

FINAL DRAFT

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

2011-2025



**TOWN
OF
SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK**

FINAL Draft Plan for Public
Comment
December 8, 2011

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Executive Summary

In accordance with State of New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27-0107(1)(a), local planning units in Long Island must have an approved Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that outlines management, handling, and disposal of refuse. The Town of Southampton (Town) SWMP was originally released in March 1990 with several revisions completed between 1992 and 1995. This document is an update to the March 1995 SWMP. This 15-year plan continues many best practices while introducing modifications that reflect current NYSDEC recommendations from the 2010 New York State Beyond Waste Plan..

The population of Southampton is projected to increase approximately 20 percent in the next 15 years. In order to account for this, the SWMP includes reasonable goals for total waste reduction, continued increase in recycling participation, and public participation and initiative in both.

In developing this SWMP, the Town evaluated four (4) alternate plans to improve waste collection and encourage waste reduction, reuse and recycling. After careful consideration, the Town Council, Town Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), and Municipal Works Department unanimously voted to accept an alternative to continue the operation of its four (4) transfer stations while allowing the private sector to continue providing the majority of solid waste collection services.

Successful programs, such as Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT), will be continued under the 2011 SWMP. Operations of each of the Town's four (4) transfer stations will be assessed for potential improvements. Recycling will continue to be a focus point of the transfer stations and the community.

The current education and outreach program will be enhanced to inspire greater community participation in programs that contribute to overall waste reduction, with a particular focus on schools, community events, home composting, and Town operations.

Permitting and tracking of private waste haulers will be introduced under the 2011 SWMP. This will allow the Town to gain a better understanding of Town wide waste generation, recycling rates, and will provide important data to evaluate overall waste reduction goals and improve education and outreach programs.

A 30-day public comment period will commence following release of this report and will continue while the NYSDEC review is underway.

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SECTION 1

PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

Section 1

The Town of Southampton Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was originally released in March 1990. Subsequent revisions were completed in December 1992, February 1993, December 1994, and March 1995. Additional changes and updates are specified in the Town's biannual SWMP Compliance Report. The following incorporates previous reports and serves as the 2011 – 2025 Solid Waste Management Plan for Southampton.

In accordance with Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27-0107(1)(a), local planning units that operate municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal facilities must have an approved Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that outlines management, handling, and disposal of refuse. The New York State Department of Conservation (NYSDEC) is tasked to ensure compliance with Article 27, and may withhold permits for new solid waste facilities in jurisdictions that do not have an approved SWMP.

According to the NY State SWMP entitled “Beyond Waste,” the State intends to prevent waste accumulation and increase recycling through six main objectives: prevent waste generation; use materials in the waste stream for their highest and best use; maximize reuse and recycling; engage state agencies, authorities, businesses, institutions, and residents in sustainable materials management programs; maximize the energy value of materials management; and engage manufacturers in end-of-life management of the products and packages they put into the marketplace.

The NYSDEC ECL recommends a philosophy for town solid waste management which reduces dependency on land burial. In following this philosophy, the hierarchy for achieving such an objective includes: waste reduction, waste recycling and composting, energy recovery, and, lastly, landfill disposal.

For 15 years, the Town of Southampton (Southampton) has been operating under a March 1995 modification to the March 1990 SWMP. The aim of this SWMP update is to document Southampton’s achievements in recycling participation and waste management and to identify possible cost-effective improvements to enhance solid waste management practices.

The Town’s mission is to “provide waste management services to Town residents that are cost-effective, convenient, and promote waste reduction and recycling.” This report is an update to the 1995 plan, prepared in accordance with New York’s State SWMP, to cover a planning period of fifteen (15) years from 2011 through 2025.

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- 1.1 Planning Area Description
- 1.2 Significant Factors Affecting Waste Generation
- 1.3 Significant Factors Affecting Waste Collection
- 1.4 Objective of the Plan

Section 1 – Planning Unit Description

This SWMP is divided into twelve sections with appendices.

- **Section 1** – Planning Unit Description
- **Section 2** – Solid Waste Quantity and Types
- **Section 3** – Current Solid Waste Program
- **Section 4** – Future Local Planning Unit Projections and Solid Waste Changes
- **Section 5** – Alternatives Analysis
- **Section 6** – Integrated System Selection
- **Section 7** – Implementation Schedule
- **Section 8** – Laws and Regulations
- **Section 9** – Conclusion

In the State of New York, cities or counties are designated planning units responsible for construction, operation, and management of solid waste services and facilities. However Long Island towns such as Southampton, which encompass incorporated villages and designated places (hamlets), have been designated as individual planning units. This distinction is predominantly relevant because of the requirement of planning units to manage and oversee municipal waste operations. This includes the development and adherence to unit-sponsored SWMPs which must be updated and maintained to be current and reflective of actual conditions.

1.1 PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

The Town of Southampton includes the Villages of Sag Harbor, North Haven, Quogue, Westhampton Beach, Westhampton Dunes, Southampton, and Sagonack. Southampton is located in the south fork of the eastern portion of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York. The Town is bordered by Riverhead to the northwest and Southold to the northeast. Easthampton occupies the eastern boundary and Brookhaven is located west of the Town line. Beaches and the Atlantic Ocean form the southern boundary. **Figure 1-1** is a county map showing the Town, bordering communities, villages, and water bodies. **Figure 1-2** shows the boundaries of census-designated places within Southampton.

1.1.1 Physical Description

Located on the southeastern fork of the longest and largest island in New York, the Town of Southampton is comprised of a 97 square miles (mi²) of total land area. Neighboring planning units include Riverhead to the west, Easthampton to the east, and Southold across the Great Peconic Bay to the north. Population and development are primarily affected by high seasonal fluctuation during the summer months, as tourists visit the beaches along the coast, restaurants, and commercial centers.

Figure 1-1. Suffolk County map of Southampton, NY and surrounding communities

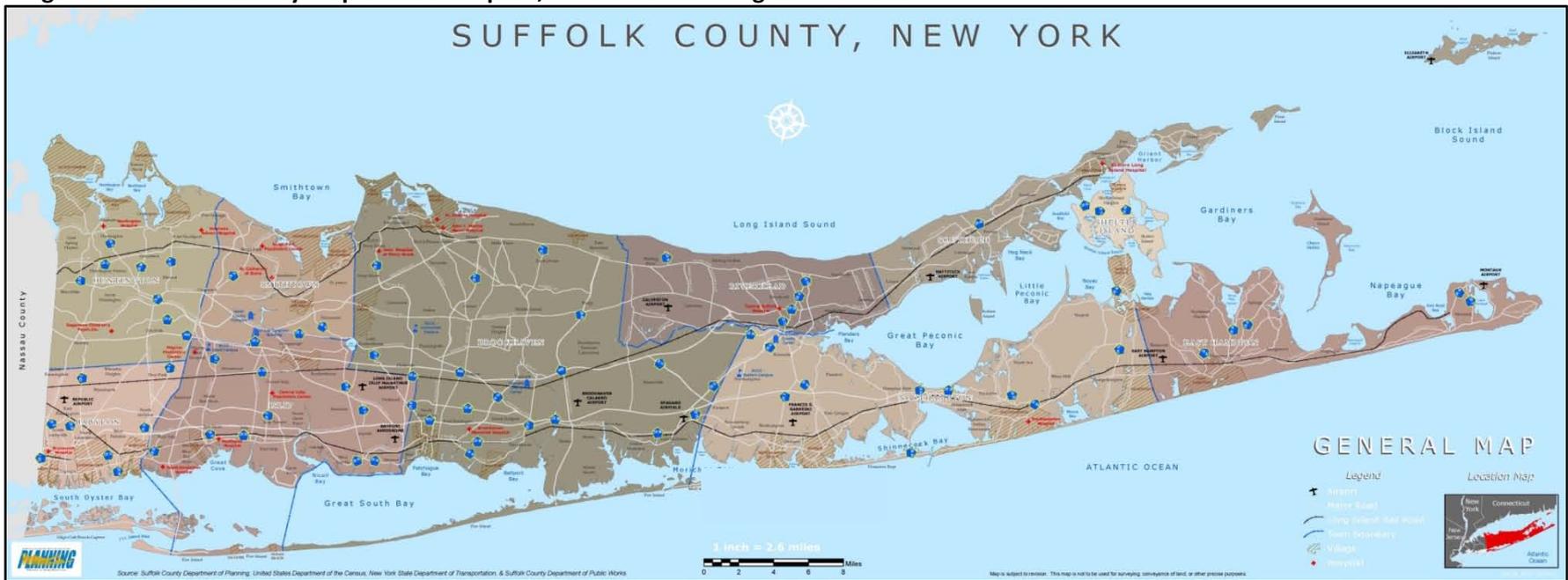


Figure 1-2. Suffolk County map of Census-Designated Places in Southampton, NY



1.1.1.1 Topography

Topography of Southampton is relatively flat island terrain with the highest ground elevations inland. Elevation ranges from 0 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in coastal areas in the north and south to 200 feet above MSL in the central portion of the Town.

The Town is underlain by unconsolidated Pleistocene and Cretaceous bedrock of the Pre-Cambrian to Upper Paleozoic era. Soil is generally well-drained silt-loam to very fine sandy loam. **Figure 1-3** is a topographic representation of the Town.

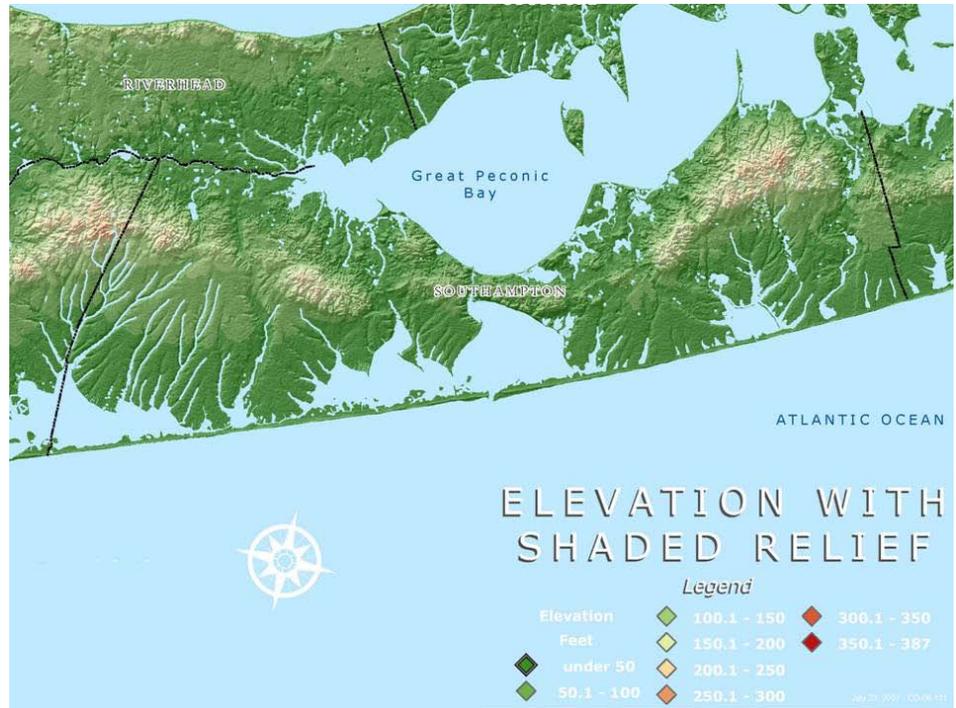


Figure 1-3. Suffolk County Map of Elevation of Southampton with Relief

1.1.1.2 Hydrogeology

Shallow groundwater in Southampton originates from local precipitation and ranges from 10 feet above MSL to sea level. Deep groundwater is generally salty, however the diffusion zone of fresh to saltwater ranges from 50 feet along the southern shoreline to 425 feet below MSL in the north.

1.1.1.3 Surface Water

Flanders Bay, Great Peconic Bay, Little Peconic Bay, and Noyack Bay border the Town to the north. To the south is Shinnecock Bay, Mecox Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean in addition to a series of ponds, creeks, and Agawan Lake. In addition to providing habitat for a variety of species, the water resources in Southampton are an important part of the local tourist economy.

1.1.1.4 Climate

The climate in Southampton is classified as coastal and is largely influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. Average temperature ranges from 32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 72°F. Annual rainfall is 45 inches per year (in/yr) and snowfall is 20 in/yr.

1.1.2 Cultural Resources

Southampton residents have a continued tradition of preserving cultural resources throughout the Town's rich history which spans nearly four centuries. Preservationists include philanthropists, community organizations, and municipal staff.

1.1.2.1 History

The Town of Southampton was the State of New York's first English colony and maintains municipal records, including boundary information and internal governance of the original settlement, beginning in 1639. Settlers first came to Southampton from Lynn, Massachusetts to establish the Town in an area originally part of the Shinnecock Indian Nation. The Shinnecock tribe currently has land claims at several sites within Southampton and resides on land area which borders Southampton and Brookhaven.

For nearly two centuries, the rural community developed slowly with primary industries in fishing and agriculture. By 1870, however, the Long Island Railroad was constructed, bringing new residents and visitors, spurring new industries and further development. In 1877 the Hampton Library opened its doors and by 1895, the Bridgehampton News was established.

From 1874 through 1930, Town Clerk William S. Pelletreau worked to translate and publish eight volumes of municipal records, some dating back to the first settlers in 1639. Successive clerks continued this effort, resulting in an impressive volume of cultural history with records of land ownership, Indian deeds, patents, and other municipal records.

In the 1970's development continued as a result of a continuously growing tourism industry, further transitioning the area from what once was an agrarian society to one of the most sought after travel destinations in the country.

1.1.2.2 Historic Sites and Museums

Historical sites in Southampton have benefitted from a local tradition of philanthropy and preservation of cultural resources. The Town is home to several historic sites including: the James Benjamin Homestead, Beebe and Corwith Windmills, the Beach Road Historic Area, the Big Duck historical landmark and several historic homes and churches within the Sag Harbor Village and Southampton Village Historic Districts.

Southampton is also fortunate enough to contain a multitude of museums, including: Custom House Museum, Old School House Museum, Sag Harbor Whaling and Historical Museum, Sag Harbor Fire Department Museum, Shinnecock Nation Cultural Center and Museum, Southampton Historical Museum, the Thomas Halsey House, Parrish Art Museum, the Corwith Historical Museum, Long Island Aero Museum, and the Water Mill Museum.

Section 1 – Planning Unit Description

1.1.2.3 Recreation and Points of Interest

As part of the continued tourism industry, the Town maintains several recreational sites in addition to historical sites and museums. Outdoor recreational sites include eight golf courses, Sears Bellows County Park, Shinnecock East and Shinnecock West County Parks, Elizabeth Morton Wildlife Refuge, Shinnecock Canal County Marina, and the Quogue Field Club. Other points of interest include the Westhampton and Hampton Theatre Companies, the Wolffer Estate, and the Channing Daughters Winery. A Suffolk County map of these destinations, along with historic sites, is shown in **Figure 1-4**.



Figure 1-4. Suffolk County Map of Recreation and Points of Interest

Map provided courtesy of Suffolk County Planning Cartography and GIS

1.1.3 Population

The Town of Southampton is a seasonal community with an annual population fluctuation from 60,567 year-round permanent residents to more than 180,000 residents in the summer. The total land area is 97 mi², resulting in an annual population density of 623 persons per mi². According to 2005-2009 US Census Bureau data, Southampton is comprised of 18,395 permanent households and 40,981 housing units. Out of the total housing units, 45% are owner-occupied, 11% are renter-occupied, and 44% are vacant or unoccupied seasonal rental units.

1.1.3.1 Population Projections

The United States Census Bureau conducts regular census surveys that document the population of Southampton. **Table 1-1** presents historical population data since 1900 and **Figure 1-5** shows population trends from the earliest available records (1790) to present.

Table 1-1. Town of Southampton Population data

Census Year	Population	% Change from Previous
1900	10,371	12%
1910	11,240	4%
1920	11,614	2%
1930	15,341	14%
1940	15,295	0%
1950	16,830	5%
1960	27,095	23%
1970	36,154	14%
1980	43,146	9%
1990	44,976	2%
2000	54,712	10%
2010	60,567	5%

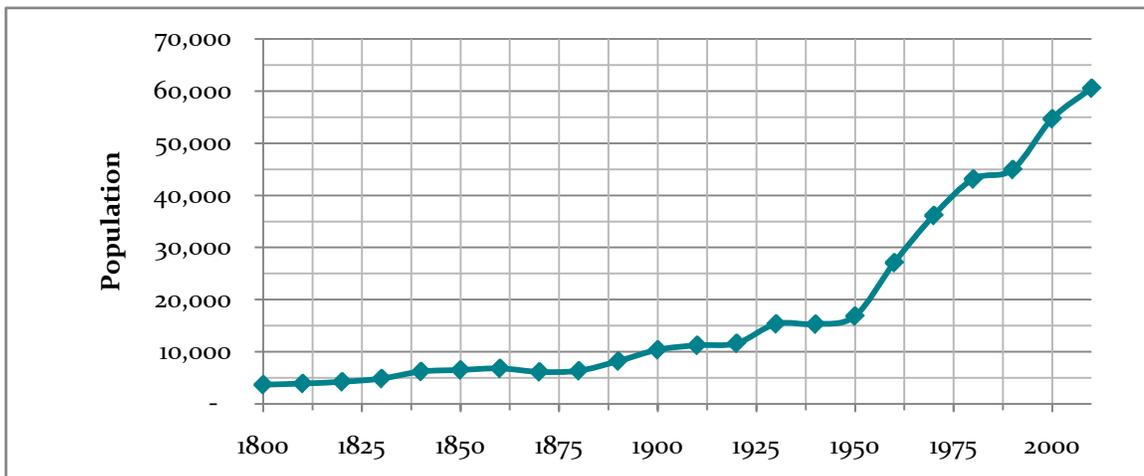


Figure 1-5. Town of Southampton Population Trend, 1800 – 2010

Southampton experienced significant increases in population between 1950 and 1980. In response to this, shopping areas and plazas were constructed in the 1970s to meet population demands. Growth spiked again between 1990 and 2000, during the time when the previous solid waste management plan was developed. **Figure 1-6** is a graphical representation of this change which shows the population changes by physical area of the town.

