

Tioga County

Local Solid Waste Management Plan 2025 - 2034

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Executive Summary

The purpose of the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) is to: serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management; establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives -- including goals for waste reduction, reuse, and recycling -- and a plan to monitor progress toward the goals; and satisfy NYSDEC requirements for solid waste planning and comprehensive recycling analyses. The initial year of this ten-year planning period will commence following approval of this Plan by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), which is expected to be 2025. The ten-year planning period will be 2025-2034.

The residents, businesses, industries, and institutions in Tioga County currently produce hundreds of tons of solid waste every day. The question about how to increase recovery, to decrease disposal, and to reduce waste generation, now and in the future, creates the need for a plan such as this.

Tioga County serves as the solid waste planning unit for all municipalities within the County. This LSWMP recognizes, however, that local municipalities, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), private waste haulers, neighboring solid waste planning units, and private facility owners all play important roles in Tioga County's current and future management of solid waste and recyclable materials.

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

- to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
- to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
- to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and

- to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the Department (from New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 27-0106.1).

NYSDEC (2023) issued a State SWMP (SSWMP), *Building the Circular Economy Through Sustainable Materials Management*. It defines broad statewide objectives for waste reduction, reuse and recycling, waste-to-energy, landfilling, and special issues consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The state's new draft plan outlines broad objectives for waste reduction and a transition to a circular economy, while establishing a plan to reduce landfilling by 85% by 2050, statewide. Six focus areas are laid out to achieve this goal, including organics reduction and recycling; waste prevention, reduction and reuse; recycling and market development resiliency; design and operation of solid waste management facilities; toxics reduction in products; and product stewardship and extended producer responsibility. Tioga County has identified program strategies to work toward during a ten-year planning period that are consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Policy. The strategies set forth below were identified with the goal of reducing waste while further enhancing the reuse and recycling of materials generated in Tioga County. Each strategy and corresponding goal will be evaluated for feasibility and cost-effectiveness on an individual basis according to the implementation schedule included in Section 6.0.

Program Strategy #1 - Promote Waste Reduction Programs

Goal: Increase waste reduction and use the proposed "Economics of Waste Reduction" plan to effectively reduce waste in the County.

Program Strategy #2 - Promote Reuse Programs

Goal: Expand reuse activity, supporting reuse operations and infrastructure, creative reuse for residential, commercial, and institutional generators, and focusing on materials such as building materials, paint, electronics, and textiles.

Program Strategy #3 - Expansion of Recycling Programs

Goal: Increase the participation in recycling programs, while reaching residents, institutional, and commercial generators, as well as community event organizers.

Program Strategy #4 - Adopt Product Stewardship Framework

Goal: Shift government funded waste diversion to one that relies on product stewardship.

Program Strategy #5 - Promote Backyard Composting & Food Waste Reduction

Goal: Encourage backyard composting by compost bin sales and education to increase diversion of food and yard waste from the solid waste disposal stream.

Goal: Encourage practices to reduce food waste and composting to divert more food and yard waste from the solid waste disposal stream.

Program Strategy #6 – Management of Biosolids

Goal: Increase the diversion of biosolids from landfills via outreach with municipal utility managers and officials of benefits of land spreading.

Program Strategy #7 – Local Laws and Enforcement Programs

Goal: Review and modify laws, rules and regulations to better align with the LSWMP's overall goals; provide public education and enforcement of the revised laws, rules, and regulations.

Program Strategy #8 – Public Outreach and Education

Goal: Educate residents to increase recycling and waste diversion and reduce improper disposal of materials.

Program Strategy #9 – Improving Solid Waste and Recycling Data Compilation

Goal: Continually improve data collection and reporting to monitor and assist with the implementation of the program strategies.

Program Strategy #10 - Encourage Construction and Demolition (C&D) deconstruction activities by private sector.

Goal: Increase deconstruction activities in the County and therefore reducing the amount of C&D going to landfills.

Abbreviation & Acronyms

C&D	Construction and Demolition Debris
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
County	Tioga County
CRT	Compost, Recycling, and Trash
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Procurement
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
LSWMP	Local Solid Waste Management Plan
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PAYT	Pay As You Throw
RCA	Recoverable Container Act
Sq Mi	Square Miles
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TPD	Tons Per Day
WTE	Waste To Energy
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1.0 Planning Unit Description & History

1.1 Size, Location, Population

1.1.1 Physical Setting

Tioga County is located in south central New York State, on the Pennsylvania border. The County is bordered to the north by Tompkins and Cortland County, to the south by Pennsylvania, to the east by Broome County and to the west by Chemung County. Tioga County is made up of 15 municipalities (towns and villages) and encompasses an area of 522.42 square miles. Figure 1-1 illustrates the County and its municipalities.

The County of Tioga, New York, was established in 1791 as the twentieth county in New York State. Tioga County is governed by County Law and other general laws of the State of New York. Tioga County is a non-charter county. The County Legislature, consisting of 9 members representing 7 legislative districts, is responsible for the overall operation of the county. Each year the Legislature elects a Chair to serve as the Chief Executive Officer. Separately elected officials include the County Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney, Treasurer and Clerk.

Within Tioga County there are nine town and six village governments. Town government functions are managed by an elected Town Supervisor and Town Board and villages have a Mayor-Trustees form of government.

1.1.2 Demographics

Tioga County has generally experienced strong population growth over the last 50 years, with a decline in the last two decades from 52,337 in 1990 to 48,567 in 2021. In 1940 the population was 27,072, increasing 11% to 30,166 in 1950. This growth trend continued throughout the 1950's and rose to 37,800 in 1960; this was a 25.2% growth rate. From 1960 to 1970

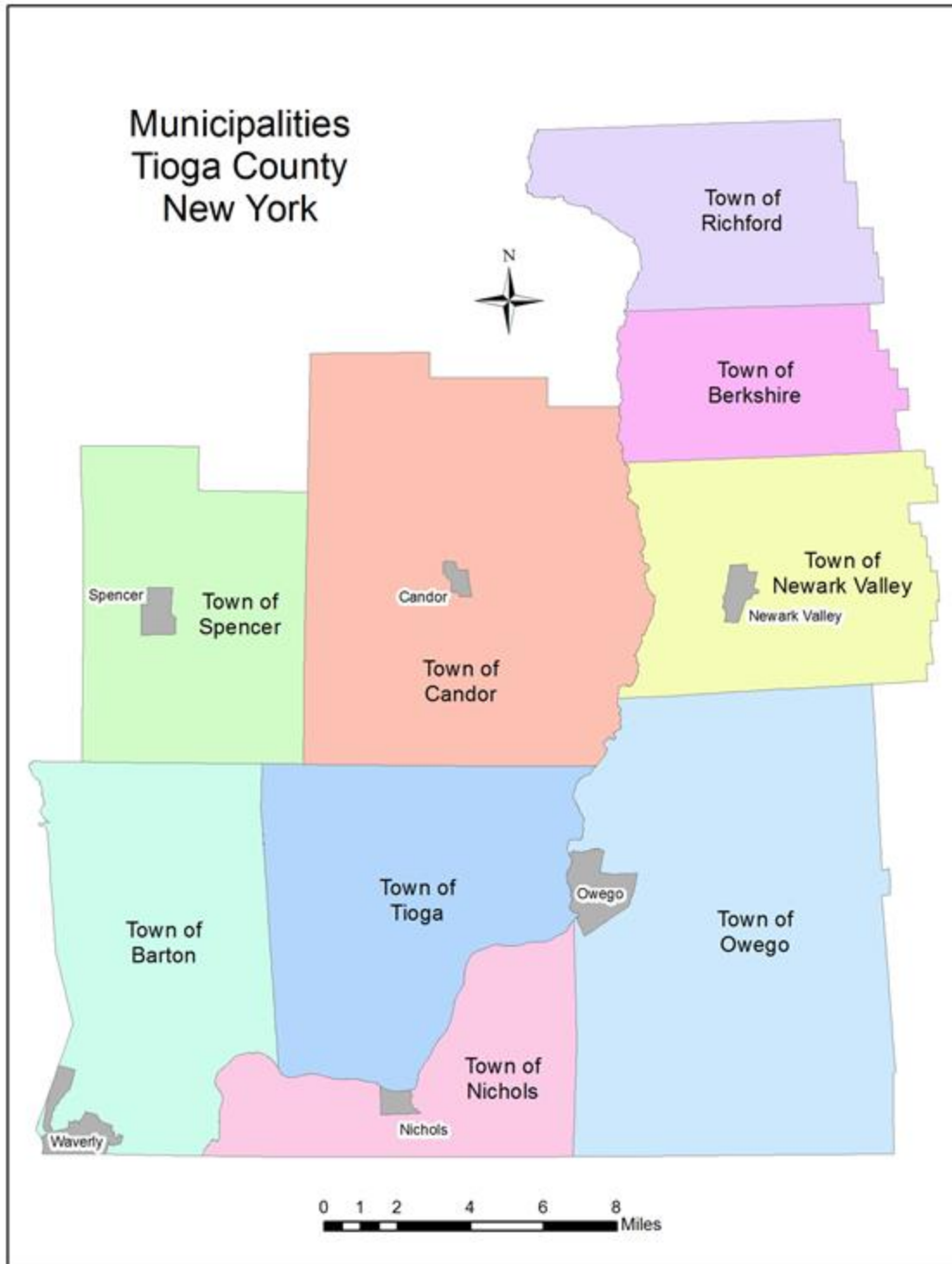


Figure 1-1: Municipalities in Tioga County. Tioga County GIS

the population gained another 23% reaching 46,500 residents. The rate of growth slowed in the 1970's to 7.1% or 49,800. The 1980's saw a 5% gain reaching the population to a peak of 52,300 in 1990. The 1990's saw the county's first decline in population since 1920. In 2021 the population was reported as 48,567 (2021 American Community Survey) a decline of 7.2% since 1990.

Population growth from 1950 to 1990 was stimulated by the construction of State Route 17 and the opening of IBM-Owego in the late 1950's. The IBM plant employed thousands until the early 1990's when the facility was downsized and sold to Loral Corporation, which later became Lockheed Martin. Also, the opening of State Route 17 allowed for a much easier job commute into Broome County from the southern half of the county. Population growth rates within Tioga County from 1950 to 1980 were similar in growth rates at the national level (Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board, STERPDB, Population Changes 1940 to 1990). However, from 1980 to 1990 the county's population grew at a rate of only 5%, far below the national average of 11% during the same decade (STERPDB-Population Changes 1940 to 1990).

The population of Tioga County distributed among nine towns and six villages is shown in Table 1-1. The Town of Owego accounts for almost 38.7% (18,796) of the county's population. Other towns have aggregated populations ranging from about 6,958 in the northeast communities of Berkshire, Newark Valley, and Richford to 10,050 in the towns of Candor and Spencer. The southern half of the county is the densest with the anchors of the Villages of Owego in the east and Waverly in the west.

1.2 Planning Unit Members

The membership of the Planning Unit has not changed since its inception. The same towns and villages remain a part of this Planning Unit

Table 1-1: Population by Municipality

Tioga County	48,567
Town of Barton	8,563
Town of Berkshire	1,205
Town of Candor	5,161
Town of Newark Valley	3,681
Town of Nichols	2,622
Town of Owego	18,796
Town of Richford	1,066
Town of Spencer	2,987
Town of Tioga	4,486
Village of Candor	1,056
Village of Newark Valley	1,006
Village of Nichols	576
Village of Owego	3,686
Village of Spencer	846
Village of Waverly	4,329
Apalachin CDP*	2,149
Crestview CDP*	1,709

American Community Survey 2021

*CDP – Census Designated Place

(Table 1-2). It is not anticipated that there will be any further changes of municipalities within the Planning Unit.

Tioga County is governed by County Law and other general laws of the State of New York. Tioga County is a non-charter county. The County Legislature, consisting of 9 members representing 7 legislative districts, is responsible for the overall operation of the county. Each year the Legislature elects a Chair to serve as the Chief Executive Officer.

Ultimately the County is responsible for the implementation of this Plan. The County may delegate tasks to other partners (i.e., Municipalities, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation District) due to the nature of the contract, relationship or partnership. Any such delegated task may be assigned with County oversight. Figure 1-2 depicts the administrative structure to be utilized for implementing the programs and objectives outlined in this Plan.

1.2.1 Neighboring Planning Units

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

Table 1-2: Planning Unit Members with Potential Impacts or Opportunities That Could Affect LSWMP Implementation				
Municipal Member	Population Density†	Role in LSWMP Preparation	Role in LSWMP Implementation	Unique Conditions or Issues
Towns				
Barton	149.2/sq mi, rural	None	Data collection, education/outreach program and possible partner in e-waste collection events.	Private transfer station located within the town that is open to County residents and business. PAYT. MSW & Recycling scale rate is up to 160 lbs. \$8 after that it is prorated \$91/ton.
Berkshire	39.9/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	None noted.
Candor	54.8/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	None noted.
Newark Valley	74.5/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	None noted.
Nichols	76.8/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	None noted.
Owego	182.6/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	Taylor Garbage's MRF. Weitsman's scrap metal recycling.
Richford	27.9/sq mi, Rural	None	Same as above	Residents can take their trash, recycling and e-waste to Town's drop-off facility. PAYT. MSW and recycling are scaled by attendants and charged 10 cent/lb. except metal recycling is free.
Spencer	61.1/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	None noted.
Tioga	75.4/ sq mi, rural	None	Same as above	Private transfer station located within the town that is open to County residents and business. PAYT. MSW & Recycling

				scale rate is up to 160 lbs. \$8 after that it is prorated \$91/ton.
Villages				
Candor	2,400/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	None noted.
Newark Valley	1,106.2/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	Contracts with private haulers to provide curbside recycling and MSW collection. †
Nichols	1,107.7/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	None noted.
Owego	1,325.9/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	County seat.
Spencer	805.7/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	Contracts with private hauler to provide curbside recycling and MSW collection.†
Waverly	1,874/ sq mi, suburban	None	Same as above	None noted.

† The Villages of Newark Valley and Spencer wanted to continue providing curbside recycling after the County determined that it was not cost effective to continue with their curbside program.

Figure 1-2: LSWMP Administrative Structure

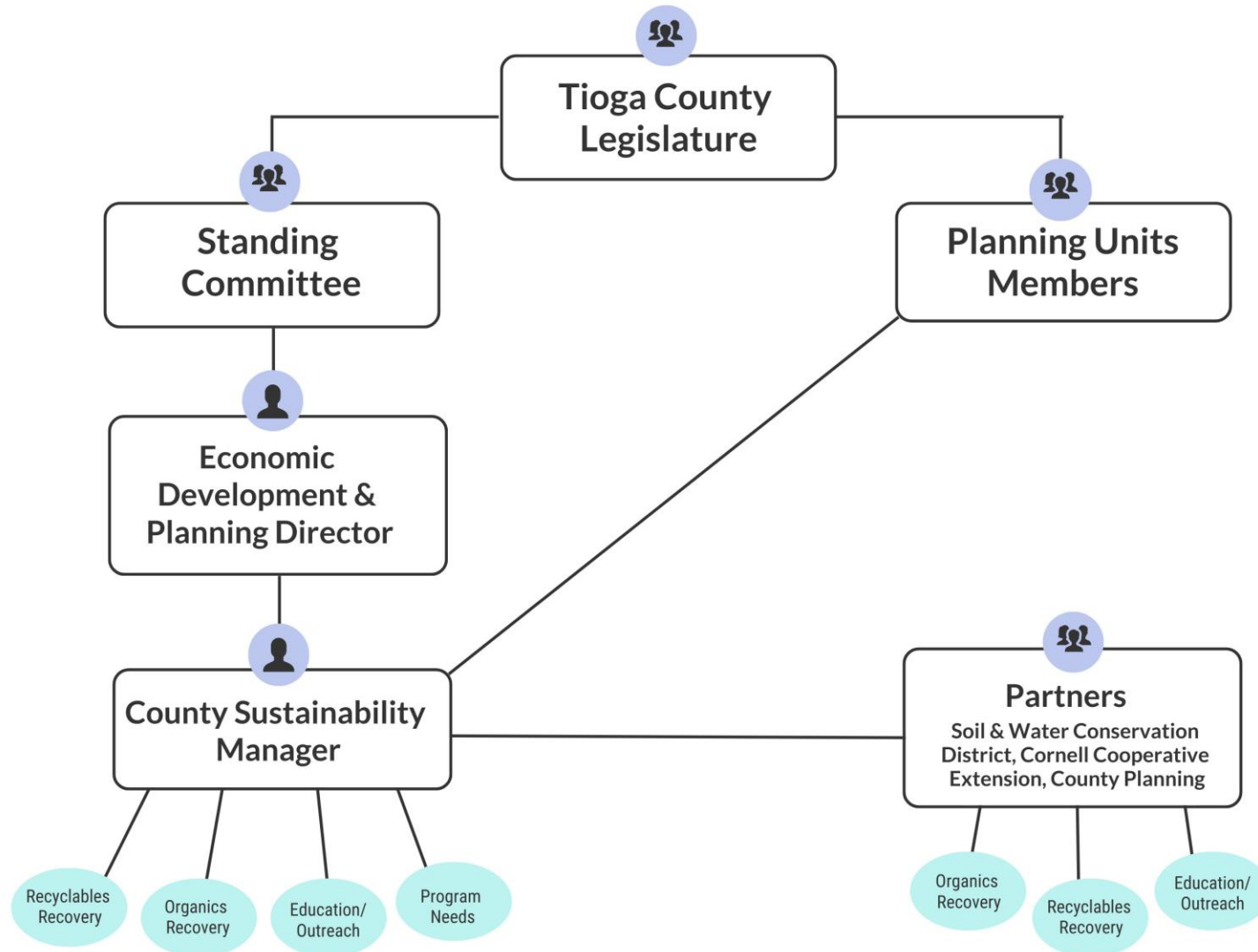


Table 1-3: Neighboring Planning Units with Potential Impacts or Opportunities That Could Affect LSWMP Implementation		
Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Consideration/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the LSWMP
Broome County	<p>The County owns one landfill comprised of an operational municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfill in the Town of Maine. The collection and disposal of municipal solid waste within Broome County has been primarily handled by either municipalities or the private sector. Haulers transport the majority of the waste to the County's landfill.</p> <p>The collection of recycling is primarily handled by either municipalities or the private sector. Majority of the recycling is taken to Taylor's MRF located in Apalachin, NY in Tioga County.</p>	Tioga County has an inter-municipal agreement with Broome County Solid Waste which Tioga County residents may bring their HHW and electronic waste to their permanent HHW facility - 24 days from April – November.
Tompkins County	<p>Most solid waste is disposed at the Ontario County Landfill and Chemung County Landfill.</p> <p>Residential curbside single stream recycling collection is offered on a biweekly basis. Residents may also choose to bring single stream materials and a variety of other recyclables, such as scrap metal, electronics, rigid plastics, batteries, white goods, and textiles to the County's facility. Food scraps recycling programs and assistance for home composting target organic components of the waste stream. Yard waste is also accepted at the RSWC, in addition to programs offered by local municipalities around the county.</p>	None identified at this time.
Chemung County	The County owns one landfill comprised of an operational	Chemung County Landfill manages a large portion of the MSW

	<p>municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfill in the Town of Chemung, and a transfer station/materials recovery facility (MRF) in the City of Elmira, which is currently operated as a consolidation center for waste and recyclable materials that are trucked off-site for disposal at the landfill and processing at a MRF, respectively. Both are operated by New England Waste Services of N.Y., Inc. (NEWSNY), a subsidiary of Casella Waste Systems, Inc. Generators and haulers are not required to deliver waste or recyclables to the County facilities and businesses may self-market their recyclables. Therefore, not all waste and recyclables pass through the County facilities. It is currently estimated that slightly more than 80% of the MSW and nearly 70% of the C&D debris is managed outside of the County.</p>	<p>generated in Tioga County. REACT Recycling in Horseheads processes electronic waste generated in Tioga County.</p>
Cortland County	<p>Implemented flow control for solid waste. Owns and operates the Cortland County Landfill with an annual permit limit of 44,500 tons/year. Municipal single-stream transfer facility – according to annual report, only takes recycling from Cortland County.</p>	<p>None identified at this time.</p>

† Population density based on the American Community Survey 2021

1.3 Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances

There are several seasonal variations which occur within Tioga County which could affect implementation of this Plan and achievement of its goals.

- Spring is a large cleanup time, which can lead to an influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal. The impacts and effects of these materials are discussed in Section 1.4.1.

- Summer also brings an increase of yard waste, food scraps, agricultural waste and cleanups, as well as garden wastes which could all be composted. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.4.1.
- There are public libraries within the County. Potential recycling options for waste/recyclable materials generated at libraries are discussed in Section 1.4.3.
- There are also many events held within the County during the year listed in Table 1-8. Additional events occur within the County that may generate significant quantities of waste. The impacts and effects of these events are discussed in Section 1.4.5.
- There are also many municipal cleanup events held within the County during the year, some of which the County provides support with electronic waste collection.
- There are some small manufacturers, businesses, nursing homes, and other institutional facilities which manage their own waste and recyclables. While some recycling activities and data for these facilities are unknown, past annual surveys have been conducted, which may inform trends in generation rates. Recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternatives Evaluation and Selection in Section 5.0. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

1.4 Overview of Solid Waste Generation Sources Within Tioga County

A majority of Tioga County's commercial, institutional, and industrial facilities are located within Interstate 86 and State Routes 17C, 38, 79, 96 and 96B transportation corridors. A transportation corridors map in the County can be found in Appendix A. Major employment centers within the County are

concentrated in the Owego and Waverly areas which can be seen on the Tioga County land use map (Figure 1-3).

Tioga County's economic base is somewhat diversified. The extent and mix of an area's commercial and industrial base may affect solid waste disposal requirements. Large manufacturing, such as Lockheed Martin, tends to produce large quantities of paper and industrial recycling. Shopping districts and medical office buildings are other types of establishments that generate large volumes of cardboard, mixed paper, and non-recyclable waste.

The unemployment rate in June 2020 was at 10.3%, likely due to impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and has been steadily declining to a rate of 4.2% in 2022 (NYSDOL). The number of employed jobs was 39,741 (American Community Survey 2021).

There are many natural, cultural, and historical amenities in the County that have contributed to the growth of tourism. Some of these amenities are seasonal, while others draw visitors throughout the year. Among the attractions in the County are Tioga Downs Casino Resort, the Villages of Owego and Waverly's walkable downtowns with shopping and dining, local festivals and live music, breweries and wineries, farm stores, and trails and parks to hike and bike like Two Rivers State Park, Hickories and Nichols Pond.

A total of 535 active farms existed in the County in 2017. These farms occupied approximately 113,182 acres of the County's total land area, and the average farm size was 212 acres. A figure depicting active farmland in Tioga County Farm Districts is shown in Figure 1-4. Land use in Tioga County is shown in Figure 1-3.

