRA documents will be maintained in a file at the County Office Building.

V. Public Participation/Notification to Neighboring Jurisdictions

The County held a public information meeting on May 19, 2009 to gather public input on the proposed modifications to the SWMP. The public information meeting was publicized through paid newspaper and radio announcements. Copies of the meeting announcements are included in appendix A. In addition, all neighboring counties were mailed a copy of the draft SWMP modification, and it was posted on the County website for public review and information on May 13, 2009. Public comments were accepted through May 29, 2009. One written comment was received regarding agricultural plastics recycling, which was addressed through an addition to the final SWMP Modification Report. A copy of the written public comment is included in Appendix B.

VI. Plans for SWMP Modification Distribution

As the list of those who received copies of the original plan is not available, the County will advertise the completion of the Final SMWP through paid advertisements in local and regional newspapers. The advertisement will indicate that the plan can be viewed through the County website and that hard copies will be provided upon request. Instructions will also be given that all holders of the original SWMP should insert the modification into the original SWMP.

Each neighboring County will be notified in writing of the completion of the plan and its availability.

VII. Resolution Adopting the SWMP Modification

The Madison County Board of Supervisors considered and enacted a resolution to adopt this final SWMP modification document on December 29, 2009. A copy of this resolution is included in Appendix E.

Appendices

Appendix A

Paid Advertisements and Press Releases

The Post-Standard
SUNDAY, MAY 17, 2009
SECTION B

LOCAL

MADISON COUNTY • ONEIDA COUNTY • ONONDAGA COUNTY

Meeting to cover plans for landfill, solid waste

Madison County officials will hold a public information meeting on the county's draft comprehensive solid waste management plan and long-term plans for the landfill at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the supervisor's conference room on the second floor of the County Office Building in Wampsville.

The state Department of Environmental Conservation requires local officials to update and modify solid waste and recycling efforts prior to their expiration date and to review that plan with the general public prior to final approval. The county has met the milestones outlined in the original 20-year Solid Waste Management Plan that expires in 2010.

The new components include establishing a mercury collection program, institutional organics composting program, establishing a product reuse collection and distribution center, encouraging backyard composting, enhancing recycling programs at local schools and public facilities and evaluating current construction and demolition debris recycling technologies.

The plan is available for review and public comment at **www.madisoncounty.org**. Public comments collected through May 29 will be incorporated in the draft document as necessary.

Public Information Meeting to review Madison County's Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

A public information meeting will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 19 in the Supervisor's Conference Room on the second floor of the County Office Bldg. in Wampsville, NY.

The information meeting is being held to present a draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWMP) and to solicit input from the public regarding the County's long term plans.

ONEIDA DAILY DISPATCH

6 MONDAY, MAY 18, 2009

MADISON COUNTY PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PO Box 635, Wampsville, NY 13163

SHARON A. DRISCOLL 315/366-2788

Public Information Officer **Fax: 315/366-2789**

RE: Public Information Meeting to review Madison County's Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

A public information meeting will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday, May 19 in the Supervisor's Conference Room on the second floor of the County Office Bldg. in Wampsville, NY.

The information meeting is being held to present a draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWMP) and to solicit input from the public regarding the County's long term plans.

Madison County has met the milestones outlined in the original 20-year Solid Waste Management Plan that expires in 2010. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requires all Solid Waste Planning Units to update and modify solid waste and recycling efforts prior to their expiration date and to review that plan with the general public prior to final approval.

Appendix B

Public Comments

From: darrin p ball [mailto:cagnyrep@juno.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 26, 2009 11:08 AM
To: swresponse@co.madison.ny.us
Subject: Ag Plastics

Dear Jim,

As the Supervisor of the Town of Lincoln I have been approached by local dairy farmers that have difficulty disposing of their Balege and Silage Ag storage bags. One local farmer produced a recent article that spoke about recovery of agricultural plastics and baling them for sale. These ag-bags pose a problem for farmers because they are not currently taken at the recycling center, therefore they either burn or burry them as an alternative. We know these methods are not preferred methods but what other choices are there?