Average population increase over the last 100 years has been 8%, 7% over the last 50 years, and 5% over the last 30 years. According to the Long Island Planning Authority Suffolk County Division (LIPA), a projected increase of 15% over the next 15 years would result in a 2025 population of approximately 69,600 residents.

Section 1 – Planning Unit Description

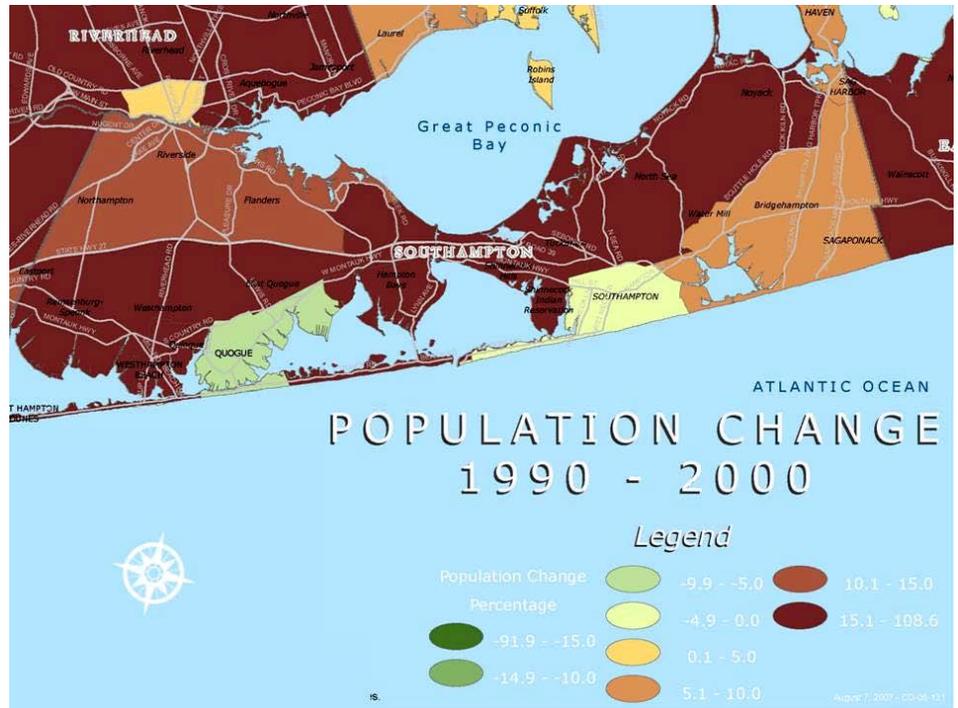


Figure 1-6. Suffolk County map of Population Change from 1990-2000

1.1.3.2 Population Density

The total land area of Southampton is 97 mi². In 2010 the population was 60,567 persons, resulting in a population density of 623 persons per square mile. At the maturity of this SWMP in 2025, the population density will increase to approximately 718 persons per square mile. Figure 1-7 graphically demonstrates population density since 1900 with projected values through 2035.

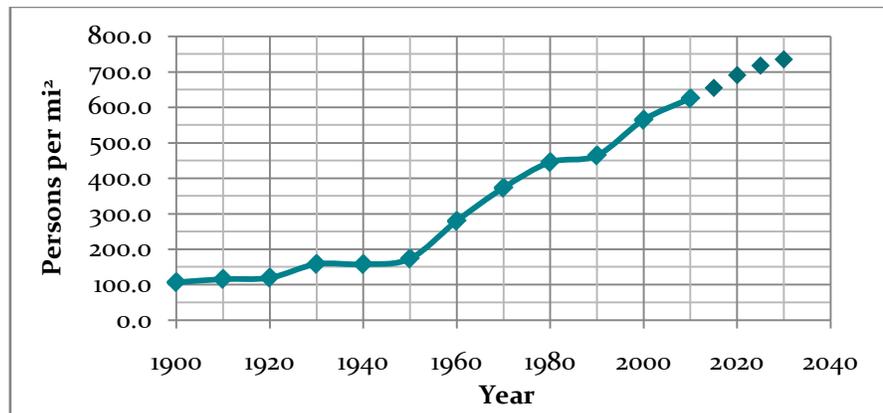


Figure 1-7. Population Density and Estimates 1900 – 2035

1.1.3.3 Development

As previously mentioned, shopping centers, museums, and other cultural resources affecting land use have continued to develop with the population. This was particularly prominent initially after the railway was extended to Southampton in 1880, providing the Town with greater access to markets and visitors easier access for vacation. Since that time, population has continued to increase. By the 1970s, demand for suburban shopping centers inspired several developments throughout the Town.

Today, the two largest portions of land use in Southampton are recreation and open space as well as low-density residential. The majority of recreation and open space can be found in the western portion of the Town in the areas of Riverside, Flanders, Northampton, and Westhampton. Eastern and southern portions of the Southampton are primarily low density to medium density residential space with population centers in Hampton Bays, Southampton Village, and Shinnecock Hills as well as the coastal portions of Sag Harbor, Noyack, and Quogue. Current land use is shown in **Figure 1-8**.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING WASTE GENERATION

High seasonal population fluctuation, with a concentration of short-term rental units, limits the reach Town-sponsored education, outreach, and infrastructure can have on waste reduction during peak accumulation times.

The Town's permanent, year-round population is 60,567 persons and increases to more than 180,000 in the summer. The USEPA estimates that Americans produce approximately 4.43 pounds of municipal solid waste (MSW) per person per day. Thus, Southampton is estimated to produce approximately 134 tons per day of MSW during the off-season and about 400 tons per day of MSW during the summer months. Based on those values, the Town generated approximately 85,348 tons of municipal solid waste in 2010.

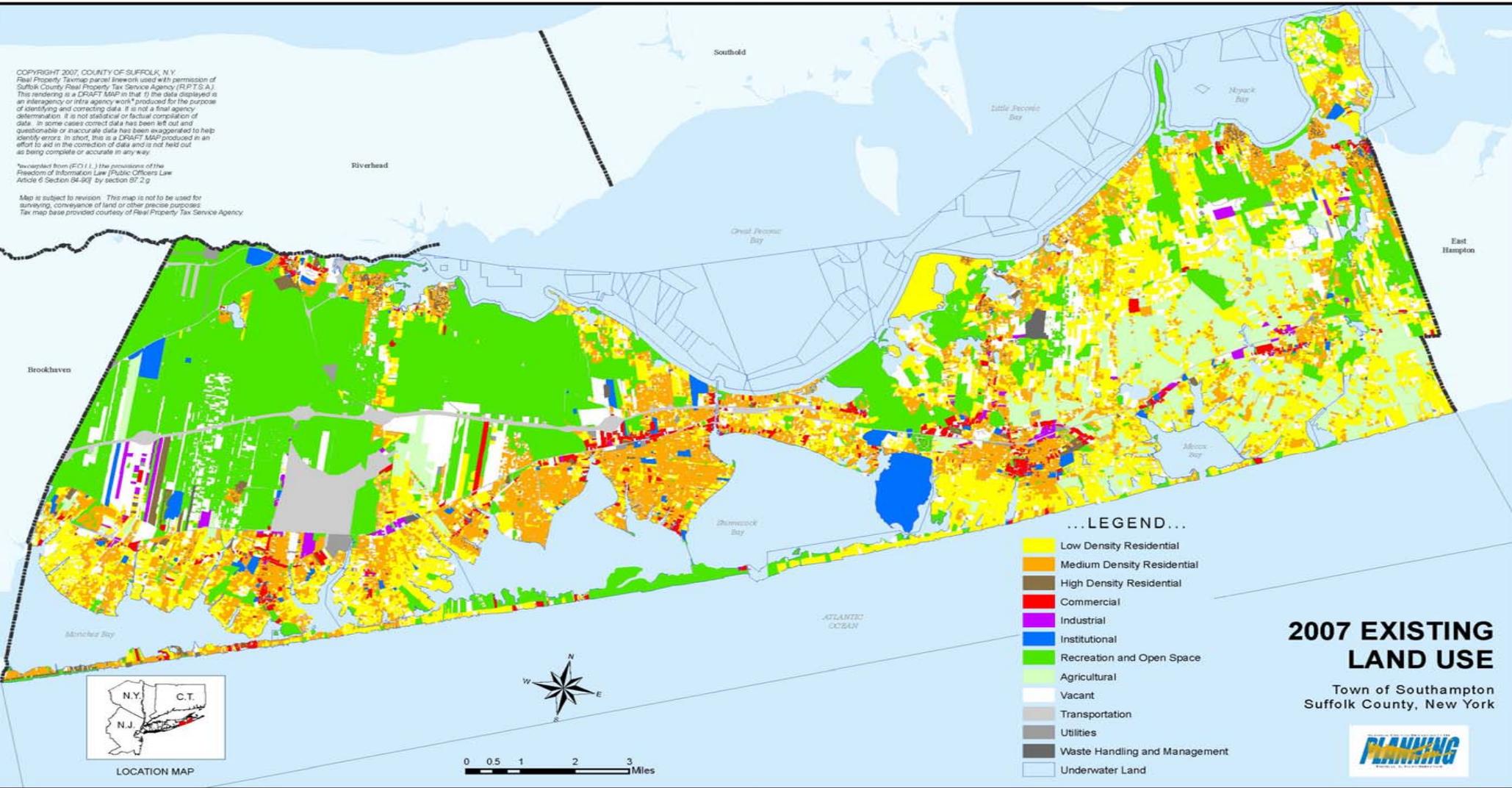
Since small changes in population are projected over the planning period, the quantity of waste generated should remain relatively stable or decrease (see Chapter 2 for detailed estimates of waste generation). Because level of service is important to residents, current practices in terms of collection, options for disposal, and pricing structures are generally remaining unchanged for the foreseeable future.

Additional factors affecting the generation rate of MSW in Southampton may include the following:

- Residential yard waste is accepted throughout the year. This service is significant as the Town contains homes with larger lots that include landscaping and are buffered by trees and bushes;

Senior citizens, age 65 and over, account for 18.3% of the population, a group that typically generates less waste than the average person. This figure is greater than the U.S. average of 12.6% (2005-2009 ACS 5 Year Estimate);

Figure 1-8. County Map of Southampton Land Use as of 2007



COPYRIGHT 2007, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N.Y.
Real Property Taxmap parcel linework used with permission of Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service Agency (RPTSA).
This rendering is a DRAFT MAP in that: 1) the data displayed is an interagency or intra agency work produced for the purpose of identifying and correcting data. It is not a final agency determination. It is not statistical or factual compilation of data. In some cases correct data has been left out and questionable or inaccurate data has been exaggerated to help identify errors. In short, this is a DRAFT MAP produced in an effort to aid in the correction of data and is not held out as being complete or accurate in any way.

*Exempt from (FOI) the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law (Public Officers Law Article 6 Section 86(4)) by section 87(2)(g)

Map is subject to revision. This map is not to be used for surveying, conveyance of land or other precise purposes. Tax map base provided courtesy of Real Property Tax Service Agency.



- Occupied rental units account for 20% of the total housing units in Southampton. Due to space limitations, apartment dwellers typically produce less waste.

Some factors that may alter future waste generation rates include:

- A change in the age configuration within Southampton, whereby a younger overall population displaces the older population. The current median age is 44 years old;
- A stronger emphasis on waste reduction practices;
- Institution of a permit system for private waste haulers that allows the Town to monitor and influence private disposal and recycling collection practices;
- Seasonal influxes of tourism and population during the summer months. Significantly less waste is generated in the winter versus summer. Currently the Town does not have a way to reach out to the rental community, however with outreach and education seasonal resident waste practices may be positively influenced.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING WASTE COLLECTION

Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) transfer stations accept residential MSW, recyclables, brush and yard waste, and other bulky waste materials. To dispose of MSW at a transfer station, waste must be contained within “Green Bags” purchased from the Town. Green Bags come in two sizes; large (33 gallon) bags that cost \$14.50 for 5 bags, or \$2.90 each; and small (13 gallon) bags that cost \$7.50 for 5 or \$1.50 each. Because recycling is free, residents have financial incentive to recycle. As a result, the Town’s overall transfer station recycling rate is approximately 51 percent.

The Town does not provide curbside collection service. It is estimated that 85 percent of residents contract with private carters for curbside collection service. Private carters collecting in Southampton and surrounding areas generally use single-stream containers. Waste is separated at the receiving transfer station, making Town-wide recycling rates for private carters indeterminate.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN

This plan has been prepared in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 which identifies the regulations and procedures that must be followed in developing an approvable solid waste management plan and comprehensive recycling analysis. By evaluating the Southampton integrated waste management experience and efforts in the context of the State goals for waste minimization, a comprehensive strategy for enhancing reduction, reuse and recycling in Southampton is provided herein. The ultimate goal of the plan is to achieve the most cost-effective and efficient solid waste operation feasible.

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SECTION 2 SOLID WASTE QUANTITY AND TYPES

Section 2

Solid waste quantity is a result of several factors including population, lifestyle, access to recycling services or repurposing facilities, waste handling standard practices, and social means and norms. In Southampton, recycling has been adopted as standard practice, reducing the overall volume of final waste refuse which is carted for landfilling. However, as a seasonal community, typical solid waste management practices are challenging due to a large seasonal population.

2.1 SOLID WASTE QUANTITY

There are multitude of factors that affect solid waste generation in a community, from population size to personal preferences and shopping habits. While assessing each factor individually is not necessary for planning at the town planning level, this section will highlight some of the major factors that affect solid waste generation, specifically in Southampton, NY, including:

- **Population:** size and density
- **Economic considerations:** relative income, average income, and housing costs
- **Seasonality:** seasonal resident considerations
- **Cultural considerations:** average age, diversity, age profile
- **Households:** dwelling occupancy, household size
- **Solid waste services:** accessibility of solid waste services, costs, enforcement

Other secondary factors that affect solid waste production which will not be assessed in this section include: lifestyle, presence of infant children, and pet ownership. In addition, macro-scale factors include economic conditions and mean living standards.

2.1.1 Population

At the community planning level, one of the most significant factors affecting solid waste management planning is population, in terms of both size and density. The Town of Southampton is comprised of seven incorporated villages and more than a dozen unincorporated hamlets across a total land mass of 97mi². According to the US Census Bureau, there are 60,567 persons permanently residing in the Town of Southampton. During the summer the population increases to more than 180,000 residents, as estimated by Town officials, therefore increasing the population density from 623 persons per

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2.1 Solid Waste Quantity

2.2 Waste Types

square mile (per/mi²) to 1,855 per/mi². Because of the high seasonal fluctuation in population, Southampton requires a unique and flexible solid waste management program to accommodate its residents.

Current practices limit the availability of specific information on waste generation trends in Southampton as a majority of the population (approximately 85%) contracts waste removal with private carters. Because the private carters are untracked, recycling rates and total tonnage are estimated based on Town transfer station reports and national averages.

The USEPA estimates that Americans produce approximately 4.43 pounds (lb) of municipal solid waste (MSW) per person per day. In Southampton, this equates to approximately 134 tons per day of MSW off-season and 400 tons per day of MSW during the summer months.

2.1.2 Economic Considerations

The following statistics are from the US Census Bureau, 2005-2009 survey, for full-time residents in Southampton.

According to the Census Bureau, there are 31,399 persons in the labor force, ages 16 or over, accounting for 62.8% of the population. The average commute to work, is less than 28 minutes. Median household and median family income are \$77,353 and \$91,332 per year. Approximately 3.7% of individuals and 6.7% of families are below the poverty line.

2.1.3 Seasonality

As discussed in the population section 2.1.1, the population of Southampton triples in summer, from June through August, from 60,567 residents to more than 180,000. As a result, the total volume of MSW collected at Town transfer stations nearly doubles in volume.

In sheer numbers, population fluctuation has an evident effect on total MSW production; however seasonal populations also change consumption behavior during travel. Increased purchasing in products which have more packaging, allowing for greater portability, is common. In addition, short-term visitors are less likely to consume the volume of product that is purchased, resulting in greater waste production.

2.1.4 Cultural Considerations

Cultural considerations include average age, racial diversity, and age profile. The median age in Southampton is 44 years old, which is greater than the US average of 36.5. Children under the age of 5 account for 4.6% of the population, while 18.3% of residents are over the age of 65 and 61.9% are between the ages of 18 and 65.