1.4.1 Spring and Summer Residential and Agricultural Wastes

Table 1-4 lists seasonal residential and agricultural variations in waste, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

1.4.2 Schools

The County's educational system consists of public, private, and parochial school systems, including elementary, middle, and high schools. Table 1-5 lists the

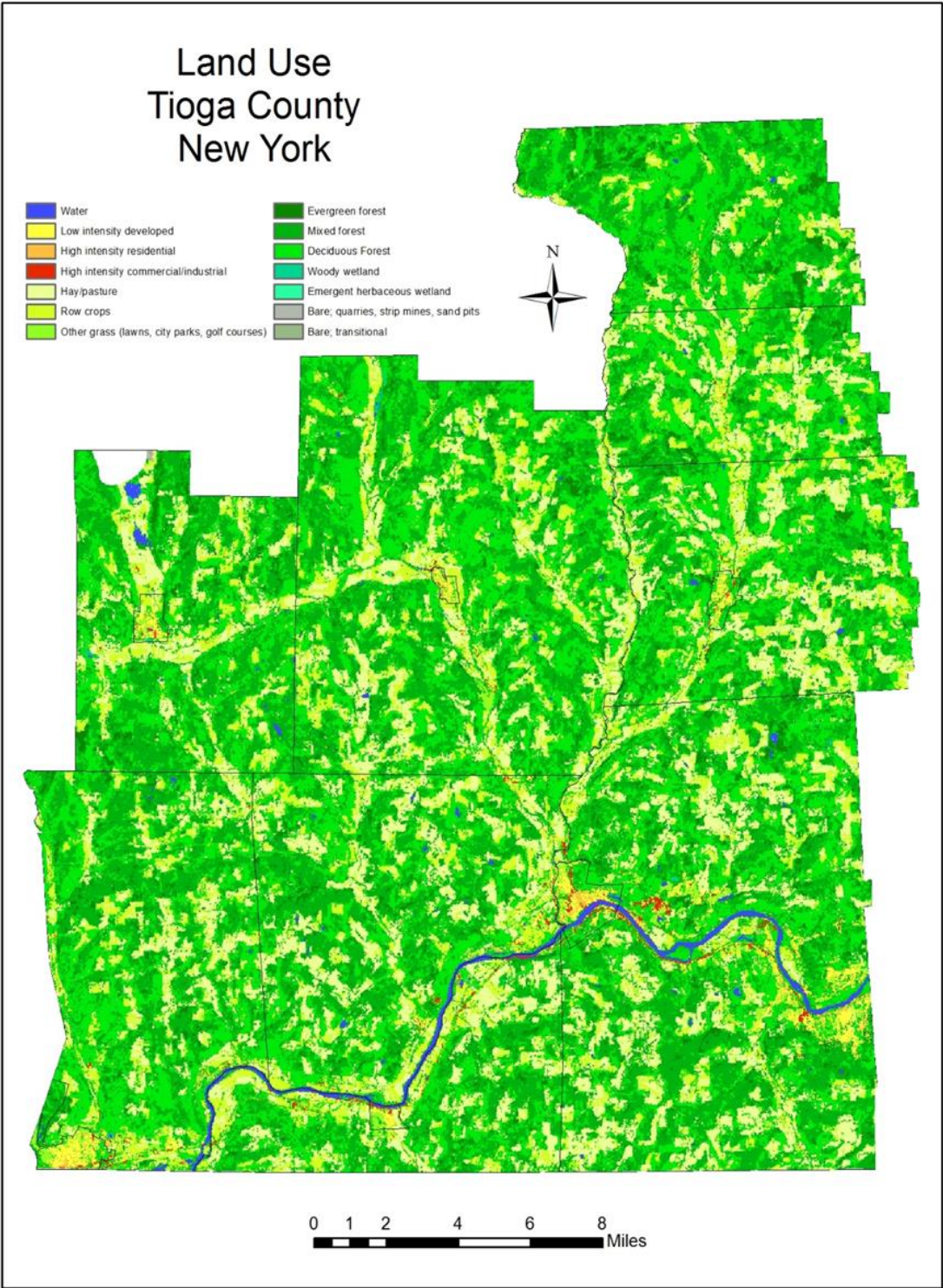
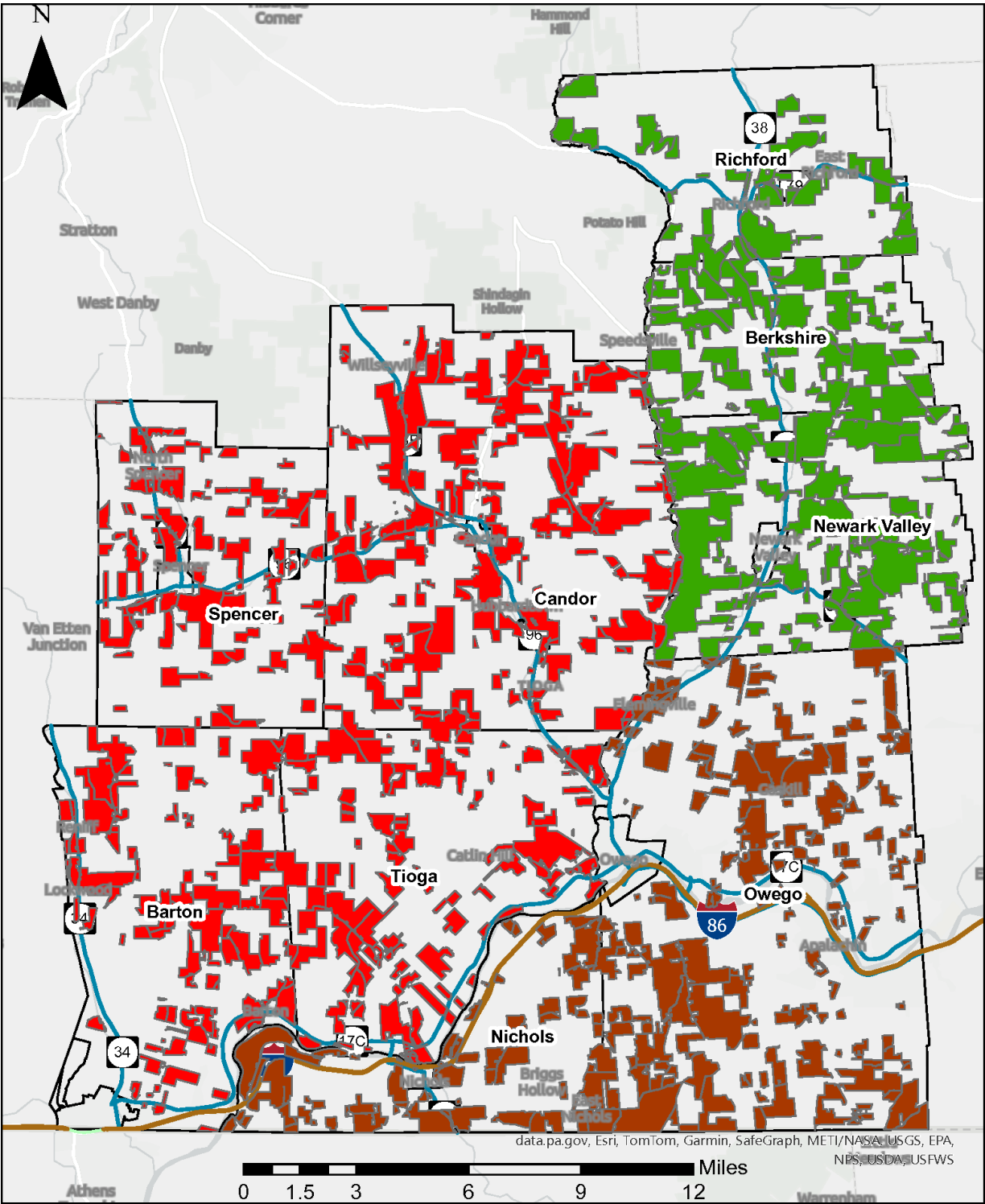


Figure 1-3: Tioga County land use map, Tioga County GIS 2023



TIOGA.GIS.AgriculturalDistricts
NAME
North Tioga
Owego-Nichols
Spencer

Figure 1.4: Tioga County Farm Districts

Table 1- 4: Impacts of Residential and Agricultural Wastes Within the Planning Unit			
Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on LSWMP
Spring Residential Cleanup	Spring Cleanup	Seasonal influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material and amounts to be composted.
Summer Growing Season	Seasonal	Yard and garden wastes. Agricultural organics and agricultural plastics wastes, and cleanups, which have cleanliness and bulky issues for recycling	Possible composting of organics; will need more data on types of material and amounts to be composted.

schools in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals. A school district map in the County can be found in Appendix A.

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

Table 1-5: Impacts of Schools Within the Planning Unit			
Sources of Waste	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on LSWMP
Candor Central School District	Summer cleanout/ construction. Seasonal food wastes from cafeterias. Private hauling of school wastes and recyclables.	Locker content left behind, C&D debris, need recycling plan implemented. Influx of food wastes. Paper, books and electronics recycling.	Lack of data available. Further evaluation needed.
Newark Valley Central School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Owego Apalachin Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Thomas J Watson Sr Elementary School (Union Endicott Central School District)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Tioga Hill Elementary School (Vestal Central School District)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Spencer-Van Etten School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
St. Patrick School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Tioga Central School	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Waverly Central School District	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

1.4.3 Libraries

Table 1-6 lists the libraries in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

It is not known what these libraries are now doing with their wastes that they are generating. Possible recycling programs and data collection will

Table 1-6: Impacts of Libraries Within the Planning Unit			
Source of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on LSWMP
Apalachin Public Library	Periodic cleanouts. Private hauling of all library wastes.	Large amounts of books and magazines. Data unavailable.	Opportunity for libraries to coordinate a recycling management program among libraries. Further evaluation needed.
Berkshire Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Cady Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Candor Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Coburn Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Spencer Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Tappan Spaulding Memorial Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Waverly Free Library	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 5. This could include recycling programs for cardboard, outdated books and periodicals, and for materials generated from any events held at the library facilities. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, and to collect data as appropriate.

1.4.4 Jail and Nursing Homes/Assisted Living

Table 1-7 lists the jails, institutions and nursing homes in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1-7: Impacts of Jail, Nursing Homes/Assisted Living Within the County			
Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Tioga County Jail	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities. Possible compost of food wastes.
Riverview Manor Health Care	Periodic cleanouts. Food wastes. Medical waste. No data available.	Unknown regular waste. Potential for high quantity of medical waste.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities. Possible compost of food wastes.
Homesteads, LLC	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Guthrie-Tioga Senior Care	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

It is not known what most of these institutions are doing with their wastes currently. Data needs to be collected as to what types of waste and/or recyclable materials they generate and where they are disposing/recycling of said materials. It also needs to be determined if they are able to compost any of their wastes such as food wastes. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed further in Chapter 6.

1.4.5 Special Events within the Planning Unit

Table 1-8 lists the special events in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

Table 1-8: Impacts of Special Events Within the Planning Unit

Sources of Wastes	Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On LSWMP
Tioga County Fair	Many vendors with packaging/food waste and recycling of drink bottles. Attendees that may or may not care about recycling or waste diversion.	Unknown what is done with the wastes generated at these events and what is recycled or total amounts generated.	There are many waste/recyclable materials that could be captured from these events. Possibility of composting organics and recycling of packaging. Data needed. Opportunity for education outreach to the community related to recycling and waste diversion.
Busy Bird Bluegrass Festival	Vendors with packaging/food waste and recycling of drink bottles. Attendees that may or may not care about recycling or waste diversion.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Annual Catfish Derby	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Candor Fourth of July Celebration & Carnival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Owego Strawberry Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Blueberry & Books Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Candor Daffodil Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Newark Valley Summerfest	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Sundaes at the Farm	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Spencer Picnic	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Tioga Kids Picnic	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Annual Potato Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

Annual Newark Valley Apple Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Candor Fall Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Lights on the River	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Holiday Magic Festival	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Holiday Showcase	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Winterfest at Tioga Downs	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.

Source: Tioga County Tourism

The potential of capturing recycling and wastes from special events could be increased dramatically. It is unknown at this time if any wastes are being captured or recycled at these events. It needs to be investigated as to what events are held, when and where they are held, what types of waste/recyclable materials are being generated, and how they are currently being managed. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Solid Waste Management Program Strategies in Chapter 6. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.

1.5 Summary of Implementation of Previous LSWMP

All benchmarks of the original 1991 SWMP and subsequently updated 2015 LSWMP have been achieved and implemented into the planning unit. These include:

2000 - currently: Hazardous Waste Program which consists of an inter-municipal agreement with Broome County Solid Waste since 2000 in which Tioga County residents may bring their HHW to their permanent HHW facility 24 days from April – November.

1992 – 2020: Countywide recycling program. The county contracted the collection of recycling for all residents and small businesses in Tioga County.

2015 – 2017: Final three years of the 10-year Upstate Shredding-Ben Weitsman & Son donated \$10,000/yr. Tioga County to initiate “tire clean up events” within Tioga County. Through these events, the County has provided a safe and economical method for both residents and municipalities to dispose of waste tires.

2016 – 2020: County partnered with Taylor Garbage and Taylor Garbage (Owego Transfer Station at 352 Glen Mary Drive, Owego) e-waste drop off for residents at no charge.

2012 – 2020: County partnered with Taylor Garbage and Taylor Garbage (Owego Transfer Station at 352 Glen Mary Drive, Owego) battery and fluorescent bulb drop off for residents at no charge.

Tioga County implemented educational components to all their programs to encourage waste reduction and further diversion.

1.6 Summary of Changes to the Planning Unit

On January 3, 2020, a devastating fire occurred at the privately owned Taylor Garbage’s material recovery facility (MRF) located in Apalachin, NY. Tioga County has contracted the countywide curbside recycling pick up out for more than twenty years with Taylor Garbage dba Southern Tier Recycler’s. This program weekly collects and processes the recycling for all the households in Tioga County. Taylor’s rebuilt and upgraded their MRF, and it was operational in early 2022.

In 2020, the County’s countywide curbside recycling contract went out to bid and the bids came back to more than twice the cost of the previous contracts. In looking for ways to save taxpayers money due to the high cost of continuing the

countywide curbside recycling, Tioga County Legislature decided to privatize recycling to private haulers which commenced January 1, 2021.

2.0 Tioga County's Current Solid Waste Management System

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

2.1 Waste Types

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

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

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These annual reports provide information about the quantities of materials managed and often identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated. The data from the

NYSDEC annual reports is readily available and generally reliable. It can also be assumed that the materials collected and processed at recycling facilities in the County are being separated from the household, business, institutional, and commercial wastes classified as MSW, and are considered another component of that waste stream. Due to the fact that these types of recyclables handling facilities must also compile annual reports to the NYSDEC, this data is also relatively easy to gather. Yard waste is a component of the waste stream that is difficult to quantify. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating residential yard waste generation and recovery, is further discussed in Section 5.0.

Non-hazardous industrial waste is typically generated by manufacturing facilities as a result of an industrial process and is made up of materials such as sludge, ash, drill cuttings, and dust. The homogeneous nature and relatively large quantity of non-hazardous industrial wastes typically available can also make them useful as feedstocks for other processes or result in unique management methods. Therefore, only partial data for the generation of these materials within the county is currently available. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type, including estimating industrial waste generation and recovery, considering these circumstances is further discussed in Section 6.0.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures, and other construction related items. For this specific analysis, asbestos debris and petroleum contaminated soil are also included in the C&D debris category. Many of the upstate New York landfills report C&D debris as a separate disposal stream, and therefore, the quantity disposed of from Tioga County residents can be identified from those landfill annual reports. However, many of these materials can be recycled and reused (e.g., clean fill material, mulch, or recycled aggregate). Data from these types

of operations and uses has been difficult to obtain. Further discussion about data collection to estimate C&D debris generation and recovery is included in Section 5.0.

As defined in the Part 360 regulations, biosolids are the accumulated semisolids or solids resulting from treatment of wastewaters from publicly or privately owned or operated sewage treatment plants. Biosolids do not include grit or screenings, or ash generated from the incineration of biosolids. Municipal treatment plants generate sludge/biosolids that require special handling and management.

Processed scrap metals are typically generated by commercial or industrial sectors, but in potentially large quantities which makes it worth monitoring. Data from these types of operations and uses is difficult to obtain. Data collection to estimate scrap metals generation and recovery in the County is further discussed in Section 5.0.

2.2 Availability of Generation and Recovery Estimates

2.2.1 *Data Sources and Methodology*

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

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

2.2.2 *Estimation of Total Waste Generation in Tioga County*

Based on data collected from private haulers, transfer stations, industries and nonprofits for 2023, Tioga County residents and businesses generated approximately 53,107.92 tons of waste (including potentially recyclable materials). Figure 2-1 shows the overall method of management for the waste. The fraction for each waste management sector was determined by analyzing annual tonnage reports for those facilities that reported accepting waste from Tioga County. Based on the information available to interpret, the majority of the waste was landfilled (34,993.82 tons or 66 percent) while the remainder was diverted (18,107.92 tons or 34 percent).

Tioga County has 5 wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs). Table 2-1 shows the method of sludge management utilized. The data in this table was generated from data gathered from the individual municipal plant director or manager.

Village of Waverly's facility material is disposed of in the Steuben County landfill, while material from the Village of Owego Plant is disposed of in Chemung County landfill. The Village of Owego Plant #2 facility was The Village of Owego material was transported for land spreading at Johnson's and Farm in Owego, New York. The majority of the biosolids generated in the County are landfilled.

Table 2-1: Municipal Sewage Sludge Generation and Management Summary (2023)[†]
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Treatment Plant	Treatment Method	Dewatering Device	Tons/Year	Use/Disposal Method
Nichols (T) STP	Aerobic Digestion	Volute Dewatering Press ¹	Unknown ²	Owego (V) STP
Owego (T) Sewer District #1	Aerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	24.66	Landfill
Owego (T) Water Pollution Control PLT #2	Anaerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press	32.19	Land Spread
Owego (V) STP	Anaerobic Digestion	Belt Filter Press & Gravity Belt	~300	Land Spread ³
Waverly (V) WWTP	Aerobic Digestion	Screw Press	~586	Landfill
Total Sewage Sludge Land Spread			332.19	
Total Sewage Sludge Landfilled			610.66	
Total Municipal Sewage Sludge Generated			942.85	

†Source: Municipalities utilities' director/manager.

1. Volute dewatering press but it isn't used. They have a septic service company come and haul it to the Village of Owego sewer plant.

2. Town of Nichols tonnage is included in the Owego (V) STP tonnage.

3. Land spreading primary disposal method. Landfill only if necessary.

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

	Amount (Tons)	Percentage	% of Total Generation
Landfilled			
MSW	30,475.20	87%	57%
Construction and Demolition Debris ¹	3,554.07	10%	7%
Sewage Sludge	948.35	3%	2%
Industrial	16.20	<1%	<1%
Total	34,993.82	100.0	66%
Diverted			
Land Applied Sewage Sludge	332.19	2%	1%
Composted Yard Waste	25	<1%	<1%
Household Hazardous Waste	8.62	<1%	<1%
Recovered/Composted Food Scraps	192.87	1%	<1%
Recycled	5838.93	32%	11%
E-Waste & Precious Metals	33.07	<1%	<1%
Scrap Metal Dealer	11,683.42	64%	22%
Total	18,114.10	100.0	34%
Total Waste Generation	53,107.92		

† NYSDEC 2023 Municipal Recycling Summary Worksheet & Household Hazardous Waste. Data obtained from local industry, private haulers, transfer stations, private MRF.

1 Shaded categories are considered to be part of the MSW category and are utilized in the MSW composition analysis.

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

2.2.3 Estimation of Potential MSW Recovery

As previously discussed, an incomplete set of disposal and recovery data is available for the County to compile and review; therefore, with the assistance of the NYSDEC's waste composition and recovery projection tool, the following section provides Tioga County with an estimated MSW waste composition for future planning purposes. The complete tables are provided in Appendix B. MSW composition includes residential, commercial, and institutional waste generators; consequently, for the purposes of this analysis, the following are excluded from the MSW composition estimates:

separately managed C&D debris, several organics streams (biosolids, septage, agricultural materials, etc.), and scrap metal managed outside of the MSW management structures.

Table 2-3 provides a detailed estimate of materials that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place. These numbers are based on the actual total tons of MSW generated within the county, as reported in Table 2-2. Based on data collected by the planning unit, Tioga County diverted approximately 16,490.29 tons of material (32 percent) from the 51,484.11 tons of MSW generated from residential, commercial, and institutional generators in 2023.

Several materials identified below are collected and recovered at the recycling centers or other similar facilities in Tioga County; however, there are no mechanisms for gathering data for the individual materials at this time. Therefore, the NYSDEC MSW composition tool was applied to the actual waste generation totals to estimate quantities for more specific materials that are not tracked individually within waste streams.

2.2.4 Estimation of Potential C&D Waste Recovery

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

Table 2- 3: Estimated MSW Recoverable Materials in Tioga County				
Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2023) ‡	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2023)	Estimate of Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2023)	% of Each Material Diverted (2023)
Commingled Single Stream			3,193	54%
Office Paper	1,376	3.8%	157	3%
Corrugated Cardboard	3,555	9.7%	171	3%
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	3,937	10.8%	0	0.0
Other Compostable Paper	2,451	6.7%	0	0.0
Total Paper	11,319	30.9%	328	6%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	707	1.9%	0	0%
Other Ferrous Metals	1,939	5.3%	683	12%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	471	1.3%	11	<1%%
Total Metals	3,118	8.5%	694	12%
PET Containers	346	0.9%	0	0.0%
HDPE Containers	318	0.9%	0	0.0%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	62	0.2%	0	0.0%
Film Plastic	2,102	5.7%	0	0.0%
Other Plastic (Total)	2,226	6.1%	0	0.0%
Total Plastics	5,053	13.8%	0	0.0%
Glass Containers	1,443	3.9%	0	0.0%
Other Glass	157	0.4%	0	0.0%
Total Glass	1,600	4.4%	0	0.0%
Food Scraps ¹	4,838	13.2%	193†	3%
Yard Trimmings	1,552	4.2%	25	<1%
Total Organics	6,389	17.5%	218	4%
Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	1,430	3.9%	1320	23%
Carpet	515	1.4%	0	0.0%
Total Textiles	1,946	5.3%	1320	23%

Table 2- 3 continued: Estimated MSW Recoverable Materials in Tioga County				
Material	Estimated MSW Tons Generated (2023)	Estimated % of Total Tons Generated (2023)	Estimate of Actual MSW Tons Diverted (2023)	% of Each Material Diverted (2023)
<i>Total Wood</i>	2,007	5.5%	0	0.0%
DYI C&D	2,457	6.7%	0	0.0%
Diapers	584	1.6%	0	0.0%
Electronics	518	1.4%	34	1.0%
Tires	637	1.7%	76	1.0%
HHW	126	0.3%	9	<1%
Soils and Fines	178	0.5%	0	0.0%
Other Durables	641	1.8%	0	0.0%
<i>Total Miscellaneous</i>	5,141	14.1%	119	2%
Total	36,574	100.0%	5,872	13.9%

‡ NYSDEC MSW Combined Composition Analysis and Projections.

†Food recovered by the Catholic Charities of Nichols from Tioga Downs and other small food waste generators.

Weekly the recovered food was packaged and frozen into individual meals, The meals were given out at their food pantry.

Variations within the building sector from new construction, renovation, and demolition activities are considered from both the residential and non-residential generating sectors.

Based on the data reported in the NYSDEC 2023 Municipal Recyclables Summary Worksheet (Self-Reported), Table 2-4, below provides an overview of the tons of C&D debris that could be recovered or diverted from a waste disposal location if the appropriate programs were in place.

Based on the quantities of potential divertible materials that were reported to the NYSDEC or estimated, Tioga County diverted approximately 1,023 tons of material (28.8 percent) from the C&D disposal stream in 2023. Table 2-4, below, indicates that 10,165 tons of C&D materials that could potentially be available for diversion from residential and non-residential

Table 2- 4: Estimated C&D Debris Recoverable in Tioga County‡				
Material	Estimated Components of C&D Debris Tons Generated per NYSDEC Model	% of Total C&D Debris Generated (%)	Tons of C&D Debris Diverted per 2023 Data Obtained	
			Tons Diverted	% Diverted
Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	3,597.6	35.4%	898	62.2%
Wood	1,504.2	14.8%	125	8.4%
Roofing	501	4.9%	0	0.0%
Drywall	258	2.5%	0	0.0%
Soil/Gravel	2,766.4	27.2%	0	0.0%
Metal	600.8	5.9%	0	0.0%
Plastic	40.3	0.4%	0	0.0%
Corrugated/Paper	203.2	2.0%	0	0.0%
Other	693.5	6.8%	0	0.0%
Total	10,165.0	100.0%	1,023	28.8%

‡ NYSDEC MSW Combined Composition Analysis and Projections.

construction, renovation or demolition projects. A task has been added to the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement data collection efforts. Chapters 3 and 6 describe the existing systems for recovering these materials as well as possible future programs during this planning period to increase the County's diversion rate.