I would like to see some sort of state approved pilot program located here in Madison County as an initiative. There are tremendous benefits to such a program and local farmers that want to be good stewards would have the opportunity to do so.

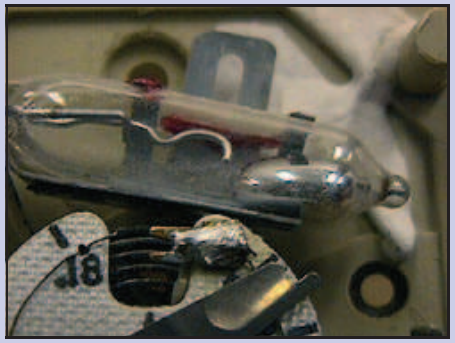
Darrin P.Ball

Supervisor / Town of Lincoln

Appendix C

Mercury Collection Pilot Program Brochure

Mercury is Toxic and can't be disposed of in any NYS Landfill

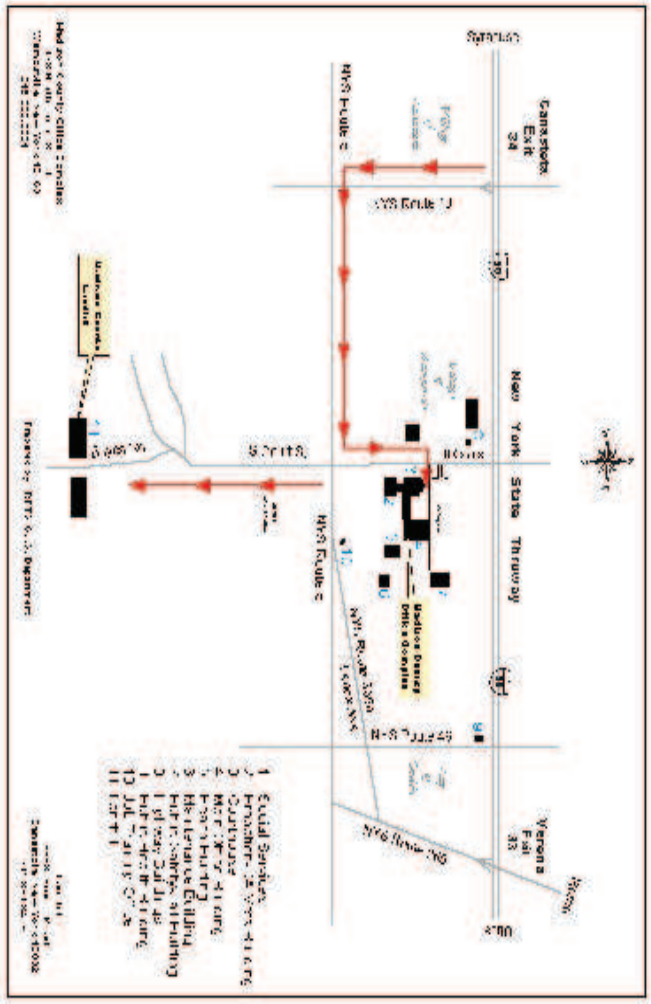


Products containing mercury

What is Mercury?

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal. It is liquid at room temperature, binds easily with other metals and conducts electricity well. Because of these properties, mercury has been used in many household, medical and industrial products. Products containing mercury are considered household hazardous waste (HHW).

For more information on Madison County's Household Hazardous Waste program call 1-800-721-2208 or go to madisoncounty.org and scroll down to the bottom of the home page.



Madison County Dept. of Solid Waste
PO Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163

Phone: 1-800-7212208
Fax: 315-361-1524
E-mail: madcosw@gpoconnect.net or
www.madisoncounty.org

Printed on recycled paper

Madison County Dept. of Solid Waste & Sanitation

County Begins Pilot Project to Collect Mercury Based Products Dec. 5

A pilot project has been established to collect mercury based products at the Buyea Rd. Landfill (transfer station) in the Town of Lincoln beginning Saturday, December 5, 2009 from 7:10 a.m. to 3 p.m. See attendant for disposal.

Mercury based products will be accepted on the first Saturday of each month. Residents only. No businesses.

