Chautauqua County

Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared For

Chautauqua County

Division of Solid Waste
3889 Towerville Road
Jamestown, New York 14701

December 2024
Revised August 2026
Finalized October 2026

Barton&Loguidice

Chautauqua County, New York

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Chautauqua County Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to identify the path to be pursued for managing solid waste generated in Chautauqua County during a ten-year planning period in an economical and environmentally sound manner that is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. The initial year of this ten-year planning period will commence following approval of this Plan by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The ten-year planning period is anticipated to be 2024-2033.

The residents, businesses, industries, and institutions in Chautauqua County currently produce approximately 649 tons of solid waste every day. This creates a need to develop a plan about how to increase recovery, to decrease disposal, and to reduce waste generation, now and in the future.

This Final LSWMP will: 1) serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management; 2) establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives -- including goals for waste reduction and recycling -- and a plan to monitor progress toward the goals; and 3) satisfy NYSDEC requirements for solid waste planning and comprehensive recycling analyses.

Chautauqua County serves as the solid waste planning unit for all municipalities within the County. This Final LSWMP recognizes, however, that local municipalities, the NYSDEC, private waste haulers, neighboring solid waste planning units, and private facility owners all play important roles in Chautauqua County's current and future management of solid waste and recyclable materials.

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 established a State Solid Waste Management Policy. The policy defines the following solid waste management priorities in New York State:

- first, to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
- second, to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
- third, to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and
- fourth, to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled, or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the Department (from New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 27-0106.1).

In December 2023 the NYSDEC issued an updated statewide SWMP, *Building the Circular Economy Through Sustainable Materials Management*. It defines broad statewide objectives for waste reduction, reuse and recycling, waste-to-energy, landfilling, and special issues consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The quantitative goal of *the 2023 State SWMP* is to reduce the amount of waste New Yorkers dispose of by preventing waste generation and increasing reuse, recycling, composting and other organic material recycling methods. Based on the data gathered and compiled for this Final LSWMP, the County has identified program strategies to work toward during a ten-year LSWMP

planning period that is consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The strategies set forth below were identified with the goal of further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Chautauqua County and providing for the means to recover energy in an environmentally sound manner from solid waste that has not been reused or recycled. Each focus area and corresponding strategies will be evaluated for feasibility and cost-effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Appendix E.

Focus Area #1 – Waste Reduction Programs
- *Program Strategy #1.1: Waste Reduction Policy*
- *Program Strategy #1.2: Green Procurement Process*

Focus Area #2 – Reuse Programs
- *Program Strategy #2.1: Identify and Promote Existing Programs*
- *Program Strategy #2.2: Identify Potential New Programs*

Focus Area #3 – Increase Materials Recovered and Improve Local Recyclables Market
- *Program Strategy #3.1: Evaluate Changes to Recyclables Sorting*
- *Program Strategy #3.2: Plastic Bags and Batteries Collection*

Focus Area #4 – Recyclables Recovery Programs
- *Program Strategy #4.1: Agricultural Recycling*
- *Program Strategy #4.2: Recycling at County Facilities*
- *Program Strategy #4.3: Recycling at County Events*

Focus Area #5 – Product Stewardship
- *Program Strategy #5.1: Product Stewardship Resolution*
- *Program Strategy #5.2: Monitor and Promote Proposed Legislation*

Focus Area #6 – Organics Diversion
- *Program Strategy #6.1: Local Food Banks*
- *Program Strategy #6.2: Yard Waste Management*
- *Program Strategy #6.3: Backyard Composting Education*

Focus Area #7 – Incentive-Based Pricing
- *Program Strategy #7.1: Evaluate Pay-As-You-Throw Fees*
- *Program Strategy #7.2: Evaluate Other Unit Based Pricing Systems*

Focus Area #8 – Education and Outreach
- *Program Strategy #8.1: Revamp County's Educational Outreach Program*
- *Program Strategy #8.2: Maintain Updated County Website*

Focus Area #9 – Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts
- *Program Strategy #9.1: Investigate Identified Data Gaps*
- *Program Strategy #9.2: Develop and Distribute Surveys*

Focus Area #10 – Improve C&D Debris Reduction
- *Program Strategy #10.1: County Bids C&D Debris Reduction Requirement*
- *Program Strategy #10.2: Deconstruction and Reuse/Recovery Program*

Focus Area #11 – Private Sector Management and Coordination Opportunities
- *Program Strategy #11: Leverage partnerships to progress program strategies*

Focus Area #12 – Review Available Waste Management Technologies and Waste Disposal Options
Program Strategy #12.1: Review Available Waste Management Technologies
Program Strategy #12.2: Develop and Maintain Disposal Contingency Plan
Focus Area #13 – Solid Waste Local Laws
Program Strategy #13.1: Review and Revise Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law
Program Strategy #13.2: PV Cell and Wind Turbine Component Recycling Law

ABBREVIATIONS

BUD	Beneficial Use Determination
C&D	Construction and demolition debris
CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CSC	Climate Smart Communities
EFW	Energy-From-Waste
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
HDPE	High density polyethylene (plastic #2)
H_2	Hydrogen
HHW	Household hazardous waste
LDPE	Low density polyethylene (plastic #4)
LSWMP	Local Solid Waste Management Plan
MBT	Mechanical-biological treatment
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste
MWC	Municipal waste combustor
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSEG	New York State Electric & Gas
PAYT	Pay as you throw
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate (plastic #1)
RCA	Recoverable Container Act
RDF	Refuse derived fuel
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
Sq Mi	Square miles
SSO	Source-separated organics
WTE	Waste to energy
WWTF	Wastewater treatment facility
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

1.0 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Physical Description

Chautauqua County (the County) has a land area of 1,060 square miles with a population density of 119 people per square mile (sq mi). The County is the 13th largest county in New York by total area and is largely rural, consisting of mostly farmland, forested hills, and surface water bodies. The County is approximately 29% surface water because of its six beautiful lakes and approximately 50 miles of Lake Erie shoreline, there is no place in the County more than 25 miles from open water. Chautauqua County, the western gateway to New York State, occupies the extreme southwest corner of New York State[1].

1.2. Location

Chautauqua County is located in the southwest corner of New York State, just southeast of Lake Erie and south of Buffalo. Chautauqua County is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, Erie County, and the Cattaraugus County Indian reservation, on the east by Cattaraugus County, on the west by Erie County, Pennsylvania, and on the south by Warren and Erie Counties, Pennsylvania.

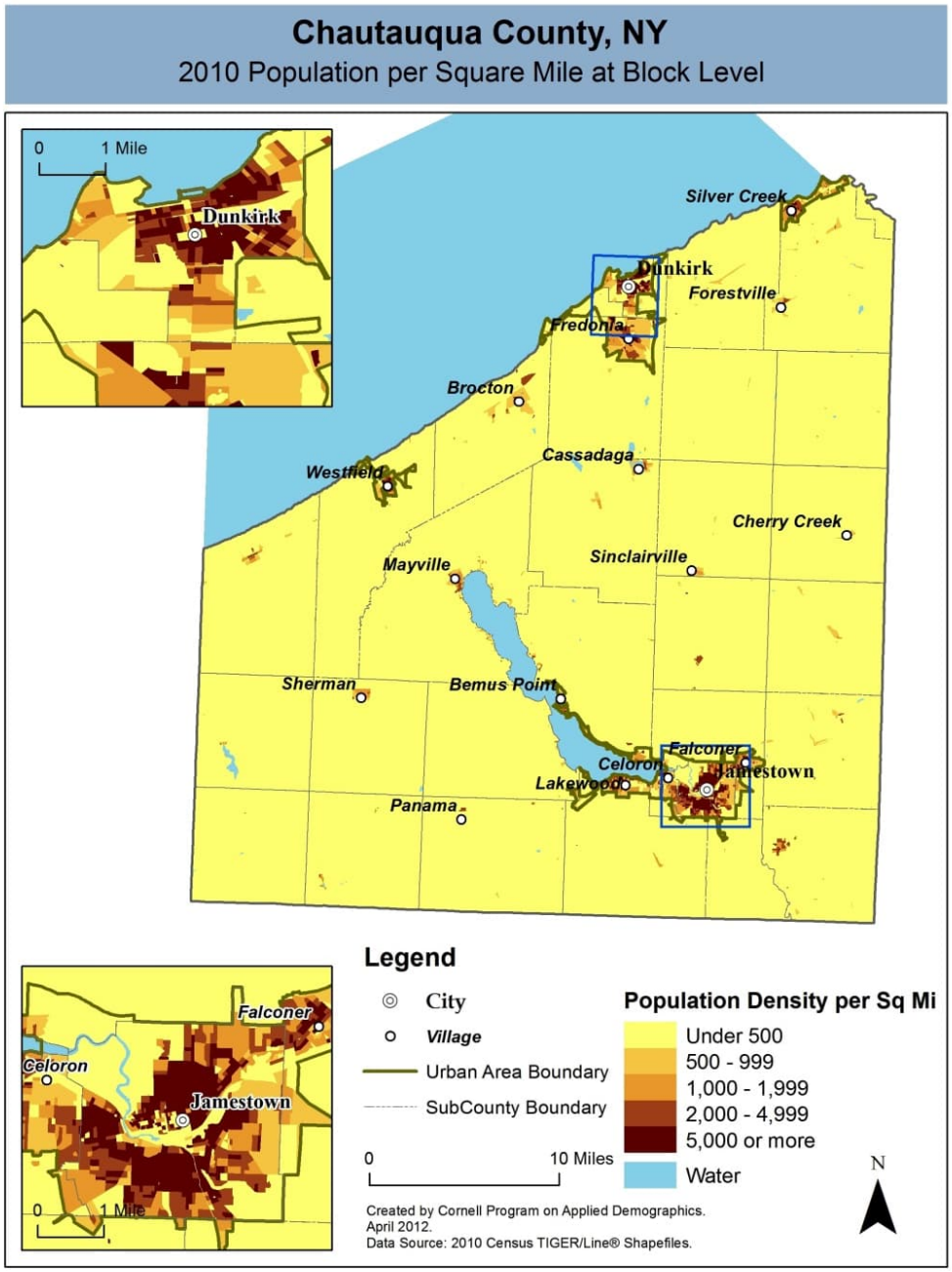
1.3. County Formation

Following the survey of the Holland Purchase in 1798, settlers began migrating to this area. By the act of 1808, the limits of the County were defined and the name "Chautauque" given to it (the spelling was changed to the current usage in 1869). Results of the 1810 federal census indicated a population of more than 500, and the County government was formed in 1811.

The County Seat for Chautauqua is in the Village of Mayville. A map displaying the County's municipal jurisdictions is presented in Figure 1-1.

[1] https://chqgov.com/live-work-play/History

Figure 1-1 – Municipalities in Chautauqua County



Source: 2010 US Census Data & Cornell Program on Applied Demographics Data: Chautauqua County Profile 2017
Link: https: https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Chautauqua.pdf

1.4. Road Network

Chautauqua County is accessible by several state roads, including U.S. Route 20 and NYS Route 62 (running north-south), Interstate-86 (also known as NY 17 or Southern Tier Expressway; running east-west). In addition, the following NY Routes run through Chautauqua County: 5, 39, 60, 83, 394, 426, 430, and 474.

Interstate I-90 passes through the towns of Hanover, Dunkirk, Westfield, and Ripley and has four exits within the county. Chautauqua County is the last New York county located along westbound I-90 (and the first county along eastbound I-90).

Depending on precise location within the County and route taken, travel time is approximately 7 hours to New York City, an hour to Erie, PA, one and a half hours to Buffalo, NY, and five and a half hours to Albany, NY.

1.5. Population

1.5.1. Population and Number of Households in the Local Planning Unit[2,3]

Chautauqua County's population is distributed over 2 cities, 27 towns and 15 villages. According to the U.S. Census data for 2020, the population was approximately 127,657 with an estimated 53,405 households. For comparison, the population has decreased by 5.7% from the 2010 U.S. Census Data number of 134,905.

Table 1-1 displays the formal 2010 and 2020 U.S. Bureau of Census data.

According to Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics[4], the population of Chautauqua County is projected to be 121,884 in 2030, a decrease of 5,773 persons when compared to the U.S. Census data for 2020. The population is also projected to decrease by an additional 9,025 persons to 112,859 persons by the year 2040.

Table 1-1 – Population By Municipality[2]

Municipality	Population (2020 Census)	Population (2010 Census)	Change 2010 to 2020	% Change
Chautauqua County	127,657	134,905	-7,248	-5.37
City of Dunkirk	12,743	12,563	180	1.43
City of Jamestown	28,712	31,146	-2,434	-7.81
Village of Bemus Point	312	364	-52	-14.29
Village of Brocton	1,335	1,486	-151	-10.16
Village of Cassadaga	569	634	-65	-10.25
Village of Celoron	1,082	1,112	-30	-2.70

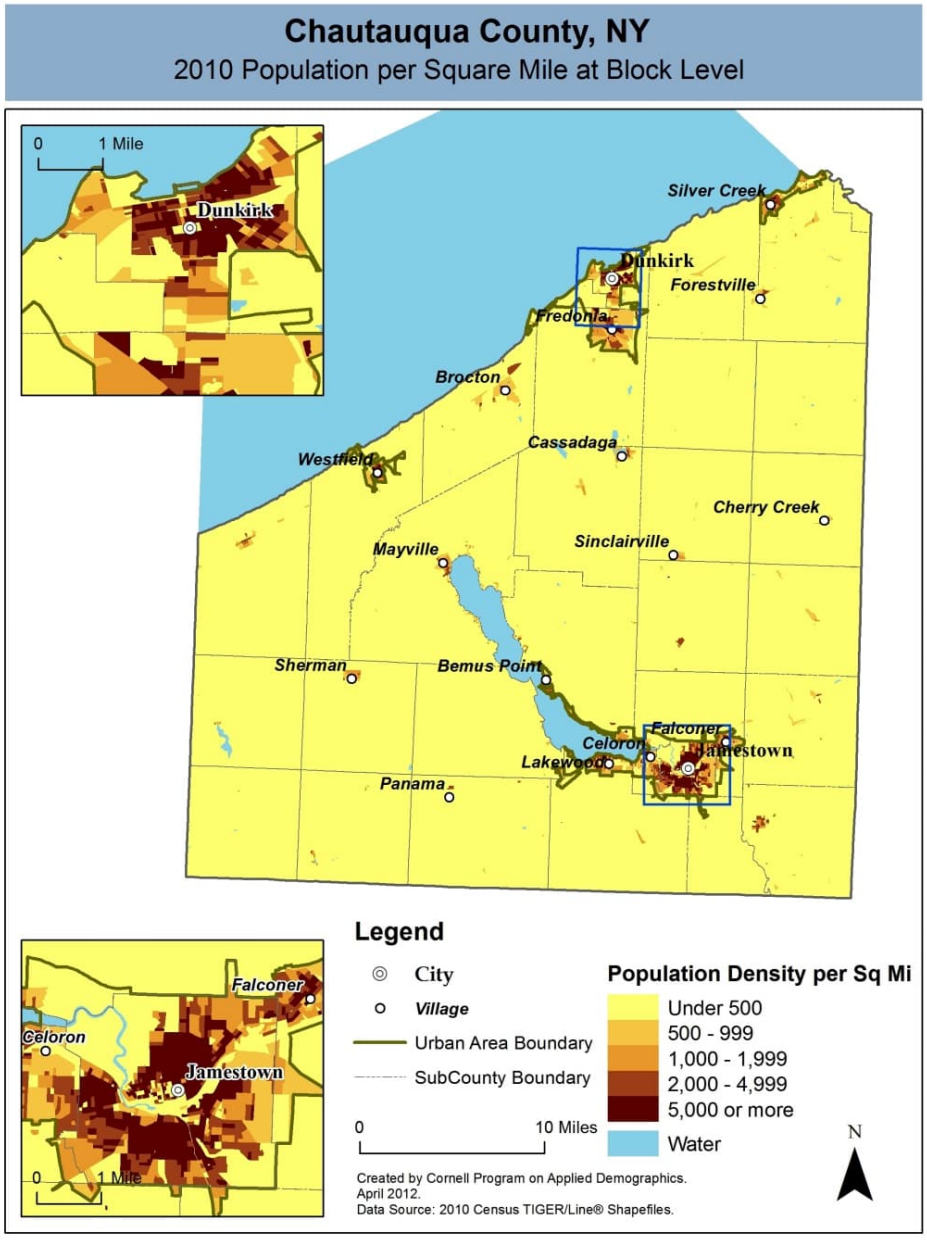
[2] U.S. Census Bureau Census 2020 P.L. 94-171
[3] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chautauquacountynewyork/PST045223
[4] https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Chautauqua.pdf

Municipality	Population (2020 Census)	Population (2010 Census)	Change 2010 to 2020	% Change
Village of Cherry Creek	409	461	-52	-11.28
Village of Falconer	2,284	2,420	-136	-5.62
Village of Forestville	704	697	7	1.00
Village of Fredonia	9,585	11,230	-1,645	-14.65
Village of Lakewood	2,993	3,002	-9	-0.30
Village of Mayville	1,477	1,711	-234	-13.68
Village of Panama	465	479	-14	-2.92
Village of Sherman	681	730	-49	-6.71
Village of Silver Creek	2,637	2,656	-19	-0.72
Village of Sinclairville	578	588	-10	-1.70
Village of Westfield	2,993	3,224	-231	-7.17
Town of Arkwright	1,008	1,061	-53	-5.00
Town of Busti	7,543	7,351	192	2.61
Town of Carroll	3,456	3,524	-68	-1.93
Town of Charlotte	1,521	1,729	-208	-12.03
Town of Chautauqua	4,009	4,464	-455	-10.19
Town of Cherry Creek	1,036	1,118	-82	-7.33
Town of Clymer	1,748	1,698	50	2.94
Town of Dunkirk	1,257	1,318	-61	-4.63
Town of Ellery	4,105	4,528	-423	-9.34
Town of Ellicott	8,768	8,714	54	0.62
Town of Ellington	1,493	1,632	-139	-8.52
Town of French Creek	997	906	91	-8.52
Town of Gerry	1,789	1,905	-116	10.04
Town of Hanover	6,972	7,127	-155	-2.17
Town of Harmony	2,108	2,206	-98	-4.44
Town of Kiantone	1,338	1,350	-12	-0.89
Town of Mina	1,007	1,106	-99	-8.95
Town of North Harmony	2,182	2,267	-85	-3.75
Town of Poland	2,201	2,356	-155	-6.58
Town of Pomfret	13,035	14,965	-1,930	-12.90
Town of Portland	4,366	4,827	-461	-9.55
Town of Ripley	2,310	2,415	-105	-4.35
Town of Sheridan	2,563	2,673	-110	-4.12
Town of Sherman	1,618	1,653	-35	-2.12
Town of Stockton	2,036	2,248	-212	-9.43
Town of Villenova	1,053	1,110	-57	-5.14
Town of Westfield	4,513	4,896	-383	-7.82
Cattaraugus Reservation	34	38	-4	-10.53

1.5.2. Population Density

While much of the southern and northern portions of the County are rural or agricultural in nature with population densities less than 500 people per square mile, the following municipalities are quite suburban, dominated by single-family residential development, strip commercial, and a few apartment complexes: City of Jamestown, City of Dunkirk, Village of Fredonia, Village of Lakewood, Village of Westfield, Village of Silver Creek, Village of Falconer, Village of Mayville, Village of Brocton, Village of Celoron, Village of Sherman, Village of Cassadaga, and the Village of Bemus Point. The two most densely populated areas of the County are the City of Dunkirk and City of Jamestown, which have population densities of 2,803 and 3,226 people per square mile respectively. See Figure 1-2: 2010 Population Density in Chautauqua County. The County's population is approximately 68% rural, and approximately 32% characterized as suburban, based on the population densities of each municipality.

Figure 1-2 – 2010 Population Density in Chautauqua County



Source: *2010 US Census Data & Cornell Program on Applied Demographics Data: Chautauqua County Profile 2017*
Link: https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Chautauqua.pdf

Table 1-2 – Population Density

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[5]
Towns & Cities	
Dunkirk	2,831.8
Jamestown	3,155.2
Arkwright	27.9
Busti	155.7
Carroll	103.6
Charlotte	40.4
Chautauqua	60.1
Cherry Creek	25.3
Clymer	60.1
Dunkirk	210.1
Ellery	87.1
Ellicott	286.5
Ellington	43.6
French Creek	26
Gerry	40
Hanover	141.4
Harmony	54.2
Kiantone	95.2
Mina	25.9
North Harmony	50.4
Poland	55.6
Pomfret	298.7
Portland	123.7
Ripley	48.4
Sheridan	68.5
Sherman	37.4
Stockton	43.6
Villenova	26.3
Westfield	96.9
Villages	
Bemus Point	701.9
Brocton	780.7
Cassadaga	517.3
Celoron	1,482.2
Cherry Creek	226.8
Falconer	2,076.4
Forestville	718.4
Fredonia	1,843.3
Lakewood	1,527.0
Mayville	742.2
Panama	211.4
Sherman	801.2
Silver Creek	2,197.5
Sinclairville	356.8
Westfield	787.6

[5] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/

1.6. Planning Unit Members and Administrative Structure

The Chautauqua County Government is the planning unit for Chautauqua County and is responsible for developing and implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP). The County's population is served by the cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, twenty-seven towns, and fifteen villages.

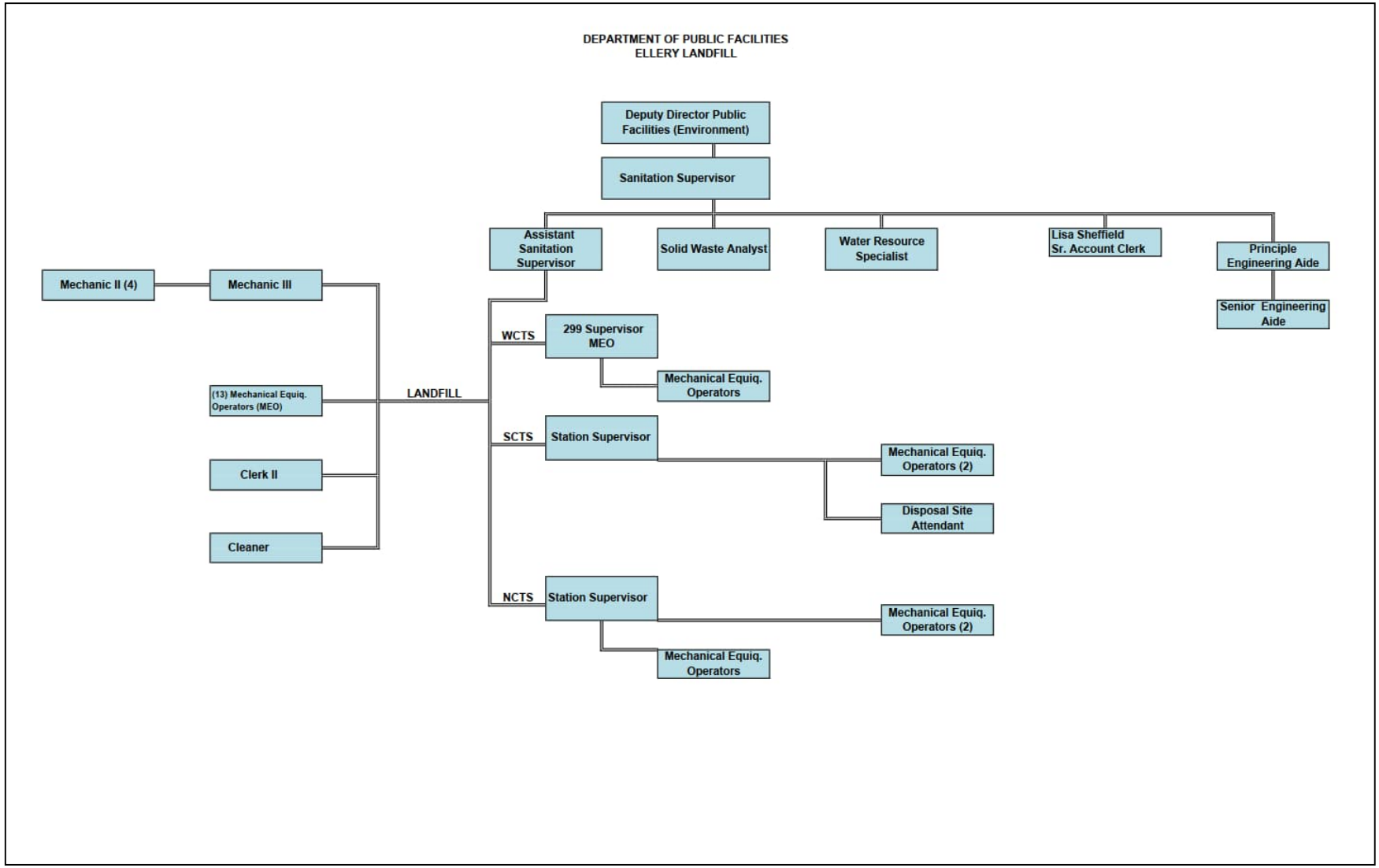
Nearly all towns, cities, and villages participate in managing solid waste within the planning unit through spring or fall clean up events, curbside collection and/or through the operation of waste transfer or recycling stations for the convenience of their residents. There has been no change in Planning Unit membership.

The Seneca Nation of Indians has a solid waste hauling contractor that collects commercial and residential waste on the Cattaraugus Territory and disposes of their waste at Chautauqua County Landfill.

Chautauqua County provides a centrally located landfill in the Town of Ellery, and currently has jurisdictional control of where solid waste and recovered materials are taken for disposal in the Planning Unit. The Chautauqua County Legislature, along with the County Law Department, has implemented a flow control law that requires all non-recoverable waste generated in Chautauqua County, including construction and demolition waste, be disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill. It should be noted that a small amount of non-recoverable waste (contaminated soil (BUD), asbestos, C&D, Industrial Waste, and MSW) was disposed of outside of the County in 2023. The flow control law does not apply to source separated organic wastes, regulated medical wastes, or wastes processed pursuant to approved environmental sustainability programs.

The Administrative Structure consists of the County's Solid Waste Department, a sub-department of the Department of Public Facilities, which is responsible to manage solid waste. Chautauqua County will draw upon its existing administrative structure to implement the programs and objectives outlined within this Plan. Chautauqua County government is capable of, and empowered to, implement the elements of this Solid Waste Management Plan. New York State law enables county governments to develop and operate solid waste management facilities. The County is empowered to mandate source separation and recycling. The Director of Solid Waste is charged with the operation of the County's solid waste and recycling facilities and with the implementation of this LSWMP; however, the County may delegate tasks to other partners as appropriate based on the nature of the contract, relationship, or partnership. Any such delegated task may be assigned with County oversight. Figure 1-3 depicts the administrative structure to be utilized for implementing the programs and objectives outlined in this Plan. The County's Solid Waste Department, as well as the Department of Public Facilities, all have a role in the success of the solid waste management system including operations, administration, finance, outreach and education, enforcement, data collection and evaluation, and LSWMP updates and reports. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.0.

Figure 1-3 – LSWMP Administrative Structure



1.6.1. Neighboring Planning Units

Table 1-3 lists the neighboring planning units along with possible opportunities for inter-jurisdictional programs or issues that may impact implementation of the County's LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Further evaluation of these opportunities or potential impacts will be discussed in Chapter 5 and Appendix D.

Table 1-3 – Potential

Impacts or Opportunities with Neighbors That Could Affect LSWMP Implementation

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the Final LSWMP
Seneca Nation of Indians	The Seneca Nations of Indians has a solid waste hauling contractor that collects commercial and residential waste on the Cattaraugus Territory and disposes of their waste at Chautauqua County Landfill.	No known impacts on implementing the Final LSWMP beyond planning to consume capacity at the Chautauqua County Landfill with this waste. The County could use some of this tip fee revenue to implement Final LSWMP programs.
Erie County	Erie County operates 12 transfer stations, Residents can pay a tipping fee to drop off MSW and/or recyclables at the county stations, or contract with a hauler for these services. There are two operable landfills within Erie County. Waste from Erie County, including asbestos, C&D, industrial waste, and MSW, is disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill.	No known impacts on implementing the Final LSWMP beyond planning to consume capacity at the Chautauqua County Landfill with this waste. The County could use some of this tip fee revenue to implement Final LSWMP programs. Facilities in Erie County also receive recyclables from Chautauqua County for processing and consolidation.
Cattaraugus County	Cattaraugus County operates 11 transfer stations, Residents can pay a tipping fee to drop off MSW and/or recyclables at the county stations, or contract with a hauler for these services. Waste from Cattaraugus County, including asbestos, C&D, industrial waste, MSW, and sewage treatment plant sludge, is disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill.	No known impacts on implementing the Final LSWMP beyond planning to consume capacity at the Chautauqua County Landfill with this waste. The County could use some of this tip fee revenue to implement Final LSWMP programs.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania disposes of ash, C&D, industrial waste, MSW, contaminated soil, and sewage treatment plant sludge at the Chautauqua County Landfill.	No known impacts on implementing the Final LSWMP beyond planning to consume capacity at the Chautauqua County Landfill with this waste. The County could use some of this tip fee revenue to implement Final LSWMP programs.

1.6.2. Planning Unit Membership and Impacts on Implementing Final LSWMP

Table 1-4 includes a list of the planning unit members as well as conditions that pose a significant impact to implementing the Final LSWMP and achievement of the Final LSWMP goals. Currently, the members are not directly involved in preparing or

implementing the plan; however, the members contribute to the plan through their representation in the Legislature and participation in the public review and comment period. Planning unit members could also play a significant role in the gathering of information and quantities of materials collected and recycled within the towns, at various businesses, schools, and other recycling facilities. The significant impacts are discussed further in Section 1.8 of this chapter. Additionally, more details related to organic waste management are provided in Section 2.0.

Table 1-4 – Planning Unit Membership

Municipal Member	Solid Waste Management Facility Present[6]	Unique Conditions or Issues[7]
Towns & Cities		
Dunkirk (City)	City of Dunkirk RHRF	Curbside garbage and recycling collection, yard waste drop-off, and fall leaf collection provided by the City.
Jamestown (City)	Casella Jamestown RHRF, Fluvanna Yard Site CDHRF, Jamestown Macadam CDHRF	Curbside garbage and recycling collection, and yard waste drop-off provided by the City.
Arkwright	N/A	N/A
Busti	Town of Busti TS	N/A
Carroll	N/A	N/A
Charlotte	N/A	N/A
Chautauqua	None outside village	N/A
Cherry Creek	N/A	N/A
Clymer	Town of Clymer TS & RHRF	N/A
Dunkirk	NRG Dunkirk Fly Ash LF, Stericycle RMWF	Future of NRG LF unknown and could be acquired by another entity.
Ellery	Chautauqua County LF, Ellery TS & RHRF	N/A
Ellicott	N/A	N/A
Ellington	N/A	N/A
French Creek	N/A	N/A
Gerry	N/A	N/A
Hanover	N/A	N/A
Harmony	Town of Harmony TS & RHRF	N/A
Kiantone	Town of Kiantone TS & RHRF	N/A
Mina	N/A	N/A
North Harmony	Town of North Harmony TS & RHRF	N/A
Poland	N/A	N/A
Pomfret	N/A	N/A
Portland	N/A	N/A
Ripley	Town of Ripley TS & RHRF	N/A
Sheridan	N/A	N/A
Sherman	None outside village	N/A
Stockton	N/A	N/A
Villenova	N/A	N/A
Westfield	None outside village	N/A
Villages		

[6] Abbreviations: Transfer Station (TS), Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility (RHRF), Landfill (LF), Regulated Medical Waste Facility (RMWF), C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility (CDHRF), Compost Facility (CF)
[7] Further evaluation will be completed as discussed in Chapter 5.

Municipal Member	Solid Waste Management Facility Present[6]	Unique Conditions or Issues[7]
Bemus Point	N/A	The Village provides fall leaf pickup and Spring/Summer leaf/brush pickup. The Village contracts with Casella for curbside garbage and recycling collection.
Brocton	N/A	The Village accepts bulky trash items one day per year at their DPW shop. A metal appliance/furniture curbside collection is provided by the Village once annually. The Village provides curbside brush collection once per month from April-November.
Cassadaga	N/A	The Village provides curbside leaf/brush collection multiple times annually.
Celoron	N/A	The Village provides curbside garbage and recycling collection.
Cherry Creek	N/A	N/A
Falconer	South County TS & RHRF	The Village provides curbside garbage and recycling collection, yard waste drop-off at the highway garage April-October, and fall curbside leaf collection.
Forestville	N/A	N/A
Fredonia	North County TS & RHRF	Summer curbside yard waste collection provided by the Village.
Lakewood	N/A	The Village provides curbside garbage and recycling collection and curbside fall leaf collection.
Mayville	Village of Mayville TS	The Village provides fall curbside yard waste collection and a June curbside collection of metal/iron, housewares, and C&D. The Village offers an on-call curbside collection service for white goods and large quantities of MSW and C&D.
Panama	N/A	N/A
Sherman	West County TS & RHRF	The village provides garbage collection and recycling pick-up and a once a year curbside collection of metal/iron, housewares, and C&D to village residents only.
Silver Creek	N/A	The Village provides curbside garbage and recycling collection, curbside brush collection April-October, and curbside heavy metal collection March-November.
Sinclairville	Beichner Waste Services RHRF	The village provides curbside garbage collection.
Westfield	Casella Westfield TS & RHRF, Village of Westfield CF, Gernatt Asphalt Products Hanover CDHRF	The village provides curbside garbage and recycling collection and monthly curbside yard waste collection March-December.

1.7. Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances

There are several seasonal variations which occur within Chautauqua County which could affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

- Spring is a large cleanup time and influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal from residences. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.8.1.

- Summer brings the end of the school year for area schools, locker waste, discarded school furniture, equipment and debris from small-scale renovations. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.8.2.
- April, May, June, July, and August characteristically show an increase in waste tonnage due to summer occupancy of vacation homes and "spring cleaning" activities by area residents and the summer construction season. The population of the Town of Chautauqua can grow by 75,000 during the summer season because summer residences, at the Chautauqua Institution and other vacation properties, throughout Chautauqua County. However, seasonal variations in Chautauqua County solid waste generation do not pose any problems for collection, disposal, or processing of the region's solid waste stream. Current recovery programs for seasonal and public events/spaces waste are described in Section 3.2.8.
- There are also many events held within the County during the year for which the County provides solid waste and/or recycling services as listed in Table 1-9. Additional events occur within the County that may generate significant quantities of waste. The impacts and effects of these events are discussed in Section 1.8.5.
- Summer also brings an increase of yard wastes, agricultural wastes and cleanups, as well as garden wastes which could all be composted. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 0.
- Fall brings the return of students to school. With this brings new electronics, books, etc. This also brings a larger amount of food wastes. All school wastes are managed by private haulers and no generation or recovery data is available. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.8.2.
- The Peek'n Peak Resort is open during the winter for skiing and in the summer for golf. This may contribute to a seasonal source of commercial waste.
- There are ten campgrounds in the county that operate seasonally that generate a seasonal source of commercial waste.
- There are public libraries within the County. Potential recycling options for waste/recyclable materials generated at libraries are discussed in Section 1.8.3.
- There are some small manufacturers, businesses, nursing homes, a hospital, and other institutional facilities which manage their own waste and recyclables. Recycling activities and data for these facilities are unknown. Recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

1.8. Overview of Solid Waste Generation Sources within Chautauqua County

The majority of Chautauqua County's commercial, retail, institutional, governmental facilities and major employment centers within the County are concentrated in the greater City of Jamestown or Dunkirk areas.

Chautauqua County's economic base is relatively diversified. The extent and mix of an area's commercial and industrial base may affect solid waste disposal requirements. Large education institutions, such as the Jamestown Central School District, tend to produce large quantities of paper wastes. Shopping plazas and medical office buildings are other types of establishments that generate large volumes of wastes.

While a business' number of employees is not necessarily correlated with the volume of waste it generates, it is one metric by which to gauge a business' size. According to the NYS Department of Labor, the type of industry that employed the most individuals in Chautauqua County in 2022 was manufacturing providing 16.8% of employment followed by health care and social assistance (16.0%) and educational services (11.0%).[8]

There are many natural, cultural, and historical amenities in the County that have contributed to a growth of tourism. Some of these amenities are seasonal, while others draw visitors throughout the year. Among the attractions in the County are Chautauqua Institution, National Comedy Center, Panama Rocks Scenic Park, Chautauqua Lake, Midway State Park, Long Point State Park, Peek n' Peak Resort, Audubon Community Nature Center, Findley Lake, Lake Erie Wine Country, Chautauqua County Fair, Gerry Rodeo, and Lucille Ball Comedy Festival.

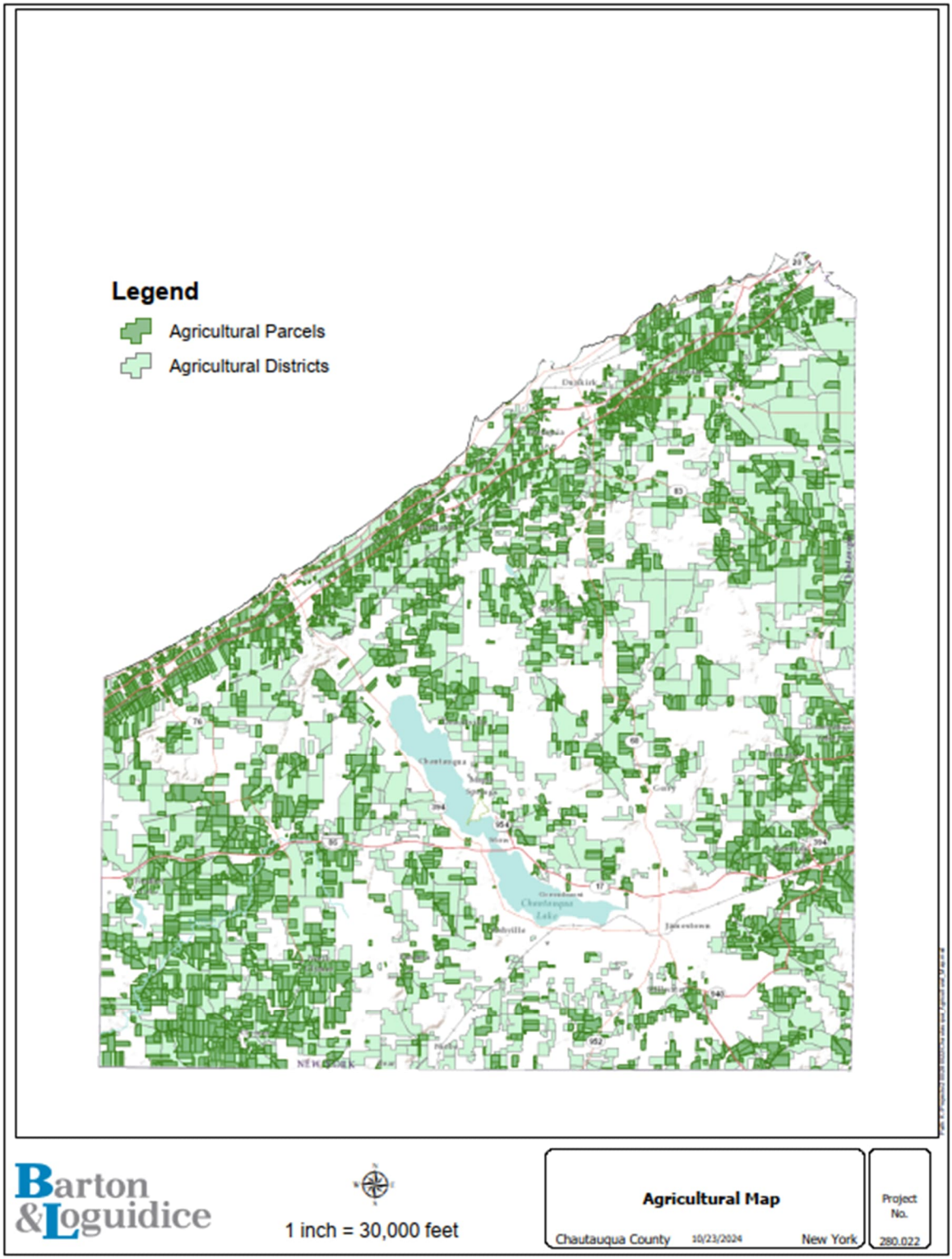
A total of 1,228 active farms existed in the County in 2017. These farms occupied approximately 223,634 acres of the County's total land area, and the average farm size was 182 acres[9]. A figure depicting active farmland is shown in Figure 1-4.

Figure 1-4

[8] https://datausa.io/profile/geo/chautauqua-county-ny?redirect=true#:~:text=Employment%20by%20Industries&text=The%20most%20common%20employment%20sectors,Educational%20Services%20(6%2C478%20people).

[9] https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/New_York/cp36013.pdf

Figure 1-4 – Agricultural Lands in Chautauqua County



1.8.1. Spring and Summer Residential and Agricultural Wastes

Table 1-5 lists seasonal residential and agricultural variations in waste, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Final LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1-5 – Impacts of Residential and Agricultural Wastes in the Planning Unit[10]

Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Final LSWMP
Spring Residential Cleanup	Spring Cleanup	Seasonal influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material, and amounts to be composted.
Summer Growing Season	Seasonal	Yard and garden wastes. Agricultural organics and agricultural plastic wastes s, which have cleanliness and bulk issues for recycling	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material, and amounts to be composted.

The possibility of recycling organics, such as by composting or anaerobic digestion, will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5, and tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule as appropriate.

1.8.2. Schools

Chautauqua County is served by a large number of private institutions and community service facilities. The County's educational system consists of public, private, and parochial school systems, including elementary, middle, high schools, BOCES campuses, and colleges.

Table 1-6 lists the schools[11,12] in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Final LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Information and data in the table will be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

Table 1-6 – Impacts of Schools Within the Planning Unit

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
Elementary and Secondary Schools			
Bemus Point Central School District	Summer cleanout/ small scale maintenance renovation. Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker contents left behind, and other wastes from end-of-school cleanouts, such as discarded classroom materials, furniture, and other municipal solid waste.	May participate in education/outreach activities provided by Chautauqua County. Lack of data available on waste generation,

[10] Information and data in table to be revised throughout the Planning Period as more details become available.

[11] https://data.nysed.gov/profile.php?county=06

[12] https://newyorkschools.com/private-schools/chautauqua-county.html

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
		Influx of food wastes. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	further information is needed.
Brocton Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Cassadaga Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Chautauqua Lake Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Clymer Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Dunkirk City Schools	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Falconer Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Forestville Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Fredonia Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Frewsburg Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Jamestown City Schools	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Panama Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Pine Valley Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Ripley Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Sherman Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Silver Creek Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Southwestern Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Westfield Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Private Schools			
Northern Chautauqua Catholic School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Bethel Baptist Christian Academy	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Burdick Rd. Amish School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Caldwell School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
Central Christian Academy	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Clear View School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Gustavus Adolphus Learning Center	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Jamestown S D A School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Lake Erie Baptist Church Academy	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Lake View School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Open Door Baptist Academy	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Pineview School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Pleasant View Amish School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
St Hyacinth School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Valley View Amish School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
College Campuses			
SUNY Fredonia	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Jamestown Community College	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
BOCES Campuses			
Erie 2 BOCES – Ashville	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Erie 2 BOCES – Fredonia	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

All of the schools within the planning unit generate various amounts and types of waste and recyclable materials, but specific details are unknown. Typically, these schools contract with private haulers to manage the wastes and recyclables. Given that private haulers manage these materials, the types and quantities are not reported individually. Steps to improve the reporting of data to the planning unit will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including organics recovery, and data collection.

1.8.3. Libraries

Table 1-7 lists the libraries in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Final LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Information in this table will be updated throughout the Planning Period as more detail becomes available.

Table 1-7 – Impacts of Libraries Within the Planning Unit[13]

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Final LSWMP
Ashville Free Library	Periodic cleanouts. Private hauling of all library wastes.	Large amounts of books and magazines. Data unavailable.	Opportunity for libraries to coordinate a recycling management program among libraries or as a venue for education and outreach. Further evaluation needed.
Bemus Point Public Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Ahira Hall Memorial Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

[13] https://www.cclsny.org/memberlibraries/

Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Final LSWMP
Hazeltine Public Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Cassadaga Branch Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Smith Memorial Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Clymer-French Creek Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Dunkirk Public Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Ellington Farman Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Falconer Public Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Alexander Findley Community Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Fluvanna Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Myers Memorial Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Darwin R. Barker Library Association	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
James Prendergast Library Association	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Kennedy Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lakewood Memorial Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Mayville Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Ripley Public Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Minerva Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Anderson-Lee Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sinclairville Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Mary E. Seymour Memorial Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Patterson Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

It is not known what these libraries are now doing with their wastes that they are generating. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5. This could include recycling programs for cardboard, outdated books and periodicals, and for materials generated from any events held at the library facilities. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, and to collect data, as appropriate.

1.8.4. Jails, Nursing Homes, Other Institutions

Table 1-8 lists the jails[14], nursing homes[15], and other major institutions in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Final LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Information in this table will be updated throughout the Planning Period as more detail becomes available.

[14] https://www.countyoffice.org/ny-chautauqua-county-jails-prisons/
[15] https://www.countyoffice.org/ny-chautauqua-county-assisted-living-nursing-home/

Table 1-8 – Impacts of Jails, Institutions, Nursing Homes and Other Institutions Within the County

Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
Jails/Juvenile Detention Centers			
Chautauqua County Jail Mayville, NY	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities.
Lakeview Shock Incarceration Correctional Facility Brockton, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Nursing Homes			
Absolut Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation at Dunkirk, Dunkirk, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Bergquist Adult Home, Gerry, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Chautauqua Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, Dunkirk, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Frewsburg Rest Home, Frewsburg, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Gerry Nursing Home Company, Gerry, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Heritage Park Health Care Center, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Hultquist Place, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Johnson Adult Home, Fredonia, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lutheran Retirement Home, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Memory Garden, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Orchard Grove Residences, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Randall Group Home, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Southern Tier Meadows, Fredonia, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
St. Columban's on the Lake, Silver Creek, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
The Women's Christian Association, Fredonia, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Woodlands A Heritage Senior, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Hospitals[16]			
Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

[16] https://www.countyoffice.org/ny-chautauqua-county-hospitals/

Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
TLC Health Network Lake Shore Hospital, Mayville, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
WCA Hospital, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Westfield Memorial Hospital, Westfield, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Woman's Christian Assoc. Hospital – WCA Hosp. at Jones Memorial Health Center, Jamestown, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Recreation			
Peek N Peak Resort, Clymer, NY	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Marinas	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
RV Parks and Campgrounds	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Chautauqua Institution	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Golf Courses	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Midway State Park	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lake Erie State Park	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Long Point State Park – Chautauqua Lake	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Government Facilities (Federal, State, Local)	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

It is not known what these institutions are doing with their wastes currently. Data needs to be collected as to what types of waste/recyclable materials they generate and where they are disposing/recycling of said materials. It also needs to be determined if they are able to compost any of their wastes such as food wastes. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

1.8.5. Special Events within the Planning Unit

Table 1-9 lists the special events in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Final LSWMP and achievement of its goals. This data will be updated throughout the planning period as more information becomes available.

Table 1-9 – Impacts of Special Events within the Planning Unit

Sources of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
Chautauqua County Fair	Many vendors and activities with packaging, food waste, and/or recyclable drink bottles. Attendees may or may not care about recycling or waste diversion.	The County collects all solid waste generated by this event. The County has worked with the owner of the Fairgrounds to include recycling collection.	There are many waste/recyclable materials that could be captured from these events. Possibility of composting organics and recycling of packaging. Data needed. Opportunity for education outreach to the community related to recycling and waste diversion.

Sources of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Final LSWMP
Busti Apple Festival	Same as above.	Private hauler collects any waste generated	This event is a potential target for increasing waste diversion by providing recycling in addition to solid waste collection.
Forestville Apple Festival	Same as above.	Private hauler collects any waste generated	This event is a potential target for increasing waste diversion by providing recycling in addition to solid waste collection.
Blue Heron Music Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Fourth of July	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Christmas	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Town and Village Spring Clean-up Events	Same as above.	Private hauler collects any waste generated	Same as above.
Town and Village Fall Clean-up Events	Same as above.	Private hauler collects any waste generated	Same as above.
America's Grape County Festival, Chautauqua County Fairgrounds	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Westfield Ox Roast	Same as above.	Private hauler collects any waste generated	Same as above.
State Line Speedway	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Silver Creek Grape Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Grape Harvest	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Celeron Rib Fest	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Gerry Rodeo	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Yassuo Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Music on the Pier	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sherman Days	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Clymer Tulip Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lucille Ball Comedy Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events	Events held to collect HHW.	Approximately 32 tons of HHW were collected in 2023	Other recycling events could be co-located during these events. Opportunity for education outreach to the community related to recycling and waste diversion.