3.0 Existing Program Description

3.1 Brief History

Tioga County's solid waste management system has consisted of two transfer stations, one owned and operated by the County (Barton Transfer Station, Barton, NY) which opened in 1985, and one privately owned and operated by Taylor Garbage Services, Inc. (Owego Transfer Station, Owego, NY) which opened in 1997. In 2012, Taylor Garbage Service, Inc. opened a third transfer station at their facilities in Apalachin, NY which is not open to the public.

In September 2011, Tioga County was devastated by Tropical Storm Lee. The National Weather Service recorded a maximum of 11 to 12 inches of rain falling in a 48-hour period over the County, with most of this rain falling over a 24-hour period on September 7th & 8th. Apalachin, Town of Owego recorded rainfall amounts of up to 12 inches. The storm caused widespread flash flooding on the county's smaller streams on September 7th and historic flooding along the river corridor on September 8th. This storm caused massive destruction to local roads, bridges, businesses and private properties. It is estimated that for Tioga County alone there was \$300 million in damages; \$100 million in infrastructure and \$200 million in property loss.

Over five (5) feet of floodwater was in the main office at the Transfer Station. Due to the damage caused by the flood and the continuing decrease in tonnage recorded there which resulted in declining revenue, it was decided to close the transfer station and put it out to bid for sale. Taylor Garbage Services, Inc. won the bid and currently owns and operates the Barton Transfer Station.

The County encourages proper disposal and recycling of tires, white goods, and bulk metal at one of Taylor Garbage's Transfer Stations. Tioga County also encourages its residents to properly dispose of their household hazardous waste (HHW) and electronics (E-Waste) through our program with Broome County in which residents may bring their HHW up to the Broome County Hazardous Waste Facility any of the scheduled 24 days from April through November.

There is a privately owned and operated single-stream material recovery facility (MRF), Taylor Garbage dba Southern Tier Recycler's, located in Apalachin, NY. Prior to 2021, Tioga County has contracted the county-wide curbside recycling pick up out for more than twenty years with Taylor Garbage dba Southern Tier Recycler's. This program weekly collected and processed the recycling for all the households in Tioga County.

3.2 Current Solid Waste Management System

3.2.1 *Landfill Facilities*

Tioga County currently does not own or operate any active landfills. There are landfills located outside of Tioga County which are available for the disposal of MSW and C&D. Chemung County landfill has accepted material from Tioga County. Chemung County Landfill serves as the primary location for Tioga County material. Ontario County, Seneca Meadows and Hyland Landfills are three other landfills that could accept material from Tioga County. Other landfills also exist throughout New York State; however, they may have disposal restrictions or are located outside a reasonable service area to accept waste generated in Tioga County. The out-of-county landfills accepting Tioga County waste are summarized in Table 3-1.

3.2.2 *Transfer Stations or Drop-Offs*

Tioga County currently does not own or operate any transfer stations. There are three privately owned transfer stations in the Towns of Owego and Barton that accept both commercial and household materials and the Apalachin transfer station that is not open to the public. All three of the transfer stations are owned and operated by Taylor Garbage. In August of 2023, Taylor Garbage Services Inc. was sold to Casella Waste Systems, Inc.

The Town of Richford owns and operates a small drop-off facility that collects MSW, recycling and electronic waste which serves its residents and the surrounding Tioga County municipalities' residents.

Many residents and businesses contract with a private hauler for their MSW and recycling to be collected curbside. The MSW and recycling are collected from separate bins/carts at the curb. The MSW is brought to one of the private transfer stations. The recycling is either brought to the MRF in

Table 3-1: Out-of-County Solid Waste Landfills Servicing Tioga County Waste†					
Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Expected Site Life (years)	Waste Types Accepted†	Operating Status
Chemung County Landfill	1488 County Road 60, Elmira, NY 14901	6,308,239	10.8	C&D Debris; Industrial Waste; MSW (Residential/Institutional & Commercial); Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge	Publicly owned by Chemung County and privately operated by Casella Waste Systems, Inc.
Ontario County Landfill	1879 State Route 5 & 20, Stanley, NY 14561	6,419,439	8.0	Asbestos; C&D Debris; Industrial Waste; Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge; MSW (Residential/Institutional & Commercial)	Publicly owned by Ontario County and privately operated by Casella Waste Systems, Inc.
Seneca Meadows Landfill	1786 Salcman Road, Waterloo, NY 13165	10,024,038	3.9	Ash MSW Energy Recovery Fly; C&D Debris; Non-petroleum Contaminated Soil; Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge; Industrial; MSW (Residential/Institutional & Commercial); Waste Tires; Treated RMW; Grit & Screenings; Asbestos (Friable & Non-Friable)	Privately owned and operated by Seneca Meadows, Inc.
Hyland Landfill	6653 Herdman Road, Angelica, NY 14709	5,858,906	9.5	Asbestos (Friable); C&D Debris; Non-petroleum and petroleum contaminated soil; Sewage Treatment Plant Sludge; MSW (Residential/Institutional & Commercial)	Privately owned by Hyland Facility Associates and privately operated by Casella Waste Systems, Inc.

†NYSDEC Annual Facility Reports, 2020 and <https://data.ny.gov/Energy-Environment/Landfill-Solid-Waste-Management-Facilities-Map/afg5-716u>

Apalachin or the Owego Transfer Station. Residents can elect to drop off their materials to one of the privately owned transfer stations or Town of Richford's drop-off facility (see Table 3-2). All recycling is collected or dropped off separately from the MSW whether its collected curbside or dropped off at one of the transfer stations or Town of Richford's drop-off facility.

Table 3-2: Solid Waste Facilities & MRF

Facility	Facility Type	Facility Address	Waste Types Accepted
Taylor Garbage†	Owego Transfer Station	352 Glen Mary Dr Owego, NY 13827	MSW, C&D Debris, Waste Tires, Scrap Metal, Recycling
	Barton Transfer Station	1216 Route 17C Barton, NY 13732	MSW, C&D Debris, Waste Tires, Scrap Metal, Recycling
	Apalachin Transfer Station	5730 Route 434, Apalachin, NY 13734	MSW, C&D Debris, Waste Tires, Scrap Metal
	Material Recovery Facility	5730 Route 434, Apalachin, NY 13734	Recycling Processing
Town of Richford	Drop-off Facility‡	13 Town Barn Rd, Richford, NY	MSW, Recycling, Electronics
Weitsmans	Scrap Yard- large	15 W Main St, Owego, NY 13827	Scrap Metal

† In August of 2023, Taylor Garbage Services Inc. was sold to Casella Waste Systems, Inc.

‡ Town of Richford drop-off facility collects less than 200 tons of MSW annually.

The two privately owned transfer stations are equipped with truck scales and are PAYT facilities. Residents pay a variable rate depending on the amount of waste they dispose of. Town of Richford has a small hand scale which they use to weigh the materials and charge a fee for their customers material.

3.2.3 Material Recovery Facility

In the fall of 2012, Taylor Garbage (now Casella Waste Systems, Inc.) constructed a state-of-the-art Material Recovery Facility located in Apalachin NY. On January 3rd, 2020, there was a devastating fire that totally destroyed the facility. Taylor Garbage rebuild upgrading much of the systems in particular the fire-retardant systems. The new facility was fully running by early 2022.

3.3 Waste Reduction Programs

Not all data is available for the industrial recycling sector; therefore, Chapter 6 includes solid waste management program strategies to address data collection, education, outreach and enforcement needs, etc., for each facility or program that manages industrial recyclables generated in Tioga County. The evaluations are to assess the effectiveness and/or needs of these facilities and programs and Tioga County's activities related to them, to determine what improvements, partnerships, or other alternatives should be evaluated for implementation and what the future recovery goals should be.

3.3.1 Hazardous Waste Program

The Tioga County Hazardous Waste Program has had an inter-municipal agreement with Broome County Solid Waste since 2000 in which Tioga County residents may bring their Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) up to the Broome County's Permanent Hazardous Waste Facility located at the Broome County Landfill. As of December 2022, this program has provided a safe method for the County residents and agricultural generators to dispose of 749,825.85 lbs. or 374.91 tons of hazardous waste and electronics over the past twenty-three years at an average cost of \$0.73 per pound. The electronic recycling portion of this program has recycled a total of 298,888 lbs. (149.4 tons) since this program included electronic waste in 2003.

3.3.2 Electronic Waste Program

Tioga County supports other outlets for our residents to recycle electronic waste besides the Hazardous Waste Program. The County has information on our website (<https://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability>) on alternatives of disposing/recycling electronic waste. Tioga County Solid Waste is constantly looking for new and better ways to get out information to the residents on how to properly recycle their e-waste. An example of an

electronic waste program column that is released to local newspapers/social media is included in Appendix D.

3.3.2.1 Municipalities

Town of Richford has now opened their electronic waste collection to all Tioga County residents (<https://richfordny.com/solid-waste-recycling/>). Some of the other municipalities hold annual cleanup events. The County has partnered with these municipalities to include electronic waste where the County pays for non-covered electronic waste.

3.3.3 *Partnerships with Municipalities Cleanup Events*

Currently there is no funding for municipalities to hold tire cleanup events; however, some of the municipalities still hold cleanup events. All of the municipalities in the County have participated in holding tire cleanup events at one time or another which the Tioga County Solid Waste assisted with promotion. Not all municipalities hold annual cleanup events.

The County reaches out to all municipalities annually to offer a partnership with the County to include e-waste in their cleanup events where the County will organize collection, promotion and pays for non-covered e-waste. An example of promotional material for a municipal's cleanup event is included in Appendix D. Some of the Towns have taken the County up on this partnership and have included electronic waste (e-waste) collection in their events. In the past the Towns of Barton, Newark Valley, Nichols, Owego, and Tioga participated in including e-waste to their events.

3.3.4 *Household Battery Program*

Tioga County Solid Waste has detailed information on our website (<http://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability>) under the Battery Disposal Guidelines block. A copy of the household battery program column/posting

that we release to local newspapers and on social media is included in Appendix D.

3.3.5 Mercury Program including Fluorescent Bulbs

It is well known that mercury is an extremely toxic substance that does not break down easily once released into the environment, and therefore its disposal needs to be controlled. Mercury containing devices have been accepted at Broome County's Hazardous Waste Facility through Tioga County's Household Hazardous Waste Program since the program's inception. The County has begun an educational program on proper handling and disposal methods of mercury containing products such as thermometer and thermostats. The goal of this program is to provide residents with a clear and safe method of how to dispose of these items and reduce the instances of improper disposal. Safe handling, disposal and if need be, cleanup of fluorescent bulbs can also be found on our website. Our website for the mercury program can be viewed at <http://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability> under the Mercury in Your Home block.

3.3.6 Prescription Program

While prescription and over-the-counter medications can help people and animals when used appropriately, the same medicines can be dangerous to people, animals, and the environment when used, stored, or disposed of improperly. For the past two years, the Department of Public Health has held medication drop-off events and has recently been working with the Tioga County Sheriff's Department to locate a permanent New York State Medication Drop Box Program at the Tioga County Sheriff Lobby.

The Village of Waverly's (in the western part of the County) Police Department is now participating in the New York State Medication Drop Box Program and has a box located at their station at 32 Ithaca Street, Waverly.

Tioga County Solid Waste supports these programs and will educate the residents about these drop boxes. Safe handling and disposal of unwanted medication and sharps can be found on our website at <http://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability> under the Medication Drop Boxes & Sharps block.

3.3.7 Attractions

Among the attractions in the County are Tioga Downs Casino Resort, the Villages of Owego and Waverly's walkable downtowns with shopping and dining, breweries and wineries, farm stores, and trails and parks to hike and bike like Two Rivers State Park, Hickories and Nichols Pond. The municipalities in the County have a Carry In-Carry Out Trash Program at their parks. These programs seem to be working well.

Tioga Downs Casino Resort donates their edible food waste to Catholic Charities in Nichlos, who repackage and give away at their pantry (see the video at <http://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability> under the Videos block).

4.0 Existing Administrative and Financial Structure

4.1 Staff in Charge of Implementing New System

Tioga County is responsible for the implementation of the program strategies described in Section 5.0. Specifically, the Sustainability Manager is responsible for the program administration, finances, outreach and education, data collection and evaluation, and LSWMP updates and reports. To accomplish this, the County works with stakeholders, including municipalities, businesses, organizations, and private sector waste managers to address the implementation of the program strategies. On a biennial basis, the County will assess the status of the implementation of these strategies and update them as necessary to continue to fulfill the County's needs.

Table 4-1: 2021-2023 Tioga County Solid Waste Budget			
	2023 Adopted Budget	2022 Actual Budget	2021 Actual Budget
Revenue			
Grants/State Aid	\$30,000	\$16,894.27	\$53,380.70
Expenses			
Personnel & Fringe	\$87,354	\$87,236.64	\$85,427.13
Supplies	\$13,000	\$16,483.44	\$1,461.28
Contractual	\$175,000	\$71,276.85	\$62,377.25
Total Expenses	\$275,354	\$174,996.93	\$149,265.66

Source: Adopted 2023 Budget for Tioga County

4.2 Financial Structure

The goal of financing the Department of Solid Waste budget is to enable the development, maintenance, and sustainability of an integrated solid waste management system that facilitates waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and other diversion activities to the greatest extent possible. Where possible, the financing system is also designed to create incentives for diversion of materials from disposal. The revenue stream for Tioga County is obtained from the Tioga County property taxes and grant revenue from funds obtained through contracts with granting entities. Table 4-1 provides a summary for 2021 – 2023 Tioga County Solid Waste Budget.

4.3 Laws, Regulations or Ordinances

4.3.1 Local Law

In 1992 Tioga County passed Local Law (Adopting Tioga County Recycling Law) which required the segregation of recyclables for which

economic markets exist from the waste stream. The law was amended in 2020 which established a new Tioga County Source Separation Law and repealed this prior law. Generally, this local law:

- establishes the management structure for the solid waste management system within the county;
- prohibits the mixing of recyclables with solid waste;
- establishes the list of recyclable materials within the county;
- details prohibited disposal activities; and,
- sets enforcement policies and penalties.

The Tioga County does not employ any law enforcement to the County's recycling laws; however, the local law enforcement, sheriff deputies and EOC officers all work on ensuring that trucks transporting waste to the transfer stations are tarped/covered and responding to complaints of trash being illegally dumped.

4.3.2 Waste Importation and Flow Control

Tioga County does not currently have any laws relating to the import or export of waste to or from Tioga County.

4.4 Solid Waste Management Policies

Tioga County does not currently have formal solid waste management policies besides the Source Separation Law.

5.0 Alternative Technology Evaluation

The County evaluated various technologies that could possibly enhance existing solid waste management program elements or add new program elements to the planning unit as alternative programs. While expansions of the existing technology may be necessary to provide ongoing capacity, no significant technological changes from existing approaches are anticipated during the planning period. The County will transcend recycling by

incorporating reuse and prevention into the approach in a holistic manner. As a result, many of the opportunities identified below will focus on expanding strategies for incorporating waste reduction and reuse in the Planning Unit. The Alternative Technology Analysis Tables of these opportunities are found in Appendix E. Over the 10-year planning period, the County will promote a circular economy, while focusing on opportunities to reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, and think prior to disposal.

5.1 Waste Reduction Programs

Waste prevention represents the largest opportunity to reduce waste by not creating it in the first place. This requires a departure from a single-use, disposable mindset that is pervasive in this country. Community engagement and education along with modifications to infrastructure and systems will all support such a shift. Through changes in production, operational processes, purchasing practices, and behavior, businesses, institutions, and individuals can reduce waste. Over the coming decade Tioga County will grow and expand waste reduction strategies with community partners.

5.1.1 *Economics of Waste Reduction Plan*

Tioga County will conduct an Economics of Waste Reduction Plan in Tioga County in 2025-2026. From this plan, the county will use it as a guideline for best practices for waste reduction and reuse and promotion of a circular economy.

5.1.2 *Education & Engagement*

Educational efforts can support increased awareness for, and a shift in behavior changes away from disposal to a waste reduction mindset. Public education campaigns may encompass a variety of media ranging from in-person and virtual workshops to printed or electronic guidance documents, toolkits, murals, social media posts, collaborative events, and videos. As a component of each educational campaign, Tioga County will identify a target audience, messaging, and tailored resources to meet their unique need.

Topics may range from simple messages like "don't be like this" and "ask first" for reducing waste and recycling properly/promoting the recycling right campaign & alternatives to single-use products. Examples of these changes in product use might include choosing cleaning rags in favor of paper towels, dryer balls to replace dryer sheets, and other durable household and reusable items.

Community based social marketing techniques will be utilized to demonstrate community embracement of these strategies in a thoughtful manner. This might include public campaigns in which nonprofits highlight waste reduction practices to prevent waste, and other strategies that demonstrate widespread adoption of techniques. Spotlights of success stories may be developed to spur increased activity and motivate participation.

5.1.3 Biosolids Management

As previously indicated in Table 2-1, sewage sludge is generated at 5 wastewater treatment plants in Tioga County. The management of these materials has been primarily handled at each facility with biosolids being landfilled. Tioga County will advocate for improved waste removal from biosolids and eventual land application of said biosolids. The County staff will have annual conversations with municipalities land spreading of sewage sludge instead of landfilling.

5.2 Reuse Programs

After evaluating options for waste prevention, the County's next approach is to support initiatives to reuse materials. The following outlines proposed reuse strategies. It should be noted that the County will use the findings from the Economics of Waste Reduction Plan guide us with future waste reduction strategies to incorporate reuse by the nature of extending the lifespan of existing items to reduce waste and prevent the need for new materials.

Some reuse activities are directly managed by County staff and other initiatives are accomplished through public-private partnerships or solely by external organizations. Tioga County will work with partners across the county to support increased activity. The selected strategies were chosen because of their ability to integrate with existing programs while increasing diversion in the county, and many of these initiatives also include low-cost opportunities to build reuse.

5.2.1 Innovative Reuse & Education

Innovative reuse and reuse education are projected to continue over the planning period and may connect with initiatives of repair and sharing. These activities present an opportunity to further engage the community around this subject and promote a shift in thinking about what waste is. Educational efforts can encourage individuals to use their imagination in keeping items out of the landfill.

Innovative reuse projects can give otherwise “useless” items new life, such as medical equipment, fabric and yarn scraps, damaged books and household items, etc. Secondhand stores offer reused materials that can be incorporated into projects and present the potential to demonstrate techniques for practicing innovative reuse. This viable economic skill can lead to the development of microenterprises, bolstering the economy and creating jobs.

Many local artists incorporate secondhand materials as feedstocks for new work. Opportunities exist to cultivate upcycled art exhibits, mural projects promoting reuse and community workshops that teach skills building for innovative reuse.

The County will research C&D debris reduction, including deconstruction, reuse, and recovery programs and repair cafes & other reuse opportunities including possible partnerships.

5.2.2 Paint and Hazardous Waste

While there is currently an informal process for paint reuse in the community, there is opportunity for additional infrastructure to support reuse. Tioga County participates with PaintCare through its HHW program in which the County contracts with Broome County. This provides additional advertising as a residential outlet for PaintCare-covered materials and covers the cost of recycling or disposal of the material. The County also promotes the PaintCare program on its website (<https://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability>) and advertising in local newspapers (See Appendix D).

The County held our first paint collection event through PaintCare program in 2024. The County will hold another event in 2025 and will annually assess the need for a paint collection event for the next calendar year going forward.

5.2.3 Electronics

Electronic equipment has an increasingly short shelf-life as new products are rapidly developed and marketed. The County promotes electronic recycling options for residents including promoting local municipalities cleanup events that include electronic recycling; Town of Richford Electronic Recycling Program; and Household Hazardous Waste & Electronic Recycling Program.

The County is working on a partnership with Casella to allow residents to drop off their electronic waste at no cost. The County will pay for

non-covered electronic waste while Casella provides the staff and location for the collection of the electronic waste.

“Right to Repair” legislation passed in NYS may impact this category; currently electronic reuse is constrained by availability of replacement parts and even access to test or repair components, especially for laptops, cellphones, and tablets. If legislative efforts are successful, there should be more demand for affordable repair options instead of replacement of higher-expense items like these. These efforts help to not only increase product life before recycling and disposal, but also support workforce development skills as well as widen distribution to community members across various income levels. As electronics become even more prevalent in the community, Tioga County will continue to promote and support these initiatives where possible.

5.2.4 Product Stewardship Framework

Product Stewardship is based on the concept that all producers selling a product should be responsible for designing, managing and financing a stewardship program that addresses the lifecycle impacts of their products including end-of-life management. It is a nationwide undertaking to encourage government to implement product stewardship legislation based on the same framework principles in order to maintain a consistent starting point for nationwide implementation of a product stewardship policy. It is the long-term intent of Tioga County to adopt these product stewardship framework principles through a resolution when practical.

PaintCare program was used to hold a paint collection event in 2024 and planning another in 2025 (see more in Section 5.2.2 Paint and Hazardous Waste).

5.3 Recycling Programs

After the above options reduction and reuse have been considered, the County then encourages recycling. Program development is designed with convenience and accessibility in mind, offering options for both the residential and commercial sectors. Similar to the aforementioned categories, strategies can be direct or educational and may be achieved by County employees, partnerships, or external efforts. With longstanding recycling programs already established in Tioga County, many of the highlighted strategies are designed to build on existing infrastructure and programs. Tioga County will continue to monitor and evaluate options for partnerships to further diversion of new materials, as opportunities arise.

5.3.1 Recycling in Tioga County

In 2021, Tioga County privatized the collection of recycling due to rising costs. Not only does the Local Source Separation Law (Appendix C) dictate how waste and recycling is to be handled in Tioga County, but the County staff has developed good relationships with the private haulers to ensure a consistency of the recyclable materials being collected in the county and draws on the strengths of the private sector to market recyclable materials in all market environments at the private MRF (see Section 3.2.3 & Table 3-2) located in Apalachin. Tioga County current Local Source Separation Law includes permitting of all private haulers working in the planning unit in 2024.

5.3.1.1 Addressing Contamination in Collected Recycling

The County uses the “Recycle Right” campaign and included additional outreach and education efforts to residents reducing the amount of contamination. During this planning period the County will address contamination and if necessary, initiate an enforcement plan similar to Tompkins County.

5.3.1.2 Additional Material Recovery

In addition to single stream recyclables such as paper and containers, other materials are recyclable in Tioga County. The following materials are currently accepted for recycling though various outlets also exist for these and other recyclables:

- Batteries – Lithium Ion, Lead Acid, & Rechargeable
- Electronics
- Propane Tanks
- Scrap Metal
- Miscellaneous Recycling
- Textiles
- Tires
- Yard Waste

For more information, see the County's website tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability for its Recycling Search Tool. This tool is a comprehensive search tool enabling residents and businesses to look up how to recycle or properly dispose of a wide variety of items.

5.3.2 Textile Reuse/Recycling

Textiles reuse initiatives in Tioga County are solutions based, offering drop-off methods, as well as education-based and raising awareness. Some initiatives are operated directly by County staff while others are implemented through partnerships or by separate organizations to offer residents a convenient means of reusing and recycling textiles.

Reusing or recycling your textiles can help save money by avoiding landfill tipping fees, conserve energy used in the manufacture of new products, save landfill space, and benefit people in need. As a recyclable material, textiles should not be tossed in the trash.

The County promotes textile reuse and recycling through newspaper columns and our website. The textile reuse/recycling program can be viewed on the County's webpage (<https://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability>) under the Textile Recovery block.

During the coming planning period, current efforts will continue to be supported, and new opportunities will be evaluated for implementation as they arise. Tioga County staff will review other initiatives, such as identifying further strategies and their fit for implementation in the Planning Unit.