Preparation: When preparing bulbs for disposal place tubes back in original sleeve or box. The CFLs (spiral bulbs) should be wrapped in one sheet of newspaper and then placed in specially marked container at the Buyea Rd transfer station. <u>If you have questions ask the transfer station attendant.</u>

New York State Law Summary

New York State Law, Chapter 145, of 2004 restricts the distribution, sale and disposal of mercury and mercury-added products. The purpose of this law is to reduce human and wildlife exposure to mercury by requiring the proper management of this toxic substance.

Disposal of mercury-added products is not allowed in the normal trash. Products containing mercury must be delivered to a household hazardous waste collection program.

For more details on NYS Mercury laws go to the Department of Environmental Conservation website at www.dec.state.ny.us

One gram of mercury can pollute a 20-acre lake. Mercury still holds the number one ranking on the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) list of the 19 most persistent toxic metals targeted for control and eventual elimination.

Why is Mercury a Concern?

When mercury enters the waterways, it changes, (through natural chemical process) to methyl mercury, which is more toxic. Methyl mercury in the food chain builds up in the tissue of fish and animals. In humans, mercury is a neurotoxin. This means it slows fetal and child development and impairs brain function along with other physical affects.

Mercury is toxic in small amounts. Because mercury builds up in the food chain, even small amounts of mercury in water can make fish unsafe to eat and cause reproductive problems for wildlife. Mercury vaporizes at room temperature so even a small mercury spill indoors can make the air unsafe to breathe.

Where is mercury in my home?

Mercury is found in the following products:

- Thermometers (fever, candy, fry indoor/outdoor and oven)
- Thermostats (non-electric)
- Older paints (before 1990)
- Fluorescent & spiral lights
- Pilot light sensors in gas stoves, water heaters and dryers
- Barometers
- Clothes irons with automatic or tilt shutoff
- Blood pressure cuffs

Non-electric home thermostat, and thermometer (fever, candy, fry, indoor/outdoor, oven) are a few of the items one one might find in their home that contain mercury and can be disposed of through Madison County's new Collection program for Mercury based products. For a complete list visit the Dept of Environmental Conservation website at www.dec.state.ny.us

What do I do if I break something that contains mercury?

Never use a vacuum to clean up a mercury spill.

First, open windows to ventilate the room. If mercury was spilled on a smooth surface, use two pieces of stiff paper to scoop all the beads of mercury and place in a sealable container. If spilled on carpet, use an eyedropper to pickup beads of mercury. Remaining beads of mercury can be picked up using sticky tape. Put any contaminated portion of carpet and all cleanup material in a plastic container. All material should be taken to the household hazardous waste facility.

Appendix D

NYSDEC Correspondence

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials, Region 7
615 Erie Boulevard West, Syracuse, New York 13204-2400
Phone: (315) 426-7419 • **FAX:** (315) 426-7487
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

October 26, 2009

James A. Zecca, Director
Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation
PO Box 27
Wampsville, NY 13163

RE: Madison County Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Modification

Mr. Zecca:

The NYSDEC Region 7 Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials has reviewed the subject document. Based on our assessment, addressing the following comments will clarify and enhance your SWMP. Please provide written responses to the comments provided below, along with a revised plan.

1. Your SWMP should assess the feasibility of instituting a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system, or some other type of unit-based pricing program for municipal waste. A great deal of information exists which suggests that significant waste reductions can be achieved by implementing PAYT.

2. Please also discuss the merits of a hauler licensing program or an amendment to local law, if possible, that requires anyone collecting trash from within Madison County to provide recycling services. The licensing program or amendment should make it clear to haulers that commingling source separated recyclables with trash is prohibited.

3. Your plan should also evaluate the County's current marketing scheme for recyclables, perhaps considering long term contracts (if possible) to avoid turbulent market prices for paper, plastic, glass , metal, and other recyclables.

4. The plan modification should include an assessment of alternatives to the current program for household hazardous waste (HHW). Our files indicate the amount of HHW county residents dispose of through Environmental Products & Services (EP&S) is low relative to other counties in Region 7 with populations similar to Madison County. The location of EP&S in Syracuse may be inconvenient for many of the residents of the county; e.g., the one-way travel time from the Village of Cazenovia to EP&S is approximately ½ hour.

