Final Local Solid Waste Management Plan
2024-2033

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Prepared For

Montgomery County Business Development Center
113 Park Drive
Fultonville, NY 12072

December 2025

Barton&Loguidice

Montgomery County

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Prepared For:

Montgomery County Business Development Center
113 Park Drive
Fultonville, NY 12072

Prepared By:

Montgomery County Business Development Center
9 Park Street Fonda, NY 12068

and

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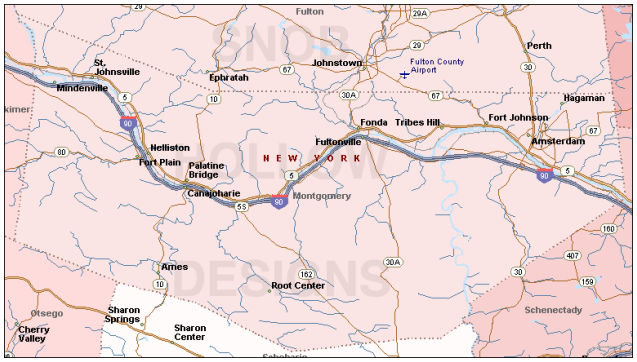
Attachments

1.0 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION [366-2.1]

1.1 Size and Geographic Location

The planning unit serves the entirety of Montgomery County, inclusive of one (1) city, ten (10) towns, and nine (9) villages. The planning unit is limited to Montgomery County, located in the Eastern Mohawk Valley, straddling the Mohawk River. Predominantly rural in character and comprising 410 square miles, the County's population is clustered in limited census-defined urban areas that generally adjoin the Mohawk River. As the map below illustrates, the cities and towns located within Montgomery county include the City of Amsterdam, and the Village of Hagaman at the eastern end of the County; the Village of Fonda and the Village of Fultonville located mid County; and the Village of Nelliston, Village of Palatine Bridge, Village of Canajoharie, Village of Fort Plain, and the Village of St. Johnsville at the western end of the County.



Montgomery County lies within the Mohawk Valley watershed. Montgomery County has an especially aggressive agricultural lands protection program, and most of the agricultural lands are located within one of three agricultural protection zones. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) does not list any critical environmental areas within Montgomery County.

1.2 Population Served and Density

The 2020 United States Census indicates that there are 49,532 persons living in Montgomery County. [It is worth noting that the 1991-92 MOSA LSWMP indicated a population for Montgomery County of 53,540 and a 20-year projection that the population would increase to 70,074. Instead of a 31% increase, there has been a 7% decrease in population.

The current population is allocated across 18,918 households, for an average of 2.6 persons per household. The estimated distribution of the population is 61% suburban and 39% rural, with no urban population density in the county according to the DEC population classification.

1.3 Seasonal Variations of Population and Land Use

Montgomery County experiences minimal variations in its population throughout the year, with the exception of seasonal increases in construction and demolition projects, the Amsterdam Mohawks baseball games, the Fonda Speedway race track, Glen Ridge Motorsports Park, and the Fonda Fair. All in which draw warm weather crowds. With the exception of Fulton Montgomery Community College (FMCC), there are no institutions of higher learning within the County. FMCC primarily serves a commuter population, with on-campus housing accommodating approximately 300 students. There is a very modest increase in travelers during the summer, when several campgrounds are open and a relatively small number of seasonal dwellings are utilized. Employment experiences a seasonal variation of approximately 3%, with more individuals hired during the summer and early fall for tourism and agricultural harvest purposes.

1.4 Planning Unit Members and Services Provided

The planning unit of Montgomery County includes all villages, towns and the City of Amsterdam as listed below, with the solid waste management services for each noted:

City of Amsterdam
City of Amsterdam DPW
518-842-3691
Garbage: picked up weekly
Recycling: picked up twice a month
Compost: Accept brush if not more than 30 lbs, put out on a normal garbage day

Town of Amsterdam
Linda Bartone Hughes
518-842-7961
lhughes@townofamsterdam.org
Garbage: collection once a week by County Waste
Recycling: Collection once a week by County Waste
Compost: None

Town of Canajoharie
Erica Hayes
518-673-3112
canajoharietownclerk@gmail.com
Garbage: None
Recycling: 2nd Friday of the month. Picked up by Spohn's Disposal
Compost: None

Town of Charleston
Diane Ferguson
518-922-5259
charlestontownclerk@frontiernet.net
Garbage: Rizzo Trucking runs a program for Town Residents, permit $30/year
W 12-4, Sa 8-12, 480 Corbin Hill Road
Recycling: Single stream
Compost: None

Town of Florida
Emily Staley
518-843-6372
Emilystaley.tofclerk@outlook.com
Garbage: Rizzo Trucking runs program next to the Town Highway Garage, 167 Ft. Hunter Road
M 5-8, W 5-8 Sa 8-4. Need a dumpster sticker from the Town Clerk
Recycling: 1 bin for glass, plastic, aluminum. 1 bin for paper, next to the Town Highway Garage.
M 5-8, W 5-8 Sa 8-4
Compost: None

Town of Glen
Roxanne Douglass
518-853-3633
tnglenclk@capital.net
Garbage: None
Recycling: Drop off available at 3773 St.

Hwy 30A, Tu 9-12, Th 3-7, Sa 8-12
Compost: None

Town of Minden
Tammy Beauregard
518-775-6677
Tnclkmin22@gmail.com
Garbage: None
Recycling: Weaver Sanitation picks up curbside last Saturday of the month
Compost: None

Town of Mohawk
Kim Sullivan
518-853-3031
tnmohawk@frontier.net
Garbage: Drop off available right after train Tracks on Broadway, Tu 4-8, Sa 7-12
$200 annual fee, or $10 for three clear kitchen size bags w/no permit
Recycling: Drop off at dumpster on Broadway
Compost: Broadway site - leaves & grass clippings only

Town of Palatine
Linda Logan
518-673-4487
toptownclerk@gmail.com
Garbage: None
Recycling: Drop off available anytime at 817 Stone Arabia Road Highway Garage for Town residents only, single stream
Compost: None

Town of Root
Marcia Schults
518-673-3422
Garbage: 1st Saturday of month at Root Town Hall Carlisle Rd. 8 am – 12 pm
3rd Saturday of month at fire house Argersinger Rd Randall 8 am – 12 pm (Town of Root) fee through hauler
Recycling: same days and hours as garbage

Town of St. Johnsville
Lynn M. Stever
518-568-2662
tnstjohn1@yahoo.com
Garbage: Pick-up every Friday
Recycling: None
Pick-up every Friday
Compost: None

Village of Ames
James KilcullenBrenda Rava is village clerk
518-774-4387
amesvillageclerk@gmail.com
garbage: picked up curbside every Wednesday
recycling: picked up curbside 1st Wednesday of month
compost: bulk pickup of leaves, etc. in spring and fall

Village of Canajoharie
Amy Krester
518-673-5512
deputyclerk@villageofcanajoharie.org
Garbage: Weekly garbage pickup
Recycling: Weekly recycling pickup
Compost: 1st and 3rd Wednesday Apr – mid-October

Village of Fonda
Christine Kearns
518-853-4335
villageclerk@villageoffonda.ny.gov
Garbage: Picked up on Thursdays by Weaver Sanitation
Recycling: Picked up on Thursdays by Weaver Sanitation
Compost: Lawn trimmings and yard debris Picked up by Village on Mondays and Fridays

Village of Fort Plain
David Briggs
518-993-4271
fortplainvillage@frontier.com
Garbage: Tuesday and Friday morning at Home pick-up by Weaver Sanitation; larger items the Village will pick up for a cost.
Recycling: Picked up the 2nd and 4th Thursdays
Compost: Village DPW will pick-up yard waste in the spring. Free to residents
Compost: none

Village of Fultonville
Vickie Romano
518-853-3815
fultonvillevillageaclerk@gmail.com
garbage: curbside every Thursday
recycling: curbside every Thursday
compost: yard debris picked up Mon & Fri April - November

Village of Hagaman
Maria Cebula
518-843-2480
vhagaman@nycap.rr.com
Garbage: Every Tuesday by County Waste
Recycling: Every Tuesday by County Waste
Compost: The Village picks up yard waste every other Wednesday from April-November

Village of Nelliston
Edward Watt
518-993-2862
Clerk@nelliston.org
Garbage: Pick-up on Monday & Thursday
Recycling: 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Compost: Pick-up on Tuesdays, weather dependent

Village of Palatine Bridge
Emily Schults
518-673-2817
Clerk&villageofpalatinebridge.org
Garbage: Tuesday pick-up by Weaver Sanitation
Recycling: Wednesday pick-up by Weaver Sanitation
Compost: leaves, brush, branches picked up by Village as needed

Village of St. Johnsville
Jayna Cool
518-568-2221
clerk@sjny.org
garbage: picked up curbside Monday
recycling: picked up curbside Thursday
compost: picked up curbside Spring – Fall

Each municipality runs its own waste and recycling program. Some have curbside collection, some have drop-off points, others don't have any service, and residents either hire a hauler or bring waste and recyclables directly to the transfer stations.

1.5 Previous Solid Waste Management Activities and Practices

Montgomery County was a member of the Montgomery Otsego Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority (MOSA) from its creation in 1988 until its dissolution in 2014. MOSA initially operated public landfill facilities transferred from the member counties until the capacity of each was reached, and the facilities were closed. In the 1991-92 LSWMP MOSA adopted policies in response to the solid waste management hierarchy established by the NYS Solid Waste Management Act of 1988:

*Support state and federal policies and actions targeting waste reduction and reuse
*Construct a materials recovery facility to process the region's recyclables for market.
*Noted that the development of a waste-to-energy facility was not feasible due to an inadequate volume of waste
*Site and construct a new regional landfill facility

Following that 1991-92 LSWMP MOSA focused on recycling and the development of secondary materials processing in each County. MOSA further evaluated the development of a new regional landfill facility but ultimately determined such a facility was not practically or financially feasible. MOSA continued to operate the transfer stations and procured transfer and disposal agreements through competitive requests for proposals.

The private market for waste disposal has undergone significant changes in New York State and world-wide. This has been evident in Montgomery County as the County shifted from a primarily multi-county public system relying on a group of public facilities to a single-county, primarily private system.

Effective March 31, 2018, Montgomery County prohibited the acceptance of waste from outside the County's borders in order to be compliant with the County's disposal agreement with Fulton County.

Montgomery County was previously accepted into a bid request conducted by Fulton County for household hazardous waste. This arrangement allowed Montgomery County to take advantage of an excellent pricing structure with a reliable company while saving the cost of generating its own bid. Following the prior joint program, Montgomery County retained the same company that had been previously used. In 2021 and going forward, competitive quotes were obtained directly by Montgomery County.

1.6 Membership Changes

As noted above, the planning unit has undergone fundamental change since the last approved LSWMP. Montgomery County, New York, ended its Solid Waste Service Agreement with the Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority (MOSA) on April 30, 2014. Legislation to dissolve MOSA and distribute its assets and liabilities among its constituent counties was subsequently adopted. The legislation, as requested by each of the constituent counties and supported by the MOSA Board of Directors, provided for the transfer of MOSA's transfer stations and other physical assets to the counties based on their location. Upon transfer, the individual counties assumed responsibility for managing the solid waste generated within their respective borders.

Montgomery County took title to two MOSA transfer stations, and the state permits the operation of those facilities. The two facilities located within the County are the Amsterdam Transfer Station, located at 1247 Route 5S, Amsterdam, NY, and the Western Transfer Station, located at 4583 Route 5S, Sprakers, NY. In receiving title to the Transfer Stations, Montgomery County acquired equipment formerly used by MOSA in the operation of these facilities. This equipment is currently made available to the contractor, GottaDo Contracting LLC, for use in operating the transfer stations. Montgomery County has entered into an agreement with Seneca Meadows Landfill for the disposal of Montgomery County's solid waste. There were no other significant changes, as Montgomery County maintained the practices MOSA had put in place (with the exception of removing the clean wood program).

GottaDo Contracting LLC operates both Montgomery County transfer stations and transports MSW and C&D to the Seneca Meadows Landfill. The operations contract will expire on 12/31/27. The transportation and landfill contract expires on 12/31/25.

1.7 Neighboring Planning Units

Montgomery County is bordered by six other counties: Fulton County, Herkimer County, Otsego County, Schoharie County, Schenectady County, and Saratoga County. As noted above, the dissolution of MOSA resulted in the former member counties becoming their own individual planning units. Schenectady County, Saratoga County, and Fulton County are individual planning units. Herkimer County is part of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority planning unit.

2.0 WASTE GENERATION AND MATERIALS RECOVERY DATA [366-2.2]

2.1 Solid Waste Generators

Within Montgomery County, there are multiple significant generators of solid waste. These are organized in a categorical manner as follows:

Residents: With nearly 50,000 residents, allocated across nearly 20,000 households, Montgomery County generates approximately 51,028 tons of municipal solid waste on an annual basis in which 93% is landfilled, and 7% is diverted.

Large Retailers/Commercial Centers: The largest cluster of significant retailers is located along Route 30 in the Town of Amsterdam. Major retailers, including Lowe's, Home Depot, Target, and Walmart, anchor a number of retail plazas along both sides of Route 30.

Major Population Centers: Generally, Montgomery County's population is clustered along the Mohawk River in three distinct nodes. The City of Amsterdam, together with the Towns of Florida and Amsterdam, are located at the eastern end of the County and serve to concentrate more than half of the County's population in its easternmost municipalities. At mid-County, a cluster of population is found within the Villages of Fonda and Fultonville. The Villages of Canajoharie, Fort Plain, Nelliston, and St. Johnsville at the western end of the County collectively form a significant population center.

Municipal Buildings: Both Montgomery County and all its constituent municipalities have municipal buildings. Within the less populated municipal buildings, the town hall and town garage are often located within the same structure. For larger governments, such as the County and the City of Amsterdam, operations are spread through multiple buildings.

Institutions (Colleges or Universities, School Districts, Nursing Homes, Hospitals, Prisons, Museums, Entertainment Venues): Significant institutions within Montgomery County include Fulton Montgomery Community College, St. Mary's Hospital, Shuttleworth baseball stadium, Wilkinson Residential Health Care Facility, the Montgomery County Correctional Facility, St. Johnsville Rehabilitation and Nursing Center, ,Inc. and five public school districts.

State and Federal Parks and Public Spaces: Public spaces are scattered throughout Montgomery County, often serving as local and regional parks and points of interest. There is no particularly significant individual tourism generator.

Industries Located in the Planning Unit: Primary private sector employers include, but are not limited to, a Dollar General Distribution Center, Target Distribution Center, Amsterdam Printing and Lithograph, Beech-Nut Nutrition Company, Hill & Marks, and many small businesses located within Amsterdam's Clock Tower, Sanford Farms Plaza, and more.

Waste Water Treatment Plants: The following are the current wastewater treatment plants in the planning unit that generate biosolids:

- Amsterdam Wastewater Treatment Plant, Amsterdam, New York
- Canajoharie Wastewater Treatment Plant, Canajoharie, New York
- Fonda-Fultonville Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fonda, New York
- Gloversville-Johnstown Joint Wastewater Treatment Facility, Johnstown, New York[1]
- Montgomery County Sanitary District #1, Nelliston, New York
- St. Johnsville Wastewater Treatment Plant, St. Johnsville, New York.

2.2 Summary of Solid Waste Quantities and Composition

The required description of the Montgomery County waste stream, including the quantity and composition of all solid waste by component type, and future projections, are included in the following attachments:

Attachment #1	Planning Unit & Planning Period
Attachment #2	Summary of Waste Types & Disposition
Attachment #3	Waste Generation Rate
Attachment #4	Population & MSW Projections
Attachment #5	Population Distribution
Attachment #6	Detailed MSW Composition
Attachment #7	MSW & Recyclables Projections
Attachment #8	Single Stream Composition Estimate
Attachment #9	Construction & Demolition Debris Composition
Attachment #10	Construction and Demolition Debris Generation Projections
Attachment #11	Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Analysis
Attachment #12	Construction and Demolition Debris Detailed Projections
Attachment #13	2024 Rate Schedule
Attachment #14	Waste By Facility
Attachment #15	Waste By Quantity/Type
Attachment #16	Alternatives Analysis
Attachment #17	Implementation Schedule
Attachment #18	Recycling Brochure

2.3 Data Sources and Data Gaps

The source of the data used in this report is the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Annual Report Forms from landfill facilities, registered transfer stations, composting facilities, recyclables handling and recovery facilities, and more, as listed on their public website.[2]

[1] This facility is located in Fulton County, however some of the biosolids waste is combined with Montgomery County facility waste.