5.3.3 Borrow-A-Bin Program – Special Event Recycling

Tioga County has initiated a Borrow-A-Bin program to loan out recycling bins for community events. See Table 1-8 (page 19, Section 1.4.5) lists the special events in the Planning Unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect the implementation of this LSWMP and achievement of its goals. The County will continue to find ways to encourage event organizers to use this program or work with us to find methods that will keep recycling out of the waste stream. This data will be updated throughout the planning period as more information becomes available. The County will provide designing and printing of the events billboard graphics to increase recycling efforts and decrease contamination.

5.4 Reducing Food Waste & Organic Recovery

Educational efforts can support increased awareness for and a shift in behavior changes to reduce food waste as well as support food recovery. Public education campaigns may encompass a variety of media ranging from in-person and virtual workshops to printed or electronic guidance documents, toolkits, social media posts, collaborative events, and videos. As a component of each educational campaign, Tioga County will identify a target audience, messaging, and tailored resources to meet their unique needs. The County staff will assess the following programs:

5.4.1 Backyard Composting Program

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

5.4.2 Food Scrap Diversion & Yard Waste

The County will evaluate the potential for increasing food scraps diversion by adding food scraps to existing yard waste composting facilities. As part of the evaluation, this should include food scraps from public events.

The County will work with the private transfer facilities to determine if yard waste is commonly being disposed of. If it is, the County will evaluate developing a plan to increase outreach and education about yard waste recycling options.

5.5 Enforcement Programs

The Local Source Separation Law (Appendix C) offers the necessary framework to ensure that all stakeholders and operators within the solid waste system in Tioga County follow the same guidelines, providing an equitable starting

point for competition, while documenting information that is needed to ensure compliance.

Tioga County current Local Source Separation Law in 2024 includes permitting private haulers. This addition is designed to maintain public health and safety, environmental responsibility, and promote increased waste diversion.

During the next planning period, the County intends to conduct a review of its laws, as well as consult with outside sources, in order to ensure its local solid waste laws are up to date. As a first step, staff will ensure a thorough understanding of current and past practices relating to each law. Research will be conducted locally and in other communities to understand best practices and opportunities to enhance each law for compliance with NYS Part 360 regulations, while maximizing waste diversion locally. As laws are revised, staffing needs will be evaluated to ensure adequate capacity to enforce updated rules and regulations.

Changes to the rules and regulations will be widely promoted through public outreach. As an effort to increase awareness and education about this strategy, Tioga County has the opportunity to increase publicity about mandatory recycling and its enforcement. Throughout the course of the planning period, Tioga County staff will seek out and evaluate opportunities to raise awareness about this issue.

5.6 Education & Outreach

Tioga County utilizes multiple methods to share information that both educates and informs the public about the department's programs and services, news, events, and more. These methods include, but are not limited to, the department website, advertisements, printed materials, in-person engagement, videos, email, phone, press releases, social media, and radio/tv.

The County's website, <https://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability> is the primary method of communication with the public. All other methods, including print

materials, press releases, social media posts, etc., direct audiences back to the website and reiterate content found there. Tioga County staff will continue to improve the website, making it easy to navigate and creating clear, concise, accurate, audience appropriate content over the next 10-year planning period.

5.6.1 Website

The website for the department contains information about existing programs and services. It also provides a comprehensive search tool enabling residents to look up how to dispose/recycle of a wide variety of items. All other channels of communication reference and link back to the website whenever possible. It also provides a quick and easy method to email the department to ask questions or provide comments.

The County will develop and promote Resource HUB's on their website to focus resources for Private Haulers, Schools & Institutions and Libraries, and Nursing Homes to assist them with reducing waste and proper recycling specific to their needs.

5.6.2 Printed Materials

Printed materials with information about Tioga County programs and services are created by County staff. Materials include, but are not limited to, brochures, magnets, posters, and programs.

5.6.3 In-Person Engagement & Outreach

Tioga County staff have opportunities to engage with the public throughout the year. Such opportunities include, but are not limited to, community events, presentations, and at legislative meetings. County staff create interactive games to engage with the public at community events throughout Tioga County. Staff participate in many community events in Tioga County throughout the year which allows for direct engagement with

residents, sharing of information about services and programs, and direct feedback from the community.

5.6.4 Social Media

Tioga County uses Economic Development & Planning (TeamTioga), Soil & Water and Public Health Departments Facebook accounts to post events and education material to the residents and businesses in Tioga County.

5.6.5 Advertisements

Advertisements are placed with local media outlets monthly and as needed throughout the year.

5.6.6 Videos

The County has had videos created contracted video/graphic designers focusing on waste reduction and recycling right. These videos are promoted on the department's website <https://tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability> under Videos and reels/clips are shared on social media. The County is planning on creating more videos focusing on local waste reduction.

5.6.7 Press Releases

Press releases are written by staff and are approved by the Legislative Chair prior to release. Press releases focus on current issues and programs and services offered by Tioga County. Press releases are shared with local media and on the website as well as social media channels.

5.6.8 Radio/TV

On occasion, the Tioga County staff are asked to participate in interviews to be aired on local radio stations. The department also creates programs or service specific Public Service Announcements.

5.6.9 Reports

Tioga County produces an annual report and other reports as required by Tioga County Legislature and NYDEC.

5.7 Data Collection & Evaluation

The County has a recycling program, with many materials being mandatory to recycle. While the County offers recycling options, the Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Inventory produced by the County consistently reports recycling percentages below the County's recycling goals set forth in the original plan. It is the County's belief that this is due to the fact that reported recycling numbers are based solely on the materials that are handled through transfer stations and private curbside haulers in the County. Small and medium industries that could be producing significant amount of recyclables. As a result, these materials are not being accounted for in the County's recycling reports.

Tioga County will undertake several recycling data surveys over the course of the planning period, which will be distributed to various generators in the County in order to compile a more complete set of recycling data. These surveys will be used to help assess what materials could be available for use in new programs such as organics composting and C&D material recycling. The survey will most likely be conducted in stages, with the largest waste producers being contacted first. The groups of generators could include: (1) retail businesses (groceries, restaurants, stores); (2) industries; (3) schools and institutions; (4) libraries, jails and nursing homes; (5) the public sector and special events. Survey recipients would be asked for data such as: recyclable material (metals, plastic, and paper) produced per year, organic material produced per year, C&D material produced per year, and current disposal/recycling methods. Intermediate facilities such as confidential paper shredding services may also be contacted to determine how much material they receive from within Tioga County. This information will then be compiled to help the County more accurately determine the actual recycling rate within the County,

which recycling efforts are most effective, and which new recycling methods would be most prudent for the County to pursue. If response rates are low, the County will consider enforcement of the hauler licensing and reporting component of the law to obtain better data.

5.8 Debris Management

In 2014 Tioga County Department of Solid Waste completed a comprehensive Debris Management Plan that was accepted by the NYS Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services. Tioga County will be updating this plan in 2025 and investigate contracting for the emergency services/debris monitoring and cleanup which would be renewed as needed.

5.9 C&D Reuse & Recovery

A Community Reuse Center would not only reduce waste but also create jobs and provide opportunities for unemployed job seekers to obtain highly marketable job skills through hands-on training in the sale and processing of used materials. Using the Economics of Waste Reduction Plan, the County will use best practices to support reuse and recovery of C&D deconstruction activities by both the private and nonprofit sector.

6.0 Implementation Schedule

While some of the program enhancements outlined above are already in the planning stages, some will require a higher level of feasibility analysis, funding, and planning before implementation. For all of the implementation items, the expected impacts will be distributed throughout the entire planning period. The preliminary implementation schedule for the Plan is outlined in Appendix F. As pursuit of implementing these proposed enhancements continues, and further information is gathered regarding the feasibility of implementing these programs, this schedule will be updated as needed via the biennial LSWMP Compliance Reports, which are planned to be issued by the County every 2 years

per NYSDEC requirements. An example outline of an LSWMP biennial compliance report is included in Appendix G.

7.0 Waste Stream Projections

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

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

7.1 Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

Tioga County has generally experienced strong population growth over the last 50 years, with a decline in the last two decades from 52,337 in 1990 to 48,567 in 2021. In 1940 the population was 27,072, increasing 11% to 30,166 in 1950. This growth trend continued throughout the 1950's and rose to 37,800 in 1960; this was a 25.2% growth rate. From 1960 to 1970 the population gained another 23% reaching 46,500 residents. The rate of growth slowed in the 1970's to 7.1% or 49,800. The 1980's saw a 5% gain reaching the population to a peak of 52,300 in 1990. The 1990's saw the county's first decline in population since 1920. The population has continued to decline since 1990 and was reported by the 2021 American Community Survey as 48,567 which is a 7.2% decline.

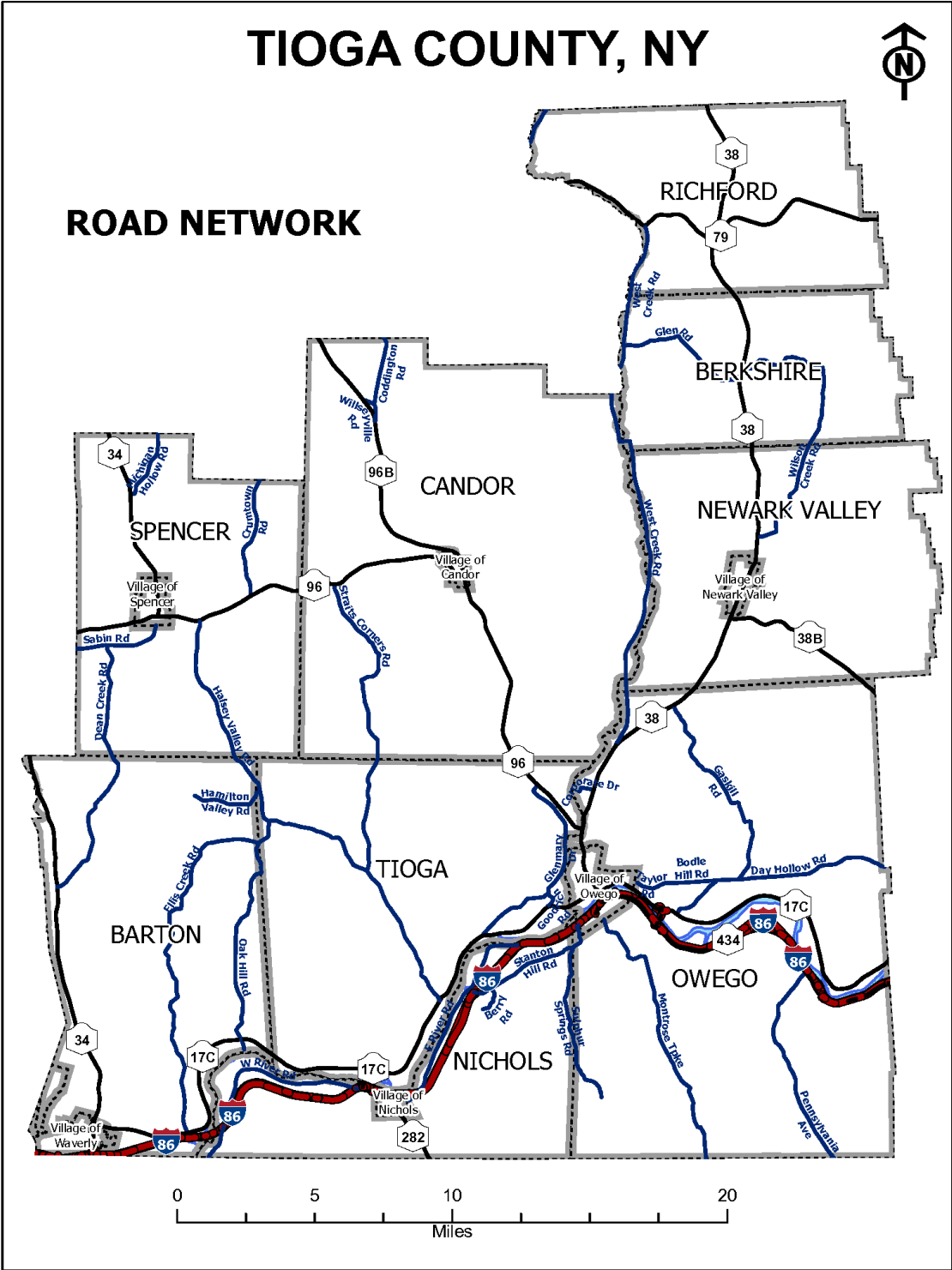
7.2 Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

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

Based on the declining population projection trends referenced in Section 7.1, it is the opinion of the County that the amount of waste produced within its borders will parallel the population's projected downward trend. It is also anticipated that with the implementation of this Plan, more data will be collected to inform potential waste diversion programs that can be made available to the community. This, in addition to better data capture for private facilities, should increase the County's waste diversion percentage. Section 5.0 describes the various programs that will be made available to county residents and how these tasks and goals will be implemented.

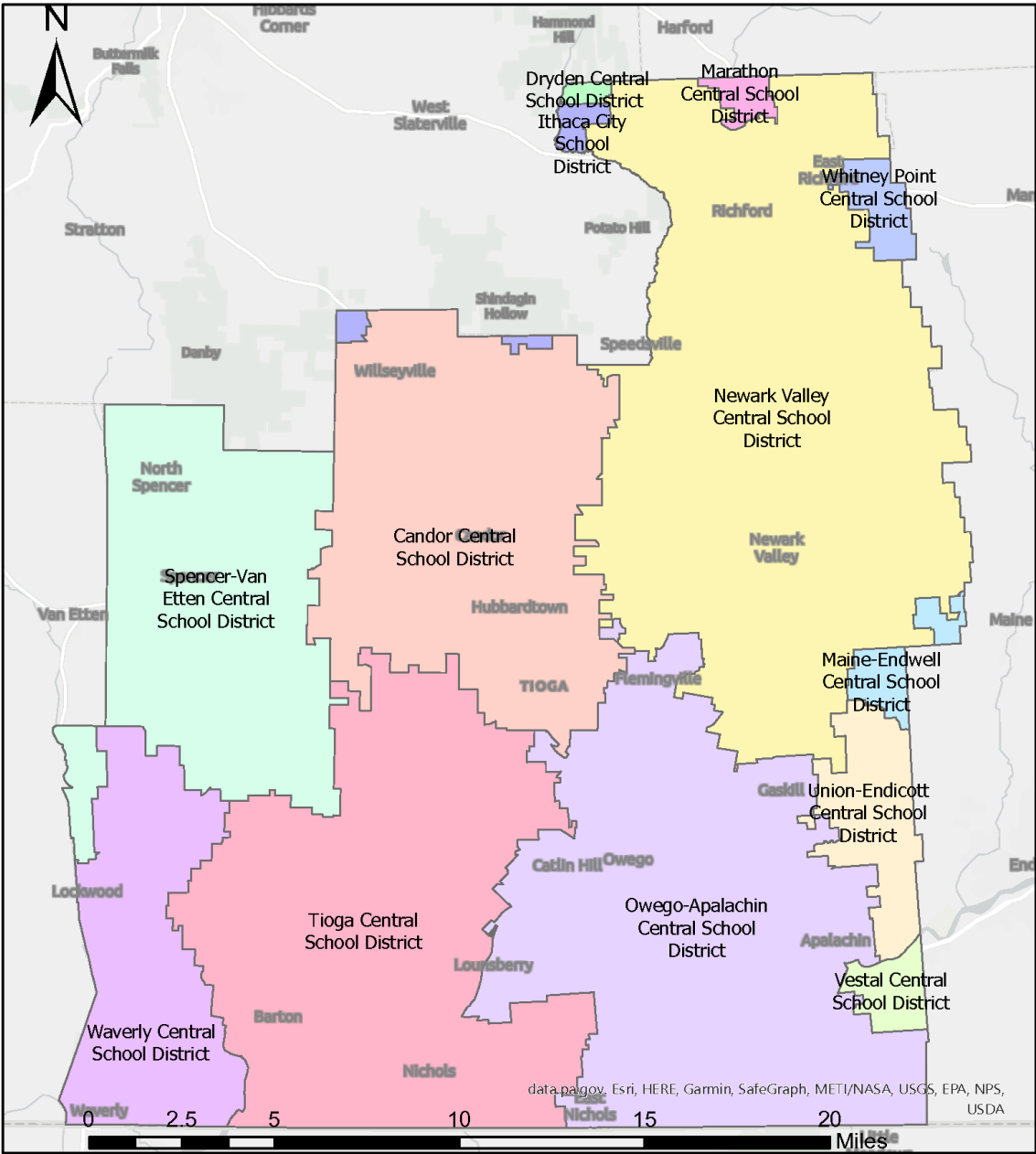
Appendix A

Resource Maps



Tioga County transportation corridor and municipalities. Tioga County Planning

Tioga County School Districts



Legend

School Districts	Ithaca City School District	Newark Valley Central School District	Tioga Central School District	Waverly Central School District
NAME	Maine-Endwell Central School District	Owego-Apalachin Central School District	Union-Endicott Central School District	Whitney Point Central School District
Candor Central School District	Marathon Central School District	Spencer-Van Etten Central School District	Vestal Central School District	<all other values>
Dryden Central School District				

Appendix B

Detailed Waste Composition Spreadsheets

Appendix B.1
Municipal Solid Waste
Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

Step 1. Planning Unit and Plan Period Selection

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

Planning Unit	Tioga County
Planning Period	2025-2034

Step 2. Waste Generation Rate

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

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

Tioga 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.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):	Enter tons disposed here:	30,475
<input type="radio"/> The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:		
<input type="radio"/> The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.	Enter tons diverted here:	6,098

Step 3. Planning Unit Population - Projections & Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - Projections

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 ...

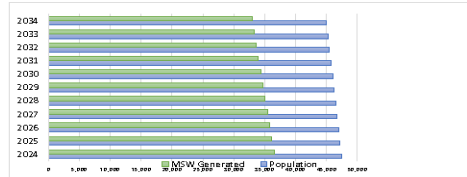
An **Annual Factor of Reduction (%)** should be calculated, defined, and selected by the planning unit. This factor will be the numerical representation of one of the planning unit's **goals** for the planning period. Once calculated, the Annual Factor of Reduction can be chosen from the drop down list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

Tioga County 2025-2034

Current Data	
2020 Population Census	48,466
2024 Population	47,451
2024 MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	36,574
2024 MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	3.52
2024 MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	30,475
2024 MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	6,098



Annual rate of population growth (%)	-0.52%
--------------------------------------	--------

Population Projection											
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
47,451	47,203	46,956	46,711	46,467	46,224	45,983	45,743	45,504	45,266	45,030	44,795

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) 0.5%

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	4.22
-------------------------------------	------

MSW Generation Projection											
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
4.22	4.20	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11	4.09	4.07	4.05	4.03	4.01	3.99
36,511	36,138	35,770	35,405	35,044	34,687	34,333	33,983	33,637	33,294	32,954	32,618

(Lb/person/day)
Tons/yr

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

The next step is to *Identify the Material 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 LSMWP.

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/mi²
- Suburban: >325 and <5,000 persons/mi²
- Urban: >5,000 persons/mi²

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.

Tioga County										2025-2034		
Density Population Distribution	Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)		
	75.37%			24.63%			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%			
Material	Newspaper	5.20%	1.90%	3.81%	5.00%	1.90%	3.81%	6.60%	2.00%	4.67%	3.76%	
	Corrugated Cardboard	6.60%	13.90%	9.67%	6.60%	13.90%	9.89%	6.90%	13.70%	9.76%	9.72%	
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	3.20%	1.10%	2.32%	3.30%	1.00%	2.27%	3.60%	0.90%	2.47%	2.30%
		Office Paper	0.60%	3.80%	2.06%	0.90%	4.20%	2.39%	1.10%	5.80%	3.07%	2.14%
		Junk Mail	3.00%	0.70%	2.03%	3.20%	0.70%	2.03%	3.50%	0.70%	2.32%	2.04%
		Other Commercial Printing	1.70%	2.30%	1.95%	1.70%	2.40%	2.02%	2.30%	2.60%	2.43%	1.97%
		Magazines	1.10%	0.90%	1.02%	1.00%	0.80%	0.91%	1.10%	1.00%	1.06%	0.99%
		Books	0.00%	0.30%	0.42%	0.00%	0.30%	0.41%	0.60%	0.40%	0.52%	0.41%
		Paper Bags	0.00%	0.20%	0.37%	0.00%	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%	0.26%	
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	11.30%	9.90%	10.71%	11.60%	10.10%	10.93%	13.40%	12.00%	12.81%	10.76%	
	Other Compostable Paper	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.70%	
	Total Paper		29.90%	32.50%	30.99%	29.60%	32.30%	30.82%	33.70%	34.50%	34.04%	30.95%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.96%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.39%
		Aluminum Containers	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.60%	0.30%	0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.55%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	2.60%	1.40%	2.10%	1.80%	1.00%	1.44%	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	1.93%	
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.20%	5.40%	5.28%	5.00%	5.80%	5.36%	3.30%	3.70%	3.47%	5.30%	
	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%	0.65%
	Other non-aluminum	0.00%	0.30%	0.42%	0.00%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.20%	0.32%	0.40%	
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.20%	1.10%	1.16%	0.80%	0.70%	0.76%	1.29%	
	Total Metals		9.30%	7.90%	8.71%	8.00%	7.90%	7.96%	6.00%	5.50%	5.79%	8.53%
	PET Containers	1.10%	0.80%	0.97%	0.90%	0.80%	0.86%	1.20%	1.00%	1.12%	0.94%	
	HDPE Containers	1.10%	0.60%	0.89%	0.90%	0.70%	0.81%	1.00%	0.70%	0.87%	0.87%	
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.20%	0.10%	0.16%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.17%	
	Film Plastic	5.70%	5.90%	5.78%	5.50%	5.80%	5.64%	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	5.75%	
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.10%	3.20%	3.14%	3.00%	3.20%	3.09%	3.20%	3.30%	3.24%	3.13%
		Non-Durables	1.60%	1.80%	1.69%	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%	6.89%		
Total Plastics		14.20%	13.50%	13.91%	13.50%	13.60%	13.55%	14.70%	14.00%	14.41%	13.82%	
Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	4.10%	3.80%	3.97%	3.90%	3.80%	3.86%	4.30%	3.80%	4.09%	3.94%		
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%	0.43%		
Total Glass		4.60%	4.20%	4.43%	4.20%	4.20%	4.20%	4.70%	4.20%	4.49%	4.37%	
Food Scraps	12.70%	13.30%	12.95%	12.90%	15.50%	14.07%	17.20%	25.20%	20.56%	13.23%		
Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	3.10%	1.10%	2.26%	11.30%	9.10%	10.31%	4.20%	1.50%	3.07%	4.24%		
Total Organics		15.80%	14.40%	15.21%	24.20%	24.60%	24.38%	21.40%	26.70%	23.63%	17.47%	
Clothing/Footwear, Towels, Sheets	4.60%	3.00%	3.80%	4.40%	3.20%	3.86%	4.80%	2.50%	3.83%	3.91%		
Carpet	1.40%	1.30%	1.36%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	1.70%	0.90%	1.36%	1.41%		
Total Textiles		6.00%	4.30%	5.29%	6.10%	4.60%	5.43%	6.50%	3.40%	5.20%	5.32%	
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%	5.49%	
DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials	8.00%	7.60%	7.80%	3.80%	2.70%	3.31%	4.40%	3.80%	4.15%	6.72%		
Diapers	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	2.10%	1.20%	1.70%	2.30%	1.10%	1.80%	1.60%		
Electronics	1.30%	1.40%	1.34%	1.60%	1.70%	1.66%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.42%		
Tires	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	1.74%		
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%	0.49%		
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%	1.75%		
Total Miscellaneous		16.10%	14.20%	15.30%	11.50%	8.70%	10.24%	11.00%	8.20%	9.82%	14.06%	
Total		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

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

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

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

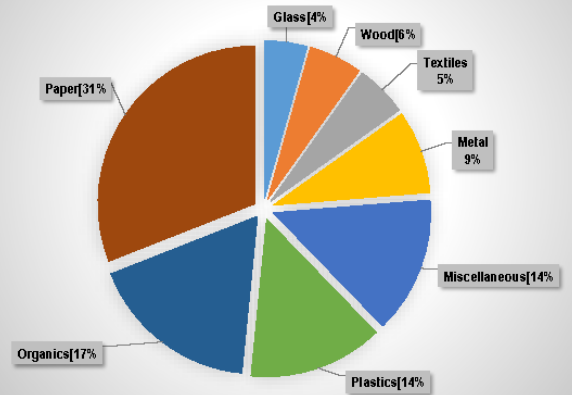
Make sure that the total amounts at the bottom of the page are consistent with the data you already put into the calculator. If the cell is highlighted in **red**, you should revise the amounts of diverted waste by category.