The Department realizes that some methods of collection and disposal of HHW may not be cost-effective. However, at a minimum, the feasibility and cost of collecting some types of HHW at one or more of the transfer stations should be assessed in the plan modification.

5. The plan should provide details on the County's public education efforts in all areas of solid waste management. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness of past efforts, and an assessment of alternative methods and media for educating the public over the next 5 years. Given the challenges of managing HHW, the plan should describe efforts the County will take to educate the public on waste reduction; e.g., the availability and effectiveness of products that are non-toxic or less toxic than products that become HHW when they are no longer needed by the resident.

6. The plan should include an economic analysis of alternative methods for managing food waste. At a minimum this should include landfilling and composting. The analysis of the composting option should include several combinations of tipping fees and the cost of compost that would be required to make the compost option cost effective. The analysis should consider the potential effects of backyard composting on a food waste compost facility operated by, or for, the county.

7. Please include any cost estimates the County may have developed to evaluate the modifications and enhancements that are proposed in Section II.

8. Please include the written public comments received on the draft plan, if any, with the revised plan.

9. The Department would prefer a 5 year extension to the planning period rather than the proposed 10 year extension. Five years should provide Madison County sufficient time to assess any impact the State SWMP may have on the county's solid waste management system. A five year extension would also seem appropriate given the current economic challenges we are all facing. Hopefully within 5 years, the local and state economic climate will improve, increasing the availability of funds to support new programs.

Please contact me at (315) 426-7517 should you have any questions regarding these comments.

Best regards,

William C. Thayer, Ph.D., P.E.
Environmental Engineer

cc: via e-mail: Tim DiGiulio, P.E.
Jeff Schmitt, P.E.

Madison County
Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation

(315) 361-8408
(315) 361-1524 (FAX)
Email: madcosw@gpoconnect.net

PO Box 27
Wampsville NY 13163

James A. Zecca
Director

RECEIVED
NOV 6 2009
BARTON & LOGUIDICE

November 4, 2009

William C. Thayer, Ph.D., P.E.
Environmental Engineer
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials, Region 7
615 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13204-2400

RE: Madison County Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Modification

Dear Mr. Thayer:

Set forth below are point by point responses to the nine comments that were contained in your letter to me dated October 26, 2009 regarding the above referenced document.

1. Madison County instituted a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) system several years ago at its transfer stations. Residents pay on a per unit basis, utilizing a punch card, for all waste that they dispose of at a county transfer station. There is no charge to residents to drop off recyclable materials. This PAYT system provides a strong economic incentive for county residents to reduce and recycle waste. This PAYT system is still in operation today and there are no plans to discontinue it. The curbside collection of municipal solid waste within Madison County has traditionally been the responsibility of either the local municipality (village, town or city) or individual residents and waste generators. The county does not have any plans to alter those traditional roles.

2. Madison County already has a hauler licensing program, established by adoption of a local law, which requires anyone collecting trash generated in the county to provide recycling services. This local law makes it clear to local haulers that commingling source separated recyclables with trash is prohibited. A copy of this local law, Local Law No. 3 for 2004, can be reviewed on the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation's website (http://www.madisoncounty.org/waste/waste.htm). The provisions noted in this response can be found in Article III of Local Law No. 3 for 2004 in paragraphs 8-b and 8-d.

   For the past 10 years, the county has also employed a part time enforcement officer, responsible for ensuring compliance with the County's source separation and flow control laws. Madison County has voluntarily implemented this enforcement in an effort to ensure full recycling compliance within the County.

RECYCLED PAPER

3. Madison County has been successfully marketing source separated recyclable materials for over a decade. During that time, the county has established strong working relationships with various markets for recyclable materials. The county periodically solicits competitive quotes from appropriate markets for various recyclable materials, and enters in to contracts that are mutually beneficial for the county and those markets. Most of the contracts that the county has entered in to have been no longer than two or three years in length, largely due to the markets' reluctance to enter in to contracts for a longer period of time due to the volatile and unpredictable nature of such markets. Even during difficult economic times, however, including the recent recession, Madison County has been able to successfully market its source separated recyclable materials. If, however, the Department (or any other state agency) has any long term contracts with markets for recyclable materials that it can make available to Madison County, we would be happy to review that information to see how it compares to our current marketing arrangements.