There are 4,858 civil veterans over the age of 18, accounting for 8% of the population. It is reported that 9,268 people are foreign-born, or 15.3% of the population.

Race demographics are as follows: 89% white, 4.4% black or African American, 1.7% Asian, and the remaining 3.9% are an unlisted race. Of the total population, 13.7% identify as either Hispanic or Latino.

2.1.5 Households

The average household size in Southampton is 2.54 persons per residence, according to LIPA. The average family size is 3.07 persons per family. Both figures are slightly below U.S averages of 2.6. and 3.19 persons, respectively.

There are 40,981 housing units in Southampton, of which 45% are owner-occupied. The median value of homes is \$658,600, which is 3.5 times the US average.

2.1.6 Accessibility of Solid Waste Services

Solid waste services in the Town of Southampton are managed through two avenues: Town-operated transfer stations and private hauler pickup. Of the two, most residents choose to contract with private haulers to dispose of waste for the frequency and time period of their choice. However, the Town does operate four transfer stations, located throughout the Town, that are open most days per week, including Saturdays and Sundays. The only condition for disposal is that final refuse be placed in Town green bags, which may be acquired at local stores for a small fee. Recyclables are collected free of charge and source-separated at the transfer stations by residents during drop off. Generally speaking, solid waste services in the Town are accessible for most residents.

2.2 WASTE TYPES

In 2006, transfer stations in the Town, collected 6,630 tons of MSW and 5,433 tons of recyclables. Since 2006, the volume of MSW and recyclables has decreased substantially. In 2010, total MSW at transfer stations was 3,345 tons, a 50% decrease from 2006, and total recyclables was down 52% to 2,628 tons. **Table 2-1** summarizes the total volume of material, per waste stream, collected in 2010.

Table 2-1. Total Volume of Material Collected by Transfer Stations in 2010

Waste Stream	Units	Total Volume (tons)
MSW	Tons	5,348
Commingled Recyclables	Tons	1,416
Mixed Paper	Tons	1,514
Cardboard	Tons	820
Construction & Demolition Debris	Tons	1,352
Metal	Tons	352
E-Waste	Tons	76
Tires	Tons	20
TOTAL	Tons	10,898

Section 2 – Solid Waste Quantity and Types

In 2010, the total volume of material collected (in tons) was 10,898 tons of waste. Of that volume, 49% was MSW, commingled containers, mixed paper, and cardboard accounted for 34%, and the remaining 17% included other recyclables such as construction and demolition debris, oil, metal, electronics waste, and tires.

Figure 2-1 details the trend in volumes collected at the transfer stations per individual waste stream, from 2006-2010. According to the 2009 American Community Survey, the Town saw an increase of 10.7% from 2000 through 2009, signifying a dramatic increase in permanent residents in that time period. And while population was increasing, total solid waste collected by transfer stations continue to decrease over time, with the most substantial drop between 2009 and 2010. It should be noted that during this period the US economy was experiencing a recession. During down economic periods, waste volumes tend to decrease.

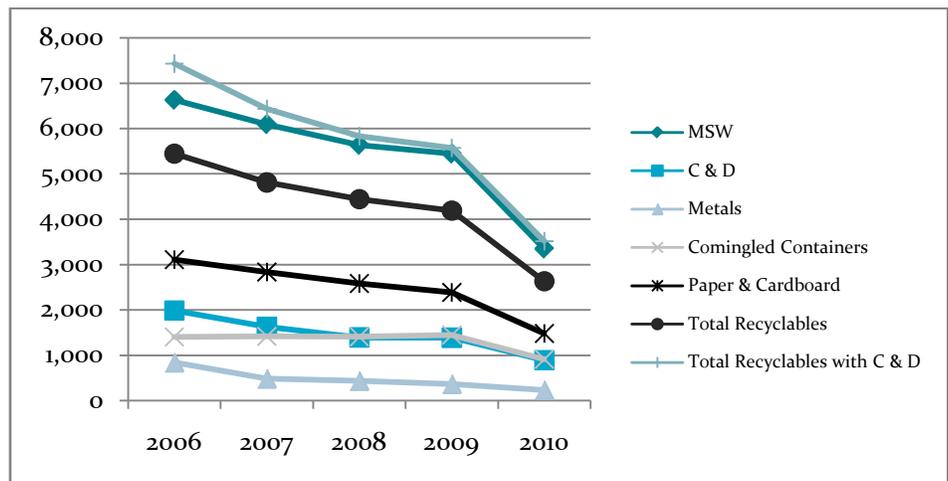


Figure 2-1. Southampton Transfer Station Volumes per Waste Stream, 2006-2010

As shown in the figure, the volume of recycling in comparison to MSW collected has remained stable, averaging 43 – 45% from 2006 through 2010. While total volumes have decreased, recycling and MSW have remained proportionate at transfer stations. This average is significantly higher than the New York State average, according to the Beyond Waste Report, of approximately 20%. The national average, according to the same report, published in YEAR, is 33%.

This trend of high recycling rates at transfer stations is likely attributed to the financial incentive through PAYT, a program which is further detailed in the following section. Additionally, the Town has historically separated waste for more than 20 years, creating a culture of awareness and habit among residents to recycle. To investigate this trend further, however, waste stream will be individually assessed in the next section.

SECTION 3 CURRENT SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

Section 3

Following the State Solid Waste Management Plan of 1987 and the Solid Waste Management Act of 1988, Southampton, along with other municipalities throughout the State, implemented an integrated solid waste management system that emphasized recycling and waste diversion.

In accordance with New York State solid waste management goals, the intent of a solid waste management program is to maximize waste reduction and recovery/reuse for all components of the waste stream to the extent economically and technically feasible. The following is a summary and analysis of current solid waste practices within Southampton.

3.1 HISTORICAL PRACTICES

At the time of the initial SWMP in 1990, the North Sea Landfill was the principal method of solid waste disposal. The Landfill received waste collected at three Town transfer station trailers, commercial vehicles, and self-haul vehicles. Commercial vehicles and transfer trailers were weighed at the scale house prior to entering the disposal area. Fees were assessed for vehicle access (one permit per vehicle and a lesser charge for each additional commercial vehicle), volume, and waste tonnage. Self-haulers were assessed a minimum charge per visit for up to 20 visits, and the remainder of trips were free.

Waste collection was managed through three transfer stations: Westhampton, Hampton Bays, and the North Sea Landfill. There was also a transfer station in Sag Harbor which closed in June 1989. By 1992, construction was underway to complete a new Sag Harbor Transfer station, just north of the former, and was opened in 1995. The transfer stations have been consistently used for residential drop off only.

The majority of solid waste has historically been managed by private haulers contracted by residents. According to the 1994 Modified SWMP, private curbside collection served approximately half of all residents and nearly all of the commercial, institutional, non-hazardous, industrial, and farm wastes. The remaining was self-hauled to the transfer stations.

In 1994 thirteen commercial hauling companies held disposal permits at the Landfill. Information on the number of homes serviced by private haulers was obtained through a March 1989 survey of permitted private collection firms. At the time, approximately 80 percent of the serviced homes received backyard collection while the remaining 20 percent chose curbside pickup. This was in part due to village ordinances that prohibit curbside collection for aesthetic reasons. Some commercial haulers provided separate voluntary newspaper collection as early as 1988.

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- 3.1 Historical Practices
- 3.2 Current MSW Collection Program
- 3.3 Current Receiving Facility Description
- 3.4 Recovered Recyclable Materials
- 3.5 Existing Recyclables Market

The Town Highway Department collected leaves and brush from residents in spring and fall during the mid-1990s and composting operations for resident drop off were outlined in the 1994 SWMP modification.

3.2 CURRENT MSW COLLECTION PROGRAM

MSW is generally disposed by two methods within the Town: self-haul and private carting. Self-hauled MSW must be dropped off in accordance with the Town's PAYT program at one of the four operating transfer stations. If a resident prefers door to door pickup service they may choose to contract waste removal with a private hauler, negotiating details including frequency and volume. Both methods are outlined below.

3.2.1 PAYT Program

To dispose of MSW at a transfer station, waste must be contained within "Green Bags" purchased from the Town, which are available at various retailers throughout Southampton. Green Bags come in two sizes: large (33 gallon) bags and small (13 gallon) bags. In 2010, large bags cost \$14.50 for 5 bags, averaging \$2.90 each, and small bags cost \$7.50 for 5, or \$1.50 each.

Because recycling is free and does not need to be placed in the purchased bags, residents have financial incentive to recycle. As a result, the Town's overall transfer station recycling rate is approximately 41 percent, 10% higher than the state and national averages.

When residents arrive at the transfer station, they are instructed to dispose of each waste stream (green bags, comingled containers, paper, and specialty items) separately in their respective containers.

3.2.2 Private Haulers

The Town does not provide curbside collection service. As a result, often residents choose to contract waste removal through private haulers. It is estimated that 85 percent of residents contract with private carters for curbside collection service.

Because the Town does not currently have any influence or bearing on private haulers, residents are free to use any of the numerous haulers in the area. This gives individuals the responsibility or opportunity to dictate the frequency and sometimes even the size of the MSW container collected. Within a neighborhood, any number of haulers may be operating with varying frequency, creating the potential for increased heavy truck traffic as residents continue to move towards private hauling services.

In general, a survey of several haulers operating in the area found that waste is collected single-stream from individual homes in hauler-provided container and picked up at a frequency as little as once every two weeks to three times per week. Recyclables and MSW are separated from one another at the receiving facility for proper management of waste.

3.3 CURRENT RECEIVING FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Four transfer stations are currently operated in Southampton by the Municipal Works Department, Waste Management Division. In general, the facilities have similar services, are open on the weekends, and operate under the Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program.

3.3.1 Transfer Station Locations

As of 2011, the Town of Southampton operates four residential transfer stations:

- Hampton Bays
- North Sea
- Sag Harbor
- Westhampton

Facilities are distributed throughout the Town, as shown on **Figure 3-1**.



Figure 3-1. Map of Transfer Stations in Southampton

3.3.2 SWM Facility Inventory Table

Table 3-1 summarizes services, operating hours, and staffing summary for all four transfer stations. Residents discard MSW, including recycling and other specialty items, at these stations under the pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) program. Additional tonnage includes intra-town waste deposited by other municipal programs including the town offices, schools, and other public buildings. Residential waste collected by private carters is not accepted at any Southampton transfer station.

Table 3-1. List of Services by Transfer Station

List of Services	Hampton Bays	North Sea	Sag Harbor	Westhampton
<i>Hours of Operation</i>	8am-4pm, 7 days	8am-4pm, 7 days	8am-4pm, Th-Tu	8am-4pm, Th-Tu
<i>On-site Staff</i>	2-3	3-4	1-2	1-2
MSW (green bags)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recycling (paper, cardboard, comingled containers)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yard Waste	✓	✓		✓
Waste Oil	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bulk Items	✓	✓		
Electronics (e-waste)	✓	✓		
Household Hazardous Waste	✓	✓		
Metal	✓	✓		
Tires		✓		
Construction & Demolition Debris		✓		

With the exception of compost, each transfer station acts as a point of collection for municipal solid waste generated by residents for transport to a final refuse receiving facility. Compost is managed, processed, and sold on site at three transfer stations, eliminating accumulation over time.

3.3.3 Description of Individual Facilities

3.3.3.1 Hampton Bays (HB)

The Hampton Bays Transfer Station is located at 30 Jackson Avenue. Drop off residential waste and recycling collection is available 7 days a week, from 8am-4pm. On-site staff includes an attendant, scale operator, and, at peak operating times, one sanitation helper. In 2010, a total of 2,222 tons of materials were processed, of which 1,195 tons were non-recyclable MSW and 1,027 tons were recyclables, representing a 46 percent recycling rate at this facility.

Accepted Materials

Hampton Bays accepts residential MSW in PAYT Green Bags, bulk items, scrap metal, appliances, and waste oil. The Hampton Bays facility also recycles paper, cardboard, and comingled containers. Materials are unloaded into 40-foot top-load compaction trailers and separated at drop off into the following categories: residential MSW, paper, cardboard, and comingled (glass, plastic, aluminum, metal) containers. Bulk items, propane tanks, and vehicle tires are handled separately and waste oil is contained in a 250-gallon receptacle.

Accepted bulk items include refrigerators, appliances, furniture, and other large refuse that cannot fit in PAYT Green Bags. The Town sells the scrap metal from bulk items to a private recycling operation.

Residential yard waste is accepted throughout the year.

In compliance with Suffolk County regulations, Household hazardous wastes are accepted only on Stop Throwing Out Pollutant (S.T.O.P.) days.

Mechanics

A top-load compacting trailer is maintained for non-recyclable MSW, along with one for and each recyclable material collected. Bulk items and intra-department wastes are collected in open top containers. Filled trailers are hauled to receiving facilities by Town drivers.

Fee Schedule

Hampton Bays staff includes a cashier that manages computerized fee collection through material codes. Fees are accepted for brush, metal, white goods including appliances without refrigerants, and bulk items in accordance with the assigned fee schedule for that calendar year.

Hampton Bays Transfer Station

32 Jackson Avenue
Open 8-4pm, 7 days/week
(except holidays)

- 2 staff including: scale operator and occasional sanitation helper
- Residential MSW, bulk items, scrap metal, yard waste including brush, and recycling: paper, cardboard, and comingled containers accepted
- 2,222 tons processed (2010)
- 1,195 tons non-recyclable MSW (2010)
- 1,027 tons recyclables (2010)
- 46% recycling rate

3.3.3.2 North Sea (NS)

The North Sea Transfer Station is located at 1370 Major's Path and processes the largest quantity of waste and recyclables out of the four transfer stations. North Sea is open 7 days per week from 8am-4pm. As the main office of solid waste operations in Southampton, on-site staff includes office and administrative support, a receiving facility attendant, scale operator, sanitation crew, and laborers. In addition to facility staff, there are two Town mechanics that maintain equipment and four Town owned trucks. In 2010, the North Sea facility processed 3,759 tons of materials, of which 2,647 tons were non-recyclable MSW and 1,112 tons were recyclables, representing a 30 percent total recycling rate. The recycling rate is lowered by the large amount of construction and demolition (C&D) waste brought to this facility.

Accepted Materials

As in Hampton Bays, North Sea accepts residential non-recyclable MSW in PAYT Green Bags, bulk items, scrap metal, residential hazardous materials (on STOP days only), appliances, yard waste including brush and leaves, recycled paper, cardboard, e-waste, and comingled containers. In addition to these materials, North Sea accepts C&D, which accounts for a large percentage of the refuse collected.

Materials are deposited into specific top-load trailers for residential non-recyclable MSW, paper, cardboard, and comingled containers. Bulk items and household hazardous waste are recycled separately and waste oil is contained in a 250-gallon receptacle. Bulky items accepted include refrigerators, appliances, furniture, and other large refuse. Scrap metal is collected separately and sold by the Town to a private recycling operation.

Mechanics

A top-load compacting trailer is maintained for non-recyclable MSW, along with a spare and one for each recyclable material collected. An open-top trailer is used to collect construction and demolition debris along with one for bulk items and another for e-waste. As the open-top trailers fill, a front-end loader is used to compact materials and maximize capacity. During weekends in lower volume months, North Sea will accept partially filled containers from other transfer stations to consolidate container contents and save capacity.

Acceptance of C&D debris requires use of a truck scale. The scale located at North Sea is the only scale owned and operated by the Town. Once containers are filled, hauling is managed by Town drivers.

Fee Schedule

North Sea staff includes a cashier to accept fees for bulk item, off-season brush drop off, and C&D debris. Fee collection is computerized and managed through material codes and scaled weight.

North Sea Transfer Station

1370 Major's Path
Open 8-4pm, 7 days/week
(except holidays)

- 3-4 staff including: attendant/cashier, scale operator, and 2 laborers
- Residential MSW, bulk items, household hazardous waste, scrap metal, yard waste including brush, e-waste, C&D, and recycling: paper, cardboard, and comingled containers accepted
- 3,759 tons of material processed (2010)
- 2,647 tons non-recyclable MSW (2010)
- 1,112 tons Recycling (2010)
- 30% recycling rate

Sag Harbor Transfer Station

1404 Sag Bridgehampton Turnpike

Open 8-4pm, Thurs-Tues (except holidays)

- 1-2 staff including: attendant and occasional sanitation helper
- Residential MSW and recycling: paper, cardboard, and comingled containers
- 1,740 tons of materials processed (2010)
- 853 tons non-recyclable MSW (2010)
- 887 tons Recycling (2010)
- 51% recycling rate

Westhampton Transfer Station

66 Old Country Road

Open 8-4pm, Thurs-Tues (except holidays)

- 1-2 staff including: attendant and occasional sanitation helper
- Residential MSW and recycling: paper, cardboard, and comingled containers, yard waste
- 654 tons MSW (2010)
- 723 tons Recycling (2010)
- 53% recycling rate

3.3.3.3 Sag Harbor (SH)

The Sag Harbor Transfer Station is located at 1404 Sag-Bridgehampton Turnpike. The station is open Thursday through Tuesday, from 8am-4pm. On-site staff includes an attendant and, at peak operating times, a sanitation laborer. In 2010, Sag Harbor processed 1,740 tons of materials of which 853 tons were non-recyclable MSW and 887 tons were recyclable, representing a 51% recycling rate.