Tioga County

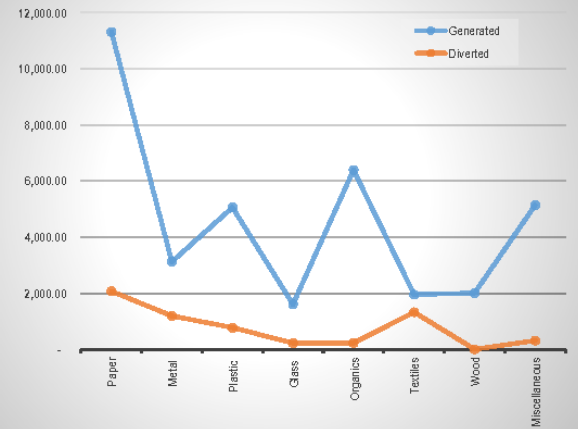
2025-2034

		2024		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
Material		100.0%	36,574	6,098.49
Paper	Newspaper	3.8%	1,376	190.50
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.7%	3,555	171.00
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	3,937	1,706.60
	Other Compostable Paper	6.7%	2,451	0.00
	Total Paper	30.9%	11,319	2,068.10
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.9%	707	496.50
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	1,939	683.00
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.3%	471	11.00
	Total Metals	8.5%	3,118	1,189.50
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	346	0.00
	HDPE Containers	0.9%	318	0.00
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	62	0.00
	Film Plastic	5.7%	2,102	0.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	2,226	770.70
	Total Plastics	13.8%	5,053	770.70
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	1,443	220.20
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	157	0.00
	Total Glass	4.4%	1,600	220.20
Organics	Food Scraps	13.2%	4,838	193.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	4.2%	1,552	25.00
	Total Organics	17.5%	6,389	218.00
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	1,430	1,320.00
	Carpet	1.4%	515	0.00
	Total Textiles	5.3%	1,946	1,320.00
Wood	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	5.5%	2,007	0.00
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	6.7%	2,457	0.00
	Diapers	1.6%	584	0.00
	Electronics	1.4%	518	33.07
	Tires	1.7%	637	76.00
	HHW	0.3%	126	8.62
	Soils and Fines	0.5%	178	0.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.8%	641	194.30
Total Miscellaneous		14.1%	5,141	311.99
Total		100.0%	36,574	6,098.49

MSW Material Composition



MSW Generated vs. MSW Diverted



Step 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Diversion Projections

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

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

Tioga County					2025-2034											
Year					2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Projected MSW Generation (Tons/yr)					36,511	36,138	35,770	35,406	35,044	34,687	34,333	33,983	33,637	33,294	00,000	00,000
MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)					6,506	6,935	7,424	7,865	8,324	8,826	9,342	9,788	10,295	10,696	11,005	11,664
</																

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

The final result of the Population and Municipal Composition Calculator is presented on the last tab. This tab contains data for the current year regarding waste generated and 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.

		Tioga County												2025-2034																											
		2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			
	Material	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted				
		Material Composition (%)	100.00%	34.57%	6.09%	16.7%	24.51%	6.59%	17.2%	26.12%	6.25%	19.7%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%	25.46%	7.88%	22.2%		
Paper	Newspaper	2.76%	1,374	191	13.9%	1,374	200	14.6%	1,368	215	16%	1,348	226	16.8%	1,332	227	17.0%	1,319	240	18.2%	1,305	250	19.2%	1,292	259	20.0%	1,279	279	21.8%	1,266	289	22.8%	1,253	298	23.8%	1,240	307	24.8%	1,227	317	25.8%
	Corrugated Cardboard	0.92%	3,555	171	4.8%	3,549	189	5.3%	3,543	202	7%	3,477	275	7.9%	3,441	306	8.9%	3,372	347	10.3%	3,372	347	10.3%	3,337	400	12.0%	3,303	426	12.9%	3,269	454	13.9%	3,236	482	14.9%	3,203	508	15.9%	3,170	534	16.9%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.76%	3,507	1,707	48.3%	3,519	1,741	49.3%	3,530	1,762	49.5%	3,550	1,756	49.5%	3,511	1,742	49.7%	3,572	1,755	49.1%	3,712	1,782	48.0%	3,896	1,852	50.1%	3,858	1,902	52.0%	3,821	1,950	54.0%	3,584	2,097	58.0%	3,521	2,100	59.1%	3,511	2,107	60.0%
	Other Compostable Paper	0.76%	5,451	0	0.0%	5,447	0	0.0%	5,422	0	0.0%	5,397	0	0.0%	5,373	0	0.0%	5,348	22	1.0%	5,325	22	1.0%	5,301	20	1.0%	5,277	20	1.0%	5,254	20	1.0%	5,251	46	2.0%	5,254	46	2.0%	5,254	46	2.0%
	Total Paper	30.95%	11,318	2,068	18.3%	11,289	2,140	19.0%	11,194	2,209	20%	11,079	2,257	20.4%	10,957	2,305	20.9%	10,846	2,344	21.6%	10,725	2,440	22.7%	10,628	2,544	23.9%	10,517	2,630	25.0%	10,410	2,721	26.1%	10,304	2,802	27.2%	10,204	2,872	28.2%	10,095	2,971	29.4%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.95%	797	468	58.7%	796	484	60.8%	699	489	70%	692	495	71.5%	685	489	71.5%	678	481	70.8%	671	483	72.0%	664	482	72.5%	657	477	72.5%	651	475	73.0%	644	473	73.5%	637	471	74.0%	644	483	75.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.30%	1,919	680	35.5%	1,918	680	35.5%	1,916	680	36%	1,897	687	36.2%	1,877	685	36.4%	1,858	684	36.8%	1,839	681	37.0%	1,821	677	37.2%	1,802	674	37.4%	1,784	671	37.6%	1,765	668	37.7%	1,746	674	37.8%	1,728	671	38.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.23%	471	11	2.3%	470	11	2.3%	469	16	4%	461	18	4.0%	454	19	4.2%	447	24	5.4%	440	31	7.0%	432	38	8.8%	425	45	10.6%	418	52	12.4%	411	60	14.6%	404	67	16.6%	397	74	18.6%
	Total Metals	0.55%	3,118	1,160	37.2%	3,113	1,166	37.5%	3,081	1,186	38%	3,055	1,200	39.3%	3,018	1,210	40.1%	2,989	1,226	41.0%	2,967	1,228	41.5%	2,947	1,229	42.0%	2,927	1,229	42.4%	2,888	1,228	42.6%	2,869	1,228	43.0%	2,849	1,242	43.3%	2,830	1,240	43.7%
	PET Containers	0.94%	348	0	0.0%	345	0	0.0%	341	0	0%	338	0	0.0%	334	0	0.0%	331	0	0.0%	328	0	0.0%	324	0	0.0%	321	0	0.0%	318	0	0.0%	315	0	0.0%	312	0	0.0%	309	0	0.0%
Plastic	HDPE Containers	0.87%	318	0	0.0%	318	0	0.0%	315	0	0%	311	0	0.0%	308	0	0.0%	305	0	0.0%	302	0	0.0%	299	0	0.0%	296	0	0.0%	293	0	0.0%	290	0	0.0%	287	0	0.0%	284	0	0.0%
	Other Plastics (C & D Containers)	0.17%	62	0	0.0%	61	0	0.0%	61	0	0%	60	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%	59	0	0.0%	58	0	0.0%	58	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	56	0	0.0%	56	0	0.0%	55	0	0.0%	54	0	0.0%
	Film Plastics	0.75%	2,102	0	0.0%	2,098	0	0.0%	2,097	0	0%	2,056	0	0.0%	2,015	0	0.0%	2,014	741	36.8%	1,984	0	0.0%	1,972	0	0.0%	1,953	0	0.0%	1,933	0	0.0%	1,913	0	0.0%	1,893	0	0.0%	1,873	0	0.0%
	Other Plastics (Total)	0.09%	2,224	771	34.6%	2,222	610	27.5%	2,203	680	30.9%	2,177	689	31.7%	2,157	697	32.3%	2,133	1,072	50.3%	2,111	1,224	58.0%	2,090	1,284	61.4%	2,069	1,322	63.5%	2,048	1,351	65.6%	2,026	1,377	67.5%	2,004	1,399	69.8%	1,982	1,421	71.7%
	Total Plastics	10.92%	5,092	771	15.3%	5,045	890	17.6%	4,993	880	18%	4,940	989	19.8%	4,892	1,077	22.0%	4,840	2,010	41.7%	4,793	1,224	25.5%	4,744	1,254	26.4%	4,695	1,280	27.3%	4,646	1,311	28.2%	4,598	1,340	29.1%	4,549	1,378	30.1%	4,500	1,377	30.8%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.94%	1,440	229	15.9%	1,440	225	15.6%	1,426	240	17%	1,411	251	17.8%	1,397	257	18.4%	1,382	254	18.4%	1,368	255	18.6%	1,354	251	18.5%	1,341	252	18.8%	1,327	249	18.6%	1,313	252	19.2%	1,300	253	19.5%	1,287	253	19.6%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.45%	157	0	0.0%	157	0	0.0%	155	0	0%	154	0	0.0%	152	0	0.0%	151	2	1.0%	149	1	1.0%	148	1	1.0%	146	1	1.0%	145	2	1.5%	143	2	1.5%	142	2	1.5%	140	2	1.5%
	Total Glass	4.37%	1,600	229	14.3%	1,597	225	14.1%	1,581	240	16%	1,565	251	16.0%	1,549	257	16.6%	1,533	256	16.7%	1,517	255	16.8%	1,502	252	16.8%	1,487	253	17.0%	1,472	252	17.1%	1,457	254	17.5%	1,442	255	17.6%	1,427	255	18.0%
	Food Wraps	10.23%	4,019	180	4.4%	4,019	241	5.0%	4,760	335	7%	4,751	435	9.0%	4,693	515	11.0%	4,615	600	13.0%	4,563	714	15.6%	4,541	809	17.8%	4,495	1,024	22.8%	4,449	1,201	27.0%	4,444	1,321	30.0%	4,440	1,510	34.0%	4,434	1,673	37.7%
	Leaves and Grass / Printing and Tinting	0.42%	1,592	25	1.6%	1,548	40	2.6%	1,523	77	5%	1,510	114	7.5%	1,502	168	11.2%	1,487	222	14.9%	1,472	272	18.5%	1,467	341	23.4%	1,442	391	27.1%	1,427	458	32.0%	1,413	480	34.0%	1,407	569	39.8%	1,414	686	48.5%
Textiles	Total Organic	17.47%	6,339	210	3.4%	6,378	282	4.4%	6,313	411	7%	6,249	549	8.8%	6,195	683	11.0%	6,122	824	13.5%	6,060	1,086	18.0%	5,988	1,340	22.4%	5,917	1,425	24.0%	5,876	1,610	27.4%	5,816	1,814	31.2%	5,767	2,081	35.9%	5,716	2,279	39.9%
	Clothing/Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.81%	1,419	1,320	92.3%	1,413	1,314	92.8%	1,403	1,300	92%	1,389	1,297	92.6%	1,385	1,274	92.0%	1,371	1,261	92.0%	1,357	1,246	92.0%	1,343	1,235	92.0%	1,329	1,220	92.0%	1,316	1,210	92.0%	1,302	1,198	92.0%	1,289	1,210	92.0%			
	Carpet	1.4%	315	0	0.0%	314	0	0.0%	309	0	0%	304	0	0.0%	299	0	0.0%	294	0	0.0%	289	0	0.0%	284	0	0.0%	279	0	0.0%	274	0	0.0%	269	0	0.0%	264	0	0.0%	259	0	0.0%
	Total Textiles	5.21%	1,734	1,320	76.1%	1,727	1,314	76.1%	1,712	1,300	76%	1,693	1,297	76.0%	1,684	1,274	75.7%	1,669	1,261	75.6%	1,654	1,246	75.6%	1,639	1,235	75.6%	1,624	1,220	75.6%	1,609	1,210	75.6%	1,594	1,210	75.6%	1,579	1,210	75.6%			
	Total Wood (Planks, boards, shingles, and non-sustainable)	7.40%	2,957	0	0.0%	2,954	0	0.0%	2,950	0	0.0%	2,943	0	0.0%	2,936	0	0.0%	2,928	0	0.0%	2,920	0	0.0%	2,912	0	0.0%	2,904	0	0.0%	2,896	0	0.0%	2,888	0	0.0%	2,880	0	0.0%	2,872	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous	Dry Construction & Renovation Materials	0.2%	2,407	0	0.0%	2,402	49	2.0%	2,407	97	4%	2,403	144	6.0%	2,378	188	8.0%	2,354	235	10.0%	2,330	280	12.0%	2,306	333	14.5%	2,283	385	16.8%	2,259	437	19.3%	2,236	487	21.8%	2,213	537	24.3%	2,190	587	26.8%
	Debris	1.07%	584	0	0.0%	583	0	0.0%	577	0	0%	571	0	0.0%	565	0	0.0%	559	0	0.0%	554	0	0.0%	548	0	0.0%	542	0	0.0%	537	0	0.0%	531	0	0.0%	525	0	0.0%	519	0	0.0%
	Electronics	1.4%	518	33	6.4%	517	62	12.0%	512	92	18%	507	122	24.1%	502	159	31.6%	496	179	36.1%	491	197	40.1%	486	214	44.0%	481	246	51.0%	477	274	57.6%	472	303	64.2%	467	335	71.6%			
	Tires	1.74%	617	74	11.9%	616	95	15.4%	610	126	20%	603	156	25.9%	617	165	26.8%	611	214	35.0%	604	240	40.0%	598	269	45.0%	592	298	50.3%	586	322	55.0%	580	348	60.0%	568	381	67.0%	560	406	72.6%
	HW	0.24%	126	0	0.0%	125	10	8.0%	124	17	14%	123	27	22.0%	122	34	28.0%	120	40	33.3%	119	50	42.0%	118	57	48.3%	117	63	54.0%	116	67	58.0%	114	71	62.0%	113	78	68.0%	110	86	77.5%
Grass and Fertilizer	1.40%	719	0	0.0%	717	0	0.0%	715	0	0%	713	0	0.0%	711	0	0.0%	709	0	0.0%	707	0	0.0%	705	0	0.0%	703	0	0.0%	701	0	0.0%	699	0	0.0%	697	0	0.0%	695	0	0.0%	
Total	Other Composts/Materials - Double and/or nest	1.76%	841	194	23.0%	840	205	22.0.																																	

Appendix B.2
Construction and Demolition Debris
Combined Composition Analysis and Projections

Step 1. Planning Unit and Planning Period Selection

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

Planning Unit	Tioga County
Planning Period	2025-2034

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

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

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

The results are presented on the last right column under C&D Debris Waste Stream Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total generation, the cell will turn red to easily 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.

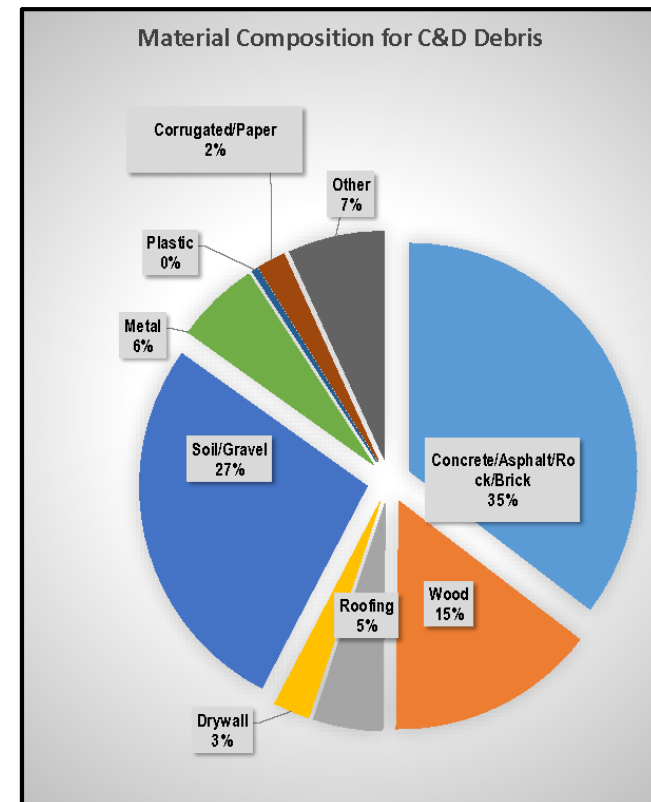
Tioga County

2025-2034

		Generation source								
		Residential				Non - Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infras- tructure
		17.00%				25.00%				58.00%
		New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non- Residential	Renovation
		11.00%	29.00%	60.00%	100.00%	13.00%	48.00%	39.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Materials	Concrete/ Asphalt /Rock/Brick	9.80%	16.10%	21.50%	18.65%	30.70%	19.10%	23.10%	22.17%	46.00%
	Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	24.25%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	18.34%	10.50%
	Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	10.70%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	12.44%	0.00%
	Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.07%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	5.35%	0.00%
	Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.40%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	10.91%	38.00%
	Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.98%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	13.33%	2.40%
	Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.55%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.52%	0.30%
	Corrugated cardboard/ Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	3.72%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	4.77%	0.30%
	Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.68%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	12.18%	2.50%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)

100.00%
35.39%
14.80%
4.93%
25.4%
27.22%
5.91%
0.40%
2.00%
6.82%
100.00%



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

This step will estimate the amount of waste generated for each material based on the total amount of waste generated in that year. In the **purple cells** enter the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. It will be a known amount for the first year, **#N/A** and an estimate of what will be generated for each year of the planning period, **2025-2034**

Tioga County												2025-2034		
			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		
			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)		
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	35.4%	1,257.9	1,291.8	1,327.2	1,327.2	1,309.5	1,291.8	1,274.1	1,238.7	1,203.3	1,167.9	1,132.5	
	Wood	14.8%	525.9	540.1	554.9	554.9	547.5	540.1	532.7	517.9	503.1	488.3	473.5	
	Roofing	4.9%	175.2	179.9	184.8	184.8	182.4	179.9	177.4	172.5	167.6	162.6	157.7	
	Drywall	2.5%	90.2	92.6	95.2	95.2	93.9	92.6	91.4	88.8	86.3	83.8	81.2	
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	967.2	993.4	1,020.6	1,020.6	1,007.0	993.4	979.7	952.5	925.3	898.1	870.9	
	Metal	5.9%	210.1	215.7	221.7	221.7	218.7	215.7	212.8	206.9	201.0	195.1	189.1	
	Plastic	0.4%	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.0%	71.1	73.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	73.0	72.0	70.0	68.0	66.0	64.0	
	Other	6.8%	242.5	249.0	255.8	255.8	252.4	249.0	245.6	238.8	231.9	225.1	218.3	
Total			100.0%	3,554.1	3,650.0	3,750.0	3,750.0	3,700.0	3,650.0	3,600.0	3,500.0	3,400.0	3,300.0	3,200.0

† Note years going across should be 2024 -2034, calculator would not correct “#N/A’s”

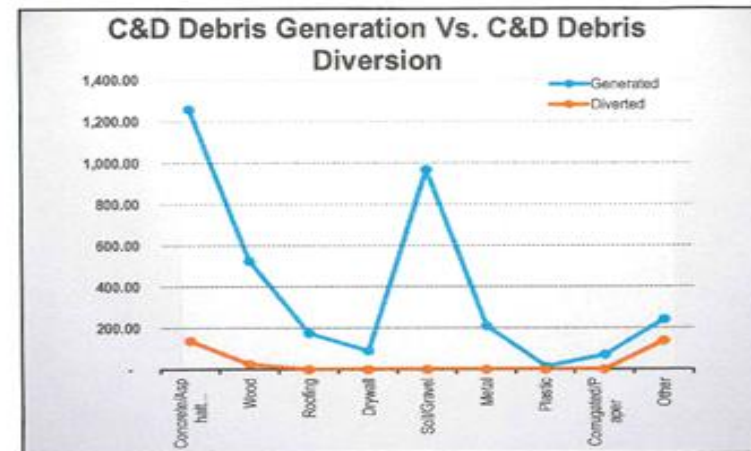
Step 4. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Diversion Projections

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

Tioga County

2025-2034

		#N/A			
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	35.4%	1,257.9	137.9	11.0%
	Wood	14.8%	525.9	25.3	4.8%
	Roofing	4.9%	175.2	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	2.5%	90.2	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	967.3	0.0	0.0%
	Metal	5.9%	210.1	0.0	0.0%
	Plastic	0.4%	14.1	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.0%	71.1	0.0	0.0%
	Other	6.8%	242.5	137.9	56.9%
Total		100.0%	3,554.1	301.1	8.5%



† Note year should be 2023, calculator would not correct “#N/A”

Step 5. Construction and Demolition

This tab will be used to create goals for the amount of C&D debris the planning unit material generated that will be diverted for recycling or beneficial use. The diversion goal percentages will be entered in the purple

Tioga County

			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			
			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	35.4%	1,257.9	197.8	15.7%	1,291.8	215.7	16.7%	1,327.2	234.9	17.7%	1,327.2	248.2	18.7%	1,309.5	258.0	19.7%	
	Wood	14.8%	525.9	25.3	4.8%	540.1	29.7	5.5%	554.9	36.1	6.5%	554.9	41.6	7.5%	547.5	46.5	8.5%	
	Roofing	4.9%	175.2	0.0	0.0%	179.9	0.0	0.0%	184.8	0.0	0.0%	184.8	0.0	0.0%	182.4	0.0	0.0%	
	Drywall	2.5%	90.2	0.0	0.0%	92.6	0.0	0.0%	95.2	0.0	0.0%	95.2	0.0	0.0%	93.9	0.0	0.0%	
	Soil/Gravel	27.2%	967.2	0.0	0.0%	993.4	19.9	2.0%	1,020.6	40.8	4.0%	1,020.6	61.2	6.0%	1,007.0	80.6	8.0%	
	Metal	5.9%	210.1	0.0	0.0%	215.7	2.2	1.0%	221.7	4.4	2.0%	221.7	5.5	2.5%	218.7	5.5	2.5%	
	Plastic	0.4%	14.1	0.0	0.0%	14.5	0.0	0.0%	14.9	0.0	0.0%	14.9	0.0	0.0%	14.7	0.0	0.0%	
	Corrugated /Paper	2.0%	71.1	0.0	0.0%	73.0	0.7	1.0%	75.0	0.7	1.0%	75.0	0.7	1.0%	74.0	0.7	1.0%	
	Other	6.8%	242.5	137.9	56.9%	249.0	141.9	57.0%	255.8	148.4	58.0%	255.8	150.9	59.0%	252.4	151.4	60.0%	
Total			100.0%	3,554.1	361.0	10.2%	3,650.0	410.1	11.2%	3,750.0	465.4	12.4%	3,750.0	508.3	13.6%	3,700.0	542.7	14.7%

† Note years going across should be 2023 -2033, calculator would not correct “#N/A’s”

on (C&D) Debris Generation and Diversion Projections

will divert for each year of the planning period. These goals will be entered as percentages, based on how much of the
e cells for each material and each year of the planning period.

nty

2025-2034

#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A			#N/A		
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
1291.8	267.4	20.7%	1,274.1	276.5	21.7%	1,238.7	281.2	22.7%	1,203.3	285.2	23.7%	1,167.9	288.5	24.7%	1,132.5	291.1	25.7%
540.1	51.3	9.5%	532.7	55.9	10.5%	517.9	57.0	11.0%	503.1	57.9	11.5%	488.3	58.6	12.0%	473.5	59.2	12.5%
179.9	0.0	0.0%	177.4	0.0	0.0%	172.5	0.0	0.0%	167.6	0.0	0.0%	162.6	0.0	0.0%	157.7	0.0	0.0%
92.6	0.0	0.0%	91.4	0.0	0.0%	88.8	0.0	0.0%	86.3	0.0	0.0%	83.8	0.0	0.0%	81.2	0.0	0.0%
993.4	99.3	10.0%	979.7	117.6	12.0%	952.5	133.4	14.0%	925.3	148.1	16.0%	898.1	161.7	18.0%	870.9	174.2	20.0%
215.7	6.5	3.0%	212.8	6.4	3.0%	206.9	8.3	4.0%	201.0	8.0	4.0%	195.1	9.8	5.0%	189.1	9.5	5.0%
14.5	0.0	0.0%	14.3	0.0	0.0%	13.9	0.0	0.0%	13.5	0.0	0.0%	13.1	0.0	0.0%	12.7	0.0	0.0%
73.0	1.1	1.5%	72.0	1.1	1.5%	70.0	1.0	1.5%	68.0	1.0	1.5%	66.0	1.3	2.0%	64.0	1.3	2.0%
249.0	151.9	61.0%	245.6	152.3	62.0%	238.8	150.4	63.0%	231.9	148.4	64.0%	225.1	146.3	65.0%	218.3	144.1	66.0%
3650.0	577.5	15.8%	3,600.0	609.7	16.9%	3,500.0	631.3	18.0%	3,400.0	648.6	19.1%	3,300.0	666.1	20.2%	3,200.0	679.2	21.2%

† Note years going across should be 2023 -2033, calculator would not correct “#N/A’s

Appendix C

Local Source Separation Law

Local Law Filing

New York State Department of State
41 State Street, Albany, NY 12231

County of Tioga

Local Law No. 5 of the Year 2023.

