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**Local Solid Waste Management Plan  
2024-2033**

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**



**MONTGOMERY  
COUNTY** NY  
Made of Something Stronger

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

August 2024

**Barton & Loguidice**

Montgomery County

Local Solid Waste Management Plan  
2024-2033

August 2024

Prepared For

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

Prepared By:

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

and

Barton & Loguidice, D.P.C.  
70 Genesee Street, Suite 100  
Utica, NY 13502

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## 1.0 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION [366-2.1]

### 1.1 Size and Geographic Location

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



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

### 1.2 Population Served and Density

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

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

### 1.3 Seasonal Variations of Population and Land Use

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

### 1.4 Planning Unit Members and Services Provided

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

#### City of Amsterdam

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

#### Town of Amsterdam

Linda Bartone Hughes  
518-842-7961  
[lhughes@townofamsterdam.org](mailto:lhughes@townofamsterdam.org)  
Garbage: collection once a week by County Waste  
Recycling: Collection once a week by County Waste  
Compost: None

#### Town of Canajoharie

Erica Hayes  
518-673-3112  
[canajoharietownclerk@gmail.com](mailto:canajoharietownclerk@gmail.com)  
Garbage: None  
Recycling: 2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of the month. Picked up by Spohn's Disposal  
Compost: None

#### Town of Charleston

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

#### Town of Florida

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

#### Town of Glen

Roxanne Douglass  
518-853-3633  
[tnglenclk@capital.net](mailto:tnglenclk@capital.net)  
Garbage: None  
Recycling: Drop off available at 3773 St. Hwy 30A, Tu 9-12, Th 3-7, Sa 8-12  
Compost: None

**Town of Minden**

Tammy Beauregard  
518-775-6677

[Tnclmin22@gmail.com](mailto:Tnclmin22@gmail.com)

Garbage: None

Recycling: Weaver Sanitation picks up curbside  
last Saturday of the month

Compost: None

**Town of Mohawk**

Kim Sullivan  
518-853-3031

[tnmohawk@frontier.net](mailto:tnmohawk@frontier.net)

Garbage: Drop off available right after train

Tracks on Broadway, Tu 4-8, Sa 7-12

\$200 annual fee, or \$10 for three clear kitchen size  
bags w/no permit

Recycling: Drop off at dumpster on Broadway

Compost: Broadway site - leaves & grass clippings only

**Town of Palatine**

Linda Logan  
518-673-4487

[toptownclerk@gmail.com](mailto:toptownclerk@gmail.com)

Garbage: None

Recycling: Drop off available anytime at  
817 Stone Arabia Road Highway Garage for  
Town residents only, single stream

Compost: None

**Town of Root**

Marcia Schults  
518-673-3422

Garbage: 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of month at Root Town Hall  
Carlisle Rd. 8 am – 12 pm

3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of month at fire house

Argersinger Rd Randall 8 am – 12 pm (Town of Root)  
fee through hauler

Recycling: same days and hours as garbage

**Town of St. Johnsville**

Lynn M. Stever  
518-568-2662

[tnstjohn1@yahoo.com](mailto:tnstjohn1@yahoo.com)

Garbage: Pick-up every Friday

Recycling: None

Pick-up every Friday

Compost: None

**Village of Ames**

James Kilcullen Brenda Rava is village clerk  
518-774-4387

[amesvillageclerk@gmail.com](mailto:amesvillageclerk@gmail.com)

garbage: picked up curbside every Wednesday

recycling: picked up curbside 1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday of month

compost: bulk pickup of leaves, etc. in spring and fall

**Village of Canajoharie**

Amy Krester  
518-673-5512

[deputyclerk@villageofcanajoharie.org](mailto:deputyclerk@villageofcanajoharie.org)

Garbage: Weekly garbage pickup

Recycling: Weekly recycling pickup

Compost: 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday Apr – mid-October

**Village of Fonda**

Christine Kearns  
518-853-4335

[villageclerk@villageoffonda.ny.gov](mailto:villageclerk@villageoffonda.ny.gov)

Garbage: Picked up on Thursdays by  
Weaver Sanitation

Recycling: Picked up on Thursdays by  
Weaver Sanitation

Compost: Lawn trimmings and yard debris

Picked up by Village on Mondays and Fridays

**Village of Fort Plain**

David Briggs  
518-993-4271

[fortplainvillage@frontier.com](mailto:fortplainvillage@frontier.com)

Garbage: Tuesday and Friday morning at  
Home pick-up by Weaver Sanitation;

larger items the Village will pick up for a cost.

Recycling: Picked up the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursdays

Compost: Village DPW will pick-up yard waste  
in the spring. Free to residents

Compost: none

**Village of Fultonville**

Vickie Romano  
518-853-3815

[fultonvillevillageclerk@gmail.com](mailto:fultonvillevillageclerk@gmail.com)

garbage: curbside every Thursday

recycling: curbside every Thursday

compost: yard debris picked up Mon & Fri

April - November

**Village of Hagaman**

Maria Cebula

518-843-2480

[vhagaman@nycap.rr.com](mailto:vhagaman@nycap.rr.com)

Garbage: Every Tuesday by County Waste

Recycling: Every Tuesday by County Waste

Compost: The Village picks up yard waste every other Wednesday from April-November

**Village of Nelliston**

Edward Watt

518-993-2862

[Clerk@nelliston.org](mailto:Clerk@nelliston.org)

Garbage: Pick-up on Monday &amp; Thursday

Recycling: 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday

Compost: Pick-up on Tuesdays, weather dependent

**Village of Palatine Bridge**

Emily Schults

518-673-2817

[Clerk&villageofpalatinebridge.org](mailto:Clerk&villageofpalatinebridge.org)