Accepted Materials

Sag Harbor accepts residential non-recyclable MSW in PAYT Green Bags, waste oil, paper, cardboard, and comingled containers. Materials separated at drop-off and loaded into closed-top trailers. Waste oil is contained in a 250-gallon receptacle.

Residential yard waste, bulk items, and other specialty items are not accepted at this facility.

Mechanics

A top-load compacting trailer is maintained for non-recyclable MSW, along with one spare and one each for recyclable material collected. In total, a minimum of four trailers are used to collect various waste streams at this facility. Once filled, containers are hauled to a disposal or end-use facility by Town drivers.

Fee Schedule

Waste streams requiring payment are not accepted at Sag Harbor and are directed to the North Sea or Hampton Bays facilities.

3.3.3.4 Westhampton (WH)

The Westhampton Transfer Station is located at 66 Old Country Road. Residential drop off of MSW and recycling is available Thursday through Tuesday, 8am-4pm. On-site staff includes an attendant and, at peak operating times, a sanitation laborer. In 2010, Westhampton processed 1,377 tons of materials of which 654 tons were non-recyclable MSW and 723 tons were recyclables, representing a 53% recycling rate.

Accepted Materials

Westhampton accepts residential non-recyclable MSW in PAYT Green Bags, residential waste oil, and recycled paper, cardboard, and comingled containers. Residents separate and load materials into top-load trailers. Waste oil is contained in a 250-gallon receptacle.

Residential leaf waste is accepted throughout the year. Residents may discard brush at Westhampton for free from April 15 through May 30, and November 15 through December 31. Brush is not accepted outside the amnesty period at this location. The Town Highway Department, as well as other Town departments, may deliver yard waste to Westhampton at any time of year.

Bulk items and other specialty items are not accepted at this facility.

Mechanics

A top-load compacting trailer is maintained for non-recyclable MSW, along with a spare, and one for and each material collected. Once containers are filled, they are hauled by Town drivers to various receiving facilities.

Fee Schedule

Waste streams requiring payment are not accepted and are directed to the North Sea or Hampton Bays facilities.

3.4 RECOVERED RECYCLABLES MATERIALS

Southampton transfer stations collect three major waste streams: general MSW, recyclable materials, and compost. Yard waste is collected at most transfer stations where it is then processed and available for free to residents and for a small fee for commercial buyers.

3.4.1 Municipal Solid Waste

For the purposes of this report, MSW is defined as the non-recyclable waste which is collected by transfer stations in green PAYT designated refuse bags. Final disposal of the waste is handled by an out-of-town receiving landfill. This waste stream includes household product packaging, food scraps, and other waste materials that cannot be recycled.

In Southampton, MSW is collected at each of the four transfer stations and disposed of directly into a designated trailer for carting to a final receiving facility. During slow collection times, particularly at low-traffic facilities off-season, eastern trailers may be brought to the main facility at North Sea to consolidate receivables and reduce shipping costs.

MSW collected in 2010 totaled 5,348 tons. Monthly quantities are dependent on the seasonal population, which remains at peak through July and August, as shown in **Figure 3-2**.

Conversely, the lowest quantity month is typically the coldest as well. In 2010, the lowest quantity month was February.

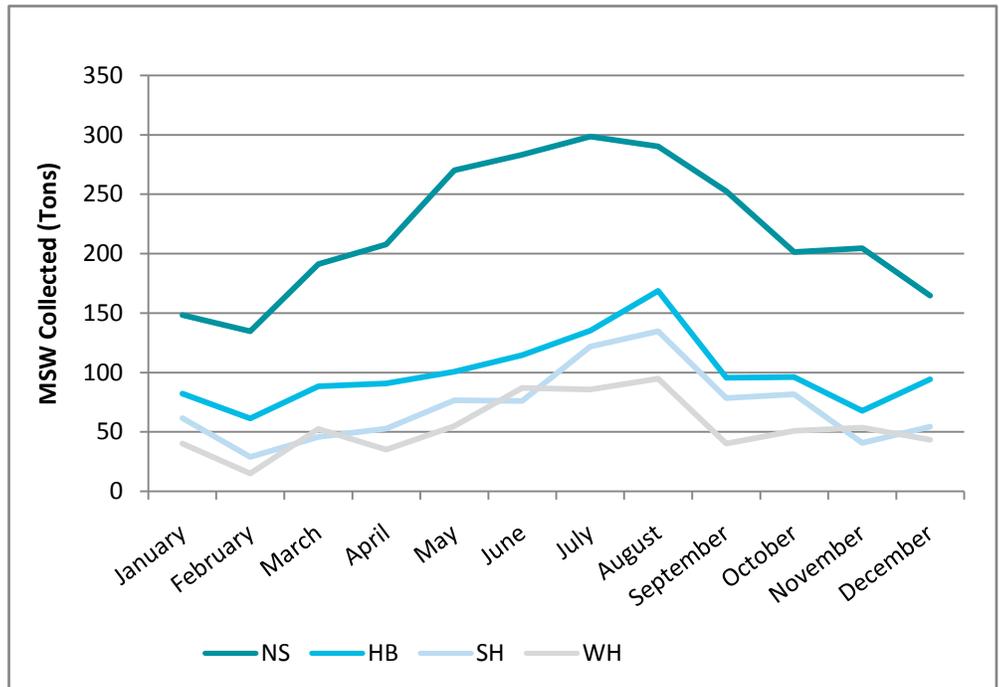


Figure 3-2. Total MSW per Transfer Station, 2010

3.4.2 Recyclables

Recyclable material outlined in this section includes mixed paper, cardboard, and comingled containers which are collected in separate hauling trailers at all Town transfer stations. Once a trailer is full, materials are sent for direct resale to secondary source buyers. Other specialty materials, most of which are also recyclable, are collected at the North Sea transfer station and outlined in following sections. **Figure 3-3** shows the recycling trends in 2010 in tons of material per waste stream versus MSW. As with MSW, the high quantity months are July and August, and the lowest quantity month is February. This comparable trend demonstrates the consistent recycling rates and behaviors within Southampton.

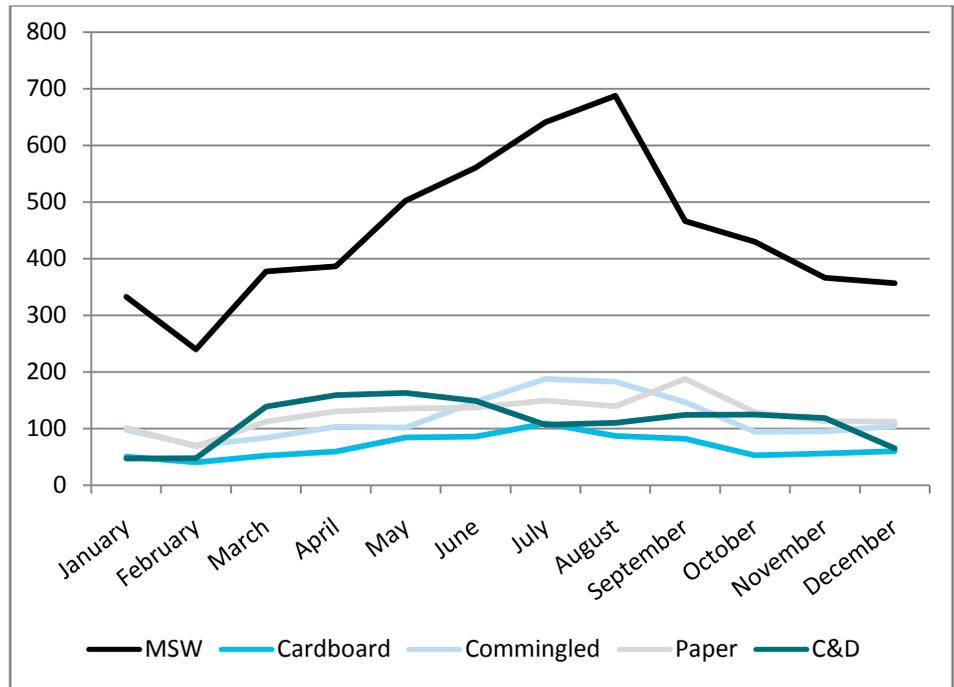


Figure 3-3. Total Recycling by Waste Stream versus MSW in tons, 2010

3.4.2.1 Mixed Paper

Mixed paper includes magazines, newspapers, flat board, office paper, junk mail, and other common forms of office and home use standard paper. Soaring prices for virgin paper in recent years have prompted the development of post-consumer paper recycling. As a result, recycled paper, in various grades, is commonly found on the market today. These products are often marked with a percent of recycled or post-consumer paper.

White office paper is a higher-grade paper with longer fibers than other standard grade papers. Some colored paper may be acceptable depending on the accepting recycling plant, but may not always be acceptable.

Similarly, mail with clear windows or paper with staples requires a special process in order to remove that material from the recycling stream. It is more commonly accepted today than in years past.

Flatboard is a single-layered material often used in product packaging. The most common example of flatboard container is a cereal box. The material is generally printed and coated on one side which a variety of colors and the underside is generally left in a natural brown-grey.

Figure 3-4 shows accepted mixed paper quantities per facility for 2010. In this case, unlike other waste streams, mixed paper volumes are not as strikingly seasonally-dependant as other forms of waste stream. This implies that this waste stream is most commonly supplied by year-round residents than tourists.

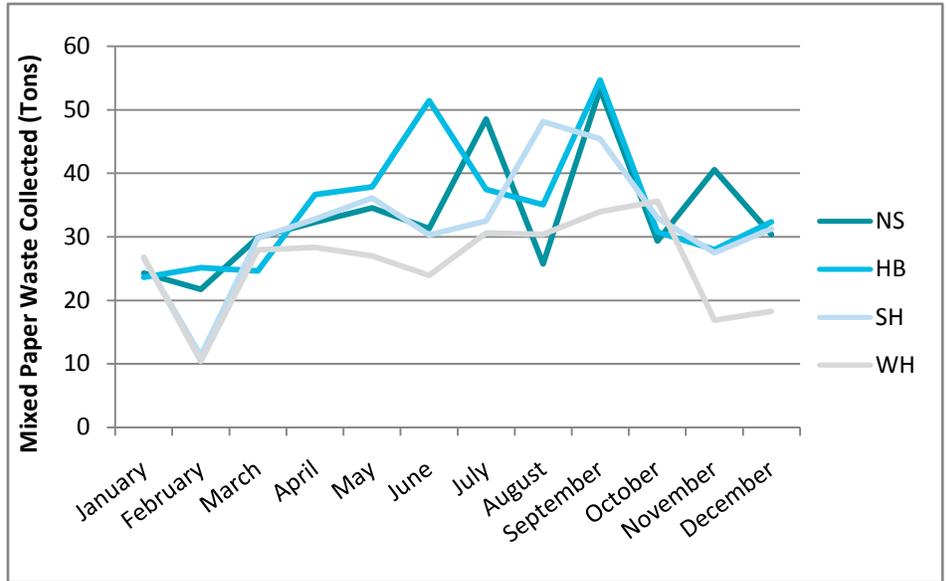


Figure 3-4. Mixed Paper Collected per Facility, 2010

3.4.2.2 Corrugated Cardboard

While there are many different kinds of cardboard, this report will focus on corrugated fiberboard. As with paper, this item cannot be recycled if it is stained with food or oil.

Corrugated cardboard is a thick material which contains one corrugated layer surrounded by two flat layers of brown paper. The combination is substantial enough to hold its shape through rough transport despite the relative weight and density of the contained material. It is most commonly identified as the material used for shipping boxes.

Figure 3-5 below shows cardboard quantities per facility in 2010. Similar to paper, this stream does not directly correlate with seasonal increases in population, suggesting that it is often a material more commonly recycled by year-round residents.

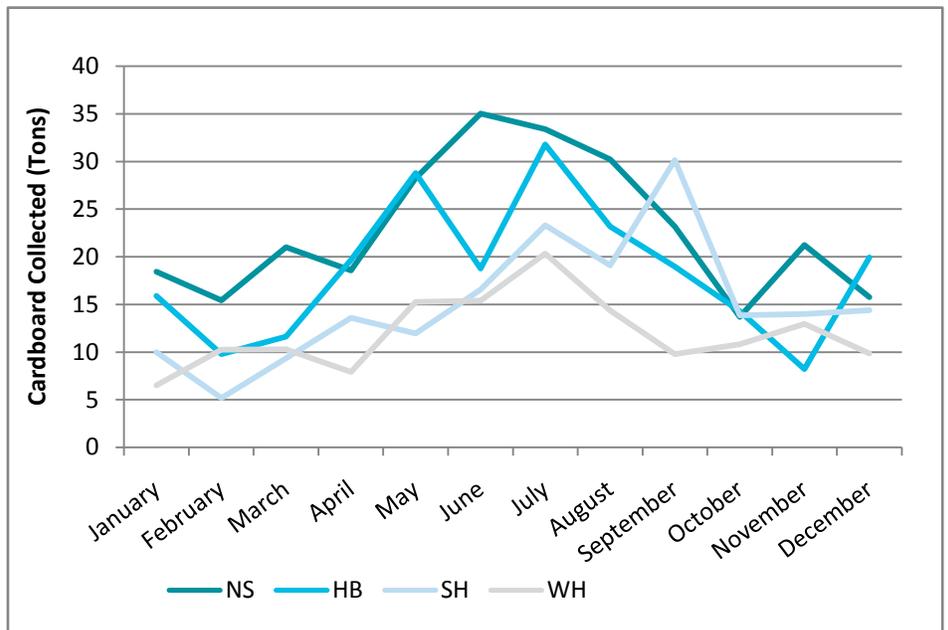


Figure 3.5. Cardboard Collected per Facility, 2010

3.4.2.3 Comingled Containers

Common comingled containers generally hold liquids and include clear, amber, and green glass, #1 through #5 plastics, aluminum and steel cans. According to the American Chemistry Council, total pounds of bottle recycled in 2009 was a record 1.2 million tons, with a 27.8% recycling rate, resulting in a 20 year compounded growth rate of 9.4%.

The primary plastic resins found in the waste stream are identified as follows:

- #1: PET - Polyethylene Terephthalate
- #2: HDPE - High Density Polyethylene
- #3: PVC - Polyvinyl Chloride
- #4: LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene
- #5: PP - Polypropylene
- #6: PS - Polystyrene
- #7: Mixed Resins

Of the seven mentioned above, Southampton currently collects all of them, however only PET and HDPE are recycled in comingled plastics. Future markets may include recycling of more primary plastic resins.

In 2010 tons of comingled containers collected in Southampton was near equal to that of mixed paper. However, unlike paper and cardboard, comingled waste appears to follow seasonal trends, as a significant portion of what is collected annually occurs in the summer. In 2010, 1,416 tons were collected, accounting for 13% of the total annual quantity of waste collected.

Figure 3-6 summarizes comingled containers collected per facility in 2010.

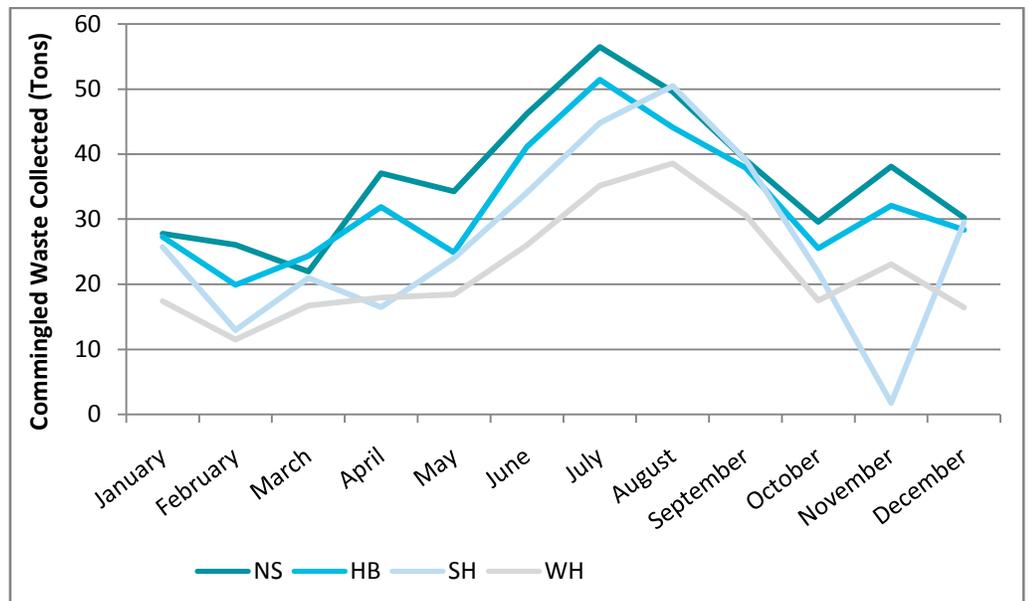


Figure 3-6. Commingled Containers Collected per Facility, 2010

3.4.2.4 Other Materials

In addition to common waste streams, Southampton also accepts less common materials for recycling including thin film plastic (HDPE), such as shrink wrap from boats and greenhouse plastic, and electronics (e-waste) from residents and businesses. Fish net/line recycling is also available at fishing areas and is handled through the Town Board of Trustees.

3.4.3 Yard Waste

Southampton actively manages compost in three Town transfer stations; Hampton Bays, Westhampton, and North Sea. Clean, loose leaves (uncontained, free of other materials) are accepted at all three facilities throughout the year for no fee.