The potential of capturing recycling and wastes from special events could be increased dramatically. The types of waste/recyclable materials are being generated, and how they are currently being managed at events needs to be investigated. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

1.8.6. Large or Significant Industries

1.8.6.1 Agriculture

Chautauqua County is an important agricultural county in New York State, ranking first in number of farms and fifth in total number of acres in farming. The county has a diverse farm production sector, strong farm input and service sector. Chautauqua County is a net exporter of dairy products, forestry and food processing products (including wine and pet food). Since the advent of plastic film packaging also known as Ag-plastic for storing on-farm feed, re-usable constructed silos have been abandoned.

The Ag-plastic waste stream was previously being monitored as our Division of Solid Waste participated in the RAPP program (Recycling Agricultural Plastics Project) to develop an understanding of its total annual volume or how it is being disposed or recovered. The RAPP program was managed and support by Cornell; however, as of 2015, it appears as though the initiative is no longer being pursued as the majority of the plastic was dirty with soil.[17]

Current Ag-plastic disposal or recovery methods need to be investigated and alternative recovery methods used outside of the planning unit need to be evaluated in order to develop a sustainable program within the planning unit. Chapter 3 includes current methods as it is understood and alternatives evaluated are in Chapter 5. Our Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current methods, and evaluation of alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

1.8.6.2 Food Processing

Most of the grape pumice and tank bottoms that are generated by wineries and juice manufacturers are returned to the vineyards for composting and soil conditioning. Grower's Cooperative, a juice manufacturer, has received a Beneficial Use Determination from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation to land apply filter aid and tank bottoms as a soil conditioner rather than landfill it. Collaboration between vineyard and food processor manages approximately 20,000 tons of the disposable volume for land applied composting. Fruit is processed in Chautauqua County from across the larger northeast U.S. region (for example, cranberries, apples, and grapes). A small portion of compostable fruit pumice is landfilled when contaminated by non-compostable waste.

[17] https://www.css.cornell.edu/cwmi/agplastics/index.html

Chapter 3 includes current methods of fruit and vegetable pumice recovery or disposal as it is understood and alternatives evaluated are in Chapter 5. Our Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current methods, and evaluation of alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

Table 1-10 – Impacts of Food Processing within the County

Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Final LSWMP
Nestle' Purina (Pet Food Manufacturer)	Spoiled food waste, food packaging scraps may or may not be able to be diverted to an organic recycling facility.	Manufacturer is responsible for waste disposal or diversion.	Food diverted from waste disposal may be utilized in aerobic digestion. Waste Packaging material may be landfilled or recycled
Wells Enterprises (Ice Cream Manufacturer)	Need further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation related to existing waste and disposal activities.
Welches (Juice Processer)	Pumice and tank bottoms are returned to the vineyards for composting and soil conditioning.	Reduces waste landfilled within the planning unit.	Supports organics diversion associated with LSWMP.
Growers Co-Operative (Juice Processor)	BUD issuance for land application of filter aid and tank bottoms as a soil conditioner.	Reduces waste landfilled within the planning unit.	Supports organics diversion associated with LSWMP.
Refresco Beverages (Bottling Company)	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation related to existing waste and disposal activities.

1.8.6.3 Timber

There are over 24 sawmills in Chautauqua County and Jamestown is a furniture production center. Saw dust waste generated by the timber and furniture is generally used as animal bedding, biomass fuel, or wood pellets for residential and commercial heating. The timber industry does not directly produce a landfilled waste. For example, Artmeier Commodity Supply recycles approximately 26,000 cubic yards saw mill dust annually from Chautauqua County for animal bedding.

Pallets and other wood packaging are manufactured in Chautauqua County and are a common industrial waste that is part of the landfill waste stream. Due to the paint, nails, screws, and other non-wood fasteners, they cannot be pelletized for biomass heating fuel or shredded for animal bedding and are therefore often landfilled.

Chapter 3 includes current methods of wood byproducts disposal or recovery as it is understood and alternatives evaluated are in Chapter 5. Our Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current methods, and evaluation of alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

1.8.6.4 Steel and Metal Works

Chautauqua County has many metal works factories that fabricate sheet metal products, machine, and forged metal products for assembly into custom products, aerospace parts, automotive parts and cabinets. The metal industry generates a steady stream of cutting oil sludge, sand, oily rags, refractory and molding wastes.

Private recycling intermediaries such as junk automobiles recyclers recover scrap metal for processing into metal commodities for remanufacturing. These intermediaries retain the automotive scrap for used part resale and sort and densify other metals for remanufacturing.

Keywell Metals, LLC; in the Village of Falconer, reprocesses titanium scrap and cuttings into a commodity for remanufacture.

Table 1-11 – Impacts of Steel and Metal Works within the County

Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Final LSWMP
Cummins Engine Plant	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation related to existing waste and recycling efforts.

There are currently no waste management issues that need to be addressed regarding the metal industry. Chapter 3 includes current methods of metals recycling as it is understood and alternatives evaluated are in Chapter 5. Our Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current methods, and evaluation of alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

1.8.6.5 Industrial Hazardous Waste and Medical Waste

Industrial hazardous waste and medical waste are managed by the various generators through delivery to private out-of-county permitted facilities and an in-county medical waste treatment facility. Industrial hazardous and medical wastes are not disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill, so they do not fall within our waste management plan.

Chapter 3 includes current methods of industrial hazardous waste and medical waste disposal as it is understood and alternatives evaluated are in Chapter 5. Our Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current methods, and evaluation of alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

1.8.6.6 Other Unique Circumstances

The volume of waste generated in the County is linked to our declining population and local economy. The County has consistently received less industrial waste following the financial crisis in 2008. The subsequent recovery in other parts of the country has largely bypassed Chautauqua County. There could be a small increase in the amount of waste generated in the County if the local economy improves.

Following 2008 Financial Crisis, City of Jamestown received state funding to demolish derelict housing that was disposed of in Chautauqua County Landfill.

Large brownfield clean-up projects increased the County's contaminated soil disposal from ordinarily 3% of our annual total waste received to 13% as high as 18.7% between 2010 to 2016. Large brownfield projects are generally dependent on industrial development and state funded clean-up. Annual contaminated soil disposal is generated by underground storage tank removal and highway vehicle accidents.

Like many upstate counties, Chautauqua County suffers because New York increasingly fails to fund mandated services. No longer able to raise property and sales tax, or significantly improve efficiencies, to make up the shortfall, Chautauqua County is being forced to cut services and sell assets. The County is not in a position to underwrite a significant expansion of solid waste services, unless the new services are self-funding. The out-of-County waste, that the landfill facility attracts, through the competitive prices that it offers, helps in subsidizing a large portion of the ever-increasing operation costs. Any further erosion of the waste volume served by the Chautauqua County Landfill will add pressure on the County to cut important, unfunded, solid waste management services, like waste reduction efforts, education, recycling, and the long-term monitoring and care of legacy landfills.

Chautauqua County does not believe there are any other factors that are likely to significantly affect the solid waste generation over the planning period.

1.9. Summary of Implementation of Previous LSWMP

1.9.1. History of LSWMP

The Chautauqua County Solid Waste Department adopted its first Solid Waste Management Plan (Final Plan) in April of 1992. The plan laid out an approach for solid waste and recycling management in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws, rules and regulations. Since 1992, the SWMP has served as the foundation for decision-making by the County, for its growing solid waste management and recycling efforts.

In 2015, the County submitted an LSWMP which received comments from NYSDEC in 2018. Due to staffing constraints, a revised LSWMP was not submitted to the NYSDEC.

1.9.2. Goals & Objectives

Throughout the planning period, several modifications have been made in response to planning and development in Chautauqua County and the County has devoted much of the past few years developing new and creative ways to expand current programs to meet the needs of the residents and pursuing additional issues mentioned in the Final Plan. The following presents the major goals and objectives of the Chautauqua County Solid Waste Management Plan as defined in the 1992 SWMP:

- To continue to minimize, through waste reduction and recycling, the amount of solid waste sent to land disposal facilities;
- To implement a long-term, comprehensive solid waste management plan that is environmentally sound, reliable, cost-effective, and feasible;
- To establish a minimum recycling goal, based upon an assessment of realistically attainable achievements expected to result from the implementation of the recycling programs;
- To capably manage the solid waste generated in Chautauqua County, including municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, non-hazardous industrial and commercial waste (excluding sludge), and non-infectious, unregulated medical waste;
- To develop an implementation schedule that is achievable and timely for addressing the needs of Chautauqua County;
- To minimize adverse impacts on community and environment resulting from solid waste management activities;
- To comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations when economically feasible and/or as Prudent Operator Standards are available; and

- To define the County's jurisdiction over private and/or commercial solid waste management facilities located in Chautauqua County.
- Expand the source separation of plastics at existing sites, separating out Type #1 and #2 poly.
- Designate additional waste stream components for mandatory recycling (i.e., photovoltaic cells and windmills).
- Encourage composting and land spreading by sludge and septage generators, and provide certain technical assistance.
- Enforcement of mandatory recycling requirement, including manufacturers.
- Continued public education.
- Development and expansion of waste reduction and recycling programs will receive increased attention and will have the opportunity to fully develop in a manner which will pose less risk with respect to facility sizing, if regional or available commercial facilities are available
- The County may lose some control over costs because third parties (haulers, disposal facilities and their governmental regulators) have direct control over such costs. This may be balanced by contractual efforts to define reasons and degrees of future cost education. Any in-County solid waste facility would, itself, add to the cost increases associated with changes in law and government standards.

1.9.3. Major Accomplishments

The Department has met a number of their milestones set forth in the Final Plan. The following list identifies the major accomplishments that have been implemented since the 2010 Plan Update:

- Continued with the assistance in developing markets for recyclable material in conjunction with Casella;
- Annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection events;
- Secured a new market for the electronics waste with a local vendor;
- Continued to replace the aging fleet of the department with a 5-year plan;
- Introduced a local flow control law
- Built stage one of a Phase IV landfill expansion project
- Permitted all three stages of the Phase IV project
- Added appropriate methane collection to the landfill
- Updated all facility lighting to more economical standards
- Updated Ellery transfer station retaining wall
- Began overhead door updates to North County transfer station.
- Updated all 3 of three West County Transfer station overhead doors
- Added resolution to enter into a contract to accept out of county waste

1.9.4. Status Updates

Solid Waste Collection: Solid waste collection is performed by one of three means: 1) municipally sponsored collection performed by private carter; 2) arrangements between waste generator and private carter; or 3) transport directly by waste generator to a county owned waste facility.

Public In-County Facilities: Chautauqua County owns and operates 4 transfer stations. The facilities are strategically located in the County to best serve the population and there are no plans to construct or acquire additional facilities in the next 10 year period.

Private In-County Facilities: There are three (3) privately owned and operated transfer stations within Chautauqua County and are listed in Table 3-3.

Out-of-County Disposal Facilities: All non-recoverable waste is disposed of within the County; however, recyclables are transported to out-of-County recycling facilities for recovery and reuse.

Recycling Transportation & Disposal: Recyclable material is still being handled by a private hauler and material is being taken to the Jamestown Recycling Facility for consolidation. Once transferred to the semi-trailers, the recyclables are hauled to the marketed destination.

1.9.5. Challenges

Due to the economic crash of the recyclable market and the ban exercised by China, the cost associated with the processing, handling and transportation increased. Poor recycling markets (especially with regard to plastics) are a serious challenge. Finding places to take the plastic that do not want to charge us another landfill's tipping fee to dispose of it is difficult.

Most recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted operating budgets and staff availability. One such program affected is the annual HHW collection event. The County has held their annual household hazardous waste collection event at a County facility three times per year. With the assistance of a 50% grant reimbursement from NYSDEC, the County has been able to maintain this program for our residents since 1992. However, due to budget constraints, the HHW collection events have decreased from three times per year to twice per year.

1.10. Summary of Changes to the Planning Unit

The membership of the Planning Unit has not changed since the implementation of the previous LSWMP. The same towns and villages still remain a part of this Unit. It is not anticipated that there will be any changes of municipalities within the Planning Unit.

All original members of the planning unit are participating in the Solid Waste Management plan.

There have been no changes in schools being introduced to the planning unit. There has been approximately a 19% decrease in the number of operating farms within the unit since 2012.[18] There has been some commercial growth, as well as some commercial businesses who have left the planning unit, resulting in a difference in the types of waste received.

The retail businesses have decreased within the planning unit. There are not many larger retail businesses located in the Jamestown area, where there were previously large retail shops. This increases the amount of packaging waste generated from home delivery or shipping services as well as organics, or food waste, in the case of grocery stores. It is presently assumed that the large majority of these retail businesses recycle their own cardboard which is received in shipment of their products. This will need to be evaluated further to obtain current data.

1.10.1. Updates to 1992 Solid Waste Management Plan

The Chautauqua County Planning Unit population has dropped by approximately 5.4% in ten years according to the 2020 US Census Bureau.

Since the last local solid waste management plan (LSWMP) was completed in 1992, there have been a few changes in the Planning Unit's administrative, financial, or legislative structure. In 2020, the County Legislature adopted a flow control law (LL-2-20) within the Planning Unit to send all waste generated within the County to the Chautauqua County Landfill. In 2022, the County Legislature adopted Local Law 6-22 to create the Landfill Commission to serve as an advisory body to the government of the County concerning solid waste disposal and solid waste related activities. In 2024, the County reorganized their finance department, taking a financial staff member of the solid waste division and putting that position in the County Finance Department. Now an allocation is paid to that department for the financial work done for the solid waste division.

There has been no significant change in the way solid waste is managed by the County since the last plan was approved, except that electronic waste was banned from the Chautauqua County Landfill in January 2010. Electronic materials are now collected for recycling at County transfer stations. The County currently provides a convenient drop-off location for recyclable electronics at the County's transfer stations. The electronic recycling commodity market is being driven by producer responsibility laws.

18 https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/New_York/cp36013.pdf

The Previous LSWMP stated that a waste-to-energy strategy would be investigated. It was later determined that waste-to-energy was not feasible without a willing private sector partner. No private sector partners were found and there has been no further investigation of the topic.

In light of the County's decision in 2015 to invest $22 million to expand its landfill capacity for another 20 years and continue to accept solid waste from neighboring planning units, including construction and demolition (C&D) waste, there is no need for additional capacity to serve the needs of the County or any of other neighboring planning units that are currently relying upon it. It should be noted that all small C&D landfill facilities that existed under the County's previous LSWMP have been closed and the County's current investment in the County Landfill's expansion would cover all present and future capacity needs of the other former C&D facilities.

2.0 SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES QUANTITIES AND TYPES

This chapter provides information on the waste streams generated in Chautauqua County based on self-reported data, data from county facilities made available through NYSDEC reporting, and estimates from the NYSDEC MSW composition projections.

2.1. Waste Types

Chautauqua County's solid waste stream has seven primary components: municipal solid waste (MSW), non-hazardous industrial waste, construction and demolition debris, municipal sewage treatment plant sludge/biosolids, soil, treated medical waste, and processed scrap metal (e.g., scrap vehicles) waste.

For the purposes of this Final LSWMP, MSW consists of waste generated in homes, businesses, institutions, and the commercial portion of waste discarded by industries. The residential component includes, but is not limited to, newspapers and magazines, corrugated cardboard, glass, metal, plastic containers, food waste, household goods including bulky items like furniture and appliances, textiles, and yard trimmings. The commercial waste stream tends to contain higher percentages of office paper, corrugated cardboard, and scrap metals. Commercial waste is the non-hazardous waste generated by businesses such as restaurants, retail stores, schools and hospitals, professional offices, and manufacturing facilities.

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These annual reports provide information with regard to the quantities of materials managed and often identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated. The data from the NYSDEC annual reports is readily available and generally reliable. It can also be assumed that the materials collected and processed at recycling facilities in the County are being separated from the household, business, institutional and commercial wastes classified as MSW, and are considered to be another component of that waste stream. Due to the fact that these types of recyclables handling facilities must also compile annual reports to the NYSDEC, this data is also relatively easy to gather. Yard waste is a component of the waste stream that is difficult to quantify. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating residential yard waste generation and recovery is further discussed in Chapter 5.

Non-hazardous industrial waste is typically generated by manufacturing facilities as a result of an industrial process and is made up of materials such as sludge, ash, drill cuttings and dust. The homogeneous nature and relatively large quantity of non-hazardous industrial wastes typically available can also make them useful as feedstocks for other processes or result in unique management methods. Therefore, only partial data for the generation of these materials within the county is currently available. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating industrial waste generation and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Chapter 5.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures and other construction related items. About 15%, of the total waste received at the Chautauqua County Landfill is classified C&D. The majority, of this waste stream is generated by demolition rather than construction. Brownfield clean-up projects, commercial and residential structure fires increase C&D disposal.

As a result of the declining economy, businesses closures, and population loss throughout Chautauqua County, the number of derelict commercial and residential buildings is on the rise. Many of these derelict structures have been abandoned by their owners and are no longer safe to occupy. The visible blight due to derelict buildings tends to discourage investment in the community.

The Chautauqua County Legislature has taken several steps to combat this problem. Chautauqua County Resolution No. 65-12 calls to "combat community deterioration by facilitating the return of vacant, abandoned, and tax-delinquent properties to productive use" and resolution No. 239-12, which states that, "Waiver of Landfill Tipping Fees for C&D Waste. Each participating town and village shall receive an annual credit for tipping fees for C&D waste at the County landfill equivalent to one (1) two-family home. The cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk shall annually receive four (4) and two (2) credits, respectively. Unused credits may be carried over to following years and/or conveyed to another municipality in exchange for equipment, materials, and manpower of equivalent value pursuant to the existing shared services agreement."

Derelict structure program can add another 9% to the amount C&D waste received at the Chautauqua County Landfill. This waste is accepted without charge as a service and benefit to all local governments within Chautauqua County. The cost of this and other services are subsidized by the revenue from the tipping fees charged for in-county waste (70%) and out-of-County waste (30%) the landfill accepts. Out-of- County waste, both C&D and municipal, provides essential revenues and waste volume to the County Landfill for a more efficient operation maximizing economies of scale. Providing necessary funding to cover all operational expenses and all environmental services mandated by New York State.

See Appendix B for complete copies of Chautauqua County Resolutions, 65-12 and 239-12.

As defined in the Part 360 regulations, biosolids are the accumulated semisolids or solids resulting from treatment of wastewaters from publicly or privately owned or operated sewage treatment plants. Biosolids do not include grit or screenings, or ash generated from the incineration of biosolids. Municipal treatment plants generate sludge/biosolids that require special handling and management. Sewage is treated at various waste water treatment plants and the stabilized sludge is disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill in consistent volume evenly distributed throughout the year, and scheduled with the Chautauqua County Landfill working face operations to help manage the moisture content of the landfill. This currently does not impact the daily permitted volume, however if it does become a concern in the future,

alternative disposal or recovery methods, such as land application, which is currently not available, may need to be revisited. Small waste water treatment plants, whose sludge is more soil like and accumulate in dry beds, require landfill disposal only annually or less often. The Implementation Schedule includes evaluation of these alternatives as discussed in Chapter 5.

Processed scrap metals are typically generated by commercial or industrial sectors, but in potentially large quantities which makes it worth monitoring. Data from these types of operations and uses is difficult to obtain. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate scrap metals generation in the County and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Chapter 5.

2.2. Availability of Generation and Recovery Estimates

2.2.1. Data Sources, Methodology, and Data Gaps

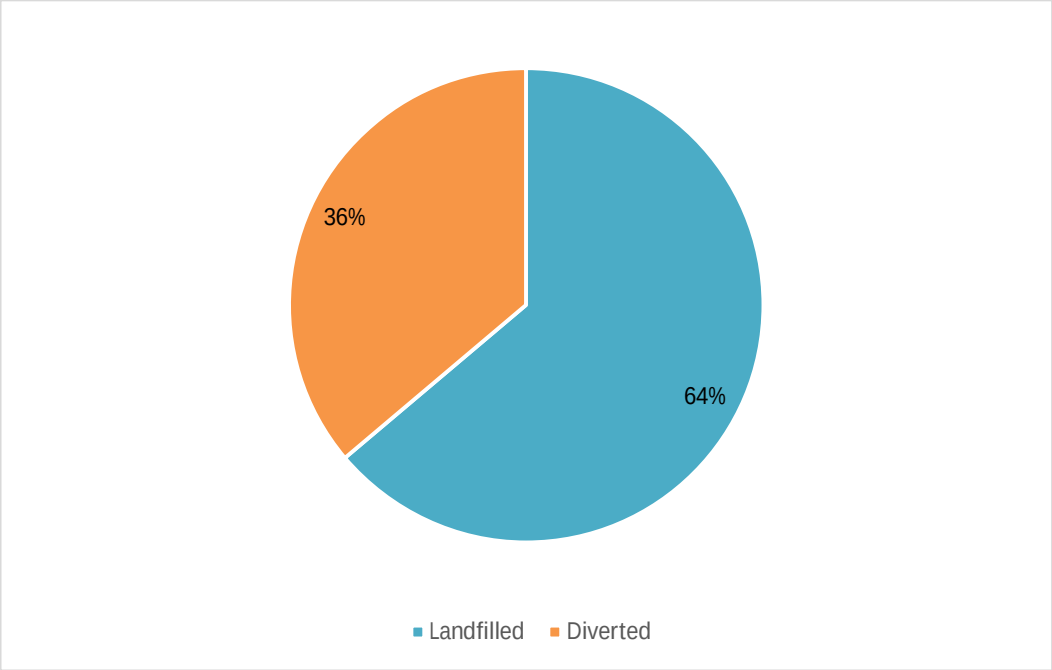
As discussed above, much of the following waste generation estimates were derived from available reports provided to the NYSDEC by transfer stations. Limitations associated with the data are as follows and will be considered when evaluating and implementing new or improved data collection efforts.

- Incomplete data: Data on the public sector solid waste management is often incomplete.
- Inconsistent data: Where data exists, different methods have been used from year to year and facility to facility to collect and categorize it.
- Unavailable data: Data on privately managed waste is generally unavailable.

2.2.2. Estimation of Total Waste Generation in Chautauqua County

Based on annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC for 2023, Chautauqua County residents and businesses generated approximately 236,828.32 tons of waste (including potentially recyclable materials) based on available data. Figure 2-1 shows the overall method of management for the waste. The fraction for each waste management sector was determined by analyzing annual tonnage reports for those facilities that reported accepting waste from Chautauqua County. Based on the information available to interpret, the majority of the waste is landfilled (151,218.85 tons or 64 percent) while the remainder is Diverted (85,609.47 tons or 36 percent).

Figure 2-1 – Estimated Waste Management Methods in Chautauqua County in 2023



Source: NYSDEC, Facility Annual Reports, 2023; Self-Reporting

Chautauqua County has twelve wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs). Table 2-1 shows the method of sludge management utilized.

Table 2-1 – Municipal Sewage Sludge Generation and Management Summary[19]

Treatment Plant	Treatment Method	Dewatering Device	Tons/Year	Use/Disposal Method
Sherman WWTF	Aerobic Sludge Digestion Diffused Aeration	Screw Press	Unknown	Landfill
Ripley Water Pollution Control Facilities	Aerobic (using aeration tanks)	Not Specified	Unknown	Landfill
Westfield WWTF	Aerobic Sludge Digestion Diffused Aeration	Mechanical Plate & Frame Press	Unknown	Landfill
Brocton Sewage Treatment Plant	Aerobic Sludge Digestion Diffused Aeration	Mechanical Plate & Frame Press	Unknown	Landfill
Fredonia Wastewater Treatment Plant	Anaerobic Sludge Digestion Two Stage	Mechanical Belt Filter Press, Mechanical Gravity Belt Thickener	Unknown	Landfill
City of Dunkirk WWTP	Not Specified	Mechanical Belt Filter Press, Mechanical Gravity Belt Thickener	Unknown	Scavenger
Hanover SD #1 Water Pollution Control Facility	Not Specified	Not Specified	Unknown	Landfill
Jamestown Board of Public Utilities WWTP	Anaerobic Sludge Digestion (unspecified)	Mechanical Belt Filter Press, Mechanical Gravity Belt Thickener	Unknown	Landfill
Total Sewage Sludge Used/Disposed On-site			**Unknown**	
Total Sewage Sludge Landfilled			**13,762.39 Tons**	
Total Municipal Sewage Sludge Generated			**Unknown**	

[19] *Source: Descriptive Data of Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants in NYS, Division of water, 2004*

While some biosolids generated in the County are land applied, the quantity is unknown to the County. The only biosolids quantity known to the County is the 13,762.39 tons that were disposed of at the Chautauqua County Landfill in 2023.Unfortunately this report does not provide the specific treatment plant from which these biosolids originate from. Though information on municipal sewage sludge generation and management is difficult to collect, the County acknowledges this data gap and plans to investigate the unknowns and complete Table 2-1 during the LSWMP 10-year period. The data in Table 2-1 was generated from data gathered from the Division of Water's Descriptive Data of Municipal Treatment Plants in NYS (2004). While individual sewage sludge tonnage generated by each treatment plant are unknown, the total sewage sludge generated in Chautauqua County and landfilled (13,762.39 tons) was derived from 2023 landfill annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC.

A complete breakdown of waste generated as a whole for Chautauqua County is not available due to the lack of comprehensive data available at this time. Tasks are included in the Implementation Schedule to investigate the implementation of a survey and reporting program as well as any other programs that might be useful and necessary to collect generation and recovery data in general accordance with this format. Table 2-2 provides a waste generation baseline, which will be expanded as data becomes more readily available and can be incorporated into future waste generation analysis.

Table 2-2 – Estimation of Total 2023 Waste Tonnage by Management Method

	Amount (Tons)	% of Management Method	% of Total Generation
Landfilled[20]			
MSW[21]	90,759.12	60%	38%
Construction and Demolition Debris	26,908.27	18%	11%
Asbestos	309.46	0%	0%
Sewage Sludge	13,762.39	9%	6%
Regulated Medical Waste	97.20	0%	0%
Industrial	17,322.21	11%	7%
Contaminated Soil	634.72	0%	0%
Emission Control – Activated Carbon	108.00	0%	0%
Sand (Refractory & Annealing)	1,288.54	1%	1%
Beneficial Use Determination Material	28.94	0%	0%
Total Landfilled	151,218.85	100%	64%
Diverted			
Composted Yard Waste	547.37	1%	0%
Recycled	8,263.32	10%	3%
Processed C&D	76,752.33	90%	32%
Bulk/Scrap Metal	46.45	0%	0%
Total Diverted	85,609.47	100%	36%
Total Waste Generation	236,828.32	100%	100%

2.2.3. Estimation of Potential MSW Recovery

As previously discussed, an incomplete set of disposal and recovery data is available for the County to compile and review; therefore, with the assistance of the NYSDEC's waste composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Chautauqua County with an estimated MSW waste composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are provided in Appendix A. MSW composition includes residential, commercial and institutional waste generators; consequently, for the purposes of this analysis, the following are excluded from the MSW composition estimates: separately managed C&D debris, several organics streams (biosolids, septage, agricultural materials, etc.), and scrap metal managed outside of the MSW management structures.

Table 2-3 provides a detailed estimate of materials that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place based on the waste generation quantities estimated by the County. These numbers are based on the

[20] NYSDEC 2023 Facility Annual Reports

[21] Shaded categories are considered to be part of the MSW category and will be utilized in the MSW composition analysis.

estimated total tons of MSW generated within the County, as reported in Table 2-2. Based on annual reports, Chautauqua County diverted approximately 8,810.69 tons of material (9 percent) from the 99,569.81 tons of MSW generated from residential, commercial, and institutional generators in 2023.

However, not all of the categories tracked by the NYSDEC are populated for the 2023 recovery quantities due to the fact that not all categories are able to be accounted for individually. Several materials identified below are collected and recovered at the recycling centers or other similar facilities in Chautauqua County; however, there are no mechanisms for gathering data for the individual materials at this time. Therefore, the NYSDEC MSW composition tool was applied to the estimated waste generation totals to separate estimated quantities into more specific materials that are not tracked individually within waste streams.

Table 2-3 – Estimated MSW Recoverable Materials in Chautauqua County 2023

Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2023)[22]	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2023)	Estimated MSW Tons Diverted (2023)[20]	Estimated % of Each Material Diverted (2023)
Newspaper	3,674	3.7%	771.89	21.0%
Corrugated Cardboard	9,754	9.8%	3,862.11	39.6%
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10,792	10.8%	1,001.76	9.3%
Other Compostable Paper	6,535	6.6%	0.00	0.0%
Total Paper	30,754	30.9%	5,635.75	18.3%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1,700	1.7%	167.36	9.8%
Other Ferrous Metals	5,306	5.3%	26.12	0.5%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1,222	1.2%	2.61	0.2%
Total Metals	8,228	8.3%	196.09	2.4%
PET Containers	900	0.9%	451.34	50.2%
HDPE Containers	839	0.8%	435.77	51.9%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	182	0.2%	77.82	42.7%
Film Plastic	5,671	5.7%	0.00	0.0%
Other Plastic (Total)	6,041	6.1%	0.00	0.0%
Total Plastics	13,633	13.7%	964.92	7.1%
Glass Containers	3,887	3.9%	646.33	16.6%
Other Glass	389	0.4%	0.00	0.0%
Total Glass	4,276	4.3%	646.33	15.1%
Food Scraps	13,556	13.6%	0.00	0.0%
Yard Trimmings	7,003	7.0%	547.37	7.8%
Total Organics	20,559	20.6%	547.37	2.7%
Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3,871	3.9%	20.00	0.5%
Carpet	1,474	1.5%	0.00	0.0%
Total Textiles	5,345	5.4%	20.00	0.4%
Total Wood	4,527	4.5%	0.00	0.0%
C&D Materials	5,126	5.1%	484	9.4%
Other Durables	1,654	1.7%	0.00	0.0%
Diapers	1,635	1.6%	0.00	0.0%
Electronics	1,515	1.5%	188.37	12.4%
Tires	1,654	1.7%	96.32	5.8%
HHW	336	0.3%	31.53	9.4%
Fines	329	0.3%	0.00	0.0%
Total Miscellaneous	12,248	12.3%	800.22	6.5%
Total	99,570	100.00%	8,810.69	8.8%

[22] NYSDEC MSW Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

2.2.4. Estimation of Potential C&D Waste Recovery

C&D debris can be assessed separately from MSW or industrial wastes. Using the NYSDEC's C&D debris composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Chautauqua County with an estimated C&D debris composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are included in Appendix A. According to NYSDEC, their analysis and the waste composition and recovery projection tool considers the variations in the C&D debris waste stream resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of utilities, structures and roads and includes land clearing debris from both the building and infrastructure generating sectors. Variations within the building sector from new construction, renovation and demolition activities are considered from both the residential and non-residential generating sectors.

Based on the data reported in the NYSDEC 2023 Facility Annual Reports, Table 2-4, below, provides an overview of the tons of C&D debris that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place.

Table 2-4 – Estimated C&D Debris Recoverable in Chautauqua County 2023

Material	Estimated Components of C&D Debris Tons Generated per Modified[23] NYSDEC Model (2023)	% of Total C&D Debris Generated (2023)	Tons of C&D Debris Diverted per 2023 Data Obtained	
			Tons Diverted	% Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	69,692.3	67.2%	69,692.3	100.0%
Wood	9,012.3	8.7%	40.0	0.4%
Roofing	2,363.9	2.3%	0.0	0.0%
Drywall	1,896.5	1.8%	0.0	0.0%
Soil/Gravel	11,643.8	11.2%	7,020.0	60.3%
Metal	3,319.7	3.2%	46.5	1.4%
Plastic	227.7	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Corrugated/Paper	1,605.9	1.5%	0.0	0.0%
Other	3,944.9	3.8%	0.0	0.0%
Total	103,707.1	100.0%	76,798.8	74.1%

Based on the quantities of potential divertible materials that were reported to the NYSDEC or estimated, Chautauqua County diverted approximately 76,798.8 tons of material (74 percent) from the C&D disposal stream in 2023.

[23] Due to the large quantity of concrete/asphalt/rock/brick diverted, the C&D debris materials composition was modified to ensure no diversion percentage over 100% would be calculated.

Table 2-4 indicates that 103,707.1 tons of C&D materials were generated within the County in 2023. A task has been added to the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement data collection efforts. Chapters 3 and 5 describe the existing systems for recovering these materials as well as possible future programs during this planning period to increase the County's diversion rate.

3.0 EXISTING PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The County owns and operates 4 transfer stations in the Towns of Falconer, Ellery, Sherman, and Fredonia, and an additional 8 convenience or transfer stations are municipally or privately run in the Towns of Busti, Kiantone, Harmony, North Harmony, Clymer, Ripley, and Mayville. These convenience or transfer stations deliver their collected waste to the Chautauqua County Landfill for disposal. Recyclables are not required to pass through the County facilities; however, recyclables delivered to County facilities must be source separated from other wastes.

Given the rural nature of Chautauqua County, a limited variety of collection services are used in the County to collect and transport solid wastes recycling centers/transfer stations. Methods include residential drop-off stations or private contracts. Chautauqua County does not collect or transport materials from the source. In some cases, private haulers contract on an individual basis to collect and transport the waste and recyclables to a transfer station or disposal location of their choice. A summary of waste disposal activities by waste type follows.

3.1. Solid Waste Management Facilities

3.1.1. Landfill Facilities

Chautauqua County currently owns and operates one solid waste landfill within the County's borders, which began accepting waste in 1981. Prior to 1981, each town or village maintained their own landfill. With the inception of the solid waste regulations, many of these landfills were not in accordance with the regulations; therefore, they were capped and closed and a County-owned landfill was sited and built to handle the wastes generated in the County.

There are twenty-seven closed landfills in Chautauqua County[24]: Allen Street Spoil Area, Carborundum – "New" Landfill, Carborundum – "Old Landfill", Carroll (T) Landfill, Chadakoin Park C&D Debris Landfill, Chadakoin River Park (Jamestown City Landfill), Dinsbier Road Landfill, Don Frame Trucking, Dunkirk Landfill, Dunkirk Radiator, Falconer Landfill (V), Fredonia SLF, Harmony Landfill, James Piede Demolition Site, Jamestown Facility, Jones-Carroll B&D Debris Landfill, Kiantone Landfill, Portland C&D Debris Landfill, Robin Steel Landfill, South Stockton Landfill, Town of Ellery Dump, Town of Hanover Sanitary Landfill, Town of Mina Landfill, Tri James, V&N Construction, and Village of Westfield Landfill.

The County-owned landfill is located in the Town of Ellery on Towerville Road. The County Landfill in Chautauqua County Planning Unit is currently permitted to receive 408,000 tons of waste annually. Specific quantities were previously discussed in Chapter 2. The remaining design capacity as of the end of 2023 is approximately 9,364,000 cubic

[24] Data was compiled from: https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/?_gl=1*12sfvnr*_ga*NjgzMzIyODIuMTcxOTU3NTM5MQ..*_ga_QEDRGF4PYB*MTczMDEyNDI5OS41Ni4wLjE3MzAxMjQzMDAuMC4wLjA. and https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/haz/results.cfm?pageid=3

yards. At a current disposal rate of 209,356 cubic yards per year, the current landfill capacity would last over 25 years into 2048. The Chautauqua County Landfill's 2023 annual report is included as Appendix I. All waste facilities permitted at the Chautauqua County Landfill are done in accordance with NYSDEC Part 360 regulations and any special conditions set forth in the Operating Permit issued by the NYSDEC. Municipal solid waste (MSW), asbestos waste, C&D debris, commercial/industrial waste, and sewage treatment plant sludge are accepted.

There are landfills located outside of Chautauqua County which are available for the disposal of MSW, C&D, asbestos, industrial waste, and contaminated soil. Each of these out-of-county landfills accepted waste that was generated in Chautauqua County in 2023. Other landfills also exist throughout New York State; however, they may have disposal restrictions or are located outside a reasonable service area to accept waste generated in Chautauqua County. The out-of-county landfills accepting Chautauqua County waste are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 – Out-of-County Solid Waste Landfills Servicing Chautauqua County Waste in 2023[20]

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Expected Site Life (years)	Waste Types Accepted From Planning Unit	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Chaffee Landfill	10860 Olean Road, Chaffee, NY 14030	Privately owned and operated by Waste Management of NY, LLC	9,610,000	16.5	Contaminated Soil (BUD)	28.94
					Asbestos	4.4
					C&D	17.14
					Industrial Waste	1,386.28
					Contaminated Soil	77.39
					MSW	3.12
Modern Landfill	1445 Pletcher Road, Model City, NY 14107	Privately owned and operated by Modern Corporation	13,100,000	13.2	Asbestos	1.45
					Industrial Waste	469.83
Hyland Landfill	6653 Herdman Road, Angelica, NY 14709	Privately owned and operated by Hyland Facility Associates (Casella Waste Management of NY, Inc.)	4,587,400	7.8	MSW	21.68
NRG Dunkirk Fly Ash Landfill	5141 Van Buren Road, Dunkirk, NY 14048	Privately owned and operated by Dunkirk Power, LLC (NRG Energy)	1,416,302	7.9	Emission Control - Activated Carbon	108.00

3.1.2. Transfer Stations & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities

Most residents that are either not served by a municipal hauler or elect not to contract with a private hauler, deliver their waste to a transfer station or convenience station owned by Chautauqua County. Residents or commercial/institutional entities located within the County can drop off solid waste and recyclables to any County transfer or convenience station, regardless of which municipality they are located in; commercial/institutional entities that do not contract directly with a hauler must dispose of waste by weight at any County owned transfer station.

Recyclables are collected at the transfer and convenience stations and sold to market. Recyclable materials accepted at the County's transfer stations include: plastic, scrap metal, tin, aluminum, corrugated cardboard, lightweight cardboard, newsprint, magazines, and bottle glass recyclables.

For solid waste disposal at the transfer stations, Chautauqua County residents must pay per bag or item. On April 14, 1995, the County Legislature passed Local Law No. 13-95 establishing user fee policy and procedure to operate the County Landfill and transfer stations in a fiscally responsible manner.

The transfer station's current individual pay per bag prices are included in Table 3.2.

Table 3-2 – Transfer Station Disposal Fees

Quantity	Cost
0-16 gallon bags	$1.00
17-32 gallon bags	$2.00
33-48 gallon maximum bags	$3.00
Per Cubic Yard	$46.00
Scaled per ton	$46.00
Minimum scaled charge	$20.00
Chair	$5.00
Propane Tank	$5.00
Toilet	$5.00
Couch	$10.00
Boxspring	$10.00
Mattress	$10.00
Sleeper Sofa	$20.00
Carpet Rolls > 3 feet	$10.00
Freon Item	$15.00
C&D Debris – per Cubic Yard	$65.00
C&D Debris – Scaled per ton	$65.00
C&D Debris – Minimum scaled charge	$20.00
Tires (up to 19”)	$5.00
Tires (up to 19” on Rim)	$25.00
Tires (1000-1200)	$10.00
Tires (Off-Road, per lb.)	$0.50
Yard Waste (per Bag)	$1.00
Yard Waste (per Cubic Yard)	$5.00

A listing of the transfer station and recyclables handling and recovery facilities in Chautauqua County is presented in the following Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 – Active Transfer Stations and Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities in Chautauqua County[20]

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Ellery Transfer Station	3889 Towerville Road, Ellery, NY 14701	Publicly owned and operated by Chautauqua County	408,000 tons/year (MSW, recyclables, C&D)	C&D	9.24	2,120.50
				MSW	1,905.13	
				Glass Containers	25.13	
				Plastic Containers	37.15	
				Commingled Paper	26.14	
				Corrugated Cardboard	8.99	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	3.52	
				White Goods	70.08	
				Tires	28.10	
				Electronics	0.15	
				Textiles	5.00	
				Yard Waste	1.87	
North County Transfer Station	3688 Webster Road, Fredonia, NY 14063	Publicly owned and operated by Chautauqua County	216 tons per day, Maximum of 16,850 tons per quarter (MSW, recyclables, C&D)	C&D	3,474.38	26,042.72
				MSW	21,671.00	
				Glass Containers	22.88	
				Plastic Containers	59.02	
				Commingled Paper	66.02	
				Corrugated Cardboard	177.58	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	13.94	
				White Goods	216.93	
				Tires	55.26	
				Single Stream	211.04	
				Electronics	69.67	
				Textiles	5.00	

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
South County Transfer Station	2570 South Work Street, Falconer, NY 14733	Publicly owned and operated by Chautauqua County	216 tons per day, Maximum of 14,040 tons per quarter (MSW, recyclables, C&D)	C&D	3,756.01	10,435.19
				MSW	4,940.12	
				Glass Containers	33.02	
				Plastic Containers	450.23	
				Commingled Paper	230.84	
				Corrugated Cardboard	746.76	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	17.25	
				White Goods	143.22	
				Electronics	112.74	
				Textiles	5.00	
West County Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	121 Osburne Street, Sherman, NY 14781	Publicly owned and operated by Chautauqua County	15,000 tons per year (MSW, recyclables, C&D)	C&D	514.54	1,765.03
				MSW	1,051.29	
				Glass Containers	19.61	
				Plastic Containers	23.65	
				Commingled Paper	22.44	
				Corrugated Cardboard	61.89	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	4.50	
				White Goods	46.77	
				Tires	10.64	
				Electronics	4.70	
				Textiles	5.00	
Town of Ripley Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	1 Ross Street, Ripley, NY 14775	Publicly owned and operated by Town of Ripley	50 tons per day (MSW and recyclables)	MSW	64.33	64.37
				Newspaper	0.04	
Town of Harmony Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	1001 Blockville-Watts Flats Road, Ashville, NY 14710	Publicly owned and operated by Town of Harmony	50 tons per day (MSW and recyclables)	MSW	188.63	194.40
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	5.77	

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Town of Kiantone Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	590 South Main Street Extension, Jamestown, NY 14701	Publicly owned and operated by Town of Kiantone	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	MSW	234.00	415.92
				Single Stream	181.92	
Town of Busti Transfer Station	3646 Lawson Road, Jamestown, NY 14701	Publicly owned and operated by Town of Busti	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	MSW	523.65	663.33
				Glass Containers	18.92	
				Plastic Containers	18.70	
				Commingled Paper	25.71	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	8.40	
				Bulk/Scrap Metal	11.45	
				Yard Waste	56.50	
North Harmony Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	3539 Route 395, Ashville, NY 14710	Publicly owned and operated by Town of North Harmony	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	MSW	455.27	648.42
				Commingled Containers	105.55	
				Commingled Paper	87.60	
Village of Mayville Transfer Station	96 Morris Street, Mayville, NY 14757	Publicly owned and operated by Village of Mayville	50 tons per day (MSW and recyclables)	MSW	382.04	513.93
				Glass Containers	15.75	
				Plastic Containers	32.38	
				Commingled Paper	62.04	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	18.29	
				Tires	2.32	
				Electronics	1.11	
Town of Clymer Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	8026 Route 474, Clymer, NY 14724	Publicly owned and operated by Town of Clymer	50 tons per day (MSW and recyclables)	MSW	189.01	192.23
				Commingled Containers	2.81	
				Tin & Aluminum Containers	0.41	
Casella Westfield Transfer Station & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	12 Bourne Street, Westfield, NY 14787	Privately owned and operated by Casella Waste Management of NY, Inc.	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	MSW	204.52	280.39
				Single Stream	75.87	

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Jamestown Recycling Facility	2141 Lodestro Lane, Jamestown, NY 14701	Privately owned and operated by Casella Waste Management of NY, Inc.	50 tons per day (MSW and recyclables)	Plastic Containers	244.82	3,407.60
				Corrugated Cardboard	2,139.93	
				Single Stream	1,022.85	
Beichner Waste Services Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	5786 Route 380, Sinclairville, NY 14782	Privately owned and operated by Beichner Waste Services, Inc.	50 tons per day (Recyclables)	Single Stream	699.53	699.53
City of Dunkirk Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	W Lucas Avenue, Dunkirk, NY 14048	Publicly owned and operated by the City of Dunkirk	50 tons per day (Recyclables)	Commingled Containers		
				Commingled Paper	66.00	
				White Goods	7.00	
				Bulk/Scrap Metal	65.00	

There are recyclables handling and recovery facilities located outside of Chautauqua County which accepted recyclables that were generated in Chautauqua County in 2023. The out-of-county recyclables handling and recovery facilities accepting Chautauqua County recyclables are summarized in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 – Out-of-County Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities Servicing Chautauqua County Waste in 2023[20]

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Casella Recycling Stanley Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility	3555 County Road 49, Stanley, NY 14561	Public/Private Partnership. Co-owned by Ontario County and Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC. Privately operated by Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC.	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	Single Stream	206.04	206.04
Buffalo Recycling Enterprises RHRF	266 Hopkins Street, Buffalo, NY 14220	Privately owned and operated by Modern Corporation	Holds Part 360 Permit with unknown capacity	Glass Containers	293.44	629.34
				Single Stream	214.44	
				Corrugated Cardboard	121.46	

3.1.3. Landfill Organic Waste Recycling Facilities

Organic waste management within Chautauqua County generally involves land application or composting and bio-digestion. Sometimes the organic waste is damaged or off specification food that needs to be landfilled in compliance with food sanitation regulations or company best management practices. However, in January of 2022, the State introduced the NYS Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling law. Which requires businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of at least two tons of wasted food per week to donate edible food scraps and recycle inedible food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler with capacity. Due to the rural character of the planning unit, most organic waste from farms, wineries and food production waste are composted or land applied in form of manure, septage, tank bottoms, or fruit and vegetable pumice. Anaerobic digester is in operation at Ridgeline Farm in Clymer, New York. Cow manure and occasionally, food production waste is anaerobically digested for electricity production. The plant now has a capacity of 280 kw with a combined heat and power (CHP) system.

3.1.4. Composting Facilities

There are three (3) registered composting facilities in Chautauqua County; one (1) is municipally owned and two (2) are privately owned and operated. The two (2) private facilities, Slab City Organics (source separated organics) and S St. George Enterprises, Inc. (yard waste), indicated that they did not operate during 2023 in their annual reports. See Table 3-5 for list of active registered composting facilities in Chautauqua County.

Table 3-5 – Active Registered Composting Facilities in Chautauqua County[20]

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Village of Westfield Compost Facility	51 Bourne Street, Westfield, NY 14787	Publicly owned and operated by the Village of Westfield	10,000 cubic yards per day (yard waste) ~30 tons per day	Yard Waste	489.00

3.1.5. C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facilities

Construction and Demolition material processing facilities process asphalt, concrete and brick for aggregate. See Table 3-6 for a list of C&D debris handling and recovery facilities in Chautauqua County.

Table 3-6 – Active C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facilities in Chautauqua County[20]

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Fluvanna Yard Site C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility	191 Fluvanna Avenue, Jamestown, NY 14701	Publicly owned and operated by the City of Jamestown	500 tons per day (C&D)	Soil or Fill Types F1-F3	1,015.00	1,535.00
				Unadulterated wood	40.00	
				Bricks	90.00	
				Asphalt Pavement	35.00	
				Asphalt Millings	90.00	
				Gravel	265.00	
Jamestown Macadam, Inc. C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility	75 Walden Avenue, Jamestown, NY 14701	Privately owned and operated by Jamestown Macadam, Inc.	500 tons per day (C&D)	Asphalt Pavement	5,721.00	67,284.00
				Asphalt Millings	40,525.00	
				Sand	2,870.00	
				Gravel	2,870.00	
				Concrete	15,298.00	
Gernatt Asphalt Products, Inc. Hanover C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility	7802 Persons Road, Westfield, NY 14787	Privately owned and operated by Gernatt Asphalt Products, Inc.	500 tons per day (C&D)	Asphalt Millings	7,933.33	7,933.33
Gooseneck Farms Sand and Gravel[+#]	8193 Putnam Road, Chautauqua, NY 14781	Privately owned and operated by Gooseneck Farms	500 tons per day (C&D)	-	-	-
HH Rauh Paving[^]	2209 Allend Street Ext., Jamestown, NY 14701	Privately owned and operated by HH Rauh Paving Inc.	500 tons per day (C&D)	-	-	-
JMI Frew Run SWMF	1060 Frew Run Road, Carroll, NY 14738	Privately owned and operated by Jamestown Macadam, Inc.	500 tons per day (C&D)	Soil or Fill Types F1 to F3	4,611	4,611
JMI Ripley SWMF[+#]	9087 Old Route 20, Ripley, NY 14775	Privately owned and operated by Jamestown Macadam, Inc.	500 tons per day (C&D)	-	-	-

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Operating Status	Approved Waste Acceptance Capacity	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
JMI Stow Site SWMF	3357 Route 394, North Harmony, NY 14710	Privately owned and operated by Aaron Olson	500 tons per day (C&D)	Concrete	10,000.00	21,510.50
				Asphalt Millings	162.00	
				Unadulterated Wood	850.00	
				Soil or Fill Types F1 to F3	6,619.50	
				Sand	516.00	
				Gravel	3363.00	
S. St. George Enterprises, Inc	3624 Webster Road, Fredonia, NY 14063	Privately owned and operated by St George Enterprises, Inc	500 tons per day (C&D)	Concrete	3,504	7,790
				Asphalt Pavement	4,286	
Signature sealcoating & Striping Service, Inc.#	115 East Livingston Avenue, Jamestown, NY 14701	Privately owned and operated by George Patti	500 tons per day (C&D)	Soil or Fill Types F1 to F3	-	-

Notes:
+Did not operate in 2024.
#Did not accept any material in 2024.
^Annual report not available on NYSDEC FTP site.