Garbage: Tuesday pick-up by Weaver Sanitation

Recycling: Wednesday pick-up by Weaver

Sanitation

Compost: leaves, brush, branches picked up by Village as needed

**Village of St. Johnsville**

Jayna Cool

518-568-2221

[clerk@sjny.org](mailto:clerk@sjny.org)

garbage: picked up curbside Monday

recycling: picked up curbside Thursday

compost: picked up curbside Spring – Fall

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

**1.5 Previous Solid Waste Management Activities and Practices**

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

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

Following that 1991-92 LSWMP MOSA focused on recycling and the development of secondary materials processing in each County. MOSA further evaluated the development of a new regional landfill facility but ultimately determined such a facility was not practically or financially



feasible. MOSA continued to operate the transfer stations and procured transfer and disposal agreements through competitive requests for proposals.

The private market for waste disposal has undergone significant changes in New York State and world-wide. This has been evident in Montgomery County as the County shifted from a primarily multi-counties public system relying on a group of public facilities to a single county primarily private system. As the disposal market changed, particularly in the Capital District, Montgomery County's transfer stations, especially the Amsterdam Transfer Station, there was continued market pressure for the County's transfer stations to accept waste generated outside Montgomery County.

Effective March 31, 2018, Montgomery County prohibited the acceptance of waste from outside the County's borders in order to be compliant with the County's disposal agreement with Fulton County. However, since the County does not currently send waste to the Fulton County landfill facility the option of accepting waste from outside Montgomery County may again be a viable option.

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

## **1.6 Membership Changes**

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

Montgomery County took title to two MOSA transfer stations, and the state permits to operate those facilities. The two facilities located within the County are: the Amsterdam Transfer Station, located at 1247 Route 5S, Amsterdam, N.Y., and the Western Transfer Station, located at 4583 Route 5S Sprakers, N.Y. In receiving title to the Transfer Stations, Montgomery County acquired equipment formerly used by MOSA in the operation of these facilities. This equipment is currently made available to the contractor GottaDo Contracting LLC, for use in the operation of the transfer stations. Montgomery County has entered into an agreement with Seneca Meadows Landfill for the disposal of Montgomery County solid waste. There were no other

significant changes as Montgomery County kept the practices MOSA put in place (with the exception of the removal of the clean wood program).

GottaDo Contracting LLC operates both Montgomery County transfer stations and transports MSW and C&D to the Seneca Meadows Landfill. This contract started on 5/1/2014 and expires 12/31/24.

### **1.7 Neighboring Planning Units**

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

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

### 2.1 Solid Waste Generators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Waste Water Treatment Plants:** Wastewater treatment plants in the planning unit which generate approximately 2,500 tons of biosolids per year include the following:

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

## 2.2 Summary of Solid Waste Quantities and Composition

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

Attachment #1	Planning Unit & Planning Period
Attachment #2	Summary of Waste Types & Disposition
Attachment #3	Waste Generation Rate
Attachment #4	Population & MSW Projections
Attachment #5	Population Distribution
Attachment #6	Detailed MSW Composition
Attachment #7	MSW & Recyclables Projections
Attachment #8	Single Stream Composition Estimate
Attachment #9	Construction & Demolition Debris Composition
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Attachment #11	Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Analysis
Attachment #12	Construction and Demolition Debris Detailed Projections
Attachment #13	2024 Rate Schedule

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<sup>1</sup> This facility is located in Fulton County, however some of the biosolids waste is combined with Montgomery County facility waste.

### 3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM [366-2.3]

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

#### 3.1 Facilities

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

The two County facilities are:

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

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



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

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

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

In receiving title to the Transfer Stations, Montgomery County also acquired equipment formerly used by MOSA in the operation of these facilities. The County in turn leased this equipment to the contractor GottaDo Contracting LLC, for use in the operation of the transfer stations. (NOTE: the lease/rental contract expired.)

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

### **3.2 Programs**

#### ***Significant Construction and Development Activities***

Construction and demolition activity in Montgomery County generates approximately 1053 tons of construction and demolition (C&D) debris each year. Over the course of 2023, demolition crews worked on removing the remnants of the Beech-Nut Factory building in Canajoharie (completed as of April 2024). Additionally, new construction began in the Town of Florida for the Champlain Hudson Power Express transmission line which will bring energy from Hydro-Quebec in Canada to New York City – running directly through Montgomery County. Presently, considerable development in the eastern end of the County, including the development of a nearly 1,000,000 ft. Dollar General Distribution Center in the Town of Florida, is responsible for much of this waste. The county expects to see an influx in solar farm construction and business expansions which may contribute to future C&D debris generation.

#### **Tire Recycling Program**

The Montgomery County Soil and Water Conservation District runs a tire recycling program at the Western Transfer Station. They host a day where residents can sign up and deliver passenger car tires and agricultural tires for recycling. The transfer stations recycle tires year-round but at a cost to those delivering the tires. 2017 was the first year of the program and it has since shown a good amount of success. In 2022, a total of 87 participants dropped off 1,812 passenger tires for a total of 27.24 tons. In 2023, a total of 50 people participated in agricultural tire recycling and approximately 1031 tires were accepted for a total of 84.74 tons. Also in 2023, a total of 106 participants in the program dropped off approximately 2,258 passenger tires for a total of 19.37 tons recycled.

#### **Agricultural Plastic Program**

The agricultural-plastic program has been discontinued.