All three facilities also accept a limited amount of brush for free during spring and fall clean-up periods, provided that the material is less than 3 inches in diameter and not mixed with other wood or grass clippings. For 2011, clean up periods occur from April 15th through May 31st and November 15th through December 31st. During the remainder of the year, Hampton Bays and North Sea will accept brush for a fee. A fee schedule of brush and yard waste can be found in **Table 3-2** below.

Table 3-2. 2011 Brush and Yard Waste Fee Schedule

Residential Waste Type	Container	Cost to Resident	Accepting Facilities
Leaves (no plastic bags)	Vehicle load	free	North Sea, Hampton Bays, Westhampton
Brush less than 3" diameter	30 gal trash bags/cans (up to 3)	\$5/load	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Brush less than 3" diameter	Vehicle load w/sides less than 2'	\$15/load	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Brush less than 3" diameter	Pickup with side boards	\$30/load	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Landscaping Waste			
Leaves and Brush less than 3" diameter	Vehicle load w/sides less than 2'	\$50/load	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Leaves and Brush less than 3" diameter	Pickup or 6-wheel truck w/side boards	\$75/load	North Sea & Hampton Bays

Other wastes such as land clearing debris, stumps, logs, trees, animal waste, and brush over 3 inches in diameter are not accepted. Grass clippings are not accepted in accordance with the NYSDEC *grasscycling* or *leave-it-on-the-lawn* campaign.

While yard waste is not specifically measured at time of collection, Southampton is permitted to process 10,000 cubic yards per site annually.

Figure 3-7 shows the compost sold, per transfer station, in 2010.

Leaf and yard waste is organized in piles to compost. While there is no specific schedule, piles are turned approximately 3-4 times per month to ensure mixing and expeditious breakdown. In this process, the life cycle for decomposition is approximately 6 months. Pre-grinding, particularly of brush, can reduce the cycle to approximately 4 months. Additional management practices, such as screening, have been considered to further reduce decomposition time however were determined to be infeasible due to increased labor demands.

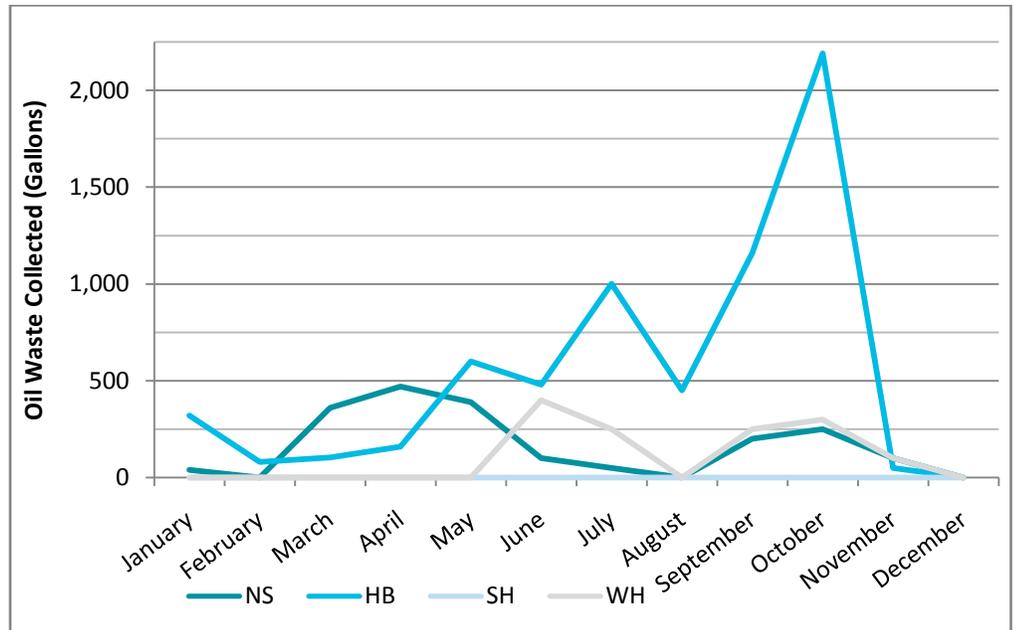


Figure 3-7. Total Compost Sold per Facility, 2010

Finished compost is available for free to residents and to others for a fee by the cubic yard (CY); \$2/CY for commercial pickup, \$3/CY for in-Town delivery, and \$5/CY for out of town delivery (within 45 miles of North Sea). Delivery is available by the truckload with a minimum order of 120 CY. Table 2 provides detail on the fees associated with yard waste, including brush, accepted at Hampton Bays and the North Sea transfer station.

3.4.4 Additional Materials

The following summarizes construction and demolition debris (C&D), scrap metal, and household hazardous waste handling in the Town. Table 3-3 summarizes the fee schedule for bulky items in Southampton for 2011.

3.4.4.1 Construction and Demolition Debris

C&D debris refers to all wood, concrete, asphalt, and miscellaneous debris generated by Southampton residents and the Town maintenance departments. In 2010, Southampton collected 1,352 tons of C&D. The majority of this waste is recycled and/or reduced (concrete, for example, is crushed before reuse) at the final receiving facility or transfer station. However, recycling rates are dependent on the receiving facility and how well materials

are sorted. Actual recycling rates vary and are not readily available. Town of Brookhaven generally sends C&D to landfill while Eastern Resource Recycling generally separates and prepares materials for reuse and resale.

3.4.4.2 Scrap Metal

Scrap metal includes post-consumer steel products including washing machines, dryers, air conditioners, automobiles, and other bulky ferrous products. Typically, post-consumer steel is collected by municipalities who sell it to brokers. The latter remove hazardous substances such as polychlorinated biphenyls, Freon, and bale the material for end use processors.

Steel scrap metal has long been recycled by the public sector. The primary reason for this is that viable markets have been available for the material. In 2010, Southampton collected 352 tons of scrap metal.

Table 3-3. 2011 Bulky Items Residential Fee Schedule and Accepting Facilities

Residential Waste Type	Container	Cost to Resident	Accepting Facilities
Small Bulk (under 3'x3'x3')	Vehicle load w/sides less than 2'	\$5/item	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Large Bulk (larger 3'x3'3')	Pickup with side boards	\$25/item	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Large and Small mixed bulk	Vehicle load	\$180/ton (\$25 min charge)	North Sea
Electronic Waste (E-waste)	Vehicle load	free	North Sea
Tires	Per item	\$5/tire	North Sea
Metal			
White Goods without refrigerant	Vehicle load	\$15/item	North Sea & Hampton Bays
White Goods with refrigerant	Vehicle load	\$25/item	North Sea & Hampton Bays
Scrap Metal (not mixed with other items)	Vehicle load w/sides less than 2'	\$50/ton (\$25 min charge)	North Sea
C&D Material			
Construction & Demolition Debris	Vehicle load w/sides less than 2'	\$155/ton (\$15 min charge)	North Sea

3.4.4.3 Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste includes motor oil, automobile batteries, tires, anti-freeze, and other materials, as described below. Some of these materials are collected regularly as part of the Town's accepting facility materials. Others, however, require specific handling and must be managed and disposed of in accordance with strict regulations. For that reason, STOP days were created by the NYSDEC to supplement improper disposal of household

waste and allowing residents an opportunity for safe discard. More information on the STOP program, accepted materials, and other household hazardous waste is outlined below.

S.T.O.P. Program

The Stop Throwing Out Pollutants (S.T.O.P.) program is a New York State DEC sponsored program designed to offer proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) specialty items which are otherwise regulated at commercial producers for proper handling and discard at local transfer stations. This state-wide program encourages collection of a variety of materials such as: electronics, oil-based paints, pesticides, automotive fluids, and compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs). Proper handling ensures a limited impact to groundwater, and natural resources as a result of improper disposal.

Southampton participates in the S.T.O.P. program by accepting HHW from the public on S.T.O.P. day, which occurs quarterly in April, June, August, and October, from 9am to 2pm, and is managed by a licensed contractor. The following are the S.T.O.P. dates and locations for 2011:

- April 30 – North Sea
- June 25 – Westhampton
- August 27 – Sag Harbor
- October 29 – Hampton Bays

The materials accepted include:

- Oil-based paints
- Pesticides
- Household cleaners
- Automotive fluids
- Mercury thermometers
- Other household products deemed to be toxic

Commercial waste is strictly prohibited from S.T.O.P. day collection.

Other HHW

According to NYSDEC, HHW is defined as “materials found in residential wastes that would be regulated as hazardous wastes if they were generated by industry.” By this definition, limited HHW is accepted at Town transfer stations throughout the year. Waste oil is accepted year-round all four transfer stations, stored in a 250-gallon waste oil container, and carted and processed by Long Island Waste Oil. The following **Table 3-4** summarizes HHW costs, schedule, and accepting facilities.

Table 3-4. 2011 Household Hazardous Waste Fee Schedule

Waste Stream	Cost to Resident	Schedule	Accepting Facilities
Waste Oil	--	Anytime	All
Propane Tanks	\$3/tank	Anytime	North Sea
Other HHW (oil-based paints, pesticides, household cleaners, auto fluids, pool chemicals, photo chemicals, etc.)	--	STOP day only	1/year at each facility/STOP day

3.5 EXISTING RECYCLABLES MARKET

Source-separated recycling has been an adopted practice in the Town for more than 20 years and has made a significant impact to overall waste reduction. Local law requires mandatory source separation of mixed paper, corrugated cardboard, and commingled containers. Following collection at transfer stations, trailers containing separated materials are hauled by Town employees to receiving entities based on the cost of transport, the price recycling facilities are offering (see material payback column in **Table 3-5** below), and the availability of the receiving facility to process materials.

Table 3-5. Summary of Average Transport Distance to Final Disposal Facilities and Total Cost/Revenue per Waste Stream

Material Streams	Amount of Material <i>tons</i>	Weighted Average Transport Distance <i>miles</i>	Material Price /Fees Paid to DPW, 2010 <i>\$/ton</i>
MSW	5,348	32	(\$80)
Total Recycling	3,750	40	--
Cardboard	820	30	\$80
Mixed Paper	1,514	35	\$45
Commingled Containers	1,416	50	(\$25)
Other Recycling	373	45	--
Tires	20	200	--
Metal	352	36	\$68
Propane Containers	0.7	55	--
Mixed Recycling/Reuse/Waste	114	45	--
Electronics	76	48	--
Motor Oil	36	38	--
C&D	1,352	50	--

Table 3-5 shows the final processing or end-use receiver distance for all MSW and recyclables in 2010, as well as the material payback prices and the weighted average transport distance, by material stream.

In 2010, the Town hauled 5,348 tons of non-recyclable MSW to Winters Brothers Transfer Station for final processing and disposal. Winters Brothers is located approximately 30 miles west of Southampton.

The majority of C&D collected in 2010, 1,312 tons, was delivered under an Inter-Municipal Agreement to the Town of Brookhaven Landfill, approximately 30 miles southwest of Southampton.

Mixed paper is divided between five receiving facilities, two of which process a majority of this waste stream. Gershow Recycling Corp, located 35 miles west of Southampton in Medford, NY, received 819 tons of mixed paper. Olympic Fibers Corp in Coram, NY, which neighbors Medford to the north, received 536 tons of paper. The remaining facilities accepted 159 tons of paper and were located between 20 and 80 miles west of Southampton.

Commingled container recycling is processed by the Town of Brookhaven. In 2010, this facility accepted 1,416 tons of comingled containers.

Corrugated cardboard recycling is accepted by four facilities: Gershow Recycling Corp., Crown Recycling, Olympic Fibers Corp, and Eastern Resource Recycling. All of these facilities also process mixed paper from the Town. In 2010, these facilities received 353 tons, 334 tons, 108 tons, and 25 tons, respectively, for a total of 820 tons of cardboard recycling. Facility travel distance ranges from 20 to 40 miles west of the Town.

Unlike other waste streams, yard waste is collected, processed, and compost is sold on-site at accepting transfer stations. As a result, the material is generally dropped off and purchased for and by residents and local companies for a minimal fee. Residents may collect compost for free however large volumes and/or commercial entities are purchased for a small fee. **Table 3-6** summarizes all bulk compost purchasers in 2010.

Table 3-6. Compost End Use Facilities and Distance from Southampton

Compost Purchasers, 2010	Address	Distance (miles)	2010 Compost (tons)
Wainscott Sand & Gravel	Wainscott, NY	10, west	2,614
East Coast Mines	East Quogue, NY	west	2,164
Frog Hollow Industries	Yaphank, NY	30, west	702
Water Mill Farm	Water Mill, NY	east	475
Speonk Earth Recycling	Speonk, NY	20, west	390
Calamita	Southampton, NY	--	107
Guillo Contracting	Calverton, NY	20, west	10

SECTION 4

FUTURE LOCAL PLANNING UNIT PROJECTIONS AND SOLID WASTE CHANGES

Section 4

This section investigates waste generation trends between 2006 and 2010, assesses population projections and possible changes to the planning unit (Town), current EPA estimates for waste generation, and investigates future trends in waste collection and composition.

4.1 TRANSFER STATION WASTE GENERATION TRENDS

Most of MSW generated in Southampton is collected and handled privately through individual resident contracts with solid waste haulers in the area. For this reason, limited information is available as to the handling, collection, and composition of MSW collected in the Town. The following summary is based on known information collected for and by the Town-operated transfer stations.

Since 2006, final refuse MSW (waste that is landfilled, not recycled or repurposed) collected by transfer stations has decreased by 20% from 6,630 tons in 2006 to 5,348 tons in 2010. Similarly, total recyclables has decreased by 24% from 5,443 tons in 2006 to 4,124 tons in 2010. In total, MSW (including C&D) has decreased from 14,055 tons in 2006 to 10,824 tons in 2010, a 23% decrease over 5 years. This trend is likely due to two main factors:

1. residents continue to move towards contracting with private haulers rather than self-hauling waste to transfer stations; and
2. total MSW generation has continued to decrease since the 1995 SWMP update.

In 1993 16,810 tons of MSW were collected by transfer stations in Southampton. Since that time, total MSW collection at transfer stations in Southampton has decreased by an average of approximately 350 tons per year. Conversely, total newspaper, cardboard, glass, and cans sold to secondary markets in 1989 was 2,200 tons, approximately 50% less, by weight, than what was collected in 2010. Thus, as total final refuse MSW has consistently decreased over time. Total tonnage of recyclables (including C&D, tires, batteries, and other metals) has increased 340% from 1989 to 2006.

Percent of total recyclables compared to total MSW collected has generally remained around 50% between 2006 and 2010. The high percentage is generally reflective of past recycling education programs, a history of recycling in the community, and the effectiveness of the PAYT program to incentivize source-separation. **Table 4-1** summarizes tonnage collected from 2006 through 2010 by material.

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4.1 Transfer Station Waste Generation Trends

4.2 Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

4.3 Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

Table 4-1. MSW and Recyclables by Waste Stream 5-year Trend in Tons

Waste Stream	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Refuse MSW	6,630	6,092	5,634	5,441	5,348
C & D***	1,982	1,622	1,389	1,383	1,352
Recyclables (total)	5,443	4,809	4,437	4,185	4,124*
<i>Tires</i>	80	70	23	NR	20
<i>Batteries**</i>	20	12	NR	NR	2
<i>Metals</i>	838	480	431	362	352
<i>Comingled</i>	1,400	1,415	1,405	1,442	1,416
<i>Cardboard</i>	955	925	839	823	820
<i>Paper</i>	2,150	1,907	1,739	1,558	1,514
% Recyclable	45%	44%	44%	43%	44%
Total MSW	14,055	12,523	11,460	11,009	10,824

*In this summary of 2010, total recyclables did not include electronics waste or used oil as shown in Table 4-2

** Southampton no longer accepts batteries as of 2011

***Construction & Demolition Debris (C&D) is not included in % Recyclable value

As discussed, recyclables accounted for approximately half of all MSW collected at transfer stations in 2010. To investigate this value further, Table 4-2 summarizes the percent of total MSW collected by waste stream in 2010. More than 9,000 gallons of waste oil, or 36 tons, was collected in 2010.

Table 4-2. Summary of Recyclables by Waste Stream Collected at Transfer Stations, 2010

Waste Stream	Volume (tons)	Percent of Total Waste Stream
Batteries	2	0.05%
Cardboard	820	19%
Commingled	1,416	33%
E-Waste	76	1.8%
Metal	352	8%
Paper	1,514	36%
Used Oil	36	1%
Tires	20	0.5%
Total Recyclables	4,236*	--

*In this summary of 2010, total recyclables value includes electronics waste and used oil; thus values differ when compared to Table 4-1

It can be assumed that, given recent trends, recyclables will continue to account for at least 50% of total MSW collected at the transfer stations. And, from that number, commingled containers, corrugated cardboard, and paper will likely continue to account for the majority of recyclable material.

4.2 ANTICIPATED CHANGES TO THE LOCAL PLANNING UNIT

Solid waste generation is affected by several factors, including changes to population, purchasing behaviors, and affluence. In general, the measurable changes that could affect the management of Southampton’s Solid Waste program include population changes, zoning, and changes to the planning unit overall. The following section outlines those changes in addition to addressing potential effects on the waste stream, composition of waste, and outlines state and federal estimates of waste composition.