Table 3-7 – Out-of-County Waste Handled by Facilities in Chautauqua County[20]

Reporting Facility	Origin Municipality (Out-of-County)	Waste Type	Tonnage	Total Waste Received at Facility from Municipality
Chautauqua County Landfill 3889 Towerville Rd Ellery, NY 14701	Cattaraugus County, NY	Asbestos	48.55	26,644.40
		C&D	4,569.38	
		Industrial Waste	21.20	
		MSW	20,332.83	
		Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	1,672.44	
	Erie County, NY	Asbestos	55.54	6,758.09
		C&D	1,053.05	
		Industrial Waste	225.04	
		MSW	5,424.46	
	Allegany County, NY	MSW	1.51	1.51
	Niagara County, NY	C&D	8.95	8.95
	Tioga County, NY	Contaminated Soil	8.84	8.84
	Pennsylvania	Ash (Coal)	9.76	28,154.05
		C&D	3,607.68	
		Industrial Waste	4,483.21	
		MSW	14,837.84	
		Contaminated Soil	2,196.87	
		Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	3,018.69	
	Ohio	Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	63.24	63.24
Stericycle, Inc. RMWF 3472 Progress Dr Dunkirk, NY 14048	Allegany County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	14.95	14.95
	Cattaraugus County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	48.75	48.75
	Erie County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	1,271.21	1,271.21
	Genesee County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	22.30	22.30
	Niagara County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	143.89	143.89
	Orleans County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	12.14	12.14
	Steuben County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	0.02	0.02
	Wyoming County, NY	Regulated Medical Waste	0.37	0.37
Gernatt Asphalt Products, Inc. Hanover CDHRF 12670 Buffalo Rd Irving, NY 14081	Cattaraugus County, NY	Asphalt Millings	289.80	289.80

3.2. Reduction, Reuse Recycle Programs

3.2.1. Residential Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

Table 3-3 provides a summary of the transfer stations and recyclables handling and recovery facilities that accept recyclables. Recycling materials that most consistently have market value (cardboard, paper, and plastic) that are accepted at the county convenience centers are consolidated at the North and South County transfer stations and transported to highest bidding material recover facilities out of county. All metals (tin, aluminum cans, appliances, etc.) are transported to a private local metal recycler, as they consistently provide the highest price for these commodities. All car tires and glass containers are hauled to the landfill, for beneficial reuse. The car tires are bailed (100 tires per bale) and used in horizontal landfill gas collection trenches, within the landfill. Glass containers have no recycling market demand in our area and there are no interested markets within a reasonable transportation distance. We therefore collect glass at the landfill, where it's used to replace aggregate materials in construction of landfill gas collection systems.

Casella Waste, Storer's Container Service Inc., and Beichner Waste Service, Inc. provide waste hauling services in the County, including recycling. This service offered to residents allows for the collection of single-stream recyclables. Residents, however, must contract with a hauler for curbside pick-up to use these services.

Residents who elect not to hire a private hauler typically drop off recyclables at transfer stations across the County. Recycling flyers available to residents are provided in Appendix C for further information.

Electronics are collected at the North, South, and West County Transfer Stations for no charge.

The County is unable to track all the materials broken down by the NYSDEC composition spreadsheets; therefore, Chapter 5 includes solid waste management program strategies to address data collection, education, outreach and enforcement needs, etc., for each facility or program that manages residential recyclables generated in Chautauqua County. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Chautauqua County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.2. Commercial Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

On the commercial front, stores, hospitals, and medical office buildings are establishments that generate large volumes of waste and recyclable materials. These establishments may contract directly with a recycling operation to collect and manage their recyclables or they may utilize drop off stations or transfer stations.

Since there is no reporting requirement for these commercial entities, the quantities and types of waste/recyclable materials disposed or recovered in Chautauqua County are difficult for the County track. Tasks in chapter 5 are intended to address the issue of the lack of data being reported by the various commercial entities. Additionally, Public Outreach and Education will include the commercial recycling sector. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Chautauqua County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.3. Agricultural Sector Recycling Efforts

Agricultural operations across New York State have incorporated the management of food waste and other organic components of MSW into their organics management technologies. The most common practice is anaerobic digestion. Due to the rural nature of Chautauqua County, there are many farms that may be using this technology or have the ability to expand their collections. According to the Pollution Prevention Institute's (P2I) Organic Resource Locator, there are three existing organics recycling resources within Chautauqua County: Slab City Organics (SSO compost site in the Town of Sherman), Westfield(v) Composting Facility (yard waste compost site in the Village of Westfield), and S. St. George Enterprises, Inc (yard waste compost site in the Town of Fredonia). Chautauqua County will continue to monitor P2I's site and identify possible agricultural operations that are managing organic components of MSW.

3.2.4. C&D Debris Sector Processing Facilities and Efforts

Collection of C&D debris for processing is not provided by the County and collection must be contracted for independently with private haulers or contractors.

3.2.5. Institutional Recycling Efforts

Large institutions, such as local school districts, prisons, nursing homes, hospitals, and senior living complexes, tend to produce large quantities of paper wastes and food wastes. Section 1.4 in Chapter 1 provided an overview of several of these institutions. These institutions manage their own waste and recyclables. Chautauqua County does not monitor or enforce recycling efforts at these facilities; however, most of these facilities would likely benefit from waste reduction and recovery efforts. There is no reporting requirement for these institutional entities, however, the quantities and types

of waste disposed or recovered in Chautauqua County is likely included in waste quantities reported from disposal and recycling facilities, just not available per individual institution. Section 5.9 is intended to address the issue of the lack of data from these various entities. Additionally, Public Outreach and Education will include the institutional recycling sector and how best to increase recycling efforts. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Chautauqua County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the resulting future recovery goals could be.

3.2.6. Public Sector Recycling Efforts

Municipal recycling efforts in the Planning Unit revolve almost entirely around the County's program as discussed in Section 3.1. The County provides numerous recycling services to residents at the transfer and convenience stations. On July 22, 1992, the County Legislature adopted Local Law 9-92 which supports New York General Municipal Law Section 120-aa, in which all solid waste within the Planning Unit which has been left for collect or which is delivered by the generator of such waste to the solid waste management facility shall be separated into recyclable, reusable, or other components for which economic markets for alternative uses exist.

3.2.7. Industrial Facility Recycling Efforts

A few of the large industrial facilities[25] located within Chautauqua County include: Chautauqua Chemicals Company/Chautauqua Metal Finishing Supply, Chautauqua Precision Machining, Inc., Cummins, Inc., Hopes Windows, Inc., Jamestown Electro Plating, Ramjet Enterprise, LLC, Ideal Coatings, Inc., Specials Metals, Stuart Tool & Die, Inc., and Superior Grinding, Inc. Industrial recycling efforts are currently handled individually by each company.

3.2.8. Public Space / Events Recycling Efforts

Public space and special event recycling efforts are currently handled individually by each event sponsor. The impacts of special events within the Planning Unit are provided in Table 1-9.

3.2.9. Processed Scrap Metal Recycling

According to research conducted by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), recycling scrap metals can be quite beneficial to the environment. Using recycled scrap metal in place of virgin iron ore can yield[26]:

- 75% savings in energy

[25] https://chautauquanycoc.weblinkconnect.com/Industrial-Manufacturing
[26] http://www.norstar.com.au/Recycling/Processing/Benefits.aspx

- 90% savings in raw materials used
- 86% reduction in air pollution
- 40% reduction in water use
- 76% reduction in water pollution
- 97% reduction in mining wastes

Any scrap metal generated that is not collected or processed by a County division is not monitored, however, it is likely that this material is being recycled due to the fact that the material has a monetary value.

3.2.10. Public Education Efforts to Promote Recycling

Chautauqua County recognizes the importance of educating the community on waste reduction, recycling and material recovery opportunities. The County Landfill maintains an informative we webpage[27], with instructions for the businesses and the public as to what services are provided, where and when. The County maintains a phone and email hotline, which are widely used by the public, to provide the answers to all their waste-disposal related questions.

An information flyer, which is updated yearly, is available to all county residents, providing guidance and answers to frequently asked questions about recycling and waste disposal options.

All County public schools provide educational classes to our children, in all grades, about current environmental issues and concerns. To supplement their education efforts, the County provides Landfill and transfer station tours as well as educational movies and slide-presentations, promote recycling and protection of the environment in general.

3.2.11. Organic Wastes Diversion

Interest in organic waste diversion has increased over the last few years, particularly because it has the potential to divert a significant portion of the waste stream away from landfills. The composting process can be applied to yard waste, food waste, MSW, sewage sludge, non-hazardous industrial sludge, or some combination of these materials. According to the P2I Organics Resource Locator, there are currently three registered organics composting facilities located within Chautauqua County: S. St. George Enterprises; Inc. in Fredonia composts yard waste, Westfield (v) Composting Facility in Westfield composts yard waste, and Slab City Organics in Sherman composts source separated organics.

[27] http://www.co.chautauqua.ny.us/340/Landfill

Due to the rural nature of the County, organic diversion is typically organized and performed by each household or a small community of people. To aid in organic waste diversion efforts, the County relies on educating and informing communities on how to properly compost organics. The landfill's website, Recycling | Chautauqua County, NY, has a Composting at Home section that lists composting resource links from the Environmental Protection Agency, New York State Department of Conservation, Chautauqua Cornell Cooperative Extension and Slab City Organics, the only commercial composting facility located in the county.

The Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law[28] went into effect January 1, 2022, and requires businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of two (2) tons of food waste per week or more to:

1) Donate excess edible food; and
2) Recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 25 miles of an organics recycler (composting facility, anaerobic digester, etc.).

There are fourteen (14) designated food scraps generators identified by the NYSDEC in Chautauqua County; of these fourteen (14) designated generators, all fourteen (14) are required to donate edible food waste and six (6) are required to divert all food scraps to a nearby organics recyclers, as capacity allows.

Table 3-8 lists information about the designated food scraps generators in Chautauqua County as released on November 5, 2024.

The Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law will be expanding, starting on January 1, 2027. Businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of 1 ton of wasted food per week or more must comply with the law. For more information: NYSDEC Food Donation Scraps Recycling Law

Table 3-8 – Designated Food Scraps Generators[29]

Name	Required to Donate	Required to Recycle	City	Tonnage per Week[30]
State University of New York College at Fredonia	Yes	No	Fredonia	5.1
Tops Friendly Markets	Yes	No	Dunkirk	2.4
Wegman's	Yes	Yes	Jamestown	14.9
Tops Friendly Markets	Yes	No	Jamestown	4.0

[28] https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/114499.html
[29] https://dec.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2024-01/dfsglist2024.pdf
[30] https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1sg4RY_EZuGMTIej854rp7iwbDMSr2FciE1VjV2kj6oI/edit?gid=997437454#gid=997437454

Name	Required to Donate	Required to Recycle	City	Tonnage per Week[30]
Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar	Yes	No	Lakewood	2.0
Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar	Yes	No	Dunkirk	2.0
Olive Garden	Yes	Yes	Lakewood	5.9
Denny's	Yes	No	Fredonia	2.0
La Cocina	Yes	Yes	Lakewood	2.3
Walmart	Yes	Yes	Lakewood	2.5
Chautauqua Mall	Yes	No	Lakewood	2.0
Wells Foods Corp.	Yes	No	Dunkirk	2.0

3.2.12. Yard Trimmings

Yard waste composting is a feasible means of waste reduction that requires little technological sophistication and could ultimately reduce the quantity of solid waste disposal in the County. Much of the Planning Unit's service area is rural and, like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property. Therefore, materials collected for centralized composting are lower than in suburban areas where yard trimmings tend to be handled centrally.

Brush, tree limbs, grass clippings, and leaves are accepted at the composting facilities listed in Section 3.1.4.

3.2.13. Food Scraps/Food Processing Waste/Food Banks

There are currently twenty-six food pantries located in Chautauqua County identified by the Cornell Cooperative Extension[31], where the public can obtain quality food that would otherwise be landfilled.

3.2.14. Electronics Recycling

Chautauqua County collects residential electronics year-round at the County-owned Transfer Stations. The transfer station collects residents' TVs, monitors, computers and computer equipment, small electronics, VCRs/DVRs/DVD players, game consoles, and small-scale servers.

[31] https://chqgov.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/Food%20Resource%20Guide.pdf

3.2.15. Sharps Collection

Sharps collection is managed by the County Health Department[32] in conjunction with the local police, fire, and health systems.

3.2.16. Tire Handling

Tires are accepted at all of the County's transfer and convenience stations for a fee based on the tire size and the presence of rims, as detailed in Table 3-3.

3.3. Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Handling

According to surveys of local WWTFs, biosolids/sewage sludge generated in Chautauqua County were managed as identified Table 2-1 in Chapter 2.

3.4. Management of Household Hazardous Waste

The County's HHW program includes both educational and collection components. Chautauqua County voluntarily offers a public HHW collection event for County residents. In recent years, this biannual event has been very successful.

Table 3-9 summarizes the quantities of HHW that was collected in 2023 during the annual household hazardous waste collection.

Table 3-9 – 2023 HHW Collected in Chautauqua County

Material	Quantity	Units
Antifreeze	330.00	Gallons
Hazardous Paint Aerosols	1,616.00	Gallons
Flammable Liquids	2,092.73	Gallons
Flammable Soilds	83.30	Gallons
Pesticides (Solids)	4,431.31	Pounds
Pesticides (Liquids)	1,192.88	Gallons
Oxidizer Liquids	290.00	Gallons
Corrosive Acids	445.00	Gallons
Bulk Mercury	10	Gallons
Corrosive Bases	898.94	Gallons
Misc. Solid Waste (Solids)	358.41	Pounds
Fluorescent Bulbs	376.65	Pounds

[32] https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/consumers/prevention/needles_syringes/sharps/docs/alternate_sites.pdf

3.5. Efforts to Enforce Local Disposal and Recycling Laws

The County's preferred method of encouraging residents and local businesses to adhere to local disposal and recycling laws is through education and outreach rather than enforcement. Since direct enforcement is difficult with the County's current resources, the County will continue to focus its efforts on education regarding recycling requirements, proper disposal practices, and available waste management programs rather than implementing a punitive approach. Where violations of State solid waste management laws or regulations are identified or suspected, the County may coordinate with and rely on the NYSDEC as the appropriate regulatory agency, for investigation and enforcement, as applicable.

3.6. Volume-based Pricing Incentives

The transfer and convenience stations located throughout the County use a volume-based pricing mechanism. Residents using the pay per bag system are charged a flat fee per size of bag. The trash bag sizes range from 0-16 gallon, 17-32 gallon, and 33-48 gallon bag. Most recyclables are accepted at these facilities based on an annual permit fee structure.

3.7. Recycling Market Agreements

All recyclables collected at the transfer and convenience stations that are under contract with private waste management companies are marketed at the discretion of the hauler. Therefore, the County is not responsible for the sale of recyclable commodities and is not party to any recycling market agreements associated with privately operated transfer stations.

Recycling market demand is weak, and commodities lose market value during recessions and large market demand shocks. Metal markets have the most consistent demand and Chautauqua County has an agreement with a metal recycler. Cardboard and paper markets have much less consistent market demand. Plastic market demand is dependent on the plastic resin type. Plastic resins 1 and 2 have market demand. Plastic resins 3, 4, 5, and 6 have no demand. Chautauqua County currently distributes recycling commodities to three vendors. Each vendor communicates a monthly bid for cardboard, paper, and plastic.

3.8. Flow Control

The County adopted flow control in 2020 with Local Law 2-20, 14-95, and 9-92 requiring all solid waste, including C&D Debris, and wastes generated from residences, businesses, institutions, and other locations within the County of Chautauqua shall be delivered for disposal to the County Solid Waste Facility.

3.9. Recycling Data Collection Efforts

As demonstrated in the previous sections of this plan, Chautauqua County's residents and commercial, industrial and institutional waste generators have outlets to divert their waste from disposal to reduction, reuse and recycling. However, unlike solid waste data that is reported to

the NYSDEC annually, a complete set of waste diversion data is not readily available since much of it is not required to be reported by private entities to any agency (except for those facilities that must submit recycling reports to NYSDEC). At this time, the majority of the residential and light commercial recyclables data has been reported by the recycling centers and is summarized in Table 2-2 in Section 2. Private businesses within the County are not currently required to report on the destinations of their recyclables.

4.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

4.1. Staff in Charge of Implementing New System

On a biennial basis, the County will assess the status of the implementation of these strategies and update them as necessary to continue to fulfill the County's needs. The County will draw upon its existing administrative structure to implement the program and objectives outlined within this Plan. Specifically, staff within the Solid Waste Division, the Department of Public Facilities, and the Landfill Commission will share these responsibilities. Although each of these entities have different financial or administrative responsibility for each item, they will collectively bear the responsibility of working with municipalities, institutions, and private sector waste managers to address the implementation of the program strategies.

Ultimately, the County is responsible for the implementation of this Plan. The Planning Board and the Department of Public Facilities, in addition to other duties and responsibilities, is charged with the implementation of this Final LSWMP. As warranted, the County will reassess county department responsibility in regard to the Final LSWMP. The County may delegate tasks to other partners as appropriate based on the nature of the contract, relationship, or partnership. Any such delegated task may be assisted with County oversight. The towns and villages with a municipal transfer station or convenience station will be involved with implementing the Final LSWMP. Figure 1-3 in Section 1.7 depicts the administrative structure to be utilized for implementing the programs and objectives outlined in this Plan. Each entity has a role in the success of the solid waste management system including administration, finance, outreach and education, enforcement, data collection and evaluation, and LSWMP updates and reporting, as listed in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 – Entities Responsible for LSWMP Programs Implementation

Implementation Program	Responsible Entity
Operations Administration	Solid Waste Division Staff, Department of Public Facilities, Landfill Commission
Finance	Solid Waste Division Staff, Department of Public Facilities, Landfill Commission
Outreach and Education	Landfill Director, Solid Waste Analyst
Enforcement	NYSDEC, Landfill Director, Sanitation Supervisor, Assistant Sanitation Supervisor, Transfer Station Supervisors, and Operational Staff
Data Collection and Evaluation	Landfill Director, Solid Waste Analyst, Water Resource Specialist
LSWMP Updates and Reports	Landfill Director, Solid Waste Analyst, Water Resource Specialist

While this administrative structure allows for more staff to be involved in implementing this Final LSWMP, accommodating variable workloads, with no staff solely dedicated to implementing this plan, there may be oversights.

4.2. Financial Structure

Since 1981, the Solid Waste Division has been managing the operation of an 870-acre regional landfill and four transfer stations, providing convenient, efficient, affordable and above all, environmentally responsible solid waste services to the county residents and taxpayers. In 1991, the County legislature, with Resolution No. 105-91, authorized the establishment of Enterprise Fund, to account for the operations of the Chautauqua County Landfill and the Solid Waste operations that originally had been part of the Public Works Department. The initial 1991 account appropriations totaled $5,816,000.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires state and local governments to use the enterprise fund type to account for "business - type activities" – activities similar to those found in the private sector. Business type activities include services primarily funded through user charges.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) defines the purpose of enterprise funds as: "...to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Over the years, the responsibilities and services of the Solid Waste Division have expanded, in order to meet the needs of the people of the county and at the same time, comply with Federal and State mandates. All expenses, including capital expenses, are and have been funded by the revenues from the waste tipping fees, received at the transfer stations and the landfill facility.

4.3. Laws, Regulations or Ordinances

Since the last planning period New York State and the United State Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) have passed recycling laws or created a program that have been helpful in keeping toxic and recyclable materials out of the landfill waste stream and increased recycling. These laws have helped to remove from the landfill waste stream: plastic grocery bags, plastic water bottles, cell phones, electronics, rechargeable batteries and prescription drugs.

4.3.1. Local Laws

The County Legislature adopted Local Law 5-84 on July 13, 1984, later amended by Local Law 5-84 on March 27, 1985, Local Law 3-91 on January 23, 1991, Local Law 14-95 on May 24, 1995, and Local Law 20-95 on October 25, 1995, to begin to manage and regulate the use of the County Sanitary Landfill and Transfer Stations such that the

proper deposit or disposal of refuse is done so in accordance with applicable statues and regulations governing solid waste disposal.

The County Legislature adopted Local Law 13-91 on August 28, 1991, later amended by Local Law 8-92 on June 10, 1992, Local Law 2-94 on March 23, 1994, Local Law 13-95 on April 24, 1995, to specify the policy of the County of Chautauqua to operate the County landfill and transfer stations in a fiscally responsible manner, with the user fees and other charges designed to cover all the expenses. It was also intended to provide the Department of Public Facilities at the County owned solid waste facilities sufficient flexibility and authority to operate the facility like a business as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible, including the ability to adjust user fees to take advantage of market conditions and to reflect changing costs, subject to the continuing review of the County Legislature.

As discussed in Section 3.2.6, the County Legislature adopted Local Law 9-92 on July 22, 1992, to comply with the requirements of New York General Municipal Law regarding the source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste.

The County Legislature adopted Local Law 19-95 on October 11, 1995, to modify and supersede the lease term limitations contained in County Law Section 215 and Local Law 7-1975 for landfill refuse gas development projects.

As discussed in Section 3.8, the County Legislature adopted Local Law 2-20 on July 24, 2020, to ensure that solid waste generated within Chautauqua County continues to be managed in a manner which protects public health, public safety and the environment, and which provides for the financially stability of the County solid waste system.

Local Law 6-22 was adopted by the County Legislature on August 24, 2022, to form the Landfill Commission who's purpose is to serve as a advisory body to the government of the County of Chautauqua concerning solid waste disposal and solid waste related activities.

4.3.2. Bottle Deposits

New York State Returnable Container Act of 1982 as amended in 2009 includes 5 cent deposit on carbonated beverage and water bottle containers smaller than 1 gallon volume. Consumers of these beverages pay a 5 cent deposit on each container and get the 5 cents back when the containers are put into the recycling stream at redemption centers.

Incentivizing recycling of these containers with a nickel has encouraged consumers to provide a separate and clean recycling stream of container aluminum, glass and plastic that is diverted away from the landfill waste stream and into the recycling stream to produce new containers. Redemption centers and reverse vending machines at grocery stores separate the aluminum, glass and plastic material commodities that are marketable to the bottle food container making industry.

Since 1982, New York State claims 90 billion containers equal to 6 million tons of materials were recycled at no cost to local governments.

Going forward into the next 10 years, we predict this successful legislation will continue to divert recyclable glass, metal and plastic from the landfill waste stream.

4.3.3. Cell Phone Recycling

The New York State Wireless Recycling Act of 2006 requires all wireless telephone service providers that offer phones for sale must accept cell phones for reuse or recycling.

Cell phones contain hazardous materials including mercury and lead, that if improperly disposed can harm the environment and are toxic to humans and wildlife. These same hazardous materials are also necessary to manufacture new cell phones and this act provides free and convenient collection locations for consumers to place old/obsolete cell phones in the recycling stream.

4.3.4. Plastic Grocery Bags

The New York State Plastic Bag Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Act became effective January 1, 2009, and stores larger than 10,000 square feet are required to:

a. Establish an "at-store" plastic bag recycling program. Stores must make collection bins for plastic bag recycling available to customers in a visible, easily accessible location.
b. Ensure that collected plastic bags are actually recycled. Stores are required to recycle the plastic bags collected and are prohibited from disposing of the collected plastics as solid waste.
c. Label all plastic bags. Any bags distributed in affected stores must state Please Return to a Participating Store for Recycling.
d. Keep records. The records must include the weight of plastics collected and where they were recycled.
e. Sell reusable bags. Stores are required to offer reusable bags to their customers for purchase and allow the use of reusable shopping bags.

On March 1, 2020, New York State put into effect a NYS Bag Waste Reduction Act. All plastic carryout bags (other than an exempt bag) are banned from distribution by anyone required to collect New York State sales tax. The law affects anyone required to collect New York State sales tax, bag manufacturers and consumers. Cities and counties are also involved. Under this law:

- Cities and counties are authorized to adopt a five-cent paper carry-out bag reduction fee. One way to avoid paper bag fees no matter where you are across New York State is to always bring your own bag.
- Stores covered under the NYS Plastic Bag Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Act are still required to collect plastic bags and other film plastics from consumers for recycling. (Film plastics include items such as bread bags and plastic wraps that come over cases of water, paper towels and other similar items). As a consumer you can help by continuing to recycle these items at participating retailers.
- Bags for some uses are exempt under the law, so plastic bags may still be distributed to consumers in a few specific circumstances, such as a bag used by a pharmacy to carry prescription drugs and produce bags for bulk items such as fruits and vegetables. But as a consumer, you can aid in protecting our environment by using reusable bags as much as possible.

4.3.5. Computer and TV Electronics Recycling

The NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act of 2010 requires that, all computer and TV electronic equipment manufacturers to provide their customers with "free and convenient" recycling opportunities.

In practice, three Chautauqua County operated transfer stations provide space to collect electronic waste for transfer to electronics recyclers. Cummins Engine plant hosted an electronics recycling event for its employee and community.

The electronic dissemblers take electronic components apart and separates different materials into recyclable commodities, like metals, plastics and glass for recycling. This law also includes a landfill disposal ban.

This NYS legislation requires covered electronic manufacturers to pay for operation of recycling infrastructure, transferring financial burden away from municipal solid waste system to electronic manufacturers. Implementation of this legislation has been successful. Expanding this legislation to all electronic wastes is recommended. Expanding the list of covered electronics to include stereo components, Photovoltaic cells (solar panels), and microwaves would further encourage electronic recycling.

Chautauqua County Division of Solid Waste began recycling electronics in 2007 with a Dell Computer grant and all electronics were banned from Chautauqua County Landfill waste stream in 2010 encouraging electronics to be recycled within the Planning Unit.

4.3.6. Rechargeable Batteries

NYS Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act 2010 requires rechargeable battery retailers that sell "covered rechargeable batteries" within New York State to accept used rechargeable batteries from consumers during normal business hours for recycling. This law includes a landfill disposal ban.

Most rechargeable batteries contain toxic metals that can be released into the environment when improperly disposed. Consumers across the state can now safely return rechargeable batteries to retailers, from a large number of electronic products, for recycling or proper management at the end of their useful life.

The following rechargeable battery chemistries are included in this regulation:

- Nickel-cadmium
- Sealed lead
- Lithium ion
- Nickel metal hydride
- Any other such dry cell battery capable of being recharged
- Battery packs containing any of the above-mentioned batteries

The Chautauqua County Planning Unit and Chautauqua County Landfill have benefited from the above identified deposit and collection regulations by removing toxic, highly valued and infinitely recyclable wastes from the landfill waste stream.

4.3.7. U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency

Twice per year (April and October) prescription drug collection event sponsored by U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Chautauqua County Sheriff Department that helps keep prescription drugs out of landfill and surface waters.

Four days after the first Take-Back event in September 2010, Congress passed the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010, which amends the Controlled Substances Act to allow an “ultimate user” of controlled substance medications dispose of them by delivering them to entities authorized by the Attorney General to accept them. The Act also allows the Attorney General to authorize long term care facilities to dispose of their residents’ controlled-substances in certain instances.

4.3.8. Fluorescent Bulbs

Compact fluorescent bulbs are growing in popularity and acceptance, yet when broken they release a significant amount of mercury, a neuro-toxic metal. A statewide or nationwide recycling law requiring retailer take-back for recycling will be helpful in keeping mercury out of the landfill waste stream and container glass recycling stream.

In Chautauqua County, Home Depot receives compact fluorescent bulbs for disposal at their customer service desk.

4.4. Local Laws or ordinances that must be adopted

The Chautauqua County Planning Unit has not identified any county-wide ordinances that must be adopted to improve efficient operation of the solid waste and recycling markets. Due to growing popularity with dual and single stream recycling in our large population areas there is less incentive for a resident to increase their recycling. Flat rate waste tipping fees are included in city resident utility bills. Mandatory recycling laws with enforcement are an alternative that has been tried in other nearby Planning Units.

Waste industry consolidation within the Planning Unit has encouraged adoption of dual and single stream recycling methods. A small local material recovery facility and waste transportation company was purchased by one of their competitors that provide single stream recycling. The buyer is a single stream recycling service provider that will increase the number of plastic types and paper collected from the Planning Unit, due to their large regional footprint and therefore greater access to recycling markets through the Northeast and Midwest United States.

4.4.1. Comply with General Municipal Law section 120-aa

Chautauqua County legislature adopted Local Law 9-92 in 1992 in compliance with General Municipal Law 120-aa. Hence recyclable commodities are collected throughout the planning unit for recycling.

4.4.2. Develop and enhance economic markets for recyclables recovered within the service areas, such as procurement laws or building codes

In recent years, market dynamics in the scrap metal and tin recycling industry sector have allowed regional and national companies to make capital investments into operations within the Planning Unit. Two companies have bought existing operations within the Planning Unit and brought their processing and logistical resources to increase efficient flow of scrap metal and tin commodities from the Planning Unit. Prior to their local investment, both companies invested in metal shredding and sorting operations in Buffalo, Owego, NY and Pittsburgh, PA.

New York State could increase glass recycling of wine and liquor bottles by including them in an amended deposit law referenced above.

4.5. Effectiveness of the Current Laws and Regulations

4.5.1. Incentive Based Pricing (PAYT)

The Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) system requires users of services to pay for service by the bag or other unit and often increases recycling rates as users are incentivized to recycle as much as possible. County residents who are not included in City or Village curbside waste collection services pay either a subscription fee to private haulers or pay a per ton or per bag disposal fee at the County's four transfer stations and landfill. Within the Chautauqua County Planning Unit there are twelve transfer stations where county residents may dispose of their household waste at nominal fees by the ton or by the bag and recycling is collected free of charge. The fewer bags of trash they accumulate, the less the resident pays for disposal.

Recycling of glass, paper, cardboard, tin, covered electronics and other metal is free at county/town/village operated transfer stations. Recycling provides an opportunity for residents to reduce their volume of trash.

The City of Dunkirk and Jamestown both have curbside waste, single and source-separated stream recyclable collection programs respectively. Waste disposal fees are collected with city utility bills at flat rates providing no incentive pricing in Dunkirk, while in Jamestown tagged recycling bins allow the City to track who is participating. Those who recycle at least one time per billing period receive a 50% rebate on their fees. From 2013-2014, the recycling rate increased 10% with the implementation of this program. Recycling rates will be evaluated in future reviews of this plan as additional data becomes available.

4.5.2. Hauler Licensing

Waste hauler licensing is not currently imposed within the Planning Unit. Waste generated within the Planning Units is controlled by the Flow Control laws described in Section 4.5.3.

4.5.3. Flow Control or Districting

The Chautauqua County has implemented flow control (Local Law 2-20) to ensure future volumes and protections of the waste coming to the Ellery Landfill. No waste collection districting is imposed on waste haulers.

The free-market system has worked best since the landfill began operation and Chautauqua County has been fortunate to have the centrally located County operated Ellery Landfill.

Private enterprise within our Planning Unit is also been able to provide efficient collections services to our communities and often will extend their own services into to the surrounding Planning Units and municipal jurisdictions.

4.6. Solid Waste Management Policies

Local Laws associated with solid waste management with the Planning Unit are listed in Section 4.3.1. There are no local environmental justice policies. Chautauqua County relies on the New York State Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) to address environmental justice issues and concerns that affect primarily low income and minority communities.

5.0 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION

The County evaluated various programs and technologies that could possibly enhance existing solid waste management program elements or add new program elements to the planning unit as alternative programs. While evaluation of the existing solid waste management system may be necessary during the planning period, no significant technology changes from existing solid waste management approaches are anticipated during the planning period. The County anticipates continuing and expanding upon the current integrated approach to solid waste services – providing diversion, recycling, and disposal opportunities for County residents.

5.1. Waste Reduction Programs

Under the State Solid Waste Management Policy established in New York State's Environmental Conservation Law, Waste Reduction Programs are first in the hierarchy of waste management. Waste Reduction focuses on the prevention of solid waste generation through modifications in behavior and changes in products, packaging, and purchasing. For individuals, waste reduction is a change to consciously thinking about not creating waste or minimizing their waste. For product manufacturers, it is the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials to reduce the volume or toxicity before products are produced and eventually enter the waste stream.

Programs to incite waste reduction at the County level are difficult, as they primarily rely on changes to human behavior or manufacturing, two things that the County has very little control over. However, two possible mechanisms that the County could employ to achieve waste reduction are the implementation of waste reduction practices within County facilities and public education, to encourage changes in purchasing and consumption habits of County residents.

A low-cost method to encourage waste reduction within the County and to set an example for County residents would be the adoption of a County-wide waste reduction policy. This policy could include:

- An electronic documents policy to allow for the use of electronic documents where paper copies are currently required.
- A double-sided printing policy to save paper where paper copies are required.
- Standard document formatting policies that reduce margin width and unused space.
- The use of high efficiency hand dryers in all bathrooms at County facilities to eliminate paper towel waste.
- Increasing the availability of recycling receptacles in County buildings and at County events.
- Modifying waste descriptions in accounting software to better identify wastes

In addition to the waste reduction policy, the County could develop a green procurement process for all County buildings. This policy could include:

- Prioritizing products with environmentally friendly aspects and minimal environmental footprint.
- Considering the entire lifecycle of products when evaluating environmental impact.
- Defining clear sustainability requirements in procurement processes that consider lifecycle impact, energy efficiency, and recycled material content.
- Assessing potential suppliers based on their environmental performance, including energy efficiency, material sustainability, and waste management.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #1.1 and #1.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #1.1 and #1.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.2. Reuse Programs

Reuse programs focus on everyday materials that have the potential to be reused for their original purpose or for a new purpose. Reuse programs allow products to be used to their full potential and also keeps these materials out of disposal facilities. Additionally, reusing products conserves natural resources and saves valuable landfill space. Antique shops, thrift stores, repair cafes and consignment shops all provide opportunities for reuse. The County plans to incorporate the promotion of existing reuse programs in their education and outreach programs. Currently we provide a link to the New York State Reuse Locator Map on the Chautauqua County Recycling page. In addition to resolution, 241-88, allowing for the resale of salvageable items at the Ellery Landfill and the 4 transfer stations.

The planning unit has numerous thrift/secondhand shops and clothing drop off locations including several churches, Helping Hands, St. Pauley, Planet-Aid, Hearts for the Homeless, Salvation Army, and the four County Transfer Stations.

In addition to promoting existing programs, the County plans to investigate the reuse programs of other planning units and consider implementing a similar program.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #2.1 and #2.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #2.1 and #2.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.3. Recycling Programs

The main objective of a Recyclables and Recovery Program is finding solutions for beneficial reuse or recycling waste into new raw materials protects and preserves our environment by

limiting our dependence on landfills, conserving natural resources, and decreasing our community's environmental footprint. Recyclable materials include metals, glass, plastic and textiles. According to 2015 data from the EPA, the average person generates 4.5 pounds of trash every day. Of the waste generated, over 75% of waste is recyclable, but only 34% of it is recycled.[33]

Chautauqua County source separates their recyclable materials. A few towns and villages are considered to be using dual stream recycling tactics. The County continues to separate materials by type to allow for the best market price for each commodity on behalf of the residents of the County. Listed below is a summary of current recycling efforts:

- Chautauqua County transfer stations receive recyclable commodities source-separated by residential customers keeping commodity values high for transfer to recycling markets.
- City of Jamestown provides source-separated strategy and delivers recyclable commodities to the South County Transfer Station in Falconer, where commodities are transferred and sent to recycling markets. They also take recyclables to Casella's RHRF facility in Falconer.
- City of Dunkirk provides single-stream collection and delivers recyclable commodities to the North County Transfer Station in Fredonia, where commodities are transferred and sent to recycling markets.
- Village of Fredonia provides single-stream collection and delivers recyclable commodities to Casella Waste Services in Jamestown, NY.
- Town of Busti has chosen a source-separated stream tactic where recyclables are collected at the town transfer station in separate roll-off containers and transported to South County Transfer Station and cardboard to Beichner Waste Services transfer station in Sinclairville, NY.
- The Town of Harmony has chosen a dual-stream tactic where recyclable metal containers are collected in roll-off containers and delivered to Ben Weitsman of Jamestown; and plastic, paper, and cardboard are delivered to Casella Waste Services for sorting at their material recovery facility in Ontario County.

The recyclable volumes that are collected/generated within the County are accumulated at the county-owned and operated transfer stations. These quantities cannot economically support the construction and operation of a local material recovery facility (MRF) currently; therefore, they are transported to privately-owned MRFs in the Buffalo metropolitan area. The revenues

[33] https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials

from the sale of the transported materials help to offset part of the cost for handling and transportation of the recyclables. The remainder of the cost is subsidized from the fees charged by the solid waste disposal operation at the County Landfill.

5.3.1. Increase Materials Recovered and Improve Local Recyclables Market

Sustainable diversion includes locating markets that, at the minimum, are long-term, consistent, safe (to human health and the environment), and economical. The County has always aggressively expanded its recycling/recovery program as emerging markets allow for sustainable diversion.

In 2011, the Chautauqua County Transfer Stations began collecting paperboard/carton board with corrugated cardboard in hope of increasing the recycling of this low-grade paper.

The County will continue to examine the County's waste stream annually to determine new items eligible for sustainable diversion through the County's recycling program. Examples include new materials or expansions of existing accepted materials, such as e-waste or plastic bags derived from feedbags or wood pellets.

The County is responsible for the sale of recyclable commodities, is not party to any recycling market agreements. However, the County is in regular communication with Casella, Royal Oakes, Buffalo recycling, and Mortenson's recycling to identify demand for markets and will continue to pursue opportunities as appropriate economically and feasible. If market opportunities become available, acceptance of these materials will be incorporated into the recycling program.

The County plans to evaluate and compare recycling source separation alternatives including source separated plastic, which could increase market value, and single stream recyclables, which could increase diversion rates.

The County will leverage existing programs to increase recovered materials by identifying which large retailers offer plastic bag and battery collection receptacles and promote these outlets on the County website.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #3.1 and #3.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #3.1 and #3.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.3.2. Recyclables Recovery Programs

Given the County's bountiful agricultural lands, there is an opportunity to increase recycling of agricultural wastes. The County plans to quantify the amount of agricultural waste being generated, investigate existing agricultural recycling programs conducted

by nearby planning units, and identify alternative disposal options. This may be a good opportunity to leverage partnerships. The County has worked with Cornell Cooperative Extension and the Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) in the past to address agricultural plastic recycling. No feasible market currently exists for agricultural plastic material, but the County will continue to work with the Cornell Cooperative Extension and the SWCD on this initiative.

Chautauqua County is interested in taking the initiative to promote recycling at county-owned facilities and in-county events. Chautauqua County will act as a model to other municipalities within the County to increase recycling at County facilities and by offering recycling services at additional in-county events where feasible. Chautauqua County realizes that in order to increase recycling county-wide, their staff must be engaged to achieve this goal. Chautauqua County staff will explore a plan or policy to increase recycling at county owned and/or operated facilities. Later in the planning period, the County will look into the feasibility of expanding this goal to schools and institutions. Given the lack of participation and information specified previously in Section 3, this task will be dependent upon the completion of data gathering program strategies. The implementation schedule in Appendix E provides an outline of the resources and subtasks necessary to increase recycling at county owned facilities and County events.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #4.1, #4.2, and #4.3 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with strategies #4.1, #4.2, and #4.3 can be found in Appendix E.

5.3.3. Product Stewardship

Product Stewardship is based on the concept that 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. The New York Product Stewardship Council is working to implement the principles of product stewardship in New York State. Chautauqua County intends to work together with the New York Product Stewardship Council to coordinate and participate in product stewardship initiatives locally. It is the intent of Chautauqua County to review these product stewardship framework principles, and, if in the best interest of Chautauqua County, adopt through a resolution. The County plans to research and remain educated on product stewardship initiatives, developing and sending memos locally as needed. The Planning Unit does not have any active product stewardship, green procurement, or sustainability initiatives currently.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #5.1 and #5.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #5.1 and #5.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.4. Organics Diversion

Each American disposes of about 460 pounds of organic waste annually; 100% of that waste can be composted[34]. Composting of organic materials from the solid waste stream not only provides a valuable benefit to nutrient deficient soils, but also reduces the amount of waste that ends up in landfills or incinerators. Other benefits of composting organic matter include the increase in beneficial soil organisms such as worms and centipedes, suppression of certain plant diseases, the reduced need for fertilizers and pesticides, prevention of soil erosion and nutrient run-off, and assistance in land reclamation projects.

In New York State, thousands of tons of organic waste materials are composted each year. These include treated sewage sludge, otherwise known as biosolids/sewage sludge from wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs); food waste residuals from industrial food processing facilities; food waste from recovery programs at hospitals, colleges, office buildings, and prisons; paper sludge; yard waste; and other organic waste materials.

According to NYSDEC records as of January 2021, there are 60 facilities permitted for composting in New York State. Of these, 30 compost biosolids/sewage sludge, 26 compost yard wastes, and 4 compost source-separated organics. An additional 124 active registered sites are operating within New York State to compost these materials. There is one registered composting facility, Westfield (V) Composting Facility, is located within Chautauqua County.

Material resulting from the composting of biosolids/sewage sludge and yard waste is used primarily as an organic soil conditioner and partial fertilizer. It is applied to agricultural lands, recreational areas such as parks and golf courses, mined lands, highway medians, cemeteries, home lawns and gardens.

5.4.1. Food Waste Management and Food Donation

While composting of all organic waste can be an effective method of low technology recycling that can significantly reduce the stream of waste destined for a disposal facility, collection of these materials on a household basis can prove both difficult and expensive. Another method for removal of these wastes from the disposal waste stream is to implement a backyard composting program, through which residents are provided information regarding the methods of backyard composting. It is anticipated

[34] https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials

that many residents are already participating in a backyard composting program of their own; however, this task would allow for the program to become more formalized and allow residents to share information amongst themselves.

In 2010, the Chautauqua County Landfill received 16,833 tons of off-specification food and pomace, approximately 31% of the landfill's total annual industrial waste volume. According to a phone survey conducted in 2008 by the Chautauqua County Solid Waste Analyst, another 16,000 tons of fruit and vegetable pomace is applied to farms and vineyards throughout the planning unit. While a phone survey is not scientific, it did provide some insight to the disposal methods beyond the sight of the landfill.

In 2022, The State set up a website with a list of institutions required to comply with the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling law.

At this time the County does not have complete information on the total amount of food that is being donated. The Planning Unit sent emails requesting annual reports submitted by Designated Food Scraps Generators (DFSGs) located in Chautauqua County to FoodScrapsLaw@dec.ny.gov in March 2026 and await a response. This information will be useful to the Planning Unit and can be incorporated into the LSWMP and future biennial updates. There are several donation programs that the County is aware of in the County:

- Rural Ministries Gleaning Program: This program harvests the produce from local farms after mechanical harvesters have been run. The food is donated to residents in need
- WNY Food Bank: This system of food collections moved unwanted, surplus food to local food pantries
- Master Food Preserver/Master Gardener Program: These programs educate residents in home gardening and food preservation to keep food from going to waste. They also work with local food pantries to preserve the donated food for later use.

The County will develop a list of local food banks, their hours, and location and add this information to the County website. This information will be updated periodically throughout the planning period to ensure accurate information is being promoted.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategy #6.1 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategy #6.1 can be found in Appendix E.

5.4.2. Backyard Composting

The Cornell Cooperative Extension encourages residential composting through sale of inexpensive composters and instructions for small compost bin construction, educational sessions, and public education through PSAs and gardening outreach.

The County plans to explore potential partnerships with local organizations to provide or subsidize compost bins for residents with additional education efforts to increase backyard composting in the County.

The County will identify training materials available on the NYSDEC and Cornell Cooperative Extension websites for assistance in developing training courses or locating backyard composting demonstration sites. These resources will be linked on the County website. The County will also provide a link to the NYSDEC Home Composting Guide on the County's website as part of its backyard composting education and outreach efforts.

Based on the estimates calculated for this plan, there is a potential to divert nearly ten thousand tons of organics from the MSW waste stream on an annual basis by increasing backyard composting efforts. With the implementation of this program during the planning period, it is anticipated that the diversion rates will increase.

The Planning Unit's service area is primarily rural, with some more populous areas in the villages. Like other rural areas around the state and the country, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property. Through educational outreach, Chautauqua County encourages, as the first step in the hierarchy of yard waste management, that residents and businesses implement grass-cycling (leaving their grass clippings on the lawn), and/or backyard composting for yard waste management. Information about backyard composting and "grass-cycling" will be added to the County website.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #6.2 and #6.3 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #6.2 and #6.3 can be found in Appendix E.

5.5. Enforcement Programs

The County has identified areas in which the existing Solid Waste and Recycling Law could be improved to adequately ensure that waste is disposed of or recycled in accordance with state and local regulations. However, in the County's extensive solid waste management history and expertise, training and education of residents is far more effective than enforcement actions. Transfer station attendants monitor the receipt of recyclables at transfer stations and landfill attendants place surcharges on landfilled waste loads that contain large amounts of recyclable materials.

Due to the County's limited resources to provide enforcement at every County facility, the County has opted to enhance existing training and education programs to improve recycling and promote proper waste disposal during this planning period. For more information, see Section 5.8 – Education and Outreach Programs.

5.6. 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 landfill is trying to integrate. Currently, the County transfer stations have a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) fee for customers bringing their own residential waste directly to the transfer station.

In areas where 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 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, or some other indicator such as a sticker or tag, and dispose of waste in these specially marked bags. The price of each bag or sticker incorporates the cost disposal of the waste; the cost of collection and transportation would be the responsibility of the generator, whether the bags are picked up by a private hauler or self-hauled to a County transfer station. The more bags customers use the more they are paying for waste collection and vice versa.

Hybrid PAYT programs vary greatly from community to community. An example of a hybrid program would be offering residents a limited collection (e.g., a limit of five bags per week) with any additional bags being bought at a per bag fee from the municipality, hauler, etc. In this type of program, the initial cost of service is often billed to the residents in the form of taxes or quarterly bills through the municipality or hauler. Weight based programs are another option and use a modified scale located on the waste collection trucks and charge customers based on the actual pounds of garbage set out for disposal. On board computers record weights by household and customers are billed on this basis. Based on the County's existing infrastructure, a weight-based program would not be easily implemented.

As with any program, there are advantages and disadvantages. Some of the advantages and disadvantages of the PAYT programs are listed below:

Advantages:

- PAYT programs are a fair way to charge customers. Customers who dispose of more waste pay a higher cost than those who recycle more and dispose of less waste.
- PAYT programs do not place restrictions on customer choices. Customers are not prohibited from putting out additional garbage, but those who want to dispose of more garbage will pay a higher fee.
- PAYT programs are generally inexpensive to implement. They may also help prevent overuse of solid waste services.
- PAYT programs encourage waste reduction in the form of recycling, composting, and source reduction.
- PAYT programs can be implemented in a variety of sizes and types of communities, with a broad range of collection methods.
- PAYT programs offer environmental benefits by reducing the amount of waste sent to a landfill and recycling more of the products used by residents.

Disadvantages:

- PAYT programs may raise concerns regarding illegal dumping or contamination of recycling streams.
- PAYT programs can be a concern for large poor families who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose.
- Implementing PAYT programs (e.g., purchasing of stickers, cans, bags, etc., retrofitting waste trucks, employee reassignment, etc.) can prove challenging.
- Budgeting expected revenues can be difficult during the initial years of implementing a PAYT program (e.g. estimated bag or sticker purchases).

As discussed previously, Chautauqua County has a mechanism for PAYT disposal for residents at the transfer stations and will continue to offer this option. The County plans to optimize their PAYT program. The Implementation Schedule in Appendix E provides the milestones through the planning period that are anticipated to evaluate this task.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #7.1 and #7.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #7.1 and #7.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.7. Education and Outreach

Public outreach and education regarding waste diversion programs and responsible disposal of special wastes has been identified as a key component of solid waste management programs in New York State. Raising the awareness of reduce, reuse, and recycle has been a goal of the NYSDEC since the first Earth Day in 1970. To reach audiences, numerous programs and events have been organized. The NYSDEC's Recycling Outreach and Education program is available to other communities to help them spread the word. Without education none of the recovery programs or technologies will be successful.