#### **Household Hazardous Waste Program**

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

**Organic Management Programs**

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

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

Green waste in Montgomery County is collected by these local municipalities:

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

**Biosolids**

Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) in Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fonda, Nelliston and St. Johnsville collectively generated 3,007.52 tons of biosolids in 2023. According to the 2023 annual report, 7.32 tons were sent to the Colonie Landfill, and the remaining 3000.20 tons were sent to Seneca Meadows Landfill. By 2033 Montgomery is aiming at decreasing the tonnage of biosolids by 5% during the 10 year plan.

The facilities that generate biosolids within the planning unit include:

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

**Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling Programs**

Neither Montgomery County nor the municipalities within the County have local source separation laws or ordinances. Montgomery County does not administer a County-wide recycling program and leaves that responsibility to the individual municipalities within the County. However, the recovery of recyclables in Montgomery County is done successfully through a variety of efforts by local private haulers, local municipalities, and the County. The County accepts recyclables at \$100.00 per ton or \$5 for up to 10 bags at the two transfer stations. Montgomery County's single stream recycling includes paper, plastic, glass, and metal products. Recycling brochures are available on the County's website, at the transfer stations, and upon request. The County has met with GottaDo to consider potential future programs which may include Christmas trees, mattresses, yard waste, green waste, construction and demolition debris, and food waste.

**Education and Outreach Programs**

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

**Volume-Based Pricing Incentives or Other Financial Incentives Used**

Montgomery County accepts single stream recyclables at \$100 per ton or \$5 for up to 10 bags at the two County transfer stations. This serves as an incentive reduce waste by recycling more. For waste, Montgomery County charges are based on the weight delivered.

**Recycling Market Agreements**

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



**Hauler & Business Transactions**

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

**Recycling Data Collection Efforts**

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

**Electronic Waste**

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

## 4.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE [366-2.4]

### 4.1 Administrative Structure

As indicated above, Montgomery County dissolved its relationship with MOSA in 2014, and subsequently acts as an independent planning unit. Montgomery County has a dedicated position within the Treasurer's Office that provides the necessary administrative and financial oversight for the operations of the planning unit, as well as coordination of specialized programs such as household hazardous waste collection. Also, as discussed previously, GottaDo Contracting LLC was hired by the County to operate both transfer stations and transport all non-recyclable waste to the Seneca Meadows Landfill.

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

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

Robert A. Purtell is the County Executive for Montgomery County. Any decisions made regarding the solid waste management system is the responsibility of the County Executive and the County Legislature.

Crysti Simonds is the contact person for questions on solid waste management services provided by the County. She is a Principal Account Clerk Typist for Montgomery County.

### **Strengths and Weaknesses of Current Structure**

#### ***Strengths***

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

**Weaknesses**

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

**Enforcement program**

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

Montgomery County does not currently have any local disposal enforcement.

**Laws and regulations related to solid waste management**

Montgomery County does not have a County source separation law. The municipalities within the County do not have local source separation laws or ordinances.

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

- *The Contractor shall be liable to reimburse the County for any and all expenses, including fines, penalties and attorney's fees, associated with the issuance of any Notice of Violation or other legal or administrative proceeding arising out of the Contractor's failure to remove all MSW from the tipping floor on a daily basis, and yard waste from the Transfer Station in accordance with the permit*

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

**4.2 Financial Structure**

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

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

**Grants**

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

**2024 Rate Schedule**

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

## 5.0 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION AND SELECTION [366-2.5]

### 5.1 Program Alternatives – Assessment and Evaluation

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

#### Advantages

- PAYT programs are a fair way to charge customers.
- PAYT programs do not place restrictions on customer choices. Customers are not prohibited from delivering any amount of garbage, but those who want to dispose of more garbage will pay a higher fee.
- PAYT programs are inexpensive to implement, may help prevent overuse of solid waste services.
- PAYT encourages residents to recycle and compost instead of throwing everything away.
- PAYT reduces the amount of waste that is being sent to a landfill.

Disadvantages

- PAYT programs raise concerns on illegal dumping, especially in a rural county like Montgomery
  - PAYT programs can be a concern for large families that cannot afford to pay for the amount of waste they produce.
  - PAYT programs can be hard to implement county wide if a municipality is unwilling to change the way they pay for waste services.
  - PAYT programs may require the purchase and management of containers (distribution and replacement) or bags (specification, security, sales) and potentially retrofitting waste collection trucks.
6. Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction – Nearly all renovation and construction is driven by market economics which in many cases does not support reuse of building materials. On the demolition side there is often on-site contamination of the materials that render it unusable for a new purpose.
  7. Recyclables Recovery – The current programs for residential single stream recycling, scrap metal recovery, and textiles are well established and functioning on a sustainable basis. Any recycling program in any locality can be improved starting with information and education. Montgomery County hopes to continue or reactivate the tire recycling and the agricultural plastic programs.
  8. Programs to Develop/Improve Regional Markets for Recyclables – A single County that generates approximately 2554 tons of recyclables a year cannot affect global secondary materials markets.
  9. Organics Recovery – The County has monitored the implementation of NYS’s law mandating food waste recovery and posts information for generators of the specified threshold volumes. Montgomery County is building an information network among local volunteers, restaurants, farms, or other local food waste generators to connect them to nearby soup kitchens and food pantries.
  10. Flow Control and Districting – The County will continue to evaluate the potential benefits of implementing a local flow control law consistent with the national precedent established by the United States Supreme Court Decision *United Haulers v Oneida Herkimer* case. The County is not involved with collection therefore the creation of districts would serve no purpose.
  11. Enforcement Programs – Improved enforcement of transfer station procedures would require Montgomery County to create a new position at each transfer station, for which there is no funding at this time.
  12. Hauler Licensing – The County is not involved in roadside waste and recyclables collection therefore hauler licensing would require each municipality to enact a local law or ordinance or enter into a contract with a hauling service.