4.2.1 Population Projections

According to the Suffolk County *Comprehensive Plan 2035* (August 2011), population throughout the county is projected to continue slow growth over the course of the next 25 years, increasing approximately 16% between 2011 and 2035. From 1950 and 1970, a development boom across Long Island led the total county population to increase from 276,129 to 1,127,030, more than tripling the total population in less than two decades. Growth since that time has increased moderately as affluent communities in the region have maintained high property acreages and publicly owned land has been preserved from recent build-out booms in the early 2000’s.

The Long Island Planning Authority (LIPA) estimates that the population in Southampton will increase by 21% between 2010 and 2025, followed by moderate growth from 2025 to 2035. The following **Table 4-3** summarizes the predicted population increases according to LIPA.

Table 4-3. Population Projections for Southampton, 2010 – 2035

Year	Population Estimate	% Increase from previous
2010	57,452	--
2015	63,500	11%
2020	67,000	6%
2025	69,600	4%
2030	71,300	2%
2035	72,700	2%

Information provided by the Long Island Planning Authority (LIPA), 2011

According to LIPA, group quarters, primarily nursing homes, will increase by 9.2% through the maturity of this SWMP, from 1,850 in 2010 to 2,020 in 2025. Household size is also projected to increase from 2.54 persons/household (2010) to 2.63 persons/household (2025).

4.2.2 Median Age

In addition to population size, average age also affects future trends in MSW production as household size influences spending habits and product purchases. For this investigation, information was available from LIPA, Suffolk County Division, and general trends were captured through those planning estimates.

In comparison to the 2010 census, median age of Suffolk County was 39.8 years, a 3.3 year increase from 36.5 years in 2000. In general, since the baby boom in the 1960s, median age has continued to increase with that aging population. According to LIPA, senior citizens (age 65 and up) are a growing subset of the county, accounting for approximately 14% of the total population. Nearly one-quarter of senior citizens live alone in single-occupancy homes, according to the 2010 census. Additionally, approximately 30 percent of all homes in Suffolk County contain a senior citizen and the county contains 25,000 housing units dedicated to senior living.

4.2.3 Anticipated Changes to Planning Unit

The development boom between 1950 and 1970 led to a three-fold population increase in Suffolk County. In response, county zoning was updated to limit further growth in large portions of land. Zoning restrictions were increased to limit population density in areas previously available for development. Since that time, household size has consistently declined and land conserved from development to preserve acres of natural landscape.

In recent years some land within the county has been released for development, resulting in overall increases to potential saturation population. In a broad sense, however, the county continues to remain protected from substantial changes in growth, including commercial and residential building.

It is anticipated that this trend will continue over the coming years, allowing for greater development and increased population density. Zoning laws will likely offer some increase in development, allowing for population increases in previously undeveloped land. According to the Suffolk County *Comprehensive Plan 2035*, of the 10 towns that comprise the county, Southampton is projected to experience the fifth-most population growth rate by 2035, or approximately 25% in 25 years.

4.3 ANTICIPATED CHANGES TO THE WASTE STREAM

Anticipated changes to population, median age, and household size can be estimated for future planning use and overall changes to the waste stream. The following outlines how these changes may affect waste accumulation.

4.3.1 Changes to Solid Waste Management Program

Changes to the Town SWMP will be further outlined in trailing sections, however, in general, the following is assumed:

- The 2011 SWMP will echo NYSDEC recommendations and goals to reduce overall waste by increasing recycling and reuse.
- Composting will continue with active management, providing further incentive to use this service.
- Public outreach and education will be an incremental component for implementation of this SWMP.
- Industrial, commercial, municipal, institutional, and public entities within the Town will be engaged as part of the SWMP.

- The combination of continued incentives for recycling coupled with outreach and education will assist in achieving further reductions in overall final refuse waste disposal.
- MSW per capita will increase following economic recovery

4.3.2 Estimated Composition of Generated Solid Waste

Based on the NYSDEC goals outlined in the NYSDEC *Beyond Waste* plan, the State anticipates overall reduction to final refuse MSW through advanced product packaging stewardship, compost and organics recycling, and prioritized investments in reduction, reuse, and recycling over disposal.

It is assumed that total recyclables will continue to gain in tonnage by 1% per year from approximately 51% in 2010 to 65% of the total MSW collected by Town transfer stations in 2025.

Factors that affect the composition of future generated solid waste include:

- Volume/tonnage of total MSW collected versus total final refuse and total recyclables
- Population increases, which affect overall waste production
- Policy changes and other incentives to reduce product packaging
- Marketing/housing trends which affect production of C&D
- Technology innovation and investment in reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting in place of landfill disposal
- Maximized efficiency in infrastructure development

For the purposes of this investigation, the 5-year average percent of total MSW was taken for five individual recycling waste streams: C&D, metals, commingled containers, cardboard, and paper recycling. It was assumed that the same percent of total MSW would generally continue over the course of this SWMP through 2025. Further information can be found in the next section and **Table 4-4** and **Table 4-5**.

4.3.3 Table of Solid Waste Projections

The following table summarizes reported values collected by Southampton transfer stations for final refuse MSW, total tons of recyclable material, and the five individual waste streams which are classified as recyclable. The following assumptions were made as part of this investigation:

- Approximately 15 percent of the total MSW collected in Southampton is self-hauled to Town transfer stations and approximately 15 percent of total MSW collected will be self-hauled annually for the next 15 years.
- Before implementation of this SWMP, total tonnages will remain generally consistent with those of 2009 through 2010 despite increases in population.

- Following completion of this SWMP, all policy and program changes will be ready for implementation for full roll-out in 2014. Upon roll-out of this program, the following is assumed to occur:
 - final refuse MSW will continue to decrease as economic recovery continues through 2014;
 - following full implementation of the 2011 SWMP in 2012, final refuse MSW will stabilize, despite population increases;
 - as economic conditions recover, and population continues to rise, total MSW will begin to increase;
 - the recycling rate at transfer stations will continue to increase at a rate of 1% per year, annually, through 2025;
 - individual recycling streams will continue to maintain the same share and increase at the same rate as total recycling;
 - yard waste composting will stabilize at approximately 7,000 tons per year of sold organics, after an increase of 500 tons per year for 4 years, following implementation of the SWMP in 2012;
 - organics composting, a program implemented in 2014 as part of this SWMP, will increase modestly at a rate of 5 tons per year through 2025, reducing total tons of final refuse MSW deposited at transfer stations;
- Recyclables will generally maintain the previous 5-year average of total MSW collected. By total tons of MSW, the order of largest to smallest recyclable is as follows:
 1. *Paper (29%)*
 2. *Construction and demolition debris (25%)*
 3. *Commingled containers (23%)*
 4. *Cardboard (14%)*
 5. *Metals (8%)*
- NYSDEC goal to reach 0.6 lb/person/day (0.11 tons/year/capita) final refuse MSW will be used as a vision, but will likely require State and federal mandates for reduced product packaging and increased post-consumer recycling, as outlined in the *Beyond Waste* report. The Town will strive to reach this goal while continuing to improve upon the recycling rate (which currently exceeds the NYSDEC 2025 goal).
- Depending on market conditions, financial incentives, and available technology the assumptions made in this section, the following Table 4-5 may need adjustment during the planning period to account for market shifts and MSW data collected from private haulers.

4-4. Table of Solid Waste Projections for Transfer Stations Based on Tonnage

	Year	Final Refuse MSW			Recyclables (total)		Recyclables (including C&D) by Waste Stream						
		Transfer Station Tonnage ¹	% Decrease	Total Decrease (tons) ²	Transfer Station Tonnage ¹	Recycling Rate ³	C & D ⁶	Metals	Comingled	Cardboard	Paper	Yard Waste Composting ⁴	Organics Composting ⁵
Actual	2006 (actual)	6,630	--	--	5,343	45%	1,982	838	1,400	955	2,150	--	--
	2007 (actual)	6,092	8%	538	4,727	44%	1,622	480	1,415	925	1,907	--	--
	2008 (actual)	5,634	8%	458	4,414	44%	1,389	431	1,405	839	1,739	32,202	--
	2009 (actual)	5,441	3%	193	4,185	43%	1,383	362	1,442	823	1,558	30,068	--
	2010 (actual)	5,348	2%	93	4,102	43%	1,352	352	1,416	820	1,514	9,854	--
	5-yr Average	5,829	5%	321	4,554	44%	1,546	493	1,416	872	1,774	14,425	--
	5-yr Difference	1,282	19%	--	1,241	--	630	486	-16	135	636	--	--
	% Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	11%	31%	19%	39%	--	--
Estimated/ Proposed	2011 (est.)	5,241	2%	107	5,293	51%	1,300	573	1,645	1,014	2,061	5,000	--
	2012 (est.)	5,136	2%	105	5,239	52%	1,250	567	1,628	1,004	2,040	5,000	--
	2013 (est.)	5,033	2%	103	5,184	53%	1,200	561	1,612	993	2,019	5,000	--
	2014 (est.)	4,908	2%	126	5,104	54%	1,150	552	1,587	978	1,988	5,500	25
	2015 (est.)	4,780	2%	128	5,019	55%	1,100	543	1,560	961	1,954	6,000	30
	2016 (est.)	4,697	1%	83	4,979	56%	1,089	539	1,548	954	1,939	6,500	35
	2017 (est.)	4,657	0%	40	4,983	57%	1,089	539	1,549	955	1,941	7,000	40
	2018 (est.)	4,658	-1%	-2	5,031	58%	1,100	544	1,564	964	1,959	7,000	45
	2019 (est.)	4,702	-2%	-43	5,125	59%	1,122	554	1,593	982	1,996	7,000	50
	2020 (est.)	4,741	-2%	-39	5,215	60%	1,144	564	1,621	999	2,031	7,000	55
	2021 (est.)	4,775	-2%	-35	5,301	61%	1,167	573	1,648	1,015	2,064	7,000	60
	2022 (est.)	4,806	-2%	-31	5,383	62%	1,191	582	1,673	1,031	2,096	7,000	65
	2023 (est.)	4,832	-2%	-26	5,460	63%	1,214	591	1,697	1,046	2,126	7,000	70
	2024 (est.)	4,854	-2%	-22	5,533	64%	1,239	598	1,720	1,060	2,155	7,000	75
	2025 (est.)	4,871	-2%	-17	5,601	65%	1,263	606	1,741	1,073	2,181	7,000	80

Notes:

1. Transfer station final refuse and recycling tonnages 2006-2010 based on Town reported values. Future values assume transfer stations continue estimated 15% of total MSW produced in Southampton however accumulations rates are based on incentivized recycling through PAYT.
2. Estimated decrease based on anticipated implementation of 2011 SWMP by 2012 and further decrease following implementation of limited organics composting in 2014.
3. Recycling rate estimated to increase 1% annually through 2025 and subsequent waste streams to increase based on 2006-2010 average share.
4. Yard waste is tracked as final product sold to large purchasers and at times includes carryover from previous years. It is anticipated that turnover will stabilize in coming years, particularly as the SWMP is implemented.
5. Organics Composting consists of limited food waste accepted as part of future expanded composting services to be implemented in 2014.
6. Construction & Demolition debris (C&D) is not included under the NYSDEC goals for recycling or MSW but estimated under this SWMP for planning purposes

4-5. Table of Solid Waste Projections for Private Haulers Based on Tonnage

	Year	Final Refuse MSW			Recyclables (total)		Per Capita MSW			NYSDEC Beyond Waste Goals		
		Private Hauler Tonnage ^{1,5}	% Decrease ²	Total Decrease (tons) ²	Private Hauler Tonnage ^{1,3}	Recycling Rate	Population ⁴	Total MSW	Per Capita (tons/yr)	Total MSW required to meet beyond waste goals	Beyond Waste Goals ⁵ (tons/cap/yr)	Beyond Waste Goals (lb/cap/day)
Estimated	2006	37,570	--	--	7,514	20%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2007	34,521	8%	3,049	6,904	20%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2008	31,926	8%	2,595	6,385	20%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2009	30,832	3%	1,094	6,166	20%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	30,305	2%	527	6,061	20%	57,452	43,089	0.75	43,089	0.75	4.10
	5-yr Average	33,031	5%	1,816	6,606	20%	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5-yr Total	--	--	7,265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estimated/ Proposed	2011 (est.)	29,699	2%	1,133	8,771	20%	58,472	43,854	0.75	41,715	0.71	3.9
	2012 (est.)	29,105	2%	594	7,276	20%	59,729	43,730	0.73	41,519	0.70	3.8
	2013 (est.)	28,523	2%	582	9,508	25%	60,986	43,561	0.71	40,162	0.66	3.6
	2014 (est.)	27,953	2%	570	11,980	30%	62,243	43,348	0.70	38,712	0.62	3.4
	2015 (est.)	27,673	1%	280	13,023	32%	63,500	43,089	0.68	36,590	0.58	3.2
	2016 (est.)	27,673	0%	0	14,256	34%	64,200	42,418	0.66	34,057	0.53	2.9
	2017 (est.)	27,950	-1%	-277	15,722	36%	64,900	41,721	0.64	30,867	0.48	2.6
	2018 (est.)	28,229	-1%	-279	17,302	38%	65,600	41,000	0.63	27,600	0.42	2.3
	2019 (est.)	28,794	-2%	-565	19,196	40%	66,300	40,254	0.61	24,256	0.37	2.0
	2020 (est.)	29,370	-2%	-576	20,410	41%	67,000	39,482	0.59	20,835	0.31	1.7
	2021 (est.)	29,957	-2%	-587	21,693	42%	67,520	38,583	0.57	19,515	0.29	1.6
	2022 (est.)	30,556	-2%	-599	23,051	43%	68,040	37,665	0.55	18,172	0.27	1.5
	2023 (est.)	31,168	-2%	-611	24,489	44%	68,560	36,729	0.54	16,806	0.25	1.3
	2024 (est.)	31,791	-2%	-623	26,011	45%	69,080	35,774	0.52	15,417	0.22	1.2
	2025 (est.)	32,427	-2%	-636	27,623	46%	69,600	34,800	0.50	14,005	0.20	1.1

1. Private hauler tons based on estimated 85% pickup of all MSW produced in Town per 2006-2010 Town reported TS tonnage. Future values assume private haulers continue estimated 85% of population served by private haulers. Estimated recycling and MSW rates based on conditions specific to this method of waste removal and thus not directly comparable to Table 4-5. Transfer Station values.
2. Estimated decrease based on anticipated implementation of 2011 SWMP by 2012.
3. Recycling rate assumes increase at onset of program in 2012 to include portion of total MSW reduction and 2% increases annually through 2025.
4. Population estimated based on 2010 census data and Long Island Planning Authority Projections (2011).
5. According to NYSDEC, State of New York residents disposed of 0.75 tons of MSW per year in 2010, on average.

4.3.4 State and Federal Solid Waste Composition Estimates

In order to shape local planning unit (Town) solid waste management planning, both state and federal solid waste goals must be considered. For the purposes of this investigation, both EPA and NYSDEC were reviewed for current trends, future planning and policy changes.

4.3.4.1 EPA Solid Waste Composition Estimate

According to the EPA, MSW generated per capita in the United States in 2009 was 4.34 pounds per person per day while the MSW recycling rate was 33.8%. The following is a general breakdown of the waste streams within MSW generated:

- Paper: 28.2%
- Food Scraps: 14.1%
- Yard Trimmings: 13.7%
- Plastics: 12.3%
- Metals: 8.6%
- Rubber, Leather, and Textiles: 8.3%
- Wood: 6.5%
- Glass: 4.8%
- Other: 3.5%

In order to reduce waste production, EPA encourages source reduction through designing products that reduce packaging, recycling of all materials which can be recovered (paper, glass, plastic, and metals), and composting organic waste such as food scraps and yard trimmings.

4.3.4.2 NYSDEC Guidelines and Beyond Waste Goals

According to the state SWMP entitled *Beyond Waste*, the NYSDEC has established a quantitative goal to reduce the amount of final refuse MSW (not including recycling or C&D) to 0.6 pounds per person per day by 2030. To achieve this, the NYSDEC proposes the following qualitative goals:

- Maximize reuse, recycling, and composting
- Advance product and packaging stewardship
- Minimize disposal and the need for long-range export of residual waste
- Engage all New Yorkers including government, business, industry and the public in sustainable materials management

The state will seek to accomplish this through policy direction, technical assistance, public education and information, financial assistance, statewide planning, and regulatory oversight. Specific programs include outreach to businesses regarding life cycle considerations, developing online reporting to collect accurate disposal data, performing waste composition analyses, and networking with other agencies to facilitate immediate disaster response and

mitigate impacts of disasters through better planning. The State also seeks to develop an accurate online reporting system to track timely and accurate recycling data from planning units, solid waste and recycling facilities, and private carters.

The role of local governments in this plan is to maintain Local SWMPs and enforce, whenever practicable, source separation of recyclables in all sectors (industrial, commercial, residential, and institutional). In Southampton, only a portion of MSW accumulation rates are known as a result of previously unreported private carting values. The focus of this SWMP is to address this through tracking carting information. Following a minimum of 1-year of data, the Town will review the Plan to develop practical and achievable goals that reduce overall final refuse MSW while increasing recycling and composting to the extent practicable, given funding limitations.