Chautauqua County is dedicated to education and believes that this is best accomplished, and provides the greatest benefit, when practiced in partnership with the community, since impacts and benefits of management decisions reach across property boundaries. Waste streams that could experience higher diversion rates through further public education efforts have been identified. Specifically, the areas that should receive the most focus initially are:

- Reuse Programs
- Recycling at County Facilities and Events
- Backyard Composting
- Yard Waste Composting
- Food Scrap Composting at Institutions and/or Large Commercial Generators (also the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law, which went into effect January 1, 2022)
- HHW Collection Events
- C&D Debris Diversion Opportunities
- Mercury Containing Materials Disposal Options
- E-waste Management Options
- Pharmaceuticals Management (NYS Drug Take-Back Law)
- Paint Stewardship
- Solar Panels and PV Cells Recyclable Opportunities
- Foam packaging ban

The County continues to establish and implement a recycling educational outreach program, which will complement the existing curriculum provided by K-12 schools, colleges, and service groups (i.e., 4-H and Scouts) with educational tours of the transfer stations, landfills, and other waste management facilities. The program is aimed at educating residents and commercials haulers regarding what commodities can be recycled through the County facilities and the process by which these materials see new life. Additionally, Recycle Right New York intends on developing educational materials, and the County will share those materials with the public to further inform residents of available programs and initiatives.

The County will continue to provide educational memos and news articles related to solid waste disposal and recycling best practices. Some examples of historical articles published by the Department of Public Facilities and the Solid Waste Division are attached in Appendix J.

During this planning period, the County will evaluate its current and potential education methods for promoting the Chautauqua County Solid Waste and Recycling Law. The County will evaluate the feasibility of adding recycling education at public events, specifically in the areas where they can team with local companies and not for profit agencies to encourage the recycling of specific waste streams.

When electronics waste was ban from the landfill waste stream, our Solid Waste Analyst met with waste haulers and municipal services representatives such as Town & Village Clerks Association, Town Highway Superintendents and local chapter of New York State School Superintendents of Buildings & Grounds educating them regarding change in policy from electronics disposal to recycling. During these meetings, it was explained why electronics waste was planned to be banned and where recycling opportunities would be provided.

The County Executive's press releases and participation in in-class discussions regarding electronic waste recycling at both Jamestown Community College and SUNY Fredonia also helped spread the word that this waste banned from the landfill waste stream and why.

Providing information to generators regarding options for implementing recycling programs, as well as providing resources for in-house training programs, may also offer a valuable method for increasing diversion rates in these types of facilities. The County will also update the webpage with useful links associated with education resources associated with waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and solid waste management information. Continued public outreach to community through landfill tours, college participation and meetings with municipal service representatives is planned in the implementation schedule.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #8.1 and #8.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #8.1 and #8.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.8. Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts

The County plans to reach out to solid waste management facilities to identify key aspects. For every facility/program that manages MSW, biosolids/sewage sludge, C&D debris, processed scrap metal, recyclables, and/or industrial waste generated in Chautauqua County, requested information would include information regarding:

- capacity/expected life,
- service areas, and
- operating status.

For Planning Unit owned facilities/programs information would include:

- infrastructure/components,
- age,
- operating dates,
- size,
- regulatory status,
- partnerships/ opportunities,
- contracts,
- improvements or changes, and
- resources/needs/costs.

If deemed necessary, the County will also prepare and distribute surveys for distribution to large industrial, agricultural, and institutional waste generators.

Additional data will be collected to understand seasonal waste data (composition, sources, etc.). This information may be used in the future to understand how education and outreach should be targeted around seasonal influxes of individuations to the Planning Unit.

The County will work to gather data from recycling partners in the Planning Unit in order to gain accurate numbers associated with the amount of asphalt, concrete, and wood chips that are recycled or reused at facilities not owned or operated by the County.

Undertaking this data collection program would require significant County resources, including staff time that is already limited. The County would need a partner to take the lead on data collection and analysis.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #9.1 and #9.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #9.1 and #9.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.9. Local Hauler Licensing

Waste hauler licensing is not imposed within the Planning Unit. Chautauqua County does not intend to revisit or evaluate local hauler licensing or collection districting during the planning period.

5.10. Flow Control and Districting Potential

The County adopted flow control in 2020 with Local Law 2-20, 14-95, and 9-92 requiring all solid waste, including C&D Debris, and wastes generated from residences, businesses, institutions, and other locations within the County of Chautauqua shall be delivered for disposal to the County Solid Waste Facility. There are no needed changes to the flow control law anticipated during the planning period. No waste collection districting is imposed on waste haulers.

5.11. C&D Debris Reduction

There are currently no upstream or downstream separation requirements/regulations for C&D waste in Chautauqua County. While there are many materials in the C&D waste stream that have potential reuse/recycling options, low tipping fees at landfills can make the sorting of these materials into desirable components cost-prohibitive. Reducing and recycling C&D materials conserves landfill space, reduces the environmental impact of producing new materials, creates jobs, and can reduce overall building project expenses through avoided purchase/disposal costs. Options for C&D debris diversion from traditional disposal consist of upstream and downstream diversion.

Diverting C&D debris from the waste stream either as upstream or downstream diversion has benefits as well as drawbacks. Some benefits are:

- Potential revenue to developers and contractors from the sale of recoverable and recyclables
- Potential revenue to processors from the sale of processed C&D
- Decrease in the amount of waste for disposal

Upstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating recoverable materials for recycling or reuse at a construction, demolition or remodeling job site. These materials are then processed and transported to an end market which keeps them from being disposed of in landfills. Separating C&D provides an opportunity for the contractor to save money on disposal costs and sometimes the materials can be reused by the contractor on future or current projects. Some of the common materials that are recycled or reused from new construction projects are wood, metal, drywall and cardboard. Contractors are faced with decisions when determining if it is economically efficient to recycle C&D debris. Separating the debris will require additional staging areas for separate containers and additional labor, increasing costs, and in turn extending the duration of construction. Lastly, the contractor's ultimate decision is to decide if the material has any economic value. Some cities and counties have passed ordinances mandating source separation of recoverable C&D materials at the job site to ensure that there is a decrease in the amount of waste disposed of in landfills. The County could potentially enact such an ordinance or law or add provisions to demolition projects on a case-by-case basis.

Some potential drawbacks to the enactment of such an ordinance, were the County to entertain this action, are an increase in the County staff time and costs to develop 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 where feasible, and the County simply does not have the data for reporting. Enforcement by the County 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. For this reason, this does not represent a feasible use of County resources at this time but may provide an opportunity in the future.

Downstream diversion of C&D is the act of separating materials at a central collection point, such as a landfill, transfer station, or processing facility and identifying the recoverable materials. In order to determine the feasibility of implementing downstream diversion, one must initially determine what comprises the largest portion of the C&D waste brought to the landfill, then determine if there are available markets in the region for recycling or reuse of the material.

According to the NYSDEC's database of active registered or permitted facilities, there are three registered C&D processing facilities located in Chautauqua County, listed in Table 3-6. These facilities recycle approximately 120 tons of brick, concrete, and stone for aggregate.

According to the NYSDEC's "Construction and Demolition Debris Combined Composition Analysis and Projections" found in Appendix A, the top three components of the C&D waste stream are determined to be concrete/asphalt/rock/brick, wood, and soil/gravel. Any material stream that is lucrative to recover or easy to separate is likely already captured in upstream diversion of C&D. The remainder of the materials listed in Appendix A are very minor percentages and are likely not economically feasible to separate into their multiple recyclable components.

When considering the downstream diversion program, the County must evaluate the overall economic impact of incorporating this program into their municipal bids. There would be capital and operational expenses associated with this additional practice on County projects. In addition, viable recycling outlets for the minor components of the C&D waste stream may not be available, therefore making the implementation of this program not practical. As such, the County will monitor potential partnering opportunities with existing C&D processing facilities to facilitate C&D reduction and/or diversion programs. The County will contemplate incorporating C&D debris recovery requirements into municipal bids, if and when such a policy becomes feasible.

In addition to the potential C&D debris reduction requirement on county bids, the County plans to research deconstruction and reuse/recovery programs of other planning units to evaluate the feasibility of implementing a similar program. As part of this evaluation, the County will consider available deconstruction guidance and best management practices, including CR0WD's Deconstruction Local Policy Guide and Policy Guide to Alternatives to Demolition, as appropriate.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #10.1 and #10.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #10.1 and #10.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.12. Private Sector Management and Coordination

Opportunities for teaming up with private sector entities will be monitored by Chautauqua County to provide additional services that may not be possible otherwise. Due to required participation by third parties, these opportunities may be difficult for the County to come by, however, the County will continue to pursue and assess potential collaborations throughout the planning. These collaborations could include potential waste reduction, diversion, or funding opportunities that arise in the County through private industry or other organizations.

Chautauqua County, in the past and will in the future, bid out the recycling of materials diverted from the landfill waste stream to achieve the best pricing. The Chautauqua County Planning Unit has one Casella owned recyclable processing facility. Large single-stream recycle commodity sorting facilities that service this planning unit are in Erie and Ontario Counties. Chautauqua County has an agreement with a metal recycler for recovery of metal materials delivered to County facilities.

The Chautauqua County planning unit is surrounded by a large number of private landfills that operate, for the most part, below capacity. Within a 100-mile radius of Chautauqua County borders there are the following landfills:

- Lake View Landfill (PA), owned by Waste Management
- McKeen County Landfill (PA), operated by Casella
- Green Tree Landfill (PA), owned by Veolia
- Chaffee Landfill (Erie County, NY), owned by Waste Management
- Hyland Landfill (Alleghany County, NY), owned by Casella

All of the above landfill facilities are commercial businesses and have more than enough capacity to absorb Chautauqua County's waste, if necessary, provided our planning unit can afford to pay the transportation cost and tipping fees. At this time, the County does not have a contractual agreement in place with any landfill or other waste accepting or processing facility to receive any of the County's waste. If and when the need arises, one or more agreements could be established to ensure the proper disposal of non-recoverable waste. The County will develop a contingency plan to evaluate the disposal alternatives for waste generated within the Planning Unit.

The results of data gathered as part of Program Strategy No. 8 could aid the County in identifying potential partners and/or opportunities for additional programs.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategy #11 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategy #11 can be found in Appendix E.

5.13. Review of Available Waste Management Technologies and Waste Disposal Options

Currently, all waste generated within the County that is not diverted to a recycling or organics management facility is disposed of at landfill facilities. The County will stay up to date on alternative waste disposal technologies and if a technology presents itself that is promising the County will further evaluate it. Alternative waste disposal technologies that are available to the solid waste disposal markets are described in detail below.

5.13.1. Traditional Waste-to-Energy Combustion/Incineration

A traditional waste-to-energy (WTE) facility is a solid waste management facility that processes waste through a combustion process. These facilities are sometimes referred to as resource recovery facilities, Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC), or Energy-From-Waste (EFW) facilities. There are approximately 80 of these facilities in operation in North America.

This technology is extremely effective in reducing the ultimate disposal volume, often times by 80-90 percent. The byproduct of the process is residual "bottom ash" (the portion of ash that is expelled from the furnace) and "fly ash" (the portion of ash that is removed from the flue gas stream). Often times these streams are combined and sent to landfills under a Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) for use as alternative daily cover. Other alternative uses of for WTE ash are being researched and additional options may become available in the future if the state is willing to issue BUDs for alternative uses, which could include using portions of the ash stream as aggregate for road base and/or concrete block/cement production.

These facilities are typically net exporters of power, as the steam produced from the combustion process is typically superheated and run through a turbine-generator to produce electrical power. A small number of these facilities sell steam directly to a local end user. Newer technology allows higher efficiency heat recovery from the combustors, increasing energy production potential.

If Chautauqua County initiated the permitting, construction and operation of their own WTE facility within the County, high construction and operations and maintenance costs as well as uncertainty in energy sales revenues, would result in higher disposal costs per ton than landfilling. As an example, the most recent mass burn WTE facility constructed in the United States was the West Palm Renewable Energy Facility in West Palm Beach, FL. It cost $672 million ($2015) to construct and process 3,000 TPD of MSW. Another example is the Durham York Energy Centre located in Ontario, Canada. That facility is designed to process up to 480 TPD and costs approximately $290 million.

There are approximately 70 active WTE facilities in the State. It should be noted that there no active WTE facilities in Chautauqua County; however, there are WTE facilities in operation in the adjacent counties: 1) the Carbon Activated Corporation in Blasdell, NY

(Erie County). Farther north there exists the Calgon Carbon corporation in North Tonawanda, NY (Niagara County) and Reworld Niagara I in Niagara Falls, NY (Niagara County). Farther east there exists the Onondaga County Resource Recovery Facility in Syracuse, NY (Onondaga County) and the Oswego County Energy Recovery Facility in Fulton, NY (Oswego County). These facilities are able to demand higher tip fees as a result of flow control legislation and/or limited local disposal options. Without the desire to construct such a facility and implement flow control measures to ensure waste will be sent to the facility despite the higher tipping fees, a WTE facility is not a viable option for solid waste management in Chautauqua County.

5.13.1. Pyrolysis

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 (H_2), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and methane (CH_4). The syngas can be used 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.

Pyrolysis of MSW have not been demonstrated to be commercially viable at the time of this report's publication. There are no commercially operating MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America. There are 12 commercial facilities in Japan and Germany that process Japanese municipal and industrial waste and are in the size range of 100 to 400 tons per day. One consulting firm has recently concluded that MSW pyrolysis facilities can be characterized as having "previous failures at scale, uncertain commercial potential; no operating experience with large scale operations." Tipping fees for MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America can also be expected to be in the range of $100 to $300 per ton[35].

5.13.2. Gasification

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

[35] https://www.mswmanagement.com/collection/article/13014762/six-waste-conversion-technologies-you-should-know

are H_2 and CO with smaller quantities of CH_4 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.

Gasification of MSW have not been demonstrated to be commercially viable in the United States at the time of this report's publication; however, the use of this technology is widespread in Japan. Although the predominant disposal technology used in Japan is traditional mass burn waste-to-energy, there are over one hundred thermal treatment plants utilizing a variety of gasification technologies[36] (direct smelting, thermoselect, plasma arc) with facilities in the size range of 100 to 400 tons per day processing Japanese municipal and industrial wastes. Tipping fees for MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America can be expected to be in the range of $150 to $300 per ton.

5.13.3. Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Composting

Mixed MSW composting is typically an aerobic composting process that breaks down all organic portions of the waste into compost material. Waste is typically collected at the facility as a mixed stream. The process requires intense pre- and post-processing, treatment and sorting to remove inert materials such as plastic or glass, which diminish the quality of compost products. Some MSW composting facilities also accept biosolids/sewage sludge. Wastes are typically loaded into a rotating bioreactor drum for two to four days. Screening processes are used to separate unacceptable wastes, which are landfilled as process residue, from the raw compost which is stored in a maturation area for approximately one month to allow biological decomposition to occur.

Facilities such as this do not have a well-established track record in the United States. There are a small number (10-20) of mixed MSW composting facilities in operation in the United States, including one in Delaware County, New York. Typical issues associated with the reliable and cost-effective operation of such facilities include quality of compost, retail/wholesale outlet for compost generated, disposal location for bypass material, and odors.

As mentioned above, Delaware County operates a mixed MSW composting facility, which has been successful as it relates to their needs. Their facility met the need of extending the life of their current landfill facility due to declining capacity and difficulty in siting a new landfill. This facility allowed the landfill to be operational for another 50 years. The cost of this facility was approximately $20 million, which includes a rather complex odor control component. The facility became operational in 2007, which serves a rural population of about 47,000 people. This facility handles approximately

[36] https://www.nswai.org/docs/MUNICIPAL%20SOLID%20WASTE%20MANAGEMENT%20AND%20WASTETO-ENERGY%20IN%20THE%20UNITED%20STATES,%20CHINA%20AND%20JAPAN.PDF

100 tons per day of waste materials, consisting of a blend of MSW and biosolids. The mixed MSW composting facility is one part of Delaware County's integrated solid waste management system.

5.13.4. Mechanical/Biological Treatment

Mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) systems are similar to mixed MSW composting systems in that intense sorting is required as the first step in the waste treatment process. This is considered the mechanical phase of the treatment, where recyclable and non-organic materials are removed from the waste stream prior to the biological treatment. The biological treatment phase involves the processing of the remaining organic materials using a variety of different methods to produce a variety of different end products. Typically, the organic materials are dried and used to produce refuse derived fuel (RDF). RDF can be used in place of fossil fuel products, such as a replacement for coal in electricity production. Other conversion processes for the organic fraction of the MSW stream are described in more detail in the following sections. To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States for MSW management.

5.13.5. Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic digestion is a biological process by which microorganisms digest organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing a solid byproduct (digestate) and a gas (biogas). In the past, anaerobic digestion has been used extensively to stabilize sewage sludge, but is more recently under consideration as a method to process the organic fraction of MSW. In anaerobic digestion, biodegradable material is converted by a series of bacterial groups into methane and CO_2. In a primary step called hydrolysis, a first bacterial group breaks down large organic molecules into small units like sugars. In the acidification process, another group of bacteria converts the resulting smaller molecules into volatile fatty acids, mainly acetate, but also H_2 and CO_2. A third group of bacteria, the methane producers, or methanogens, produce a medium-Btu biogas consisting of 50-70% methane, as well as CO_2. This biogas can be collected and used for a variety of purposes including electricity production or converted to high BTU natural gas. Anaerobic digestion facilities are used extensively for the treatment of agricultural, wastewater sludge and organic wastes such as food wastes. Mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities are more common in foreign countries.

Specific to the United States, few mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities exist, as the technology has not proven economically feasible. In New York State, there are many anaerobic digesters in operation in the wastewater and agricultural markets, with some anaerobic facilities being converted into mixed organic waste facilities. Two anaerobic digesters developed by Quasar Energy Group are located in Wheatfield, NY and West Seneca, NY. These systems manage regional biomass residuals (organic waste) to produce electricity that is sold to NYSEG. Under the regional biomass residual model,

there is still the need to manage other portions of the waste stream that cannot be recycled. In addition, digestate and liquids from the anaerobic digester process must also be managed, which may be recycled, landfilled or processed at a wastewater treatment plant depending on their constituents.

The Ridgeway Digester is located in Clymer, NY on the Ridgeway Dairy Farm and currently uses cow manure to produce electricity through an anaerobic digestion plant.

5.13.6. Fermentation

Fermentation is an anaerobic biological process through which microorganisms metabolize sugars and produce alcohols as a byproduct. In addition to producing such alcohols as beer and wine for consumption, fermentation can be used to produce such fuel liquids as ethanol and other chemicals. Cellulosic feedstocks, including the majority of the organic fraction of MSW, must first undergo hydrolysis to break down cellulose and hemicelluloses to simple sugars that can be metabolized by the yeast and bacteria for the fermentation process. MSW must first be processed through an MRF to separate, shred, and dry the cellulosic fraction[37].

5.13.7. Ethanol Production

Ethanol production from a mixed MSW waste stream requires an intensive sorting process as the first processing step. All recyclable and inert materials must be removed to produce an organic waste stream for ethanol production. This material is then chopped, fluffed, and fed into a hydrolysis reactor. The effluent of this reactor is mostly a sugar solution, which is prepared for fermentation. This solution is detoxified and introduced to a fermenter, in which microorganisms convert the sugar to ethanol and CO_2. Next, the solution is introduced into an energy-intensive process that combines distillation and dehydration to bring the ethanol concentration up to fuel grade (99%) ethanol. A solid residue of unfermented solids and microbial biomass is recovered through the anaerobic digestion process, and its marketability as a compost material depends on the purity of feedstock as well as its visual quality. Solid residues can be burned or gasified if alternative methods of reuse are not feasible. Various pilot scale facilities are operating in the United States and Europe, but many have reverted to more homogeneous feedstocks such as wastewater treatment sludge and food processing wastes, because obtaining the homogeneous input stream from mixed MSW has proven difficult.

[37] https://www.mswmanagement.com/collection/article/13014762/six-waste-conversion-technologies-you-should-know

5.13.8. Alternative Chosen

Based on the technologies discussed above, currently the continued landfilling of waste appears to be the only economical disposal option for any wastes that cannot be reduced, reused, or diverted. The in-county disposal facilities should be operated as integrated material management facilities, providing means for the reduction of prohibited items from within the waste stream disposed of within the facility to ensure ongoing protection of the environment. Should any of the other technologies discussed above be pursued in the future, further analysis and a separate environmental review process would be required to analyze the benefits and impacts of these technologies. In addition, should any of the other technologies discussed above be implemented, it is imperative that long term waste commitments be in place to undertake a full-scale program within Chautauqua County. Unless circumstances change, Chautauqua County does not propose re-evaluating the feasibility of these other alternative waste disposal options during the 10-year planning period; however, Chautauqua County does acknowledge that they are available and will keep abreast of their further development. If circumstances change or advances in the above technologies occur, the County will reassess these opportunities during the next planning period.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategy #12.1 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategy #12.1 can be found in Appendix E.

5.13.9. Landfill Contingency Plan

Since the opening of the Chautauqua County Landfill, the County-owned transfer stations transport waste to the in-County Landfill for disposal. Privately-owned transfer stations are required to transport waste to the in-County Landfill for disposal in accordance with the flow control law (LL-2-20, 2020). While the prominent focus of this Plan is overall waste reduction and local recycling/reuse and composting programs, the planning unit will still require a local, dependable facility for the disposal of all non-recyclable and non-hazardous waste.

In the first few years of the planning period the County plans to develop a contingency plan for use in the event of closure of the Chautauqua County Landfill. Bi-annually, the County will evaluate alternate disposal opportunities for waste within the Planning Unit should the Chautauqua County Landfill reach or approach permitted capacity and update the Contingency Plan accordingly.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategy #12.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategy #12.2 can be found in Appendix E.

5.14. Review County Local Solid Waste Management and Recycling Laws

The following legislative acts by the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors may be required to fully implement the facilities and programs set forth in this Solid Waste Management Plan:

- Amendment to mandatory source separation and recycling law to designate additional materials;
- Authorization to purchase property, award contracts, and issue bonds to finance the development of facilities;
- Amendment to provide legislation for the disposal and recycling of renewable energy systems (photovoltaic cells, wind turbines, etc.) that are within the County.

Other legislative acts such as budget approvals, personnel appointments, and resolutions regarding policy issues are expected to be required routinely.

With the fast rise in the use of solar panels across our region, on both a Utility Energy and Residential scale, Chautauqua County will only accept solar panels and photovoltaic cells (PV's) that have zero recyclable value. Most panels and PV's contain recyclable aluminum, glass, plastic, and valuable materials such as earth metals. The County will consider adding legislation to provide the groundwork for the proper disposal and recycling of photovoltaic cells and solar panels.

The Administrative/Technical Impacts, Jurisdictional Impacts, and Selected Alternatives Identification of program strategies #13.1 and #13.2 can be found in more detail in Appendix D. Specific tasks and a timeline associated with program strategies #13.1 and #13.2 can be found in Appendix E.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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 plan is outlined in Appendix E. As pursuit of implementing these proposed enhancements continues, and further information is gathered regarding the feasibility of implementing these programs, this schedule will be updated as needed via the biennial LSWMP updates, which are planned to be issued by the County every two (2) years per NYSDEC requirements. An example outline of an LSWMP biennial update is included in Appendix F.

7.0 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS

Previous sections of this Plan discussed the quantities of waste generated, disposed of, and diverted from the waste stream. This section will present the projected MSW diversion rates as well as the projected C&D debris diversion rates for the duration of the planning period. Recycling rate projections were increased over the course of the planning period. These future waste generation projections are depicted in the tables provided in Appendix A.

As previously indicated, the data reported in this Plan was based on the best available data at the time this report was prepared. Future tasks to be considered in the Implementation Schedule include improving data gathering methods and reporting to improve upon the County's known data. With the help of improved data, the County will have a clearer picture of the programs that should be evaluated and implemented.

7.1. Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

Chautauqua County has experienced a relatively consistent population decrease over the past four decades. U.S. Census data reveals that Chautauqua County's population steadily decreased from 141,895 in 1990 to 134,905 in 2010. In 2020, the population census was 127,891 persons.

Baseline population projections reflecting these historical trends have been developed and analyzed by Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics, an affiliate of the U.S. Census Research Data Center network. Chautauqua County's population projections indicate a continued decrease in the County's total population from its present level to 119,116 in 2030. After 2030, Chautauqua County's population projections indicate a decrease in the County's total population to 112,833 in 2040[38]. The baseline population projections noted are not forecasts of future population size; they simply project population levels that would be expected if current life expectancy, birth, and net migration rates continue unchanged in future years. It is important to note that the COVID-19 pandemic may affect population migration patterns in the years to come.

7.2. Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

Over the course of the previous planning period, changes to the waste stream have occurred nationally, which includes local trends in Chautauqua County as well. Consumers have moved towards a throw-away society where one-time use products are preferred for convenience sake as opposed to environmental concerns. Consumer products are quickly replaced with newer models or better versions. Household items, such as thermostats, electronics, batteries, contain harmful chemicals such as mercury, Freon, and heavy metals. Both proper disposal and diversion are keys aspects of solid waste management today. Education is an integral component to changing the solid waste management practices nationally, as well as locally.

[38] https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Columbia.pdf

Based on the declining population projection trends referenced in Section 7.1, it is the opinion of the County that the amount of waste produced within its borders will parallel the population's projected downward trend.

It is anticipated that with the implementation of this Plan, more data will be collected on the financial and partnership opportunities in the County for additional waste diversion programs to be made available to residents. This, in addition to better data capture for private facilities, should in turn increase the County's waste diversion percentage. Chapter 5 describes the various programs that will be made available to County residents and how these tasks and goals will be implemented.

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION[39]

A draft of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan was issued for public comment on July 31, 2025. The Legislature published a notice for the public meeting in the Post Journal (the official County newspaper) and the Observer newspaper, posted it on the County website and sent notifications to the Landfill Commission. A public meeting and overview presentation were held on August 28, 2025. Public comments were received through September 16, 2025; however, no comments from the public were received. Documents associated with the public comment period for the LSWMP are available in Appendix H.

[39] This is example language that will be updated with details following the public comment period

Appendix A

Detailed Waste Composition Spreadsheets

A.1 Municipal Solid Waste Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

Step 1. Planning Unit and Plan Period Selection

Please, select from the drop-down list the name of your **planning unit** and the **planning period** of your **LSWMP**. Be aware that a LSWMP must be developed for a **10-year period**, and that your selection will be replicated on each one of the following tabs.

Planning Unit	Chautauqua County
Planning Period	2024-2033

Step 2. Waste Generation Rate

In order to project how the amount of waste generated in the planning unit will change over time, data regarding the current amount of waste generated by the planning unit is needed. This can be the total tons of waste generated by the planning unit in the current year **(Tons/yr)**, or this can be the estimated daily quantity of waste generated per person in the planning unit **(lb/person/day).** If both the total annual generation and the estimated generation rate per person are unknown, the state average for MSW generation rate can be used along with the planning unit's population to estimate the total amount of waste generated in the planning unit.

For this step, select **one** of the options that describes the known information about the planning unit. Enter the waste generated in Tons (MSW disposed & Recycled Materials) or the waste generation rate in lb/person/day) in the purple cell. If no data on the waste generated in the planning unit is available, choose the corresponding option from the list. The calculator will estimate the total amount of waste generated based on the state's average generation rate and the planning unit's population.

Chautauqua County

The amount of waste generated (by all residents, institutions, etc.) in the planning unit will be based on what is known. If the MSW generation amount and the generation rate are unknown, the state average for MSW generation rate will be used.

- (●) I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):
- ( ) The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:
- ( ) The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.

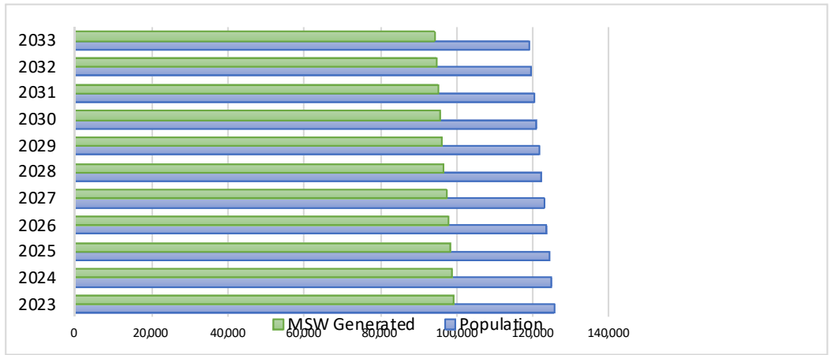
Enter tons disposed here: 90,759

Enter tons diverted here: 8,811

Chautauqua County 2024-2033

Current Data	
2020 Population Census	127,657
2023 Population	125,610
2023 MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	99,570
2023 MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	3.96
2023 MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	90,759
2023 MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	8,811

97578.41



Annual rate of population growth (%)	-0.54%

Population Projection										
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
125,610	124,936	124,264	123,597	122,933	122,272	121,615	120,962	120,312	119,666	119,023

Forecasting future conditions... What do you expect to happen to the MSW generation rate over the next 10 year period plan?

- ● MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.
- ○ MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population fluctuates.
- ○ As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of ...

Reduction Factor (per year)	2.0%

MSW Generation Projection											
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	(Lb/person/day)
99,398	98,864	98,333	97,805	97,279	96,756	96,237	95,720	95,205	94,694	94,185	Tons/yr

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	4.34

Step 4. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Detailed Composition Analysis

The next step is to *Identify the Materials Composition of the Waste Stream* 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/mi^2
- Suburban: >325 and <5,000 persons/mi^2
- Urban: >5,000 persons/mi^2

Under **Density Population Distribution**, the user has the option to modify the percentage values for the **Sector** *(Residential and Commercial/Institutional)* based on land use and specific characteristics of each planning unit. For example: A rural population in Westchester County could be 64% Residential and 36% Commercial / Institutional, while in Wyoming County might be 50% Residential and 50% Commercial / Institutional.

The results are presented on the last right column under **MSW Materials Composition.** Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total waste generation, the cell 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.

Chautauqua County 2024-2033

Material			Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)
Density Population Distribution			40.71%			59.29%			0.00%			
			Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	
			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%	3.69%
	Corrugated Cardboard		6.60%	13.90%	9.67%	6.60%	13.90%	9.89%	6.90%	13.70%	9.76%	9.80%
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	3.20%	1.10%	2.32%	3.30%	1.00%	2.27%	3.60%	0.90%	2.47%	2.29%
		Office Paper	0.80%	3.80%	2.06%	0.90%	4.20%	2.39%	1.10%	5.80%	3.07%	2.25%
		Junk Mail	3.00%	0.70%	2.03%	3.20%	0.70%	2.08%	3.50%	0.70%	2.32%	2.06%
		Other Commercial Printing	1.70%	2.30%	1.95%	1.70%	2.40%	2.02%	2.30%	2.60%	2.43%	1.99%
		Magazines	1.10%	0.90%	1.02%	1.00%	0.80%	0.91%	1.10%	1.00%	1.06%	0.95%
		Books	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.50%	0.30%	0.41%	0.60%	0.40%	0.52%	0.41%
		Paper Bags	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.60%	0.20%	0.43%	0.37%
		Phone Books	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.30%
		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 (Total)		11.30%	9.90%	10.71%	11.60%	10.10%	10.93%	13.40%	12.00%	12.81%	10.84%
	Other Compostable Paper		6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.56%
	Total Paper		***29.90%***	***32.50%***	***30.99%***	***29.60%***	***32.30%***	***30.82%***	***33.70%***	***34.50%***	***34.04%***	***30.89%***
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.98%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.20%
		Aluminum Containers	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.60%	0.30%	0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.51%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)		2.60%	1.40%	2.10%	1.80%	1.00%	1.44%	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	1.71%
	Other Ferrous Metals		5.20%	5.40%	5.28%	5.00%	5.80%	5.36%	3.30%	3.70%	3.47%	5.33%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.30%	0.25%	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.24%
		Automotive batteries	0.80%	0.50%	0.67%	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.61%
		Other non-aluminum	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.20%	0.32%	0.37%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)		1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.20%	1.10%	1.16%	0.80%	0.70%	0.76%	1.23%
	Total Metals		***9.30%***	***7.90%***	***8.71%***	***8.00%***	***7.90%***	***7.96%***	***6.00%***	***5.50%***	***5.79%***	***8.26%***
	PET Containers		1.10%	0.80%	0.97%	0.90%	0.80%	0.86%	1.20%	1.00%	1.12%	0.90%
	HDPE Containers		1.10%	0.60%	0.89%	0.90%	0.70%	0.81%	1.00%	0.70%	0.87%	0.84%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers		0.20%	0.10%	0.16%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.18%
	Film Plastic		5.70%	5.90%	5.78%	5.50%	5.80%	5.64%	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	5.70%
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.10%	3.20%	3.14%	3.00%	3.20%	3.09%	3.20%	3.30%	3.24%	3.11%
		Non-Durables	1.60%	1.80%	1.68%	1.60%	1.80%	1.69%	1.80%	1.90%	1.84%	1.69%
		Packaging	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.27%
	Other Plastic (Total)		6.10%	6.10%	6.10%	6.00%	6.10%	6.05%	6.50%	6.30%	6.42%	6.07%
	Total Plastics		***14.20%***	***13.50%***	***13.91%***	***13.50%***	***13.60%***	***13.55%***	***14.70%***	***14.00%***	***14.41%***	***13.69%***
	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers		4.10%	3.80%	3.97%	3.90%	3.80%	3.86%	4.30%	3.80%	4.09%	3.90%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)		0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.39%
	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%	13.61%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings		3.10%	1.10%	2.26%	11.30%	9.10%	10.31%	4.20%	1.50%	3.07%	7.03%
	Total Organics		***15.80%***	***14.40%***	***15.21%***	***24.20%***	***24.60%***	***24.38%***	***21.40%***	***26.70%***	***23.63%***	***20.65%***
	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets		4.60%	3.00%	3.93%	4.40%	3.20%	3.86%	4.80%	2.50%	3.83%	3.89%
	Carpet		1.40%	1.30%	1.36%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	1.70%	0.90%	1.36%	1.48%
	Total Textiles		***6.00%***	***4.30%***	***5.29%***	***6.10%***	***4.60%***	***5.43%***	***6.50%***	***3.40%***	***5.20%***	***5.37%***
	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)		***4.10%***	***9.00%***	***6.16%***	***2.90%***	***4.10%***	***3.44%***	***2.00%***	***3.50%***	***2.63%***	***4.55%***
	DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials		8.00%	7.60%	7.83%	3.80%	2.70%	3.31%	4.40%	3.80%	4.15%	5.15%
	Diapers		1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	2.10%	1.20%	1.70%	2.30%	1.10%	1.80%	1.64%
	Electronics		1.30%	1.40%	1.34%	1.60%	1.70%	1.65%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.52%
	Tires		1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	1.66%
	HHW		0.60%	0.00%	0.35%	0.60%	0.00%	0.33%	0.50%	0.00%	0.29%	0.34%
	Soils and Fines		0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.10%	0.20%	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.33%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or Inert		1.90%	1.70%	1.82%	1.60%	1.50%	1.56%	1.90%	1.50%	1.73%	1.66%
	Total Miscellaneous		***16.10%***	***14.20%***	***15.30%***	***11.50%***	***8.70%***	***10.24%***	***11.00%***	***8.20%***	***9.82%***	***12.30%***
	Total		***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***

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

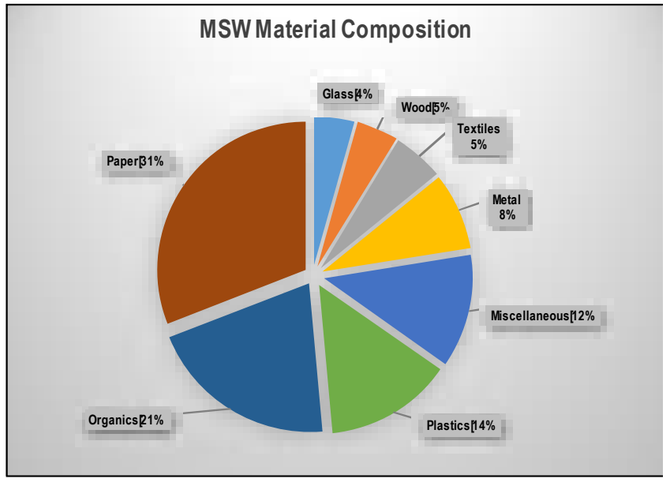
On this tab, the composition of the municipal waste stream will be estimated based on the amount of material generated in the planning unit and the state average of the different waste materials. A pie chart will be generated to clearly show the composition of the waste stream and to identify key categories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

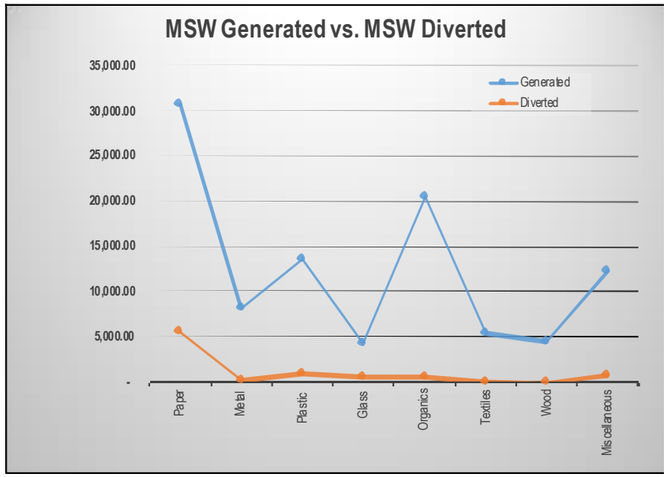
The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user. Purple cells should be used for amounts of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper, metal) should be put in the green cells. After inputting the data, a graphic will be generated to show the MSW generation and diversion 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 red, you should revise the amounts of diverted waste by category.

Chautauqua County 2024-2033

		2023		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	Material	100.0%	99,570	8,810.69
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	3,674	771.89
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	9,754	3,862.11
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	10,792	1,001.76
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	6,535	0.00
	Total Paper	30.9%	30,754	5,635.75
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	1,700	167.36
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	5,306	26.12
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	1,222	2.61
	Total Metals	8.3%	8,228	196.09
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	900	451.34
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	839	435.77
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	182	77.82
	Film Plastic	5.7%	5,671	0.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	6,041	0.00
	Total Plastics	13.7%	13,633	964.92
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	3,887	646.33
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	389	0.00
	Total Glass	4.3%	4,276	646.33
Organics	Food Scraps	13.6%	13,556	0.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	7.0%	7,003	547.37
	Total Organics	20.6%	20,559	547.37
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	3,871	20.00
	Carpet	1.5%	1,474	0.00
	Total Textiles	5.4%	5,345	20.00
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.5%	4,527	0.00
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.1%	5,126	484.00
	Diapers	1.6%	1,635	0.00
	Electronics	1.5%	1,515	188.37
	Tires	1.7%	1,654	96.32
	HHW	0.3%	336	31.53
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	329	0.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	1,654	0.00
	Total Miscellaneous	12.3%	12,248	800.22
	Total	100.0%	99,570	8,810.69





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.

Chautauqua County 2024-2033

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)	98,864	98,333	97,805	97,279	96,756	96,237	95,720	95,205	94,694	94,185
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	9,322	9,842	10,357	10,865	11,368	11,865	12,357	12,843	13,323	13,798

		2023			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
	MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted
Material	**100.0%**	99,570	8,811	8.8%	9.4%	10.0%	10.6%	11.2%	11.7%	12.3%	12.9%	13.5%	14.1%	14.6%
Paper	Newspaper	**3.7%**	3,674	772	21.0%	22.0%	23.0%	24.0%	25.0%	26.0%	27.0%	28.0%	29.0%	30.0%	31.0%
	Corrugated Cardboard	**9.8%**	9,754	3,862	39.6%	40.6%	41.6%	42.6%	43.6%	44.6%	45.6%	46.6%	47.6%	48.6%	49.6%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	**10.8%**	10,792	1,002	9.3%	10.3%	11.3%	12.3%	13.3%	14.3%	15.3%	16.3%	17.3%	18.3%	19.3%
	Other Compostable Paper	**6.6%**	6,535	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Paper	**30.9%**	30,754	5,636	18.3%	19.1%	19.9%	20.7%	21.5%	22.3%	23.1%	23.8%	24.6%	25.4%	26.2%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	**1.7%**	1,700	167	9.8%	10.8%	11.8%	12.8%	13.8%	14.8%	15.8%	16.8%	17.8%	18.8%	19.8%
	Other Ferrous Metals	**5.3%**	5,306	26	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	3.5%	4.5%	5.5%	6.5%	7.5%	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	**1.2%**	1,222	3	0.2%	1.2%	2.2%	3.2%	4.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.2%	8.2%	9.2%	10.2%
	Total Metals	**8.3%**	8,228	196	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%	7.4%	8.4%	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%
Plastic	PET Containers	**0.9%**	900	451	50.2%	51.2%	52.2%	53.2%	54.2%	55.2%	56.2%	57.2%	58.2%	59.2%	60.2%
	HDPE Containers	**0.8%**	839	436	51.9%	52.9%	53.9%	54.9%	55.9%	56.9%	57.9%	58.9%	59.9%	60.9%	61.9%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	**0.2%**	182	78	42.7%	43.7%	44.7%	45.7%	46.7%	47.7%	48.7%	49.7%	50.7%	51.7%	52.7%
	Film Plastic	**5.7%**	5,671	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	**6.1%**	6,041	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Plastics	**13.7%**	13,633	965	7.1%	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	**3.9%**	3,887	646	16.6%	17.6%	18.6%	19.6%	20.6%	21.6%	22.6%	23.6%	24.6%	25.6%	26.6%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	**0.4%**	389	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Glass	**4.3%**	4,276	646	15.1%	16.0%	16.9%	17.8%	18.8%	19.7%	20.6%	21.5%	22.4%	23.3%	24.2%
Organics	Food Scraps	**13.6%**	13,556	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	**7.0%**	7,003	547	7.8%	8.8%	9.8%	10.8%	11.8%	12.8%	13.8%	14.8%	15.8%	16.8%	17.8%
	Total Organics	**20.6%**	20,559	547	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	5.0%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	**3.9%**	3,871	20	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	3.5%	4.5%	5.5%	6.5%	7.5%	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%
	Carpet	**1.5%**	1,474	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Textiles	**5.4%**	5,345	20	0.4%	1.1%	1.8%	2.5%	3.3%	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%	6.2%	6.9%	7.6%
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	**4.5%**	4,527	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	**5.1%**	5,126	484	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	13.4%	14.4%	15.4%	16.4%	17.4%	18.4%	19.4%
	Diapers	**1.6%**	1,635	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electronics	**1.5%**	1,515	188	12.4%	13.4%	14.4%	15.4%	16.4%	17.4%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%	21.4%	22.4%
	Tires	**1.7%**	1,654	96	5.8%	6.8%	7.8%	8.8%	9.8%	10.8%	11.8%	12.8%	13.8%	14.8%	15.8%
	HHW	**0.3%**	336	32	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	13.4%	14.4%	15.4%	16.4%	17.4%	18.4%	19.4%
	Soils and Fines	**0.3%**	329	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	**1.7%**	1,654	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	**12.3%**	12,248	800	6.5%	7.2%	7.9%	8.6%	9.4%	10.1%	10.8%	11.5%	12.2%	12.9%	13.6%

Step 7. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation and Diversion - Detailed Projections

The final result of the Population and Municipal Composition Calculator is presented on the last tab. This tab contains data for the current year regarding waste generated and waste diverted from disposal. This tab also shows the projected waste diversion percentages, and the amount of waste in tons these percentages will divert for recycling. Total amounts of waste diverted will be calculated for each material and each year of the planning period.