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

**5.2 Reference Landfill Facility Tipping Fees (per ton) 2023**

FACILITY	MSW	C&D
1. Private Landfill WNY	\$38-\$40	\$38-\$40
2. Private Landfill WNY	\$48-\$50	\$48-\$50
3. Private Landfill WNY	\$48-\$50	\$48-\$50
4. Private Landfill WNY	\$48-\$50	\$48-\$50
5. Private Landfill WNY		\$38-\$40
6. Private Landfill WNY	\$76	\$76
7. Private Landfill CNY	\$33	\$33
8. Private Landfill CNY	\$38-\$40	\$38-\$40
9. Public Landfill WNY	\$44	\$65
10. Public Landfill NNY	\$50	\$50
11. Public Landfill CNY	\$75	\$60
12. Public Landfill CNY	\$88-\$114	\$88-\$114
13. Public Landfill CNY		\$50
14. Public Landfill CNY	\$60	\$58
15. Public Landfill ENY	\$104-\$122	\$116-\$135
16. Public Landfill ENY	\$62	\$62

**5.3 Technology Options**

While current and near-term reliance on waste disposal through a competitive contract with a private or public landfill facility will continue, through the preparation of this plan and future biennial updates the County will evaluate waste processing technologies including those identified below.

- a. **Traditional Waste-to-Energy Combustion/Incineration** – A traditional waste-to-energy (WTE) facility is a solid waste management facility that processes waste through a combustion process. These facilities are sometimes referred to as resource recovery facilities, Municipal Waste Combustors (MWC), or Energy-From-Waste (EFW) facilities. There are approximately 80 of these facilities in operation in North America, 10 of which are in New York State. This technology is extremely effective in reducing the ultimate disposal volume, often times by 80-90 percent. The byproduct of the process is residual “bottom ash” (the portion of ash that is expelled from the furnace) and “fly ash” (the portion of ash that is removed from the flue gas stream). Often times these streams are combined and sent to landfills under a Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) for use as alternative daily cover. Other alternative uses of for WTE ash are being researched and additional options may become available in the future if the state is willing to issue BUDs for alternative uses, which could include using portions of the ash stream as aggregate for road base and/or concrete block/cement production. These facilities are typically net exporters of power, as the steam produced from the combustion process is typically superheated and run through a turbine-generator to produce electrical power. A small number of these facilities sell steam directly to a local end user. Newer technology allows higher efficiency heat recovery from the combustors, increasing energy production potential. If the County initiated the permitting, construction and operation of their own WTE facility within the County, high construction and operations and maintenance costs as well as uncertainty in energy sales revenues, would result in higher disposal costs per ton than landfilling. As an example, the most recent mass burn WTE facility constructed in the United States was the West Palm Renewable Energy Facility in West Palm Beach, FL. It cost \$672 million (\$2015) to construct and processes 3,000 TPD of MSW. Another example is the Durham York Energy Centre located in Ontario, Canada. That facility is designed to process up to 480 TPD and cost approximately \$290 million. At this time, a WTE facility is not a viable option for the County.
- b. **Pyrolysis** – These systems use a vessel which is heated to temperatures of 750°F to 1,650°F, in the absence or near absence of free oxygen. The temperature, pressure, reaction rates, and internal heat transfer rates are used to control pyrolytic reactions in order to produce specific synthetic gas (syngas) products. These syngas products are composed primarily of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). The syngas can be used in boilers, gas turbines, or internal combustion engines to generate electricity, or alternatively can be used in the production of chemicals. Some of the volatile components of MSW form tar and oil, and can be removed for reuse as a fuel. The balance of the organic materials that are not volatile, or liquid that is left as a char material, can be further processed or used for its adsorption properties (activated carbon). Inorganic materials form a bottom ash that requires disposal, although it is reported that some pyrolysis ash can be used for manufacturing brick materials. Under typical operations, the ash is landfilled. At this time, pyrolysis of MSW has not been demonstrated to be commercially viable. There are



no commercially operating MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America. There are 12 commercial facilities in Japan and Germany that process Japanese municipal and industrial waste and are in the size range of 100 to 400 tons per day.