[2]https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/fs/projects/SWMF/Annual%20Reports_Solid%20Waste%20Management%20Facility/Annual%20Reports_by%20Activity%20Type/

These forms are completed independently by facility owners or operators who monitor the different quantities and types of materials being received, exported, or disposed of at the respective facility. It is understood that errors may occur in these self-completed reports, which could skew the overall data analysis for the purpose of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

Montgomery County intends to monitor these tonnages and seek further information from waste generators within the County as proposed in the Implementation Schedule. Furthermore, Montgomery County intends to obtain additional information on biosolids generators in the County, including quantities disposed of and, if applicable, quantities recycled. In addition to biosolids, Montgomery County intends to gather information on organics (such as wood, yard waste, and food waste) and other recyclables being diverted within the County and to quantify these materials, if possible. The proposed steps for gathering this information include sending out surveys and contacting businesses directly. Please refer to Attachment #16 for further information on bridging data gaps.

3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM [366-2.3]

The planning unit has undergone fundamental change since the last approved LSWMP, from 1991-92. Montgomery County ended its Solid Waste Service Agreement with the Montgomery, Otsego, and Schoharie Solid Waste Management Authority (MOSA) on April 30, 2014. Legislation to dissolve MOSA and distribute its assets and liabilities among its constituent counties was subsequently adopted. The legislation, as requested by each of the constituent counties and supported by the MOSA Board of Directors, provided a title to the MOSA transfer stations and other physical assets to be distributed to the counties based upon their location. Upon transfer, the individual counties assumed responsibility for managing the solid waste generated within their respective borders.

3.1 Facilities

Montgomery County took title and the associated NYSDEC permits for the two MOSA transfer stations in the County. Both facilities now provide exclusive service for waste generated in Montgomery County.

The two County facilities are:

- Amsterdam Eastern Transfer Station, located at 1247 Route 5S, Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010
  518-843-3335

Hours: Monday-Friday 7:00 am – 3:00 pm
Saturday 8:00 am – 11:30 am
Closed Sunday

- Western Transfer Station, located at 4583 Route 5S, Sprakers, N.Y. 12166
  518-673-4884

Hours: Monday-Friday 7:00 am – 3:00 pm
Saturday 8:00 am – 11:30 am
Closed Sunday

The County does not provide for direct collection services. Collection of waste and recyclables is provided through a combination of private collection, self-haul, and municipal service in the City of Amsterdam.

In receiving title to the Transfer Stations, Montgomery County also acquired equipment formerly used by MOSA in the operation of these facilities. The County in turn leased this equipment to the contractor GottaDo Contracting LLC, for use in the operation of the transfer stations. GottaDo supplements transfer station operations with their own equipment.

Montgomery County has entered into an agreement with Seneca Meadows Landfill Facility [a private facility owned by Waste Connections Inc] for the disposal of non-recyclable waste. Seneca Meadows Landfill opened in 1983 is located in Seneca Falls, New York. The facility operates under local, state and federal permits; and undergoes inspections from the NYSDEC and the U.S Environmental Protection Agency. Incoming waste materials must meet State and federal non-hazardous solid waste parameters, and all non-municipal waste is laboratory-tested to ensure that these parameters are met.

3.2 Programs

Significant Construction and Development Activities

Construction and demolition activities in Montgomery County generate approximately 1,053 tons of construction and demolition (C&D) debris each year. Over the course of 2023, demolition crews worked on removing the remnants of the Beech-Nut Factory building in Canajoharie (completed as of April 2024). Additionally, new construction began in the Town of Florida for the Champlain Hudson Power Express transmission line, which will bring energy from Hydro-Quebec in Canada to New York City – running directly through Montgomery County. Presently, considerable development in the eastern end of the County, including the development of a nearly 1,000,000 sq. ft. Dollar General Distribution Center in the Town of Florida, is responsible for much of this waste. The county expects to see an influx in solar farm construction and business expansions, which may contribute to future C&D debris generation.

Tire Recycling Program

The Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District runs a tire recycling program at the Western Transfer Station. They host a day where residents can sign up and deliver passenger car tires and agricultural tires for recycling. The transfer stations recycle tires year-round, but at a cost to those delivering the tires. 2017 marked the first year of the program, and it has since demonstrated considerable success. In 2022, a total of 87 participants dropped off 1,812 passenger tires for a total of 27.24 tons. In 2023, a total of 50 people participated in agricultural tire recycling, and approximately 1,031 tires were accepted, totaling 84.74 tons. Also

in 2023, a total of 106 participants in the program dropped off approximately 2,258 passenger tires, resulting in a total of 19.37 tons of recycled material.

Agricultural Plastic Program

The agricultural-plastic program has been discontinued. There are no known agricultural operations managing organic waste in the County. Further steps to investigate the feasibility of implementing these programs have been described in Attachment #16 - Alternatives Analysis and Attachment #17 Implementation Schedule.

Household Hazardous Waste Program

The County holds a biennial household hazardous waste collection day at the County Annex building. The program collects pesticides, corrosives, pool chemicals, paints/stains, anti-freeze, fluorescent bulbs, hazardous cleaning products, and driveway sealers. The event is advertised on the County website, advertised on the County Facebook page, advertised in newspapers, and posted and distributed at the County transfer stations and distributed to local municipalities and residents before the event is held. It is free to residents of Montgomery County.

Organic Management Programs

Montgomery County does not currently have an organics management program in place. The County website recommends contacting local municipalities to see if they have any available programs.

The County is rural in nature, like many other rural communities, residents tend to manage yard trimmings on their own property. Therefore, materials collected for centralized composting are lower than in suburban or urban areas where yard trimmings tend to be handled centrally.

These local municipalities collect green waste in Montgomery County:

- City of Amsterdam – weekly yard waste pickup (landfilled)
- Town of Mohawk – compost facility at Park/Broadway site
- Village of Fonda – compost facility in the Village
- Village of Fort Plain – compost facility in Wiles Park
- Village of Hagaman – compost collected by SM Gallivan
- Village of Canajoharie – compost facility in the Village
- Village of Fultonville – compost facility in the Village
- Village of Palatine Bridge – compost on private property
- Village of Nelliston – weekly yard waste pickup compost in Town of Palatine
- Village of St Johnsville – weekly yard waste pickup compost behind sewer plant

Biosolids

Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fonda, Nelliston and St. Johnsville collectively generated 3,007.52 tons of biosolids in 2023. According to the 2023

annual report, 7.32 tons were sent to the Colonie Landfill, and the remaining 3000.20 tons were sent to Seneca Meadows Landfill.

The facilities that generate biosolids within the planning unit include:

- City of Amsterdam WWTP – Incineration – ash disposed at Auburn and Ontario landfills
- Village of Canajoharie WWTP – Chemical stabilization N-Viro process – residue disposed at Plattsburgh and Ontario landfills
- Fonda-Fultonville WWTP – biosolids sent to Johnstown/Gloversville
- Montgomery County SD #1 STP – Incineration through Watertown
- Village of St. Johnsville WWTP – biosolids sent to Johnstown/Gloversville
- In Fulton County. KeyMark also produces biosolids included in planning unit report

Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling Programs

Neither Montgomery County nor the municipalities within the County have local source separation laws or ordinances. Montgomery County does not administer a County-wide recycling program and leaves that responsibility to the individual municipalities within the County. However, the recovery of recyclables in Montgomery County is done successfully through a variety of efforts by local private haulers, local municipalities, and the County. The County accepts recyclables at $105.00 per ton or $5 for up to 10 bags at the two transfer stations. Montgomery County's single-stream recycling includes paper, plastic, glass, and metal products. Recycling brochures are available on the County's website, at the transfer stations, and upon request. The County has met with GottaDo to consider potential future programs which may include Christmas trees, mattresses, yard waste, green waste, construction and demolition debris, and food waste.

Education and Outreach Programs

Montgomery County uses the County website as the main platform for public education to encourage recycling, composting, and waste reduction. The site is updated frequently as programs change. The site provides information regarding proper disposal methods, and how county residents can get involved. One of the more prominent organizations, Grow of Amsterdam NY Inc., or "GROW" is a charitable 501(c)(3) organization that is formed to conserve, create, and empower community managed greenspace through outreach programs and environmental education. They hold monthly meetings and seminars on how to garden, compost, and recycle. GROW also accepts food scrap drop-offs in the City of Amsterdam community garden every Saturday.

Volume-Based Pricing Incentives or Other Financial Incentives Used

Montgomery County accepts single stream recyclables at $105 per ton or $5 for up to 10 bags at the two County transfer stations. This serves as an incentive reduce waste by recycling more. For waste, Montgomery County charges are based on the weight delivered.

Recycling Market Agreements

- Single stream recycling – contract with County Waste & Recycling Services, Inc.
- Electronic Waste/fluorescent bulbs/batteries – contract with Ewaste+
- Scrap Metal – Nathan H. Kelman
- Tires – Seneca Meadows Landfill and Geiter Done of WNY
- Freon – JGS Recycling and Hauling Inc.

Hauler & Business Transactions

Business customers fill out an application. They receive a customer vehicle registration card for each vehicle on file. Each time they visit the transfer station the customer shows the weigh station operator the card. When the card gets scanned the customer information populates on the computer screen, including if the customer is a credit or pay for each load customer. The weigh station operator asks what type of waste the customer has and where it originates. They weigh the customer in, the customer dumps the waste, and then weighs out. They receive a ticket (receipt) when they leave the facility.

Recycling Data Collection Efforts

Data is collected at the scale house. The weigh station operators ask each customer what type of material they have and where it originated.

Electronic Waste

Montgomery County's e-waste program is also a very successful program. In 2023 the County collected 55.89 tons of electronic waste for recovery and recycling. The County accepts this waste from residents, businesses, and schools at no charge.

4.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE [366-2.4]

4.1 Administrative Structure

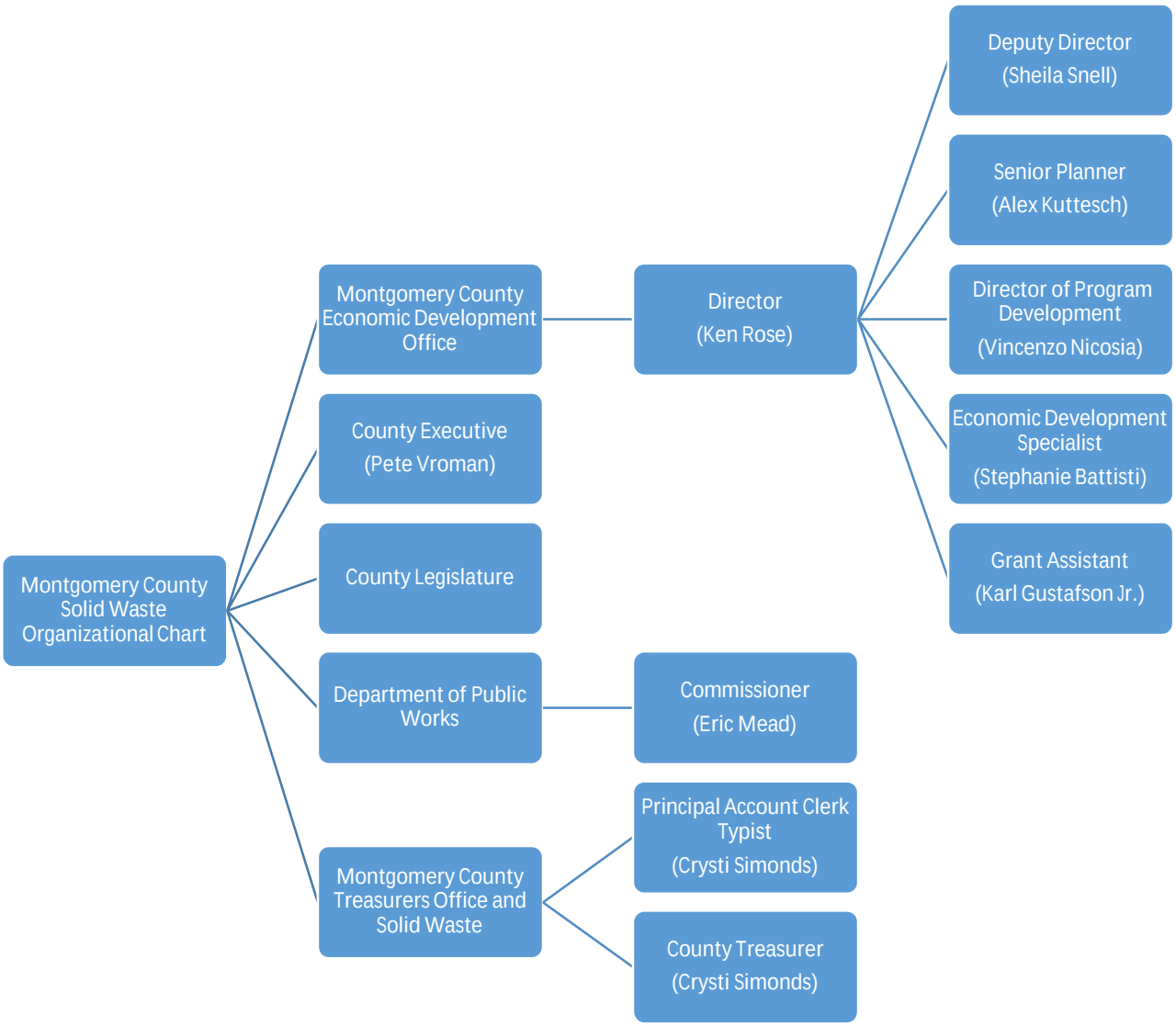
As indicated above, Montgomery County dissolved its relationship with MOSA in 2014, and subsequently the County acts as an independent planning unit. Montgomery County has a dedicated position within the Treasurer's Office that provides the necessary administrative and financial oversight for the operations of the planning unit, as well as coordination of specialized programs such as household hazardous waste collection, tire collections, and more. This position is held by Crysti Simonds, who is the Principal Account Clerk Typist. As previously discussed, Gotta-Do Contracting LLC was hired by the County to operate both transfer stations and transport all non-recyclable waste to the Seneca Meadows Landfill. All billing and reporting for the County transfer stations is also handled by the Crysti Simonds, the Principal Account Clerk Typist.

Currently, Montgomery County does not have a recycling coordinator, but the County's Solid Waste Principal Account Clerk Typist has compiled information and created brochures along with Senior Printer Composer K. Casey Boyd, that are available at many locations including the County website. Brochures provide information on what is acceptable/unacceptable material, non-recyclable material, and what belongs in single stream recycling. The brochure gives information on what to do with batteries, electronics and household hazardous waste, and also outlines the proper way to dispose of waste. All current and future Local Solid Waste Management Plans, Biennial Updates, and changes to local law will be coordinated by the Principal Account Clerk Typist.

The expenses generated for the operation of the solid waste management system are covered by revenue from tipping fees for all waste that crosses the scale. No additional revenue, either from the County's property tax levy or other sources, is required. The County does not subsidize the transfer stations. Some individual municipalities which provide waste and recyclables collection raise the revenue to pay for that service through municipal property taxes, fees, or other measures.

Pete Vroman is the County Executive for Montgomery County. Any decisions made regarding the solid waste management system is the responsibility of the County Executive and the County Legislature. All operations and enforcement are handled by Eric Mead, commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

For an in-depth visual of Montgomery County's Solid Waste department structure, please see the organizational chart below.


Montgomery County Solid Waste Organizational Chart
Montgomery County Economic Development Office
County Executive (Pete Vroman)
County Legislature
Department of Public Works
Montgomery County Treasurers Office and Solid Waste
Director (Ken Rose)
Commissioner (Eric Mead)
Principal Account Clerk Typist (Crysti Simonds)
County Treasurer (Crysti Simonds)
Deputy Director (Sheila Snell)
Senior Planner (Alex Kuttesch)
Director of Program Development (Vincenzo Nicosia)
Economic Development Specialist (Stephanie Battisti)
Grant Assistant (Karl Gustafson Jr.)

Strengths and Weaknesses of Current Structure

Strengths

- Single stream recycling program
- Location of Montgomery County transfer stations are key for success. One of them being located in the geographic center of the County (4583 Route 5S Sprakers, New York 12166). The Amsterdam Transfer Station is located in the highest populated area in the County, Amsterdam (1247 Route 5s Amsterdam, New York 12010).

Weaknesses

- Cyclical global secondary materials markets and the associated wide swings in revenue for recyclable materials.
- Limited options for disposal of non-recyclable waste.
- The cost of transportation, as related to fuel prices.
- Adequate funding from NYS to fund NYS required programs and NYS advocated plans.

Enforcement program

For the County transfer stations, uncovered loads are charged double, an enforcement measure that has been in effect since 2014. Failure to follow the County credit limit policy can result in that privilege being revoked. If procedures are not followed, Montgomery County is under no obligation to accept solid waste. If checks are returned, customers are not able to dump until the returned check is paid.