Chautauqua County 2024-2033

	Material	MSW Materials Composition	2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033		
			MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted
		100.00%	**99,570**	**8,811**	**8.8%**	**98,864**	**9,322**	**9.4%**	**98,333**	**9,842**	**10.0%**	**97,805**	**10,357**	**10.6%**	**97,279**	**10,865**	**11.2%**	**96,756**	**11,368**	**11.7%**	**96,237**	**11,865**	**12.3%**	**95,720**	**12,357**	**12.9%**	**95,205**	**12,843**	**13.5%**	**94,694**	**13,323**	**14.1%**	**94,185**	**13,798**	**14.6%**
Paper	Newspaper	**3.69%**	3,674	772	21.0%	3,648	803	22.0%	3,629	835	23.0%	3,609	866	24.0%	3,590	898	25.0%	3,570	929	26.0%	3,551	959	27.0%	3,532	989	28.0%	3,513	1,019	29.0%	3,494	1,049	30.0%	3,476	1,078	31.0%
	Corrugated Cardboard	**9.80%**	9,754	3,862	39.6%	9,685	3,932	40.6%	9,633	4,007	41.6%	9,581	4,081	42.6%	9,529	4,154	43.6%	9,478	4,227	44.6%	9,427	4,298	45.6%	9,377	4,369	46.6%	9,326	4,439	47.6%	9,276	4,508	48.6%	9,226	4,576	49.6%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	**10.84%**	10,792	1,002	9.3%	10,715	1,102	10.3%	10,658	1,202	11.3%	10,600	1,302	12.3%	10,543	1,400	13.3%	10,487	1,498	14.3%	10,430	1,594	15.3%	10,374	1,689	16.3%	10,319	1,783	17.3%	10,263	1,876	18.3%	10,208	1,968	19.3%
	Other Compostable Paper	**6.56%**	6,535	0	0.0%	6,488	0	0.0%	6,453	0	0.0%	6,419	0	0.0%	6,384	0	0.0%	6,350	0	0.0%	6,316	0	0.0%	6,282	0	0.0%	6,248	0	0.0%	6,215	0	0.0%	6,181	0	0.0%
	Total Paper	**30.89%**	30,754	5,636	18.3%	30,536	5,836	19.1%	30,372	6,044	19.9%	30,209	6,250	20.7%	30,047	6,453	21.5%	29,885	6,653	22.3%	29,725	6,852	23.1%	29,565	7,048	23.8%	29,406	7,241	24.6%	29,248	7,433	25.4%	29,091	7,622	26.2%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	**1.71%**	1,700	167	9.8%	1,688	183	10.8%	1,679	199	11.8%	1,670	214	12.8%	1,661	230	13.8%	1,652	245	14.8%	1,643	260	15.8%	1,634	275	16.8%	1,625	290	17.8%	1,616	305	18.8%	1,608	319	19.8%
	Other Ferrous Metals	**5.33%**	5,306	26	0.5%	5,269	79	1.5%	5,240	131	2.5%	5,212	182	3.5%	5,184	233	4.5%	5,156	283	5.5%	5,129	333	6.5%	5,101	382	7.5%	5,074	431	8.5%	5,046	479	9.5%	5,019	527	10.5%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	**1.23%**	1,222	3	0.2%	1,213	15	1.2%	1,207	27	2.2%	1,200	39	3.2%	1,194	50	4.2%	1,187	62	5.2%	1,181	73	6.2%	1,175	85	7.2%	1,168	96	8.2%	1,162	107	9.2%	1,156	118	10.2%
	Total Metals	**8.26%**	8,228	196	2.4%	8,169	276	3.4%	8,125	356	4.4%	8,082	435	5.4%	8,038	513	6.4%	7,995	590	7.4%	7,952	667	8.4%	7,909	742	9.4%	7,867	817	10.4%	7,825	891	11.4%	7,783	964	12.4%
Plastic	PET Containers	**0.90%**	900	451	50.2%	893	457	51.2%	888	463	52.2%	884	470	53.2%	879	476	54.2%	874	482	55.2%	869	488	56.2%	865	494	57.2%	860	500	58.2%	856	506	59.2%	851	512	60.2%
	HDPE Containers	**0.84%**	839	436	51.9%	833	441	52.9%	829	447	53.9%	824	453	54.9%	820	459	55.9%	815	464	56.9%	811	470	57.9%	807	475	58.9%	802	481	59.9%	798	486	60.9%	794	492	61.9%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	**0.18%**	182	78	42.7%	181	79	43.7%	180	80	44.7%	179	82	45.7%	178	83	46.7%	177	84	47.7%	176	86	48.7%	175	87	49.7%	174	88	50.7%	173	90	51.7%	172	91	52.7%
	Film Plastic	**5.70%**	5,671	0	0.0%	5,631	0	0.0%	5,601	0	0.0%	5,571	0	0.0%	5,541	0	0.0%	5,511	0	0.0%	5,481	0	0.0%	5,452	0	0.0%	5,423	0	0.0%	5,393	0	0.0%	5,364	0	0.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	**6.07%**	6,041	0	0.0%	5,998	0	0.0%	5,966	0	0.0%	5,934	0	0.0%	5,902	0	0.0%	5,871	0	0.0%	5,839	0	0.0%	5,808	0	0.0%	5,776	0	0.0%	5,745	0	0.0%	5,715	0	0.0%
	Total Plastics	**13.69%**	13,633	965	7.1%	13,536	977	7.2%	13,464	991	7.4%	13,391	1,004	7.5%	13,319	1,018	7.6%	13,248	1,031	7.8%	13,177	1,044	7.9%	13,106	1,057	8.1%	13,035	1,070	8.2%	12,965	1,082	8.3%	12,896	1,094	8.5%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	**3.90%**	3,887	646	16.6%	3,859	680	17.6%	3,838	715	18.6%	3,818	749	19.6%	3,797	783	20.6%	3,777	817	21.6%	3,757	850	22.6%	3,736	883	23.6%	3,716	915	24.6%	3,696	947	25.6%	3,676	979	26.6%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	**0.39%**	389	0	0.0%	387	0	0.0%	384	0	0.0%	382	0	0.0%	380	0	0.0%	378	0	0.0%	376	0	0.0%	374	0	0.0%	372	0	0.0%	370	0	0.0%	368	0	0.0%
	Total Glass	**4.29%**	4,276	646	15.1%	4,246	680	16.0%	4,223	715	16.9%	4,200	749	17.8%	4,178	783	18.8%	4,155	817	19.7%	4,133	850	20.6%	4,111	883	21.5%	4,089	915	22.4%	4,067	947	23.3%	4,045	979	24.2%
Organics	Food Scraps	**13.61%**	13,556	0	0.0%	13,460	0	0.0%	13,388	0	0.0%	13,316	0	0.0%	13,244	0	0.0%	13,173	0	0.0%	13,102	0	0.0%	13,032	0	0.0%	12,962	0	0.0%	12,892	0	0.0%	12,823	0	0.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	**7.03%**	7,003	547	7.8%	6,953	613	8.8%	6,916	679	9.8%	6,878	744	10.8%	6,841	808	11.8%	6,805	872	12.8%	6,768	935	13.8%	6,732	997	14.8%	6,696	1,059	15.8%	6,660	1,120	16.8%	6,624	1,180	17.8%
	Total Organics	**20.65%**	20,559	547	2.7%	20,413	613	3.0%	20,303	679	3.3%	20,194	744	3.7%	20,086	808	4.0%	19,978	872	4.4%	19,871	935	4.7%	19,764	997	5.0%	19,658	1,059	5.4%	19,552	1,120	5.7%	19,447	1,180	6.1%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	**3.89%**	3,871	20	0.5%	3,844	58	1.5%	3,823	96	2.5%	3,802	134	3.5%	3,782	171	4.5%	3,762	208	5.5%	3,741	244	6.5%	3,721	280	7.5%	3,701	315	8.5%	3,681	350	9.5%	3,662	385	10.5%
	Carpet	**1.48%**	1,474	0	0.0%	1,464	0	0.0%	1,456	0	0.0%	1,448	0	0.0%	1,440	0	0.0%	1,433	0	0.0%	1,425	0	0.0%	1,417	0	0.0%	1,410	0	0.0%	1,402	0	0.0%	1,395	0	0.0%
	Total Textiles	**5.37%**	5,345	20	0.4%	5,307	58	1.1%	5,279	96	1.8%	5,251	134	2.5%	5,222	171	3.3%	5,194	208	4.0%	5,166	244	4.7%	5,139	280	5.4%	5,111	315	6.2%	5,084	350	6.9%	5,056	385	7.6%
Wood	***Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated**	**4.55%**	4,527	0	0.0%	4,495	0	0.0%	4,471	0	0.0%	4,447	0	0.0%	4,423	0	0.0%	4,399	0	0.0%	4,375	0	0.0%	4,352	0	0.0%	4,329	0	0.0%	4,305	0	0.0%	4,282	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	**5.15%**	5,126	484	9.4%	5,089	531	10.4%	5,062	579	11.4%	5,035	626	12.4%	5,008	673	13.4%	4,981	719	14.4%	4,954	765	15.4%	4,928	810	16.4%	4,901	855	17.4%	4,875	899	18.4%	4,849	943	19.4%
	Diapers	**1.64%**	1,635	0	0.0%	1,623	0	0.0%	1,614	0	0.0%	1,606	0	0.0%	1,597	0	0.0%	1,588	0	0.0%	1,580	0	0.0%	1,571	0	0.0%	1,563	0	0.0%	1,555	0	0.0%	1,546	0	0.0%
	Electronics	**1.52%**	1,515	188	12.4%	1,504	202	13.4%	1,496	216	14.4%	1,488	230	15.4%	1,480	243	16.4%	1,472	257	17.4%	1,464	270	18.4%	1,457	283	19.4%	1,449	296	20.4%	1,441	309	21.4%	1,433	321	22.4%
	Tires	**1.66%**	1,654	96	5.8%	1,642	112	6.8%	1,633	128	7.8%	1,624	143	8.8%	1,615	159	9.8%	1,607	174	10.8%	1,598	189	11.8%	1,590	204	12.8%	1,581	219	13.8%	1,573	233	14.8%	1,564	248	15.8%
	HHW	**0.34%**	336	32	9.4%	333	35	10.4%	332	38	11.4%	330	41	12.4%	328	44	13.4%	326	47	14.4%	325	50	15.4%	323	53	16.4%	321	56	17.4%	319	59	18.4%	318	62	19.4%
	Soil sand Fines	**0.33%**	329	0	0.0%	326	0	0.0%	325	0	0.0%	323	0	0.0%	321	0	0.0%	320	0	0.0%	318	0	0.0%	316	0	0.0%	314	0	0.0%	313	0	0.0%	311	0	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	**1.66%**	1,654	0	0.0%	1,642	0	0.0%	1,634	0	0.0%	1,625	0	0.0%	1,616	0	0.0%	1,607	0	0.0%	1,599	0	0.0%	1,590	0	0.0%	1,582	0	0.0%	1,573	0	0.0%	1,565	0	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	**12.30%**	12,248	800	6.5%	12,161	880	7.2%	12,096	961	7.9%	12,031	1,040	8.6%	11,966	1,119	9.4%	11,902	1,197	10.1%	11,838	1,274	10.8%	11,774	1,350	11.5%	11,711	1,425	12.2%	11,648	1,500	12.9%	11,585	1,573	13.6%

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Population	125,610	124,936	124,264	123,597	122,933	122,272	121,615	120,962	120,312	119,666	119,023
MSW Generated (tons)	99,570	98,864	98,333	97,805	97,279	96,756	96,237	95,720	95,205	94,694	94,185
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	1,585	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583
MSW Diverted (tons)	8,811	9,322	9,842	10,357	10,865	11,368	11,865	12,357	12,843	13,323	13,798
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	140	149	158	168	177	186	195	204	213	223	232
MSW Disposed (tons)	90,759	89,542	88,491	87,448	86,414	85,388	84,371	83,363	82,363	81,371	80,387
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	1,445	1,433	1,424	1,415	1,406	1,397	1,388	1,378	1,369	1,360	1,351
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	3.96	3.93	3.90	3.88	3.85	3.83	3.80	3.78	3.75	3.73	3.70

A.2 Construction and Demolition Debris Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

Step 1. Planning Unit and Planning Period Selection

Please, select from the drop-down-list the name of your **planning unit** and the **planning period** of your **LSWMP**. Be aware that a LSWMP must be developed for a **10-year period**, and that your selection will be replicated on each one of the following tabs.

Planning Unit	Chautauqua County
Planning Period	2024-2033

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

In order to Identify the Materials Composition of the C&D Debris waste stream, it is necessary to define the sources of the waste first.

Construction and demolition (C&D) Debris consists of waste that is generated during renovation, demolition or new construction of residential and non residential properties. It also includes the new construction and/or renovation of municipal infrastructure, such as roadways, park facilities, bike trails, bridges, etc. The user should estimate these values and enter them in the purple cells.

The results are presented on the last right column under C&D Debris Waste Stream Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total generation, the cell will turn **red** to easy identify key categories on the waste stream. It will also aid with the selection of isolated initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

Note:

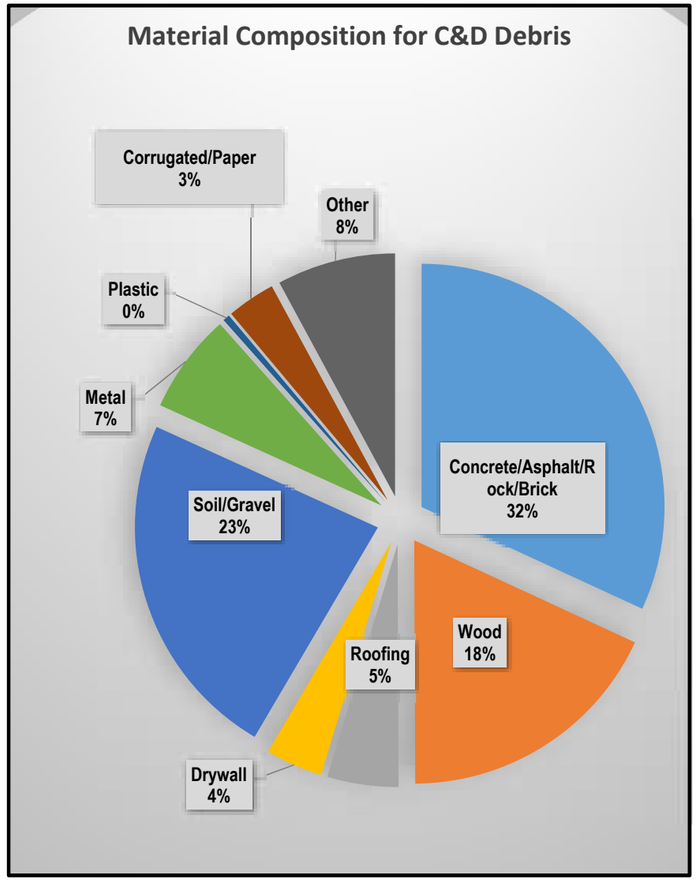
• The graphic displays the planning unit's C&D Debris generation data by material categories. It has been designed to help visualize the more representative categories of the waste stream.

Chautauqua County

2024-2033

		Generation source								
		Residential				Non- Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infras-tructure
		30.00%				30.00%				40.00%
		New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non-Residential	Renovation
		20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Materials	Concrete/ Asphalt /Rock/Brick	9.80%	16.10%	21.50%	18.08%	30.70%	19.10%	23.10%	26.86%	46.00%
	Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	25.22%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	20.94%	10.50%
	Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	9.26%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	6.52%	0.00%
	Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.76%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	4.90%	0.00%
	Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.78%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	12.28%	38.00%
	Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.44%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	12.52%	2.40%
	Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.62%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.50%	0.30%
	Corrugated cardboard/ Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	4.30%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	6.02%	0.30%
	Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.54%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	9.46%	2.50%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)
31.88%
18.05%
4.73%
3.80%
23.32%
6.65%
0.46%
3.22%
7.90%
100.00%



Step 3. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Generation Projections

This step will estimate the amount of waste generated for each material based on the total amount of waste generated in that year. In the purple cells enter the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. It will be a known amount for the first year, **2023** and an estimate of what will be generated for each year of the planning period, **2024-2033**

Chautauqua County

2024-2033

			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	67.2%	69,692.3	68,995.4	68,305.5	67,622.4	66,946.2	66,276.7	65,613.9	64,957.8	64,308.2	63,665.1	63,028.5
	Wood	8.7%	9,012.3	8,922.1	8,832.9	8,744.6	8,657.1	8,570.6	8,484.9	8,400.0	8,316.0	8,232.9	8,150.5
	Roofing	2.3%	2,363.9	2,340.3	2,316.9	2,293.7	2,270.8	2,248.1	2,225.6	2,203.3	2,181.3	2,159.5	2,137.9
	Drywall	1.8%	1,896.5	1,877.6	1,858.8	1,840.2	1,821.8	1,803.6	1,785.5	1,767.7	1,750.0	1,732.5	1,715.2
	Soil/Gravel	11.2%	11,643.8	11,527.4	11,412.1	11,298.0	11,185.0	11,073.2	10,962.4	10,852.8	10,744.3	10,636.9	10,530.5
	Metal	3.2%	3,319.7	3,286.5	3,253.6	3,221.1	3,188.9	3,157.0	3,125.4	3,094.2	3,063.2	3,032.6	3,002.3
	Plastic	0.2%	227.7	225.4	223.2	220.9	218.7	216.5	214.4	212.2	210.1	208.0	205.9
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	1.5%	1,605.9	1,589.9	1,574.0	1,558.2	1,542.6	1,527.2	1,511.9	1,496.8	1,481.8	1,467.0	1,452.4
	Other	3.8%	3,944.9	3,905.4	3,866.4	3,827.7	3,789.4	3,751.5	3,714.0	3,676.9	3,640.1	3,603.7	3,567.7
	Total	100.0%	103,707.1	102,670.0	101,643.3	100,626.8	99,620.6	98,624.4	97,638.1	96,661.7	95,695.1	94,738.2	93,790.8

* Due to the large quantity of concrete/asphalt/rock/brick diverted, the C&D debris materials composition was modified to ensure no diversion percentage over 100% would be calculated.

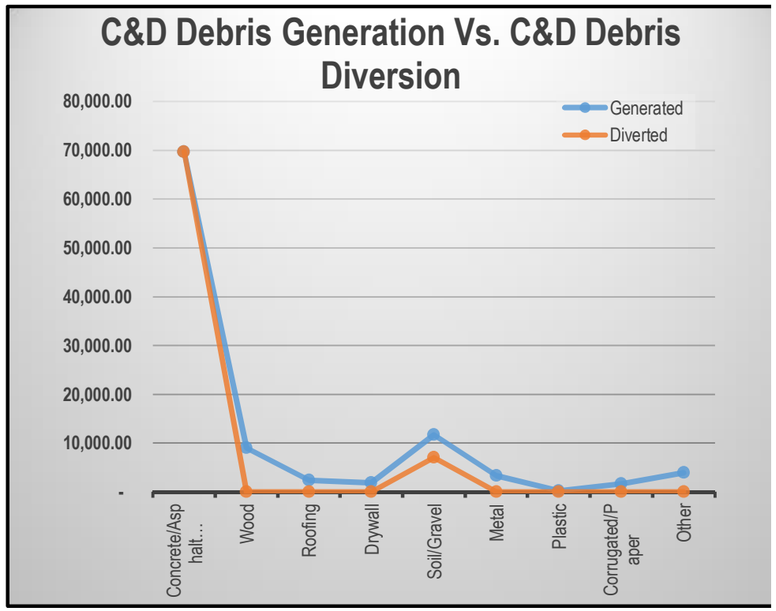
Step 4. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Divertion Projections

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.

Chautauqua County

2024-2033

		2023		
	C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	67.2%	69,692.3	69,692.3	100.0%
	Wood	8.7%	9,012.3	40.0	0.4%
	Roofing	2.3%	2,363.9	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	1.8%	1,896.5	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	11.2%	11,643.8	7,020.0	60.3%
	Metal	3.2%	3,319.7	46.5	1.4%
	Plastic	0.2%	227.7	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	1.5%	1,605.9	0.0	0.0%
	Other	3.8%	3,944.9	0.0	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**103,707.1**	**76,798.8**	**74.1%**



* Due to the large quantity of concrete/asphalt/rock/brick diverted, the C&D debris materials composition was modified to ensure no diversion percentage over 100% would be calculated.

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

This tab will be used to create goals for the amount of C&D debris 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 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.

Chautauqua County **2024-2033**

			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028		
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	67.2%	69,692.3	69,692.3	100.0%	68,995.4	68,995.4	100.0%	68,305.5	68,305.5	100.0%	67,622.4	67,622.4	100.0%	66,946.2	66,946.2	100.0%	66276.7	66276.7	100.0%
	Wood	8.7%	9,012.3	40.0	0.4%	8,922.1	128.8	1.4%	8,832.9	215.9	2.4%	8,744.6	301.1	3.4%	8,657.1	384.7	4.4%	8570.6	466.6	5.4%
	Roofing	2.3%	2,363.9	0.0	0.0%	2,340.3	0.0	0.0%	2,316.9	0.0	0.0%	2,293.7	0.0	0.0%	2,270.8	0.0	0.0%	2248.1	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	1.8%	1,896.5	0.0	0.0%	1,877.6	0.0	0.0%	1,858.8	0.0	0.0%	1,840.2	0.0	0.0%	1,821.8	0.0	0.0%	1803.6	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	11.2%	11,643.8	7,020.0	60.3%	11,527.4	7,065.1	61.3%	11,412.1	7,108.5	62.3%	11,298.0	7,150.4	63.3%	11,185.0	7,190.8	64.3%	11073.2	7229.6	65.3%
	Metal	3.2%	3,319.7	46.5	1.4%	3,286.5	78.9	2.4%	3,253.6	110.6	3.4%	3,221.1	141.7	4.4%	3,188.9	172.2	5.4%	3157.0	202.0	6.4%
	Plastic	0.2%	227.7	0.0	0.0%	225.4	0.0	0.0%	223.2	0.0	0.0%	220.9	0.0	0.0%	218.7	0.0	0.0%	216.5	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	1.5%	1,605.9	0.0	0.0%	1,589.9	0.0	0.0%	1,574.0	0.0	0.0%	1,558.2	0.0	0.0%	1,542.6	0.0	0.0%	1527.2	0.0	0.0%
	Other	3.8%	3,944.9	0.0	0.0%	3,905.4	0.0	0.0%	3,866.4	0.0	0.0%	3,827.7	0.0	0.0%	3,789.4	0.0	0.0%	3751.5	0.0	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	**103,707.1**	76,798.8	74.1%	**102,670.0**	76,268.2	74.3%	**101,643.3**	75,740.5	74.5%	**100,626.8**	75,215.7	74.7%	**99,620.6**	74,693.8	75.0%	**98,624.4**	74,174.9	75.2%

2029			2030			2031			2032			2033		
C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
65,613.9	65,613.9	100.0%	64,957.8	64,957.8	100.0%	64,308.2	64,308.2	100.0%	63,665.1	63,665.1	100.0%	63,028.5	63,028.5	100.0%
8,484.9	546.8	6.4%	8,400.0	625.3	7.4%	8,316.0	702.2	8.4%	8,232.9	777.5	9.4%	8,150.5	851.2	10.4%
2,225.6	0.0	0.0%	2,203.3	0.0	0.0%	2,181.3	0.0	0.0%	2,159.5	0.0	0.0%	2,137.9	0.0	0.0%
1,785.5	0.0	0.0%	1,767.7	0.0	0.0%	1,750.0	0.0	0.0%	1,732.5	0.0	0.0%	1,715.2	0.0	0.0%
10,962.4	7,266.9	66.3%	10,852.8	7,302.8	67.3%	10,744.3	7,337.2	68.3%	10,636.9	7,370.2	69.3%	10,530.5	7,401.8	70.3%
3,125.4	231.3	7.4%	3,094.2	259.9	8.4%	3,063.2	287.9	9.4%	3,032.6	315.4	10.4%	3,002.3	342.2	11.4%
214.4	0.0	0.0%	212.2	0.0	0.0%	210.1	0.0	0.0%	208.0	0.0	0.0%	205.9	0.0	0.0%
1,511.9	0.0	0.0%	1,496.8	0.0	0.0%	1,481.8	0.0	0.0%	1,467.0	0.0	0.0%	1,452.4	0.0	0.0%
3,714.0	0.0	0.0%	3,676.9	0.0	0.0%	3,640.1	0.0	0.0%	3,603.7	0.0	0.0%	3,567.7	0.0	0.0%
97,638.1	73,658.9	75.4%	**96,661.7**	73,145.8	75.7%	**95,695.1**	72,635.5	75.9%	**94,738.2**	72,128.2	76.1%	**93,790.8**	71,623.8	**76.4%**

Appendix B

Copy of the Local Solid Waste and Recycling Law

LOCAL LAW NO. 5-1984
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

REGULATING THE USE OF COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA SANITARY LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATIONS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

1. Legislative Findings and Intent.

The Chautauqua County Legislature hereby finds that the disposal of refuse in a safe and environmentally sound method is a matter of serious public concern affecting the safety, health, and well-being of residents of the County of Chautauqua ("County"); that the sanitary landfill and transfer stations are expensive to maintain and operate; that there is a limited area of the County suitable for sanitary landfill; and that the sanitary landfill and transfer stations are designed and intended to be used only for the disposition of refuse generated within the County.

This Local Law is intended to prohibit the deposit or disposal of certain refuse in a County sanitary landfill or transfer station, to ensure that all users of the County sanitary landfill and transfer stations comply with all applicable statues and regulations governing the transportation or disposition of refuse and to prohibit the use of County facilities for the disposal of refuse originating outside the County.

This Local Law is intended to apply to both individuals and entities involved in generating, transporting or disposing of refuse, including without limitation corporations, partnerships, firms, associations, and all other entities which generate, transport, or dispose of waste and individuals employed by such entities who are responsible directly or indirectly for the proper disposal of refuse, such as truck drivers, foremen, managers, and officers.

2. Prohibited Refuse.

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, partnership, firm, association, or other entity to directly or indirectly deposit or dispose or cause or allow to be deposited or disposed the following refuse at a County sanitary landfill or transfer station:

a. Hazardous or industrial commercial wastes, as defined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, or wastes which when combined with other wastes may produce such hazardous or industrial commercial wastes, unless advance written approval is obtained from the County Department of Public Works or the County Legislature and from all applicable Federal and State regulatory agencies. All such deposits or disposals must be in accordance with such approval.

b. Industrial or municipal sludge between 0% and 20% solids, unless advance written approval is obtained from the County Department of Public Works or the County Legislature and from all applicable Federal and State regulatory agencies, and no industrial or municipal sludge of any kind at any County transfer station.

c. Refuse that requires special authorization, approval or permission from any Federal, New York State or County official prior to disposal, and refuse that requires certification as to type, time, method or nature of disposal or burial, unless and until such authorization, approval, permission or certification has been duly obtained and the County Department of Public Works has provided advance written approval for such disposal. Such refuse shall be deposited or disposed only in accordance with such authorization, approval, permission, or certification.

d. Refuse that originates or is generated outside the County, whether or not comingled with other refuse.

e. Refuse transported or disposed in a County Sanitary Landfill or Transfer Station in violation of any statue or regulation governing such transportation or disposal, including but not limited to the provisions of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Vehicle and Traffic Law, Highway Law, or Sanitary Code of the Chautauqua County Health District.

3. False or Misleading Statements.

It shall be unlawful to make an oral or written statement, directly or indirectly, to the County Department of Public Works or to any agency or official responsible for enforcing the provisions hereof which contains any untrue statement of material fact. It shall also be unlawful to make a statement which fails to state a material fact necessary to make he statement, in light of the circumstances in which it is made, not misleading.

4. Penalties.

Violations of any of the provisions of this Local Law are punishable as follows: (a) First offense within a five year period – violation punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen (15) days; (b) second offense within a five year period – Class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year; (c) third and subsequent offenses within five year period – Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year. In addition to the above penalties, the County Attorney may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover on behalf of the County a civil penalty from any violator in an amount not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. The violator shall have the right to trial by a jury. Notwithstanding the above, violations of this Local Law will also subject the violator to an action by the County for damages based on the expenses that are incurred by the County in collecting and removing such refuse, provided that nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the County to actually collect and remove such refuse.

5. Enforcement.

In addition to all peace officers within the Count, the Director of the County Department of Public Works (DPW), the DPW Sanitation Supervisor, the Administrative Assistant to the DPW Director, and all foremen of the DPW Division of Environment are authorized to issue appearance tickets for any violations hereof.

6. Construction.

This Local Law shall supercede Resolution No. 348-79, but shall not be interpreted or construed (a) as affecting the authority of the County Legislature to impose by resolution additional restrictions or limitations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof or otherwise regulate the use of a County sanitary landfill or transfer station, or (b) as requiring the County to accept any particular refuse.

7. Severability.

If any provision of this Local Law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such determination shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the particular provisions directly adjudged invalid.

8. Effective Date.

This Local Law shall be effective upon the date of filing with the office of the Secretary of State.

Adopted by Legislature: 7/13/84 R/C Vote: 21 Yes; 4 Absent
Public Hearing: 7/30/84
Adopted as LL 5-84

LOCAL LAW NO. 4-1985
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

AMENDING LOCAL LAW 5-84 REGULATING THE USE OF COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA SANITARY LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATIONS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

A. Local Law 5-84 shall be amended to read as follows:

1. Legislative Findings and Intent.

The Chautauqua County Legislature hereby finds that the disposal of refuse in a safe and environmentally sound method is a mater of serous public concern affecting the safety, health, and we-being of residents of the County of Chautauqua ("County"); that the Sanitary landfill and transfer stations are expensive to maintain and operate, that there is a limited area in the County suitable for sanitary landfill; and that the sanitary landfill and transfer stations are designed and intended to be used primarily for the disposition of refuse generate within the County.

This Local Law is intended to prohibit the deposit or disposal of certain refuse in a County sanitary landfill or transfer station, to ensure that all users of the County sanitary landfill and transfer stations comply with all applicable statues and regulations governing the transportation or disposition or refuse and to prohibit the unrestricted use of County facilities for the disposal of refuse originating outside the County.

This Local Law is intended to apply to both individuals and entities involved in generating, transporting or disposing of refuse, including without limitation corporations, partnerships, firms, associations, and all other entities which generate transport or dispose of waste and individuals employed by such entities who are responsible directly or indirectly for the proper disposal of refuse, such as truck drivers, foremen, managers and officers.

2. Prohibited Refuse.

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, partnership, firm association, or other entity to directly or indirectly deposit or dispose or cause or allow to be deposited or disposed the following refuse at a County sanitary landfill or transfer station:

a. Hazardous or industrial commercial wastes, as defined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, or wastes which when combined with other wastes may produce such hazardous or industrial commercial wastes, unless advance written approval is obtained from the County Department of Public Works or the County Legislature and from all applicable Federal and State regulatory agencies. All such deposits or disposals must be in accordance with such approval.

b. Industrial or municipal sludge between 0% and 20% solids, unless advance written approval is obtained from the County Department of Public Works or the County Legislature

and from all applicable Federal and State regulatory agencies and no industrial or municipal sludge or any kind at any County transfer station.

c. Refuse that requires special authorization, approval or permission from any Federal, New York State or County officials prior to disposal, and refuse that requires such authorization, approval, permission, or certification has been duly obtained and the County Department of Public Works has provided advance written approval for such disposal. Such refuse shall be deposited or disposed only in accordance with such authorization, approval, permission, or certification.

d. Refuse that originates or is generated outside the County, whether or not commingled with other refuse except to the extent authorized by rules and regulations adopted by the Chautauqua County Department of Public Works and approved by the County Executive and Legislature's Environmental Committee.

e. Refuse transported or disposed in a County Sanitary landfill or Transfer Station in violation of any statue or regulation governing such transportation or disposal, including but not limited to the provisions of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. Vehicle and Traffic Law, Highway Law, or Sanitary Code of the Chautauqua County Health District.

3. False or Misleading Statements

It shall be unlawful to make an oral or written statement, directly or indirectly, to the County Department of Public Works or to any agency or official responsible for enforcing the provisions hereof which contains any untrue statement of material fact. It shall also be unlawful to make a statement which fails to state a material fact necessary to make the statement, in light of the circumstance in which it is made, not misleading.

4. Penalties.

Violations of any of the provisions of this Local Law are punishable as follows: (a) First offense within a five year period – violation punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen (15) days; (b) second offense within a five year period – class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year; (c) third and subsequent offenses within a five year period – Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($,1000.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year. In addition to the above penalties, the County Attorney may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover on behalf of the County a civil penalty from any violator in an amount not to exceed $10,000 fro each violation. The violator shall have the right to trial by jury. Notwithstanding the above, violations of this local law will also subject the violator to an action by the County for damages based on the expense that are incurred by the County in collection and removing such refuse, provided that nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the County to actually collect and remove such refuse.

5. Enforcement.

In addition to all peace offices within the County, the Director of the County Department of Public Works (DPW), the DPW Sanitation Supervisor, the Administrative Assistant to the DPW Director, and all foreman of the DPW Division of Environment are authorized to issue appearance tickets for any violation hereof.

6. Construction.

This Local Law shall supersede Resolution No. 348-79, but shall not be interpreted or construed (a) as affecting the authority of the County Legislature to impose by resolution additional restrictions or limitations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof or otherwise regulate the use of a County sanitary landfill or transfer station, or (b) as requiring the County to accept any particular refuse.

7. Severability.

If any provision of this Local Law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such determination shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the particular provision directly adjudged invalid.

8. Effective Date.

This Local Law shall be effective upon the date of filing with the office of the Secretary of State.

Emergency Action required by Executive Glenzer

Approve by Legislature: 3/27/85 R/C Vote: 22 Yes; 2 No; 1 Absent (No's: Smith, Stanley)
Public Hearing: 4/4/85
Adopted as LL 4-85

LOCAL LAW NO. 3-91
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

AMENDING LOCAL LAW 4-85 REGULATING THE USE OF COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA SANITARY LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATIONS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua, New York as follows:

a. Section 2 subsection d of Local Law 4-85 is hereby amended to read as follows:

d. Refuse that originates or is generated outside the County, whether or not commingled with other refuse except to the extent authorized by rules and regulations adopted by the Chautauqua County Department of Public Works and approved by the County Executive and the Legislature's [Environmental Committee].

B. All other terms and conditions of Local Law 4-85 shall remain in full force and effect.

C. This Local Law shall take effect upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Introduced: 1/9/91
Adopted by Legislature: 1/23/91
Public Hearing: 2/7/91
Adopted as Local Law 3-91

LOCAL LAW NO. 13-91
(Print 3)
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

ESTABLISHING LANDFILL USER FEE POLICY AND PROCEDURE

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

1. Purpose. The purpose of this Local Law is to specify the policy of the County of Chautauqua to operate the County landfill and transfer stations in a fiscally responsible manner, with the user fees and other charges designed to cover all the expenses. It is also the intent of this local law to provide the professional management team at the landfill with sufficient management flexibility and authority to operate the landfill like a business as efficiently and as cost-effectively as possible, including the ability to adjust user fees to take advantage of market conditions and to reflect changing costs, subject to the continuing review of the County Legislature.

2. User Fee Policy. The user fees and other charges at the County landfill and the transfer stations shall be based on the projected costs of operation calculated on an accrual accounting method that includes the cost of debt service, future landfill closure and groundwater monitoring, and all other expenses associated with the operation of the landfill and transfer stations. In addition, the County shall impose a surcharge for all refuse from outside the County based on market prices and the nature and volume of such refuse, expect to the extent otherwise specified by the County Legislature pursuant to a duly adopted and approved resolution.

3. User Fee Procedure. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of Environment, with input from the Director of Finance and the Budget Director, shall develop a recommended user fee schedule designed to cover all projected costs at the County landfill and transfer stations calculated on the accrual accounting method, and shall from time-to-time recommend changes in the user fees and other charges to ensure that such fees and charges continue to meet all projected expenses. A copy of the schedule of all user fees and other charges shall be sent to the Clerk of the County Legislature, and shall become effective automatically 45 days thereafter unless the County Legislature enacts a duly adopted and approved resolution rejecting or changing such user fees or other charges. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of Environment shall also establish the surcharge for out-of-county refuse based on existing market conditions and the nature and volume of such refuse.

4. Legislative Authority Continued. Nothing herein shall be interpreted or constructed as preventing the County Legislature, at any time, from enacting a duly adopted and approved resolution setting or changing the user fees or other charges for the County landfill and transfer stations, or otherwise adopting or changing County policy regarding out-of-county garbage, construction and demolition debris, or any other aspects of the County solid waste management system.

Introduced: 8/14/91
Approved by Legislature 8/28/91
Public Hearing: 9/11/91
Adopted as Local Law 13-91

PRINT 2

LOCAL LAW NO. 8-92
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW TO AMEND LOCAL LAW 13-91 – ESTABLISHING LANDFILL USER FEE POLICY AND PROCEDURE

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

Section 1. Local Law 13-91 is hereby amended in Section Three (3), User Fee Procedure, to read as follows, with deletions in [brackets] and additions underlined:

The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of the Environment, with input from the Director of Finance and the Budget Director, shall develop a recommended user fee schedule designed to cover all projected costs at the County Landfill, and transfer stations calculated on the accrual accounting method, and shall from time-to-time recommend changes in the user fees and other charges to ensure that such fees and charges continue to meet all projected expenses. A copy of the schedule of all user fees and other charges shall be sent to the Clerk of the County Legislature for distribution to the appropriate committees and members of the Legislature, and shall become effective not less than thirty (30) days [thereafter] after the first regular meeting of the Chautauqua County Legislature following submission to the Clerk of the Legislature, unless the County Legislature enacts a duly adopted and approved resolution rejecting or changing such user fees or other charges. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of Environment shall also establish the surcharge for out-of-county refuse based on existing market conditions and the nature and volume of such refuse.

Section 2. All other terms and provision of Local Law 13-92 shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 3. This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Adopted by Legislature – June 10, 1992
(R/C Vote: 25 Yes)
Public Hearing – June 23, 1992
Adopted as Local Law 8-92

LOCAL LAW NO. 9-92
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

MANDATING SOURCE SEPARATION AND SEGREGATION OF RECYCLABLE OR REUSABLE MATERIAL

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua, New York as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this local law is to comply with the requirements of the New York General Municipal Law regarding the source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste.

Section 2. Source Separation of Recyclable Materials. Pursuant to Section 120-aa of the New York State general Municipal Law, all solid waste in Chautauqua County which has been left for collection or which is delivered by the generator of such waste to the solid waste management facility shall be separated into recyclable, reusable or other components for which economic markets for alternate uses exist. The term "economic markets" refer to instances in which the full avoided cost 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 then amount received from the sale of said material. Components shall include paper, glass, metals, plastics, garden and yard waste, and may include other elements of solid waste. The requirement of this local law shall be in addition to and without limitation upon the authority vested in the County of Chautauqua and other municipalities in Chautauqua County regarding source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials under any other statue, rule, or regulation.

Section 3. Implementation. In order to ensure proper compliance of this local law and the proper operation of County-owned solid waste facilities, the County Executive is hereby empowered to prepare reasonable rules and regulations to implement source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Local Law shall be effective upon the sate of filing with the office of the Secretary of State.

Introduced: 7/8/92
Adopted by Leg. 7/22/92 (R/C Vote: 25 Yes)
Public Hearing: 8/3/92
Adopted as LL 9-92

LOCAL LAW NO. 2-94
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW AMENDING LOCAL LAW 13-91 – ESTABLISHING LANDFILL USER FEE POLICY AND PROCEDURE

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Local Law 13-91, entitled User Fed Procedure is hereby amended by substitution to read as follows:

The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of the Environment shall develop and periodically revise a user fee schedule designed to cover all actual and projected costs at the County Landfill and transfer stations, as calculated on the accrual accounting method. A copy of the schedule of all user fees and other charges shall be sent to the Clerk of the County Legislature for distribution to the appropriate committees and members of the Legislature, and shall become effective after the next meeting of the Chautauqua County Legislature, unless the County Legislature enacts a duly adopted and approved resolution rejecting or changing such user fees. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of Environment shall also establish the charges for out-of-County refuse based on existing market conditions and the nature and volume of such refuse.

Section 2. This Local Law shall take effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Approved by Legislature – March 23, 1994
(R/C Vote: 23 Yes; 2 Absent)
Public Hearing – April 7, 1994
Adopted as Local Law 2-94

LOCAL LAW NO. 13-95
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW ESTABLISHING USER FEE POLICY AND PROCEDURE

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this local law is to specify the policy of the County of Chautauqua to operate the County landfill and transfer stations in a fiscally responsible manner, with the user fees and other charges designed to cover all the expenses. It is also the intent of this local law to provide the professional management team at the landfill with sufficient management flexibility and authority to operate the landfill like a business as efficiently and as cost-effectively as possible, including the ability to adjust user fees to take advantage of market conditions and to reflect changing costs, subject to the continuing review of the County Legislature.

Section 2. User Fee Policy. The user fees and other charges at the County landfill and the transfer stations shall be based on the projected costs of operation (calculated on an accrual accounting method that includes the costs of debt service, future landfill closure and groundwater monitoring, and all other expenses associated with the operation of the landfill and transfer stations), market prices and the nature and volume of such refuse except to the extent otherwise specified by County Legislature pursuant to a duly adopted and approved resolutions.

Section 3. User Fee Procedure. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of the Environmental shall develop and periodically revise a user fee schedule generally applicable to refuse deposited at the County landfill. The user fee schedule shall be sent to the Clerk of the County Legislature for distribution to appropriate committees and members of the Legislature, and shall become effective seventy-two (72) hours after its receipt by the Clerk or after the next meeting of the Chautauqua County Legislature, whichever is sooner, unless the County Legislature enacts a duly adopted and approved resolution rejecting or changing such user fees. The Deputy Director of the DPW Division of Environmental shall also establish charges for specific waste contracts for in-County and out-of-County refuse based on existing market conditions, which may vary from the generally applicable user fee schedule. This procedure shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as may be specified in a duly adopted and approved resolution of the County Legislature. The County Executive is hereby authorized and empowered to execute municipal cooperation agreements with other municipalities pursuant to this Local Law.

Section 4. Construction. Local Law 12-91, as amended is hereby repealed.

Section 5. Effective Date. This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Approved by Legislature: 4/24/95 (R/C Vote: 17 Yes; 8 No) No's: Bobseine, Fagerstrom, Kubera, Porpiglia, Tarnowski, Taylor, Teresi, Trusso
Public Hearing: 6/12/95
Adopted as Local Law 13-95

LOCAL LAW NO. 14-95
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW REGULATING THE USE OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SANITARY LANDFILL & TRANSFER STATIONS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent

The Chautauqua County Sanitary Landfill should be operated in both an environmentally and economically sound manner. In order to achieve those benefits, the landfill staff should market its services to businesses and residents both inside and outside the County.

Section 2. Prohibited Refuse.

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, partnership, firm association, or other entity to directly or indirectly deposit or dispose or cause to allow to be deposited or disposed at a County Sanitary landfill or transfer station any refuse that would be detrimental to the safe and efficient operation of the County landfill, as described in rules and regulations promulgated by the DPW Division of the Environment. The acceptance of out-of-County waste shall be governed by the same standards that apply to in-County waste, including the Chautauqua County Sanitary Code, the rules and regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC), and the United State Protection Agency (EPA).

Section 3. False or Misleading Statements.

It shall be unlawful to make an oral or written statement, directly or indirectly, to the County Department of Public Works or to any agency or official responsible for enforcing the provisions hereof which contains any untrue statement of material fact. It shall also be unlawful to make a statement which fails to state a material fact necessary to make such statement, in light of the circumstances in which it is made, not misleading.

Section 4. Penalties.

Violations of any of the provisions of this Local Law are punishable as follows: (a) first offense within a five year period – violation punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed fifteen (15) days; (b) second offense within a five year period – class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) and/or imprisonment no to exceed one (1) year; (c) third and subsequent offenses within a five year period – class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and/or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year. In addition to the above penalties, the County may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover a civil penalty from any violators in an amount not to exceed fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) for each violation, and/or an order suspending the violator's privilege to use the County Landfill and transfer stations. The violator shall have the right to a jury trial. Notwithstanding the above, violations of this Local Law will also subject the violator to damages based on the expenses that are incurred by the County in collecting and removing such refuse, provided that nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the County to actually collect and remove such refuse.

Section 5. Enforcement.

In addition to all peace officers within the County, the Director of the County Department of Public Works (DPW), the DPW Deputy Director of Environment, the DPW Sanitary Supervisor, and all foremen of the DPW Division of Environment are authorized to issue appearance tickets for any violations herein.

Section 6. Construction.

This Local Law 5-84, as amended, the Resolution No. 348-79, are hereby repealed, but this Local Law shall not be interpreted or construed (1) as affecting the authority of the County Legislature to impose by resolution additional restrictions or limitations not inconsistent with the provisions hereof or otherwise regulate the use of a County Sanitary landfill or transfer stations, or (b) as requiring the County to accept any particular refuse.

Section 7. Severability.

If any provision of this Local Law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such determination shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the particular provision directly adjudged invalid.

Section 8. Effective Date.

This Local Law shall be effective upon the date of filing with the office of the Secretary of State.

Approved by Legislature: 5/24/95 R/C Vote: 25 Yes
Public Hearing: 6/12/95
Adopted as Local Law 14-95

LOCAL LAW NO. 19-95
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

AUTHORIZING LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY FOR AN EXTENDED TERM FOR LANDFILL REFUSE GAS PROJECTS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Local Law is to modify and supersede the lease term limitations contained in County Law Section 215 and Local Law 7-1975 for landfill refuse gas development projects.

Section 2. Authorization. The County of Chautauqua is hereby authorized to lease County real property and the rights to landfill refuse gas on such property for a term not exceeding thirty years.

Section 3. Effective Date. This Local Law which is subject to a permissive referendum pursuant to the provisions of Municipal Home Rule Law Section 24 shall take effect 45 days after adoption except that in the event it shall become subject to referendum on petition it shall take effect upon approval by the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposition for its approval.

Approved by Legislature – October 11, 1995
(R/C Vote: 16 Yes; 7 No; 2 Absent) No's: Ahlstrom, Kubera, Porpiglia, Sackett, Tarnowski, Taylor, Trusso
Public Hearing – October 23, 1995
Adopted as Local Law 19-95

LOCAL LAW NO. 20-95
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW AMENDING THE USE OF CHAUTAUQUA SANITARY LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATIONS

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua as follows:

1. Section 2 of Local Law 14-95 is hereby amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, partnership, firm, association, or other entity to directly or indirectly deposit or dispose or cause to allow to be deposited or disposed at a County Sanitary landfill or transfer station any refuse that would be detrimental to the safe and efficient operation of the County landfill, as described in rules and regulations promulgated by the DPW Division of the Environment. The acceptance of out-of-county waste shall be governed by the same standards that apply to in-county waste, including the Chautauqua County Sanitary Code, the rules and regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). <u>It shall be further unlawful to dispose or any waste or material that originated or was generated in a nuclear power plant or nuclear reactor.</u>

2. This local law shall become effective upon the date filing with the office of Secretary of State.

Approved by Legislature – October 25, 1995
(R/C Vote: 25 Yes)
Public Hearing – November 14, 1995
Adopted as Local Law 20-95

LOCAL LAW 2-20
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW PROVIDING SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL
IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua, New York, as follows:

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Legislative Intent and Purpose

The purpose and intent of this Local Law is to ensure that Solid Waste generated within Chautauqua County continues to be managed in a manner which protects public health, public safety and the environment, and which provides for the financial stability of the County solid waste system. During the 1960's, the County faced a solid waste crisis as environmentally sound disposal of solid waste was beyond the financial means of small local governments. County involvement began in 1967 with a permit requirement for the approximately forty (40) town, village, and private waste dumps that were in operation at the time. Gradually the small open dumps were closed and the County created a comprehensive County-wide solid waste disposal system. Currently, the County operates its solid waste system in accordance with the following:

1) New York State solid waste management policies set forth in Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) §27-0106;
2) Local Law 9-92 of the County of Chautauqua, entitled *Mandating Source Separation and Segregation of Recyclable or Reusable Material*, and rules, regulations, and permit requirements promulgated pursuant thereto;
3) Local Law 13-95 of the County of Chautauqua, entitled *A Local Law Establishing User Fee Policy and Procedure*;
4) Local Law 14-95 of the County of Chautauqua, entitled *A Local Law Regulating the Use of Chautauqua County Sanitary Landfill & Transfer Stations*, and rules, regulations, and permit requirements promulgated pursuant thereto; and
5) The Local Solid Waste Management Plan for the County of Chautauqua, with pending updates under review.

The County Legislature finds and determines that in addition to the laws, rules, regulations, permit requirements, policies, and plan set forth above, establishing local flow control over the collection and disposal of certain Solid Wastes generated within the County of Chautauqua is in the public interest and assists the County in achieving the intent and purposes of this enactment.

This Legislature recognizes that regulation of Solid Waste is a proper and necessary exercise of the County of Chautauqua's police powers as it is fundamentally related to the public health, safety and well-being of persons and the environment within the County of Chautauqua. Moreover, regulation of Solid Waste is a necessary and proper exercise of the County's home rule powers under N.Y. Const., Art. IX, § 2[c][ii][10], Sections 10 and 20 of the Municipal

Home Rule Law, Section 120-aa of the General Municipal Law and Section 226-b of the County Law.

B. Declaration of Policy

The Legislature recognizes that the County's solid waste system, comprised of a solid waste landfill, transfer stations, landfill gas-to-energy plant, and other assets, is a critical part of the environmental infrastructure of Chautauqua County and provides facilities and services which are necessary to protect public health and the environment. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the County of Chautauqua to provide for the continued operation and viability of its comprehensive, publicly owned and operated solid waste management system and to provide mechanisms for the continued financial viability of its system in light of state and federal regulations and requirements. The Legislature intends to maintain the County solid waste system's historic economical rate structure for the benefit of in-County users, and continue to operate the solid waste system in a manner that provides a competitive business environment for the County's residents and industries.

The County's solid waste management program is intended on a County-wide basis to provide environmentally sound disposal of solid wastes, to provide special collections for household hazardous waste, to safely monitor and maintain closed landfill facilities, to provide for a program of recycling electronic and other waste, to encourage the growth of recycling in both the public and private sectors, to provide public education on proper waste management methods, to provide assistance in the disposal of code enforcement demolition wastes for all local governments in the County in order to reduce neighborhood blight, to provide assistance for all local governments in the County in the event of emergencies such as floods, lake fish kills, and lake weed infestations, to recover energy from the generation of landfill gas, and to employ new techniques of waste management as they become available. This Local Law is intended to ensure the orderly and reliable collection of solid waste by municipalities and qualified collection firms, to provide a means to gather relevant information regarding waste generation for planning and administration of the solid waste program, to assist in the enforcement of recycling laws, to provide a sufficient and reliable source of landfill gas for energy production as a renewable natural gas (RNG), and to advance the goals of the Solid Waste Management Plan and its periodic updates.

This law regulates only the collection, transport, processing and disposal of Solid Waste generated within the incorporated limits of Chautauqua County. This Local Law shall not be construed to extend the jurisdiction of the County of Chautauqua beyond the incorporated limits of the County of Chautauqua. It shall be the policy of the County of Chautauqua, in the adoption, implementation and enforcement of this Local Law, to treat all persons subject to its provisions in a fair and impartial manner without regard to their location or legal residence, within or without the boundaries of the County of Chautauqua, the State of New York, or any other state.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

A. Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF). An administrative unit of the County of Chautauqua with responsibility for the operation of the County's Solid Waste Facilities and Solid Waste and Recycling programs.

B. County Solid Waste Facility. Any facility owned or operated by the County of Chautauqua, which includes, but shall not be limited to, the Chautauqua County Landfill, the County transfer stations, the County landfill gas-to-energy plant, and all facilities identified by the Deputy Director for the receipt of household hazardous waste, electronic waste and such other facilities as may be established by the County from time to time.

C. Commercial Hauler. Any person who is engaged in the business of collecting and transporting solid waste for disposal from the locations within the County of Chautauqua at which such waste is generated. For purposes of this definition, "person" shall mean any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, department or bureau of New York State or United States government, municipality, industry, partnership, association, limited liability company, trust, estate, non-profit entity, tax-exempt entity, or any other legal entity.

D. Deputy Director. The Deputy Director of the Division of Solid Waste of the Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF).

E. Solid Waste and Related Terms. The terms Solid Waste, Construction and Demolition Debris, Organic, Recyclable, Regulated Medical Waste, and other terms in common usage in the solid waste industry, shall, unless otherwise specifically defined herein, have the meanings set forth in 6 NYCRR 360.2 or successor provision.

SECTION 3. FLOW CONTROL

A. All Solid Waste, including, but not limited to, Construction and Demolition Debris, and wastes generated and collected from residences, businesses, institutions and other locations within the County of Chautauqua shall be delivered for disposal to the County Solid Waste Facility designated by the Deputy Director pursuant to this Local Law, except as otherwise provided pursuant to Section 3 (B), below.

B. This Local Law shall not be applicable to collection and disposal of source separated Recyclables, source separated Organic Wastes, Regulated Medical Wastes, wastes processed pursuant to environmental sustainability programs approved by the Deputy Director, and any materials that are not authorized for acceptance at County Solid Waste Facilities by New York State law or regulation or Local Laws 9-92 and 14-95 of the County of Chautauqua, or as otherwise provided by rules, regulations, and permit requirements promulgated pursuant to Local Laws 9-92, 14-95, and this Local Law.