- c. **Gasification** – This is a similar process to pyrolysis, but which requires the partial oxidation of a feedstock to generate syngas. Oxygen must be provided for the reaction, but at a quantity less than is required for complete combustion. The primary syngas products are H<sub>2</sub> and CO with smaller quantities of CH<sub>4</sub> produced at lower temperatures. Similar to pyrolysis, the syngas product may be used for heating, electricity generation, fuel, fertilizers or chemical products, or in fuel cells. Byproduct residues such as slag and ash are produced and require disposal in a landfill. Gasification of MSW have not been demonstrated to be commercially viable in the United States at the time of this report’s publication; however, the use of this technology is widespread in Japan. Although the predominant disposal technology used in Japan is traditional mass burn waste-to-energy, there are over one hundred thermal treatment plants utilizing a variety of gasification technologies (direct smelting, thermoselect, plasma arc) with facilities in the size range of 100 to 400 tons per day processing Japanese municipal and industrial wastes. Tipping fees for MSW pyrolysis facilities in North America can be expected to be in the range of \$150 to \$300 per ton.
- d. **Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Composting** – This typically an aerobic composting process that breaks down organic portions of the waste into compost material. Waste is typically collected at the facility as a mixed stream. The process requires intense pre- and post-processing, treatment and sorting to remove inert materials such as plastic or glass, which diminish the quality of compost products. Some MSW composting facilities may also accept biosolids/sewage sludge. Wastes are typically loaded into a rotating bioreactor drum for two to four days. Screening processes are used to separate unacceptable wastes, which are landfilled as process residue, from the raw compost which is stored in a maturation area for approximately one month to allow biological decomposition to occur. Facilities such as this have a limited track record in the United States. There are a small number of mixed MSW composting facilities in operation in the United States, including one in Delaware County, New York. Typical issues associated with the reliable and cost-effective operation of such facilities include quality of compost, retail/wholesale outlet for compost generated, disposal location for bypass material, and odors. The facility in Delaware County is a mixed MSW composting facility, which has been successful as it relates to their needs. Their facility met the need of extending the life of their current landfill facility due to declining capacity and difficulty in siting a new landfill. This facility allowed the landfill to be operational for another 50 years. The cost of this facility was approximately \$20 million, which includes a rather complex odor control component. The facility became operational in 2007, which serves a rural population of about 47,000 people. This facility handles approximately 100 tons per day of waste materials, consisting of a blend of MSW and biosolids. The mixed MSW composting facility is one part of Delaware County’s integrated solid waste management system.

- e. Mechanical/Biological Treatment** – These systems are similar to mixed MSW composting systems in that intense sorting is required as the first step in the waste treatment process. This is considered the mechanical phase of the treatment, where recyclable and non-organic materials are removed from the waste stream prior to the biological treatment. The biological treatment phase involves the processing of the remaining organic materials using a variety of different methods to produce a variety of different end products. Typically the organic materials are dried and used to produce refuse derived fuel (RDF). RDF can be used in place of fossil fuels. Other conversion processes for the organic fraction of the MSW stream are described in more detail in the following sections. To date, this technology has not been proven to be economically feasible within the United States.
- f. Anaerobic Digestion** – This is a biological process by which microorganisms digest organic material in the absence of oxygen, producing a solid byproduct (digestate) and a gas (biogas). Anaerobic digestion has been used extensively to stabilize sewage sludge, but is more recently under consideration as a method to process the organic fraction of MSW. In anaerobic digestion, biodegradable material is converted by a series of bacterial groups into methane and CO<sub>2</sub>. In a primary step called hydrolysis, a first bacterial group breaks down large organic molecules into small units like sugars. In the acidification process, another group of bacteria converts the resulting smaller molecules into volatile fatty acids, mainly acetate, but also H<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. A third group of bacteria, the methane producers, or methanogens, produce a medium-Btu biogas consisting of 50-70% methane, as well as CO<sub>2</sub>. This biogas can be collected and used for a variety of purposes including electricity production or converted to high BTU natural gas. Anaerobic digestion facilities are used extensively for the treatment of agricultural, wastewater sludge and organic wastes such as food wastes. Mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities are more common in foreign countries. Specific to the United States, few mixed MSW anaerobic digestion facilities exist, as the technology has not proven economically feasible.
- g. Fermentation** – This is an anaerobic biological process through which microorganisms metabolize sugars and produce alcohols as a byproduct. In addition to producing such alcohols as beer and wine for consumption, fermentation can be used to produce such fuel liquids as ethanol and other chemicals. Cellulosic feedstocks, including the majority of the organic fraction of MSW, must first undergo hydrolysis to break down cellulose and hemicelluloses to simple sugars that can be metabolized by the yeast and bacteria for the fermentation process. MSW must first be processed through a MRF to separate, shred, and dry the cellulosic fraction.
- h. Ethanol Production** – When this is done for MSW it requires an intensive sorting process as the first processing step. All recyclable and inert materials must be removed to produce an organic waste stream for ethanol production. This material is then chopped, fluffed, and fed into a hydrolysis reactor. The effluent of this reactor is mostly a sugar solution, which is prepared for fermentation. This solution is detoxified and introduced

to a fermenter, in which microorganisms convert the sugar to ethanol and CO<sub>2</sub>. Next, the solution is introduced into an energy-intensive process that combines distillation and dehydration to bring the ethanol concentration up to fuel grade (99%) ethanol. A solid residue of unfermented solids and microbial biomass is recovered through the anaerobic digestion process, and its marketability as a compost material depends on the purity of feedstock as well as its visual quality. Solid residues can be burned or gasified if alternative methods of reuse are not feasible. Various pilot scale facilities are operating in the United States and Europe, but many have reverted to more homogeneous feedstocks such as wastewater treatment sludge and food processing wastes, because obtaining the homogeneous input stream from mixed MSW has proven difficult.

**6.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN & SCHEDULE [366-2.6]**

<b>Program Alternative</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>	<b>Target Schedule</b>
<b>1. Waste Prevention</b>	Provide local municipalities and private haulers information on waste reduction through the County website and links to the DEC website. Encourage municipalities and private haulers to adopt user fee for collection and disposal thereby encouraging reduction and recycling. Through the County website and links to the DEC website encourage waste reduction at schools, businesses and industries.	<b>2024-2025</b>
<b>2. Data Collection</b>	Provide a link on the County website to this LSWMP and all subsequent biennial updates	<b>2025-2026</b>
<b>3. Re-Use Programs</b>	Provide information on the County website for any reuse businesses	
<b>4. Education and Outreach</b>	The County will continue to utilize the County website as the principal means of communication to the public	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>5. Incentive Based Pricing</b>	Continue to operate the transfer stations with the tipping fees based on the weight/volume of the waste material delivered Provide on the County website a list of advantages and disadvantages of PAYT programs and links to websites for municipalities that have experience with various PAYT based services.	<b>2024</b>
<b>6. Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction</b>	Provide information and links on the County website	<b>2026</b>
<b>7. Recyclables Recovery</b>	Provide detailed instructions on single stream recyclables on the County website. Support the Soil and Water Conservation District tire recovery program Work to restore the establishment of an agriculture plastics recycling program Review recyclables separation and recovery at all County facilities Place textile drop boxes at selected County facilities Establish goals to increase participation in recycling and increasing the total recovery of recyclables	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>8. Develop/Improve Regional Markets</b>	The County has no ability to affect global markets	
<b>9. Organics Recovery</b>	Through the County website publish information to connect food waste generators with local volunteers, restaurants, farms, food pantries. Explore working with the FULMONT Community Action program	<b>2025</b>
<b>10. Special Waste Management</b>	Continue to hold HHW collection programs on a biennial basis. Explore funding for electronics collection and recovery.	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>11. Flow Control and Districting</b>	The configuration of the County system which extensively utilizes private contracts and private facilities for collection, transportation, recyclables recovery, and disposal of non-recyclable waste does not at this time require the enactment of flow control or districting.	<b>No Action</b>
<b>12. Enforcement Programs</b>	Continue to enforce separation of single stream recyclables and operations requirements at the County transfer stations	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>13. Hauler Licensing</b>	Local municipal responsibility	
<b>14. Private Sector Management</b>	Continue current public private partnerships for transfer stations operation, waste and recyclables transfer, waste disposal and processing of recyclables.	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>15. Technology Options</b>	Continue to track the viability of alternative waste processing and disposal technologies.	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>16. Waste Disposal Options</b>	Continue to utilize State permitted 6NYCRR Part 360 compliant landfill disposal facility which presents the lowest cost option. Continue to track the viability of other technologies for managing MSW Continue to track and support technical evaluations by the local wastewater treatment facilities operators working to develop improved technologies.	<b>2024-2033</b>

## 7.0 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS [366-2.7]

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

### MSW

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

### C&D Debris

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

### Non-hazardous Industrial Waste

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

### Biosolids

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

## **8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The County will establish the required 45 day public comment period including the required notice in the County's official publication. Within that period a publicly noticed public meeting on the draft LSWMP will be held. A public participation summary will be included in the final draft of this plan including a responsiveness summary for the public comments on the plan.

## **Attachments**

**Attachment #1**  
**Planning Unit & Planning Period**



# Planning Unit and Planning Period

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

<b>Planning Unit</b>	Montgomery County
<b>Planning Period</b>	2024-2033

**Attachment #2**  
**Summary of Waste Types & Disposition**

## Summary of Waste Types & Disposition

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

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

### Montgomery County

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

I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):

Enter tons disposed here: 47,973

The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:

The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.

Enter tons diverted here: 3,055

**Attachment #3**  
**Waste Generation Rate**

## Waste Generation Rate

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

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

**Population Projection:**

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

**MSW Generation Projection:**

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

First Option:

MSW generation **rate does not change**. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit. If the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa. By selecting this option, the planning unit is in "**status quo**", meaning that is not making any improvements, and consequently is getting far from reaching the State's goal by 2030.

Second Option:

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

Third Option:

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

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

**Note:**

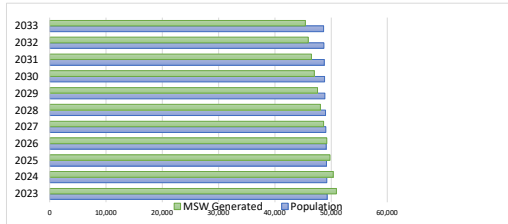
• The graphic will display the Population and MSW Generation projections over the selected planning period. It has been designed to visualize the contrast of the final outcomes, based on the selections of each planning unit

### Montgomery County

2024-2033

**Current Data**

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



Annual rate of population growth (%)	-0.14%
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**Population Projection**

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

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

MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.

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

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

Reduction Factor (per year) **1.0%**

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	5.66
-------------------------------------	------

**MSW Generation Projection**

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

**Attachment #4**  
**Population & MSW Projections**



**Attachment #5**  
**Population Distribution**



## Population Distribution

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

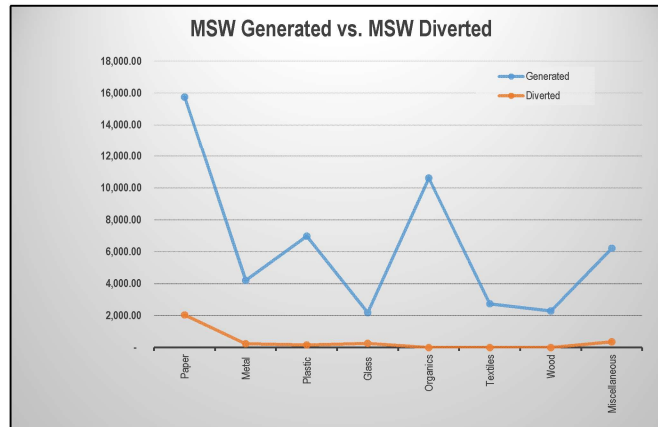
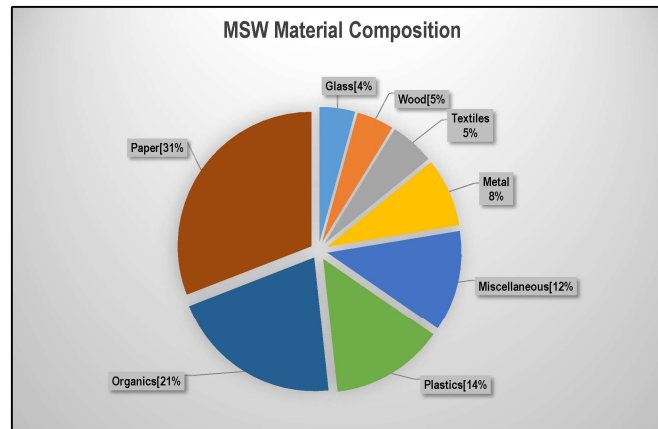
The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user.   should be used for amounts of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper,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

### Montgomery County

2024-2033

		2023		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	<b>Material</b>	100.0%	51,028	3,055.29
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	1,881	600.11
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	5,001	667.11
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	5,533	778.87
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	3,345	0.00
	<b>Total Paper</b>	30.9%	15,759	2,046.09
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	865	68.95
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	2,720	166.06
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	624	2.55
	<b>Total Metals</b>	8.2%	4,209	237.56
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	460	74.06
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	429	71.50
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	94	12.77
	Film Plastic	5.7%	2,905	0.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	3,096	0.00
	<b>Total Plastics</b>	13.7%	6,983	158.33
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	1,991	255.37
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	198	0.00
	<b>Total Glass</b>	4.3%	2,189	255.37
Organics	Food Scraps	13.6%	6,958	0.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	7.2%	3,668	0.00
	<b>Total Organics</b>	20.8%	10,626	0.00
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	1,983	1.27
	Carpet	1.5%	758	0.00
	<b>Total Textiles</b>	5.4%	2,741	1.27
Wood	<b>Total Wood</b> (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.5%	2,293	0.00
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.1%	2,582	0.00
	Diapers	1.6%	839	0.00
	Electronics	1.5%	779	55.89
	Tires	1.7%	845	293.26
	HHW	0.3%	172	7.53
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	164	0.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	845	0.00
	<b>Total Miscellaneous</b>	12.2%	6,227	356.68
<b>Total</b>		100.0%	51,028	3,055.29



**Attachment #6**  
**Detailed MSW Composition**



**Attachment #7**  
**MSW & Recyclables Projections**



**Attachment #8**  
**Single Stream Composition Estimate**

**Single Stream Composition**

% of single stream

Actual Diverted

Reported as single stream

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

2,553.66

100.00%

2553.66

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

**Attachment #9**  
**Construction & Demolition Debris Composition**



## Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Material Composition

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

Construction and demolition (C&D) Debris consists of waste that is generated during renovation, demolition or new construction of residential and non residential properties.

It also includes the new construction and/or renovation of municipal infrastructure, such as roadways, park facilities, bike trails, bridges, etc. The user should estimate these values and 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 be 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.

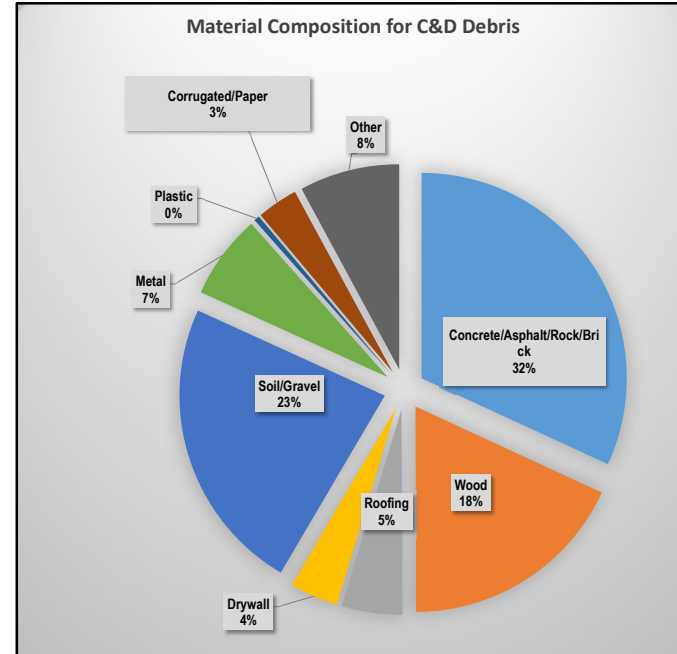
**Note:**

• 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.

**Montgomery County**

**2024-2033**

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



**Attachment #10**  
**Construction and Demolition Debris Generation Projections**

# Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Generation Projections

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

**Montgomery County**

**2024-2033**

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

1% Depreciation each year

**Attachment #11**  
**Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Analysis**

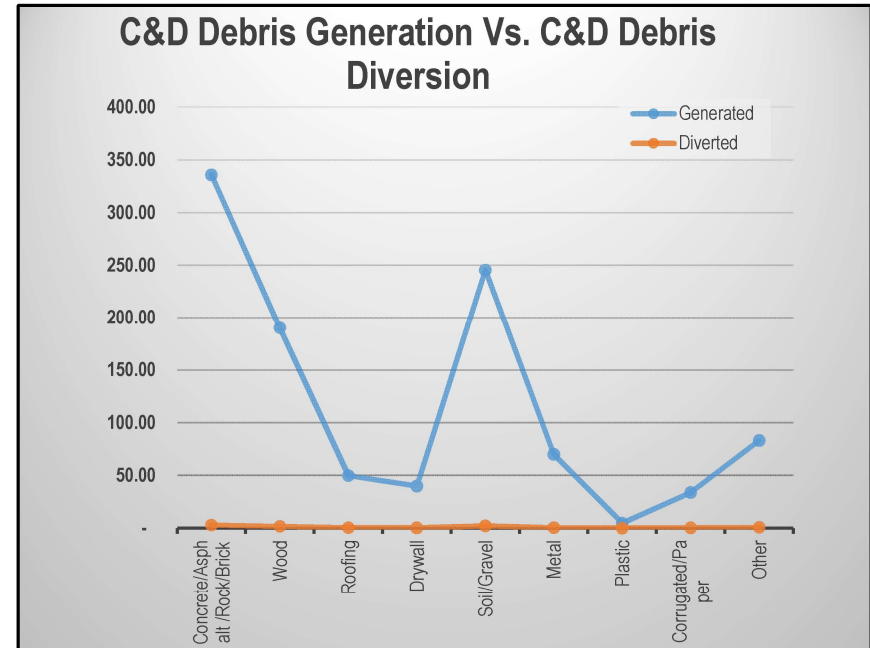
# Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Diversion Analysis

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

Montgomery County

2024-2033

		2023			
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted
<b>Materials</b>	Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	31.9%	335.8	3.0	0.9%
	Wood	18.0%	190.1	1.7	0.9%
	Roofing	4.7%	49.9	0.4	0.9%
	Drywall	3.8%	40.0	0.4	0.9%
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	245.6	2.2	0.9%
	Metal	6.6%	70.0	0.6	0.9%
	Plastic	0.5%	4.8	0.0	0.9%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	3.2%	33.9	0.3	0.9%
	Other	7.9%	83.2	0.7	0.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,053.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.9%</b>



Hiram Hollow

9.37 tons reported as C&D

**Attachment #12**  
**Construction and Demolition Debris Detailed Projections**

### Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Detailed Projections

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

#### Montgomery County

#### 2024-2033

	C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			
		C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted				
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt/Rock/Brick	31.9%	335.8	3.0	0.9%	332.5	6.3	1.9%	329.2	9.5	2.9%	325.9	12.7	3.9%	322.6	15.8	4.9%	319.4	18.8	5.9%	316.2	21.8	6.9%	313.0	24.7	7.9%	309.9	27.5	8.9%	306.8	30.3	9.9%	303.7	33.1	10.9%
	Wood	18.0%	190.1	1.7	0.9%	188.2	3.6	1.9%	186.3	5.4	2.9%	184.5	7.2	3.9%	182.6	8.9	4.9%	180.8	10.6	5.9%	179.0	12.3	6.9%	177.2	14.0	7.9%	175.4	15.6	8.9%	173.7	17.2	9.9%	171.9	18.7	10.9%
	Roofing	4.7%	49.9	0.4	0.9%	49.4	0.9	1.9%	48.9	1.4	2.9%	48.4	1.9	3.9%	47.9	2.3	4.9%	47.4	2.8	5.9%	46.9	3.2	6.9%	46.5	3.7	7.9%	46.0	4.1	8.9%	45.6	4.5	9.9%	45.1	4.9	10.9%
	Drywall	3.8%	40.0	0.4	0.9%	39.6	0.7	1.9%	39.2	1.1	2.9%	38.8	1.5	3.9%	38.4	1.9	4.9%	38.0	2.2	5.9%	37.7	2.6	6.9%	37.3	2.9	7.9%	36.9	3.3	8.9%	36.5	3.6	9.9%	36.2	3.9	10.9%
	Soil/Gravel	23.3%	245.6	2.2	0.9%	243.2	4.6	1.9%	240.7	7.0	2.9%	238.3	9.3	3.9%	235.9	11.5	4.9%	233.6	13.8	5.9%	231.3	15.9	6.9%	228.9	18.1	7.9%	226.6	20.1	8.9%	224.4	22.2	9.9%	222.1	24.2	10.9%
	Metal	6.6%	70.0	0.6	0.9%	69.3	1.3	1.9%	68.6	2.0	2.9%	67.9	2.6	3.9%	67.3	3.3	4.9%	66.6	3.9	5.9%	65.9	4.5	6.9%	65.3	5.1	7.9%	64.6	5.7	8.9%	64.0	6.3	9.9%	63.3	6.9	10.9%
	Plastic	0.5%	4.8	0.0	0.9%	4.8	0.1	1.9%	4.7	0.1	2.9%	4.7	0.2	3.9%	4.6	0.2	4.9%	4.6	0.3	5.9%	4.5	0.3	6.9%	4.5	0.4	7.9%	4.4	0.4	8.9%	4.4	0.4	9.9%	4.3	0.5	10.9%
	Corrugated Paper	3.2%	33.9	0.3	0.9%	33.5	0.6	1.9%	33.2	1.0	2.9%	32.9	1.3	3.9%	32.5	1.6	4.9%	32.2	1.9	5.9%	31.9	2.2	6.9%	31.6	2.5	7.9%	31.3	2.8	8.9%	30.9	3.1	9.9%	30.6	3.3	10.9%
Other	7.9%	83.2	0.7	0.9%	82.4	1.6	1.9%	81.6	2.4	2.9%	80.7	3.1	3.9%	79.9	3.9	4.9%	79.1	4.7	5.9%	78.3	5.4	6.9%	77.6	6.1	7.9%	76.8	6.8	8.9%	76.0	7.5	9.9%	75.3	8.2	10.9%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,053.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1,042.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,032.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1,022.1</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>1,011.8</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>1,001.7</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>991.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>981.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>972.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>962.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>952.6</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	

**Attachment #13**  
**2024 Rate Schedule**



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

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

**NOTE: debit or credit cards NOT accepted**

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

**Amsterdam Transfer Station**

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

**Western Transfer Station**

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

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