Montgomery County does not currently have any local disposal enforcement.

Laws and regulations related to solid waste management

Montgomery County does not have a County source separation law. The County recognizes the requirement of GML 120-aa to have a source separation law. To date, the County Attorney has started the process of compiling information. Local mandatory source separation/recycling laws from other counties have been reviewed. The County will request from the DEC copies of local laws from other counties that satisfy this requirement. The County intends to apply the economic viability analysis contained in the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988. It is expected that a decision on a local law will be made in 2025 or 2026. Other than the City of Amsterdam, the municipalities within the County do not have local source separation laws or ordinances.

Montgomery County's contract with GottaDo Contracting, LLC for waste removal at the two transfer stations also includes a clause for liquidated damages for improper operation of the transfer stations. The parties agree that the County will suffer damage and injury from the failure of the Contractor to conduct operations in a manner sufficient to prevent the backlog of waste or storage of waste within the premises for periods in excess of 24 hours. The County and the contractor have agreed that the following liquidated damages shall be assessed against the contractor for the events noted:

- *The Contractor shall be liable to reimburse the County for any and all expenses, including fines, penalties and attorney's fees, associated with the issuance of any Notice of Violation or other legal or administrative proceeding arising out of the*

Contractor's failure to remove all MSW from the tipping floor on a daily basis, and yard waste from the Transfer Station in accordance with the permit

Municipal zoning laws have no relevance to the County solid waste management system.

4.2 Financial Structure

The County estimates revenue from tipping fees for 2024 at $6,200,000 to cover operating expenses (principally contract services for transfer stations operation and maintenance, transportation and landfill disposal), at $6,160,993.

A separate post closure fund is maintained by the County for three closed landfills. The operations account balance is $566,529.31 (4/30/24). The reserve balance is $1,063,124.18 (4/30/24).

Grants

Montgomery County applied for the household hazardous waste grant for the County's household hazardous waste day. In 2015, Montgomery County was awarded $4,691.88. In 2017, Montgomery County was awarded $5,204.92 Montgomery County also went after E-waste grant funds. Montgomery County received $20,139.08 in 2016, $14,998.38 in 2017 and $16,626.17 in 2018. Due to new legislation, Montgomery will no longer charge for any e-waste delivered to the transfer stations.

2024 Rate Schedule

The 2024 Rate Schedule can be found at Attachment #13.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION AND SELECTION [366-2.5]

5.1 Program Alternatives – Assessment and Evaluation

1. Waste Prevention – Part of the efforts to encourage people to reduce the volume of waste each individual generates depends on providing information and education. In terms of public policy, extended producer responsibility is promoted by the NYS government. This policy advocates shifting the responsibility for recycling and disposal from product consumers to product producers. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
2. Data Collection – As the County transitions from its membership in MOSA, the County is building a data base, including this LSWMP and the County website, which over time will serve to provide instructions on utilizing the services provided by the County and it will build an understanding of decisions individuals, business, and industries can make to reduce disposal and increase the quality of environmental management. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
3. Re-use Programs – The network of social media is providing expanding opportunities for re-use of materials and products. For things like building materials there are private companies that specialize in salvage and re-sale of recovered materials for renovations and new construction. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
4. Education and Outreach – The County's principal means of for providing education and community outreach is the County website. The County can consider additional initiatives in the future, as funding is available, such as educational materials for schools and contests for schools and community groups. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
5. Incentive Based Pricing – Montgomery County uses a Pay-As-You-Throw [PAYT] for waste disposal, wherein residents are charged a fee based on the amount of waste they deliver to one of the transfer stations. To institute a PAYT program at the point of collection of waste and recyclables would be the responsibility of each municipality to enact a local law or enter into a contract with a hauling service that specifies PAYT. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

   <u>Advantages</u>

   - PAYT programs are a fair way to charge customers.
   - PAYT programs do not place restrictions on customer choices. Customers are not prohibited from delivering any amount of garbage, but those who want to dispose of more garbage will pay a higher fee.
   - PAYT programs are inexpensive to implement, may help prevent overuse of solid waste services.

- PAYT encourages residents to recycle and compost instead of throwing everything away.
- PAYT reduces the amount of waste that is being sent to a landfill.

Disadvantages

- PAYT programs raise concerns on illegal dumping, especially in a rural county like Montgomery
- PAYT programs can be a concern for large families that cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they produce.
- PAYT programs can be hard to implement county wide if a municipality is unwilling to change the way they pay for waste services.
- PAYT programs may require the purchase and management of containers (distribution and replacement) or bags (specification, security, sales) and potentially retrofitting waste collection trucks.

6. Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction – Nearly all renovation and construction is driven by market economics which in many cases does not support reuse of building materials. On the demolition side there is often on-site contamination of the materials that render it unusable for a new purpose. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
7. Recyclables Recovery – The current programs for residential single stream recycling, scrap metal recovery, and textiles are well established and functioning on a sustainable basis. Any recycling program in any locality can be improved starting with information and education. Montgomery County Soil & Water Conservation District hopes to continue or reactivate the tire recycling and the agricultural plastic programs. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
8. Programs to Develop/Improve Regional Markets for Recyclables – A single County that generates approximately 2554 tons of recyclables a year cannot affect global secondary materials markets. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
9. Organics Recovery – The County has monitored the implementation of NYS's law mandating food waste recovery and posts information for generators of the specified threshold volumes. Montgomery County is building an information network among local volunteers, restaurants, farms, or other local food waste generators to connect them to nearby soup kitchens and food pantries. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.
10. Flow Control and Districting – The County will continue to evaluate the potential benefits of implementing a local flow control law consistent with the national precedent established by the United States Supreme Court Decision United Haulers v Oneida

Herkimer case. The County is not involved with collection therefore the creation of districts would serve no purpose. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

11. Enforcement Programs – Improved enforcement of transfer station procedures would require Montgomery County to create a new position at each transfer station, for which there is no funding at this time. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

12. Hauler Licensing – The County is not involved in roadside waste and recyclables collection therefore hauler licensing would require each municipality to enact a local law or ordinance or enter into a contract with a hauling service. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

13. Private Sector Management – Given the configuration of the current County system coordination and utilization of services by the private sector is beneficial. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

14. Waste Disposal Options – As noted above, the solid waste management system for Montgomery has evolved to a principally private sector operation for the most critical service provided by the County – the safe and economic disposal of non-recyclable waste. As part of the County's diligence to insure that the transfer and disposal functions are being done in the most cost effective way a snapshot of the private disposal market will continue to be tracked by the County as future competitive bids are sought for the service. The information below provides the County with several reference points of what they can expect in the landfill disposal market. It should be noted that this is provided only as a reference. Not all the facilities listed accept waste on a merchant basis. Please see Attachment #16 for additional information on alternatives evaluation and selection.

5.2 Reference Landfill Facility Tipping Fees (per ton) 2023

FACILITY	MSW	C&D
1. Private Landfill WNY	$38-$40	$38-$40
2. Private Landfill WNY	$48-$50	$48-$50
3. Private Landfill WNY	$48-$50	$48-$50
4. Private Landfill WNY	$48-$50	$48-$50
5. Private Landfill WNY		$38-$40
6. Private Landfill WNY	$76	$76
7. Private Landfill CNY	$33	$33
8. Private Landfill CNY	$38-$40	$38-$40
9. Public Landfill WNY	$44	$65
10. Public Landfill NNY	$50	$50
11. Public Landfill CNY	$75	$60
12. Public Landfill CNY	$88-$114	$88-$114
13. Public Landfill CNY		$50
14. Public Landfill CNY	$60	$58

15. Public Landfill ENY	$104-$122	$116-$135
16. Public Landfill ENY	$62	$62

5.3 Technology Options

Currently, and for the near term, it is expected that the County will continue to rely on the use of a permitted Part 360 compliant landfill facility for disposal of non-recyclable waste. The 8 technology options below were prepared by Barton and Loguidice as part of the County's due diligence responsibility and to satisfy the DEC mandate. The County has been advised that the development of any new technology would be significantly more expensive that the use of a landfill disposal facility. Future biennial updates the County will evaluate waste processing technologies including those identified below, and the consideration will include an analysis of how the County would be impacted if any option would be financially feasible.

a. 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, 10 of which are in New York State. This technology is extremely effective in reducing the ultimate disposal volume, often 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 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 the 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 cost approximately $290 million. At this time, a WTE facility is not a viable option for the County.

b. Pyrolysis – These 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. At this time, pyrolysis of MSW has not been demonstrated to be commercially viable. 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.

c. Gasification – This is a similar process to pyrolysis, but which requires the partial oxidation of a feedstock to generate syngas. Oxygen must be provided for the reaction, but at a quantity less than is required for complete combustion. The primary syngas products are 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 (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.

d. Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Composting – This typically an aerobic composting process that breaks down 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 may 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 have a limited track record in the United

States. There are a small number 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. The facility in Delaware County is 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 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.

e. Mechanical/Biological Treatment – These 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 fuels. 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.

f. Anaerobic Digestion – This is a biological process by which microorganisms digest organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing a solid byproduct (digestate) and a gas (biogas). 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.

g. Fermentation – This 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 a MRF to separate, shred, and dry the cellulosic fraction.

h. Ethanol Production – When this is done for MSW it 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.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN & SCHEDULE [366-2.6]

For an in-depth analysis of the implementation plan and schedule, please see Attachment #17 - Implementation Schedule.

7.0 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS [366-2.7]

These projections are an assessment of data developed in the previous chapters. Montgomery County used the NYSDEC Population and Municipal Solid Waste Composition Calculator and C&D Debris Waste Composition Calculator to generate these projections. Montgomery County has established projections through 2035 for municipal solid waste, C&D debris, non-hazardous industrial materials, and biosolids. The calculator is included in Attachments #1 - #13.

MSW

Using the above referenced tools, the total MSW volume is expected to decrease over the next 12 years (from 51,028 tons in 2023 to 44,927 tons in 2035). With respect to diversion, it is estimated to go from 3,055 tons in 2023 to 6,874 tons in 2035.

C&D Debris

In 2023, Montgomery County hauled 1,044.00 tons of construction and demolition debris for disposal. In 2035 Montgomery County is projected to lower that number to 953 tons.

Non-hazardous Industrial Waste

Commercial and manufacturing enterprises within Montgomery County produced an estimated 1,162.25 tons of non-hazardous industrial waste in 2023. According to the 2023 Annual Reports, 1115.80 tons were sent to Seneca Meadows Landfill and 46.25 tons were sent to the Colonie Landfill. Montgomery County is aiming to reduce the total amount of non-hazardous industrial material by 2% over each year. In 2034, Montgomery County is projected to divert at least 30% of its non-hazardous industrial waste.

Biosolids

Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP's) in Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fonda and Nelliston collectively generated 3,007.52 tons of biosolids in 2023. According to the 2023 NYSDEC annual reports, 3000.20 tons of biosolids were disposed of at Seneca Meadows landfill, and 7.32 tons were sent to the Colonie Landfill. By 2033 Montgomery is aiming at decreasing the tonnage of biosolids by 5% during the 10-year plan.

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Pursuant to the requirements of 6 CRR-NY Part 366:

366-.3.1 (a) The draft Plan was made available for public comment for 82 days, 9/5/24 – 11/26/24 [legal notice in the County's official newspaper and posted on the County website].

366-3.1.1 (b) A public hearing was held by the County Legislature on 11/26/24. A summary of the Plan was presented at the opening of the public hearing.

366-3.1 (c) (1,2,3) (d) There were no public comments submitted during the comment period or at the public hearing, therefore no list of comments, no response to comments, no responsiveness summary was prepared, and no comments are attached to the Plan.

Attachments

Attachment #1
Planning Unit & Planning Period

Planning Unit and Planning Period

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	Montgomery County
Planning Period	2024-2033

Attachment #2
Summary of Waste Types & Disposition

Summary of Waste Types & Disposition

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.

Montgomery 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: 47,973

Enter tons diverted here: 3,055

Attachment #3
Waste Generation Rate

Waste Generation Rate

This tab will provide you with population projections and MSW generation projections for the planning period you had previously selected. It is recognized that Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation is reliant on population changes, hence, it is necessary to project both and identify their correlation.

purple cell enter the total tons of MSW that was disposed in the year immediately before your plan period starts. For example: If the plan period is 2016-2026, the MSW disposed data should be from 2015.

Population Projection:

Calculations are determined by a linear regression based on the latest **census population data** and an **annual growth rate percentage** specific to the planning unit. If it is anticipated that the population is going to decrease overtime, the minus sign (-) will be used.

MSW Generation Projection:

The MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day) calculated on the previous tab from the **Waste Generation Rate** will serve as a start point for the planning period. On the calculator, three options are considered to anticipate the MSW generation over time, and one must be selected according to the goals of the planning unit:

First Option:

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. By selecting this option, the planning unit is in **"status quo"**, meaning that is not making any improvements, and consequently is getting far from reaching the State's goal by 2030.

Second Option:

MSW generation **amount** remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population changes.

Third Option:

As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of …

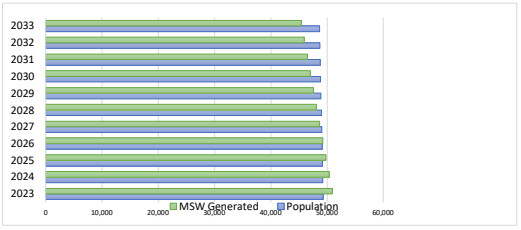
An **Annual Factor of Reduction (%)** should be calculated, defined, and selected by the planning unit. This factor will be the numerical representation of one of the planning unit's **goals** for the planning period. Once calculated, the Annual Factor of Reduction can be chosen from the drop down list provided.

Note:

• The graphic will display the Population and MSW Generation projections over the selected planning period. It has been designed to visualize the contrast of the final outcomes, based on the selections of each planning unit

Montgomery County 2024-2033

Current Data	
2020 Population Census	49,532
2023 Population	49,329
2023 MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	51,028
2023 MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	5.33
2023 MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	47,973
2023 MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	3,055



Annual rate of population growth (%)	-0.14%

Population Projection

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
49,329	49,262	49,194	49,127	49,060	48,993	48,925	48,859	48,792	48,725	48,658	48,592	48,525

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)	1.0%

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	5.66

MSW Generation Projection

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	
5.66	5.60	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.12	5.07	5.02	(Lb/person/day)
50,940	50,362	49,790	49,225	48,666	48,113	47,567	47,027	46,493	45,965	45,443	44,927	44,417	Tons/yr

Attachment #4
Population & MSW Projections

Population and MSW Projections

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.