C. Compliance with the provisions of this Local Law shall be a term and condition of all permits issued by the Landfill in furtherance of this Local Law and Local Laws 9-92 and 14-95 of the County of Chautauqua. It shall be unlawful for any Commercial Hauler to collect, transport or dispose of Solid Waste or Recyclables generated within Chautauqua County without a Landfill permit. Violations of the provisions of this Local Law, and/or rules, regulations, and permit requirements promulgated pursuant to this Local Law, shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in said Local Law 14-95.

D. In order to ensure proper compliance with this Local Law, the Deputy Director is hereby empowered to promulgate rules and regulations to implement the Solid Waste flow control required by this Local Law, including, but not limited to, permit requirements. The rules and regulations promulgated by the Deputy Director shall be subject to policies and procedures specified by the County Legislature pursuant to a duly adopted and approved resolution.

SECTION 4. UPDATING OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFERENCES IN PRIOR LOCAL LAWS

References to the "Division of the Environment" and "DPW", in prior Local Laws 13-95 and 14-95 of the County of Chautauqua, are hereby updated and deemed to be, respectively, the "Division of Solid Waste" and "DPF".

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY

If any part of this Local Law or the application thereof to any person should be adjudged to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall, unless otherwise provided in said judgment, be confined in its operation to the application, part or provision of this Local Law directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and shall not affect or impair the validity of the rest and remainder of this Local Law or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances. The Chautauqua County Legislature hereby declares that it intends that the provisions of this Local Law that are not specifically adjudged to be invalid shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 6. COUNTY NOT LIABLE

Nothing in this enactment shall be deemed to impose any civil or criminal liability upon, or give rise to, a cause of action against any official, employee or agency of the County of Chautauqua for failing to act in accordance with this Local Law or by enforcing same in good faith.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Local Law shall take effect January 1, 2021.

Emailed: 06/12/2020
Adopted by Legislature: 06/24/2020 R/C Vote: 19 Yes
Public Hearing by County Executive: 07/06/2020 Date State Filed: 7/20/2020
Adopted As Local Law 2-20

New York State Department of State
Division of Corporations, State Records and Uniform Commercial Code
One Commerce Plaza, 99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231-0001
www.dos.ny.gov

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

FILED
STATE RECORDS
AUG 30 2022
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

☒ **County** ☐ **City** ☐ **Town** ☐ **Village**
(Select one:)

of Chautauqua

Local Law No. 6 **of the year 20**22

A local law A Local Law Establishing the Chautauqua County Landfill Commission
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Chautauqua County Legislature **of the**
(Name of Legislative Body)

☒ **County** ☐ **City** ☐ **Town** ☐ **Village**
(Select one:)

of Chautauqua **as follows:**

See Attached

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

LOCAL LAW 6-22
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

A LOCAL LAW ESTABLISHING THE CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY LANDFILL COMMISSION

BE IT ENACTED, by the County Legislature of the County of Chautauqua, New York as follows:

SECTION I. INTENT

It is the intent of this Local Law to create a Chautauqua County Landfill Commission to serve as an advisory body to the government of the County of Chautauqua concerning solid waste disposal and solid waste related activities in which the County of Chautauqua is currently or hereafter engaged.

SECTION II. ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP

There is hereby established a Chautauqua County Landfill Commission which shall be composed of seven (7) members appointed by the County Executive, subject to confirmation by the County Legislature. Two (2) of the members so appointed shall be County Legislators, one (1) of whom shall be designated as chairperson of the Commission by the County Executive. The remaining members should include representatives (one each) of the government of the Town of Ellery, a large municipal customer, a large private customer, a waste hauler, and a representative of a community hosting a County transfer station.

SECTION III. TERM OF OFFICE

The term of office of each person appointed to the Chautauqua County Landfill Commission shall be two (2) years, except that the term of each member initially appointed shall expire on December 31, 2024. Any vacancy during a term of office shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term in which the vacancy occurred.

SECTION IV. POWERS AND DUTIES

The Chautauqua County Landfill Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

A. To review and make recommendations concerning proposed agreements, regulations, fees and related matters to the County Executive, the County Legislature and other appropriate county officers and bodies.

B. To advise the County Executive and the County Legislature on proposed matters relating to the construction, renovation, operation, or discontinuation of any solid waste disposal and solid waste related facility owned and/or operated by the County of Chautauqua.

C. To submit to the appropriate committee of the County Legislature proposed rules and regulations governing the use and operations of solid waste disposal and solid waste related facilities owned and/or operated by the County of Chautauqua.

D. To serve as a liaison between the government of the County of Chautauqua and persons or parties interested in solid waste disposal and solid waste related operation and activities in which the County of Chautauqua is or may become involved.

E. To perform such other tasks and assignments as may be assigned to the Commission by the County Executive, the County Legislature or any other authorized county officers or body.

F. To prepare and send to the Clerk of the Chautauqua County Legislature summary minutes of each meeting of the Commission.

G. To submit an annual report to the Public Facilities Committee of the Chautauqua County Legislature describing the actions of the Commission during the year and describing the plans and concerns identified for future consideration.

SECTION V. MEETINGS, COMPENSATION

The members of the Chautauqua County Landfill Commission shall meet at least bi-monthly. The members shall not be entitled to compensation for the performance of their powers and duties as members of the Commission but shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performing said powers and duties in accordance with applicable County reimbursement policies.

SECTION VI. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Local Law shall take effect upon filing with the Secretary of State.

Sponsors: Chagnon, Davis, Harmon, Muldowney, Pavlock, Penhollow

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable
(Name of Legislative Body)
provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 6 of 20 22 of the (County)(~~City~~)(~~Town~~)(~~Village~~) of Chautauqua was duly passed by the Chautauqua County Legislature on July 27 20 22, and was (approved)(~~not approved~~)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(~~repassed~~ after ~~disapproval~~) by the County Executive and was deemed duly adopted
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*
on August 12 20 2 2, in accordance w ith the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____.
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*

Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)*
law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)
I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 2 above.

Olivia L. Lee
Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: 8/24/22

Appendix C

Existing Educational Flyer

Transfer Station Waste Fees

Cash or Check only
CREDIT CARDS NOT ACCEPTED

Solid Waste (Garbage): (each)

Bag (up to16Gal)	$1.00
Bag (17-32Gal)	$2.00
Bag (33-48Gal)	$3.00
Per Cubic Yard	$46.00
Scaled per ton	$46.00
Minimum scaled charge	$20.00

Miscellaneous Items:
(each)

Chair	$5.00
Propane Tank	$5.00
Toilet	$5.00
Couch	$10.00
Box Spring	$10.00
Mattress	$10.00
Sleeper– Sofa	$20.00
Carpet Rolls >3 feet	$10.00
Freon Item	$15.00

Construction & Demolition Debris:

Per Cubic Yard	$65.00
Scaled per ton	$65.00
Minimum scaled charge	$20.00

Tires: (each)

Up to19"	$5.00
Up to 19" on Rim	$25.00
1000– 1200	$10.00
Off-Road (per lb.)	$0.50

Yard Waste Accepted only at the Landfill (Ellery) Transfer Station:

Per Bag	$1.00
Per Cubic Yard	$5.00

Chautauqua County Transfer Stations

South County Transfer Station
2570 South Work Street Falconer,
NY 14733
Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday
7:00 am - 3:00 pm
Friday 12:00 pm – 3:00 pm
Tel: 716-665-6894

North County Transfer Station
3688 Webster Road
Fredonia, NY 14063
Tuesday,Thursday,Friday&Saturday
7:00 am - 3:00 pm
Tel: 716-363-3675

West County Transfer Station
121 Osborne Street
Sherman, NY 14781
Tuesday and Saturday
7:00 am - 3:00 pm
Tel: 716-753-4928

Ellery Transfer Station
3889 Towerville Road
Jamestown, NY 14701
Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday
8:00 am - 4:00 pm
Tel: 716-661-8461

SCHEDULE: All transfer stations will be **CLOSED** on the following County holidays: January 1st & 15th, February 19th, March 29th, May 27th, June 19th, July 4th, September 2nd,

October 14th, November 11th, 28th & 29th & December 25th, 2023, *with the following exceptions:*

Ellery Transfer Station shall be **OPEN** on the following County holidays: January 15th, February 19th, March 29th, June 19th, October 14th, November 11th & 29th, 2024.

Residential Waste



And

Recycling Guide 2024

Chautauqua County
Department of PublicFacilities
Division of Solid Waste

For more information please call the County Landfill during business hours (716-661-8422) or visit our website
https://chqgov.com/landfill/landfill

Reduce-Reuse-Recycle

Printed: Jan 2024

Chautauqua County Recycling

Glass: Jars & Bottles

Rinsed and clean clear & colored beverage and food containers only. *NO ceramics, light bulbs, ovenware, dishes, drinking glasses or window glass.*

Plastics

Rinsed and clean beverage, food, detergent, mouthwash and shampoo containers only. *NO automotive fluid containers, bags of any kind or K-cups.*

Metal Containers Aluminum/Tin/Steel

Rinse clean cans, foil, lids, trays, etc. *NO bags or spray cans*.

Scrap Metal

Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Steel, Cast Iron, Machinery, Home Appliances, Wire, Pipe, Etc.

Cardboard

Corrugated Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, Paper Egg Cartons, Cereal Boxes, Toilet Paper & Paper Towel Tubes & Beverage Case Boxes.
NO Waxed, plastic coated, plastic or foam packaging or food-contaminated materials.

Paper

Newspapers, Magazines, Catalogs, Office Papers, Greeting Cards, Books and Notebooks without covers or bindings.
NO padded envelopes, pet food bag or bags of shredded paper.

Tires

FEE CHARGED: See other side.

Electronics & Small Appliances

Electronics and small appliances accepted free of charge for recycling.

Examples:

- **Computers and accessories (desktop, laptop, tablets, e-readers, servers, keyboards, mice)**
- **Facsimile Machines, printers, scanners and cables**
- **VCRs, DVRs, DVD Players**
- **Cable or Satellite Receivers**
- **Electronic or Video Game Consoles**
- **Printers, printer cartridges, etc.**
- **TV's, Computer Monitors**
  NO lightbulbs or fluorescent tubes

Per New York State Law, the manufacturers of new or old equipment are required to accept your old equipment for recycling at no charge. For more information, visit:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/66872.html
http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/82084.html

Electronics & small appliances are Not Accepted at the Ellery Transfer Station.

Batteries

Return rechargeable batteries to any retailer that sells rechargeable batteries. Put non-rechargeable batteries in trash.
NOT ACCEPTABLE: AUTOMOBILE LEAD ACID BATTERIES. Retailers and Distributors shall accept your used car batteries.

Motor Oil - NOT ACCEPTED

Please return used motor oil at your local service station or auto-parts store.

Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Events

At the events: County residents may drop-off small quantities of hazardous materials used in and around the home free of charge. A completed registration form is required at the time of drop off.

At home: Print and complete the registration form, listing all materials being dropped-off. Submit the completed form upon entering one of the Household Hazardous Waste Collection sites.

ACCEPTED: See list available on-line at: **2024 Event**

Call the landfill office at 716-661-8424 if you have questions about materials that are not listed on the form or on-line.

Schedule: (All events are 9:00 AM-2:00 PM)

- **June 8, 2024** – Dept. of Public Works
  19 Lucas Avenue, Dunkirk
- **September 14, 2024** – County Highway Garage, 454 N. Work Street, Falconer

NOTE: Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Events are strictly for Residential Customers *ONLY*. NO COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Paint Drop-off locations – link below
https://www.paintcare.org/drop-off-sites

Freon Containing Items

ACCEPTABLE: Refrigerators, Freezers (doors removed), Air Conditioners, Dehumidifiers & other items containing Freon. There is a per item charge for safe Freon removal. See other side for Freon Fee.
NOTE: No charge if Freon removal is verified by a certified Removal Technician's signature on company letterhead, including make and serial number of Freon unit

Appendix D

Alternative Technology Evaluation

Program Strategy: 1.1

Title: Waste Reduction Programs (Waste Reduction Policy)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The Waste Reduction Policy is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:
This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there would be no infrastructure required by the County. Waste reduction allows the facilities within the planning unit to stay the same size; additional space for waste processing is not anticipated to be necessary.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:
A waste reduction policy is not expected to have a measurable cost to the County or residents. Efforts put forth by County staff to implement waste reduction measures are anticipated to be offset by savings on disposal cost and material purchasing.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

MSW reduction is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

This is an internal program and is not anticipated to affect neighboring planning units. However, the County could provide the waste reduction policy as an example to neighboring planning units for implementing a similar program.

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:
N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are thirty three potential environmental justice areas located in Chautauqua County, in the City of Jamestown and Dunkirk, Town of Brocton, Fredonia, Stockton, Westfield. There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:
This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:
Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

Reuse:
Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:
No anticipated impact on materials recovery.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:
Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:
No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:
Expected to reduce expenses by <5%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:
The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support ongoing and proposed waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:
None at this time.

Program Strategy: 1.2

Title: Waste Reduction Programs (Green Procurement Process)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The green procurement process is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there would be no infrastructure required by the County. Green procurement allows the facilities within the planning unit to stay the same size; additional space for waste processing is not anticipated to be necessary.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Green procurement efforts are not expected to have a significant cost to the County or residents.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

MSW reduction is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

This is an internal program and is not anticipated to affect neighboring planning units. However, the County could provide the green procurement process as an example to neighboring planning units for implementing a similar program.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are thirty three potential environmental justice areas located in Chautauqua County, in the City of Jamestown and Dunkirk, Town of Brocton, Fredonia, Stockton, Westfield. There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with green procurement.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance materials recovery by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

Expected to promote product stewardship.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Expected to increase expenses by <10%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support proposed green procurement activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Program Strategy: 2.1

Title: Reuse Programs (Identify and Promote Existing Programs)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The promotion of existing reuse programs is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there would be no infrastructure required by the County. Reuse programs allow the facilities within the planning unit to stay the same size; additional space for waste processing is not anticipated to be necessary.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program are for additional research and educational efforts.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Reuse of materials is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Existing reuse programs in Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially be promoted by Chautauqua County to progress efforts in communities near the county borders.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

Promoting existing reuse programs could increase the volume of donated items, which are less expensive and possibly more accessible to environmental justice areas.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse by >5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance materials recovery by 3% to 5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Expected to reduce expenses <5%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support ongoing and proposed reuse promotion activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Program Strategy: 2.2

Title: Reuse Programs (Identify Potential New Programs)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

The implementation of a new reuse program is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there is no anticipated new infrastructure required by the County. Reuse programs allow the facilities within the planning unit to stay the same size; additional space for waste processing is not anticipated to be necessary.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program are for additional research and educational efforts.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Reuse of materials is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

The County will investigate the reuse programs of neighboring planning units and there is a potential for collaboration.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

Promoting reuse programs could increase the volume of donated items, which are less expensive and possibly more accessible to environmental justice areas.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting waste reduction in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce MSW volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse by >5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance materials recovery by 3% to 5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Expected to reduce expenses <5%.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support ongoing and proposed reuse promotion activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Program Strategy: 3.1

Title: Increase Materials Recovered and Improve Recyclables Market (Evaluate Changes to Recyclables Sorting)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

If new markets are developed for material streams that are currently disposed of as MSW, the County may be able to incorporate these additional materials into the County's recycling program thus diverting them from disposal at a landfill. Additionally, the County will evaluate the potential for requiring the source separating of plastic recyclables or converting to single stream recycling, which will increase market value or increase the volume of recyclables diverted, respectively.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Additional facility space for additional materials is the only sizing criteria associated with this program. Educational programs may be implemented to educate the public on the additional recyclable materials or changes to source separation requirements.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program may include the need for additional facility space (receiving and storage areas), additional storage containers, and additional labor for processing materials. These costs will vary based on the type and quantity of additional materials, and could be significant.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

An increase of materials accepted at the transfer stations is expected to enhance natural resource conservation. No energy production or job creation are anticipated as a result of this proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program, but is unlikely due to separate recycling programs operated by each planning unit.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with the proposed expansion of accepted materials or potential changes to source separation requirements at the transfer and convenience stations.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This selection of this alternative is based on economics. Additional materials can be integrated into the County's existing recycling program only if markets exist for the sale of collected materials.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase recycling volumes by ~5%.

Reuse:

No anticipated impact on material reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance materials recovery by ~5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation by ~5%.

Product Stewardship:

No anticipated impact on product stewardship; however, depending on state legislation associated with materials covered under product stewardship legislation additional materials could be added to the existing program.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Expected increase in operating costs for processing additional material streams. Additional revenues, or a decrease in T&D costs may be realized, depending on structure and details of contract with T&D vendor.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support the proposed expanded recycling program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Depending on whether the expanded recyclables are expected to be accepted long-term and sustainable, the list of mandatory recycables could be incorporated into the recycling law. Changes to source separation requirements would need to be incorporated into the recycling law.

Program Strategy: 3.2

Title: Increase Materials Recovered and Improve Recyclables Market (Plastic Bags and Batteries)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

If the County compiles a list of resources for the collection of plastic bags and batteries and promotes these programs, then recovered quantities of these materials should increase. This program may result in the diversion of toxic/hazardous components from the waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

This program would not affect sizing of current facilities and there is no anticipated new infrastructure required by the County.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program are for additional research and educational efforts.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Recycling of materials is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program, but it is not necessary.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This alternative is a low-cost method for promoting recycling in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management identified in the State SWMP and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

No anticipated impact on materials reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance materials recovery by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No anticipated impact on product stewardship.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

No anticipated economic, administrative, or partnership impacts.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

The existing administrative, contractual, and financial structure is sufficient to support the proposed expanded recycling program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Program Strategy: 4.1

Title: Recyclables Recovery Programs (Agricultural Recycling)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Expected to increase recycling efforts by <5% and reduce burial of agricultural waste in-place.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

Additional facility space could be needed and would be the only anticipated sizing criteria associated with this program. Educational efforts will likely also be pursued to increase participation in the program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Anticipated costs associated with this program are for potential additional facility space and educational efforts.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The addition of agricultural wastes to the County's recycling program is expected to enhance natural resource conservation and potentially create new jobs, although minimal. No energy production is anticipated as a result of this program; however, it cannot be ruled out given the various technologies available for management of this material.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units, but may become more economically feasible with increase participation from other planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact within Chautauqua County associated with the agricultural recycling program is expected.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County is largely rural with a significant agricultural community for participation in this program, if funding mechanisms and markets become available.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse activities by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to increase participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Administrative and partnership benefits are likely for this proposed program. Partnerships with neighboring planning units and other organizations would improve the development of this program. There are not any quantifiable economic benefits associated with this program.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program, if partnerships can be developed to share the administrative and financial burdens.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 4.2

Title: Recyclables Recovery Programs (County Facilities)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Increased recycling at County facilities is expected to increase recycling efforts by up to 5% over the 10 year planning period. In addition the program could have ancillary benefits by providing education in the form of setting an example for proper waste reduction and diversion.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program. Items such as collection bins or educational materials could be required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Increased recycling at County facilities is expected to have no measurable cost to the County. Operation and maintenance costs for the County are expected to rise modestly in line with inflation.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Increasing recycling efforts at County facilities is expected to enhance natural resource conservation. No energy production or job creation is anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact within Chautauqua County associated with increased recycling efforts is expected.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This program strategy was chosen as a relatively low-cost way for the County to lead by example in reducing waste generated and promoting recycling. This strategy can also act as a public education tool, to encourage County employees and residents to change purchasing and consumption behaviors.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse activities by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select materials by 5-10%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to increase participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

This commitment by the administration to expand internal recycling, would be a benefit to the overall program.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 4.3

Title: Recyclables Recovery Programs (County Events)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Increased recycling at County events is expected to increase recycling efforts by up to 5% over the 10 year planning period. In addition the program could have ancillary benefits by providing education in the form of setting an example for proper waste reduction and diversion.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program. Items such as collection bins or educational materials could be required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Increased recycling at County events is expected to have no measurable cost to the County. Operation and maintenance costs for the County are expected to rise modestly in line with inflation.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Increasing recycling efforts at County facilities and events is expected to enhance natural resource conservation. No energy production or job creation is anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact within Chautauqua County associated with increased recycling efforts is expected.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

This program strategy was chosen as a relatively low-cost way for the County to lead by example in reducing waste generated and promoting recycling. This strategy can also act as a public education tool, to encourage County employees and residents to change purchasing and consumption behaviors.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse activities by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to increase participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

This commitment by the administration to expand internal recycling, would be a benefit to the overall program.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 5.1

Title: Product Stewardship (Product Stewardship Resolution)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Adoption of the product stewardship framework displays support for the implementation of State-wide product stewardship initiatives.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Product stewardship has the potential to decrease the costs of waste management and diversion efforts in the County by shifting a portion of the diposal and/or diversion costs to the producers.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation in the County is not anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact within Chautauqua County associated with product stewardship initiatives is expected.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Chautauqua County has little to no influence over manufacturing, but could join other counties who have adopted this framework to pressure state lawmakers to take further action at the state level. Additionally, significant cost savings could be realized if producers were responsible for the disposal costs of items for which municipalities were historically responsible.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

None anticipated.

Reuse:

None anticipated.

Materials Recovery:

No direct impacts to material recovery is anticipated, however, the end goal of supporting product stewardship measures could have significant impacts on material recovery.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

None anticipated.

Product Stewardship:

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this program strategy.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

As municipalities throughout the State adopt product stewardship framework, it is anticipated that this show of support could lead to legislative action at the State level.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

A county resolution would be required to adopt product stewardship legislation framework.

Program Strategy: 5.2

Title: Product Stewardship (Monitor and Promote Proposed Legislation)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Monitoring and promoting proposed product stewardship legislation displays support for the implementation of State-wide product stewardship initiatives.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Product stewardship has the potential to decrease the costs of waste management and diversion efforts in the County by shifting a portion of the diposal and/or diversion costs to the producers.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation in the County is not anticipated as a result of this program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact within Chautauqua County associated with product stewardship initiatives is expected.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Chautauqua County has little to no influence over manufacturing, but could join other counties who have expressed support for proposed product stewardship legislation to pressure state lawmakers to take further action at the state level. Additionally, significant cost savings could be realized if producers were responsible for the disposal costs of items for which municipalities were historically responsible.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

None anticipated.

Reuse:

None anticipated.

Materials Recovery:

No direct impacts to material recovery is anticipated, however, the end goal of supporting product stewardship measures could have significant impacts on material recovery.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

None anticipated.

Product Stewardship:

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this program strategy.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

As municipalities throughout the State support product stewardship, it is anticipated that this show of support could lead to legislative action at the State level.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

None at this time.

Program Strategy: 6.1

Title: Organics Diversion (Local Food Banks)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Identifying and promoting local food banks could increase the amount of donated food and reduce food waste generation.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include research and public educational programs.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The proposed program is expected to provide for natural resource conservation. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated to be affected by the proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

Beyond potentially increasing the amount of food available at food banks, there is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Chautauqua County has the potential to partner with other organizations to improve educational programs and promote food donation to reduce organic waste disposal at minimal cost to the County.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce waste volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

No anticipated impacts to materials reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

These programs are not expected to result in economic or administrative benefits.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 6.2

Title: Organics Diversion (Yard Waste Management)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Supporting the proper management of yard waste could increase diversion of organics from the County's solid waste management system.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include research and public educational and training programs.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The proposed program is expected to provide for natural resource conservation. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated to be affected by the proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program by sharing educational materials.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Chautauqua County is largely rural and would benefit from the promotion of proper management of yard waste, reducing organic waste disposal at minimal cost to the County.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce waste volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

No anticipated impacts to materials reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

These programs are not expected to result in economic or administrative benefits, although partnership with local organizations could potentially reduce program costs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program. Partnerships will be sought out for the minor financial and administrative requirements that would be needed to support education and training programs.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 6.3

Title: Organics Diversion (Backyard Composting Education)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Promoting backyard composting through education and training programs and/or subsidizing compost bins for residents could increase organics diversion significantly.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no foreseen additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include public educational and training programs, and some or all of the cost for a bulk purchase of compost bins for residents to purchase.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

The proposed program is expected to provide for natural resource conservation. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated to be affected by the proposed program.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program by sharing educational materials and/or bulk purchase of backyard composting bins for sale to residents at cost.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

No known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Chautauqua County has the potential to partner with other organizations to improve educational programs and promote residential composting to reduce organic waste disposal at minimal cost to the County.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce waste volumes by <5%.

Reuse:

No anticipated impacts to materials reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to enhance participation <5%.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

These programs are not expected to result in economic or administrative benefits, although partnership with local organizations could potentially reduce program costs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program. Partnerships will be sought out for the minor financial and administrative requirements that would be needed to support education and training programs.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 7.1

Title: Incentive-based Pricing (Evaluate PAYT Fees)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Positive impacts due to financial incentives for waste reduction efforts are expected to increase material recovery. Negative impacts in the form of illegal dumping and potential contamination of recycling streams could occur with a PAYT program.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

PAYT Program is existing and no additional infrastructure is required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

PAYT fees are reviewed by the County each year and re-assessed should an increase in fees be needed.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

This program has the potential to conserve natural resources due to incentivized waste reduction and diversion.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

PAYT programs have the potential to impact poor communities who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose. This will be factored into the analysis for fee changes in the PAYT program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Fee changes to the PAYT program could further incentivize waste reduction.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase waste reduction by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to increase material recovery by up to 5% but could increase recyclables contamination by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No measurable impact on participation is expected.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 7.2

Title: Incentive-based Pricing (Evaluate Other Unit Based Pricing Systems)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Positive impacts due to financial incentives for waste reduction efforts are expected to increase material recovery. Negative impacts in the form of illegal dumping and potential contamination of recycling streams could occur with a PAYT program. A different unit based pricing system may have a different balance between these benefits and drawbacks.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

PAYT Program is existing and no additional infrastructure is anticipated at this time.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

PAYT fees are reviewed by the County each year and re-assessed should an increase in fees be needed.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

This program has the potential to conserve natural resources due to incentivized waste reduction and diversion.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

PAYT programs have the potential to impact poor communities who cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they dispose. This will be factored into the analysis for switchover to a different unit based pricing system.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Modifying the PAYT program could further incentivize waste reduction or operate more efficiently.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase waste reduction by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to increase material recovery by up to 5% but could increase recyclables contamination by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No measurable impact on participation is expected.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 8.1

Title: Education and Outreach (Revamp County's Educational Outreach Program)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Continuation and improvement of current education and outreach efforts are anticipated to help maintain and enhance diversion efforts.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

An increase in administrative costs are anticipated with increased education and outreach.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

A staff member may be added to ensure the success of this program. No impacts to natural resource conservation or energy production are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Cattaraugus (NY), Seneca Nation of Indians (NY), Erie(NY),Erie (PA), and Warren (PA) Counties could potentially participate with Chautauqua County in the proposed program.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

In the County's solid waste management experience, education and outreach efforts are more effective in adjusting behaviors and compliance with the local solid waste and recycling law than enforcement actions.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase waste reduction by 5%.

Reuse:

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve materials recovery of select waste materials by >5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Participation is expected to improve.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected; however, if product stewardship legislation is passed at the state level the product stewardship organizations may be able to provide assistance with education and outreach to the County.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery, but increased costs may result from expenses related to education efforts. Partnerships with other agencies, private companies, and/or citizen groups may be levied to assist with education and outreach.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative, contractual, and/or financial structure may be required to support additional education and outreach programs.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 8.2

Title: Education and Outreach (Maintain Updated County Website)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Continually updating the available waste programs and resources on the County website is anticipated to help maintain and enhance diversion efforts.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

An increase in administrative costs are anticipated with increased education and outreach.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impacts to natural resource conservation, employment, or energy production are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

In the County's solid waste management experience, education and outreach efforts are more effective in adjusting behaviors and compliance with the local solid waste and recycling law than enforcement actions.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to increase waste reduction by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to increase product reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve materials recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Participation is expected to improve.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Minor economic benefits may result from increased recyclables recovery, but increased costs may result from expenses related to maintaining the website.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative demand will be required to maintain an updated County website.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 9.1

Title: Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts (Investigate Identified Data Gaps)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Improved data on seasonal waste, biosolids, and educational institution size will aid the County in determining where to enhance recycling or diversion efforts that could ultimately help the County achieve diversion goals by providing accurate information on current waste generation and diversion.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required. However, administrative staff may experience increased work load due to the efforts required to obtain, compile, and review additional data.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include administrative labor for data gathering and analysis.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impacts to natural resource conservation, energy production, or employment are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Data sharing within neighboring planning units could improve understanding of the current management of solid waste in the region and potentially be useful for program development within neighboring counties.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County does not currently have available all of the data on waste generated in the Planning Unit, only data from County-run facilities and facilities reporting to the state. Collection of additional data will better inform the County on actual diversion rates and the potential for additional program implementation.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

This program is not expected to reduce waste volumes.

Reuse:

No impact.

Materials Recovery:

No impact.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

This program is expected to increase the County's knowledge of current participation in recovery options provided in the County.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Additional administrative efforts will be required for data gathering and analysis. Partnerships with other agencies, private companies, and/or citizen groups may be leveraged to assist with data collection needs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative resources will be required to implement the program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Review of the current recycling law should include a component to require reporting by either private haulers or generators of waste and recycables to the County.

Program Strategy: 9.2

Title: Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts (Surveys)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

Improved information on waste management facilities and large waste generators will aid the County in determining where to enhance recycling or diversion efforts that could ultimately help the County achieve diversion goals by providing accurate information on current waste generation and diversion.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required. However, administrative staff may experience increased work load due to the efforts required to obtain, compile, and review additional data.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the program include administrative labor for data gathering and analysis.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

No impacts to natural resource conservation, energy production, or employment are anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Data sharing within neighboring planning units could improve understanding of the current management of solid waste in the region and potentially be useful for program development within neighboring counties.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Columbia County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County does not currently have available all of the data about waste management facilities in the County, specifically size, capacity, and operations. This information will be valuable for planning outlets for additional waste and recyclable materials collected as part of the other program strategies.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

This program is not expected to reduce waste volumes.

Reuse:

No impact.

Materials Recovery:

No impact.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

This program is expected to increase the County's knowledge of current participation in recovery options provided in the County.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Additional administrative efforts will be required for data gathering and analysis. Partnerships with other agencies, private companies, and/or citizen groups may be levied to assist with data collection needs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative resources will be required to implement the program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Review of the current recycling law should include a component to require reporting by either waste management facilities, private haulers, or generators of waste and recycables to the County.

Program Strategy: 10.1

Title: Improve C&D Debris Reduction (County Bids C&D Debris Reduction Requirement)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could result in the diversion of C&D debris from disposal facilities.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

The contemplation of including C&D recovery requirements in municipal bids is not anticipated to not require additional County-run facilities, as the private sector facilities are sufficient.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs on municipal bids may increase with the inclusion of a C&D debris recovery goal.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Conservation of natural resources would be realized through reuse of natural materials.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County will contemplate the inclusion of a C&D waste reduction policy into its municipal bids, provided that the program is not cost-prohibitive. This program is an opportunity for the County to support the local C&D recyclers and reduce landfilled C&D debris.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

This program is anticipated to reduce C&D disposal by <5%.

Reuse:

This program is expected to enhance C&D reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance C&D recovery by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Not expected to impact participation.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Actions are expected to increase the costs of municipal bids by an unknown amount.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative and financial resources will be required for implementation of this program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 10.2

Title: Improve C&D Debris Reduction (Deconstruction and Reuse/Recovery Program)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could result in the diversion of C&D debris from disposal facilities.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

The programs the County would consider implementing are anticipated to be programs aimed to increase the collection of reusable or recyclable C&D debris. The existing private sector C&D processing facilities are expected to be sufficient for handling additional materials collected as a result of this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

There would likely be ongoing administrative costs associated with a new deconstruction ordinance or reuse/recovery program for C&D debris.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Conservation of natural resources would be realized through reuse of natural materials.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County will evaluate the feasibility of implementing programs similar to the deconstruction and/or C&D reuse/recovery programs of other planning units. The C&D debris processing facilities required for diversion already exist in the County, so the most effective way to increase C&D diversion is through increasing the C&D going to those facilities. The programs to achieve this could be mandates or educational efforts.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

This program is anticipated to reduce C&D disposal by <5%.

Reuse:

This program is expected to enhance C&D reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance C&D recovery by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Not expected to impact participation.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

No anticipated impacts beyond potential increased administrative demand.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative resources will be required for implementation of this program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time. However, the County will be evaluating the feasibility of a deconstruction ordinance.

Program Strategy: 11

Title: Private Sector Management and Coordination Opportunities

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This program could result in the diversion of additional material streams (specifics still to be determined) not currently included in the County's recycling program.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required for this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Partnering with other organizations will relieve some cost burden from the County for implementing LSWMP program strategies. More in-depth analysis of additional partners and funding sources will be explored during the planning period.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

MSW reduction and recycling is expected to conserve natural resources. Energy production and job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Columbia County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The County will need financial and administrative support in order to expand its current recycling programs and implement LSWMP program strategies and looking to the private sector will be a benefit to the overall program.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Expected to reduce waste by <5%.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse by <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to enhance material recovery by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

Expected to increase participation by <5%.

Product Stewardship:

If the County identifies partners in industry or manufacturing, improvements to product stewardship are possible with this program.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Actions are expected to increase operational costs, but may be offset by partnering with the private sector to provide full or partial funding for additional programs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Additional administrative and financial resources will be required for implementation of this program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Program Strategy: 12.1

Title: Review Available Waste Management Technologies

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

No impacts are expected.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

No additional infrastructure is required for this review. However, new infrastructure may be needed as a result of this review, if the County decides to go ahead with an available technology. A separate analysis for each proposed technology would be required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the review include administrative labor and consulting services for review of available technologies.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation could be anticipated, depending on the results of the review.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Participation by neighboring planning units would likely be required to make a new available technology economically feasible; however, due to the large geographical size of the counties, interest by neighboring planning units is unlikely, making a centrally located facility infeasible.

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:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program unless a new facility is proposed within an environmental justice area. However, any siting of a new facility would be fully vetted through the SEQR process which would consider environmental justice.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

Technologies are continuously being improved and tested, therefore, Chautauqua County plans to periodically review technologies available to the County.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Reuse:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Materials Recovery:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Product Stewardship:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

Additional administrative efforts will be required for this review. Partnerships with other agencies, private companies, and/or citizen groups may be levied to assist with these needs.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed review.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time.

Implementation Item: 12.2

Title: Review Waste Disposal Options (Contingency Plan)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

No impacts are expected.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

There will be administrative costs associated with identifying and ranking alternative disposal facilities in the event of the closure of the Chautauqua County Landfill bi-annually.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation are not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

The alternative disposal facilities will most likely be in a neighboring planning unit.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Contracts with out-of-County disposal facilities will be considered should the non-recyclable/non-recoverable waste generated within the County be greater than the permitted tonnage at the Chautauqua County Landfill.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

While the County has no plans to close the Chautauqua County Landfill, there needs to be a plan in place for the disposal of the County's waste in the event of landfill closure.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Reuse:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Materials Recovery:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No quantifiable impacts are anticipated.

Product Stewardship:

No measurable impact on product stewardship is expected.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

None anticipated.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed program.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

No new local laws, ordinances, or regulations are identified as necessary at this time. In the event that the Chautauqua Landfill were closed, the local laws would need to be revised to modify the flow control law.

Program Strategy: 13.1

Title: Solid Waste Local Laws (Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This review could result in changes to the quality and quantity of materials collected at the County transfer and convenience stations.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this review.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the review include administrative labor for review of local solid waste management and recycling law.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation are not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this review are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

The planning unit, waste generation characteristics, and technology are constantly changing; the County's laws need to evolve with these changes.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

This review is not expected to reduce waste volumes; however, depending on the changes there may be an increase in waste reduction.

Reuse:

Expected to enhance reuse <5%.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No measurable impact on participation is expected.

Product Stewardship:

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this review.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

This review is not expected to result in economic or administrative benefits.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed review.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

The local solid waste management and recycling law may be modified after this review.

Program Strategy: 13.2

Title: Solid Waste Local Laws (PV Cell and Wind Turbine Component Recycling Law)

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream:

This new law could result in increased recyling of PV cells and wind turbine components in the County.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program:

The County would need to ensure that facilities to recycle these materials exist prior to passing this legislation.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation:

Costs associated with the review include administrative labor for review of existing facilities and writing of this potential new law.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and, Employment:

Natural resource conservation, energy production, and job creation are not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

No participation by neighboring planning units is anticipated.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units:

Activities associated with this review are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units:

N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts:

There is no known or expected environmental justice impact in Chautauqua County associated with this program.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Reasons for Being Chosen:

There is an increasing number of solar and wind farms in the County. Wastes associated with these activities will need to be managed in a responsible way.

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction:

Not expected to impact waste reduction.

Reuse:

Not expected to impact reuse.

Materials Recovery:

Expected to improve recovery of select waste materials by <5%.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities:

No measurable impact on participation is expected.

Product Stewardship:

An increase in product stewardship initiatives could occur as a result of this review.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits:

This review is not expected to result in economic or administrative benefits.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation:

Existing administrative, financial, and contractual structure is sufficient to support the proposed review.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation:

Legislation may be passed after this review.

Appendix E

Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Waste Reduction Programs	**1.1**	Evaluate current resource use and purchasing policies at County facilities and events. Identify available grant funding to support implementation initiatives.	Identify and assess targets for a waste reduction policy at County facilities and events (increased use of electronic documents, reduction in hardcopy filing, double siding printing policies.	Draft a preliminary waste reduction policy based on data collected in Years 1 and 2 and available funding (if necessary) to support initiatives.	Receive feedback on waste reduction policy from County staff and institute final waste reduction policy.	Monitor program success against County diversion goals and identify/implement improvements, if any.					Update tasks for new 10 year planning period.
	1.2	Evaluate the implementation of a Green Procurement Process for all County buildings.		Research potential Legislative actions to enforce the a Green Procurement Process for County buildings.		Draft proposed Green Procurement Process within County buildings.	Receive feedback on draft Green Procurement Process from County staff and institute final policy.	Monitor Green Procurement Process Practices within County facilities and potential diverted wastes. Adjust program as needed.			Update tasks for new 10 year planning period.
Reuse Programs	**2.1**	Identify existing reuse programs within the County.		Add identified reuse programs to the County's education and outreach programs and promote identified reuse programs.		Identify existing reuse programs within the County.		Add identified reuse programs to the County's education and outreach programs and promote identified reuse programs.			Update tasks for new 10 year planning period.
	2.2			Prepare case studies of reuse programs of other planning units.		Evaluate feasibility of implementing similar programs in the County.		If feasible, implement new reuse programs in the County.	Monitor new reuse programs.		

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Increase Materials Recovered and Improve Local Recyclables Market	**3.1**	Evaluate the potential for source separated plastic recyclables to increase recyclables market value.		Collect recycling data to evaluate feasibility for single stream collection with the planning unit.		On an annual basis, evaluate potential alternative uses or disposal options for materials under the County's control to increase diversion from landfilling.					Update tasks for new 10 year planning period.
	3.2	Identify which large retailers offer plastic bag and battery collection and where collection stations are located in the retail location.		Add identified plastic bag and battery collection information to the County's website.		Promote available plastic bag and battery collection .					
Recycables Recovery Programs	**4.1**					Define what constitutes agricultural waste and estimate total tonnage. Make inquiries to existing agricultural recycling programs conducted by nearby Planning Units. Identify alternative disposal options.		Determine if a partnership could be made with existing agricultural recyclers or if there is interest in hosting a collection event in the County.		Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on any new information and resources available.	
	4.2	Evaluate current recycling procedures at County-owned facilities. Query County departments to identify targets where expanded recycling initiatives can be employed (i.e., improved labels on recycling bins).		If deemed appropriate, prepare, approve, and introduce a plan to increase recycling rates at County-owned facilities.		Share successes with municipalities within the County to encourage a similar program for increasing recycling efforts and waste reduction on the local level.					
	4.3					Evaluate current recycling procedures at County events. Query County event coordinators to identify target events where expanded recycling initiatives can be employed.		If deemed appropriate, prepare, approve, and introduce a plan to increase recycling rates at County events.		Evaluate the feasibility of expanding recycling efforts to schools, institutions, etc.	

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Product Stewardship	**5.1**	Reach out to the New York Product Stewardship Council to learn more about Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and how the County can implement these programs.		Review other NY communities that have passed a Product Stewardship resolution showing their support. Determine if passing a similar resolution in the County would be beneficial.		Work with the NY Product Stewardship Council to draft a resolution that would fit the needs of the County.		Educate County staff and the County Legislature on the benefits of supporting the product stewardship initiative. If supported by the Legislature, pass a Product Stewardship resolution.		Support the NY Product Stewardship Council.	Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.
	5.2	Annually, research and remain educated on product stewardship initiatives, including monitoring proposed legislation; develop and send memos out locally as needed.									
Organics Diversion	**6.1**	Identify local food banks.	Add a list of the identified local food banks, hours, and locations to the County's website.	Promote food donation to local food banks on the County's website.		Identify changes to local food banks.	Modify the list of local food banks on County's website, as needed.	Promote food donation to local food banks on the County's website.		Identify changes to local food banks.	Modify the list of local food banks on County's website, as needed.
	6.2	Add information about the proper management of residential yard waste, such as backyard composting or "grass-cycling" initiatives, to the County's website.		Promote the proper management of residential yard waste on the County's website.							
				Explore potential partnerships to provide or subsidize compost bins for residents.		If feasible, provide or subsidize compost bins to residents by request.					Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.
	6.3	Identify training materials available on the NYSDEC and Cornell Cooperative Extension websites for assistance in developing training courses or locating backyard composting demonstration sites.		Place links on the County's website for these training course materials.		Promote backyard composting training materials and courses on the County's website.					Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Incentive-based Pricing	**7.1**	Add credit and debit card service at transfer stations to improve accessibility and convenience.		Re-evaluate the PAYT program and its fees to encourage incentive based diversion and waste reduction.		Implement any changes to the PAYT program and work with local haulers to promote the modified PAYT program to customers.	Monitor waste disposal numbers, customer behaviors, and other metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the PAYT program. Modify PAYT program as needed.				Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.
	7.2			Consider different types of Unit Based Pricing systems employed in other similar counties.							
Education and Outreach	**8.1**	Evaluate current and potential education methods for promoting the County's recycling and diversion programs.		Work with partners to establish and implement a recycling educational outreach program. The plan should expect the initial audience to be primarily residents.	Evaluate the feasibility of adding recycling education at public events.	Team with local companies and not for profit agencies to encourage recycling at public events.	Assess the effectiveness of the education plan and make necessary alterations.	Expand the educational plan to attendees at public events.	Expand the education plan to include other groups, such as, municipalities, libraries, jails, institutions, and nursing homes. Add details related to product reuse and organics management to the education plan that would be most beneficial for these additional audience members		Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.
	8.2	Annually, update the County Solid Waste Page with appropriate resources to schedule solid waste facility tours, educational material (by the County or others), proper e-waste disposal, and waste reduction or recycling resources.									

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts	**9.1**	Collect seasonal waste data associated with changes in planning unit population.		Investigate unknown information related to municipal sewage sludge generation and management. Update Table 2-1 of the LSWMP with discoveries.		Collection information related to educational institution size (i.e., number of persons) to include in Table 1-6.		Evaluate if adaptive changes are necessary to solid waste management practices or educational opportunities within the planning unit.			Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.
	9.2	Reach out to waste management facilities identified in the County, to gather information.	If deemed necessary, prepare a survey template for distribution to facilities or haulers that manage MSW, food scraps, yard waste, biosolids, C&D, processed scrap metal, and industrial waste.	Prepare and distribute surveys.	Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.	Prepare and distribute surveys.	Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.	If deemed necessary, prepare and distribute surveys for distribution to large industrial, agricultural, and institutional waste generators.	Report survey results and recommendations. Utilize to implement other tasks or modify tasks.	Evaluated effectiveness of survey and update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.	
C&D Debris Reduction	**10.1**			Monitor C&D generation and processing quantities available through facility reporting and on County projects.		Assess the potential for inclusion of a C&D Debris Reduction requirement as part of County bids.		If deemed appropriate, attempt a "pilot program," and test out such a requirement on one or more County bids.	Assess the results of the pilot program and determine if it is feasible to implement on other County projects.	If appropriate, develop a County-wide policy for C&D Debris reduction on County projects.	Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on progress.

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10.2	Prepare case studies of deconstruction and reuse/recovery programs of other planning units.		Evaluate feasibility of implementing similar programs in the County.		If feasible, implement new C&D programs in the County.		Monitor new C&D programs.			
Private Sector Management and Coordination Opportunities	**11**	As other program strategies progress and needs for assistance are identified (or at least annually), investigate potential partnerships or similar programs with other organizations such as Soil & Water Conservation District, private solid waste management companies, and community organizations such as Sustainable Jamestown.									
Review Available Waste Management Technologies and Waste Disposal Options	**12.1**			Monitor existing and potential available technologies, including thermal treatment, that may be economically feasible to implement within the County.				Monitor existing and potential available technologies, including thermal treatment, that may be economically feasible to implement within the County.			Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on any new information and resources available.
	12.2	Develop a contingency plan for use in the event of closure of the Chautauqua County Landfill.		Bi-annually, evaluate alternate disposal opportunities for waste within the Planning Unit should the Chautauqua County Landfill reach or approach permitted capacity. Update the Contingency Plan accordingly.							Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on any new information and resources available.

Implementation Schedule
Chautauqua County, New York

Program Strategy	No.	Year									
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Solid Waste Local Laws	**13.1**	Conduct internal review of Local Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law.		Update Local Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law as necessary to support Implementation Plan initiatives.		Monitor and gather data related to modification of Local Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law.					Update tasks for new 10 year planning period depending on any new information and resources available.
	13.2	Determine the appropriate county legislation or local law mandating the recycling of photovoltaic cells and wind turbines.									

Notes:

1. The above implementation schedule includes tasks and subtasks. Details related to the efforts required to achieve the projected results can be found in each implementation task description in Chapter 5. The bulk of the tasks are expected to be undertaken in the earlier years of the planning period, and more detail will be added through compliance reports for all impending tasks as the planning period progresses.

Appendix F

Example Biennial Compliance Report Outline

Chautauqua County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Biennial Update

Reporting Period:
January 1, 20XX - December 31, 20XX

October 20XX

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4. Compliance with the County Solid Waste & Recycling Law [Including Source Separation] [366-5.1 (b) (1) (v)]
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7. Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal Data [366-5.1 (b) (2)] .....
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Figure 2 – 20XX Projections vs. Estimated.....