A Local Law establishing the Tioga County Mandatory Source Separation Law and repealing Local Law No. 1 of the Year 2020 entitled Tioga County Mandatory Source Separation Law.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the County of Tioga as follows:

SECTION 1: TITLE

Local Law No. 1 of the Year 2020 entitled Tioga County Mandatory Source Separation Law is hereby REPEALED and REPLACED with the establishment of Local Law No. 5 of the Year 2023 entitled Tioga County Mandatory Source Separation Law.

SECTION 2: PURPOSE

The purpose of this article is to encourage, facilitate, and mandate the source separation of recyclable materials on the part of each and every household, business, and institution within Tioga County. The Tioga County Legislature acknowledges that control of the collection, transportation, disposal of solid waste and recycling with emphasis on source reduction and reuse in the county is essential to the economy and general welfare of the citizens of Tioga County. The current version is intended to replace Local Law No. 1 of 2020 entitled Tioga County Mandatory Source Separation Law.

SECTION 3: AUTHORITY

This Local Law is hereby enacted pursuant to the authority granted by Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law and Section 120-aa of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

SECTION 4: DEFINITIONS

- A. Terms as used or referred to in this article, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, are as defined in Title 6 Part 360 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations, Solid Waste Management Facilities, as amended.
- B. As used in this article, the following additional terms shall have the meanings indicated:

MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF) – A facility approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for receiving and processing recyclable materials into marketable commodities.

PUBLIC FACILITY — Any facility allowing public access, including but not limited to parks, recreational facilities, shopping centers, shopping malls, office buildings, restaurants, hospitals, schools, and churches.

SOURCE SEPARATION — That recyclables shall be maintained and placed for collection separately from refuse intended for disposal.

SOLID WASTE - All materials discarded as being spent, useless, worthless or in excess to the owners at the time of discard or rejection, including but not limited to garbage or refuse, but shall not include Recyclables, Yard and Garden Waste, human wastes, rendering wastes, major appliances, regulated medical waste, construction and demolition wastes, residue from incinerators or other destructive systems for processing waste, junked automobiles, tires, pathological, toxic, explosive, liquid, radioactive material or other waste material which, under existing or future federal, state or local laws, require special handling in its collection or disposal.

SUSTAINABILITY MANAGER - The manager of the Solid Waste Department appointed by the Economic Development & Planning Director, Economic Development & Planning Deputy Director, and/or the Tioga County Legislature.

WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES – Any person, company partnership or other entity providing collection or transfer of refuse and/or solid waste, including tires to a solid waste management facility.

WASTE GENERATOR – Any entity which generates solid waste.

WASTE HAULER – Any person, company, partnership or other entity engaged in the business of providing Collection Service pursuant to any contract, agreement, or other arrangement with any Waste Generator, where Solid Waste is collected for disposal at a permitted solid waste disposal or transfer facility, or a municipal department or other governmental division responsible for collection of Solid Waste from some or all Waste Generators in Tioga County.

SECTION 5: SOURCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENT

A. Every Waste Generator shall Source Separate, which means the segregation of County Recyclable Materials from non-recyclable Solid Waste at the point of generation by Waste Generators, and the

placement of County Recyclable Materials into Recycling Receptacles for collection and delivery to a Materials Recovery Facility or Recycling Facility.

Materials that must be source-separated include paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, leaves, yard wastes, tires, batteries (wet and dry cell) and household hazardous waste. A detailed published list of materials to be curbside recycled will be on file with the Tioga County Legislature and may be updated from time to time.

- B. For the purpose of this article, the term "recyclable material" shall mean those materials that must be source separated, as defined in B, with the exception of household hazardous waste.
- C. Each and every waste hauler, public and private, providing waste collection services in the County of Tioga shall be required to provide curbside collection of source separated recyclables for all units serviced by the hauler.
- D. All public and private haulers are prohibited from commingling source separated recyclables with solid waste.
- E. Every Waste Generator shall deliver or arrange for the delivery of County Recyclable Materials to a Recycling Facility or make source separated County Recyclable Materials available for collection by a Waste Hauler/Recyclables Collector and ultimate delivery to a Materials Recovery Facility or Recycling Facility.

SECTION 6: PREPARATION OF RECYCLABLES AND OTHER SOURCE SEPARATED MATERIALS FOR CURBSIDE COLLECTION

- A. Nothing in this article is intended to prevent any waste generator from making arrangements for the reuse, private collection, sale or donation of recyclables; provided, however, that records shall be kept of all such collection of recyclables.
- B. From the time any person places any recyclable materials at or near any curb, sidewalk or street for purposes of collection by a waste hauler, those recyclable materials shall be considered the property of the waste hauler. No other person shall collect, pick up, remove or cause to be collected, picked up or removed any recyclable materials so placed for collection. Each such unauthorized collection, pickup or removal shall constitute a separate violation of this article.
- C. In the event that a hauler has refused to collect certain recyclable materials because they have not been placed or treated in accordance with the provisions of this article, the person responsible for initially placing those materials for collection may and shall remove those materials from any curb, sidewalk or street in accordance with the provisions of this article.

D. Placement of Recyclables

1. Recyclable materials shall be placed separately from any non-recyclable solid waste placed for collection. Recyclable materials should be prepared in conformance with County practices and standards established pursuant to this section.
 2. No person shall place any recyclable materials at or near any curb, sidewalk or street for purposes of collection unless the materials are prepared in conformance with County practices and standards established pursuant to this section.
 3. The Tioga County Sustainability Manager is hereby authorized and directed to designate, by written statement, from time to time, the practices and standards for preparation of recyclables for collection. Such written designation shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Legislature and shall become effective 90 days after filing. The Tioga County Sustainability Manager may solicit information and input from solid waste collectors, solid waste management facility operators, and other concerned parties prior to designating revised rules for preparation of materials.
- E. Waste haulers shall not be responsible for collection of waste materials, which have not been placed or prepared in accord with this article. In the event of non-collection of waste or recyclable materials, the hauler shall provide written notification of reason for non-collection.
- F. The responsible generator shall immediately remove and properly prepare and dispose of all materials refused for collection, taking all measures necessary to properly and legally restore all disturbed land and surface to the condition existing prior to deposition or reimburse the County or other municipal entity for the same.

Multifamily buildings and complexes.

- A. Apartment complexes, condominium complexes, cooperative apartments, hotels, motels and bungalow or resort colonies shall be required to establish a private drop off program for the source separation of recyclable materials for collection and transportation to a recycling facility where curbside collection is not practiced or desired.
- B. The owner and/or manager of every multifamily apartment building or condominium within the County shall provide and maintain, in a neat and sanitary condition, recycling drop off(s) to receive all recyclable materials generated by residents of the building or complex. In cases where a condominium association exists, the condominium association shall be responsible for provision and maintenance of the recycling drop off(s). It shall be the tenant's responsibility to separate designated recyclable materials from the solid waste and deposit the recyclables in the drop off(s) in the manner prescribed by facility management.

- C. The owner or manager of every multifamily building or complex shall arrange for the collection and/or transportation of all recyclable materials to a material recovery facility or secondary materials market.

Residential/commercial (institutional) and industrial waste and recyclables.

- A. All residential solid waste collected by either municipal or private haulers shall be source separated and delivered to an appropriate facility for disposition, as may be designated by the County.
- B. All commercial/industrial/institutional solid waste collected by either municipal or private haulers shall be source separated and delivered to an appropriate facility for disposition, as may be designated by the County.
- C. All recyclable commercial/industrial/institutional by-products shall be source separated and delivered to an appropriate facility for the express purpose of processing for sale to a secondary materials market. Nothing in this section shall prevent waste generators from marketing these materials directly to an end-use market, secondary materials market or secondary materials broker.

SECTION 7: PENALTIES

Penalties for Waste Generators.

- A. Failure to comply with this article by any person shall be an offense punishable as provided.
- B. Each day of violation of this article shall constitute a separate offense.
- C. The waste hauler shall maintain the right to refuse collection of solid waste and/or recyclables due to a lack of source separation or proper preparation on the part of the waste generator. In such a case, the hauler shall affix a notice to the waste material, which clearly states the reason for non-collection.
- D. Individuals convicted of a first offense under this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$50. Conviction of a second offense within one year of the first offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100. Conviction of subsequent offense(s) within one year of the first offense shall be punishable by a fine of at least \$100 and not more than \$200. In addition to the penalties listed above, anyone convicted of an offense under the provisions of this article shall be subject to a civil penalty to recover cost of enforcement and prosecution, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, court costs and site cleanup costs, if applicable.
- E. Any company, partnership, corporation, municipality or entity other than an individual person convicted of a first offense as provided for by this article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000. Conviction of subsequent offenses shall be punishable by a

fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000. Any such entity convicted of an offense under the provisions of this article shall also be subject to a civil penalty to recover the cost of enforcement and prosecution, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, court costs and site cleanup costs, if applicable. In addition, the County Attorney may also maintain an action or proceeding in the name of Tioga County in a court of competent jurisdiction to compel compliance with or to restrain by injunction such violation.

Penalties for Waste Haulers.

- A. Failure of any hauler to comply with this article shall be an offense punishable as provided.
- B. Each day of violation of this article shall constitute a separate offense.
- C. Violation of any section of this article shall be punishable by a fine not in excess of \$1,000. In addition, the violation of any section of this article shall be subject to a civil penalty imposed by the County to recover cost associated with enforcement and prosecution, including but not limited to reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and site cleanup costs, if applicable. And, in addition, Tioga County may also maintain an action or proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to compel compliance with or to restrain by injunction any violation of this article.

SECTION 8: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ON PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PROPERTY

- A. All public facilities within Tioga County shall provide public refuse receptacles for solid waste disposal by facility users and employees. These receptacles shall only be utilized for solid waste generated onsite.
 - 1. Parks may, in lieu of providing separate public receptacles for refuse, require that park patrons take their refuse with them upon leaving the park. The municipalities shall post signs at all park entrances advising the public of the rule. Park patrons shall be responsible for removing refuse from the park and disposing of them in accordance with this article.
- B. There shall be provided separate public receptacles for recyclables. Such containers shall be clearly marked RECYCLE, and a list of recyclable items shall accompany said public refuse receptacle. There shall be an adequate number of clearly marked and accessible public receptacles for recyclable materials in order to facilitate recycling. These receptacles shall only be utilized for recyclables generated onsite.
- C. All recyclable materials shall be placed in separate public recycling receptacles. The responsibility to separate recyclables from non-recyclables shall be placed on the facility user.
 - 1. Parks may, in lieu of providing separate public receptacles for recyclables, require that park patrons take their recyclable materials with them upon leaving the park. The municipalities shall post signs at all

park entrances advising the public of the rule. Park patrons shall be responsible for removing recyclables from the park and disposing of them in accordance with this article.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the subsection, concession stands within the park providing food or other items packaged in recyclable containers shall provide both refuse and recyclable containers to conform to this section.

- D. It shall be a violation of this article for any person to place or to cause to be placed any material other than a recyclable in or near a public receptacle designated for recyclable materials.
- E. It shall also be a violation of this article for any person to place or to cause to be placed any recyclable material in or near a public refuse receptacle designated for non-recyclable materials.
- F. Any person, including employees of public facilities, convicted of a violation of this section shall be subject to a fine of up to \$50 or community service.
- G. The proprietor of any public facility convicted of a violation of this section shall be subject to a fine of up to \$200 or community service. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 9: ENFORCEMENT & PERMITTING

- A. All provisions of this article shall be enforced by a municipal code enforcement official or other appropriate enforcement agencies.
- B. Permit Procedures for Haulers (Commercial, Business)
 - 1. No Hauler shall collect, transfer or dispose of solid waste and recyclable materials in Tioga County without possessing a current permit issued by the Sustainability Manager.
 - 2. An application for a solid waste/recycling permit shall be in writing and shall contain such information as required by the Sustainability Manager.
 - 3. The application shall be accompanied by the following:
 - a. Evidence of insurance, conforming with current NYSDEC and Tioga County requirements.
 - b. Payment of the administration fee payable to the Tioga County Treasurer and mailed to Tioga County Solid Waste, 56 Main Street, Owego, NY 13827.
 - 4. Within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of application, the Sustainability Manager shall, in writing, grant or deny the application, or require other further information and/or documentation. The Sustainability Manager may require additional information regarding the condition of the applicant's vehicles to ensure they will not leak during transit and are capable of transporting material in a covered condition. The permit may be withheld for reasons which include the failure to submit all required information, unsuitable condition of the

vehicle(s); any unresolved fines and/or the applicant's history of prior suspensions/violations.

5. Annual reporting is required by February 28th. If a hauler does not report their annual tonnages and supporting documentation, their permit will not be renewed until all past reporting documentation is submitted to the Sustainability Manager.
6. Permits shall expire annually on March 31st. Permits may be renewed pursuant to the provisions of this law.
7. Permits may be suspended or revoked by the Sustainability Manager pursuant to this local law.
8. Permit fees and or changes in permit fees shall be reviewed and approved by the Tioga County Legislature.
9. Termination of a permitted hauler's insurance automatically invalidates the hauling permits.
10. Permits shall not be transferable to another business without express written permission of the Sustainability Manager.
11. Permits may be suspended by the Sustainability Manager for the following:
 - a. If upon inspection, the hauler's vehicle is in such a condition as to allow leakage while in transit, or
 - b. If the body of the truck is not wholly enclosed and or the contents (load) are not secured with a cover or tarping mechanism or other appropriate load securing device, or
 - c. If the operation or unloading of vehicles is not conducted in a manner so as to prevent the premature spillage or loss of contents, or
 - d. If the hauler has failed to remedy the conditions leading to a suspension of a permit within the time specified in such order of suspension, or
 - e. Any other violation of law of these regulations.
12. Suspension or revocation of a permit will be followed by a written notice of such violation, addressed to the permittee. Within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of said written notice of suspension or revocation, the hauler must notify, in writing to the Sustainability Manager and the Finance Committee of the Tioga County Legislature and shall file petition stating the reasons and basis for said appeal.
13. Within fifteen (15) days of an appeal, the Finance Committee shall conduct a hearing, upon notice to the permittee to review the action of the Sustainability Manager with respect to suspension or revocation of a permit. The permittee shall present all witnesses and documents and shall be entitled to be represented by counsel at any stage of the proceedings. Said proceedings may be adjourned only once by right of the permittee; and all other

adjournments shall be determined by the members of the Committee. Within fifteen (15) days of said hearing, said appeals committee shall by written decision, affirm the actions of the Sustainability Manager, reinstate such permit, and/or take any other appropriate action. Permittee may continue to conduct hauling operations during the appeal period.

SECTION 10: REPORTING TO TIOGA COUNTY SUSTAINABILITY MANAGER

- A. All waste haulers, and any other person or entity that collects, transports and/or markets recyclables, must maintain monthly records of all recyclable material. These records must include the following:
 - 1. The total tonnage, by material, of recyclable material collected.
 - a) The total tonnage, by material, of recyclable material delivered to each and every materials recovery facility, secondary materials market, secondary materials broker or end-use market.
 - b) Weight slips from the broker or end-use market will fulfill this requirement.
- B. Reports containing the information required in this section shall be compiled and delivered to the Sustainability Manager on an annual basis. Reports shall be filed with the Sustainability Manager no later than February 28th of the subsequent year of filing.
- C. Each waste hauler shall retain for no less than five years the records and documents required pursuant to this article and shall make such documents available upon the request of the Sustainability Manager or law enforcement officers.

SECTION 11: PRIORITY

Pursuant to Section 1 of Chapter 675 of the Laws of 1982 of the State, this article takes precedence over and shall supersede any inconsistent provisions of any local law enacted by any municipality within the County.

SECTION 12: EFFECTIVE DATE

This Local law shall take effect January 1, 2024.

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

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

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 5 of 2023 of the (County) of Tioga was duly passed by the Tioga County Legislature on November 14, 2023, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

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

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 2023 of the (County) (City) (Town) (Village) of , 2023 , and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the , 2023, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 2023 of the (County) (City) (Town) (Village) of , 2023, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the , 2023. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on , 2023, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

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

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 2023 of the (County) (City) (Town) (Village) of , 2023, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the , 2023. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of , 2023, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)


I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 2023 of the City of , having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on , 2023, become operative.

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

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of
2023 of the County of _____, State of New York, having been submitted to
the electors at the General Election of November _____ 2023, pursuant to subdivisions 5
and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative
vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a
majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at
said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an
appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in
this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such
original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above.


Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town
or Village Clerk or officer designated by local
legislative body


(Seal) Date: November 14, 2023

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney,
Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

State of New York

County of Tioga

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text
and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local
law annexed hereto.


Signature
Peter DeWind
Title County Attorney
County of Tioga
City
Town
Village

Date: November 14, 2023

Appendix D

Examples of Existing Educational & Outreach Materials

Tioga County

CURBSIDE RECYCLING GUIDE





**Newspapers,
magazines, catalogs,
and softcover books**

Keep loose. Don't tie



**Cardboard, clean pizza
boxes, pasta & cereal
boxes, etc**

Flatten



**Paper, mail,
envelopes**

Envelopes with
windows are ok



**Milk and juice
cartons**

Empty and rinse
NO CAPS



**Plastic bottles and
jugs**

Empty and rinse
NO CAPS or LIDS



**Cans, aerosol
cans and jars**

Completely empty and
rinse. Labels are ok.



**Plastic dairy
tubs**

Empty and rinse
NO LIDS

† Outreach material – magnets - given out at events and to private haulers to give to their customers.

KEEP YOUR HOME SAFE

DON'T BE LIKE THIS GUY!

DON'T STORE OLD PAINTS, STAINS & TOXIC PRODUCTS

Not my problem

DISPOSE OF YOUR HAZARDOUS WASTE & ELECTRONICS PROPERLY

USE NON-TOXIC CLEANING PRODUCTS AND PEST DETERRENTS

I'm the solution

LABEL PAINTS & OTHER PRODUCTS
so you know how old it is
and what you used it for

For more information on our how to properly dispose of household hazardous waste, electronic waste, paint, and much much more, visit our website <http://tiogacountyny.gov/sustainability> or call us at 607-687-8274.
Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability/Recycling and NYSDEC

DON'T BE LIKE THIS!

Not my
problem



KEEP YOUR RECYCLING IN YOUR BIN



FLATTEN

Flatten your boxes,
plastic jugs & cartons

I'm the
solution



OVERFLOW

Place overflow in a
cardboard box next to
your recycling bin



For more information on recycling and much much more, visit our website <http://tiogacountyny.gov/sustainability>
or call us at 607-687-8274.

Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability/Recycling and NYSDEC

DON'T BE LIKE THIS!

KEEP ROADWAYS CLEAR

Not my
problem



When plowing, snow is pushed from the center of the road to the side of the road which can easily knock over bins/carts if they are in the roadway



Please keep your recycling and garbage bins/carts out of the roadway and a few feet behind the curb, so we can plow the roads

This allows Highway workers to keep our roadways safe and clean for all of us!
For more information or questions, check out our website sustainability.tiogacountyny.gov or call us at 607-687-8274
Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability & NYSDEC

DON'T BE LIKE THIS
GUY!

Not my
problem



KEEP THESE ITEMS OUT
OF YOUR BIN- IT MAY
SAVE A LIFE



Help keep workers safe and recyclables valuable by keeping rechargeable batteries, "tangles" and needles/sharps & medication out of your recycling bin.

For more information, check out our website sustainability.tiogacountyny.gov or call us at 607-687-8274

Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability/Recycling & NYSDEC

Battery Disposal Guidelines



To learn how to safely dispose of batteries scan the QRcode or visit our website TiogaCountyNY.Gov/Sustainability under the battery disposal guidelines block.



Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability and NYSDEC

YARD WASTE

Some municipalities in Tioga County provide drop off and/or collection for their residents. For more information see websites below or call your local Town or Village Clerk.



Town of Barton

townofbarton.org/pit-schedule



Town of Owego

townofowego.com
under Brush Removal



Compost at Home

Don't want to transport your yard waste?
Learn how to compost at home by checking out Tioga County's Cornell Cooperative Extension website at tioga.cce.cornell.edu under gardening and then compost resources

For more information on how to reduce your waste and much much more, visit our website recycling.tiogacountyny.gov or call us at 607-687-8274.
Brought to you by Tioga County Sustainability/Recycling

Town of Nichols' Fall Clean Up Days

At the Town of Nichols Highway Garage,
170 Buck Road

Friday, October 13th from 11 am - 3 pm &
Saturday, October 14th from 8 am - 12 pm



Up to six (6) tires per residential household will be accepted at no charge (up to 20"); additional tires will be accepted at a fee of \$2 per tire.

- **No** agricultural or commercial tires or tires from any businesses will be accepted.
- **No** tires on rims will be accepted.

Only items on the "Acceptable Item List" will be allowed. Please see list on Tioga County's website

tiogacountyny.gov/Sustainability

or at the Nichols Town Hall

No Charge for Acceptable Items



Electronic Waste



Scrap Metal

Clean scrap metal will also be accepted at no charge

Proof of Town or Village of Nichols residency is required

Brought to you by Town of Nichols and Tioga County Sustainability

Appendix E
Alternative Technology Analysis Tables

Implementation Items: 5.1 Waste Reduction Programs**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

- Develop and implement campaigns for waste reduction, such as reducing usage of single use plastic & fixing instead of buying. Providing information via events, social media and columns in local newspapers.
- Economics of Waste Reduction Plan – Find funding for this plan and create a RFP for a consultant bidding process. Implementing appropriate findings from the Economics of Waste Reduction Plan in waste reduction programs.
- Continue to create short documentaries to share depicting individuals, organizations & businesses waste reduction ideas/programs for outreach and education to expand across the county. Create Resource HUBs on the County's website to assist private haulers, industry, schools, businesses and special events to reduce their waste and increase reuse & recycling.
- Meet annually with municipalities that still landfill their municipal sewage sludge about the feasibility of transitioning to land spreading.