SECTION 5 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

In lieu of technology evaluation, an Alternative Analysis was conducted to compare realistic approaches for Southamptons future solid waste management program. Four alternatives were evaluated. A summary of the findings is presented herein.

5.1 ALTERNATIVE 1 - CONTINUE SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS; PERMIT AND TRACK CARTERS

5.1.1 Continue Solid Waste Operations

Alternative 1 proposed no changes to the current Town operated solid waste system outlined in Sections 1-4. All four transfer stations and all three compost facilities would continue current operations. Under Alternative 1, residents would have the choice between contracting with a private carter or self-hauling waste to transfer stations. Compost operations will remain as they are today.

5.1.2 Permit and Track Private Carters

Alternative 1 sought to create a system where private carters must obtain a permit to conduct business in Southampton. The permit would be contingent upon the carter offering recycling and providing the Town with documentation that proves recycling efforts. The cost for the coordination of this program could be borne by the contractors through permit fees.

To initiate this program, the Town would need to develop and pass a by-law that requires private carters obtain the permit. The by-law may further establish a requirement that all private carters operating in Southampton collect recyclables in separate containers and provide documentation to the Town of the amount of recyclables collected and processed.

Once the permits are issued, the Town must continue to monitor carter recycling data to ensure they are conforming to permit requirements.

Alternative 1 Summary

Pros:

- Adequate transfer station coverage
- Residents choose to utilize private carters
- Works well with seasonal population
- Town continues limited role in MSW collection
- Composting operations continue

Cons:

- Annual cost to monitor carters (\$85,000)
- Potentially lower revenue for Town from recyclables going to carters
- Town still responsible for ensuring recycling is taking place

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5.1 Alternative 1 – Continue Solid Waste Operations; Permit and Track Carters

5.2 Alternative 2 – Cease all Town Sponsored Solid Waste Operations

5.3 Alternative 3 – Transfer Stations for Municipal Use Only

5.4 Alternative 4 – Improved Efficiency of Transfer Station Operations

5.5 Selection

5.1.3 Cost to Residents

For the purposes of this evaluation, it was assumed that the average household using the transfer stations for solid waste disposal uses 1 bag/week and also pays \$70/year in other solid waste fees. This calculates to a direct annual cost of \$220/household/year.

Cost to residents who contract with private haulers was estimated. Based on an informal survey, average cost for curbside or backdoor collection once per week was estimated to be \$43 - \$76/month. Assuming approximately 85 percent of households (35,000 households) use private carters, the estimated total Town-wide annual cost for curbside collection, hauling, and disposal ranges from \$18,006,000 to \$31,900,000.

Under Alternative 1, the average household contracting for curbside collection services is paying an estimated \$716/year.

Table 5-1. Estimate of Total Annual Solid Waste Costs, Alternative 1

Total Annual Solid Waste Cost	Total Costs	Cost per HH/Year
Transfer Station Cost (across 15% of HH)	\$1,651,989	\$220
Private MSW Carters Cost (85% HH)	\$18.0M – \$31.9M	\$520 – \$912
Total Annual Town-wide Solid Waste Cost	\$19.7M – \$33.6M	\$740 avg.

5.2 ALTERNATIVE 2 – CEASE ALL TOWN SPONSORED SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS

Alternative 2 proposed ceasing all Town sponsored solid waste operations. At the time of this investigation in 2011, many communities throughout the United States had eliminated solid waste programs operated by municipalities, leaving the private sector waste managers to fill the void in service. Alternative 2 proposed ceasing all Town involvement in day-to-day solid waste services (including composting operations) and contracting services through private firms through the public bid processes.

5.2.1 Create Solid Waste Districts

Under Alternative 2, the Town and the incorporated villages will be divided into districts based on:

- **Residential Characteristics** - population density, population flux, demographics, and growth potential
- **Commercial and Industrial Characteristics** - number, type, size, location, and potential growth of commercial and industrial facilities within a district

- **Geographic Characteristics** – major geographic separations such as canals, rivers, beaches, railroads, bridges, roadways or other major geographical dividers

5.2.2 Basic Solid Waste Services

While all districts would fall under one Solid Waste Department and one Solid Waste Manager, solid waste services would be publically bid separately, by district. These services could be as simple as curbside collection of MSW and recyclables once per week or as complex as white glove service where bonded trash collectors use a private service entrance to remove waste and recyclables directly from the home, or any service level in-between.

5.2.3 Cost to Residents

The Town of Riverhead, on which this alternative is based, approved a one-year extension to Maggio Sanitation Services, Inc. to collect trash for all solid waste districts in Riverhead through December 31, 2011. Maggio Sanitation charges Riverhead \$504/household/year for solid waste services. It is assumed that a similar curbside collection contract in Southampton will cost approximately \$550 to \$600/household/year. In Southampton, private carter rates vary depending on service but generally lie within the \$43 - \$76 per month. One carter, Norsic & Sons, provides weekly curbside collection at \$43.75/month; or \$525/year.

Under this alternative, the Town could reduce solid waste staff to one Solid Waste Manager and one full-time assistant at a total cost of approximately \$250,000 per year with benefits. However, due to concerns from the Town regarding unforeseen expenses under this alternative, an additional \$1,000,000 in salaries and expenses was added to account for resources necessary to field complaints, enforce contracts, and generally maintain changes to Solid Waste Management. This adds an additional \$25/household/year for each of the 41,000 households in Southampton, for a total Solid Waste administration cost of \$33/household/year. Based on this estimate, the Town will expend \$1,334,705 on administrating solid waste collection and disposal under.

Direct solid waste expenses for the Town would decrease under this alternative however net costs would increase because PAYT revenue would be eliminated. The total estimated cost per household for waste disposal under this alternative would be \$608/household/year.

Table 5-2. Estimate of Total Annual Solid Waste Costs, Alternative 2

Total Annual Solid Waste Cost	Total Costs	Cost per HH/Year
Solid Waste Department Costs	\$1,334,705	\$33
Town-wide Curbside Collection Cost	\$22.5M – \$24.6M	\$550 – \$600
Total Annual Town-wide Solid Waste Cost	\$23.8M – \$25.9M	\$608 avg.

Alternative 2 Summary

Pros:

- Town not directly involved in day-to-day solid waste operations
- Districts can competitively bid solid waste services to get best price
- Increased efficiency
- Continued compost operations

Cons:

- Loss of autonomy; residents must contract with private carters
- No financial incentive to recycle

5.3 ALTERNATIVE 3 – TRANSFER STATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL USE ONLY

Alternative 3 allows for the continued use of transfer stations for municipal purposes only. Transfer station use would be restricted to municipal wastes from schools, parks, the Town Hall, the court house, and other public spaces. Based on the 2010 intra-department chargebacks, the Town brought approximately 3,660 tons of materials to the transfer stations. This indicates that much of the material processed at the transfer stations is already delivered by the Town.

Residents who use the transfer stations as their primary waste disposal and recycling option will need to hire a private carter under this alternative.

Alternative 3 Summary

Pros:

- Reduce expenses to Town for operating transfer stations and managing residential solid wastes
- Solid waste remains a net revenue gain
- Reduced overhead and long-term salary commitments
- Composting operations continue

Cons:

- Loss of Low Cost Option
- Resident must contract with private carters
- Additional costs for permitting and monitoring private carters
- Potential reduction in residential recycling

5.3.1 Continue Compost Operations

Currently the Town operates three compost facilities registered to accept 10,000 cubic yards per year of organic waste (leaves, brush, and grass). In 2010 the Town sold 6,460 tons of compost to contractors, farms, and landscaping companies that provided revenue of approximately \$49,500. Under Alternative 3, the Town will continue to accept brush and yard waste from the Town Departments, residents, and local contractors for use in on-site compost operations.

5.3.2 Permit and Track all Private Carters

In addition to ongoing operations, Alternative 3 would require private carters to obtain a permit in order to conduct business in Southampton. The permit would be contingent upon the carter offering recycling and providing the Town with documentation that proves such. The cost for the coordination of this program could be borne by the contractors through permit fees. As with Alternative 1, the Town would be required to pass a by-law that requires carters to obtain a permit and establishes standards and minimum qualifications to ensure recycling and yard waste pickup mandates are followed.

5.3.3 Cost to Residents

Total solid waste expenses for the Town were estimated to decrease from \$1,566,989 to \$838,847 under Alternative 3. However net cost will increase as PAYT revenue and most “landfill fees” will be eliminated. Solid Waste Department expenses, if allocated across all households, would be approximately \$20/household/year under this alternative.

Cost to residents who contract with private carters would not likely change. It is estimated that the current curbside or backdoor collection service in Southampton is \$43 – \$76/month. However, in Alternative 3, all 41,000 households will be required to use private carters. The estimated total annual cost for curbside collection, hauling, and disposal for Alternative 3 will range from \$21,156,000 to \$37,400,000. Thus, the cost to implement Alternative 3 is approximately \$716 in private carter fees and \$20 in transfer station fees, or \$736/household/year.

Table 5-3. Estimate of Total Annual Solid Waste Costs, Alternative 3

Total Annual Solid Waste Cost	Total Costs	Cost per HH/Year
Solid Waste Department Costs	\$838,847	\$20
Town-wide Curbside Collection Cost	\$22.1M – \$37.4M	\$520-\$912
Total Annual Town-wide Solid Waste Cost	\$23.9M – \$38.2M	\$736 avg.

5.4 ALTERNATIVE 4 – IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS

Schedule adjustments, including reducing receiving hours and/or days of operation for accepting residential MSW, would be considered based on vehicle traffic data collected over the course of a year. Other considerations for optimization include, but are not limited to: monetary exchange policy modifications; vending machines for waste bags; bottle recycling machines; and public outreach programs to encourage the use of the transfer stations. Such outreach efforts may include demonstration projects with educational institutions and/or community organizations such as garden clubs.

The goal of this alternative is to increase use of transfer stations while investigating the annual use trends of the facilities to consider optimal hours of operation.

5.4.1 Improved Efficiency of Compost Operations

The Town sold, delivered, or marketed approximately 6,500 tons of compost in 2010. However, the Town has historically received more organics than it has sold. Improving productivity of composting operations will help to free space and eliminate leftover piles of brush and yard waste each facility. Thus Alternative 4 proposed assessing current compost operations to develop a more efficient system which would bring compost to market quickly and complemented that with targeted marketing and outreach to ensure increased residential participation and higher turnover.

5.4.2 Permit and Track all Private Carters

Like Alternatives 1 and 3, Alternative 4 required private carters to obtain a permit to conduct business in Southampton. The permit would be contingent upon the carter offering recycling and providing the Town with recycling documentation.

Alternative 4 Summary

Pros:

- Improve efficiencies
- Reduced costs
- Increased public outreach and education
- Optimized compost operations

Cons:

- Added costs for permitting and tracking carters
- Reduced hours of operation and transfer stations perceived as less service

The cost for the coordination of this program could be borne by the contractors through permit fees. As with Alternatives 1 and 3, the Town would need to pass a by-law requiring carters to obtain a permit while establishing standards and minimum qualifications to ensure recycling and yard waste pickup mandates were followed.

5.4.3 Education and Outreach

The Town of Southampton 2011 budget included funds to hire a full-time recycling aide whose job description includes education and outreach programs to increase recycling. The current education program would be further developed to encourage use of transfer stations, increase recycling participation, and conduct more frequent demonstration projects with education institutions and/or community organizations such as garden clubs.

5.4.4 Cost to Residents

The total expenses to operate the transfer station in 2010 were \$1,566,989. If Alternative 4 was enacted, expenses were estimated decrease to \$1,293,776.

It was assumed that households using transfer stations will drop to 11 percent of the households (about 4,500 households) as the transfer station become less convenient. It was also assumed that revenue from the PAYT program and other “landfill fees” will drop to approximately \$990,678. The estimated average cost per household using the transfer station facilities was approximately \$220 per year.

Cost to residents contracting with private carters is not likely to change. Estimated curbside or backdoor collection service is estimated to be \$43 - \$76/month or \$716/household/year on average.

Table 5-4. Estimate of total annual solid waste costs, Alternative 4

Total Annual Solid Waste Cost	Total Costs	Cost per HH/Year
Transfer Station Cost (across 11% of HH)	\$1,293,776	\$220
Private MSW Carters Cost (89% HH)	\$18.8M – \$33.3M	\$520 - \$912
Total Annual Town-wide Solid Waste Cost	\$20.1M – \$34.6M	\$716 avg.

5.5 SELECTION

The Town Council, Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), and Department of Municipal Works voted to adapt Alternative 1 as the future Solid Waste Program for Southampton. The following Section 6 details the selected alternative.

SECTION 6 INTEGRATED SYSTEM SELECTION

Section 6

The Town Council unanimously approved to proceed with Alternative 1 as the preferred Solid Waste Management Plan. This alternative will continue solid waste operations with the addition of permitting and tracking private carters. In addition, the Town council also decided to continue to evaluate operational efficiencies in solid waste management while further developing education and outreach programs. The following outlines the 2011 – 2025 solid waste management approach for the Town of Southampton.

6.1 INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

While operations have changed significantly in the last 20 years, from local landfill closure to continued advancement of recycling operations, the current approach to solid waste management has been consistent and that approach has provided residents with a level of service, cost, seasonality, and flexibility of choice that is acceptable for permanent and seasonal residents. Thus, from the alternative analysis outlined in Section 5 of this report, the alternative selected reflects a continuation of current practices with slight modifications to account for NYSDEC 2025 overall waste reduction goals. The following outlines the selected alternative in detail.

6.1.1 Continue Solid Waste Operations

Currently, the Town operates four transfer stations that incorporate a PAYT program. MSW, recyclables, yard waste, and other specialty waste items, as outlined in Sections 1 through 4 of this report, are accepted at Town facilities. This system has worked well for residents and is considered the preferred alternative for the next 15 years.

6.1.2 Solid Waste Operations Program Improvements

In an effort to improve service to residents, the Town will conduct a traffic survey at each transfer station. Data to be collected will include traffic counts and rate of traffic with respect to time and day. The results of this survey will be used to analyze potential adjustments to the hours of operation and management of each location to best allocate Town resources. It is expected that traffic studies will be conducted at each of the four transfer stations over the next three years.

6.1.3 Permit and Track all Private Carters

In order to better understand (and work to improve) the recycling rates and overall MSW production within Southampton, the Town will develop and implement a permitting system for all private carters. This program will be

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6.1 Integrated Solid Waste Management System

6.2 Recyclables Recovery Program

6.3 Organics Recovery Program

6.4 Public Education and Outreach

6.5 Infrastructure Needs

6.6 Role of the Private Sector

6.7 Notification to the Private Sector

developed with input from private carters currently operating in Southampton in order to best frame a program that works for both groups.

Carters will continue to contract waste removal services but will be required to obtain a permit to operate in Southampton. Conditions of obtaining the permit could include: mandatory recycling (currently mandated in Southampton), reporting MSW and recycling tonnage, as well as other administrative and legal requirements.

The Town will initiate the permitting and tracking program by thoroughly evaluating potential by-law language with their attorneys and solid waste department. Final by-law language will be presented to the Town Council for approval.

Upon passing the by-law, standards and minimum qualifications to obtain a permit will be established. Private carters must be made aware of the new requirement to obtain a permit and must be given enough time to understand and comply with the new standards. Minimum requirements to obtain a permit may include (but are not limited to): criminal background checks of owners and employees, proof of taxes paid, and pending litigation searches. Each permit application must be reviewed and approved by the Town.

Once the permits are issued, the Town must review recycling data and develop reports to be submitted to NYSDEC. The Town must also monitor the carters to ensure they are conforming to the permit requirements. This program is scheduled to be implemented in 2012.

6.2 RECYCLABLES RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Town currently operates a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program which incentivizes recycling by charging for each bag of MSW while accepting recyclables free of charge. Currently metals, white goods, bulky items, commingled containers, paper, cardboard, and construction and demolition debris are accepted at Town-operated transfer stations. Because of the consistently high recycling rate at Town facilities, this program will be continued unchanged.

The following section outlines each of the recyclable waste streams accepted at Southampton transfer stations.

6.2.1 Metals, White Goods, and Bulky Items

Metals and white goods, otherwise termed as scrap metal, include miscellaneous post-consumer steel products including washing machines, dryers, air conditioners, automobiles, and other bulky ferrous products. Bulky items and scrap metal are collected at Hampton Bays and North Sea transfer stations, where items are collected in a general area and handled by Town staff to a secondary receiving facility.

In 2010, approximately 350 tons of metal were collected in Southampton, accounting for 6% of all recycled material. Gershow Recycling Corporation pays \$72 per ton of bulk scrap metal and \$61 per ton for bulk scrap metal

containing refrigerant. It is anticipated that metals will continue to be collected at similar volumes through the maturity of this SWMP.

6.2.2 Commingled Containers

Commingled containers include a variety of plastic resins, metal cans and glass, of which PET and HDPE are recycled on the secondary market. Containers are collected at each of the four Town transfer stations, where they are separated from other recycling and waste streams by residents into a single collection trailer.

Upon fill, trailers with commingled containers are transported approximately 30 miles to the town of Brookhaven, where they are separated and sold to secondary purchasers. Southampton pays Brookhaven \$25 per ton to accept commingled containers.

In 2010, more than 1,400 tons of commingled containers were sold to the town of Brookhaven for separation. This accounted for approximately 25% of the total weight of recycled materials collected and it is anticipated that commingled containers will continue current volumes through the maturity of this SWMP.