4. The household hazardous waste (HHW) program that Madison County has had in place for several years with the Environmental Products & Services facility in Syracuse has proven to be cost effective and reasonably convenient for county residents. The HHW facility is located near the Carousel Mall, which is a regional shopping destination for county residents. The HHW service is provided at no charge to county residents and it is made available to them five days per week, fifty-two weeks per year. By way of comparison, the HHW facility provided by the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority in Utica serves residents in Oneida and Herkimer Counties that travel similar if not greater distances (e.g., it is a 75 minute drive from Old Forge to Utica), and that HHW facility is not open 52 weeks per year. It would not be cost effective to collect HHW at any of the county transfer stations, due to regulatory limitations on HHW storage that would result in either high unit costs for proper disposal of relatively small quantities of HHW or that would involve the permitting and purchase of an expensive storage system that would be needed to consolidate HHW loads prior to disposal. In addition, the county's transfer stations have limited operating schedules and are only open two and a half days per week, limiting the disposal options for residents.

5. As reported in the County's 2007-2008 SWMP Compliance Report, The County's recycling educator continues to improve and expand educational displays and programs. In 2007, the collection of fliers and brochures which outlined various aspects of the County's waste collection and recycling programs were consolidated into one comprehensive booklet. The publishing of the new booklet was advertised through local radio, television and newspapers. These booklets are available at the County Office Building and the landfill office, and are distributed at community events and on-site visitations. The booklet was again updated in 2008. Also in 2008, at total 1,082 people were educated about recycling directly by the recycling coordinator through tours of the landfill and recycling facilities, or presentations at off-site locations such as schools and the confidential document shredding event.

In late 2007, 500 recycling bins were purchased and distributed to increase the rate of recycling at county schools. In 2008, the county purchased 3,000 recycling bins for distribution to schools and residents. Also towards the end of 2008, the County Recycling Coordinator met with 3 school districts and formulated a tentative plan to deliver new bins to each district over a 3 to 4 year period. The recycling programs within the participating schools have proven to be very effective.

Details regarding the county's public education efforts regarding solid waste management are provided on the county's website at the internet address referenced in response #2, above. There are currently thirty-eight documents or links to additional information provided on the solid waste department's website that provide information to the public and that also summarize public education efforts that the county has undertaken. Madison County will continue to do the best it can with limited local resources to educate the public with regard to waste reduction, recycling, environmentally sound HHW disposal practices, and ways that residents can help to reduce the toxicity of our waste stream through the use of products that are non-toxic or less toxic. As delineated in Sections II-J and II-L of the county's proposed solid waste management plan modification, during the next ten years the county plans to (a) further promote recycling at schools, public facilities and special events and (b) increase recycling staffing levels to the extent that necessary funding can be obtained. The full range of media will continue to be utilized for such public education efforts, within budgetary constraints.

6. The county plans to undertake an economic analysis of food waste composting in accordance with Section II-E of the proposed solid waste management plan modification. The county does not have any funds budgeted this year to undertake such an analysis.

7. The modifications and enhancements described in Section II of the proposed solid waste management plan modification will be undertaken during the next ten year planning period, to the extent technically and economically feasible. Cost estimates will be prepared, as appropriate, during that ten year planning period.

8. One written comment was received by the county regarding the draft solid waste management plan modification. A copy of that e-mail dated May 26, 2009 from Darrin Ball, Supervisor, Town of Lincoln, will be included in Appendix A of the plan modification. Section II-M of the draft solid waste management plan modification, regarding agricultural plastics recycling, was prepared largely in response to this public comment.