Administration/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Select materials in the MSW stream will have lower volumes due to waste reduction programs by individual generators.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Does not require a permanent facility operated by the planning unit but will vary depending on the waste generator.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Residential waste generators will not bear a cost unless companies build in the cost of extended producer responsibility into the product. It is difficult to determine, in this instance, the cost because it depends on the material. As for industrial waste reduction programs, this will also depend on the waste material being reduced and the generator creating it, which is beyond the scope of the planning unit.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Waste reduction efforts will ultimately lead to natural resource conservation as unnecessary waste is mitigated and other programs for reuse and recycling are looked into. There is potential for job creation through certain programs, however it is not anticipated, along with energy production.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging and regulations to establish cohesive messaging about waste reduction programs.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not applicable as it varies by the individual waste generator.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification:

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Waste reduction programs will reduce select waste volumes

Reuse – Waste reduction programs will improve existing and new reuse programs to capture more material

Materials Recovery – Waste reduction programs will improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Waste reduction programs will improve participation among generators

Product Stewardship – Waste reduction programs will improve product stewardship support

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Waste reduction programs will reduce program costs

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.2 Reuse Programs**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

Product reuse is one of the most efficient forms of recycling as items in usable condition can be salvaged from the waste stream. The planning unit has looked into establishing a reuse collection and distribution center through nonprofit and private partnerships without success. The planning unit recommends the continuation of educating residents on other local reuse programs such as Tioga Open Door Mission and the Red Door donation centers as a viable means to reusing certain products. The planning unit will continue to promote this education and offer information on how to reuse materials on an on-going basis.

The planning unit will continue to look for partnerships with current and/or future donation centers to establish a ReUse Store, Fixers Collective or Repair Cafe. The planning unit will promote repair classes and services.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Reuse programs will reduce MSW waste volumes

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Establishing a separate reuse program from existing outlets would require a facility that would vary in size depending on the types of materials collected. Under the planning unit's recommendation of utilizing existing reuse programs, it does not require an extra facility.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Residential waste generators will not bear a cost as they would be diverting waste from the waste stream.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Reuse programs save natural resources and energy as less products are replaced with new ones through reuse programs. Additional job creation is not anticipated as reuse facilities already exist.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about waste reuse programs.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Reuse programs are through individual organizations that do not rely directly on planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Reuse programs reduce select waste volumes depending on the material targeted

Reuse – Reuse programs and continuing education/outreach will improve waste reuse for specific materials

Materials Recovery – Reuse programs will improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Reuse programs will improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Reuse programs will reduce disposal costs of generators.

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended waste reuse activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.3 Recycling Program & Other Recyclables**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

- Promote textile recycling and reuse through social media, columns, website.
- Continue our borrow-a-bin program for event recycling. Will continue to access and promote this program.
- The planning unit will continue to support special recycling programs for other materials such as electronic waste by collaborating with local municipalities and any future private partnerships to properly collect and dispose of residential electronic waste, which is prohibited from being disposed of at transfer stations within the planning unit. The planning unit's current electronic waste program runs through our Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program and our partnership with the Town of Richford. The County has an intermunicipal agreement with Broome County Solid Waste for our HHW program; however, the electronic waste portion of this agreement will end on December 31, 2024. This agreement and partnership have proven to be cost-effective and reasonably convenient and at no charge to residents.

The planning unit will continue to work on a partnership with Casella for their Owego Transfer Station to act as a collection site for residential electronic waste. There's interest on both sides; the County is working on specific details for the agreement.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Divert hazardous material from the landfill.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: The planning unit utilizes local partnerships and does not require additional facilities under the recommended recycling program.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Residential waste generators will not bear a cost as they would be diverting waste from the waste stream and the program is free for planning unit residents. The planning unit pays for these recycling programs which are built into the budget projections each year.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Recycling hazardous or other recyclable MSW helps conserve natural resources. Energy production and additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about waste recycling programs.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Recycling programs are through individual organizations that do not rely directly on planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Recycling programs reduce select waste volumes through proper disposal of special items

Reuse – Continued education is expected to improve recycling for specific materials

Materials Recovery – Improve material recovery of select materials

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Reduce program costs

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing partnerships with the planning unit are enough to support recommended recycling activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.4 Reducing Food Waste & Organic Recovery Programs**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

- Continue to hold Pumpkin Smash Events which would include food waste & organic recovery education.
- The planning unit will continue its backyard composting education and outreach including backyard compost bins sales to Tioga County residents at cost to encourage further organics recovery. The planning unit promotes local municipalities yard waste programs to limit any yard waste from going to the transfer stations.
- The planning unit will continue to support and promote local nonprofits in their food recovery efforts.
- The planning unit would like to partner with TCCCE to provide backyard composting workshops.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Encouraging backyard composting through compost bin sales and resources will divert organic material from the waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Existing yard waste drop off and collection is sufficient.

Promoting at-home composting will not require a composting site from the planning unit.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Composting will not have a cost to the waste generator.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Composting organic waste helps conserve natural resources. Additional job opportunities outside of the current operations are not expected.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Neighboring planning units would encourage similar messaging to establish cohesive messaging about recycling programs.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'. Due to Tioga County's small population size, limited staffing and only a few large-scale food waste generators provides a unique economic challenge that would be difficult to overcome. Therefore, the planning unit has decided to implement backyard composting workshops and information to encourage at home organics recovery as opposed to an County composting facility. Of the few large-scale generators within the planning unit, they are encouraged to utilize food recovery efforts by nonprofits in Tioga County.

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Reduce organic waste through backyard composting programs

Reuse – Through continued education, it is expected to improve reuse

Materials Recovery – Improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Composting can reduce costs to generators

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support recommended composting activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.5 Enforcement Programs**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

The planning unit will continue to utilize the part-time Code Enforcement Officer and County Sheriff Department to ensure compliance with source separation laws. When appropriate, the Code Enforcement Officer will continue to distribute fines to those violating such laws.

In 2024, the County initiated an annual permit fee to support in compliance with our source separation law and our data collection efforts from all haulers active in the planning unit.

The planning unit will be assessing the success of this annual permit fee in January 2025.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Enforcement programs will increase the amount of recoverable material in the MSW stream and divert them from the transfer stations.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: A facility or other infrastructure is not required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: No additional costs outside of the cost of hiring a Codes Enforcement Officers are known at this time.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Enforcement programs will lead to natural resource conservation and may lead to employment.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Enforcement activities are not dependent on other planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: It is not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Enforcement expected to reduce waste volumes

Reuse – Enforcement expected to improve reuse

Materials Recovery – Enforcement expected to improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Enforcement expected to improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Enforcement expected to reduce program expenses

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.6 Education & Outreach Programs**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

Education and outreach provides a bridge between residents and the local planning unit's waste and recycling programs in order to collect quality materials with little to no contamination for stable recycling markets. The planning unit will continue to reach out to residents and businesses through a combination of social media, videos, presentations, events, local partnerships and advertisements. Education is targeted on reducing waste through prevention—such as how consumers can use their purchasing power to sway brands to use recyclable or less packaging—the planning unit's various recycling programs, and how to reuse items through donation or upcycling.

The planning unit will continue to utilize various formats of public education efforts within budgetary constraints in order to improve upon the current waste diversion rate with a focus on implementing targeted campaigns for specific recyclable materials such as cardboard and HDPE/PET containers. The planning unit will also continue our campaign of the benefits of not buying single use plastics and buying reusable items instead.

The planning unit will be developing an annual Sustainability Award for businesses that demonstrate exemplary waste reduction efforts for the year.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Improved education efforts can divert recyclables and prohibited items from the waste stream as well as decrease contamination in the recycling stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: No new infrastructure is required.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: No additional costs anticipated.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: Education will ideally lead to natural resource conservation. Energy production and additional employment are not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Sharing information with neighboring planning units will help public understanding of solid waste management within and across communities.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Education programs expected to reduce waste volumes

Reuse – Education programs expected to improve reuse

Materials Recovery – Education programs expected to improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Education programs expected to improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Education programs expected to reduce operational costs

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Implementation Item: 5.7 Data Collection & Evaluation**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

The planning unit is responsible for the collection of data and corresponding evaluations in order to develop an efficient and fiscally responsible solid waste management plan. In an effort to improve upon current recycling data, the planning unit will continue to work with private haulers and waste management businesses to obtain accurate data.

The planning unit will create an annual survey for data collection from large generators in the County including industry, schools, and the public sector and special events in the planning unit. The planning unit will build upon the current available recycling data in order to create a more comprehensive overview of all solid waste and recyclables generated within Tioga County.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Data collection will provide for better tracking of waste and recyclables in the waste stream.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: No new software is required outside of the existing scale management system.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: No additional costs anticipated.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: No impact.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Sharing data information with neighboring planning units will help understanding of solid waste movement.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Data collection programs expected to reduce waste volumes

Reuse – Data collection programs expected to improve reuse

Materials Recovery – Data collection programs expected to improve material recovery

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Data collection programs expected to improve participation

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Data collection programs expected to reduce operational costs

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time

Implementation Item: 5.8 Debris Management**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

The planning unit developed a Debris Management Plan in 2014 after the devastating flood from Tropical Storm Lee in 2011. This document provides a framework to enable the County and its communities to better respond to emergency debris removal situations. The plan helps the County coordinate and effectively manage a debris removal effort following a major debris-generating event such as a major windstorm or flood.

This document also provides a framework to evaluate actions that can reduce debris and household hazardous waste created by a major debris-generating event.

This document is 10 years old and needs to be updated. The planning unit will continue to look for funding to update our Debris Management Plan.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: Debris Management is expected to reduce overall generation of select MSW and household hazardous waste.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: This program would not affect the sizing of current facilities. While new systems for sharing platforms may facilitate this activity, no specific infrastructure is required by the County. Waste reduction allows facilities within the Planning Unit to maintain the current size.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Waste reduction efforts are not expected to have a significant cost to the County or residents.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production, and Employment: MSW reduction is expected to conserve natural resources. Significant energy production or job creation is not anticipated.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Should waste prevention programming be promoted through a statewide effort and where common waste reduction program guidelines exist. Common messaging would support educational efforts.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Activities with this program are not dependent on the participation of neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives Identification:

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Quantitative and Qualitative Impacts On:

Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Materials Recovery: This activity is expected to reduce waste, promote reuse, and increase materials recovery.

Participation in Recovery Opportunities: Activity for this implementation item is expected to enhance program participation.

Product Stewardship: Product stewardship presents an opportunity to reduce waste through design, and new opportunities may be revealed through program development.

Economic, Administrative, or Partnership Benefits: Opportunities exist to connect with local partners to support the sharing economy. Administrative resources will be utilized to support programming.

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

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

Implementation Item: 5.9 C&D Reuse & Recovery**Summary of Status & Recommendation:**

The planning unit does not have a C&D debris recycling program in place, despite the potential for the reuse and recycling for many of the materials. The County will continue to look for alternative technologies available and encourage local businesses to separate materials at the source for reuse.

The planning unit will continue to support C&D debris recycling efforts by the private sector. The planning unit is not considering its own C&D deconstruction program at this time.

The planning unit will investigate the feasibility of producing an Economics of Waste Reduction Plan which will analyze the best practices to support reuse and recovery of C&D deconstruction activities by both the private and nonprofit sectors.

Administrative/Technical Impacts:

Quantitative/Qualitative Impacts on Waste Stream: C&D diversion by the private sector will reduce waste disposed of in landfills.

Types and Sizing of Facilities or Program: Existing infrastructure is sufficient at this time based on current recommendations.

Summary of Cost Data for Evaluation: Not known at this time.

Impact on Natural Resource Conservation, Energy Production and Employment: No impact on the planning unit's end. The private sector that invests in this will have a positive impact on natural resource conservation and employment.

Jurisdictional Impacts:

Interest in Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Alternatives Available with Participation by Neighboring Planning Units: Not dependent on neighboring planning units.

Recommendations from Neighboring Planning Units: N/A

Assessment of Environmental Justice Impacts: According to the NYSDEC Environmental Justice Area Mapper, there are 2 potential environmental justice areas located in Tioga County. There is no known or environmental justice impact in Tioga County associated with waste reduction.

Selected Alternatives and Program Identification

Alternatives Chosen and Why: see 'Summary Status & Recommendation'

Expected Qualitative and Quantitative Impacts on:

Waste Reduction – Expected to reduce waste volumes in the private sector

Reuse – Expected to improve reuse in the private sector

Materials Recovery – Expected to improve material recovery in the private sector

Participation in Recovery Opportunities – Expected to improve participation in the private sector

Product Stewardship – No measurable impact

Economic, administrative or partnership benefits – Expected to reduce operational costs in the private sector

Identification of Administrative, Contractual, and Financial Requirements for Implementation: The existing infrastructure in the planning unit is enough to support waste reduction activities.

Identification of New or Modified Local Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations Required for Implementation: New laws or regulations are not required at this time.

Appendix F

Implementation Schedule

Tioga County Solid Waste Management Plan - 10 Year Implementation Schedule

	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034	
Time Period:	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall	Winter-Spring	Summer-Fall
Activity																				
5.1 Waste Reduction																				
Education & Engagement	Develop and implement campaigns for waste reduction, such as reducing usage of single use plastic & fixing instead of buying. Providing information via events, social media and columns in local newspapers.																			
Economics of Waste Reduction Plan	Find funding for Plan		Bid & hire consultant to create an Economics of Waste Reduction Plan				Implementing appropriate findings from the Economics of Waste Reduction Plan in waste reduction programs.													
Promote Swap Waste Reduction Programs	Support other organizations to start medical swap programs by drawing from local organizations.																			
Promote Waste Reduction in Education & Outreach	Continue to create short documentaries to share depicting individuals, organizations & businesses waste reduction ideas/programs for outreach and education to expand across the county. Create Resource HUBs on the County's website to assist private haulers, industry, schools, businesses and special events to reduce their waste and increase reuse & recycling.																			
Advocate for Improved Waste Removal from Biosolids	Meet annually with municipalities that still landfill their municipal sewage sludge about the feasibility of transitioning to land spreading.																			
5.2 Reuse Programs																				
Support Private & Nonprofit Reuse Centers & Programs	Annually assess how the planning unit can best support nonprofits reuse centers and programs.																			
Review Local Laws for Incompatibility with Reuse Programs	Annually evaluate the local law to ensure its effectiveness with respects to the planning units reuse focus and efforts.																			
Repair	Research repair cafes, explore possibilities for partnerships, promote repair classes and services.																			
Support State and Federal Actions for Product Stewardship	County held our first Paint Collection Event through PaintCare in 2024. Will be holding another event in May 2025.		Will look at holding another Paint Collection Event in 2026.		The Planning Unit will assess annually the need for a Paint Collection Event for the next calendar year.															
5.3 Recycling Programs																				
Promote Textile Recycling in Education & Outreach	Promote textile recycling and reuse through social media, columns, website.		Annually assess how the planning unit can best support nonprofits in textile recovery and educate the public on textile recovery.																	
Commence a Borrow-A-Bin Program for Community Events	Will continue our borrow-a-bin program for event recycling. In 2025 will look into ways to promote this program.		Evaluate programs effectiveness and make necessary changes. Work with Tioga Tourism to get the word out about the borrow-a-bin program.																	
Review Local Laws for Incompatibility with Recycling Efforts	Annually evaluate the local law to ensure its effectiveness with respects to the planning units recycling efforts.																			
Continue to Support Recycling in Education & Outreach	Annually evaluate the previous years effectiveness. Make changes to the recycling education and outreach program as needed.																			
5.4 Reducing Food Waste & Organic Recovery																				
Support Nonprofit Food Recovery Programs	Annually assess how the planning unit can best support nonprofits in their food recovery programs.																			
Promote Reducing Food Waste by Education & Outreach	Held a Pumpkin Smash Event in November 2024 which would include food waste & organic recovery education. Going to hold another event in 2025.		Continue to hold an annual Pumpkin Smash Events and seek ways to expand and improve. Research other events that could be used to reduce waste focusing on organic waste.																	
Transfer Station Assessment & Organic Recovery	The County will reach out to the transfer station facilities to determine if yard waste is commonly being disposed of. If it is, the County will evaluate developing a plan to increase outreach and education about yard waste recycling options.				Research other methods the County and the Privately Owned Transfer Stations can recovery organic material at their facilities.															
Backyard Composting Program and Composting Workshops	Purchase compost bins and sell to residents at cost in 2024. Provide information on backyard composting and reducing food waste via events, social media and columns in local newspapers. This was a successful event. Will be continuing in 2025.		Work with Tioga County Cornell Cooperative Extension to hold composting workshops. Annually evaluate the effectiveness of the backyard compost bin sales and educational efforts in reducing organic waste.																	
5.5 Enforcement Programs																				
Review Local Laws for Best Practices	Identify areas of the local law, rules, and regulations to be revised to increase clarity. Thereafter continue seeking for improvements and conducting public education to increase recycling and organic recovery.																			
5.6 Education & Outreach																				
Education & Outreach with local Agencies & Community Groups	Identify nonprofit organizations and local agency partnerships/opportunities to assist each other in our waste reduction goals and assisting those in need.																			
Maintain budget levels for Outreach Activities	Annually review and assess budget for outreach activities.																			
Promote Select Waste Reduction Issues - Hazardous Products	Continue to expand the Safe Alternatives to Toxic Household Products section on the County's website.																			
Promote Select Waste Reduction Issues - Film Plastic	Research the issues with film plastic in the planning unit and how to education those able to make the largest impact.																			

5.7 Data Collection & Evaluation																							
		Data Collection and Evaluation Efforts		Create an annual survey for data collection from large generators in the County including industry, schools, and the public sector and special events.		Continue to conduct annual surveys. Assess potential for expansion in types of data and facilities to target, as well as other data collection and analysis tools available through the industry. Provide support to identified generators as needed to further waste reduction. Will assess the effectiveness of the Resource HUBs on the County's website to assist large generators to reduce and report their waste and increase their reuse & recycling in Tioga County.																	
		Data Management from Private Hauler Permitting		lection from large generators in the County including industry, schools, and		Reevaluate programs effectiveness every two years																	
5.8 Debris Management																							
		Debris Management Plan		Find funding for updating plan		Bid & hire consultant to update plan		Continue to look for programs for reducing waste from disasters i.e.. basement clean outs.															
5.9 C&D Reuse & Recovery																							
		Encourage C&D Deconstruction Activities by Private Sector		The planning unit will continue to support C&D debris recycling efforts by the private sector.		Planning unit will continue to look for alternative technologies available and encourage local businesses to separate materials at the source for reuse.																	
Optimal MSW Recycling and Diversion Goals			16.7%		17.8%		19.2%		20.8%		22.2%		23.8%		25.4%		27.2%		28.8%		30.6%		
Optimal C&D Diversion Goals			11.2%		12.4%		13.6%		14.7%		15.8%		16.9%		18.0%		19.1%		20.2%		21.2%		
Notes:																							
1. The above implementation schedule includes tasks and subtasks. Details related to the efforts required to achieve the projected results can be found in each implementation task description in Chapter 5. The bulk of the tasks are expected to be undertaken in the earlier years of the planning period, and more detail will be added through compliance reports for all impending tasks as the planning period progresses.																							
2. The recycling diversion projections are intended for use as a planning tool only and as such are not a commitment of achievement by the County. As programs progress and new information becomes available, these projections are expected to evolve and require revision over time. Accordingly, to remain a valuable planning tool, it is expected these optimal rate projections will be updated or revised in each biennial compliance report along with the implementation schedule, as necessary.																							

Appendix G

Example of Compliance Report Outline

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Appendix H
Responsiveness Summary

The public comment period for the Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) commenced on October 18, 2023. It was advertised in the Tioga Courier and the Morning Times which are the newspapers record for Tioga County, as well as the PennySaver and being displayed on the County – Sustainability website. Copies of the draft LSWMP were made available for public review in the Tioga County Economic Development & Planning Office, 56 Main Street, Room 109 and on the County - Sustainability website.

A public meeting was held at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, November 6, 2023, in the Ronald E. Dougherty County Office Building, Hubbard Auditorium, 56 Main Street, Owego, NY for the purpose of hearing public comments. 2 members of the public attended the public hearing. Public comments from the public meeting is on page 106.

The public notice indicated that written comments would be received until December 8, 2023, and were provided with a mailing and an email address for comment submission. There were no public comments received on the draft LSWMP.

Public Information Meeting Comments**November 6, 2023 @ 4 PM**

In attendance: Ellen Pratt, Tioga County Sustainability Manager. LeeAnn Tinney, Tioga County Director of Economic Development & Planning. Gerri Wiley, public participant. Bob Dannecker, public participant.

Name	Summary of Comment	Response
Gerri Wiley	I live in the Village of Owego. One thing I know is that they've done in Ithaca with the deconstruction. They're doing as much as they can. What more can be done in Tioga County?	Implementation Plan includes looking into partnerships for increasing C&D recovery. This will also include an educational component and completion of an Economics of Waste Reduction Plan that will be used to guideline.
Bob Dannecker	<p>It's probably identified elsewhere in the report, but I was just wondering how you plan to get people to reduce and reuse. Is that primarily an education program? I don't know how you plan to do that.</p> <p>It seems like a real waste of a resource when people bag leaves and have them transported off their property. Both the leaves and the fuel to transport them elsewhere. I know you want to promote mulching.</p>	<p>Implementation Plan includes education and outreach to provide a bridge between residents and the local planning unit's waste reduction program. The planning unit will continue to reach out to residents and businesses through a combination of social media, presentations, events, local partnerships and advertisements.</p> <p>The planning unit will continue its food & yard waste program and implement backyard composting bin sale to residents at cost to encourage further organics recovery.</p>

No other public comments were received through email or mail.

The public commenting period closed December 8, 2023.

Pickett, Yaw Announce PENNVEST Loan for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades in Bradford County

For The Times
Pickett, Yaw Announce PENNVEST Loan for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades in Bradford County
HARRISBURG — Rep. Tina Pickett (R-Bradford/Wyoming) and Sen. Gene Yaw (R-23) today announced a \$462,820 low-interest state loan awarded to the Wyalusing Municipal Authority for an improvement project at its wastewater treatment plant in Bradford County. The funding was approved by the Pennsylvania

Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST).
"I am always very supportive of any PENNVEST-funded projects in the 110th Legislative District," said Pickett. "Efficient water and sewer systems are both vital to the health and well-being of residents, and they also play a significant role in the region's economic development. It is often difficult to fund infrastructure upgrades in rural communities, which is why the PENNVEST program is so critical in supporting these important local projects."

life, and this loan will assist the Wyalusing Municipal Authority with these much-needed upgrades."

Specifically, the funding will go toward the replacement of equipment at the authority's water treatment facility, installation of a new mechanical bar screen and bypass bar screen, and upgrades to influent flow metering. The updated equipment will be installed in a new headworks building to be constructed, also as part of the project. Other ancillary improvements include updates to fencing and yard piping.

"PENNVEST's continued focus on improving and investing in our water infrastructure is vital for strong communities," said PENNVEST Executive Director Robert Boos. "This work is accomplished through partnering with community leaders to make these investments to ensure increased access to clean water."

PENNVEST was established by Act 16 of 1988 and is an independent agency of the Commonwealth providing financial assistance to fund construction of drinking water, sewer and storm water projects in communities throughout Pennsylvania.