Montgomery County 2024-2033

Material	Density Population Distribution		Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)
			38.78%			61.22%			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%	2.26%
		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%***	***30.88%***
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.98%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.19%
		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%	1.69%
	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%	1.22%
	Total Metals		***9.30%***	***7.90%***	***8.71%***	***8.00%***	***7.90%***	***7.96%***	***6.00%***	***5.50%***	***5.79%***	***8.25%***
	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%	5.69%
	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%***	***13.68%***
	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%	13.64%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings		3.10%	1.10%	2.26%	11.30%	9.10%	10.31%	4.20%	1.50%	3.07%	7.19%
	Total Organics		***15.80%***	***14.40%***	***15.21%***	***24.20%***	***24.60%***	***24.38%***	***21.40%***	***26.70%***	***23.63%***	***20.82%***
	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%***	***4.49%***
	DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials		8.00%	7.60%	7.83%	3.80%	2.70%	3.31%	4.40%	3.80%	4.15%	5.06%
	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%	1.53%
	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%	0.32%
	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%***	***12.20%***
	Total		***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***	***100.00%***

Attachment #5
Population Distribution

Population Distribution

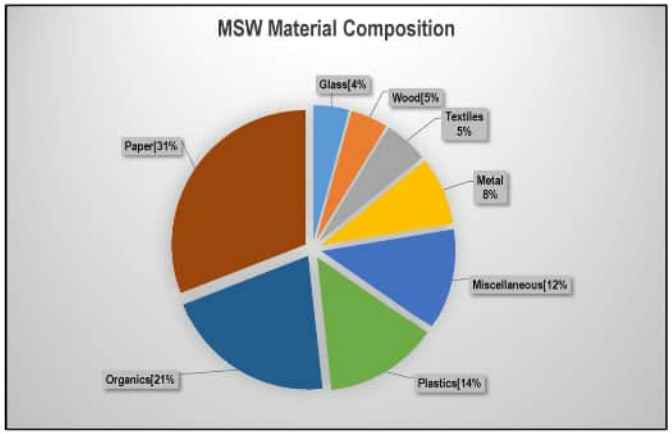
On this tab, the composition of the municipal waste stream will be estimated based on the amount of material generated in the planning unit and the state average of the different waste materials. A pie chart will be generated to clearly show the composition of the waste stream and to identify key categories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

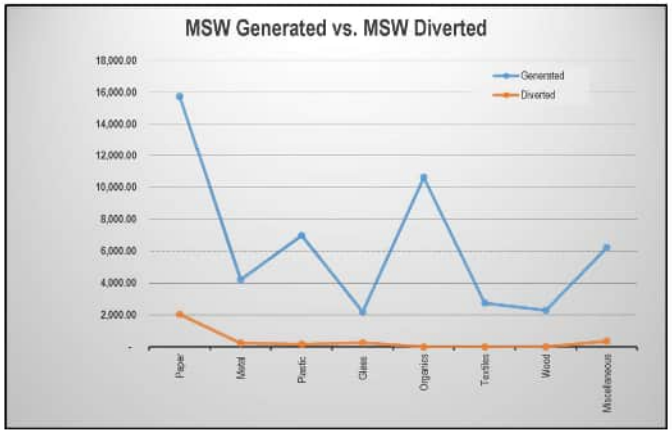
The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user. Purple should be used for amounts of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper,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

Montgomery County **2024-2033**

		2023		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	Material	100.0%	51,028	3,055.29
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	1,881	600.11
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	5,001	667.11
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	5,533	778.87
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	3,345	0.00
	Total Paper	30.9%	15,759	2,046.09
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	865	68.95
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	2,720	166.06
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	624	2.55
	Total Metals	8.2%	4,209	237.56
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	460	74.06
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	429	71.50
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	94	12.77
	Film Plastic	5.7%	2,905	0.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	3,096	0.00
	Total Plastics	13.7%	6,983	158.33
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	1,991	255.37
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	198	0.00
	Total Glass	4.3%	2,189	255.37
Organics	Food Scraps	13.6%	6,956	0.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	7.2%	3,668	0.00
	Total Organics	20.8%	10,626	0.00
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	1,983	1.27
	Carpet	1.5%	758	0.00
	Total Textiles	5.4%	2,741	1.27
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.5%	2,293	0.00
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.1%	2,582	0.00
	Diapers	1.6%	839	0.00
	Electronics	1.5%	779	55.89
	Tires	1.7%	845	293.28
	HHW	0.3%	172	7.53
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	164	0.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	845	0.00
	Total Miscellaneous	12.2%	6,227	356.68
	Total	100.0%	51,028	3,055.29





Attachment #6
Detailed MSW Composition

Detailed MSW Composition Analysis

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.

Montgomery County 2024-2033

Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)	50,940	50,362	49,790	49,225	48,666	48,113	47,567	47,027	46,493	45,965	00,000	00,000
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	3,370	3,709	4,027	4,272	4,496	4,694	4,888	5,076	5,290	5,499	5,703	5,997

		2023			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
		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	% MSW Diverted
	Material	100.0%	51,028	3,055	6.0%	6.6%	7.4%	8.1%	8.7%	9.2%	9.8%	10.3%	10.8%	11.4%	12.0%	12.6%	13.3%
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	1,881	600	31.9%	32.9%	33.9%	34.9%	35.9%	36.9%	37.9%	38.9%	39.9%	40.9%	41.9%	42.9%	43.9%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	5,001	667	13.3%	14.3%	15.3%	16.3%	17.3%	18.3%	19.3%	20.3%	21.3%	22.3%	23.3%	24.3%	25.3%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	5,533	779	14.1%	15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	18.1%	19.1%	20.1%	21.1%	22.1%	23.1%	24.1%	25.1%	26.1%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	3,345	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%
	Total Paper	30.9%	15,759	2,046	13.0%	13.8%	14.6%	15.3%	16.1%	16.9%	17.6%	18.3%	19.0%	19.9%	20.8%	21.7%	22.6%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	865	69	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%	15.0%	16.0%	17.0%	18.0%	19.0%	20.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	2,720	166	6.1%	7.1%	8.1%	9.1%	10.1%	11.1%	12.1%	13.1%	14.1%	15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	18.1%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	624	3	0.4%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%	7.4%	8.4%	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%
	Total Metals	8.2%	4,209	238	5.6%	6.6%	7.6%	8.6%	9.6%	10.6%	11.4%	12.2%	13.0%	13.8%	14.6%	15.4%	16.2%
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	460	74	16.1%	17.1%	18.1%	19.1%	20.1%	21.1%	22.1%	23.1%	24.1%	25.1%	26.1%	27.1%	28.1%
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	429	72	16.7%	17.7%	18.7%	19.7%	20.7%	21.7%	22.7%	23.7%	24.7%	25.7%	26.7%	27.7%	28.7%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	94	13	13.6%	14.6%	15.6%	16.6%	17.6%	18.6%	19.6%	20.6%	21.6%	22.6%	23.6%	24.6%	25.6%
	Film Plastic	5.7%	2,905	0	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	3,096	0	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%
	Total Plastics	13.7%	6,983	158	2.3%	2.4%	3.4%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%	7.4%	8.3%	9.2%	10.2%	11.1%	12.1%	13.0%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	1,991	255	12.8%	13.8%	14.8%	15.8%	16.8%	17.8%	18.8%	19.8%	20.8%	21.8%	22.8%	23.8%	24.8%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	198	0	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%
	Total Glass	4.3%	2,189	255	11.7%	12.7%	13.7%	14.7%	15.7%	15.8%	15.9%	16.0%	16.1%	16.2%	16.2%	16.3%	16.4%
Organics	Food Scraps	13.6%	6,958	0	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	7.2%	3,668	0	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%
	Total Organics	20.8%	10,626	0	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.9%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	1,983	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Carpet	1.5%	758	0	0.0%	0.0%	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%	2,741	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.5%	2,293	0	0.0%	0.0%	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%	2,582	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Diapers	1.6%	839	0	0.0%	0.0%	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%	779	56	7.2%	8.2%	9.2%	10.2%	11.2%	12.2%	13.2%	14.2%	15.2%	16.2%	17.2%	18.2%	19.2%
	Tires	1.7%	845	293	34.7%	35.7%	36.7%	37.7%	38.7%	39.7%	40.7%	41.7%	42.7%	43.7%	44.7%	45.7%	46.7%
	HHW	0.3%	172	8	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%	7.4%	8.4%	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	13.4%	14.4%	15.4%	16.4%
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	164	0	0.0%	0.0%	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%	845	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	12.2%	6,227	357	5.7%	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%

Attachment #7
MSW & Recyclables Projections

MSW & Recycleables Projection

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.

Montgomery County 2024-2033

			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	MSW generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	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
	Material	**100.00%**	**51,028**	**3,055**	**6.0%**	**50,940**	**3,370**	**6.6%**	**50,362**	**3,709**	**7%**	**49,790**	**4,040**	**8.1%**	**49,225**	**4,363**	**8.9%**	**48,666**	**4,797**	**9.9%**	**48,113**	**4,985**	**10.4%**	**47,567**	**5,285**	**11.1%**	**47,027**	**5,577**	**11.9%**	**46,493**	**5,892**	**12.7%**	**45,965**	**6,200**	**13.5%**	**45,443**	**6,633**	**14.6%**	**44,927**	**6,874**	**15.3%**
Paper	**Newspaper**	**3.69%**	1,881	600	31.9%	1,878	618	32.9%	1,856	629	34%	1,835	641	34.9%	1,814	651	35.9%	1,794	662	36.9%	1,773	672	37.9%	1,753	682	38.9%	1,733	692	39.9%	1,714	701	40.9%	1,694	710	41.9%	1,675	719	42.9%	1,656	727	43.9%
	Corrugated Cardboard	**9.80%**	5,001	667	13.3%	4,992	716	14.3%	4,935	757	15%	4,879	797	16.3%	4,824	836	17.3%	4,769	875	18.3%	4,715	912	19.3%	4,662	948	20.3%	4,609	983	21.3%	4,556	1,018	22.3%	4,505	1,051	23.3%	4,456	1,109	24.3%	4,403	1,116	25.3%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	**10.54%**	5,533	779	14.1%	5,523	833	15.1%	5,460	878	16%	5,398	922	17.1%	5,337	965	18.1%	5,277	1,007	19.1%	5,217	1,047	20.1%	5,157	1,087	21.1%	5,099	1,126	22.1%	5,041	1,163	23.1%	4,984	1,200	24.1%	5,041	1,264	25.1%	4,871	1,270	26.1%
	Other Compostable Paper	**6.56%**	3,345	0	0.0%	3,339	0	0.0%	3,301	0	0%	3,264	0	0.0%	3,227	0	0.0%	3,190	0	0.0%	3,154	0	0.0%	3,118	0	0.0%	3,083	0	0.0%	3,048	30	1.0%	3,013	60	2.0%	3,048	91	3.0%	2,945	118	4.0%
	Total Paper	**30.88%**	15,759	2,046	13.0%	15,732	2,166	13.8%	15,554	2,264	15%	15,377	2,360	15.3%	15,202	2,453	16.1%	15,030	2,543	16.9%	14,859	2,632	17.7%	14,690	2,717	18.5%	14,524	2,801	19.3%	14,359	2,913	20.3%	14,196	3,022	21.3%	14,320	3,183	22.2%	13,675	3,231	23.3%
Metal	**Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)**	**1.69%**	865	69	8.0%	863	77	9.0%	853	85	10%	844	93	11.0%	834	100	12.0%	825	107	13.0%	815	114	14.0%	806	121	15.0%	797	127	16.0%	788	134	17.0%	779	140	18.0%	788	149	19.0%	779	156	20.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals	**5.33%**	2,720	166	6.1%	2,715	193	7.1%	2,685	218	8%	2,654	242	9.1%	2,624	265	10.1%	2,594	288	11.1%	2,565	310	12.1%	2,536	332	13.1%	2,507	354	14.1%	2,478	374	15.1%	2,450	395	16.1%	2,478	424	17.1%	2,450	444	18.1%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	**1.22%**	624	3	0.4%	623	9	1.4%	616	15	2%	609	21	3.4%	602	27	4.4%	595	32	5.4%	589	38	6.4%	582	43	7.4%	575	48	8.4%	569	54	9.4%	562	59	10.4%	569	65	11.4%	562	70	12.4%
	Total Metals	**8.25%**	4,209	238	5.6%	4,202	279	6.6%	4,154	318	8%	4,107	355	8.6%	4,060	392	9.6%	4,014	427	10.6%	3,969	462	11.6%	3,924	496	12.6%	3,879	529	13.6%	3,835	562	14.6%	3,791	593	15.6%	3,835	638	16.6%	3,791	669	17.6%
Plastic	**PET Containers**	**0.90%**	460	74	16.1%	459	79	17.1%	454	82	18%	449	86	19.1%	444	89	20.1%	439	93	21.1%	434	96	22.1%	429	99	23.1%	424	102	24.1%	419	105	25.1%	414	108	26.1%	419	114	27.1%	414	116	28.1%
	HDPE Containers	**0.84%**	429	72	16.7%	428	76	17.7%	424	79	19%	419	82	19.7%	414	86	20.7%	409	16	3.9%	405	92	22.7%	400	95	23.7%	396	98	24.7%	391	100	25.7%	387	103	26.7%	391	108	27.7%	387	111	28.7%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	**0.18%**	94	13	13.6%	94	14	14.6%	93	14	16%	91	15	16.6%	90	16	17.6%	89	12	13.0%	88	17	19.6%	87	18	20.6%	85	19	21.6%	85	19	22.6%	84	20	23.6%	85	21	24.6%	84	22	25.6%
	Film Plastic	**5.69%**	2,905	0	0.0%	2,900	0	0.0%	2,867	29	1%	2,834	57	2.0%	2,802	84	3.0%	2,770	308	11.1%	2,739	137	5.0%	2,708	162	6.0%	2,677	187	7.0%	2,647	212	8.0%	2,617	236	9.0%	2,647	265	10.0%	2,617	288	11.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	**6.07%**	3,096	0	0.0%	3,090	0	0.0%	3,055	31	1%	3,020	60	2.0%	2,986	90	3.0%	2,952	118	4.0%	2,919	146	5.0%	2,886	173	6.0%	2,853	200	7.0%	2,820	226	8.0%	2,788	251	9.0%	2,820	282	10.0%	2,788	307	11.0%
	Total Plastics	**13.68%**	6,983	158	2.3%	6,971	168	2.4%	6,892	235	3%	6,814	300	4.4%	6,736	364	5.4%	6,660	546	8.2%	6,584	488	7.4%	6,510	547	8.4%	6,436	605	9.4%	6,363	662	10.4%	6,290	718	11.4%	6,363	789	12.4%	6,290	843	13.4%
Glass	**Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers**	**3.90%**	1,991	255	12.8%	1,987	275	13.8%	1,965	291	15%	1,942	307	15.8%	1,920	323	16.8%	1,899	338	17.8%	1,877	353	18.8%	1,856	368	19.8%	1,835	382	20.8%	1,814	396	21.8%	1,793	409	22.8%	1,814	432	23.8%	1,793	445	24.8%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	**0.39%**	198	0	0.0%	198	2	1.0%	196	4	2%	194	6	3.0%	191	8	4.0%	189	9	5.0%	187	11	6.0%	185	13	7.0%	183	15	8.0%	181	16	9.0%	179	18	10.0%	181	20	11.0%	179	21	12.0%
	Total Glass	**4.29%**	2,189	255	11.7%	2,185	277	12.7%	2,161	295	14%	2,136	313	14.7%	2,112	331	15.7%	2,088	348	16.7%	2,064	365	17.7%	2,041	381	18.7%	2,017	397	19.7%	1,995	412	20.7%	1,972	427	21.7%	1,995	452	22.7%	1,972	467	23.7%
Organics	**Food Scraps**	**13.64%**	6,958	0	0.0%	6,946	69	1.0%	6,868	137	2%	6,790	204	3.0%	6,712	268	4.0%	6,636	332	5.0%	6,561	394	6.0%	6,486	454	7.0%	6,413	513	8.0%	6,340	571	9.0%	6,268	627	10.0%	6,340	697	11.0%	6,268	752	12.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	**7.19%**	3,668	0	0.0%	3,662	37	1.0%	3,620	72	2%	3,579	107	3.0%	3,538	142	4.0%	3,498	175	5.0%	3,458	208	6.0%	3,419	239	7.0%	3,380	270	8.0%	3,342	301	9.0%	3,304	330	10.0%	3,342	368	11.0%	3,304	396	12.0%
	Total Organics	**20.82%**	10,626	0	0.0%	10,608	106	1.0%	10,488	210	2%	10,369	311	3.0%	10,251	410	4.0%	10,134	507	5.0%	10,019	601	6.0%	9,906	693	7.0%	9,793	783	8.0%	9,682	871	9.0%	9,572	957	10.0%	9,682	1,065	11.0%	9,572	1,149	12.0%
Textiles	**Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets**	**3.89%**	1,983	1	0.1%	1,980	0	0.0%	1,957	0	0%	1,935	0	0.0%	1,913	0	0.0%	1,891	0	0.0%	1,870	0	0.0%	1,849	0	0.0%	1,828	0	0.0%	1,807	0	0.0%	1,786	0	0.0%	1,807	0	0.0%	1,786	0	0.0%
	Carpet	**1.48%**	758	0	0.0%	756	0	0.0%	748	0	0%	739	0	0.0%	731	0	0.0%	723	0	0.0%	714	0	0.0%	706	0	0.0%	698	0	0.0%	690	0	0.0%	682	0	0.0%	690	0	0.0%	682	0	0.0%
	Total Textiles	**5.37%**	2,741	1	0.0%	2,736	0	0.0%	2,705	0	0%	2,674	0	0.0%	2,644	0	0.0%	2,614	0	0.0%	2,584	0	0.0%	2,555	0	0.0%	2,526	0	0.0%	2,497	0	0.0%	2,469	0	0.0%	2,497	0	0.0%	2,469	0	0.0%
Wood	***Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated)**	**4.49%**	2,293	0	0.0%	2,289	0	0.0%	2,263	0	0%	2,238	0	0.0%	2,212	0	0.0%	2,187	0	0.0%	2,162	0	0.0%	2,138	0	0.0%	2,113	0	0.0%	2,089	0	0.0%	2,066	0	0.0%	2,089	0	0.0%	2,066	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	**5.06%**	2,582	0	0.0%	2,578	0	0.0%	2,549	0	0%	2,520	0	0.0%	2,491	0	0.0%	2,463	0	0.0%	2,435	0	0.0%	2,407	0	0.0%	2,380	0	0.0%	2,353	0	0.0%	2,326	0	0.0%	2,353	0	0.0%	2,326	0	0.0%
	Diapers	**1.64%**	839	0	0.0%	838	0	0.0%	828	0	0%	819	0	0.0%	809	0	0.0%	800	0	0.0%	791	0	0.0%	782	0	0.0%	773	0	0.0%	764	0	0.0%	756	0	0.0%	764	0	0.0%	756	0	0.0%
	Electronics	**1.53%**	779	56	7.2%	778	64	8.2%	769	71	9%	761	77	10.2%	752	84	11.2%	743	90	12.2%	735	97	13.2%	727	103	14.2%	718	109	15.2%	710	115	16.2%	702	121	17.2%	710	129	18.2%	702	135	19.2%
	Tires	**1.66%**	845	293	34.7%	844	301	35.7%	834	306	37%	825	311	37.7%	815	316	38.7%	806	320	39.7%	797	324	40.7%	788	329	41.7%	779	333	42.7%	770	336	43.7%	761	340	44.7%	770	352	45.7%	761	356	46.7%
	HHW	**0.34%**	172	8	4.4%	172	9	5.4%	170	11	6%	168	12	7.4%	166	14	8.4%	164	15	9.4%	162	17	10.4%	160	18	11.4%	158	20	12.4%	157	21	13.4%	155	22	14.4%	157	24	15.4%	155	25	16.4%
	Soils and Fines	**0.32%**	164	0	0.0%	164	0	0.0%	162	0	0%	160	0	0.0%	158	0	0.0%	156	0	0.0%	155	0	0.0%	153	0	0.0%	151	0	0.0%	149	0	0.0%	148	0	0.0%	149	0	0.0%	148	0	0.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	**1.60%**	845	0	0.0%	844	0	0.0%	834	0	0%	825	0	0.0%	815	0	0.0%	806	0	0.0%	797	0	0.0%	788	0	0.0%	779	0	0.0%	770	0	0.0%	761	0	0.0%	770	0	0.0%	761	0	0.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	**12.20%**	6,227	357	5.7%	6,216	374	6.0%	6,146	387	6%	6,076	401	6.6%	6,007	413	6.9%	5,939	426	7.2%	5,871	438	7.5%	5,805	450	7.7%	5,739	461	8.0%	5,674	472	8.3%	5,609	483	8.6%	5,674	505	8.9%	5,609	515	9.2%