Appendices

Appendix A – 20XX and 20XX Chautauqua County Waste Disposed by Receiving Facility
Appendix B – 20XX and 20XX Chautauqua County Solid Waste and Recyclables Inventory
Appendix C – Updated MSW Generation and Diversion Projections
Appendix D – Updated C&D Generation and Diversion Projections
Appendix E – Revised Implementation Schedule
Appendix F – Outreach and Education Materials

Appendix G

Chautauqua County Budget Excerpts

Budget Performance Report

Date Range 01/01/24 - 11/26/24
Exclude Rollup Account

Account	Account Description	Adopted Budget	Budget Amendments	Amended Budget	Current Month Transactions	YTD Encumbrances	YTD Transactions	Budget - YTD Transactions	% Used/ Rec'd
Fund **EL - Landfill**									
REVENUE									
Department **8160 - ENVIRONMENT**									
Sub Department **1000 - LANDFILL**									
Departmental Income									
R213.0000	CHRGS: REFUSE & GARBAGE	3,655,000.00	.00	3,655,000.00	47,972.00	.00	3,200,844.44	454,155.56	88
R213.0001	CHRGS: MUNICIPAL SLUDGE	480,000.00	.00	480,000.00	.00	.00	368,645.91	111,354.09	77
R213.0002	CHRGS: C-D MATERIALS	1,250,000.00	.00	1,250,000.00	16,915.00	.00	1,123,708.00	126,292.00	90
R213.0005	CHRGS: SOIL CONTAMINATED	20,000.00	.00	20,000.00	.00	.00	131,608.00	(111,608.00)	658
R213.0006	CHRGS: INDUSTRIAL REFUSE	270,000.00	.00	270,000.00	.00	.00	241,696.61	28,303.39	90
R213.0008	CHRGS: INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE	150,000.00	.00	150,000.00	.00	.00	67,989.98	82,010.02	45
R213.0009	CHRGS: ASBESTOS	50,000.00	.00	50,000.00	.00	.00	784,490.35	(734,490.35)	1569
R213.0010	CHRGS: EXCAVATION	100,000.00	.00	100,000.00	.00	.00	40,267.81	59,732.19	40
	Departmental Income Totals	$5,975,000.00	$0.00	$5,975,000.00	$64,887.00	$0.00	$5,959,251.10	$15,748.90	100%
Shared Services									
R237.6000	CHRGS: OCC MUNICIPAL	1,335,000.00	.00	1,335,000.00	401.00	.00	964,228.87	370,771.13	72
R237.6001	CHRGS: OCC MUNI SLUDGE	140,000.00	.00	140,000.00	.00	.00	214,182.09	(74,182.09)	153
R237.6002	CHRGS: OCC C-D MATERIALS	350,000.00	.00	350,000.00	3,375.00	.00	283,743.77	66,256.23	81
R237.6003	CHRGS: OCC BOTTOM ASH	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	213.76	(213.76)	+++
R237.6005	CHRGS: OCC SOIL CONTAM	52,000.00	.00	52,000.00	.00	.00	238,780.24	(186,780.24)	459
R237.6006	CHRGS: OCC INDUSTRIAL	75,000.00	.00	75,000.00	.00	.00	106,212.69	(31,212.69)	142
R237.6008	CHRGS: OCC IND SLUDGE	10,500.00	.00	10,500.00	.00	.00	8,001.66	2,498.34	76
R237.6009	CHRGS: OCC ASBESTOS	12,000.00	.00	12,000.00	.00	.00	36,118.65	(24,118.65)	301
	Shared Services Totals	$1,974,500.00	$0.00	$1,974,500.00	$3,776.00	$0.00	$1,851,481.73	$123,018.27	94%
Use Of Money & Property									
R240.1000	INTEREST & EARNINGS	344,543.00	.00	344,543.00	.00	.00	1,407,161.87	(1,062,618.87)	408
	Use Of Money & Property Totals	$344,543.00	$0.00	$344,543.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,407,161.87	($1,062,618.87)	408%
Sale Of Property/Compensa									

R268.0000	INSURANCE RECOVERIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	149,427.17	(149,427.17)	+++
	Sale Of Property/Compensa Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$149,427.17	($149,427.17)	+++
Miscellaneous									
R270.1000	REFUNDS: PRIOR YR EXP	8,000.00	.00	8,000.00	.00	.00	3,800.72	4,199.28	48
	Miscellaneous Totals	$8,000.00	$0.00	$8,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,800.72	$4,199.28	48%
Federal Aid									
R496.0000	FEMA DISASTER REIMBURSMNT	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	31.08	(31.08)	+++
	Federal Aid Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$31.08	($31.08)	+++
	Sub Department **1000 - LANDFILL** Totals	$8,302,043.00	$0.00	$8,302,043.00	$68,663.00	$0.00	$9,371,153.67	($1,069,110.67)	113%
Sub Department **7000 - RECYCLING**									
Departmental Income									
R213.0700	CHRGS: RECYCLABLES	100,000.00	.00	100,000.00	3,477.00	.00	70,258.11	29,741.89	70
	Departmental Income Totals	$100,000.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$3,477.00	$0.00	$70,258.11	$29,741.89	70%
Sale Of Property/Compensa									
R265.1000	SALE OF RECYCLABLES	100,000.00	.00	100,000.00	6,056.73	.00	121,191.38	(21,191.38)	121
	Sale Of Property/Compensa Totals	$100,000.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$6,056.73	$0.00	$121,191.38	($21,191.38)	121%
	Sub Department **7000 - RECYCLING** Totals	$200,000.00	$0.00	$200,000.00	$9,533.73	$0.00	$191,449.49	$8,550.51	96%
	Department **8160 - ENVIRONMENT** Totals	$8,502,043.00	$0.00	$8,502,043.00	$78,196.73	$0.00	$9,562,603.16	($1,060,560.16)	112%
Department **9730 - DEBT SERVICE/BANS**									
Sub Department **9999 - MISCELLANEOUS**									
Sale Of Property/Compensa									
R267.5000	GAIN/LOSS DISPOS OF ASSET	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6,200.00	(6,200.00)	+++
	Sale Of Property/Compensa Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,200.00	($6,200.00)	+++
	Sub Department **9999 - MISCELLANEOUS** Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,200.00	($6,200.00)	+++
	Department **9730 - DEBT SERVICE/BANS** Totals	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,200.00	($6,200.00)	+++
	REVENUE TOTALS	$8,502,043.00	$0.00	$8,502,043.00	$78,196.73	$0.00	$9,568,803.16	($1,066,760.16)	113%
EXPENSE									
Department **8160 - ENVIRONMENT**									
Sub Department **1000 - LANDFILL**									
Personal Services									



Budget Performance Report

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Exclude Rollup Account

1100.0000	BASE PAY	2,377,915.00	.00	2,377,915.00	170,543.00	.00	1,925,513.02	452,401.98	81
1135.0000	OVER SCHEDULED HOURS	692.00	.00	692.00	.00	.00	.00	692.00	0
1200.0000	OVERTIME PAY	170,000.00	.00	170,000.00	14,763.86	.00	136,806.08	33,193.92	80
1300.0000	PREMIUM PAY	60,000.00	.00	60,000.00	4,833.24	.00	51,953.98	8,046.02	87
1400.0000	OTHER PAY	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	95.50	.00	1,122.68	377.32	75
1404.0000	CLOTHING ALLOWANCE	7,200.00	.00	7,200.00	200.00	.00	2,091.56	5,108.44	29
1405.0000	DPF STIPEND	100.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	50.00	50.00	50
1406.0000	TOOL ALLOWANCE	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	.00	.00	2,233.11	266.89	89
1413.0000	WELLNESS PROG REIMBURSE	13,000.00	.00	13,000.00	.00	.00	9,452.50	3,547.50	73
1500.0000	VACATION BUY BACK	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	.00	.00	13,421.72	11,578.28	54
1600.0000	BONUS DAY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1,222.80	(1,222.80)	+++
1700.0000	LONGEVITY	38,979.00	.00	38,979.00	.00	.00	48.00	38,931.00	0
	Personal Services Totals	$2,696,886.00	$0.00	$2,696,886.00	$190,435.60	$0.00	$2,143,915.45	$552,970.55	79%
Equipment									
2700.1000	OTHER EQUIPMENT ELLERY $1K-$5K	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	.00	.00	.00	5,000.00	0
3700.1000	OTHER EQUIPMENT ELLERY >$5K	.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.00	.00	6,000.00	.00	100
	Equipment Totals	$5,000.00	$6,000.00	$11,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,000.00	$5,000.00	55%
Contractual									
4010.1000	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT OTHER ELLERY	18,000.00	.00	18,000.00	13.40	.00	7,152.18	10,847.82	40
4010.2000	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT OTHER NORTH	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	.00	.00	577.74	1,922.26	23
4010.3000	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT OTHER SOUTH	1,000.00	.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	0
4010.4000	MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT OTHER WEST	200.00	.00	200.00	.00	.00	.00	200.00	0
4040.1000	LODGING: MANAGEMENT ELLERY	1,000.00	.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	2,693.00	(1,693.00)	269
4050.1000	LODGING : OTHER ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	.00	188.00	2,812.00	6
4060.1000	MEALS: MANAGEMENT ELLERY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	101.69	(101.69)	+++
4070.1000	MEALS: OTHER ELLERY	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	12.17	.00	4,112.04	(1,612.04)	164
4080.1000	OTHER INCIDENTALS ELLERY	500.00	.00	500.00	43.66	.00	159.46	340.54	32
4100.1000	OFFICE SUPPLIES ELLERY	4,000.00	356.00	4,356.00	356.00	601.76	2,833.43	920.81	79
4110.1000	OPERATING SUPPLIES ELLERY	55,000.00	.00	55,000.00	.00	3,392.80	73,437.27	(21,830.07)	140
4110.2000	OPERATING SUPPLIES NORTH	4,000.00	.00	4,000.00	.00	642.94	2,035.54	1,321.52	67

4110.3000	OPERATING SUPPLIES SOUTH	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	.00	3,023.63	(23.63)	101
4110.4000	OPERATING SUPPLIES WEST	750.00	.00	750.00	.00	205.10	1,326.66	(781.76)	204
4120.1000	COMPUTER SOFTWARE/SUPPLY ELLERY	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	140.00	.00	3,222.47	1,777.53	64
4190.1000	OTHER SUPPLIES ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	3,848.90	4,821.14	(5,670.04)	289
4200.1000	ELECTRICITY ELLERY	30,000.00	.00	30,000.00	1,437.08	.00	20,680.04	9,319.96	69
4200.2000	ELECTRICITY NORTH	15,000.00	.00	15,000.00	969.34	.00	12,096.28	2,903.72	81
4200.2222	ELECTRICITY PHASE II	4,500.00	.00	4,500.00	179.63	.00	2,605.29	1,894.71	58
4200.3000	ELECTRICITY SOUTH	12,000.00	.00	12,000.00	426.72	.00	6,571.06	5,428.94	55
4200.4000	ELECTRICITY WEST	6,200.00	.00	6,200.00	469.08	.00	5,831.03	368.97	94
4220.3000	SEWER SOUTH-SCTS	700.00	.00	700.00	14.82	.00	217.00	483.00	31
4230.3000	WATER SOUTH-SCTS	750.00	.00	750.00	31.68	.00	360.00	390.00	48
4240.1000	COMMUNICATIONS ELLERY	3,500.00	.00	3,500.00	241.48	.00	2,339.57	1,160.43	67
4240.2000	COMMUNICATIONS NORTH	650.00	.00	650.00	71.59	.00	428.54	221.46	66
4240.2222	COMMUNICATIONS FLARE	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	.00	.00	905.17	594.83	60
4240.4000	COMMUNICATIONS WEST	400.00	.00	400.00	.00	.00	.00	400.00	0
4241.1000	INTERNET CHARGES ELLERY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	775.65	(775.65)	+++
4241.2000	INTERNET CHARGES NCTS	1,400.00	.00	1,400.00	.00	.00	899.55	500.45	64
4241.3000	INTERNET CHARGES SCTS	1,400.00	.00	1,400.00	.00	.00	959.55	440.45	69
4241.4000	INTERNET CHARGES WCTS	1,400.00	.00	1,400.00	.00	.00	874.77	525.23	62
4310.1000	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE ELLERY	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	132.14	.00	1,342.51	1,157.49	54
4350.1000	BUILDING MAINTENANCE ELLERY	25,000.00	.00	25,000.00	100.50	.00	30,128.47	(5,128.47)	121
4350.2000	BUILDING MAINTENANCE NORTH	15,000.00	.00	15,000.00	2,849.94	.00	38,565.11	(23,565.11)	257
4350.3000	BUILDING MAINTENANCE SOUTH	15,000.00	.00	15,000.00	2,205.80	.00	19,607.99	(4,607.99)	131
4350.4000	BUILDING MAINTENANCE WEST	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	.00	.00	1,286.61	3,713.39	26
4360.1000	GROUND MAINTENANCE ELLERY	105,000.00	.00	105,000.00	.00	.00	84,839.55	20,160.45	81
4360.2000	GROUND MAINTENANCE NORTH	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	.00	.00	.00	5,000.00	0
4360.3000	GROUND MAINTENANCE SOUTH	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	983.44	.00	12,241.56	(7,241.56)	245
4360.4000	GROUND MAINTENANCE WEST	5,000.00	.00	5,000.00	.00	.00	18,126.54	(13,126.54)	363
4370.1000	EQUIPMENT MANTENANCE ELLERY	1,000.00	.00	1,000.00	200.00	.00	200.00	800.00	20
4371.1000	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE ELLERY	1,292.00	.00	1,292.00	.00	.00	1,116.30	175.70	86



Budget Performance Report

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4400.1000	VEHICLE FUEL: GASOLINE ELLERY	30,000.00	.00	30,000.00	413.77	3,212.02	16,415.18	10,372.80	65
4410.1000	VEHICLE FUEL DIESEL-ELLERY	380,000.00	21,573.00	401,573.00	19,077.46	53,356.42	210,111.94	138,104.64	66
4420.1000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: IN-HOUSE ELLERY	275,000.00	7,021.00	282,021.00	4,243.74	854.78	208,208.53	72,957.69	74
4420.2000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: IN-HOUSE NORTH-NCTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3,911.61	(3,911.61)	+++
4420.3000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: IN-HOUSE SOUTH-SCTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	101.56	(101.56)	+++
4430.1000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: SUBCONTRACTOR ELLERY	102,000.00	1,988.00	103,988.00	17,267.24	789.80	173,345.01	(70,146.81)	167
4430.2000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: SUBCONTRACTOR NORTH-NCTS	8,000.00	.00	8,000.00	.00	.00	10,131.55	(2,131.55)	127
4430.3000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: SUBCONTRACTOR SOUTH-SCTS	8,000.00	.00	8,000.00	.00	.00	34,973.04	(26,973.04)	437
4430.4000	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: SUBCONTRACTOR WEST-WCTS	1,000.00	.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	0
4520.1000	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	.00	496.00	2,504.00	17
4520.1100	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ELLERY LAB	180,000.00	.00	180,000.00	43,712.00	.00	91,321.54	88,678.46	51
4520.1200	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LEACH TREATMENT	200,000.00	.00	200,000.00	4,459.18	.00	96,633.19	103,366.81	48
4530.1000	LEGAL SERVICES ELLERY	10,000.00	.00	10,000.00	.00	.00	.00	10,000.00	0
4540.1000	MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES ELLERY	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	1,077.00	.00	3,051.86	(551.86)	122
4589.1000	PRINT & DUPLICATE LANDFILL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.00	(10.00)	+++
4590.1000	OTHER CONTRACTUAL ELLERY	50,000.00	73.00	50,073.00	4,173.40	.00	35,622.30	14,450.70	71
4590.2000	OTHER CONTRACTUAL NORTH-NCTS	3,500.00	.00	3,500.00	.00	.00	408.21	3,091.79	12
4590.3000	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SOUTH-SCTS	3,500.00	.00	3,500.00	.00	.00	.00	3,500.00	0
4590.4000	OTHER CONTRACTUAL WEST-WCTS	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	.00	.00	.00	1,500.00	0
4700.1000	TRAINING/REGISTRATION/TUITION ELLERY	4,500.00	.00	4,500.00	.00	.00	2,930.00	1,570.00	65
4710.1000	LEGAL ADVERTISING ELLERY	2,000.00	.00	2,000.00	.00	.00	462.15	1,537.85	23
4730.1000	SUBSCRIPTIONS/MEMBERSHIPS ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	.00	945.00	2,055.00	32
4760.1000	EMPLOYEE APPAREL ELLERY	8,000.00	.00	8,000.00	134.75	.00	8,292.30	(292.30)	104
4760.2000	EMPLOYEE APPAREL NORTH-NCTS	750.00	.00	750.00	27.26	.00	618.16	131.84	82
4760.3000	EMPLOYEE APPAREL SOUTH-SCTS	750.00	.00	750.00	.00	.00	386.89	363.11	52
4760.4000	EMPLOYEE APPAREL WEST-WCTS	100.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	0
4770.1000	POSTAGE ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	24.68	.00	1,825.06	1,174.94	61
4790.1000	PROPERTY TAXES ELLERY	10.00	.00	10.00	.00	.00	9.96	.04	100
4800.1000	PERMITS & CERTIFICATIONS ELLERY	2,500.00	.00	2,500.00	.00	.00	275.00	2,225.00	11
4860.1200	NON-CASH ITEMS ELLERY-DEPR EQUIP	848,311.00	.00	848,311.00	.00	.00	356,730.80	491,580.20	42

4860.1300	NON-CASH ITEMS ELLERY-DEPR IMPR	124,654.00	.00	124,654.00	.00	.00	56,163.58	68,490.42	45
4860.1500	NON-CASH ITEMS ELLERY-DEPR CELLS	1,200,000.00	.00	1,200,000.00	.00	.00	1,075,825.50	124,174.50	90
4860.1600	NON-CASH ITEMS ELLERY-POST MONT/MN	75,000.00	.00	75,000.00	.00	.00	65,931.18	9,068.82	88
4860.1700	NON-CASH ITEMS ELLERY-CELL CLOSURE	300,000.00	.00	300,000.00	.00	.00	263,335.98	36,664.02	88
4887.0000	BANKING FEES	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	50.00	0
4900.0000	INVENTORY GAIN/LOSS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(3,397.61)	3,397.61	+++
5460.1000	INSURANCE ELLERY	77,967.00	.00	77,967.00	.00	.00	64,972.50	12,994.50	83
5750.1000	INDIRECT COST (A-87) ELLERY	251,645.00	.00	251,645.00	.00	.00	209,704.20	41,940.80	83
5910.1000	SS COMMUNICATIONS FIXED - ELLERY	8,500.00	.00	8,500.00	.00	.00	7,186.83	1,313.17	85
5980.1000	SS VEHICLE FUEL ELLERY	6,500.00	.00	6,500.00	.00	.00	3,892.23	2,607.77	60
	Contractual Totals	$4,542,879.00	$31,011.00	$4,573,890.00	$105,488.95	$66,904.52	$3,369,513.62	$1,137,471.86	75%
Employee Benefits									
8100.0000	FICA	167,232.00	.00	167,232.00	11,421.00	.00	130,627.29	36,604.71	78
8200.0000	MEDICARE	39,131.00	.00	39,131.00	2,670.99	.00	30,550.04	8,580.96	78
8300.0000	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	154,884.00	.00	154,884.00	10,641.49	.00	122,011.02	32,872.98	79
8400.0000	WORKERS COMP SURCHARGE	(17,892.00)	.00	(17,892.00)	.00	.00	(13,419.00)	(4,473.00)	75
8500.0000	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	3,567.00	.00	3,567.00	.00	.00	6,228.18	(2,661.18)	175
8600.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE HEALTH INSURANCE	660,125.00	.00	660,125.00	41,527.34	.00	483,033.93	177,091.07	73
8600.0HSA	HEALTH INSURANCE HSA CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	56,868.25	(56,868.25)	+++
8603.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE RET SURCHARGE	115,669.00	.00	115,669.00	.00	.00	96,390.90	19,278.10	83
8604.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE OPT OUT	32,334.00	.00	32,334.00	.00	.00	31,345.50	988.50	97
8700.0000	LIFE INSURANCE MANAGEMENT	260.00	.00	260.00	43.35	.00	420.83	(160.83)	162
8800.0000	GASB 68 PENSION EXPENSE	365,000.00	.00	365,000.00	.00	.00	266,532.00	98,468.00	73
8820.0000	POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	(270,177.00)	.00	(270,177.00)	.00	.00	225,147.50	(495,324.50)	-83
8828.0000	WELLNESS PROG REIMBURSEMENT TO HSA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1,032.50	(1,032.50)	+++
8850.0000	RETIREMENT ALL TIERS	297,460.00	.00	297,460.00	25,349.93	.00	271,017.82	26,442.18	91
8900.0000	PAYROLL ALLOCATION	33,049.00	.00	33,049.00	.00	.00	.00	33,049.00	0
	Employee Benefits Totals	$1,580,642.00	$0.00	$1,580,642.00	$91,654.10	$0.00	$1,707,786.76	($127,144.76)	108%
	Sub Department **1000 - LANDFILL** Totals	$8,825,407.00	$37,011.00	$8,862,418.00	$387,578.65	$66,904.52	$7,227,215.83	$1,568,297.65	82%

Sub Department **6000 - CLOSED LANDFILLS**

Personal Services									
1100.0000	BASE PAY	30,585.00	.00	30,585.00	1,720.33	.00	20,002.36	10,582.64	65
1200.0000	OVERTIME PAY	200.00	.00	200.00	.00	.00	.00	200.00	0
1300.0000	PREMIUM PAY	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	92.80	.00	1,057.91	442.09	71
1400.0000	OTHER PAY	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	50.00	0
1413.0000	WELLNESS PROG REIMBURSE	175.00	.00	175.00	.00	.00	140.00	35.00	80
1500.0000	VACATION BUY BACK	100.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	0
1600.0000	BONUS DAY	100.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	0
1700.0000	LONGEVITY	570.00	.00	570.00	.00	.00	.00	570.00	0
	Personal Services Totals	$33,280.00	$0.00	$33,280.00	$1,813.13	$0.00	$21,200.27	$12,079.73	64%
Contractual									
4200.1000	ELECTRICITY ELLERY	3,000.00	.00	3,000.00	181.14	.00	1,543.90	1,456.10	51
4240.1000	COMMUNICATIONS ELLERY	1,200.00	.00	1,200.00	.00	.00	623.81	576.19	52
4520.1000	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ELLERY	2,000.00	.00	2,000.00	.00	.00	.00	2,000.00	0
4520.1100	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ELLERY LAB	60,000.00	.00	60,000.00	4,095.00	.00	19,880.79	40,119.21	33
4520.1200	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LEACH TREATMENT	20,000.00	.00	20,000.00	43.40	.00	6,551.21	13,448.79	33
5460.1000	INSURANCE ELLERY	60.00	.00	60.00	.00	.00	50.00	10.00	83
	Contractual Totals	$86,260.00	$0.00	$86,260.00	$4,319.54	$0.00	$28,649.71	$57,610.29	33%
Employee Benefits									
8100.0000	FICA	2,064.00	.00	2,064.00	112.41	.00	1,314.43	749.57	64
8200.0000	MEDICARE	483.00	.00	483.00	26.28	.00	307.35	175.65	64
8300.0000	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	2,233.00	.00	2,233.00	127.10	.00	1,530.08	702.92	69
8500.0000	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	46.00	.00	46.00	.00	.00	.00	46.00	0
8600.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE HEALTH INSURANCE	7,836.00	.00	7,836.00	509.66	.00	6,115.92	1,720.08	78
8600.0HSA	HEALTH INSURANCE HSA CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1,209.44	(1,209.44)	+++
8603.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE RET SURCHARGE	1,378.00	.00	1,378.00	.00	.00	1,147.90	230.10	83
8820.0000	POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	4,043.00	.00	4,043.00	.00	.00	3,369.20	673.80	83
8850.0000	RETIREMENT ALL TIERS	4,751.00	.00	4,751.00	316.76	.00	3,360.02	1,390.98	71
	Employee Benefits Totals	$22,834.00	$0.00	$22,834.00	$1,092.21	$0.00	$18,354.34	$4,479.66	80%
	Sub Department **6000 - CLOSED LANDFILLS** Totals	$142,374.00	$0.00	$142,374.00	$7,224.88	$0.00	$68,204.32	$74,169.68	48%



Budget Performance Report

Date Range 01/01/24 - 11/26/24
Exclude Rollup Account

Sub Department **7000 - RECYCLING**

Personal Services									
1100.0000	BASE PAY	109,507.00	.00	109,507.00	4,299.11	.00	58,954.07	50,552.93	54
1200.0000	OVERTIME PAY	15,000.00	.00	15,000.00	562.63	.00	7,401.96	7,598.04	49
1300.0000	PREMIUM PAY	3,500.00	.00	3,500.00	134.16	.00	1,803.50	1,696.50	52
1413.0000	WELLNESS PROG REIMBURSE	750.00	.00	750.00	.00	.00	210.00	540.00	28
1500.0000	VACATION BUY BACK	2,000.00	.00	2,000.00	.00	.00	645.12	1,354.88	32
1600.0000	BONUS DAY	500.00	.00	500.00	.00	.00	55.20	444.80	11
1700.0000	LONGEVITY	2,754.00	.00	2,754.00	.00	.00	.00	2,754.00	0
	Personal Services Totals	$134,011.00	$0.00	$134,011.00	$4,995.90	$0.00	$69,069.85	$64,941.15	52%
Contractual									
4070.1000	MEALS: OTHER ELLERY	1,000.00	.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	0
4080.1000	OTHER INCIDENTALS ELLERY	1,500.00	.00	1,500.00	204.75	.00	2,178.01	(678.01)	145
4590.1000	OTHER CONTRACTUAL ELLERY	45,000.00	.00	45,000.00	.00	.00	(4.65)	45,004.65	0
4880.1000	OTHER EXPENSES ELLERY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	548.79	(548.79)	+++
5460.1000	INSURANCE ELLERY	300.00	.00	300.00	.00	.00	250.00	50.00	83
	Contractual Totals	$47,800.00	$0.00	$47,800.00	$204.75	$0.00	$2,972.15	$44,827.85	6%
Employee Benefits									
8100.0000	FICA	8,312.00	.00	8,312.00	292.64	.00	4,063.26	4,248.74	49
8200.0000	MEDICARE	1,946.00	.00	1,946.00	68.45	.00	950.23	995.77	49
8300.0000	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	6,330.00	.00	6,330.00	358.85	.00	5,013.42	1,316.58	79
8500.0000	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	164.00	.00	164.00	.00	.00	.00	164.00	0
8600.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE HEALTH INSURANCE	42,795.00	.00	42,795.00	927.58	.00	14,686.53	28,108.47	34
8600.0HSA	HEALTH INSURANCE HSA CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3,345.42	(3,345.42)	+++
8603.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE RET SURCHARGE	9,554.00	.00	9,554.00	.00	.00	7,961.40	1,592.60	83
8820.0000	POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	(24,714.00)	.00	(24,714.00)	.00	.00	20,595.00	(45,309.00)	-83
8850.0000	RETIREMENT ALL TIERS	17,915.00	.00	17,915.00	872.77	.00	10,484.35	7,430.65	59
	Employee Benefits Totals	$62,302.00	$0.00	$62,302.00	$2,520.29	$0.00	$67,099.61	($4,797.61)	108%
	Sub Department **7000 - RECYCLING** Totals	$244,113.00	$0.00	$244,113.00	$7,720.94	$0.00	$139,141.61	$104,971.39	57%
	Department **8160 - ENVIRONMENT** Totals	$9,211,894.00	$37,011.00	$9,248,905.00	$402,524.47	$66,904.52	$7,434,561.76	$1,747,438.72	81%

Department **8189 - OTH ENV - HOUSE HAZ WASTE**

Personal Services

1100.0000	BASE PAY	3,312.00	.00	3,312.00	262.16	.00	2,987.86	324.14	90
1200.0000	OVERTIME PAY	500.00	.00	500.00	.61	.00	87.68	412.32	18
1400.0000	OTHER PAY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.76	(.76)	+++
1600.0000	BONUS DAY	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	50.00	0
1700.0000	LONGEVITY	48.00	.00	48.00	.00	.00	.00	48.00	0
	Personal Services Totals	$3,910.00	$0.00	$3,910.00	$262.77	$0.00	$3,076.30	$833.70	79%

Contractual

4070.1000	MEALS: OTHER ELLERY	50.00	.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00	50.00	0
4110.1000	OPERATING SUPPLIES ELLERY	.00	.00	.00	.00	288.28	2,604.64	(2,892.92)	+++
4520.1000	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ELLERY	27,000.00	.00	27,000.00	.00	.00	35,496.00	(8,496.00)	131
5460.1000	INSURANCE ELLERY	6.00	.00	6.00	.00	.00	5.00	1.00	83
	Contractual Totals	$27,056.00	$0.00	$27,056.00	$0.00	$288.28	$38,105.64	($11,337.92)	142%

Employee Benefits

8100.0000	FICA	244.00	.00	244.00	15.10	.00	177.15	66.85	73
8200.0000	MEDICARE	57.00	.00	57.00	3.53	.00	41.40	15.60	73
8300.0000	WORKERS COMP INSURANCE	51.00	.00	51.00	1.08	.00	12.86	38.14	25
8600.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE HEALTH INSURANCE	980.00	.00	980.00	63.70	.00	764.40	215.60	78
8600.0HSA	HEALTH INSURANCE HSA CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	151.17	(151.17)	+++
8603.0000	HEALTH INSURANCE RET SURCHARGE	172.00	.00	172.00	.00	.00	143.60	28.40	83
8820.0000	POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	(446.00)	.00	(446.00)	.00	.00	371.70	(817.70)	-83
8828.0000	WELLNESS PROG REIMBURSEMENT TO HSA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	17.50	(17.50)	+++
8850.0000	RETIREMENT ALL TIERS	546.00	.00	546.00	45.91	.00	491.32	54.68	90
	Employee Benefits Totals	$1,604.00	$0.00	$1,604.00	$129.32	$0.00	$2,171.10	($567.10)	135%
	Department **8189 - OTH ENV - HOUSE HAZ WASTE** Totals	$32,570.00	$0.00	$32,570.00	$392.09	$288.28	$43,353.04	($11,071.32)	134%

Department **9710 - DEBT SERVICE/SERIAL BONDS**

Interest

7000.0000	INTEREST ON INDEBTEDNESS	224,392.00	.00	224,392.00	.00	.00	186,993.30	37,398.70	83
	Interest Totals	$224,392.00	$0.00	$224,392.00	$0.00	$0.00	$186,993.30	$37,398.70	83%

Budget Performance Report

Date Range 01/01/24 - 11/26/24
Exclude Rollup Account

Department **9710 - DEBT SERVICE/SERIAL BONDS** Totals	$224,392.00	$0.00	$224,392.00	$0.00	$0.00	$186,993.30	$37,398.70	83%
EXPENSE TOTALS	$9,468,856.00	$37,011.00	$9,505,867.00	$402,916.56	$67,192.80	$7,664,908.10	$1,773,766.10	81%
Fund **EL - Landfill** Totals								
REVENUE TOTALS	8,502,043.00	.00	8,502,043.00	78,196.73	.00	9,568,803.16	(1,066,760.16)	113%
EXPENSE TOTALS	9,468,856.00	37,011.00	9,505,867.00	402,916.56	67,192.80	7,664,908.10	1,773,766.10	81%
Fund **EL - Landfill** Totals	($966,813.00)	($37,011.00)	($1,003,824.00)	($324,719.83)	($67,192.80)	$1,903,895.06	($2,840,526.26)	
Grand Totals								
REVENUE TOTALS	8,502,043.00	.00	8,502,043.00	78,196.73	.00	9,568,803.16	(1,066,760.16)	113%
EXPENSE TOTALS	9,468,856.00	37,011.00	9,505,867.00	402,916.56	67,192.80	7,664,908.10	1,773,766.10	81%
Grand Totals	($966,813.00)	($37,011.00)	($1,003,824.00)	($324,719.83)	($67,192.80)	$1,903,895.06	($2,840,526.26)	

Appendix H

Public Comment Documents

The Post-Journal
Covering The Way You Live
www.post-journal.com

Receipt

Column Software PBC
PO Box 208098
Dallas, TX 75320-8098
help.column.us

Paid by
Chautauqua County Legislature

Receipt number	
Invoice number	6D7EDEB3-0240
Notice ID	ckYjQmaThFnM9eoePV1S
Order Number	
Account Number	LC5124
Publisher	Post Journal
Date paid	Aug 15, 2025
Payment method	VISA - 0526

Description	Qty	Unit price	Amount
07/31/2025: Legal Notices Notice	1	21.60	21.60
Affidavit Fee	1	12.00	12.00

=== Notes ===
Notice Name: Landfill Public Comment -PJ CHQ LSWMP

Net Subtotal	$33.60
Tax	0.00
Processing Fee	3.36
Amount paid	$36.96

The Post-Journal
Covering The Way You Live
www.post-journal.com

See Proof on Next Page

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Broward, ss:

Anjana Bhadoriya, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That (s)he is a duly authorized signatory of Column Software, PBC, duly authorized agent of Post Journal, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of JAMESTOWN, County of CHAUTAUQUA, State of New York, and that this affidavit is Page 1 of 2 with the full text of the sworn-to notice set forth on the pages that follow, and the hereto attached:

PUBLICATION DATES:
Jul. 31, 2025

NOTICE ID: ckYjQmaThFnM9eoePV1S
NOTICE NAME: Landfill Public Comment -PJ CHQ LSWMP
Publication Fee: 36.96

Anjana Bhadoriya

(Signed)_____

SHERI SMITH
Notary Public - State of Florida
Commission # HH269383
Expires on May 31, 2026

VERIFICATION

State of Florida
County of Broward

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this: 08/01/2025

S Smith

Notary Public
Notarized remotely online using communication technology via Proof.

Legal Notices

45-Day Public Comment Period for Chautauqua County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Per New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Title 6, 6NYCRR Part 366-3.1 Public Participation. Chautauqua County is making the Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) available for public review and comment for a period of 45 days. Chautauqua County has designated August 1st – September 15th as the forty five (45) day public comment period for the LSWMP. The draft can be viewed at https://chautauquacountyny.gov/landfill/landfill -click on the link titled, "Chaut. Co. Local Solid Waste Management Plan."

A public meeting will be held at 9 AM, August 28th, 2025 at the landfill office, 3889 Towerville Road, Jamestown, NY 14701. Please R.S.V.P. to the email provided below. Submit all comments and questions to the Department of Public Facilities – Landfill, 3889 Towerville Road, Jamestown, NY 14701 or email landfill@chqgov.com on or before 3:30 PM on September 15th, 2025.

Jul 31, 2025

Receipt

Column Software PBC
PO Box 208098
Dallas, TX 75320-8098
help.column.us

Paid by
Chautauqua County Legislature

Receipt number	
Invoice number	6D7EDEB3-0241
Notice ID	eYbvVW2M2knvcUoFhpFJ
Order Number	
Account Number	LCHALE
Publisher	Observer
Date paid	Aug 15, 2025
Payment method	VISA - 0526

Description	Qty	Unit price	Amount
08/05/2025: Legal Notices Notice	1	19.44	19.44
Affidavit Fee	1	12.00	12.00

=== Notes ===
Notice Name: Landfill Public Comment -OB CHQ LSWMP

Net Subtotal	$31.44
Tax	0.00
Processing Fee	3.14
Amount paid	$34.58

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www.observertoday.com

See Proof on Next Page

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Orange, ss:

Edmar Corachia, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That (s)he is a duly authorized signatory of Column Software, PBC, duly authorized agent of Observer, a newspaper printed and published in the City of DUNKIRK, County of CHAUTAUQUA, State of New York, and that this affidavit is Page 1 of 2 with the full text of the sworn-to notice set forth on the pages that follow, and the hereto attached:

PUBLICATION DATES:
Aug. 5, 2025

NOTICE ID: eYbvVW2M2knvcUoFhpFJ
NOTICE NAME: Landfill Public Comment -OB CHQ LSWMP
Publication Fee: $34.58

Edmar Corachia

(Signed)_____

PAMELA BAEZ
Notary Public - State of Florida
Commission # HH 186700
Expires on October 14, 2025

VERIFICATION

State of Florida
County of Orange

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this: 08/06/2025

_____
Notary Public
Notarized remotely online using communication technology via Proof.

Legal Notices

45-Day Public Comment Period for Chautauqua County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Per New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Title 6, 6NYCRR Part 366-3.1 Public Participation. Chautauqua County is making the Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) available for public review and comment for a period of 45 days. Chautauqua County has designated August 1st – September 15th as the forty five (45) day public comment period for the LSWMP. The draft can be viewed at https://chautauquacountyny.gov/landfill/landfill -click on the link titled, "Chaut. Co. Local Solid Waste Management Plan."

A public meeting will be held at 9 AM, August 28th, 2025 at the landfill office, 3889 Towerville Road, Jamestown, NY 14701. Please R.S.V.P. to the email provided below. Submit all comments and questions to the Department of Public Facilities – Landfill, 3889 Towerville Road, Jamestown, NY 14701 or email landfill@chqgov.com on or before 3:30 PM on September 15th, 2025.

Aug 5, 2025

Chautauqua County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Public meeting August 28th, 2025 at the landfill office, 3889 Towerville Road, Jamestown, NY 14701

Sign In:

Name	Email Address/ Phone

No Attendees At Meeting @ 10:30am
8/28/25

Appendix I

Chautauqua County Landfill 2023 Annual Report

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

6NYCRR PART 360 REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT - 2023

January 2024

PREPARED BY

Barton & Loguidice
11 Center Park Suite 203
Rochester, NY 14614

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ANNUAL/QUARTERLY REPORT

A. This MSW, Industrial or Ash Landfill Report is for the year of operation from January 01, 2023 to December 31, 2023
B. Quarterly Report for: ___ Quarter 1 ___ Quarter 2 ___ Quarter 3 ___ Quarter 4

SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION

FACILITY INFORMATION			
FACILITY NAME: Chautauqua County Landfill			
FACILITY LOCATION ADDRESS: 3889 Towerville Road	**FACILITY CITY:** Jamestown	**STATE:** NY	**ZIP CODE:** 14701
FACILITY TOWN: Ellery	**FACILITY COUNTY:** Chautauqua	**FACILITY PHONE NUMBER:** 716-985-4785	
FACILITY NYS PLANNING UNIT: Chautauqua County	**NYSDEC REGION #:** Nine (9)		
360 PERMIT #: 9-0636-00006/00013	**DATE ISSUED:** 7-Oct-15	**DATE EXPIRES:** 6-Oct-25	**NYS DEC ACTIVITY CODE OR REGISTRATION NUMBER:** 07S12

FACILITY CONTACT: Bryan Mentley	☑ **public** ☐ ☐ ☐ **private**	**CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:** 716-661-8452	**CONTACT FAX NUMBER:** 716-985-4981
CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESS: MentleyB@chqgov.com			

OWNER INFORMATION			
OWNER NAME: Chautauqua County	**OWNER PHONE NUMBER:** 716-753-4211	**OWNER FAX NUMBER:** 716-753-4756	
OWNER ADDRESS: Gerace Office Building	**OWNER CITY:** Mayville	**STATE:** NY	**ZIP CODE:** 14757
OWNER CONTACT: Aaron R. Gustafson	**OWNER CONTACT EMAIL ADDRESS:** GustafsA@chqgov.com		

OPERATOR INFORMATION			
OPERATOR NAME: ☑ *same as owner*	☑ **public** ☐ **private**	**OPERATOR PHONE NUMBER:** 716-661-8464	**OPERATOR FAX NUMBER:** 716-985-4981
OPERATOR EMAIL ADDRESS: MentleyB@chqgov.com			

Preferred address to receive correspondence: ☑ *Facility location address*	☐ *Owner address*	☐ *Other*
Preferred email address:	☑ *Contact*	☐ *Operator* ☐ *Other*

Did you operate in 2023? ☑ Yes; Complete this form.

o No; Complete and submit Sections 1 and 23. If you no longer plan to operate and wish to relinquish your permit/registration associated with this solid waste management activity, also complete the "Inactive Solid Waste Management Facility or Activity Notification Form" located at: http://www.ded.ny.gov/chemical/52706.html.

SECTION 2 - SITE LIFE

1. Landfill Capacity Utilized last Year (reporting year).

   a. What is the estimated landfill capacity that was utilized during the reporting year?
   281,000 Cubic Yards of Airspace

   b. What is the estimated in-situ waste density for the reporting year?
   0.71 Tons/Cubic Yard
   * Current disposal rate: **815** TPD x **257** D/Y = **209,356** TPY

2. Remaining Constructed Capacity.

   a. What is the remaining capacity of the landfill that is already constructed?
   2,848,126 Cubic Yards of Airspace

   b. What is the estimated remaining life of the constructed capacity?

   10 Years **1** Months

   at **209,356** Tons/Year.*
   * Please note that this tonnage rate must include all materials placed in the landfill, i.e., waste, soil, cover, alternate daily covers, etc.

   c. The tonnage rate reported under 2.b. is based on (select one):

   X The amount of materials placed in the landfill in the reporting year

   _____ Estimated future disposal

   _____ Permit Limit

   Other (explain): (Section 2 derived from modeling of landfill survey & scaled tonnage from 10/12/12 to 10/31/13)

3. Permitted Capacity Still to be Constructed.

   a. What is the remaining but not yet constructed landfill capacity that is authorized by a Part 360 permit?

   9,083,000 Cubic Yards of Airspace

   b. What is the projected life of capacity reported in 3.a?

   15 Years **7** Months

   at **408,000** Tons/Year.*

   *Please note that this tonnage rate must include all materials disposed in the landfill, i.e., waste, and soil and alternative daily covers.

   c. The tonnage rate reported under 3.b. based on (select one):

   _____ The amount of materials placed in the landfill in the reporting year

   _____ Estimated future disposal

   X Permit Limit

   Other (explain):_____

4. Capacity Proposed in a Part 360 Permit Application.

   What is the capacity of any expansion proposed in a Part 360 permit application that has been submitted to the Department but not authorized by a permit as of the end of the reporting period?

   NONE Cubic Yards of Airspace

5. Estimated Potential Future Capacity Not Permitted or in an Application. (optional)

   What is the estimated capacity of any potential future expansion at the facility that is not yet authorized by a permit or proposed in a Part 360 permit application that has been submitted to the Department?

   NONE Cubic Yards of Airspace

SECTION 3 - PRIMARY LEACHATE

Name of off-site leachate treatment facility(s) utilized: **Jamestown Waste Water Treatment**

Does the facility have a constructed liner and a leachate collection system? **X** Yes ___ No

Enter the quantity of primary leachate that was collected, removed for on-site and off-site treatment, and re-circulated each month, and the corresponding **Acreage, by Cell**: (Note: For double-lined landfills this should not include the volume of leachate collected from secondary leachate collection and removal systems.)

PRIMARY LEACHATE COLLECTED (GALLONS)							
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase III	Phase I Exp.	Phase IV	
		Stage 1,2,3	Stage 1	Stage 2,3	Cells A, B, C	Stage 1	Total
	34.0 Acres	30.9 Acres	4.5 Acres	14.9 Acres	11.3 Acres	14.7	99 Acres
January	217,194	434,700	830,933	82,580	114,082	464,257	2,143,746
February	180,718	355,700	5,107	64,680	103,056	346,897	1,036,158
March	320,072	362,475	43,561	89,960	1,254,970	357,495	2,428,533
April	189,533	298,800	20,611	52,752	896,458	482,276	1,940,430
May	151,186	278,550	209,640	38,430	974,250	304,405	1,956,461
June	95,684	256,950	113,957	12,650	771,430	372,806	1,623,477
July	67,194	230,175	447,482	9,710	611,700	413,919	1,780,180
August	61,439	314,550	28,921	23,520	346,910	208,480	983,820
September	70,886	193,725	13,852	13,410	441,100	43,337	776,310
October	111,559	208,125	852	16,190	904,950	387,472	1,629,148
November	134,317	202,725	467	22,150	894,430	206,161	1,460,250
December	219,112	323,325	2,433	46,620	1,076,680	569,892	2,238,062
Totals	**1,818,894**	**3,439,800**	**1,717,816**	**472,652**	**8,390,016**	**4,157,397**	**19,996,575**

There was no primary or secondary leachate treated on site.

LEACHATE RECIRCULATED (GALLONS)						
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase I Exp.	Phase IV	
		Stage 1,2,3	Stage 1,2,3	Cells A, B, C	Stage 1	Total
	34.0 Acres	30.9 Acres	19.4 Acres	11.3 Acres	14.7	99.0 Acres
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Submit (attached to this form) a copy of the maintenance logs which document compliance with the Operation and Maintenance Manual's schedule for the routine annual flushing and inspection of the primary leachate collection and removal system. List required submissions that have been attached to this form or the reason for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix A – Semi-annual flushing of Primary Leachate Collection System.

Submit (attached to this form) a tabulated compilation of the semi-annual primary leachate quality data collected throughout the year including a summary comparing this year's data with the previous year's data and a summary discussion of results. This list should identify sample location(s) and method of analysis. List required submissions that have been attached to this form or the reason for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix B – Primary Leachate.

SECTION 4 - SECONDARY LEACHATE

Does landfill have a double liner system with a secondary leachate collection and removal system? **X** Yes ___ No

Submit (attached to this form) a tabulated compilation of the semi-annual secondary leachate quality data collected throughout the year including a summary comparing this year's data with the previous year's data and a summary discussion of results. This list should identify sample location(s) and method of analysis. List required submissions that have been attached to this form or the reason for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix C – Secondary Leachate Data.

Leachate Cost: (including transportation if appropriate) during the calendar year for leachate treatment: **$152,387.12**
Total quantity treated: **19,713,728** gal

Enter the quantity of secondary leachate that was collected, removed for on-site and off-site treatment, and re-circulation each month, and the corresponding **Acreage, by Cell**:

	SECONDARY LEACHATE COLLECTED (GALLONS)					
	Phase II	Phase III	Phase III	Phase I Exp.	Phase IV	
	Stage 1,2,3	Stage 1	Stage 2,3	Cell C	Stage 1	Total
	30.9 Acres	4.5 Acres	14.9 Acres	3.25 Acres	14.7 Acres	68.25 Acres
January	12,611	2,734	0	2,957	5,173	23,475
February	8,311	2,913	36	2,127	4,562	17,949
March	10,934	3,524	3,341	2,613	5,297	25,709
April	4,796	2,590	1,597	2,000	4,109	15,092
May	3,321	1,475	652	1,900	4,437	11,785
June	167	144	145	1,506	4,320	6,282
July	127	108	272	1,464	4,643	6,614
August	150	72	274	1,421	3,110	5,027
September	97	0	123	1,250	2,399	3,869
October	2,636	899	270	1,351	1,713	6,869
November	8,349	2,050	107	1,437	1,714	13,657
December	28,401	3,238	6	1,032	3,019	35,696
Totals	**79,900**	**19,747**	**6,823**	**21,058**	**44,496**	**172,024**

There was no secondary leachate treated on site. Primary and Secondary leachate are combined when pumped into the leachate holding pond. Re-circulated leachate is hauled from the pond. See re-circulated Primary leachate for volume.

LEACHATE TREATED OFF SITE (GALLONS)		
		Total
		99 Acres
January	**Leachate from the Phase I/III impoundment and Phase II impoundment are transferred to the Jamestown Waste Water Treatment Plant.** **NOTE: Leachate collected does not equal leachate treated due to evaporation, precipitation, measurement precision and changes in storage.**	2,160,897
February		2,321,465
March		2,507,846
April		1,967,462
May		1,720,666
June		1,461,605
July		853,773
August		743,363
September		1,458,750
October		644,963
November		779,463
December		3,093,475
Totals		**19,713,728**

SECTION 5 – ALTERNATIVE OPERATING COVER MATERIALS & WASTES USED IN LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION

For each type of waste that the Department has approved for use as alternate daily cover, intermediate cover, or other landfill material, provide the annual weight in tons, use (i.e., daily cover, intermediate cover, etc.), and source of material. (If material is from a solid waste facility, also provide facility name, address, NYS Planning Unit, County / Province, and State / Country.) **Refer to the list of NYS Planning Units that can be found at the end of this report.**

Type of Solid Waste	Weight (tons/year)	Use	NYS Planning Unit	County or Province	State or Country	Source (Facility and Location)
Aggregate / Concrete	0					
Contaminated Soil	2,122	Daily Cover	Various	Various		
Foundry Sand	0	Daily Cover	Various	Various		
Glass	0	Daily Cover	Various	Various		
Industrial Waste (specify)	0					
	0					
	0					
	0					
MSW/Wood Ash	0					
Paper Mill Sludge	0					
Processed C&D	14,452	Daily Cover	Various	Various		
Shredder Fluff	0					
Tire Chips	0					
Wood/Wood Chips	1,289					
Other (Coal Ash)	10	Daily Cover	Various	Various		
	0					
Total ADC	17,872					
Total Beneficial Use Determination Materials						

Percent Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Calculation

ADC Calculations: Total Tons ADC/Total Tons Waste Disposed x 100 = **9.66 %**

Please note the calculation **is:** Tons ADC (from table above)/Tons Solid Waste (from table in Section 6) x 100 = and **Not**: Tons ADC / (Tons Solid Waste + ADC) x 100

SECTION 6 - SOLID WASTE DISPOSED

Provide the tonnages of solid waste disposed. Exclude Beneficial Use Material amounts reported in Section 5 and Recyclable Material amounts reported in Section 8. Specify the methods used to measure the quantities disposed and the percentages measured by each method:

100 % Scale Weight _____% Estimated

_____% Truck Count _____% Other (Specify:_____)

Type of Solid Waste	January (tons)	February (tons)	March (tons)	April (tons)	May (tons)	June (tons)	July (tons)
Asbestos	1	1	53	114	7	9	0
Ash (Coal)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ash (MSW Energy Recovery)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction & Demolition Debris (mixed)	2,119	2,705	2,781	2,834	3,209	3,141	3,050
Industrial Waste (Including Industrial Process Sludges)	1,924	2,040	1,887	1,635	1,791	1,581	1,603
Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (Residential, Institutional & Commercial)	10,370	8,833	9,889	9,766	12,215	12,612	12,051
Oil/Gas Drilling Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Contaminated Soil	8	406	201	164	73	827	216
Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	1,787	1,612	1,721	1,636	1,589	1,684	1,454
Treated Regulated Medical Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Authorization Waste (Storm Debris)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Sand: Refractory & Annealing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tons Disposed	**15,355**	**14,204**	**15,266**	**14,890**	**17,544**	**17,962**	**16,988**

SECTION 6 - SOLID WASTE DISPOSED (continued)

Type of Solid Waste	Tip Fee ($/Ton)	August (tons)	September (tons)	October (tons)	November (tons)	December (tons)	Total Year (tons)	Daily Ave. (tons)
Asbestos Waste	85.00	1	96	93	17	17	408	2
Ash (Coal)	28.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ash (MSW Energy Recovery)	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction & Demolition Debris (mixed)	43.00	3,028	3,379	3,579	3,062	3,243	36,130	141
Industrial Waste (Including Industrial Process Sludges)	38.00	1,803	1,659	1,491	1,353	1,426	20,196	79
Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (Residential, Institutional & Commercial)	31.00	12,299	10,875	11,265	10,383	10,775	131,333	511
Oil/Gas Drilling Waste	28.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Contaminated Soil	28.00	52	48	42	508	219	2,763	11
Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	28.00	1,373	1,418	1,602	1,117	1,523	18,517	72
Treated Regulated Medical Waste	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Authorization Waste (Storm Debris)	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Sand: Refractory & Annealing)	30.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tons Disposed		**17,305**	**16,088**	**16,608**	**14,825**	**15,737**	**192,771**	750

SECTION 7 – SERVICE AREA OF SOLID WASTE RECEIVED

Please identify where the waste is coming from. The total tons received reported below should equal the total tons received is Section 6 (Solid Waste Disposed)

- If the waste **WAS** received from another solid waste management facility, please write in the name and address of the facility along with the appropriate state, county and planning unit/municipality.
- If the waste **WAS NOT** received from another solid waste management facility, please write in "**DIRECT HAUL**" along with the appropriate state, county and planningunit/municipality where the waste was generated.