9. Madison County continues to propose that its solid waste management plan modification be in effect for a ten-year extension of the planning period. Given the limited resources available to the county to prepare plan modifications, and the limited resources available to the Department to review such plan modifications, we believe that a ten-year extension is appropriate. It is also our understanding the Section 360-15.9 of the Department's regulations requires the county's plan to cover at least a ten-year period. With regard to the county's ability to assess any impacts that the new State solid waste management plan may have on the county's local plan,

we believe that the county can address and report to the Department regarding any such impacts as part of the solid waste management plan compliance reports that Madison County is required to prepare and submit to the Department every two years. Similarly, if new funding sources become available in the future, the county can report on how it has utilized such funding in the biennial compliance reports. We believe that a ten-year extension of the planning period would represent a more cost effective utilization of limited state and county resources, with no deleterious effects on the county's ability to plan for and implement environmentally sound solid waste management and recycling programs.

On behalf of the County of Madison, we appreciate the comments that the Department has provided with regard to our proposed solid waste management plan modification. In an effort to more efficiently utilize our limited resources, we would prefer to hold off on preparing and submitting a revised plan to the Department until we know if the Department is satisfied with these responses.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Please don't hesitate to contact me at 315-361-8408 with any questions or to discuss these responses to your comments.

Sincerely,

James A. Zecca, Director
Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation

cc: Tim DiGiulio, P.E.
Jeff Schmitt, P.E.
Kevin Voorhees, B&L

CENTRAL FILES - SCANNING
FROM: DATE:
PROJECT #
COLOR:
FILE FOLDER
OR
EMAIL
DISPOSITION
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Appendix E

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 592-09

ADOPT AS THE SOLID WASTE PLANNING UNIT, THE MADISON COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MODIFICATION

WHEREAS, Madison County continues its established commitment to the proper and comprehensive management of all solid waste generated in the County, and also considers the continuing implementation and updating of the County's Solid Waste Management Plan an important aspect of its solid waste management program; and

WHEREAS, the Final Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for the County of Madison ("SWMP"), dated 1991, requires modifications that are set forth in the SWMP Modification that include but are not limited to an extension of the solid waste planning period from the year 2010 to 2020, along with several potential enhancements to existing solid waste management and recycling programs that will be evaluated for possible implementation if they are determined to be technically and economically feasible; and

WHEREAS, the information contained in the SWMP Modification, a copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof, has been reviewed by the County of Madison as the solid waste planning unit; and

WHEREAS, the SWMP Modification has been reviewed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation which, by e-mail correspondence dated December 2, 2009 to the Madison County Director of Solid Waste and Sanitation, has stated that the SWMP Modification is approvable; and

WHEREAS, the County has previously determined, by Resolution No. 215-09 dated May 12, 2009 as the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") Lead Agency for the SWMP Modification and the actions contemplated therein, that adoption of the SWMP Modification will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment and the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be required for adoption of the SWMP Modification; and

WHEREAS, Section 360-15.10 of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's regulations contains several provisions that must be included in a planning unit's resolution to adopt a SWMP modification, and such clauses are included herein as required;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the SWMP Modification dated December 2009 is hereby adopted by the County of Madison as the solid waste planning unit for Madison County; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as required by Sections 360-15.10, 360-15.11 and 360-15.12 of the New York State Department of Environmental

Conservation's regulations, the County of Madison as the solid waste planning unit for Madison County will (i) evaluate and implement as it deems appropriate the solid waste management programs, projects and plans as identified in the SWMP Modification, (ii) submit compliance reports to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation every two years as required by Section 360-15.12, (iii) submit a plan modification to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation when required by Section 360-15.11, and (iv) submit updates to the department-approved solid waste management plan when required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pursuant to Section 360-15.11; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director of the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation is hereby directed to send notices of the availability of the SWMP Modification to adjacent solid waste planning units and otherwise in accordance with section VI of the SWMP Modification; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Director of the Madison County Department of Solid Waste and Sanitation is hereby directed to send three copies of the SWMP Modification and three copies of this enacting resolution to the Region 7 Office of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Dated: December 29, 2009

Rocco J. DiVeronica, Chairman
Solid Waste and Recycling Committee

MADISON COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
WAMPSVILLE N. Y.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, Cindy Urtz, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Madison, have compared the foregoing copy of resolution with the original resolution now on file in this office, and which was duly adopted by the Board of Supervisors of said County on Dec. 29, 2009 and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Madison.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors