



# **Draft Solid Waste Management Plan for the Capital Region Solid Waste Management Partnership**

Presented to  
City of Albany Common Council  
DGS Committee Meeting

June 14, 2010

# Presentation Overview

- Background
- Existing Conditions
- Goals and Objectives
- Alternatives Examines
- Elements of the Draft SWMP

# Background

- Original SWMP formulated in 1989 and approved in 1991
- SWMP Modification approved in June 2009 calls for :
  - Extensive enhancements to waste reduction and recycling programs
  - Preparation of a new long term SWMP
- Preparation of new SWMP is also a condition of DEC's Part 360 Permit for the Rapp Road LF Expansion

# Background (cont)

- Draft SWMP developed with extensive input from Steering Committee
  - 24 members representing member communities and other stakeholders
  - 14 meetings were held from November 2008 through March 2010
  - Members were invited to comment on preliminary draft and the resulting final draft represents the group's consensus

# Existing Conditions

- Participating Communities
- Existing Facilities
- Waste Management Metrics

# Participating Communities

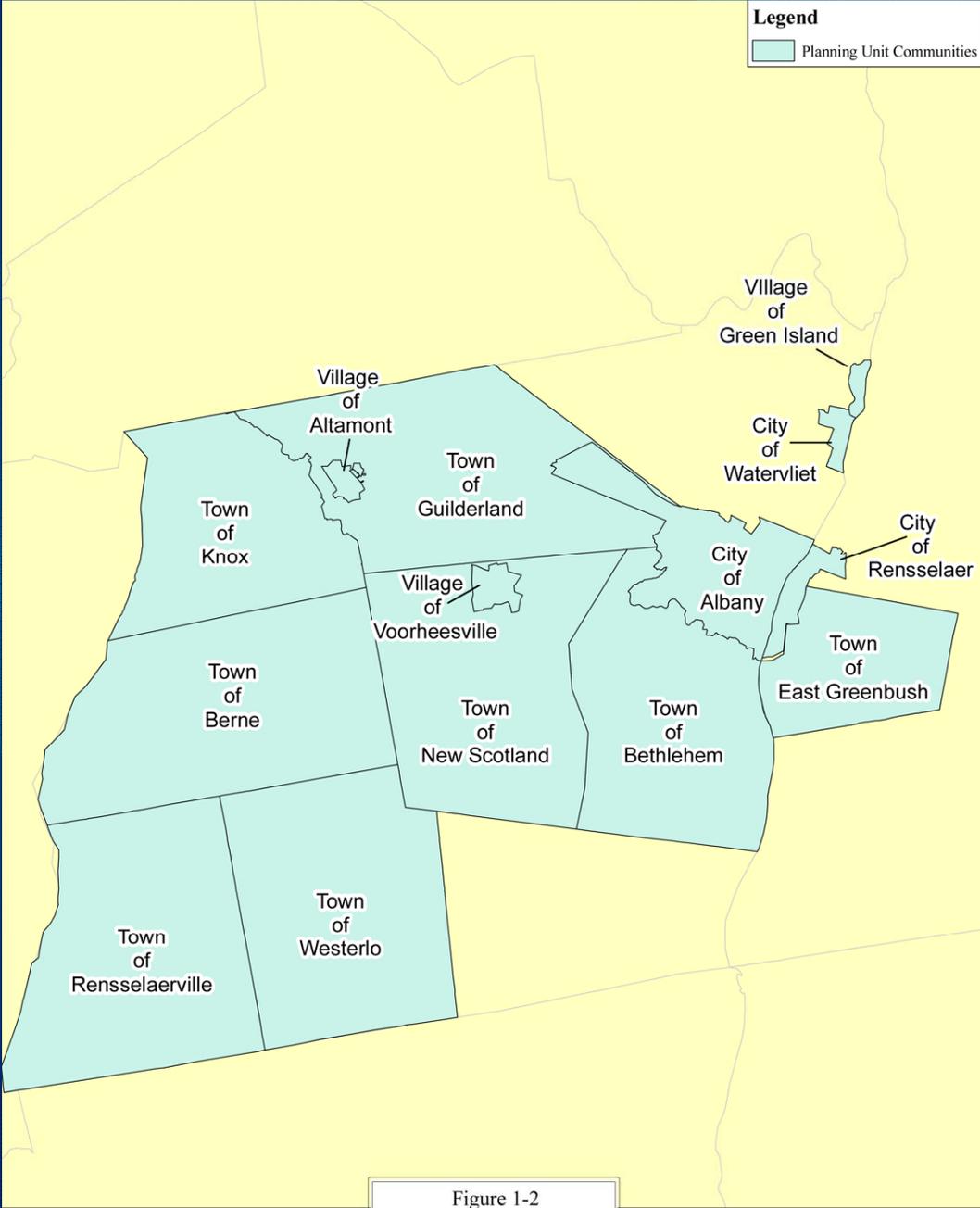


Figure 1-2  
Planning Unit Communities



# Existing Facilities

- Waste Management Facilities**
- ▲ C & D Landfill Facilities
  - ▲ C & D Processing Facilities
  - ◆ Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities
  - MSW Landfill
  - Transfer Stations
  - ★ Yard Waste Compost Facilities
  - Planning Unit Communities

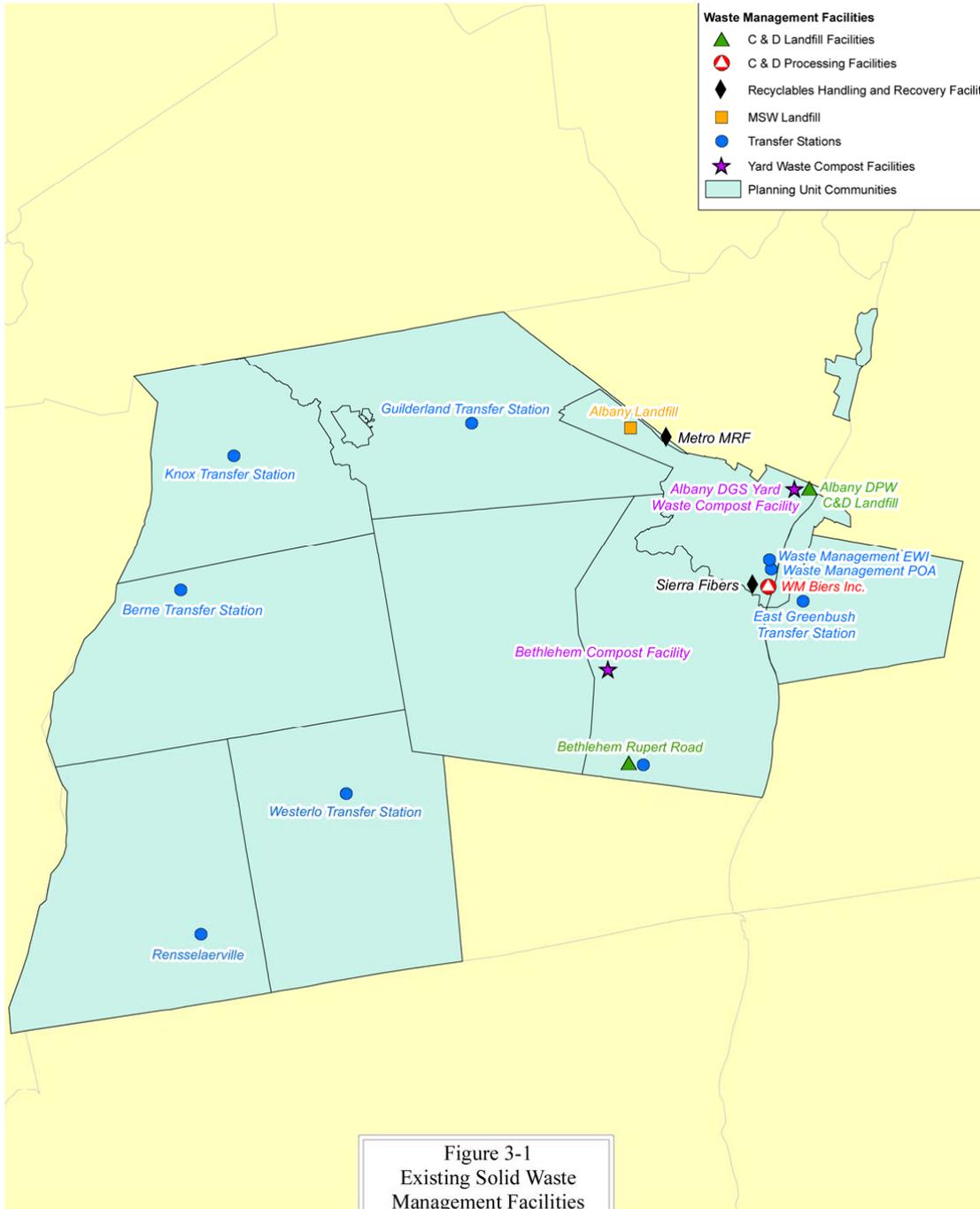


Figure 3-1  
Existing Solid Waste  
Management Facilities  
in Planning Unit



# Existing Facilities

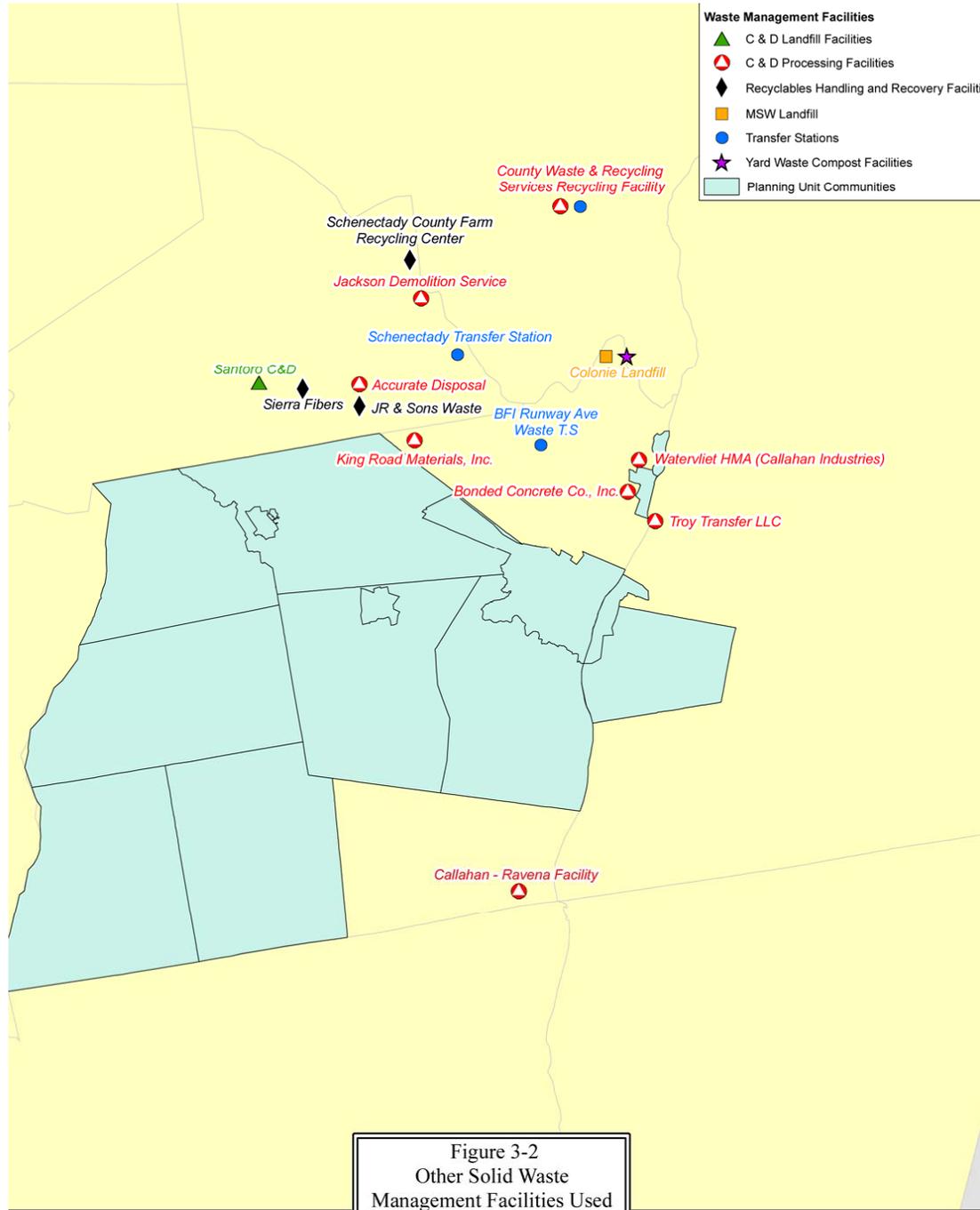
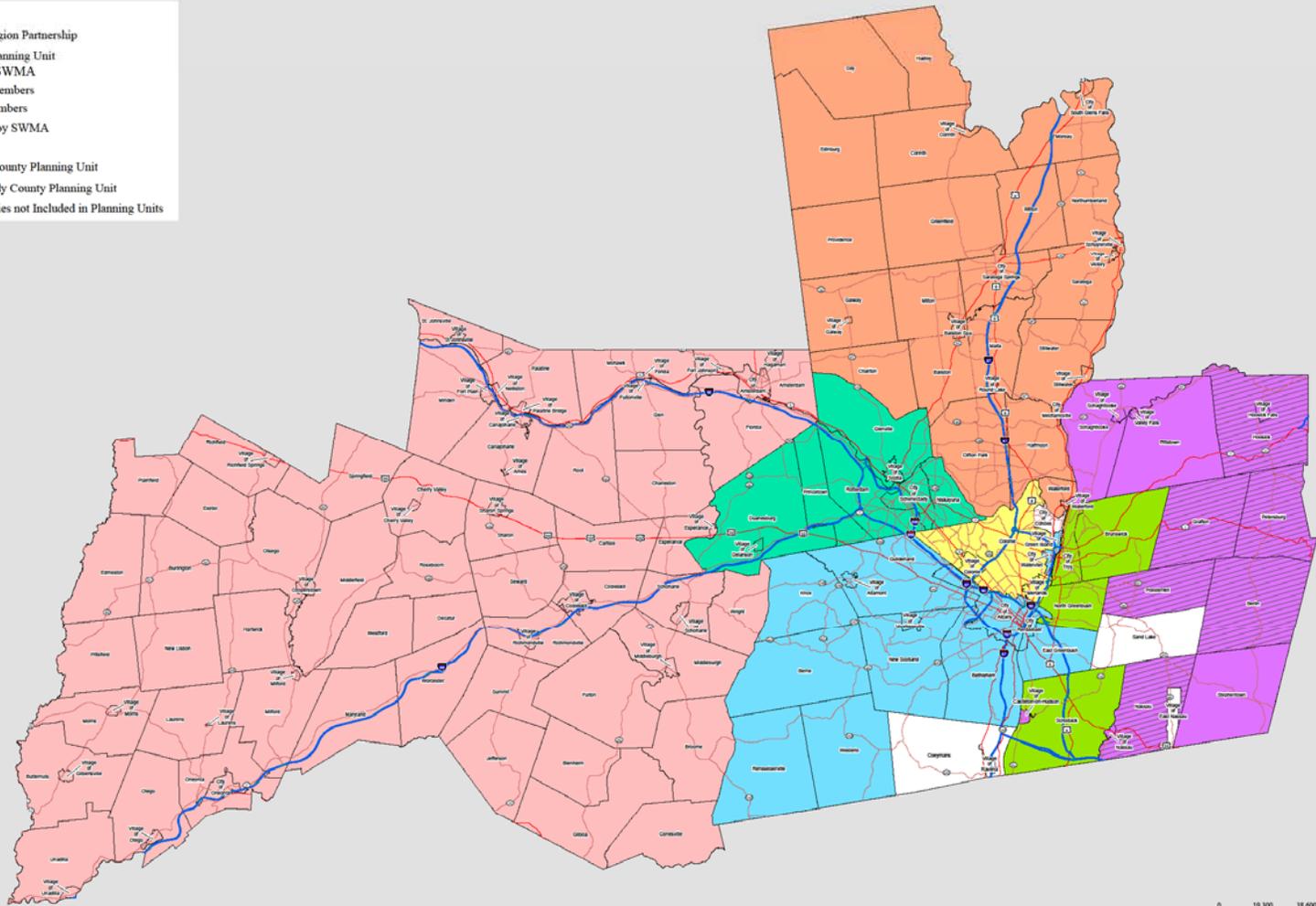


Figure 3-2  
Other Solid Waste  
Management Facilities Used  
by Planning Unit Communities



**Legend**

- Capital Region Partnership
- Colonie Planning Unit
- East Rensselaer SWMA**
- Inactive Members
- Active Members
- Greater Troy SWMA
- MOSA
- Saratoga County Planning Unit
- Schenectady County Planning Unit
- Communities not Included in Planning Units



0 19,300 38,600 57,900 77,200 Feet

*Capital District Solid Waste Planning Units with MOSA*



# Waste Management Metrics

- Waste Generation
- Waste Composition
- Recycling and Disposal

# Waste Generation

Solid Waste (by type)	Generation rate (lb/per/day)	Generation In 2008 (tons)
MSW	5.0	199,600
C&D Debris	2.6	103,800
Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste	2.2	87,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>391,200</b>

# Top 10 Constituents of Post Recyclable MSW Delivered for Disposal

Food Waste	18.7%
Other Paper	11.1%
Dirt/Fines	7.9%
Textiles & Leather	5.7%
Corrugated	4.5%
Film Plastic & Plastic Bags	4.4%
Paper Board	4.2%
Mixed Office Paper	4.1%
Miscellaneous	3.8%
Wood	3.6%
<b>Top 10 Subtotal</b>	<b>67.1%</b>

# Recycling and Disposal

## 2008

- Recycled Materials in (tons) = 118,645
  - Recycled MSW = 58,033
  - Recycled C&D = 47,051
- Net Disposal (tons)= 202,727
  - MSW disposal= 193,188
  - C&D Disposal = 8,268
- Material Recycling and Diversion Rate = 37%

## 2009

- Recycled Materials in (tons) = 146,372
  - Recycled MSW = 55,531
  - Recycled C&D = 84,078
- Net Disposal (tons) = 169,372
  - MSW disposal= 140,578
  - C&D Disposal = 26,849
- Material Recycling and Diversion Rate = 46%

# Beyond Waste Metrics

## 2008

- Total Recycling – 2.98 lb/person/day
- MSW Recycling – 1.46 lb/person/day
- Total Waste Disposal – 5.09 lb/person/day
- MSW Disposal – 4.85 lb/person/day

## 2009

- Total Recycling – 3.64 lb/person/day
- MSW Recycling – 1.38 lb/person/day
- Total Waste Disposal – 4.22 lb/person/day
- MSW Disposal – 3.50 lb/person/day
- A 17% annual reduction in Total Waste Disposal per capita !

# Goals and Objectives

- To continue to provide reliable and reasonably priced solid waste management facilities and services through the year 2030, by
  - Maintaining or expanding membership in the planning unit.
  - Maintaining and building on existing infrastructure.
  - Identifying new infrastructure, programs, and administrative structure.
- To minimize the amount of solid waste requiring land disposal in the future by
  - Maintaining and expanding reduction re-use and recycling programs
  - Increasing effectiveness of public education and enforcement.
  - Placing more emphasis on re-use and alternatives such as PAYT, single stream recycling and food waste composting.
  - Considering alternatives that recover energy from waste .
  - All of these objectives are consistent with the concept of “zero waste” .

# Alternatives

- Alternative Technologies
  - Commercially Proven
  - Emerging Technologies
- Institutional/Implementation Alternatives
  - SWMA
  - Waste Flow Control
- No Action Alternative

# Alternative Scenario 1

- Retain current Planning Unit membership
- Support NYS Product Stewardship Legislation
- Maximize recovery of currently designated recyclables
- No new landfill capacity developed after Rapp Rd LF reaches capacity
  - Post-recyclable waste requiring disposal will be exported to commercially available disposal sites outside of the PU

## Alternative Scenario 2

All the components of Alternative 1, plus

- Establish a mechanism for waste flow control;
- Designate additional mandatory recyclable materials such as SSOW and Plastics #3 through #7
- Develop SSOW processing capacity for both CII and residential SSOW

# Alternative Scenario 3

- Support NYS Product Stewardship Legislation
- Maximize recovery of currently designated recyclables
- Designate additional mandatory recyclable materials such as SSOW and Plastics #3 through #7
- Develop SSOW processing capacity for both CII and residential SSOW

## Alternative Scenario 3 (cont)

- Expand size of the PU and establish a regional SWMA with waste flow control
- Develop a regional facility to process or treat mixed MSW to recover additional materials, energy, or byproducts, to further minimize landfill requirements for post-recyclable solid waste
- Landfill disposal of treatment facility residue at available disposal facilities inside or outside the PU