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Population	49,329	49,329	49,262	49,194	49,127	49,060	48,993	48,925	48,859	48,792	48,725	48,658	48,592
MSW Generated (tons)	51,028.29	50,940	50,362	49,790	49,225	48,666	48,113	47,567	47,027	46,493	45,965	45,443	44,927
Per Capita MSW Generated (lbs/person/year)	2,069	2,065	2,045	2,024	2,004	1,984	1,964	1,944	1,925	1,906	1,887	1,868	1,849

MSW Diverted (tons)	3,055.29	3,370	3,709	4,040	4,363	4,797	4,985	5,285	5,577	5,892	6,200	6,633	6,874
Per Capita MSW Diverted (lbs/person/year)	124	137	151	164	178	196	204	216	228	242	254	273	283

MSW Disposed (tons)	47,973.00	47,570	46,653	45,750	44,862	43,869	43,128	42,282	41,450	40,601	39,765	38,810	38,053
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/year)	1,945	1,929	1,894	1,860	1,826	1,788	1,761	1,728	1,697	1,664	1,632	1,595	1,566
Per Capita MSW Disposed (lbs/person/day)	5.33	5.28	5.19	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.82	4.74	4.65	4.56	4.47	4.37	4.29

Attachment #8
Single Stream Composition Estimate

Single Stream Composition	% of single stream	Actual Diverted
Newspaper (ONP)	23.50%	600.11
Corrugated Cardboard (OCC)	26.00%	663.95
Paperboard	7.60%	194.08
Office Paper	7.30%	186.42
Junk Mail	5.70%	145.56
Other Commercial Printing	5.30%	135.34
Magazines (OMG)	3.50%	89.38
Books	0.10%	2.55
Paper Bags	0.10%	2.55
Phone Books (OTD old telephone directory)	0.50%	12.77
Poly-Coated	0.40%	10.21
Ferrous Containers	2.40%	61.29
Aluminum Containers	0.30%	7.66
Other Ferrous Metals	1.00%	25.54
Other aluminum	0.10%	2.55
PET Containers	2.90%	74.06
HDPE Containers	2.80%	71.50
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.50%	12.77
Glass Containers	10.00%	255.37
	100.00%	2553.66

Reported as single stream
2,553.66

1. Single Stream breakdown percentages provided by the Department (Dave Vitale, 12.4.13)

Attachment #9
Construction & Demolition Debris Composition

Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Material Composition

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 anc 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 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.

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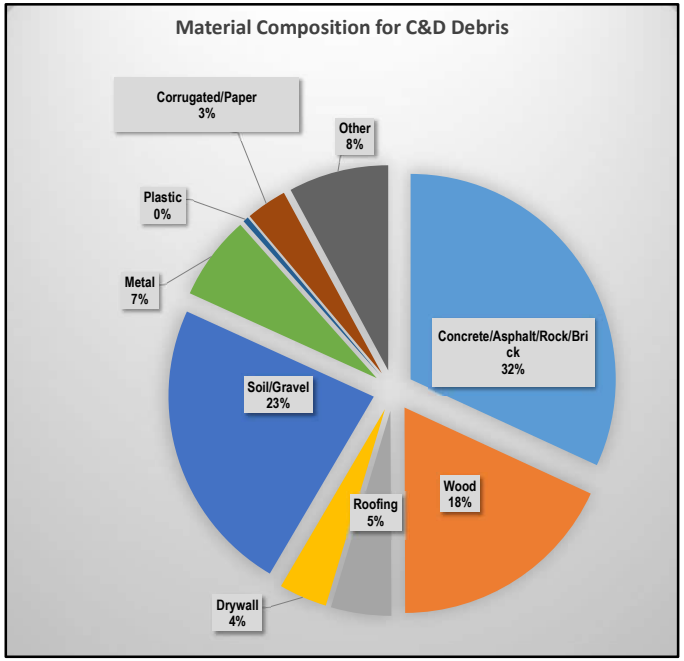
		Generation source									
		Residential				Non- Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infras-tructure	C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)
		30.00%				30.00%				40.00%	
		New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non-Residential	Renovation	
		20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	100.00%	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%	31.88%
	Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	25.22%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	20.94%	10.50%	18.05%
	Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	9.26%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	6.52%	0.00%	4.73%
	Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.76%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	4.90%	0.00%	3.80%
	Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.78%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	12.28%	38.00%	23.32%
	Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.44%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	12.52%	2.40%	6.65%
	Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.62%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.50%	0.30%	0.46%
	Corrugated cardboard/ Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	4.30%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	6.02%	0.30%	3.22%
	Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.54%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	9.46%	2.50%	7.90%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Attachment #10
Construction and Demolition Debris Generation Projections

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**

Montgomery County

2024-2033

			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
		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	31.9%	335.8	332.5	329.2	325.9	322.6	319.4	316.2	313.0	309.9	306.8	303.7
	Wood	18.0%	190.1	188.2	186.3	184.5	182.6	180.8	179.0	177.2	175.4	173.7	171.9
	Roofing	4.7%	49.9	49.4	48.9	48.4	47.9	47.4	46.9	46.5	46.0	45.6	45.1
	Drywall	3.8%	40.0	39.6	39.2	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.7	37.3	36.9	36.5	36.2
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	245.6	243.2	240.7	238.3	235.9	233.6	231.3	228.9	226.6	224.4	222.1
	Metal	6.6%	70.0	69.3	68.6	67.9	67.3	66.6	65.9	65.3	64.6	64.0	63.3
	Plastic	0.5%	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	3.2%	33.9	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.6	31.3	30.9	30.6
	Other	7.9%	83.2	82.4	81.6	80.7	79.9	79.1	78.3	77.6	76.8	76.0	75.3
	Total	100.0%	**1,053.4**	**1,042.8**	**1,032.4**	**1,022.1**	**1,011.9**	**1,001.7**	**991.7**	**981.8**	**972.0**	**962.3**	**952.6**

1% Depreciation each year

Attachment #11
Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Analysis

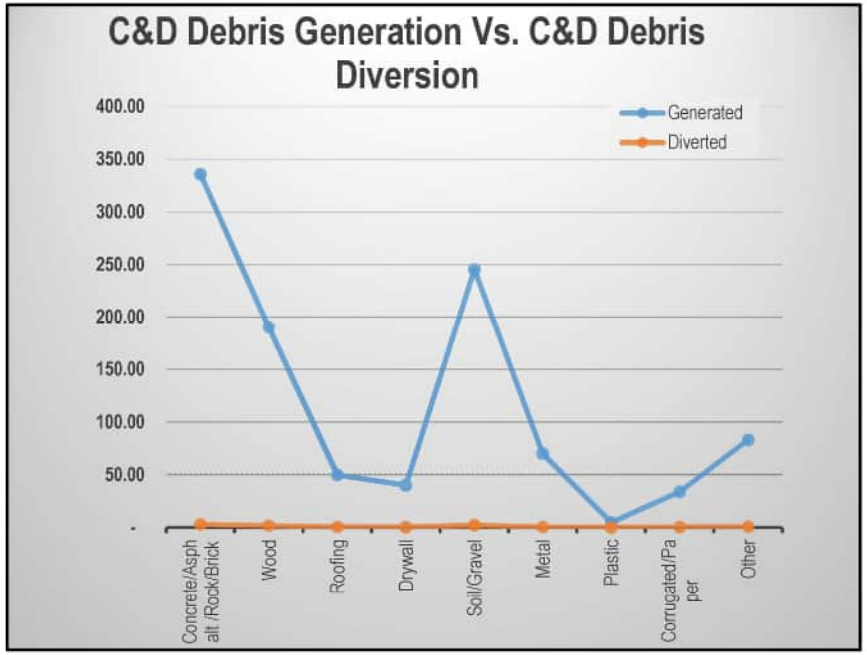
Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Diversion Analysis

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

Montgomery 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	31.9%	335.8	3.0	0.9%
Wood	18.0%	190.1	1.7	0.9%
Roofing	4.7%	49.9	0.4	0.9%
Drywall	3.8%	40.0	0.4	0.9%
Soil/Gravel	23.3%	245.6	2.2	0.9%
Metal	6.6%	70.0	0.6	0.9%
Plastic	0.5%	4.8	0.0	0.9%
Corrugated cardboard/Paper	3.2%	33.9	0.3	0.9%
Other	7.9%	83.2	0.7	0.9%
Total	100.0%	1,053.4	9.4	0.9%



Hiram Hollow **9.37 tons reported as C&D**

Attachment #12
Construction and Demolition Debris Detailed Projections

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Detailed 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.

Montgomery County **2024-2033**

			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027		
		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
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.9%	335.8	3.0	0.9%	332.5	6.3	1.9%	329.2	9.5	2.9%	325.9	12.7	3.9%	322.6	15.8	4.9%
	Wood	18.0%	190.1	1.7	0.9%	188.2	3.6	1.9%	186.3	5.4	2.9%	184.5	7.2	3.9%	182.6	8.9	4.9%
	Roofing	4.7%	49.9	0.4	0.9%	49.4	0.9	1.9%	48.9	1.4	2.9%	48.4	1.9	3.9%	47.9	2.3	4.9%
	Drywall	3.8%	40.0	0.4	0.9%	39.6	0.7	1.9%	39.2	1.1	2.9%	38.8	1.5	3.9%	38.4	1.9	4.9%
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	245.6	2.2	0.9%	243.2	4.6	1.9%	240.7	7.0	2.9%	238.3	9.3	3.9%	235.9	11.5	4.9%
	Metal	6.6%	70.0	0.6	0.9%	69.3	1.3	1.9%	68.6	2.0	2.9%	67.9	2.6	3.9%	67.3	3.3	4.9%
	Plastic	0.5%	4.8	0.0	0.9%	4.8	0.1	1.9%	4.7	0.1	2.9%	4.7	0.2	3.9%	4.6	0.2	4.9%
	Corrugated /Paper	3.2%	33.9	0.3	0.9%	33.5	0.6	1.9%	33.2	1.0	2.9%	32.9	1.3	3.9%	32.5	1.6	4.9%
	Other	7.9%	83.2	0.7	0.9%	82.4	1.6	1.9%	81.6	2.4	2.9%	80.7	3.1	3.9%	79.9	3.9	4.9%
	Total	100.0%	1,053.4	9.4	0.9%	1,042.8	19.7	1.9%	1,032.4	29.8	2.9%	1,022.1	39.8	3.9%	1,011.9	49.5	4.9%

		2028			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	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	319.4	18.8	5.9%	316.2	21.8	6.9%	313.0	24.7	7.9%	309.9	27.5	8.9%	306.8	30.3	9.9%	303.7	33.1	10.9%
	Wood	180.8	10.6	5.9%	179.0	12.3	6.9%	177.2	14.0	7.9%	175.4	15.6	8.9%	173.7	17.2	9.9%	171.9	18.7	10.9%
	Roofing	47.4	2.8	5.9%	46.9	3.2	6.9%	46.5	3.7	7.9%	46.0	4.1	8.9%	45.6	4.5	9.9%	45.1	4.9	10.9%
	Drywall	38.0	2.2	5.9%	37.7	2.6	6.9%	37.3	2.9	7.9%	36.9	3.3	8.9%	36.5	3.6	9.9%	36.2	3.9	10.9%
	Soil/Gravel	233.6	13.8	5.9%	231.3	15.9	6.9%	228.9	18.1	7.9%	226.6	20.1	8.9%	224.4	22.2	9.9%	222.1	24.2	10.9%
	Metal	66.6	3.9	5.9%	65.9	4.5	6.9%	65.3	5.1	7.9%	64.6	5.7	8.9%	64.0	6.3	9.9%	63.3	6.9	10.9%
	Plastic	4.6	0.3	5.9%	4.5	0.3	6.9%	4.5	0.4	7.9%	4.4	0.4	8.9%	4.4	0.4	9.9%	4.3	0.5	10.9%
	Corrugated /Paper	32.2	1.9	5.9%	31.9	2.2	6.9%	31.6	2.5	7.9%	31.3	2.8	8.9%	30.9	3.1	9.9%	30.6	3.3	10.9%
	Other	79.1	4.7	5.9%	78.3	5.4	6.9%	77.6	6.1	7.9%	76.8	6.8	8.9%	76.0	7.5	9.9%	75.3	8.2	10.9%
	Total	1001.7	59.0	5.9%	991.7	68.3	6.9%	981.8	77.5	7.9%	972.0	86.4	8.9%	962.3	95.2	9.9%	952.6	103.7	10.9%

Attachment #13
2024 Rate Schedule

Montgomery County Solid Waste
2024 Rate Schedule
5/1/2024

Materials and Services	**Amount**
Official Tip Fee for All Non-Hazardous Waste	$107.00/Ton
Scaled Municipal Solid Waste Minimum Fee (up to 370 pounds)	$20.00
Municipal Solid Waste per Bag Fee (approximately 30 gallon bag/container)	$5.00/Bag
Single Stream Recycling (over 10 containers) 05/1/24-12/31/24	$100.00/Ton
Scaled Single Stream Recycling Minimum Fee	$ 5.00
Single Stream Recycling bags (up to 10 containers)	$ 5.00
Freon Removal (refrigerators and freezers)	$20.00/Unit
Small Items Fee (air conditioners, dehumidifiers, water coolers, propane tanks)	$5.00/Unit
Bulky White Goods mixed with Municipal Solid Waste	$25.00/Unit + $107.00/Ton
Tires 20 inch and below (off the rim)	$8.00/Tire
Tires 20.5 inch – 24.5 (off the rim)	$12.00/Tire
All Other Tires (off the rim)	$325.00/Ton
Tires mixed with Municipal Solid Waste	$20.00/Tire + $107.00/Ton
Fluorescent Bulbs	$0.40/Unit
Certified Weight Charge	$5.00
Returned Check Charge	$30.00
Uncovered Loads	Double Charge
Finance Charge on Past Due Unpaid Balances	1%/Month

NOTE: debit or credit cards NOT accepted

Mailing Address: Treasurer's Office Attn: Solid Waste P.O. Box 1500, Fonda, NY 12068
Phone: 518-853-8174 Website: www.co.montgomery.ny.us Fax: 518-853-8344

Amsterdam Transfer Station
1247 Route 5S
Amsterdam, NY 12010
518-843-3335
Mon-Fri 7 am – 3 pm
Sat 8 am – 11:30 am
Closed Sunday

Western Transfer Station
4583 Route 5S
Sprakers, NY 12166
518-673-4884
Mon-Fri 7 am – 3 pm
Sat 8 am – 11:30 am
Closed Sunday