"As we look at the aging infrastructure of many of our local communities, it has never been more important to support their efforts to improve water quality through improved systems," Yaw said. "The existing water treatment facility equipment has reached the end of its useful

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Public hearing scheduled for Tioga County Solid Waste Management draft plan

By The Times

OWEGO — Tioga County has prepared a Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP). This plan identifies the path to be pursued for managing materials generated in Tioga County during a 10-year planning period in an economical and environmentally sound manner that is consistent with the State's solid waste management policy. Tioga County will hold a public meeting on Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 p.m. at the Ronaki E. Dougherty County Office Building, Hubbard Auditorium, 56 Main Street, Owego, NY for the purpose of presenting an overview of the Draft LSWMP at which time feedback shall be heard.

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366-3.1 Public participation, the public has forty-five (45) days in which to review and comment on the LSWMP.

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Written comments will be received until Dec. 8, and can be emailed to tiogasustainability@tiogacountyny.gov. Kindly provide your contact info, including municipality when submitting comments.

Written comments can also be mailed to the following address: Ellen Pratt, Sustainability Manager, Tioga County Department of Solid Waste, 56 Main Street, Owego, NY 13827.



WEIGHT LOSS IS A JOURNEY

WHERE WILL YOUR PATH LEAD?

At the **Guthrie Weight Loss Center**, located in Sayre, our comprehensive weight loss program offers a holistic approach designed to help you achieve long-term success. We help you transform your mindset, fostering healthier habits and attitudes toward food and exercise.

Our personalized program includes a combination of medical weight loss and lifestyle coaching, plus surgical weight loss options for those who qualify, all designed to align with your distinct needs and goals.

If bariatric surgery is right for you, our **Virtual Pathway to Surgery** offers convenient video visits before and after surgery, to save you time and travel.



To get started on your weight loss journey, call the Guthrie Weight Loss Center at **570-887-3920** or visit www.GuthrieWeightLossCenter.org

A2 • Friday, October 20, 2023

Morning Times

morning-times.com

Tioga County early voting guide

For The Times

Tioga County Board of Elections

The Tioga County Board of Elections is reminding voters for the 2023 General Election that they can vote early. For nine days starting Oct. 28, any registered voter residing in Tioga County may vote at the Tioga County Early Voting Center during designated voting times.

Early Voting provides the ability to vote for people who may be unable to make it to the polls on Election Day, Nov. 7, and who do not wish to vote by absentee or missed the mail-in absentee application deadline (Oct. 25). However, you do not require a reason to vote early. If you cast a ballot during Early Voting, you will not be allowed to vote on Election Day.

Tioga County will have one Early Voting Center open for Early Voting, which will be located at the Tioga County Board of Elections, 1002 State Route 38, Owego, NY 13827.

The Tioga County Early Voting Center will be open before the Nov. 7 General Election during the following times:

- Saturday, Oct. 28 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Sunday, Oct. 29 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Monday, Oct. 30 from noon to 8 p.m.
- Tuesday, Oct. 31 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Wednesday, Nov. 1 from noon to 8 p.m.
- Thursday, Nov. 2 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Friday, Nov. 3 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Saturday, Nov. 4 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Sunday, Nov. 5 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Tioga County Early Voting Center is accessible in accordance with ADA guidelines.

If you have any questions, please call the Tioga County Board of Elections at 607-687-8261 or email us at vote@tioga.ny.us or tioga.ny.us.

Services

From Page A1

Two employees already collect for households on one side of the street not the other.

"This is basically a trial to see how it goes, since our guys are already there," he said. "We're already collecting the garbage on one side of the street. All this hybrid process introduces is that we'll be collecting it on both sides of the street."

Jarrett noted that if the shared service operated smoothly, the option would ideally open to all township residents between the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers in the coming months.

"It's just an opportunity for Valley municipalities to work together," he said.

Budget

From Page A1

\$133,120 with an estimated revenue of \$125,450 and an unexpected fund balance of \$7,670. The appropriations for the water fund budget is \$100,283 with an estimated revenue of \$86,935 and an unexpected fund balance of \$13,350.

The council anticipates a total of \$3,073,903 in appropriations with \$932,460 to be raised by taxes. Also, \$394,460 will be distributed to the unexpected fund

Jordan

From Page A1

a temporary speaker, there are few options left to put the shattered House back to normal.

The House convened briefly at midday Thursday, but no action was taken, the schedule ahead uncertain.

There is a sinking realization that the House could remain endlessly stuck, out of service and without a leader for the foreseeable future as the Republican majority spirals deeper into dysfunction.

"We're trying to figure out if there's a way we can get back with a Republican-only solution," said veteran legislator Rep. Tom Cole, R-Okla.

"That's what normal majorities do. What this majority has done is prove it's not a normal majority." Elevating McHenry to an expanded speaker's role would not be as politically simple as it might seem. The hard-right Republican lawmakers including some who ousted McCarthy, don't like the idea.

"Assume," said Rep. Chip Roy, R-Texas, a leader of far-right House Freedom Caucus.

While Democrats have suggested the arrangement, Republicans are loathe to partner with the Democrats in a bipartisan way. And it's highly unlikely Republicans could vote to give McHenry more powers on their own, even though they have majority control of the House.

"It's a bad precedent and I don't support it," said Rep. Scott Perry, R-Pa., the Freedom Caucus chairman.

McHenry himself has brushed off attempts to take the job more permanently after he was appointed to the role after the unprecedented ouster of Kevin McCarthy more than two weeks ago.

"I did not ask for additional powers," said McHenry

of North Carolina, a Republican who is well-liked by his colleagues and viewed as a highly competent legislator. "My duty is to get the next speaker elected. That's my focus."

A McCarthy ally Rep. David Valadao, R-Calif., said there was a show of hands at the private meeting asking members whether they would support the temporary effort, but it was just "a small number that raised their hands."

"I just don't know if the numbers are there," he said.

Next steps were highly uncertain as angry, frustrated Republicans looked at other options. Some predict the House could stay essentially shattered, as it has been almost all month, until the mid-November deadline for Congress to approve funding or risk a federal government shutdown.

"I think clearly Nov. 17 is a real date," said Rep. Kevin Hern, R-Okla., who leads a large conservative caucus, referring to the next deadline.

What was clear was that Jordan's path to become House speaker was almost certainly lost.

On Wednesday, Jordan, a founding member of the hard-right House Freedom Caucus, failed in a crucial second ballot, opposed by 22 Republicans, two more than he lost in first-round voting the day before.

Many view the Ohio congressman as too extreme for a central seat of U.S. power and resented the harassing handball tactics from Jordan's allies for their votes. Several lawmakers said they had received death threats.

"One thing I cannot stomach or support is a bully," said a statement from Rep. Marianne Miller-Meeke,

Nichols Bicentennial Celebration Logo Contest

For The Times

NICHOLS — The Town of Nichols will be celebrating their 200th birthday in 2024. The Nichols Bicentennial Committee is holding a contest to create a logo to mark this monumental occasion.

This contest is open to the general public of Tioga County. Any medium may be used, but is limited to only two colors. The logo must include the following: Nichols, NY Bicentennial Celebration and the years 1824-2024.

Prize winner will be awarded \$100.00 and bragging rights.

Contest is now open for submissions and closes on Thursday, Nov. 30.

Submissions may be made via hard copy to be mailed to: Nichols Bicentennial Committee, c/o Pam Roberts, 468 West River Rd., Nichols,

NY 13812. Electronic format should be submitted via email to Ladd Yost at jladdyost@yahoo.com or Ken Hart-Baker at plownest@aol.com. Please ensure you note in subject line: NICHOLS LOGO CONTEST.

Final selection of the winning logo will be announced in Dec. 2023. Photo of the winner and their logo will be published in social media and local newspapers.

All submissions will become the property of the 2024 Nichols Bicentennial Committee, with all rights reserved.

For more information, contact Committee Co-chairs: J. Ladd Yost by email at jladdyost@yahoo.com (preferred) or call 607-699-3010 (leave message). Or Ken Hart-Baker, email her at plownest@aol.com or call text — 607-296-1381.

"Valley communities already have a way of coming and working together in our darkest times, but why wait until those dark times to work together? Let's find ways to do it now and ease into it the way we want to do it before we're forced to."

The proposal was originally brought before the council by Athens Township Supervisor Tressa Heffron, who approached the borough during COVID to see if there were ways for the two municipalities to work together to benefit Valley residents.

Jarrett stated that trash collection was one of the easier services to explore the municipalities' options, but other proposals are in the works as well. In fact, a feasibility study was recently completed on potentially consolidating the borough's and low-municipal public works departments.

"The council and supervisors are currently reviewing that study, so we'll see what comes out of that and go from there," he said.

balance.

The estimated revenue for the townwide general fund is \$217,800 with \$16,040 in the unexpected fund balance.

The town's part town highway fund has an estimated revenue of \$1,261,000 with \$197,800 in the unexpected fund balance.

Additionally in the budget, the hourly rates of various Town of Barton Hall employees will be raised.

R-Iowa, who voted against Jordan on the second ballot and said she received "credible death threats and a barrage of threatening calls."

Wednesday's new holdouts added to a surprisingly large and politically diverse group of 20 Republicans who had rejected Jordan's nomination on Tuesday. To win over his GOP colleagues, Jordan had relied on backing from Trump, the party's front-runner in the 2024 election to challenge President Joe Biden, and groups pressuring rank-and-file lawmakers for the vote. But they were not enough and in fact backfired on some.

Flexing their independence, the holdouts are a mix of pragmatists — ranging from seasoned legislators and committee chairs worried about governing, to newer lawmakers from districts where voters prefer Biden to Trump. Jordan's refusal to concede only further embittered some of the Republicans.

"The way out is that Jim Jordan has got to pull his name," said Rep. Don Bacon, R-Nebr., who voted twice against him. "He's going to have to call it quits."

With Republicans in majority control of the House, 221-212, Jordan must pick up most of his GOP foes to win. Wednesday's tally, with 199 Republicans voting for Jordan and 212 for Democratic leader Hakeem Jeffries of New York, left no candidate with a clear majority.

First elected in 2006, Jordan has few bills to his name from his time in office. He also faces questions about his past. Some years ago, Jordan denied allegations from former wrestlers during his time as an assistant wrestling coach at Ohio State University who accused him of knowing about claims they were inappropriately groped by an Ohio State doctor. Jordan has said he was never aware of any abuse.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Tioga County Solid Waste Management Draft Plan

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Ellen Pratt, Sustainability Manager
Tioga County Department of Solid Waste
56 Main Street
Owego, NY 13827

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, }
County of Bradford, } SS.

MORNING TIMES

December 11, 2023

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a Notary Public, etc., which and for said County and State, Ashley Moore, the Advertising Manager of the "Morning Times", a daily newspaper published at Sayre, County of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania, who being duly sworn, states on oath that the notice of which the annexed is a copy

was published in said newspaper for time(s),
in the issues bearing date(s) of

10/20/2023

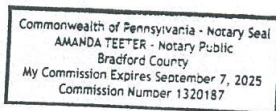
Affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the aforesaid notice or advertisement, and all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of the publication are true.

Ashley Moore
Advertising Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11
day of December 2023

Amanda Teeter
Notary Public

My Commission Expires



READERS' COLUMN

FROM PAGE 5
other.

So our President can visit the Middle East to witness the chaos and destruction, yet he STILL has not visited our own border! Ditto, for Schumer.

TERROR PSYOP 101. "A highly visual and recorded, photographed, and filmed terrorist attack by extremists is allowed to take place, despite foreknowledge (if not complicity) by national intelligence, in order to pin it on a foreign state, to justify in the court of public opinion a disproportionate massive carpet bombing campaign on civilian targets which without the horror of the psyop imprinting itself shockingly on the minds of the spectators of the reproduced terrorist operation, would never be acceptable to the population undergoing the psyop. In short, a terror psyop is designed to start a campaign of mass violence, usually in the form of a war of occupation, in order to steal resources, topple a leader to install a puppet new leader, or even commit mass ethnic cleansing of an innocent population." — Happened in 2001 and is happening now.

Perhaps you noticed tech companies, including Amazon and Spectrum, have been much more aggressive charging more for less and invading your privacy. Strangely, illegal monopoly practices are at an all-time high. Monopolist companies are using their monopoly power to invade other markets. This is illegal. When Biden was in Congress he was the most instrumental in facilitating the abusive tactics, practices, and elimination of banking laws and ethics. This past week Biden gave a speech regarding junk fees. His junk fees are those nasty charges credit card companies abuse you with, for which the ineffectual Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is supposed to restrain. Look closely at your phone and utility bills fees, almost all the parasitic government "Junk Fees". Phones were first taxed to fund WWI. WWI ended 1918. U.S. law enforcement (DOJ) never stops attacking Trump and ignores illegal monopoly practices. There is slaughter in the Middle East and Biden addresses debt forgiveness and CC

fees.

This was a clever title of an article from Vanity Fair; "House Republicans Have Opened the Gaetz of Hell."

You have to wonder how many terrorists from Hamas are already in our country because of Joe Biden and the Democrats' open borders. Makes you wonder, doesn't it?

It's interesting that the Colorado Secretary of State, Jenna Griswold, believes that we are an American democracy that she is going to protect. We have a politician that doesn't understand that America is not a democracy; we are a Republic of the United States.

Vote for sanity, vote Democrat and you'll have a government working for the people. Whoever thinks that, only needs half the story, and they need to get their head out of wherever it's buried.

Basically, what's happening in Israel could happen to the U.S. at any time. It's a tragic situation. Think about this, people. You have to have a background check, which could take two weeks, two months, or two years. So the next time it's time to vote for the governor I would think real hard before you check that box, think real hard, because two weeks, two months or two years could cost you your life. What is wrong with this culture? What's wrong with that idiot Newsom? People need to be able to defend themselves!

Henry Kissinger was having his 100th birthday, and in an interview said that our country made a mistake by letting a good many foreigners in, particularly the foreigners who hate our country, and they are now using it against us as a matter of free speech and other things. We should not let everybody into this country, and we need a solid border.

I see on today's news that Biden is considering an Israel visit. How about him visiting our border here to solve the worst humanitarian crisis this country has ever experienced.

The Republicans can't even get their stuff together to nominate a Speaker of the House and yet you Republicans want to run the

country? They think they could do the job of the presidency. I doubt it. They can't even find their way out of the door.

The Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives are a flat-out mess that is making the country look bad again as it did under the Trump regime.

Ted Cruz reminds me of Mr. Haney from Green Acres.

Well, Donald Trump finally got his gag order issued against him. He says nothing but a witch-hunt. You know what? They caught the witch. It's about time.

Hillary needs to be in prison.

The House of Representatives just had the vote to nominate a speaker with a Republican majority failing to elect anyone. Democratic minority and sensible leader Jeffries received 12 more votes than radical right wing extremist Jordan, but the Democrat was still five bold shy with the Republican 17 votes shy, leaving our federal government in chaos and dysfunctional. Ever since the Republicans removed ex-Speaker McCarthy, which was the first time in history that that was done, Republicans are infighting and leaving our country vulnerable and making us the laughing-stock in the world's view. Please vote for Democratic candidates so our government will work smoothly as designed in our Constitution. We have to stop this continuing Republican insanity for the well being of America and the world!

Everybody's a liar except Donald Trump.

Did anyone know why the Great Unifier went to Israel? I'd welcome your comments. Thank you.

Any Republican in the House that doesn't vote for Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House should be voted out of office. We finally have somebody who is a true conservative and won't be bullied and pushed around by the far-left Liberal Democrat bully party.

I was just reading the election ballot for Nov. 7 this year and there's absolutely no contest, with no

one running against any person. So there's not much reason to even waste the time or energy to go vote. There's no one to vote against.

In a speech today about the loss of civilian life in Israel, Biden said, "We believe in the dignity of every Human life." He and the Democrats support and even promote the affording of human lives in our country every day. If those babies aren't human, what are they?

Jimmy Jordan is a loser, just like his orange master.

Yes, the Democrats are for the people to become inflamed in socialism. The more money Washington prints, the value of our purchase power goes down and the news of socialism is tightening. Our politicians in Washington are not working for us. They are selling us down the drain. But they don't understand

this. They're not high enough to get out, powerful, controlling everybody. They're going to be in the soup along with all the rest of us. Socialist countries are not countries that we want to join. We want to be free people. We have too many in Washington that do not believe in our Constitution. Wake up. They're lying to us.

Do you realize that our wonderful Doctor Fauci is now teaching at Georgetown University?

The right of dissent is surely fundamental to the existence of a democratic society. That's the right that went first and every nation that stumbled down the trail to totalitarianism.

NOTICE of FORMATION of a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Articles of Organization for VAVA Brewed, LLC ("LLC") were filed with the Secretary of New York ("SSNY") on April 4, 2023. Office Location: Tioga County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail a copy of any process to the LLC, 16 Richardson Ave., Auburn, New York 13021. Purpose: To engage in any lawful activity.

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Written comments can also be mailed to the following address:

Ellen Pratt, Sustainability Manager
Tioga County Department of Solid Waste
56 Main Street
Owego, NY 13827



181-183 Front St., Owego, NY 13827
Email: opennysaver@owegopennysaver.com
Phone: 607-687-2434. Fax: 607-687-6858

**Affidavit of Publication
State of New York
Town of Owego/County of Tioga**

Brenda Thornton, being duly sworn, deposes
and says she is the marketing consultant of the Owego
Pennysaver, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of
Owego, NY and of general circulation in the County of Tioga,
State of New York.

A notice of which the annexed is printed copy, was published in
the Owego Pennysaver on the following date (s):

October 22 2023

Signature [Signature]
Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 2023
Andrea Klett Notary Public

Andrea L. Klett
Notary Public, State of New York
Lic. #04KL6393784
Qualified in Tioga County
Commission Expires: 6-24-2027

Tioga County Courier

59 Church Street, Owego, NY 13827
ph 607-687-0108 • fax 607-687-9065 • TiogaCourier@stny.rr.com

Affidavit of Publication

Produced for the *Tioga County Solid Waste Management*
Draft Plan

State of New York

Town of Owego ss.:

County of Tioga

Anne O. Stout being duly sworn and deposed, says she is the designee of the publisher of the *Tioga County Courier*, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Owego, New York and of general circulation in the County of Tioga, State of New York.

A notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published in the *Tioga County Courier* on the following date(s):

10-25-2023

Anne O. Stout

Anne O. Stout, designee of the publisher

Sworn to before me this *2nd* day of *November* 2023

[Signature]

MARY E. JONES
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01JO6180667
Qualified in Tioga County
Commission Expires Jan. 14, 2024

TIOGA COUNTY

Solid Waste Management Draft Plan

Public Meeting

Monday November 6, 2023, at 4 pm

#	NAME	PHONE	MUNICIPALITY	ADDRESS	AFFILIATION
1	Geri Wiley	607-342-3159	V. Owego	19 Lake St., Owego, NY	Neighborhood, ASO Inc. for + RAPT
2	Bob Panacheva	601-687-2511	Town of Owego	12 S. Main St., Owego	County, RAPT
3	LEAHNN TIMNEY	607-687-8354	EDP		
4					
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Appendix I
NYSDEC Letter of LSWMP Approval



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

AMANDA LEFTON
Acting Commissioner

March 28, 2025

Ellen Pratt, Sustainability Manager
Tioga County Department of Economic Development and Planning
56 Main Street
Owego, NY 13827
PrattE@tiogacountyny.gov

Re: Tioga County Final Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP)

Dear Ellen Pratt:

Tioga County (County) submitted a final draft LSWMP, which the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) received on March 24, 2025.

DEC has reviewed the final draft LSWMP for the planning period 2025-2034 and has determined that it provides substantive consideration of the elements set forth in New York State Environmental Conservation Law (Section 27-0107) and the State's Solid Waste Management Facilities regulations (6 NYCRR Part 366-2) and constitutes an approvable plan.

For DEC to grant final approval of the County's LSWMP, the following items must be submitted:

1. A complete, stand-alone final LSWMP that contains all revisions to the draft LSWMP resulting from department review.
2. As required by 366-4.1, a certified resolution from the County stating:
 - 1) that the LSWMP is adopted by the County,
 - 2) that the County will implement and maintain the solid waste management system as described in the final LSWMP and
 - 3) that the County will submit biennial updates.

This certified resolution should be included in the final LSWMP. DEC will continue to work with the County through the finalization process.

2.

Please contact Paola Munar-Moreno at (518) 402-8715 or email planning@dec.ny.gov if you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jaime Lang".

Jaime Lang, P.E.
Director
Bureau of Solid Waste Management

ecc: J. Lang/ P. Munar Moreno/ B.Paul
S. Perrigo,N. Smith, Region 7

Appendix J
Tioga County LSWMP Adoption Resolution

CERTIFIED COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TIOGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE
ADOPTED 4/15/2025

REFERRED TO: ED&P COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION NO. 143-25 ADOPTING THE 2025 – 2034
TIOGA COUNTY LOCAL SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS: Tioga County Department of Solid Waste has developed a new local solid waste management plan in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 366; and

WHEREAS: The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has provided an “approvable” letter to the Tioga County Department of Solid Waste indicating that the plan meets the requirements; and

WHEREAS: The Department of Solid Waste solicited public input on the plan during a public comment period and public information session; and

WHEREAS: The Tioga County Legislature supports the adoption of the 2025-2034 Tioga County Solid Waste Management Plan; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Tioga County Legislature hereby formally adopts the 2025-2034 Tioga County Local Solid Waste Management Plan. Tioga County will implement and maintain the solid waste management system as described in the Plan and will submit biennial updates to NYSDEC as required by 6 NYCRR Part 366. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK)

ss.:

COUNTY OF TIOGA)

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Tioga County Legislature, have compared the foregoing copy of the resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office, and which was passed by the Legislature of said County on the fifteenth day of April, 2025, a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature voting in favor thereof, and that the same is a correct and true transcript of such original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the County Legislature this fifteenth day of April, 2025.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cathy Haskeel". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Clerk of the Tioga County Legislature

Appendix K

NYSDEC Final Approval Letter for Tioga County LSWMP



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor
AMANDA LEFTON
Acting Commissioner

April 23, 2025

Ellen Pratt, Sustainability Manager
Tioga County Department of Economic Development and Planning
56 Main Street
Owego, NY 13827
PrattE@tiogacountyny.gov

Re: Tioga County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Ellen Pratt:

The final Tioga County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) was received by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) on March 24, 2025, for review and approval. DEC deemed the County's final LSWMP approvable on March 28, 2025, and the County Board of Legislators adopted it on April 15, 2025.

DEC has determined that County's final LSWMP meets the elements outlined in Section 27-0107.1 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and the contents specified in 6 NYCRR Subpart 366-2. The County's LSWMP is hereby approved with respect to the elements of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 366 for the planning period ending December 31, 2034.

To effectively maintain this approved LSWMP throughout the planning period, the County must fulfill all commitments and responsibilities under 27-0106(2) and 27-0107 of the ECL and 6 NYCRR Part 366. Please note that this includes the submission of biennial updates to DEC pursuant to 6 NYCRR Section 366-5.1. The first update is due on October 1, 2027, and subsequent updates must be submitted every two years throughout the approved LSWMP planning period. Since the approved planning period began on January 1, 2025, the first biennial update must cover the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026.

Maintaining the County's approved LSWMP is one of the eligibility criteria for state assistance programs (grants) for waste reduction and recycling activities. More information on these grants can be found on DEC's website at <https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/waste-management/grants> or at RecyclingGrants@dec.ny.gov.

Effective solid waste management relies on proper planning, including the careful prioritization and consideration of projects to ensure limited resources are allocated wisely to create a solid foundation for environmentally sound solid waste management at the local level

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Please contact Paola Munar-Moreno at (518) 402-8715 or planning@dec.ny.gov if you have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Clarkson', written in a cursive style.

Richard Clarkson
Acting Director
Division of Materials Management

ecc: R. Clarkson /J. Lang
P. Munar Moreno/ B. Paul
S. Perrigo/ N. Smith, Region 7