Specify the transport method and the percentages of total waste transported by each:

100 % Road _____% Rail __% Water ____% Other (Specify:_____)

Explain which waste types and service areas below are included in these transport methods _____

SERVICE AREA					
TYPE OF SOLID WASTE	**SOLID WASTE MMANAGEMENT FACILITY FROM WHICH RECEIVED (Name & Address) OR "Direct Haul"**	**SERVICE AREA STATE OR COUNTRY**	**SERVICE AREA COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**SERVICE AREA NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECEIVED**
Asbestos	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	48.55
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	303.61
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	55.54
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	0.00
Ash (Coal)	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	0.00
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	9.76
Ash (MSW Energy Recovery)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Construction & Demolition Debris (mixed)	Direct Haul	NY	Allegany	Allegany	0.00
	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	4,569.38
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	26,891.13
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	1,053.05
	Direct Haul	NY	Niagara	Niagara	8.95
	Direct Haul	OH	NA	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	NY	Wyoming	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	3,607.68
Industrial Waste (Including Industrial Processed Sludge)	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	21.20
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	15,466.10

SERVICE AREA					
TYPE OF SOLID WASTE	**SOLID WASTE MMANAGEMENT FACILITY FROM WHICH RECEIVED (Name & Address) OR "Direct Haul"**	**SERVICE AREA STATE OR COUNTRY**	**SERVICE AREA COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**SERVICE AREA NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECEIVED**
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	225.04
	Direct Haul	OH	NA	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	4,483.21
	Direct Haul	MA	NA	NA	0.00
Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (Residential, Institutional & Commercial)	Direct Haul	NY	Allegany	Allegany	1.51
	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	20,332.83
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	90,734.32
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	5,424.46
	Direct Haul	OH	NA	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	14,837.84
Oil/Gas Drilling Waste	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	0.00
Petroleum Contaminated Soil	Direct Haul	NY	Allegany	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaragus	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	557.33
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	0.00
	Direct Haul	NY	Tioga	NA	8.84
	Direct Haul	NY	Wyoming	NA	0.00
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	2,196.87
Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	Direct Haul	NY	Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,672.44
	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	13,762.39
	Direct Haul	NY	Erie	NEST	0.00
	Direct Haul	OH	NA	NA	63.24
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	3,018.69
Treated Regulated Medical Waste (TRMW)	Direct Haul	NA	NA	NA	0.00
Other (Sand: Refractory & Annealing)	Direct Haul	NY	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	1,288.54
	Direct Haul	PA	NA	NA	0.00
				Total Tons Disposed	**210,643**

* List generators that provide you Certificates of Treatment forms and quantities for TRMW from each **NA**

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS

Is your facility also a permitted or registered Recyclables Handling & Recovery Facility?
☐ Yes; Complete Section 8 for material recovered from the mixed solid waste stream. Complete a Recyclables Handling & Recovery Facility (RHRF) form for material received as source separated. The RHRF form is located at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/52706.html.

☑ No; Complete Section 8 for material recovered from the mixed solid waste stream and for material received as source separated.

A. Service Area of Recyclable Material Received

Please identify where the recyclable materials are coming from. DO NOT REPORT IN CUBIC YARDS!

• If the materials WERE received from another solid waste management facility, please write in the name and address of the facility along with the appropriate state, county and planning unit/municipality.

• If the materials WERE NOT received from another solid waste management facility, please writein "Direct Haul" along with the appropriate state, county and planning unit/municipality where the recyclables were generated.

Explain which materials and service areas below are included in these transport methods _____

SERVICE AREA					
MATERIAL	**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY FROM WHICH IT WAS RECEIVED (Name & Address) OR "Direct Haul"**	**SERVICE AREA STATE OR COUNTRY**	**SERVICE AREA COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**SERVICE AREA NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECEIVED**
Comingled Containers (metal, glass, plastic)					
Comingled Paper (all grades)					
Single Stream (total)					
Brush, Branches, Trees, & Stumps					
Food Scraps					
Yard Waste (curbside)					
Other (specify)					
				TOTAL RECEIVED (tons):	

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS (continued)

B. Material Recovered

Identify the name of the destination facility to which the material was sent from your facility, the corresponding State/Country, the County/Province, the NYS Planning Unit, and the amount of material transported. **Refer to the list of NYS Planning Units that can be found at the end of this report.**
DO NOT REPORT IN CUBIC YARDS!

Specify the transport method and the percentages of total waste transported by each:

_____% Road _____% Rail _____% Water _____% Other (Specify:_____)

Explain which materials and destinations below are included in these transport methods _____

PAPER RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Commingled Paper (all grades)					
Corrugated Cardboard					
Junk Mail					
Magazines					
Newspaper					
Office Paper					
Paperboard / Boxboard					
Other Paper (specify)					
				TOTAL PAPER RECOVERED (tons):	

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS (continued)

B. Material Recovered

GLASS RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Container Glass					
Industrial Scrap Glass					
Other Glass (specify)					
TOTAL GLASS RECOVERED (tons):					
METAL RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Aluminum Foil / Trays					
Bulk Metal (from MSW)					
Bulk Metal (from CD debris)					
Enameled Appliances / White Goods					
Industrial Scrap Metal					
Tin & Aluminum Containers					
Other Metal (specify)					
TOTAL METAL RECOVERED (tons):					

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS (continued)

B. Material Recovered

PLASTIC RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Mixed Plastic (#1 - #7)					
PET (plastic #1)					
HDPE (plastic #2)					
Other Rigid Plastics (#3-#7)					
Industrial Scrap Plastic					
Plastic Film & Bags					
Other Plastics (specify)					
			TOTAL PLASTIC RECOVERED (tons):		

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS (continued)

B. Material Recovered

MIXED MATERIAL RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Comingled Containers (metal, glass, plastic)					
Comingled Paper & Containers					
Single Stream (total)					
Other (specify)					
TOTAL MIXED MATERIAL RECOVERED (tons):					

SECTION 8 – LANDFILL RECYCLABLE & RECOVERED MATERIALS (continued)

B. Material Recovered

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECOVERED					
RECOVERED MATERIAL	**DESTINATION (Name & Address)**	**DESTINATION STATE OR COUNTRY**	**DESTINATION COUNTY OR PROVINCE**	**DESTINATION NYS PLANNING UNIT**	**TONS RECOVERED (out of facility)**
Electronics					
Textiles					
Brush, Branches, Trees, & Stumps					
Food Scraps					
Yard Waste (curbside)					
Other (specify)					
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL RECOVERED (tons):					

VOLUME TO WEIGHT CONVERSION FACTORS

MATERIALS	EQUIVALENT		MATERIALS	EQUIVALENT		MATERIALS	EQUIVALENT	
GLASS – whole bottles	1 cubic yard	0.35 tons	GLASS – crushed mechanically	1 cubic yard	0.88 tons	ALLUMINUM – cans – whole	1 cubic yard	0.03 tons
GLASS – semi crushed	1 cubic yard	0.70 tons	GLASS – uncrushed manually	55 gallon drum	0.16 tons	ALLUMINUM – cans - flattened	1 cubic yard	0.125 tons
PAPER – high grade loose	1 cubic yard	0.18 tons	PLASTIC – PET – whole	1 cubic yard	0.015 tons			
PAPER – high grade baled	1 cubic yard	0.36 tons	PLASTIC - PET – flattened	1 cubic yard	0.04 tons			
PAPER – mixed loose	1 cubic yard	0.15 tons	PLASTIC - PET – baled	1 cubic yard	0.38 tons	WHITE GOODS – uncompacted	1 cubic yard	0.10 tons
NEWSPRINT – loose	1 cubic yard	0.29 tons	PLASTIC – styrofoam	1 cubic yard	0.02 tons	WHITE GOODS – compacted	1 cubic yard	0.5 tons
NEWSPRINT – compacted	1 cubic yard	0.43 tons	PLASTIC – HDPE – whole	1 cubic yard	0.012 tons			
CORRUGATED – loose	1 cubic yard	0.015 tons	PLASTIC – HDPE - flattened 1	1 cubic yard	0.03 tons			
CORRUGATED – baled	1 cubic yard	0.55 tons	PLASTIC – HDPE – baled	1 cubic yard	0.38 tons	FERROUS METAL – cans whole	1 cubic yard	0.08 tons
			PLASTIC – mixed (grocery bags)	45 gallon bag	0.01 tons	FERROUS METAL – cans	1 cubic yard	0.43 tons

SECTION 9 - UNAUTHORIZED SOLID WASTE

Has unauthorized solid waste ever been received at the facility during the reporting period?
___ Yes __X__ No If yes, give information below for each incident:

Date Received	Type Received	Date Disposed	Disposal Method & Location

Radiation Monitoring

Does your facility use a fixed radiation monitor? _____ Yes ___**X**__ No

Identify Manufacturer _____ and Model _____ of fixed unit.

Does your facility use a portable radiation monitor? __**X**__ Yes __ No

Identify Manufacturer ____**Troxler**_____ and Model __**TroxAlert**___ of portable unit.

If the radiation monitors have been triggered give information below for each incident.

Incident Number	Received		Hauler	Origin	Truck Number	Reading	Disposal Status	Removed	
	Date	Time						Date	Time

SECTION 10 - WASTE IN PLACE

Summary by Waste Type and Year

Include all active and inactive sections of the landfill. Report waste disposed annually by type, if known, in tons per year. Report total waste disposed, if breakdown of types is not available. In the case where more than one landfill section operated in a given year identify each separately, if known. If the annual amount is not available, report the quantities for a range of years. If you include amounts from old, closed landfills then clearly identify them on the table and explain below. In each row, report quantities disposed each year (or group of years if individual years unknown) for each waste type. Report cumulative WIP at bottom (sum of annual quantities disposed). Add additional sheets as necessary.

Year	MSW (tons)	Asbestos Waste (tons)	Ash (tons)	C&D Debris (tons)	Industrial Waste (tons)	Petroleum Contaminat Soil (tons)	Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge (tons)	Other (tons)	Year(s) Total (tons)	Identify Landfill Section(s) Used
1981-1989	Data Not Readily Available								1,680,000	Phase I
1987-2003	587,541	66	71,691	18,204	323,494	38,112	120,218	0	1,159,326	Phase III
1995-2008	1,645,419	7,993	19,995	728,370	414,289	231,564	250,424	0	3,298,054	Phase II
2009	14,6064	2,065	100	41,022	29,202	3,074	18,095	10,710	250,332	Phase II
2010	133,718	3,921	11	42,250	23,655	53,834	19,559	10,958	287,906	Phase II
2011	135,977	1,593	12	38,410	23,179	34,560	17,490	10,154	261,275	Phase II
2012	95,582	5,232	326	39,013	17,446	22,294	15,758	9,537	205,188	Phase II
2012	8,528	139	0	1,308	2,957	3,311	2,639	3,041	21,923	Phase I Exp.
2013	125,309	1,249	5	39,510	20,686	12,391	16,434	11,639	227,223	Phase I Exp.
2014	133,332	1,946	8	40,728	23,368	39,213	18,801	7,816	265,212	Phase I Exp.
2015	137,941	2,139	65	44,862	18,612	50,678	17,721	9,671	281,675	Phase I Exp.
2016	124,902	5,750	7	37,151	14,890	37,412	17,466	6,002	243,580	Phase I Exp.
2017	115,974	5,157	206	28,674	11,753	7,372	20,226	9,269	198,630	Phase I Exp.
2018	188,859	5,523	45	38,742	10,230	8,469	18,283	7,120	277,271	Phase I Exp.
2019	202,926	3,441	6	34,721	7,914	5,088	20,892	5,736	280,725	Phase I Exp.
2020	205,402	2,417	14	32,697	10,844	6,845	20,967	2,920	282,106	Phase I Exp.
2021	143,044	3,924	43	30,432	17,445	9,316	19,672	2,180	226,057	Phase I Exp./ Phase 4S1
2022	135,754	1,128	11	30,805	19,408	7,123	22,031	3,423	219,682	Phase IV S1
2023	131,333	408	10	36,130	20,196	2,763	18,517	1,289	210,645	Phase IV S1
WIP Cumulative Total	**4,397,606**	**54,090**	**92,555**	**1,303,029**	**1,009,567**	**573,418**	**655,192**	**111,465**	**9,876,809**	

Overall in place volume **12,176140** cubic yards

Method for determining waste composition, if known: **Computer Base Tracking System**

Explain if closed landfill areas included above: **Phase I (Original Section) and Phase III are 100% Closed & Capped**

Waste Summary by Landfill Section

Provide waste in place for all landfill sections.

Number of landfill sections: **5**

Original* section used **(Phase I)** (years) from **1981** to **1989**
Section Footprint **34.0** acres
Capped with approved final cover system Yes **X** No ____
Percent Capped: **100**
Waste in Place: **1,680,000** Tons **2,400,000** Cubic Yards

Next* section used **(Phase II)** (years) from **1995** to **Active**
Section Footprint **30.9** acres
Capped with approved final cover system Yes **X** No ____
Percent Capped: **41**
Waste in Place: **4,302,855** Tons **5.625,613** Cubic Yards

Next* section used **(Phase III)** (years) from **1987** to **2003**
Section Footprint **19.4** acres
Capped with approved final cover system Yes **X** No ____
Percent Capped: **100**
Waste in Place: **1,159,326** Tons **1,656,180** Cubic Yards

Next* section used **(Phase I Exp.)** (years) from **2012** to **Active**
Section Footprint **11.3** acres
Capped with approved final cover system Yes ___ No **X**
Percent Capped: **0**
Waste in Place: **1,734,191** Tons **1,846040** Cubic Yards

Next* section used **(Phase IV)** (years) from Active to 2039 projected
Section Footprint **53** acres
Capped with approved final cover system Yes ___ No X
Percent Capped: **0**
Waste in Place: **474,863** Tons **575,461** Cubic Yards

* If there are additional landfill sections, phases or cells, please provide the same waste in place information on additional sheets and attach to form.

SECTION 11 - LANDFILL GAS

Does the landfill have a landfill gas collection & control system?
Yes **X** No ____ If Yes: Active **X** Passive ____

Number of gas wells: **172 vertical wells, 3 cleanouts, 54 horizontal trenches, and 1 manhole**

Total landfill footprint acreage **99**

Total landfill acreage from which gas is collected **99**

Landfill sections from which gas is collected **5**

Landfill acreage with landfill gas recovery **99**

Measured Methane Generation Rate*, k **UNK** (1/yr)

Measured Potential Methane Generation Capacity*, Lo **UNK** m^3/Mg

NMOC Concentration* **292** ppmv as hexane

Does the landfill require a Title V Permit? Yes **X** No ____

Name of Landfill Gas Recovery (gas to energy or other use) Facility: **Chautauqua County Landfill Gas to Energy Plant**

* Note: If Concentration NMOC, Lo and k are not known or included, default values will be used to calculate the NMOC emissions from the Landfill.

Flare

Open and Enclosed Flares located at the Landfill and the Landfill Gas Recovery Facility:

Number of Flares: **2**

Type of Flare: Opened Flare **X** Enclosed Flare _____

Quantity of Gas collected and Flared Annually 44,470,838 cubic feet
Flare Hours of Operation per Year **8557.6** hours/year
Methane Percentage in Landfill Gas before flaring **41.1** %
Methane Destruction efficiency **~100** %

Candlestick Flares:

Number of Candlestick Flares: **0**
Estimate of Gas Flared Candlestick Flare: **N/A** cubic feet

Gas To Energy

Number of Internal Combustion Engines: **6**

Quantity of Gas collected for Internal Combustion Engine Annually 16,308,501 cubic feet
Methane Destruction efficiency **97** %
Methane Percentage in Landfill Gas before combustion 53.25 % (Annual Average)
Utility Company Receiving Electricity **National Grid**

Gas Processed for Use (Other than gas to electricity)

Quantity of Gas Collected for Processing **650,458,106** cubic feet
Methane Percentage in Landfill Gas before processing **53.25** %
On-site of Off-site User of Gas **Multiple CNG fueling stations**

Landfill Gas Recovery Facility/Landfill Data

Facility Contact **Aaron R. Gustafson** Phone # **(716) 661-8464**

Contact e-mail address GustafsA@chggov.com Fax # **(716) 985-4981**

Operation and maintenance cost for calendar year: **$ 701,771**

Does the LGRF experience shut downs: Yes **X** No _____

If yes, indicate reasons for shut downs. List required submissions that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

Utility trips, maintenance and repairs lead to periodic shutdowns at the facility, Note: If needed, destruction continues utilizing FLARE.

Year landfill opened: **1981** Anticipated landfill closure date: **2050**

Results of Condensate Sampling

Submit (attached to this form) condensate quality monitoring results accomplished in accordance with condensate sampling. List submissions (required for this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix D – Landfill Gas

Landfill Gas Utilized For Energy Recovery

Provide the following information for the landfill gas recovered for energy. **DO NOT INCLUDE GAS FLARED!**

Month	Landfill Gas Collected for Energy Recovery (Cubic Feet)	Steam* Generated (Cubic Feet)	Total Electricity* Generated for onsite and offsite use (K.W.H.)	Total Gas Produced for use other than electricity generation (Cubic Feet)	Condensate Generated (Gallons)	Facility Operation (Hours)
January	61,525,491	0	612,000	18,769,660	23,611	744
February	52,583,633	0	752,000	15,365,720	15,022	672
March	54,377,231	0	503,000	22,545,890	21,066	744
April	54,489,511	0	0	26,601,180	18,240	720
May	51,214,225	0	0	25,718,330	24,582	744
June	48,727,109	0	0	22,810,720	150,055	720
July	52,547,537	0	0	24,509,600	219,873	744
August	55,195,542	0	0	26,326,750	138,739	744
September	51,049,064	0	0	24,342,730	97,089	720
October	61,386,537	0	65,000	24,506,390	97,733	744
November	60,739,116	0	11,000	27,476,870	94,762	720
December	62,931,611	0	224,000	26,717,650	227,376	744
ANNUAL TOTAL	**666,766,607**	**0**	**2,167,000**	**285,691,490**	**1,128,148**	**8760**

* Provide where applicable.

Normal Weekdays of Operation **7** Normal Hours of Operation **24**

Electricity Generated and used/marketed offsite 344,000 KWH
Electricity Generated and used onsite **1,823,000** KWH
Gas Processed and used/marketed offsite **285,691,490** cubic feet
Gas Processed and used onsite **0** cubic feet

Describe the collection, storage, treatment and disposal techniques used in managing the condensate:

All condensate is gravity drained to 7 locations: 5 on Phase III (1 pump & 4 gravity returns), 2 on Phase I (gravity return), 1 in the Phase II pump station (pump return) and 1 at the LFGTE plant (pump return to Phase II pump station). All condensate is returned to the primary leachate collection system by either gravity or pump. There is no on-site treatment. All condensate is combined and stored with the collected leachate and pumped via pipe line to the Jamestown Waste Water Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal. Condensate measurement reported above is from the Phase II pump station and does not include any of the other gravity or pumped locations.

SECTION 12 - COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE DOCUMENTS

Are there required cost estimates and financial assurance documents for closure and post-closure care?

☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, attach additional sheets reflecting annual adjustments for inflation and any changes to the Closure Plan.

See Appendix E – Cost Estimate & financial Assurance Documents, Submitted under separate cover.

SECTION 13 - PROBLEMS

Were any problems encountered during the reporting period (e.g., specific occurrences which have led to changes in facility procedures)?

☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, attach additional sheets identifying each problem and the methods for resolution of the problem.

There were no substantial changes from approved reports, plans, specifications, permit conditions or fill progression plans.

SECTION 14 - CHANGES

Were there any changes from approved reports, plans, specifications, and permit conditions?

☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, attach additional sheets identifying changes with a justification for each change.

There were no substantial changes from approved reports, plans, specifications, permit conditions or fill progression plans.

SECTION 15 – LANDFILL OPERATOR TRAINING

Name of trained landfill operator: Aaron Gustafson

Name and location of training course: Landfill Operator Certification, Syracuse New York

Date completed: March 12, 2019

SECTION 16 - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Submit(attached to this form) a table showing the sample collection date, the analytical results [including all peaks even if below the Method Detection Limits (MDL)], designation of up gradient wells and location number for each environmental monitoring point sampled, applicable water quality standards, and groundwater protection standards if established, MDL's, and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers on all parameters. List submissions (required by this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix F – Bound Report.

SECTION 17 - COMPARING DATA

Submit (attached to this form) tables or graphical representations comparing current water quality with existing water quality and with upgradient water quality. These comparisons may include Piper diagrams, Stiff diagrams, tables, or other analyses. List submissions (required by this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix G – Bound Report.

SECTION 18 - DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Submit(attached to this form) a summary of any contraventions of State water quality standards, significant increases in concentrations above existing water quality, and any exceedances of groundwater protection standards, and discussion of results, and any proposed modifications to the sampling and analysis schedule necessary to meet the Existing, Operational and Contingency water quality monitoring requirements. List submissions (required by this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix H – Discussion of Results.

SECTION 19 - DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Submit (attached to this form) any required data quality assessment reports. List submissions (required by this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix I – Data Quality Assessment.

SECTION 20 - SUMMARIES OF MONITORING DATA

Submit (attached to this form) a summary of the water quality information presented in Sections 16 and 17 for the year of operation for which the Annual Report is made, noting any changes in water quality which have occurred throughout the year. List submissions (required by this section) that have been attached to this form or the reasons for not attaching a required piece of information:

See Appendix H – Discussion of Results.

SECTION 21 - SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS

Does this landfill have a surface impoundment?

☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, repeat Sections 15 through 18 above for Quarterly Reports and Section 19 above for Annual Reports. Attach additional submissions required by this section.

See Appendix J - Surface Impoundments.

SECTION 22 - PERMIT/CONSENT ORDER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Are there any additional permit/consent order reporting requirements not covered by the previous sections of this form?

☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, attach additional sheets identifying the reporting requirements with their respective responses.

See Appendix K - Permit Supplementary Conditions Reporting Requirements Under Permit to Operate #9-0636-00006/00013.

Several of the Operation Permit Supplementary Conditions are required only for the quarterly reports. We have included those spreadsheets in Appendix F, for the convenience of having one source for all the data.

SECTION 23 - SIGNATURE AND DATE BY OWNER OR OPERATOR

Owner or Operator must sign, date and submit one completed form with an original signature to the appropriate Regional Office (See attachment for Regional Office Addresses and Solid Waste Contacts.)

The Owner or Operator must also submit one copy by email, fax or mail to:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Bureau of Permitting and Planning
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7260
Fax 518-402-9041
Email address: SWMFannualreport@dec.ny.gov

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that information provided on this form and attached statements and exhibits was prepared by me or under my supervision and direction and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have the authority to sign this report form pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360. I am aware that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Aaron Gustafson — 1-25-2024

Signature — **Date**

Aaron Gustafson — Deputy Director of Public Facilities (Environmental)

Name (Print or Type) — Title (Print or Type)

GustafsA@chqgov.com

Email (Print or Type)

3889 Towerville Road — Address

Jamestown — City

New York 14701 — State and Zip

(716) 661-8469 — Phone Number

ATTACHMENTS: _X_ Yes ___ No
(Please check appropriate line)

Appendix J

Chautauqua County Historic Public Memos

Barton & Loguidice

Appendix J – Chautauqua County Historic Public Memos

Release Date	News Outlet	Topic	Hyperlink
6/23/2023	Chautauqua County Website	Additional Hours at South County Transfer Station	https://chqgov.com/landfill/news/south-county-transfer-station-adds-additional-hours
7/6/2023	Chautauqua County Website	Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off	https://chqgov.com/landfill/news/household-hazardous-waste-drop-day-free-disposal-offered-chautauqua-county-residents
4/22/2024	Chautauqua County Website	Earth Day Call to Action	https://chqgov.com/landfill/news/chautauqua-county-commemorates-earth-day-call-action-recycling
6/4/2024	Chautauqua County Website	Be a Responsible Steward: Learn What Can and Cannot Be Landfilled	Be a Responsible Steward: Learn What Materials Can and Cannot Be Landfilled | Chautauqua County, NY
11/15/2024	Chautauqua Today	Safe Battery Disposal	https://chautauquatoday.com/news/details.cfm?clientid=25&id=360397
11/19/2024	Spectrum News 1	Public Urged to Recycle rechargeable batteries after improper disposal sparks landfill fire	https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nys/buffalo/news/2024/11/19/improper-rechargeable-battery-disposal-leads-to-landfill-fire?cid=app_share
11/26/2024	Channel 2 News WGRZ	Common Recycling Mistakes	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jxs2sfhTx6g&ab_channel=ChautauquaCountyGovernment

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

Paul M. Wendel, Jr.
County Executive

Tim Card
Director of Public Facilities

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 20, 2023

Contact: TJ Pierce
(716) 661-8424

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CARDBOARD RECYCLING COLLECTION INFORMATION

North County Transfer Station - 3688 Webster Rd. Fredonia NY, 14063
South County Transfer Station - 2570 South Work St. Falconer NY, 14733
West County Transfer Station - 121 Osborne St. Sherman NY, 14781
Ellery Transfer Station – 3889 Towerville Rd. Jamestown NY, 14701

Residents Can Properly Recycle Cardboard Items at Locations Listed Above

FALCONER, NY -- Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF) Division of Solid Waste is posting this informational memo.

Chautauqua County Division of Solid Waste offers cardboard recycling. Recycling markets are unsustainable when collected materials are contaminated with non-recyclable materials.

Please help us create a more sustainable recycling market by reducing contamination in the cardboard recycling stream. Know what cardboards are acceptable to recycle and what are not.

Accepted Items Include:
- corrugated cardboard
- paper egg cartons and similar cardboard packaging
- paper grocery bags
- cereal boxes and frozen pizza boxes without plastic liners
- cardboard beverage case containers
- manilla envelopes & file folders (without paper)

Not all cardboard is recyclable.

Unaccepted Items Include:
- food contaminated cardboard (contaminated with cheese, sauce, grease, etc.)
- shipping envelopes with plastic padding (bubble wrap)

Please note that businesses cannot utilize this service, it's only offered to residents.

For more information about Electronics Recycling and accepted materials, please contact TJ Pierce at piercet@chqgov.com or 716-661-8424.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

Paul M. Wendel, Jr.
County Executive

Tim Card
Director of Public Facilities

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 20, 2023

Contact: TJ Pierce
(716) 661-8424

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY PAPER RECYCLING COLLECTION INFORMATION

North County Transfer Station - 3688 Webster Rd. Fredonia NY, 14063
South County Transfer Station - 2570 South Work St. Falconer NY, 14733
West County Transfer Station - 121 Osborne St. Sherman NY, 14781
Ellery Transfer Station – 3889 Towerville Rd. Jamestown NY, 14701

Residents Can Properly Recycle Paper Items at Locations Listed Above

FALCONER, NY -- Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF) Division of Solid Waste is posting this informational memo.

Chautauqua County Division of Solid Waste offers paper recycling. Recycling markets are unsustainable when collected materials are contaminated with non-recyclable materials.

Please help us create a more sustainable recycling market by reducing contamination in the paper recycling stream. Know what papers are acceptable to recycle and what are not.

Accepted Items Include:
- old newsprint
- office paper
- junk mail
- magazines

Not all paper is recyclable.

Unaccepted Items Include:
- food contaminated paper (contaminated with cheese, sauce, grease, etc.)
- brown packing paper (recyclable as cardboard)
- brown paper grocery bags (recyclable as cardboard)

Please note that businesses cannot utilize this service, it's only offered to residents.

For more information about Electronics Recycling and accepted materials, please contact TJ Pierce at piercet@chqgov.com or 716-661-8424.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

Paul M. Wendel, Jr.
County Executive

Tim Card
Director of Public Facilities

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 20, 2023

Contact: TJ Pierce
(716) 661-8424

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY ELECTRONIC RECYCLING COLLECTION INFORMATION

North County Transfer Station - 3688 Webster Rd. Fredonia NY, 14063
South County Transfer Station - 2570 South Work St. Falconer NY, 14733
West County Transfer Station - 121 Osborne St. Sherman NY, 14781

Residents Can Properly Recycle Electronic Items From Around Their Home At The Locations Listed Above

FALCONER, N.Y.: -- The Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF) Division of Solid Waste is posting this informational memo.

Beginning January 2010, Chautauqua County banned electronics from the Ellery Landfill waste stream, and since has diverted over 1000 tons of end-of-electronics from the landfill and into recycling markets. As the cost for processing CRTs and TVs became unsustainable to subsidize, a $10, at first and a $15 charge was imposed to the recycling of these electronics.

As of January 2023, The State has made changes to the Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act that has eliminated the need to charge for CRT's and Tv's.

Most of the recyclables, collected in the County are pre-sorted, by type, by the generators. However, Electronic recyclables are not necessarily the case.

Help the Chautauqua County Division of Solid Waste minimize its expenses and limit the waste revenue needed to subsidize our recycling stream, by knowing what electronics are acceptable to recycle and what are not.

Accepted Items Include:
-TV& Computer components (monitors, mouse, keyboards, printers, and servers)
-Stereos, clock radios, toasters, coffee makers
-game consoles,
-photocopiers, copier toner cartridges

Unaccepted Items Include:
-Freon Units (refrigerators, air conditioners, dehumidifiers)
-Smoke Detectors/ Carbon Dioxide Detectors
-Batteries, light bulbs, air fresheners
-Ammunition, Florescent Ballasts
- Mercury containing devices (Thermostats)

Please note that businesses cannot utilize this resource, as it's only offered to residential households.

For more information about Electronics Recycling and accepted materials, please contact TJ Pierce at piercet@chqgov.com or 716-661-8424.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

Paul M. Wendel, Jr.
County Executive

Tim Card
Director of Public Facilities

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 20, 2023

Contact: TJ Pierce
(716) 661-8424

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY PLASTICS RECYCLING COLLECTION INFORMATION

North County Transfer Station - 3688 Webster Rd. Fredonia NY, 14063
South County Transfer Station - 2570 South Work St. Falconer NY, 14733
West County Transfer Station - 121 Osborne St. Sherman NY, 14781
Ellery Transfer Station – 3889 Towerville Rd. Jamestown NY, 14701

Residents Can Properly Recycle Plastics Items at Locations Listed Above

FALCONER, NY -- Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities (DPF) Division of Solid Waste is posting this informational memo.

Chautauqua County Division of Solid Waste offers plastics recycling. Recycling markets are unsustainable when collected materials are contaminated with non-recyclable materials.

Please help us create a more sustainable recycling market by reducing contamination in the paper recycling stream. Know what papers are acceptable to recycle and what are not.

Accepted Items Include:
- most plastics with the following numbers stamped on them
- cleaned detergent, shampoo, food and beverage containers



Not all plastic is recyclable.

Unaccepted Items Include (even if stamped with a recycle number):
- food contaminated containers
- clam shell food containers
- toys and house siding
- cat litter containers
- drywall buckets & PVC pipe
- empty plastic paint containers

* Plastic plant pots are accepted for recycling at Home Depot

Please note that businesses cannot utilize this service, it's only offered to residents.

For more information about Plastics Recycling and accepted materials, please contact TJ Pierce at piercet@chqgov.com or 716-661-8424.

Landfill Home Page

Transfer Stations & Fees

Landfill Commercial Rates

Recycling ►

Holiday Schedules

Documents, Forms, & Applications

Odor Notification Form

Hazardous Waste Collection Events

Landfill Commission ►

Chaut. Co. Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Recycling

Residential Recycling

The Chautauqua County Transfer Stations accept recyclable items and materials, as described below. All items could be placed into designated containers and areas, as labeled and as directed by the station attendants.

"No-Fee" Recyclable Items and Materials

The following materials may be recycled without paying a fee:

Glass Jars & Bottles

Food and beverage containers only. Rinse clean and separate clear from colored (green, amber, or cobalt) and remove labels and metal rings.

Plastics

All plastic containers marked with recyclable emblems and numbers 1 (PET), 2 (HDPE), 3 (PVC), 4 (LDPE), or 5 (PP). Rinse clean and remove hard caps, rings, and labels.

Corrugated Cardboard, Brown Paper, & Brown Paper Bags (OCC)

Remove staples and plastics, flatten, and keep dry.

- **Acceptable:** Corrugated cardboard boxes, brown paper, brown paper bags, and fiber egg cartons or chipboard boxes (cereal, paper tubes, pasta, and beverage case boxes)
- **Do Not Include:** Waxed, plastic coated or food-contaminated materials (such as pizza boxes)

Mixed Paper & Old Newspapers (ONP)

- **Newspaper:** Keep dry and loose (Inserts acceptable). Do not tie in bundles or place in bags.
- **Junk Mail and Assorted Paper:**
  - Magazines and catalogs (glue or staple bound), color inserts, and coupons from newspapers, envelopes (with or without windows), and sweepstakes forms
  - School paper: math paper, composition paper, construction paper (paint, crayon or marker OK), textbooks with hard covers removed, soft cover workbooks
  - Non-metallic wrapping paper and greeting cards
  - Office paper: fax paper, copy paper, ledger paper, real estate books, scrap paper, computer paper, NCR paper. No blueprints or carbon paper
  - Telephone Books: WHITE pages only

Scrap Metal

Automobile parts, metal window and door frames, brass, steel and cast iron fixtures, machinery parts, stoves, washing machines, hot water tanks, copper tubing, aluminum lawn furniture, eaves troughs, other metal items. Empty gas tanks / containers are accepted at the Landfill Transfer Station only

- **Aluminum Foil or Pans:** "Rinse clean" and flatten. Foil, pie plates and aluminum TV dinner trays are also accepted.
- **Tin / Steel Cans:** "Rinse clean" and remove labels

Contact Info

Aaron Gustafson

Landfill Manager
Deputy Director of Public Facilities
Email

Electronics*

All Electronics are accepted at no charge. See Transfer Stations & Fees, for details

* **No Rechargeable batteries of any kind** (see Unacceptable items)

* No electronics are accepted at the Landfill (Ellery) Transfer Station.

For more options and information, check the New York State's links, below.

Recycling Consumer Electronic Waste

Covered Electronic Equipment Manufacturers & their Electronic Waste Acceptance Programs

NYS Electronic Waste Collection Sites Locator map link https://recyclerightny.org/electronics-recycling-tool

Tires

Tires are accepted with a fee. See Transfer Stations & Fees, for details.

Air Conditioners, Dehumidifiers, Refrigerators & Freezers (CFC Units)

Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, any other item containing Freon: There is charge for each item for safe Freon removal. There will be no charge if Freon is removed by a certified Freon removal technician and so certified on company letterhead including make and serial number of unit.

Paint Recycling

PaintCare locator map link https://www.paintcare.org/drop-off-sites/

FOOD RECYCLING/DONATION RESOURCES

There are several resources in Chautauqua County to donate or obtain quality food that would otherwise be landfilled.

Chautauqua County Food Resource Guide Link:

https://chqgov.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/Food%20Resource%20Guide.pdf

The Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law will be **expanding, starting on January 1, 2027.**

Businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of 1 ton of wasted food per week or more must comply with the law.

For more information: NYSDEC Food Donation Scraps Recycling Law

COMPOSTING AT HOME

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is one of the most powerful actions we can take to reduce our trash, address poor emissions, and build healthy soil. By turning our food scraps and yard trim into compost, we transform our waste streams into a beneficial, value-added soil amendment and use it to protect the environment and create resilient communities.

Chautauqua County Cornell Cooperative Extension - Compost Resources link:

https://chautauqua.cce.cornell.edu/gardening/compost-resources

NYSDEC Home composting Guide

Home Composting Guide

EPA Composting at Home link:

https://www.epa.gov/recycle/composting-home#:~:text=Maintain%20the%20proper%20ratio%20of,greasy%20foods%20to%20your%20pile.

COMMERCIAL COMPOSTING

NYSDEC - Composting Solid Waste Facilities Map link:

https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Composting-Solid-Waste-Management-Facilities-Map/y4ic-kfv6

Slab City Organics link:

http://www.justgooddirt.com/index.html?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTEAAR7qwRVSsAVO3jj0vPLWaG-bbl9H5l_JKfeyqUfJPDxGSzo4PNRfM9znzNJPIw_aem_xOUqcrupKJsUP-abvPAUhQ

Unacceptable items

Residential Reuse

NYS Reuse locator map link https://recyclerightny.org/reuse-locator-map

Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · June 23 at 8:31 AM ·

⏰ This Weekend! ♻️🧪 Don't miss Chautauqua County's Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Day on Saturday, June 27, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the City of Dunkirk DPW, 19 Lucas Ave.

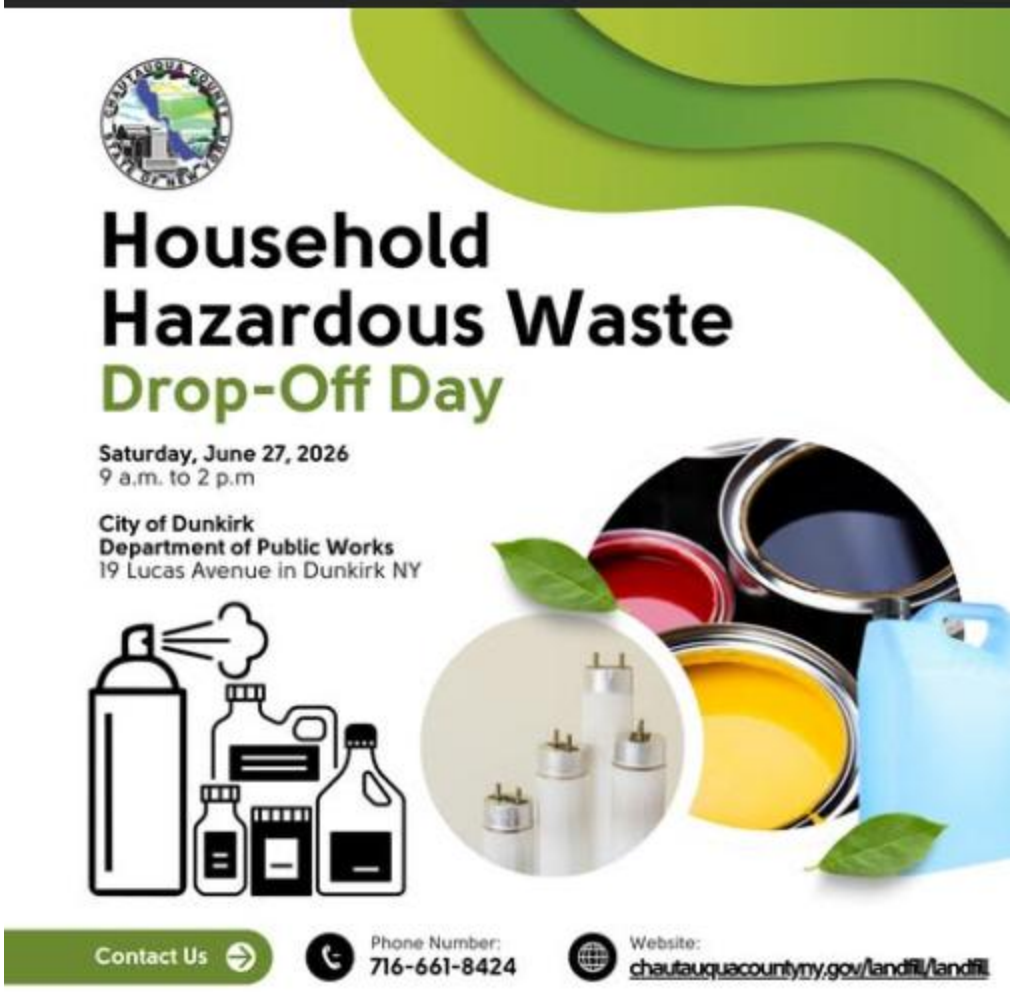
Safely dispose of unwanted items like paint, pool chemicals, pesticides, solvents, antifreeze, and more — FREE for Chautauqua County households!

✅ Registration is required.

Learn more and download a registration form: https://chautauquacountyny.gov/.../chautauqua-county-host...

Help protect our environment and keep hazardous materials out of our landfills and waterways! 🌎💚

#ChautauquaCounty #HouseholdHazardousWaste #RecycleRight #ProtectOurEnvironment #KeepCHQClean #DunkirkNY ♻️ See less



Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · June 18 ·

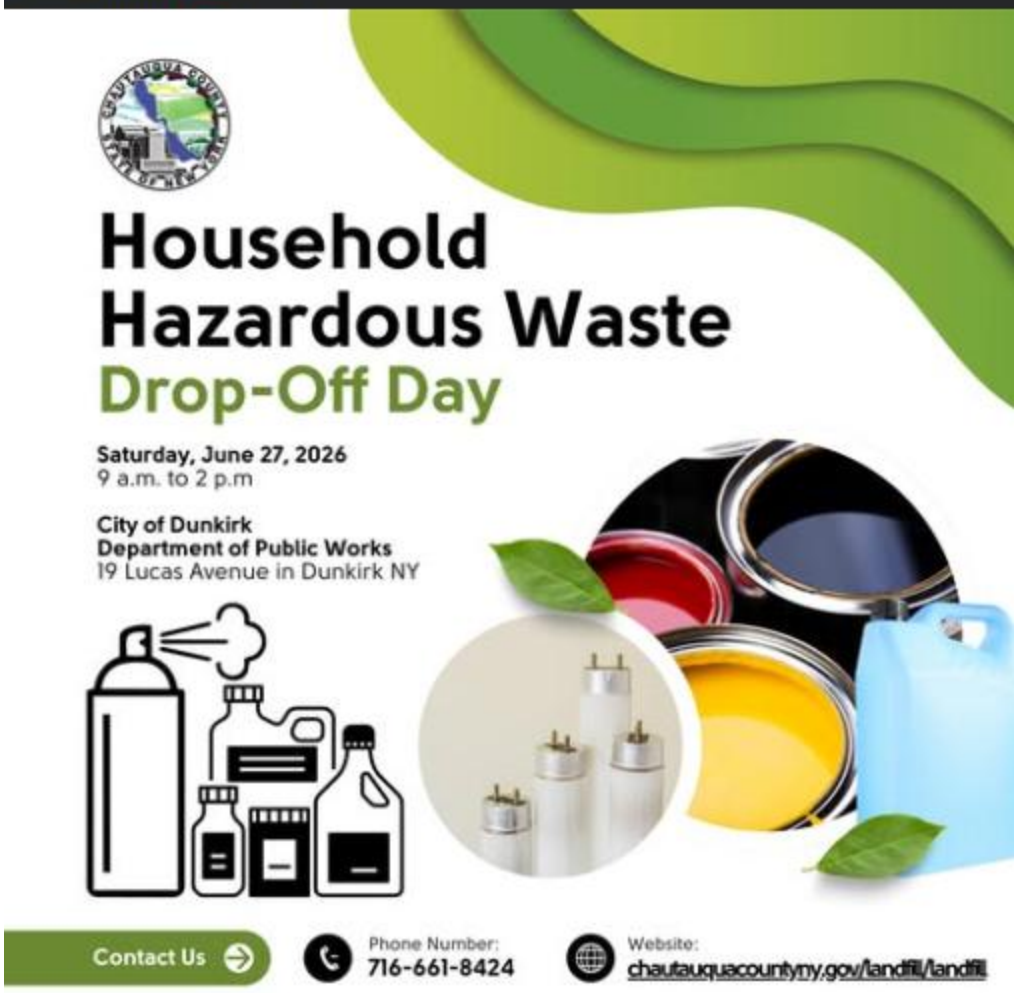
♻️🧪 Safely dispose of unwanted household hazardous waste during Chautauqua County's Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Day.

📅 Saturday, June 27
⏰ 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.
📍 City of Dunkirk DPW, 19 Lucas Ave., Dunkirk

This FREE event helps keep harmful materials out of our landfills, waterways, and environment. Registration is required.

Learn more and download a registration form: https://chautauquacountyny.gov/.../chautauqua-county-host...

#ChautauquaCounty #HouseholdHazardousWaste #RecycleRight #ProtectOurEnvironment #KeepCHQClean ♻️🌎 See less



Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · April 15 ·

♻️🌎 This Earth Day, the Chautauqua County Landfill Division is reminding us that what we throw away matters.

By recycling right, reducing waste, and keeping organics out of the landfill, we can extend landfill life, lower costs, and protect our environment for years to come. 🌱

Small actions make a big difference — let's do our part! 💚

🔗 Read the full article: https://chautauquacountyny.gov/.../chautauqua-county...

#EarthDay #LandfillAwareness #RecycleRight #WasteReduction #ChautauquaCounty #Sustainability #GoGreen ♻️ See less



CHAUTAUQUACOUNTYNY.GOV

Chautauqua County Marks Earth Day 2026: A Renewed Commitment to Sustainability and Local Stewardship



Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould ·
June 9, 2025 ·

♻️ Got hazardous waste? We've got you covered!

Chautauqua County residents are invited to safely dispose of unwanted household hazardous materials at a FREE drop-off event on Saturday, June 14, 2025, from 9 AM to 2 PM at the Town of Chautauqua Highway Building (50 Patterson St, Mayville).

Accepted items include:
🍵 Used antifreeze
🔦 Fluorescent tubes
🧪 Pool chemicals & pesticides
🎨 Paints, solvents, and more!

🗓️ Registration is required!
Fill out the form and view the full list of accepted items here 👉
https://chautauquacountyny.gov/.../chautauqua-county-host...

❗ Households only—no commercial waste.

Can't make it? Don't worry—another event is set for Sept. 13, 2025 in Falconer.

Questions? Call 716-661-8424.

#ChautauquaCounty #HazardousWasteDropOff #RecycleResponsibly

@followers See less

Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · November 15, 2024 ·

🚨Prevent Fires, Protect Our Community 🔥♻️

Chautauqua County urges everyone to properly dispose of rechargeable batteries to avoid dangerous fires. A recent fire at the Ellery landfill—quickly contained by firefighters and staff—shows how critical safe battery recycling is for public safety. 🙌

🔋 Do your part: Recycle rechargeable batteries at designated drop-off sites!

https://chqgov.com/.../proper-battery-disposal-essential...

#BatterySafety #RecycleRight #FirePrevention #ChautauquaCounty #StaySafe #EnvironmentalProtection See less



CHQGOV.COM

Proper Battery Disposal Essential to Prevent Landfill Fires

Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · June 4, 2024 ·

In light of the recent fire at Chautauqua County's landfill, it's crucial to remember that each of us bears a personal responsibility for our environment. Our daily actions significantly impact the world around us, and it's important to be mindful of this. **See less**



CHQGOV.COM

Be a Responsible Steward: Learn What Materials Can and Cannot Be Landfilled

Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · May 28, 2024 ·

A small fire was discovered by landfill crews at the Chautauqua County Landfill in Ellery, NY, on Monday morning. The fire was detected around 10:45 AM within the landfill debris cell. **See less**



CHQGOV.COM

Small Fire Contained at Chautauqua County Landfill

1

Chautauqua County
Published by Justin Gould · April 22, 2024 ·

Earth Day is not just a day; it's a reminder of our collective responsibility to steward the environment for future generations. For Earth Day 2024, the Chautauqua County Department of Public Facilities Landfill Division emphasizes the critical importance of recycling in preserving our planet's resources and protecting its ecosystems. **See less**



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Chautauqua County Commemorates Earth Day with a Call to Action for Recycling

The experience to
listen
The power to
solve℠

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