Subject to change without notice

Attachment #14
Waste By Facility

2023 Montgomery County Generated Waste by Facility

Reporting Facility	Address	City	Waste Type	Tonnage	Total Tonnage
Rapp Road Landfill	525 Rapp Road	Albany, NY	BUD	33.37	60.02
			Asbestos	26.65	
Colonie Landfill	4 Arrowhead Lane	Cohoes, NY	Industrial Waste	46.45	53.77
			Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	7.32	
Green Ridge Landfill	424 Peters Road	Northumberland, NY	BUD	2,014.56	2,014.56
Seneca Meadows Landfill	1786 Salcman Road	Waterloo, NY	C&D	1,044.00	53,133.00
			Industrial Waste	1,115.80	
			Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	3,000.20	
			MSW	47,973.00	
Town of Amsterdam Transfer Station	1247 Route 5S	Amsterdam, NY	C&D	7,895.66	35,952.30
			Industrial Waste	1,114.80	
			MSW	25,264.38	
			Electronics	33.04	
			Bulk Metal	77.21	
			Textiles	0.52	
			Fluorescent Lightbulbs	0.35	
			Tires	183.80	
			Single Stream	1,382.54	
Western Transfer Station	4583 Route 5S	Sprakers, NY	C&D	2,299.10	15,188.14
			Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	13.82	
			Single Stream	1,141.16	
			Electronics	22.85	
			Bulk Metal	63.31	
			Textiles	0.75	
			Fluorescent Lightbulbs	0.12	
			Tires	109.42	
			MSW	11,537.61	
Charleston Transfer Station	480 Corbin Hill Rd	Sprakers, NY	Tires	0.04	0.04
Hiram Hollow Transfer Station	100 Washburn Road	Ganesvoort, NY	C&D	9.37	9.37
Przestrzelski Septic Service	121 Brookmans Corners Road	Fort Plain, NY	Biosolids (Land Applied)	52.08	52.08
Green Pines Septic	682 Starkville Road	Fort Plain, NY	Biosolids (Land Applied)	768.75	768.75
Montgomery County	20 Park Street	Fonda, NY	HHW	7.53	7.53
Power Pallet Recycling, Inc.	4715 State Route 30	Amsterdam, NY	Commingled Paper	4,072.00	4,072.00

Data obtained from 2023 NYSDEC Annual Reports

Attachment #15
Waste by Quantity/Type

Waste Type	Reporting Facility	Destination	Tonnage	Total Tonnage
BUD				
Contaminated Soil (BUD)	Rapp Rd Landfill	BUD	33.37	2,047.93
	Green Ridge RDF	BUD	2014.56	
Landfilled				
Asbestos	Rapp Rd Landfill	Landfilled	26.65	26.65
C&D	Seneca Meadows	Landfilled	1,044.00	1,044.00
	Western TS	Seneca Meadows Landfill	2,299.10	
	Town of Amsterdam TS	Seneca Meadows Landfill	7,895.66	
Industrial Waste	Town of Amsterdam TS	Seneca Meadows Landfill	1,114.80	1,162.25
	Colonie Landfill	Landfilled	46.45	
	Seneca Meadows	Landfilled	1,115.80	
Contaminated Soil				0
Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	Western TS	Seneca Meadows	13.82	3007.52
	Seneca Meadows	Landfilled	3,000.20	
	Colonie Landfill	Landfilled	7.32	
MSW	Town of Amsterdam TS	Seneca Meadows	25,264.38	47,973.00
	Western TS	Seneca Meadows	11,537.61	
	Seneca Meadows	Landfilled	47,973.00	
Recovered				
C&D	Direct Haul	Hiram Hollow	9.37	9.37
Biosolids	Przestrzelski Septic Service	Land Applied	52.08	820.83
	Green Pines Septic	Land Applied	768.75	
Commingled Paper	Power Pallet	N/A	4072.00	4,072.00
Single Stream	Direct Haul	Recycling Markets	2545.23	2,553.66
	Direct Haul	Recycling Markets	8.43	
	Town of Amsterdam TS	Casella Recycling	1382.54	
	Western TS	Casella Recycling	1141.16	
Corrugated Cardboard	Direct Haul	Recycling Markets	3.16	3.16
Electronics	Town of Amsterdam TS	Ewaste Victor, NY	33.04	55.89
	Western TS	Books MyCroft Books	0.74	
	Western TS	Ewaste Victor, NY	22.11	
Bulk Metal	Town of Amsterdam TS	NH Kelman, INC.	73.04	140.52
	Town of Amsterdam TS	JGS Recycling and Hauling Inc.	4.17	
	Western TS	JGS Recycling and Hauling Inc.	1.00	
	Western TS	NH Kelman, INC.	62.31	
Household Hazardous Waste	Montgomery County	MXI Environmental Services, LLC.	7.06	7.06
Textiles	Town of Amsterdam TS	American Clothing Company	0.52	1.27
	Western TS	American Clothing Company	0.75	
Fluorescent Lightbulbs	Town of Amsterdam TS	Ewaste Victor, NY	0.35	0.47
	Western TS	Ewaste Victor, NY	0.12	
Tires	Town of Amsterdam TS	Geiter Done WNY	183.80	293.26
	Charleston Transfer Station	Geiter Done WNY	0.04	
	Western TS	Geiter Done WNY	109.42	

Excluded from total to prevent double-counting
Included in total

Attachment #16
Alternatives Analysis

Montgomery County LSWMP

2024-2033

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Part 360 Regulation 366-2.5(a)	**Part 366 Alternatives Assesment**														
	County Program Strategies	Part 366 Alternatives Assesment	366-2.5(b) 2024/2025 Alternative Tasks	366-2.5(b)(1)(i) Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts	366-2.5(b)(1)(ii) Needed Facilities/Programs	366-2.5(b)(1)(iii) Estimated Cost	366-2.5(b)(1)(iv) Natural Resource Conservation/Energy Product/Employment Creating	366-2.5(b)(2)(i) Coordination with Neighboring Planning Unit	366-2.5(b)(2)(ii) Alternatives Available if a Neighboring Planning Unit Participated	366-2.5(b)(2)(iii) Comments and Reccomendations Received from Neighboring Planning Unit	366-2.5(b)(2)(iv) Environmental Justice Impacts	2.5(c) Selected Alternative and Schedule	2.5(c)(1) Reason for Selected Alternative	2.(c)(2) Identification of Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts	2.5(c)(3) Identification of the Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Program Implementatiion	2.5(c)(4) Identifcation of New or Modified Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations to Fully Implement the Selected Alternatives
1	1) Waste Reduction Programs	Support Extended Producer Responsibility/Product Stewardship Initiatives	• Periodically review legislation supporting extended producer responsibility • Post information about how residents can practice product stewardship on the County website and in flyers.	Over the long term the adoption of product stewardship may reduce the volume of materials targeted by product stewardship in the waste stream. Such materials include returnable containers, paint, electronics, lead acid batteries, rechargable batteries, carpet, drugs, mercury thermostats, tires, and food waste. Quantitative impacts are under evaluation by the NYSDEC through an agreement with CSMM and RRS.	There is no additional infrastructure needed to support this program. If infrastructure is necessary, it will theoretically be funded by the Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO).	Product stewardship has the potential to decrease waste volume by shifting the cost to the producers and saving municipalities money.	Natural resouces will be preserved by incentivizing businesses to use less. Energy production, and job creation in the County is not anticipated as a result of this program.	No coordination from neighboring planning units is anticipated.	A greater awareness of product stewardship efforts as well as increase waste diversion would be expected.	None at this time	No known environmental justince impacts within Montgomery County are associated ewith product stewardship initiatives.	Add information and a link to the NYSDEC website for extended producer responsibility and product stewardship to the County website on how residents can utilize product stewardship concepts and requirements. **2025-2026**	Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility will help reduce discards requiring disposal and will conserve natural resources.	Adoption of product stewardship framework supports the implementation of State-wide product stewardship incentives. Quantitative impacts are under evaluation by the NYSDEC through an agreement with CSMM and RRS.	Maintenance of the County website as additional product stewardship laws are enacted by NYS. Product stewardship involves government mandates upon manufacturers, distributors, and sellers of commercial products.	The County does not have jurisdiction over these private sector activities and will therefore rely on the NYSDEC to implement the State law. No new County laws or regulations required.
		Explore New Programs & Enhance Existing Programs	• Explore the feasibility of implementing a County-wide agricultural waste reduction program. • Support the Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District tire recovery progam.	Implementation of these programs will increase recyclables recovery and divert waste from the overall waste stream. A 5% reduction in MSW volumes is possible over the 10-year planning period. The number of tires recovered is expected to increase by 1% per year.	The agricultural waste collection would require a staging area for the wastes, unless a hauler can collect these items. The tire recovery program would utulize existing facilities.	The costs associated would be the collection and disposal of agricultural wastes and tires. These costs are determined by the market.	Recovery of recyclables reduces the volume of solid waste requiring disposal.	No coordination from neighboring planning units is anticipated, however partnership would allow for shared costs and a greater participation rate.	An increase in recyclables diverted would be likely if neighboring planning units participated.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	• Explore the feasibility of implementing a County-wide agricultural waste reduction program. **(2026-2027)** • Support the Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District tire recovery progam. **(2026-2027)**	Agriculture is a large portion of Montgomery County commerce. These programs are anticipated to be very successful in eliminating waste from the waste stream.	A 5% reduction in MSW volumes is possible over the 10-year planning period. The number of tires recovered is expected to increase by 1% per year.	As mentioned, the Soil and Water Conservation District has implemented this program in the past and may do so again in the future with appropriate funding and administrative support. Montgomery County may host a tire colleciton program at an additional cost to the County.	No new County laws or regulation required.
2	2) Reuse Programs	Enhance Existing Programs	• Post regular updates to the County Website detailing recycling drop-off locations, businesses that accept donations, organic waste collectors, paint and battery drop off locations, and more. • Promote County and municipal organized events such as HHW collection events, tire collection events, and seasonal yard waste collection on the County website. • Evaluate the potential for partnerships with local organizations and existing programs. • Establish goals to increase participation in reuse programs.	The Promotion of Reuse Programs is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% and enhance reuse by >5% over 10 year planning period. period.	Utilize existing facilities and programs	No additional costs are intended.	Reuse programs help delay and reduce discards requiring disposal and help conserve natural resources.	Reuse programs will be available to neighboring planning units because there is no cost to Montgomery County.	Coordination with neighboring planning units could increase public awareness which could help reduce the volume of waste requiring disposal.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	• Post regular updates to the County Website detailing recycling drop-off locations, businesses that accept donations, organic waste collectors, paint and battery drop off locations, and more. **(2025-2026)** • Promote County and municipal organized events such as HHW collection events, tire collection events, and seasonal yard waste collection on the County website. **(2026-2027)** • Evaluate the potential for partnerships with local organizations and existing programs. **(2028)** • Establish goals to increase participation in reuse programs. **(2029-2030)**	Reuse programs willl help delay and reduce discards requiring disposal.	The Promotion of Reuse Programs is expected to reduce select MSW waste volumes by <5% and enhance reuse by >5% over 10 year planning period. period.	Regular updates to the County website and links to local municipal websites.	No new County laws or regulation required.
3	3) Recyclables recovery programs for paper, metal, glass, plastic, and textiles	Enhance Existing Programs	• Develop legislation pursuant to GML 120-aa to make recycling mandatory • Promote recycling at public schools and County hosted events • Place textile drop-off bins at County owned transfer stations •Post recycling signage, emails, and contests to encourage recycling with small businesses and residents. • Review recyclables separation and recovery at all County facilities.	Increasing recycling will reduce the volume of material requiring disposal, thereby reducing financial impacts and creating the natural resource environmental benefits of creating new products with secondary materials. Expected to improve recovery of select materials by 5-10% and increase participation by 5% over the 10-year planning period.	Utilize existing programs	The revenue from the sale of recyclables has changed from positive revenue, to an expense. This expense has a major impact on the County budgeted tax rate which is subject to the NYS % cap.	Recovery of recyclables reduces the volume of solid waste requiring disposal.	The County is open to working with a neighboring planning unit if consolidation of recyclables for an alternative MRF could be financially beneficial	Participation from neighboring planning units could increase the volume of recyclables, but there would be an increase in cost for Montgomery County under current market conditions.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	• Develop legislation to make recycling mandatory. **(2025-2026)** • Promote recycling at public schools and County hosted events. **(2026-2027)** • Place textile drop-off bins at County owned transfer stations. **(2027-2028)** •Post recycling signage, emails, and contests to encourage recycling with small businesses and residents. **(2029-2030)** • Review recyclables separation and recovery at all County facilities. **(2030-2032)**	Montgomery County is committed to its transfer stations that provide extensive services for receiving and processing recyclables and special wastes and will consider expanding recycling that is financially sustainable.	Montgomery County has absorbed the severe financial impact of the decline in secondary materials markets, but this also severely impacts the County's capacity to provide any additional services. The enactment of the source separation law is expected to improve recovery of select materials by 5-10% and increase participation by 5% over the 10-year planning period.	Continued county financing of recycling services will be challenging if secondary materials markets do not improve.	A source separation law will be enacted by the County pursuant to GML 120-aa
4	4) Organics recovery programs for food scraps and yard trimmings	Continue to obtain and post current information from all green waste programs and facilities in the County. Post information on programs for food waste recovery.	• Contact Gloversville-Johnstown joint WWTP to determine feasibility to take food waste in their anaerobic digestor. • Promote organics recovery amongst the municipalities, including yard waste collection and composting. • Add a yard-waste composting area to the County transfer stations • Promote organics management programs at public schools and County hosted events •Develop signage, emails, and contests to encourage organics management with small businesses and residents.	Supporting organics diversion efforts could increase diversion from the County's solid waste management system by up to 100 tons per year. Promoting backyard composting through education and training programs for residents could increase organics diversion by 500 tons per year.	A composting area would need to be added to one of the County-owned transfer stations in order to compost yard waste. The County will evaluate the feasibility of adding a compost area and use its existing resources in order to reduce the overall cost. The County will prioritize using existing facilities and programs including the Cornell Cooperative Extension to encourage composting.	Anticipated costs include those associated with constructing a composting area, cost of signage, and cost of hosting educational events.	Yard Waste/Green Waste recovery and composting both reduces the volume of material requiring disposal and creates a usable/beneficial material for gardening/agricultural/horticultural uses.	No involvement with neighboring planning units is anticipated.	Participation from neighboring planning units could drive an increase in organics diversion and overall participation in composting/organics recovery efforts, however there could be associated increased costs for the County.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	• Contact Gloversville-Johnstown joint WWTP to determine feasibility to take food waste in their anaerobic digestor. • Promote organics recovery amongst the municipalities, including yard waste collection and composting. • Add a yard-waste composting area to the County transfer stations • Promote organics management programs at public schools and County hosted events •Develop signage, emails, and contests to encourage organics management with small businesses and residents.	The existing network of municipal programs and facilities and the wide range of support through Cooperative Extension is adequate	Yard Waste/Green Waste recovery and composting both reduces the volume of material requiring disposal and creates a usable/beneficial material for gardening/agricultural/horticultural uses. Supporting organics diversion efforts could increase diversion from the County's solid waste management system by up to 100 tons per year. Promoting backyard composting through education and training programs for residents could increase organics diversion by 500 tons per year.	Utilize existing facilities and third-party programs including the Cornell Cooperative Extension.	No new County laws or regulation required.
5	5) Programs to develop or improve local and regional markets for recyclables	The County recognizes that secondary materials markets are global and cannot be created by the County	The County is implementing the only option for accessing makets which is to regularly seek competitive open market bids	The County is directly financially impacted by market change and will continue to seek the most favorable prices and sustainable terms.	No new County facility is needed. The County will continue to try to improve the volume and quality of recyclables.	The cost of recycling has increased, but the County has no control over markets.	Recycling conserves natural resources. Future improvements in technology may improve viability but may not rely on manual operations.	The County was a member of a 3-County waste authority, but that arrangement was dissolved and the County elected to provide their own services.	The County recognizes that secondary materials markets are global and cannot be created by the County	None at this time	N/A	The County will continue to provide recycling services and rely on seeking regular competitve bids through the end of the planning period.	The County will continue to provide recycling as a priority of the solid waste management system.	Thorough enhancements to information provided by the County increases in recyclables recovery may be achieved.	The County will continue to seek competitive bids for recyclables processing and will continue to improve public education.	The County will evaluate implementing a mandatory recycling source separation local law.
6	6) Enforcement Programs	The County will enact a mandatory recycling/source separation local law.	• Request from NYSDEC copies of local laws enacted to meet requirements in Act of 1988. **2025** •County staff review of local laws. **2025-2026** •Prepare memo to County Attorney on Act of 1988, and financial analysis of recycling. **2026** •If determined feasible work with the County Attorney on adoption of the local law. **2026-2027**	Increase in the volume of recyclables may be achieved. Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.	No new facility is needed. Improvements in public information will be implemented primarily on the County website and on social media.	No estimate of cost is available at this time, but any increase is expected to be minimal	An increase in recycling will improve natural resource conservation.	The County was a member of a 3-County waste authority, but that arrangement was dissolved and the County elected to provide their own services.	Enforcement of each County law would be the responsibility of each individual County.	None at this time	N/A	Pending the completion of the legal review, the County is supportive of a mandatory recycling local law.	The County's solid waste management system is the best configuration to met the County's needs and stay within financial resources.	Increases in the volume of recyclables is the goal of the County. This will be evaluated with respect to increased costs. Expected to increase recycling volumes by <5% over 10 year planning period.	The current market increases in recycling volumes will increase the County's costs.	As noted herein, the County is starting the evaluation of enacting a new mandatory recycling law.
7	7) Incentive-based pricing	The system at the County transfer stations directly charges by weight, thereby encouraging reductions in waste generation. Pricing for generators is done by private and municipal haulers.	The County will continue to support the incentive based pricing at the County transfer stations. The County does not control private haulers and their pricing structures; therefore, no actions will be completed by the county as it relates to the private sector and incentive based pricing.	Incentive based pricing may encourage waste reduction. Expected to increase recycling volumes by >5% over 10 year planning period.	Through regular communication with municipal officials, the County will encourage incentive-based pricing.	A change in cost to the County is not anticipated.	There may be an increase in waste reduction and associated improvements in natural resource conservation.	N/A	The methods for payment for services would continue to be determined by local municipalities and private haulers.	None at this time	N/A	Through regular communication with municipal officials, the County will encourage incentive-based pricing.	Incentive based pricing may reduce waste and improve natural resource conservation.	Incentive based pricing may reduce waste and improve natural resource conservation. Expected to increase recycling volumes by >5% over 10 year planning period.	No new County requirements are anticipated.	No new County laws or requirements are needed. Pricing to waste generators is the responsibility of local municipalities and private haulers.
8	8) Education and Outreach	Continue to enhance, update and promote the County website as a primary source to obtain information on solid waste and recycling	• Update the County website to include all relevant solid waste and recycling information. • Check and update links to municipal websites. • Revise recycling and special waste instructions. • Create new recycling poster/flyer. • Develop and post FAQ's for recycing and special wastes. • Create a map showing transfer stations, flea markets, donation centers, recycling centers, paintcare disposal locations, and compost donations. • Prepare industry waste survey. • Implement survey. • Attend the Federation Conference.	Continue to support recycling services through information on the County website which includes: what materials are recyclable, all unacceptable materials, the proper preparation of materials, specific single stream instructions, details on the disposition of municipal solid waste and construction/demolition debris, handling of special wastes such as electronics and household hazardous waste, information on organics composting, where and when materials are accepted, and the physical address, phone number, and contact information for each of the transfer stations. These actions are expected to see an increase in waste generation by <5% and an increase in both reuse and recycling of 5% over the 10 year planning period.	No new facilities needed	Potential costs may include preparation and distribution of a waste survey.	Public information and education will help sustain waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and special waste management which will protect public health and environment and conserve natural resources.	No involvement with neighboring planning units is anticipated.	Sharing the costs for education and outreach would be benificial.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	• Update the County website to include all relevant solid waste and recycling information. **(2025-2026)** • Check and update links to municipal websites. **(2025-2026)** • Revise recycling and special waste instructions. (2026-2027) • Create new recycling poster/flyer. **(2025)** • Develop and post FAQ's for recycing and special wastes. **(2026-2027)** • Create a map showing transfer stations, flea markets, donation centers, recycling centers, paintcare disposal locations, and compost donations. **(2026-2027)** • Prepare industry waste survey. **(2028-2029)** • Implement survey. **(2030)** • Compile results and utilize in Biennial Updates. **(2029-2033)** • Attend the Federation Conference. **(2029-2033)**	The information provided via the County website is adequate to support the full-service solid waste management system provided by the County/Municipal/Private partnership at transfer stations.	Continue to support recycling services through information on the County website which includes: what materials are recyclable, all unacceptable materials, the proper preparation of materials, specific single stream instructions, details on the disposition of municipal solid waste and construction/demolition debris, handling of special wastes such as electronics and household hazardous waste, information on organics composting, where and when materials are accepted, and the physical address, phone number, and linked websites for each of the transfer stations. These actions are expected to see an increase in waste generation by <5% and an increase in both reuse and recycling of 5% over the 10 year planning period.	Potential costs may include preparation and distribution of a waste survey.	No new County laws or regulation required.
9	9) Data collection and evaluation efforts	Develop surveys for haulers and businesses generating, collecting, and disposing of MSW and recyclables.	• Provide a link on the County website to this LSWMP and all subsequet Biennial Updates. • Determine which haulers and generators to survey. • Prepare and distribute surveys. • Tabulate data. • Interpret data. • Follow up with interested commercial, institutional, and industrial generators.	Could create a more complete recycling database. Improved data collection 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. This program is expected to increase the County's knowledge of current participation in recovery options provided in the County.	The County does not have the staff or funds for additional programs	Although the County is aware of the 50% NYSDEC funding, there is insufficient revenue for the local 50% share and insufficient staff to complete the tasks noted.	The data compiled biennially for submission to the state will be posted on the County website. This will increase public awareness and promote natural resource conservation.	No involvement with neighboring planning units is anticipated.	Each planning unit would remain responsible for data collection and submission to NYSDEC.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact in Montgomery County associated with this program.	The County evaluated the feasibility of biennial recycling data surveys. The County does not have staff or funds to develop and execute a survey	The County does not have the staff or funds for additional programs.	The data compiled biennially for submission to the state will be posted on the County website. This will increase public awareness and promote natural resource conservation. help the County achieve diversion goals by providing accurate information on current waste generation and diversion. This program is expected to increase the County's knowledge of current participation in recovery options provided in the County.	The County does not have the staff or funds for additional programs.	No new County laws or regulation required.
10	10) Local waste transporter licensing programs, including an assesment of laws preventing commingling of recyclables with waste	As part of enacting a mandatory local recycling law, the inclusion of hauler licensing will be considered.	The County anticipates the mandatory recycling law will include provisions requiring haulers to keep recyclables separate and to deliver to a bonafide facility.	May improve the quantity and quality of recyclables. If implemented, this program could see a modest increase in recycling volumes by <5% over 10-year planning period.	No new County facility would be needed. Incorporation into a mandatory recycling local law will be considered.	There would be no increased cost to the County, local municipalities, or private haulers.	All improvements to the solid waste management system will improve natural resource conservation.	N/A	Each County would remain responsible for any licensing and enforcement.	None at this time	N/A	The consideration of hauler licensing will track with the evaluation of a mandatory recycling local law.	Coordination of County level services with local municipalities and private hauler services should improve the overall system.	The overall system should improve in efficiency and service. If implemented, this program could see a modest increase in recycling volumes by <5% over 10-year planning period.	This would require additional time by County staff, but no other direct increase in County expenditures.	The consideration of hauler licensing will track with the evaluation of a mandatory recycling local law.
11	11) Flow conrol and districting potential	The County does not anticipate the need for flow control. Districting for collection of waste and recyclables is not a County responsibility and is done by local town, village, city municipalities, and private haulers.	The evaluation of alternatives is not a priority at this time.	The evaluation of alternatives is not a priority at this time.	N/A	N/A	Implementation of flow control or districting would not produce positive impacts on the County solid waste management system.	N/A	This is determined by each County.	None at this time	N/A	Implementation of flow control or districting would not produce positive impacts on the County solid waste management system.	Implementation of flow control or districting would not produce positive impacts on the County solid waste management system.	Implementation of flow control or districting would not produce positive impacts on the County solid waste management system.	N/A	No new flow control or districting local laws are anticipated.
12	12) C&D Debris reduction, including deconstruction, reuse, and recovery programs	The County will evaluate current C&D markets on an biannual basis and discuss recycling & disposal options for C&D	• Information on any new C&D recovery/recycling facilities and programs will be posted on County website. • If any significant County construction or demolition projects are undertaken, the County will consider a suggested bid provision for contractors to recycle C&D if there is a program or facility available. • Continue to direct clean fill to acceptable sites.	Given that C&D materials are heavy, there is potential for a significant increase in the quantity of material diverted - possibly greater than 10,000 tons per year range. C&D recycling could reduce the volume of material requiring disposal	No new County facilities are anticipated	Funding is not available to initiate a program or facility. No funds required to add bid provision.	C&D recycling could reduce the volume of material requiring disposal.	The County will post the location of any C&D processing facilities in neighboring planning units	Coordination on C&D management may be beneficial if the feasibility for recovery improves.	None at this time	No known or expected environmental justice impact because no facilities or locations have been identified	•Continue to direct clean fill to acceptable sites (**2025-2029)** •Information on any new C&D recovery/recycling facilities and programs will be posted on County website. **(2025-2026)** •The County will consider contacting local industries, scrap yards, and quarries to encourage C&D recycling and to obtain and post useful information on the County website. (**2028-2029)**	The feasibility of C&D recycling is controlled by private markets. There are very few if any County projects that create C&D.	The availability of markets will control if and how much C&D can be recycled.	The availability of markets will control if and how much C&D can be recycled.	No new County laws or regulation anticipated.
13	13) Private sector management and coordination opportunities	The County system has been developed over a period of 40 years and reflects the current goals and priorities of the County. Waste disposal, recyclables processing, and transportation have been privatized and are subject to regular competitive bids. The County maintains ownership of the transfer stations.	The County will continue to take bids from the private sector for transfer station operations, waste transfer, waste disposal, and materials recovery.	Competitive bidding continues to insure competitive prices for the County. Quantitative estimates are difficult to estimate.	No new facilities or programs are needed.	No new costs are anticipated	The County has developed a system that optimizes a series of public/private partnerships.	N/A	Aggregating larger volumes of waste and recyclables may result in better pricing for transportation and disposal.	None at this time	N/A	The County has developed a system that optimizes a series of public/private partnerships and the County intends to continue the current configuration of the system.	The County has developed a system that optimizes a series of public/private partnerships.	No changes are anticipated.	No new administrative, contract or financial programs will be needed.	No new laws or requirements will be needed for the public/private services for the system.
14	14) Management of waste through thermal treatment technologies	Review information on existing and new technologies.	Summarize technology changes & advancements in LSWMP Biennial Updates.	Since this is a review of technologies, no quantitative impacts are anticipated.	No new facilities or programs are needed.	No new costs are anticipated.	To the extent a proven new technology advanvement is proven to be cost effective, it will be considered by the County.	To the extent a proven new technology can be best and most cost effectively implemented on a regional scale this will be considered by the County.	As evaluation of options is done in the future the County will consider coordination with neighboring planning units.	None at this time	Any new technology will be considered for its potential environmental justice impacts.	All required LSWMP Biennial updates will consider advancements in technology.	The primary constraint of the County will be the level of cost effectiveness for any new technology.	If any new technologies are identified such potential impacts will be considered at that time. Since this is a review of technologies, no quantitative impacts are anticipated.	If any new technologies are identified any administratice, contractual, and financial requirements will be considered ar that time.	If any new laws or other requirements are needed for a viable new technology, such will be considered at that time.
15	15) Waste disposal options	Options will be considered as part of the regular solicitation of competitive bids.	Options will be considered as part of the regular solicitation of competitive bids.	The County will consider permitted compliant facilities thereby minimizing any potential impacts. Through a bidding scenario, competitive waste disposal costs will be realized.	The County does not anticipate developing a disposal facility at this time.	No new costs are anticipated.	The primary impact of the existing system is air emissions from transportation.	N/A	Coordination of disposal facility services may be of benefit to the County.	None at this time	N/A	The County will track conditions and consider any viable disposal options in the future.	The County does not have the financial resources to develop a disposal facility.	No changes to the current impacts are anticipated.	No new administrative, contract or financial programs will be needed.	No new laws or requirements will be needed for the public/private services for the system.
16	16) Provision of Transfer Stations	The County's current operations are sufficient.	Sumamrize cost of SEQRA permitting, development of a new landfill facility, and identify a range of some cost for non-landfill technologies. **(2028)**	No changes or new impacts are anticipated.	No changes or new facilities are needed.	The cost of operating the system varies with increased expenses.	The primary impact of the existing system is air emissions from transportation.	N/A	The current configuration of transfer stations provides the best services for the County.	None at this time	N/A	The viability of the County's solid waste management system will be evaluated as part of the LSWMP Biennial Updates.	The current system meets the needs of the County and the County must operate within financial constraints.	No changes to the current impacts are anticipated.	No new administrative, contract or financial programs will be needed.	As noted herein, the County is starting the evaluation of enacting a new mandatory recycling law.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Attachment #17
Implementation Schedule

Montgomery County LSWMP - Implementation Schedule

2024-2033

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Part 360 Regulation 366 - Implementation Schedule	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**	**2032**	**2033**
	County Program Strategies										
1	1) Waste Reduction Programs		Post regular updates to the County Website detailing recycling drop-off locations, businesses that accept donations, organic waste collectors, paint and battery drop off locations, and more. (2025-2026)			Evaluate the potential for partnerships with local organizations and existing programs. (2028)					
				Explore the feasibility of implementing a County-wide agricultural waste reduction program. (2026-2027) Support the Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District tire recovery progam. (2026-2027)		If an agricultural waste collection is feasible; determine what type of staging area would be needed for this program.					
			Add information and a link to the NYSDEC website for extended producer responsibility and product stewardship to the County website on how residents can utilize product stewardship concepts and requirements. 2025-2026		Continue to review legislation supporting extended producer responsibility. Update County website as additional product stewardship laws are enacted.						
2	2) Reuse Programs		Post regular updates to the County Website detailing recycling drop-off locations, businesses that accept donations, organic waste collectors, paint and battery drop off locations, and more.			Evaluate the potential for partnerships with local organizations and existing programs. (2028)	Establish goals to increase participation in reuse programs. (2029-2030)				
3	3) Recyclables recovery programs for paper, metal, glass, plastic, and textiles			Support the Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District tire recovery progam. (2026-2027)		Evaluate the potential for partnerships with local organizations and existing programs. (2028)					
				Promote recycling at public schools and County hosted events. (2026-2027)			Post recycling signage, emails, and contests to encourage recycling with small businesses and residents. (2029-2030)				
			Develop legislation to make recycling mandatory. (2025-2026)		Place textile drop-off bins at County owned transfer stations. (2027-2028)			Review recyclables separation and recovery at all County facilities. (2030-2032)			
				Promote County and municipal organized events such as HHW collection events, tire collection events on the County website. (2026-2027)							
4	4) Organics recovery programs for food scraps and yard trimmings			Explore the feasibility of implementing a County-wide agricultural waste reduction program. (2026-2027)							
			Contact Gloversville-Johnstown joint WWTP to determine feasibility to take food waste in their anaerobic digester.			Promote organics recovery amongst the municipalities, including yard waste collection and composting. (2028-2029)					
				Promote County and municipal organized events such as seasonal yard waste collection on the County website. (2026-2027)			The County will evaluate the feasibility of adding a compost area and use its existing resources in order to reduce the overall cost. The County will prioritize using existing facilities and programs including the Cornell Cooperative Extension to encourage composting.		Add a yard-waste composting area to the County transfer stations		
5	5) Programs to develop or improve local and regional markets for recyclables	The County will continue to seek competitive bids for recyclables processing and will continue to improve public education.									
6	6) Enforcement Programs		Request from NYSDEC copies of local laws enacted to meet requirements in Act of 1988. 2025	Prepare memo to County Attorney on Act of 1988, and financial analysis of recycling. 2026							
			County staff review of local laws. 2025-2026	If determined feasible work with the County Attorney on adoption of the local law. 2026-2027							
7	7) Incentive-based pricing	The County will continue to support the incentive based pricing at the County transfer stations. The County does not control private haulers and their pricing structures; therefore, no actions will be completed by the county as it relates to the private sector and incentive based pricing.									
8	8) Education and Outreach		Check and update links to municipal websites. (2025-2026)								
			Create new recycling poster/flyer. (2025)	Revise recycling and special waste instructions. (2026-2027)		Prepare industry waste survey. (2028-2029)		Implement survey. (2030)			
				Create a map showing transfer stations, flea markets, donation centers, recycling centers, paintcare disposal locations, and compost donations. (2026-2027)			Compile results and utilize in Biennial Updates. (2029-2033)				
				Develop and post FAQ's for recycing and special wastes. (2026-2027)			Attend the Federation Conference. (2029-2033)				
			Update the County website to include all relevant solid waste and recycling information. (2025-2026)								
9	9) Data collection and evaluation efforts					Prepare industry waste survey. (2028-2029)		Implement survey. (2030)			
			Provide a link on the County website to this LSWMP and all subsequet Biennial Updates.								
10	10) Local waste transporter licensing programs, including an assesment of laws preventing commingling of recyclables with waste		As part of the enactment of a mandatory recycling local law the inclusion of hauler licensing will be considered.								
			County staff review of local laws. 2025-2026								
11	11) Flow conrol and districting potential	The evaluation of this alternative is not a priority at this time.									
12	12) C&D Debris reduction, including deconstruction, reuse, and recovery programs		Continue to direct clean fill to acceptable sites (2025-2029)								
			Information on any new C&D recovery/recycling facilities and programs will be posted on County website. (2025-2026)			The County will consider contacting local industries, scrap yards, and quarries to encourage C&D recycling and to obtain and post useful information on the County website. (2028-2029)					
13	13) Private sector management and coordination opportunities	The County has developed a system that optimizes a series of public/private partnerships and the County intends to continue the current configuration of the system.									
14	14) Management of waste through thermal treatment technologies		All required LSWMP Biennial updates will consider advancements in technology.								
15	15) Waste disposal options		The County will track conditions and consider any viable disposal options in the future.								
16	16) Provision of Transfer Stations					Summarize cost of SEQRA permitting, development of a new landfill facility, and identify a range of some cost for non-landfill technologies. (2028)					

Attachment #18
Recycling Brochure

Other Items Recycled at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations

- Electronics
- Fluorescent Bulbs
- Scrap Metal
- Textiles
- Tires

Please call or visit our website for details.

Designed & Printed by: The Montgomery County Print Department

Montgomery County Solid Waste Recycling

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NY

Phone: (518) 853-8174
Fax: (518) 853-8344
Website:
co.montgomery.ny.us

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SOLID WASTE RECYCLING

TELEPHONE: (518) 853-8174 FAX: (518) 853-8344
Website: co.montgomery.ny.us Select a department, click on Montgomery County Solid Waste

Single Stream Recycling

~ There is NO need to separate these items ~

Paper & Cardboard

- Newspapers, including inserts & coupons
- Junk mail & envelopes
- Mixed paper (office paper, paper bags, cereal boxes, pasta boxes, paper egg cartons, etc.)
- Magazines & catalogs
- Paper grocery bags & lunch bags
- Empty soda & beer cases
- Frozen food boxes
- Pizza boxes (remove food)
- Gift, toy, & tissue boxes
- Telephone books
- Non-metallic greeting cards & wrapping paper
- Mailing Tubes
- Cardboard (Flattened)

Plastic

- Bottles with # 1 - 7 symbol on bottom (water bottles, soda bottles, detergent bottles, shampoo containers, milk jugs, etc.)
- Plastic food trays
- Hard Plastic (toys, buckets, etc.)

To Prepare: Rinse thoroughly, labels DO NOT need to be removed.

Glass Bottles & Jars

- Beverage/food bottles & jars - any color

To Prepare: Rinse thoroughly, labels DO NOT need to be removed.

Gable Top & Aseptic Containers

- Gable top containers (milk & juice cartons, etc.)
- Aseptic containers (drink boxes, soy milk containers, soup boxes)

TO PREPARE: Rinse and flatten. Remove straws from boxes

Metal

- All food & beverage cans
- Aluminum foil (*clean*)
- Aluminum baking tins (*clean*)

TO PREPARE: Rinse. Labels DO NOT need to be removed.

Montgomery County Transfer Station Hours:

Amsterdam: (518) 843-3335
Western: (518) 673-4884
Monday through Friday: 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday: 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Trash this Paper

- Corrugated cardboard with styrofoam coating
- Paper towels, tissues, & toilet paper
- Non-paper envelopes (Tyvek)
- Hard covered books (if cover is removed pages can be recycled)

Trash this Plastic

- Styrofoam
- Plastic bags (recycled at most grocery stores)
- Plastic clothes hangers

Trash this Glass

- Broken glass
- Broken light bulbs
- Dishes & drinking glasses
- Ceramics
- Window & auto glass
- Mirrors
- Pottery and clay pots

Trash this Metal

- Latex paint cans (dry out and remove lids)
- Aerosol cans that previously contained hazardous material
- Metal clothes hangers

Typical Household Hazardous Waste

- House & Garden Pesticides
- Corrosives
- Cleaning Products & Solvents
- Pool Chemicals
- Oil Based Paints & Stains
- Adhesives
- Photography & Hobby Chemicals
- Aerosols

Montgomery County households can dispose of these items at the next Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. Please call or visit our website for information.

THE PROPER WAY TO DISPOSE OF……

For further information and rates, please contact the Montgomery County Solid Waste at (518)853-8174

Aerosol Cans - Recycle, if empty and have not contained hazardous material. If empty and did contain hazardous material - trash. If currently contains hazardous material bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

Agricultural Plastic Film - Contact Montgomery County Soil and Water to recycle clean agriculture plastic at 518-853-7008. Dirty - Trash

Air Conditioners - Accepted at the transfer stations. The freon is removed by a certified individual, then the metal is recycled.

Aluminum Foil - Clean - Recycle. Dirty - Trash.

Aluminum Siding acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal. Please keep the siding near the door of the scrap metal box.

Ammunition - Contact your local police department.

Antifreeze - Bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. Check with your local automobile service station to see if they have a recycling program.

Appliances - Substantially made of metal is considered scrap metal and accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Freon containing appliances, such as dehumidifiers, have a per unit fee. Large freon containing appliances, such as refrigerators, need to have the door(s) removed. The freon is removed by a certified individual, then the metal is recycled. If the appliances are mostly plastic they are considered trash. If the items are in working condition consider donation to local service agencies or thrift shops.

Asbestos (friable) - Hazardous - **not accepted**. This type of asbestos can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry. This is hazardous waste and not acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. A certified asbestos remover and disposal facility are required.

Asbestos (non-friable) - This type of asbestos is hard, brittle (like vinyl asbestos tile). It is acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as construction and demolition debris.

Ballasts - If manufactured prior to 1979 ballasts are considered hazardous and can only be disposed at the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. If manufactured after 1979 metal ballasts can be disposed of in the scrap metal. Plastic ballasts are acceptable as regular garbage.

Barrels - Can be disposed as trash after both ends are cut off to ensure they no longer hold any water, as required by landfills.

Batteries (alkaline) - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program. As an alternative they can be thrown in the regular trash. Since January 1992 many alkaline batteries are manufactured with no mercury added. These types of batteries (AA, AAA, C & D) are classified by the federal government as non-hazardous and safe for disposal in your regular household trash.

Batteries (automotive) - May be returned to any location that sells automotive batteries, regardless of whether you bought it there or not. They are not acceptable at the transfer stations.

Batteries (rechargeable) - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program. Some home improvement companies also accept free of charge.

Bicycles - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the scrap metal program. If bicycles are in working condition consider donating to local service agencies or thrift shops.

Boats - Judged on a case by case basis. Please see the Transfer Station Supervisor.

Books (hard cover) - A variety of options are available for hard cover books. If you remove the cover you can recycle the pages. The cover is trash. Hard cover books with the cover are trash. Consider donating books in good condition to local book exchanges, libraries, nursing homes, or thrift stores.

Books (soft cover) - Recycle. Consider donating books in good condition to local book exchanges, libraries, nursing homes, or thrift stores.

Bucket (plastic) - Trash. Any bucket over 5 gallons needs to have holes to ensure it no longer holds water, as required by landfills.

Bucket (metal) - Recycle in scrap metal.

Canning Jars - Trash. Consider donating canning jars in good condition to thrift stores.

Cardboard - Recycle. Wax or styrofoam coated cardboard should be disposed of in the regular trash.

Catalogues - Recycle.

CD's & Electronic Media - Trash. As an alternative contact GreenDisk at www.greendisk.com.

Cell Phones - The NYS Wireless Telephone Recycling Act requires wireless telephone service suppliers that offer wireless phones for sale to provide for the free reuse and recycling of up to 10 cell phones from any person or provide free shipping for those phones to a recycling program. They are also accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program.

Ceramics - Trash.

Christmas Lights - Trash. As an alternative visit http://www.holidayleds.com/holidayledscom_christmas_light_recycling_program

Clothing - Trash. Consider donating clean clothing in good condition to local service agencies or thrift shops as an alternative to disposal. There are bins available at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations for textile recycling.

Computers - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program.

Computer Monitors - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program.

Construction and Demolition (C & D) Debris - Accepted as trash at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Examples are lumber, carpeting, sheetrock, and siding.

Cooking Oil - No liquid is accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Contact Montgomery County Solid Waste at 518-853-8174 for a list of environmental contractors.

Copiers - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program.

Dead Wildlife - The Montgomery County Transfer Stations are unable to accept dead wildlife. Please visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/6957.html for details on how to properly dispose.

Dehumidifiers - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Freon is removed by a certified individual, then the metal is recycled.

Diapers - Trash.

Drinking Glasses - Trash.

Driveway Sealers - Bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

Egg Cartons - Paper - Recycle. Styrofoam - Trash.

Explosives - Contact your local police department.

Electronics Recycling - As of January 1, 2015 all electronics are banned from landfill disposal as per NYS law. Electronics are recycled at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Acceptable items include televisions, computer monitors, CPU's and servers, rechargeable batteries, cell phones, telephones, keyboard, mouse, speakers, scanners, printers, fax machines, copiers, typewriters, VCR - CD- DVD players, gaming equipment, audio/video equipment.

Eyeglasses - Trash. Consider donating eyeglasses at your local Lions Club or other service organization.

Fertilizers - Bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

File Folders - Recycle.

Fire Extinguishers - Residents are encouraged to refill those that are refillable. Empty fire extinguishers can be disposed of as scrap metal. If a fire extinguisher is expired and has not been discharged it can be delivered to our transfer stations where a certified individual takes care of the fire extinguisher in an environmentally friendly manner. As an alternative consider contacting your local fire department for use in training exercises.

Flower Pots - Plastic #1 - #7 are recyclable. Ceramic pots are trash.

Fluorescent Bulbs/HID- Mercury - Unbroken bulbs are acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Some home improvement companies accept fluorescent bulbs for free. Please return to their original packaging to protect the bulbs from breakage as most are hazardous due to their mercury content. For further information visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/44927.html

Food Waste - Trash. As an alternative try composting. In 2019, NYS passed the Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling law. Effective January 1, 2022 businesses that generate more than two tons of wasted food and food scraps per week must donate their excess edible food and recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within a 25 mile radius of a food scraps recycler. Montgomery County does not have a composter, anaerobic digester, etc.

Fork Lift Tires (solid): Trash

Freezers - Accepted at the transfer stations with the door(s) removed. The freon is removed by a certified individual, then the metal is recycled.

Freon Tanks - Contact Montgomery County Solid Waste to make special arrangements.

Furniture - Trash. Consider donating furniture in good condition to local service agencies or thrift shops as an alternative.

Gasoline - Bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

Glass Containers - Recycle. Drinking glasses and window glass are trash.

Hazardous Waste - Montgomery County households can bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. These events are scheduled every other year. Contact a professional environmental firm for pick up. Consider non-hazardous alternatives.

Helium Tanks - Empty metal tanks with several holes punched in the tank are acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal. Helium tanks that contain helium are acceptable at the Montgomery County transfer stations. The helium is removed by a certified individual and the metal is recycled.

Humidifiers - Trash.

Joint Compound - Trash, buckets need to have holes or be crushed.

Juice Cartons and Boxes - Recycle. Foil juice pouches and straws are trash.

Junk Mail - Recycle. To reduce unwanted junk mail visit www.privacycouncil.org.

Laundry Baskets - Plastic if # 1 - # 7 recycle. If not trash.

Lawnmowers - Mowers that have no liquid (gasoline, oil) are acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal.

Light Bulbs - Trash. See "*Fluorescent Bulbs "*

Magazines - Recycle.

Mattresses - Trash

Medicine - Trash. Treat medications by adding coffee grounds, cat litter, dirt or another undesirable substance. Do NOT flush down the toilet or pour down the drain. As an alternative the Montgomery County Sheriff's Department has a CVS drop box located in the main lobby of the Sheriff's Department located at 200 Clark Drive Fultonville, NY or the Amsterdam Police Department has a medication disposal drop box located at 1 Guy Park Ave in Amsterdam. Both are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Contact pharmacies or hospitals to see if a pharmaceutical collection event is scheduled. For further information visit http:\\www.dec.ny.gov\chemical\67720.html.

Microwave Ovens - If metal, acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal. If plastic, trash. Consider donating microwave ovens in good condition to local service agencies or thrift shops as an alternative.

Mirrors - Trash.

Motor Oil - New York State law requires businesses that service motor vehicles and sell more than 500 gallons of oil per year and retailers that sell more than 1,000 gallons annually to accept 5 gallons of used motor oil per person each day free of charge.

Napkins - Trash.

Needles/Sharps/Syringes - Trash. Place used needles and syringes in a puncture proof container, sealed with tape and labeled "SHARPS". DEC recommends medications with attached needles be disposed of at a hospital based household sharps collection program. All hospitals in New York State (except federal facilities) are required to collect sharps from households.

Newspapers - Recycle.

Paint/Stain/Varnish - PaintCare recycling program available at participating locations in our area - Sherwin Williams Amsterdam and Johnstown, Noble Ace Hardware in Johnstown, Kingsboro Lumber in Gloversville, and Zipp Hardware in Dolgeville. Other options - Oil based paints and stains - Montgomery County households can bring to County's Household Hazardous Waste Event. Latex based paint need to be dried out. We are unable to accept anything in its liquid form. To dry out excess latex based paint mix in cat liter, saw dust or paint hardening crystals (available at most local paint or hardware stores) into the paint can in a well ventilated area. Once the paint is dry you can dispose of in your regular household trash.

Paper - Recycle. Shredded paper, paper towels, paper ream wrappers are trash.

Pesticides - Montgomery County households can bring to County's Household Hazardous Waste Event held every other year.

Plastic - Recycle items labeled # 1 - # 7.

Plastic Bags - Trash. As an alternative many local stores provide film plastic recycling.

Pool Chemicals - Bring to County's Household Hazardous Waste Event held every other year.

Printers - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as part of the electronics recycling program.

Propane Tanks - Propane tanks are accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. The propane is removed by a certified individual and the metal is recycled.

Railroad Ties - Trash.

Refrigerators - Accepted at the transfer stations with the doors removed. The freon is removed by a certified individual, then the metal is recycled.

Roof Sealer - Bring to County's Household Hazardsou Waste Event held every other year.

Roofing Shingles - Trash .

Satellite Dishes - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal

Scrap Metal - Acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as scrap metal.

Sharps\Syringes\Needles - See "*Needles/Sharps/Syringes*".

Smoke Detectors - Trash. Those that contain ionization units bring to the County's Household Hazardous Waste Event.

Skid Steer Tracks - Garbage

Solar Panels - Unfortunately acceptance of solar panels is determined on a case by case basis. They can NOT be disposed of as garbage. Please contact the solid waste office at 518-853-8174. We will need the chemical composition of the solar panels to determine proper disposal methods.

Stain - see Paint/Stain/Varnish

Styrofoam - Trash.

Telephone Books - Recycle.

Televisions - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations as electronic recycling.

Textiles - Recycling bins are available at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Acceptable items include clothing, paired shoes and sneakers, drapery, towels, sheets, blankets, stuffed animals, purses, and belts. Items should be secured in a plastic bag.

Thermostats/Thermometers containing mercury - Hazardous - not accepted. Visit http://www.thermostat-recycle.org for a location near you that accepts mercury containing thermostats.

Tires - Accepted at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Tires need to be removed from the rim. Tires can't be caked with mud/dirt. We can not accept foam filled tires.

Tires - Foam Filled - Not acceptable at the Montgomery County Transfer Stations. Please contact the manufacturer or seller directly. Another option would be to contact Jimmy at Casings (518) 943-9404 or Geiter Done at 716-895-8121.

Tires - Solid Fork Lift Tires: Trash

Tires - Track: Trash. Need to be cut in 2 - 4 foot sections.

Vacuum Cleaners - Trash.

Varnish - see Paint/Stain/Varnish

Vases - Trash.

Wrapping Paper - Recycle. Metallic paper and bows are trash.

Yard Waste - Contact your local municipality. Many have composting options available.

Although considerable effort has been made to ensure the information in the web site is accurate Montgomery County does not guarantee the accuracy of the information contained herein. Montgomery County may provide links to other sites, but has no control over content, reliability, volatility of those sites. Use the information at your own risk. Montgomery County disclaims any and all liability.

updated 11-21-23

Attachment #19
Resolution Adopting LSWMP

The experience to
listen
The power to
solve℠

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