6.2.3 Mixed Paper

Mixed paper includes magazines, newspapers, flat board, office paper, junk mail, and other common forms of office and home use standard paper. Currently, mixed paper is collected at each of the four transfer stations, where residents drop off in one of the three recycling trailers located on site.

Once the on-site trailer fills at any given transfer station, mixed paper is delivered, traveling an average of 35 miles, depending on the market price at receiving facilities. In 2010, the Town saved approximately \$45 per ton for mixed paper over the cost of final refuse MSW.

In 2010, more than 1,500 tons of mixed paper was collected at Southampton transfer stations, accounting for approximately 27% of all recyclables. It is anticipated that paper will continue at comparable volumes through maturity of this SWMP in 2025.

In 2011 Southampton publicly bid disposal of mixed paper and cardboard for the first time. The contracts were established on a 1-year term with the option to extend in 1-year increments for up to two additional years. A primary and alternative bidder (secondary contract) was established for both mixed paper and corrugated cardboard. Actual accepting facility will depend on availability of contractor to accept material. Mixed Paper and Corrugated Cardboard bid prices were tied into the Official Board Market Prices for these commodities.

6.2.4 Corrugated Cardboard

Corrugated cardboard is comprised of one corrugated layer surrounded by two flat layers of brown paper, making it a stiff material that does not bend or tear easily. Currently, as with mixed paper and commingled containers, cardboard is collected at all four transfer stations in a dedicated trailer.

Full trailers are transported to a receiving facility based on market conditions and travel distance. On average, cardboard was transported approximately 30 miles to one of four receiving facilities that saved the Town \$80 per ton of cardboard received in 2010.

In 2010, 820 tons of corrugated cardboard were received by facilities in Southampton, accounting for approximately 15% of all recyclables collected. It is estimated that similar volumes will continue to be collected through the maturity of this SWMP.

6.2.5 Construction & Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris, including all wood, and other miscellaneous debris generated during such activities, accounted for 2.4% of all recyclable materials in 2010. More than 1,400 tons, was collected at the North Sea transfer station alone. Currently, there is no purchasing market for this waste stream; however it is collected and repurposed by various end-use processing facilities. Currently the Town of Southampton has an Inter Municipal Agreement (IMA) with the Town of Brookhaven to bring C&D material to the Brookhaven Landfill.

6.2.6 Other Existing Recycling Programs and Initiatives

In addition to mature market recycling programs, Southampton also has several small scale initiatives which will be continued:

- While no formal pharmaceutical take-back program exists, several entities within the Town currently accept unused (unregulated) pharmaceuticals, including local Southrifty Drug Store (also accepts used eye glasses), Southampton Hospital (sharps only), and Peconic Bay Medical Center. Residents are directed to these facilities as needed.
- Regularly updated, accessible, public-friendly website which includes information on fee schedules, recycling center information, S.T.O.P. day information, and the Local SWMP.
- Revolving S.T.O.P. days at various locations within the Town to allow ease of access for residents.

In addition to existing programs and initiatives, the following recycling programs are currently in development:

- Developing a comprehensive program for recycling in municipal buildings;
- Developing active partnerships with schools to encourage recycling and develop recycling programs;

- Expanding promotion of recycling services offered within the Town, including e-waste recycling for businesses; and
- Increasing recycling at local libraries, parks, and schools.

6.2.7 Future Expanded Recycling Programs and Initiatives

Southampton will assess the feasibility of several expanded initiatives over the course of this SWMP. These initiatives include (but are not limited to):

- Offering recycling bins in parks and beaches;
- Extending partnerships to local schools, businesses, apartment and co-op complexes to establish cooperative or supportive recycling programs;
- Offering Town reusable shopping bags (currently available for purchase at several local retailers);
- Beginning school e-waste recycling;
- Introducing adopt-a-bike (for reuse only);
- Expanding to additional plastics recycling for types 3 through 7; and
- Adding S.T.O.P. days.

All initiatives are subject to funding and staff limitations.

6.2.8 NYS Initiatives up for Legislation in 2012

In addition to the initiatives listed, Southampton supports a New York State bill to steward a state-wide carpet recycling program which aims to re-use or recycle up to 50%, by weight, of discarded carpeting. This bill will be introduced in the 2012 legislative session.

Current legislation is also being introduced to require drug take back programs in hospitals and residential health care facilities, something that several facilities in Southampton currently offer.

NYS is also re-introducing legislation that would reduce and eliminate unwanted and unsolicited telephone directories by requiring recipient approval and the option to decline delivery. This legislation would also potentially require directories, to the maximum extent possible, to be printed on at least 30% post-consumer recycled paper, printed with non-toxic inks that do not contain heavy metals, and bound with materials that pose no unreasonable barriers for recycling.

6.3 ORGANICS RECOVERY PROGRAM

For the last 20 years, Southampton has managed a source separated leaf and yard waste program, as outlined in Section 3. Hampton Bays, North Sea, and Westhampton stations are registered to collect and process up to 10,000 tons of yard waste per year.

6.3.1 Leaf and Yard Waste

Local mandatory source separation laws were amended in 1988 to include leaf and yard waste. At that time, private carters were required to collect leaf and yard waste along with MSW and recycling.

Three of the four transfer stations collect leaf and yard waste from residents and the Town Highway Department. Leaves are formed into windrows where they are cured and aged into a final processed compost product. As outlined in Section 3 of this SWMP, most accepted brush is shredded then cured and aged in windrows into a finished mulch product. Once complete, compost can be picked up for free by residents, delivered for a small fee, or purchased by local companies (as outlined in Section 3.4.3).

Through 2025, the Town will continue to refine and improve the compost curing process, identify areas for improved efficiency, further develop education and outreach to raise residential awareness, and continue to develop the strategy and approach to accepting, developing, and marketing this service for the benefit of residents. It is anticipated that the Town will continue to receive volumes within the limits of the permit, however if a time comes where that limitation prevents further collection of organic waste, the Town will re-evaluate its allotment and make adjustments or appeals to regulatory authorities as needed. Education and outreach will continue to be an essential component to the marketing of leaf collection and compost sales within the Town, including outreach to small commercial operators, local businesses, and institutions within Southampton.

6.3.2 Food Waste

In addition to leaf and yard waste, the Town will assess capacity to begin food waste composting at a small scale. This may begin by working with high volume food waste generators such as institutions, municipal buildings, and supermarkets to assess the feasibility of this initiative.

If the Town determines this to be to the benefit to residents and the necessary regulatory and physical infrastructure exists, a plan will be developed for collecting, processing, and marketing this service.

Education and outreach will focus on residents and commercial entities managing home-scale or on-site composting as well as any and all services that the Town will offer in support.

6.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Currently the Town maintains a public outreach program which focuses on early education for local schools and informative pamphlets and fliers for the community. In addition, the following is a summary of current, continued, and future activities for public education and outreach:

- Educational tables at community-sponsored events (typically more than 4 per year);

- Public Service Announcements (PSAs) through radio announcements regarding recycling and community activities;
- In 2012, the Town will host a seed and plant Stop and Swap program;
- Table top presentations on Solid Waste Recycling and Stormwater Abatement;
- Comprehensive recycling public education programs for schools and local Community Advisory Committees (CACs) which includes presentations consistent with NYS *Beyond Waste* recommendations;
- Conduct presentations at schools and community group meetings (typically more than 4 per year); and
- Direct mailings to residents. In 2012 a recycling brochure will be sent with the tax mailing.

Current outreach materials and educational opportunities generally focus on overall reduction of waste, reuse of materials, and recycling. In the future, this program will be expanded in accordance with the guidance presented in the NYSDEC *Beyond Waste* report to promote overall waste reduction by informing residents on best practices and continued support of consumer recycling. Specific outreach topics may include: proper disposal of household hazardous waste such as paint, motor oil, e-waste, and pharmaceuticals along with disposal services that the Town offers, and information on S.T.O.P. days.

In addition to current and planned activities, Southampton will also consider feasibility of the following initiatives to expand upon the already extensive education and outreach program:

- Offering bi-lingual educational materials;
- Providing non-staffed educational areas;
- Expanding information currently available on the website to include additional education and outreach materials, information for businesses, condos, group living facilities, and schools on recycling services and options; and

6.4.1 Pay-As-You-Throw

The success of the PAYT program continues to change overall waste accumulation by incentivizing reduction. According to the EPA, PAYT programs may reduce the amount of final refuse waste by as much as 40 percent through financial incentives. While Southampton has already achieved overall reductions and impressive recycling rates as a result of this program, the Town will maintain support for resident use of transfer stations while continuing to consider accessibility to allow for greater resident participation.

6.4.2 *Beyond Waste* Extensions to Comprehensive Programs

According to the *Beyond Waste* report, in order to achieve greater participation in PAYT, the public must be reminded of the importance and benefits of recycling, including:

- reducing in the financial and environmental costs of waste disposal,
- combating climate change,
- reducing pollution resulting from extraction and manufacturing of virgin materials, and
- complying with local ordinances and state law.

To see this through, the State suggests employing local recycling coordinators, which Southampton adopted in 2011. Through this role, the Town can support recycling through special incentive recycling events, recycling report cards, educational materials, increased access to recycling in public facilities and institutions, and enforcement. The Town recycling coordinator will investigate such programs along with other applicable education and outreach opportunities, as mentioned in Section 6.2.7, in cooperation with the solid waste management program to develop a comprehensive approach for education and outreach through 2025.

6.4.3 NYSDEC Education and Outreach Recommendations

NYSDEC offers a variety of web based and printed information for public education and outreach in New York. Typical waste prevention strategies, according to the *Beyond Waste* Report, include:

- Purchasing items with reduced packaging, such as bulk items or items without a plastic outer casing
- Leaving grass clippings on lawn, rather than disposing of them (this has been adopted in Southampton and will be included in the outreach program)
- Reducing paper waste by printing less, using online resources more, and printing on both sides of paper
- Reducing junk mail through opt-out programs and refusing catalogues and unwanted circulars (see Section 6.2.7 for telephone directory initiative)
- Transferring saleable unwanted goods such as clothing, house goods, and media by donating to accepting nonprofit organizations

The Town will continue to review and improve their public education practice with an eye toward improving reduction, reuse, and recycling in the long term. As noted above, several recommendations are currently under development or consideration in Southampton, while others have been adopted. *Beyond Waste* recommendations, NYSDEC online resources, and locally developed resources will be used in the continued outreach opportunities Southampton stewards for its residents annually.

6.5 INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The Town will continue to oversee the PAYT program through operations at each of the four Town transfer stations. The following will be managed as part of the ongoing management of solid waste operations in Southampton:

- All facilities will be kept clean and free of debris, whenever possible, for the benefit of residents utilizing the stations;
- All equipment, such as tractors, compactors, and earth movers, will be mechanically maintained and, when necessary, replaced or upgraded;
- MSW trailers and hauler vehicles will be maintained to ensure safe transport of all MSW from Southampton to receiving facilities;
- Roads, entryways, and access points for the transfer stations will be maintained to ensure safe entry to the transfer stations;
- Any additional equipment, containment structures, and buildings will be upkept to allow for a safe and healthy work environment for the Town employees and contractors who work at the facilities.

The Town will strive to continuously evaluate and improve infrastructure when the benefits outweigh costs and to provide a positive experience at each publicly owned facility.

6.6 ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

As discussed in Section 6.1 of this report, the role of the private sector is to continue to manage collection and transport of the majority of residential MSW in Southampton. Private haulers will be required to comply with local regulations, including abiding to the mandatory recycling ordinance, collection and acceptance of yard and leaf waste, and will maintain active and current permits. Haulers will be aware of the requirements of their permit, provide accurate MSW, recycling, and additional reporting information, as requested by the Town, to ensure compliance with their assigned permit. In addition, the private sector is asked to continue to provide the fair and even service it has offered to the residents of Southampton for more than 20 years.

6.7 NOTIFICATION TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Upon acceptance of this SWMP, local ordinances will be revised to reflect the addition of permitting and tracking of private haulers as outlined in this SWMP. Private haulers will be notified as regulations change, and with significant lead time before permitting and tracking will begin to take effect. To the best of their ability, the Town will engage the private sector as it develops requirements for tracking MSW and recycling, and will continue to work with local haulers through the implementation of the program. Once implemented, the Town will give notice to all private haulers as pertinent regulations are amended in order to ensure ease of compliance for operations within the Town.

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SECTION 7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Section 7

Implementation of the 2011 SWMP will take place in several phases and focus will rest primarily on new programs including the permitting and tracking of private carters. This will require the most significant effort to adopt a new process. Other supplementary goals will be contingent upon conclusion of this effort.

7.1 CONTINUE TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS

All four transfer stations will continue as they currently operate. Any adjustments to operations will be done outside of this SWMP, as conditions and needs change within the Town.

7.1.1 Traffic Study

By the end of 2012, the Town will complete a traffic study to determine peak hours of operation at each of the four transfer stations. Following conclusion of that study, the Town will determine if adjustments to operations and schedule are necessary to best serve the community. If changes are recommended, the Town will implement those changes within a reasonable time frame.

7.1.2 Composting Operations

By end of calendar year 2012, the Town will evaluate current compost operations, determine if any adjustments are required to improve the process, and begin implementation of operational changes.

The Town will focus on improving the scope of compost operations. By the end of calendar year 2016 the Town will determine if food composting is practicable for Town facilities to adopt and, if so, to what capacity. Successive years will be spent refining the program and expanding, when appropriate, to aid in overall reduction of solid waste in Southampton.

7.2 PERMIT AND TRACK PRIVATE CARTERS

In order to implement permitting and tracking of private carters, the Town will begin drafting, modifying, and approving a by-law for adoption by the end of calendar year 2012. This by-law, along with a permitting and tracking scheme developed by the Solid Waste Management Division, will include language which requires all private waste haulers serving residents of Southampton to pay a permit fee and report, on a quarterly basis, total MSW and individual recycling streams tonnage along with information on percentage of clientele within the different Town areas that will aid the Town in managing solid waste goals. Tracking and permitting will begin following program adoption.

Index

- 7.1 Continue Transfer Station Operations
- 7.2 Permit and Track Private Carters
- 7.3 Education and Outreach

On an annual basis, the Town will assess the information gathered through private carters and determine if additional data is required. The Town will use this to inform decisions on education and outreach to assist in achieving State *Beyond Waste* goals through 2025.

7.3 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Upon approval of this SWMP, the Town will evaluate the current education and outreach program. Over the course of the next five years, through 2016, the Town will continue to improve upon this program through development of materials and handouts for residents of all ages and backgrounds, identify and participate in Town events where solid waste and/or recycling is relevant and such a presentation is practicable, and utilize online resources to manage information transfer for the benefit of residents and overall solid waste reduction through participation in recycling and composting activities.

SECTION 8 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Section 8

In order to achieve the goals set forth in this SWMP, the Town must adopt a new by-law which requires the tracking and permitting of private waste haulers serving residents in Southampton. This adoption process will require collaboration between the Solid Waste Division and the Town Council as well as support and input from citizen action groups.

In addition to the new by-law, the Town will review any and all current by-laws which apply to Solid Waste Management to determine if additional adjustments are necessary in order to conform to this change. By-laws, including those which require participation in yard waste removal and/or recycling, will be modified, as necessary, to conform with the 2011 SWMP. Any changes will follow the aforementioned process of collaboration among divisions and communication with citizen action groups.

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SECTION 9 CONCLUSION

This 2011 SWMP was developed in cooperation with the Town Council, Department of Municipal Works Solid Waste Division, and with support from the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. The program largely echoes the program shifts detailed in the 1990 Solid Waste Management Plan and subsequent modification in 1995 which are detailed in Sections 2 through 5 of this report. In addition, new program elements identified in the 2011 Plan will be adopted as specified in Sections 6, 7, and 8.

As part of this 2011 Plan, the Town has made an effort to reflect the goals of the New York State Beyond Waste Plan that focuses on overall final refuse reduction through active solid waste management at the local planning unit level with participation in multi-stream recycling, organic matter composting, and education and outreach to increase awareness of the role consumers have in the waste cycle. Some of the goals, particularly in terms of overall recycling participation, have surpassed state guidelines, others, including overall reduction with privately carted waste, will be implemented over the course of several years following adoption of this plan, while the remaining, in terms of overall waste reduction, will be the basis for which outreach campaigns and citizen participation programs will be continuously revised throughout the conclusion of this SWMP.

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EST.
1640

Welcome To

The Incorporated Village of
SOUTHAMPTON

*The Oldest English
Settlement in the
State of New York*

CDM

www.cdm.com

Appendix A
Public Comment Summary
(to be appended following receipt of comments)

Appendix B
State Environmental Quality Review
(to be appended following receipt of comments)

Appendix C – Town of Southampton Code
Chapter 205. Landfills, Transfer Stations and
Scavenger Waste

(To be appended following revisions proposed in this SWMP)

Appendix D – Solid Waste Reports and Contracts, 2010

D.1 Waste Management Fee Schedule, Town of Southampton, January 1, 2011	1
D.2 NYSDEC Annual Report, Southampton Solid Waste Division, February 2010.....	3
D.3 SWMP Bi-annual Compliance Report, March 2009	9



Town of Southampton

Mailing Address:
116 Hampton Road
Southampton, NY 11968

Department of Public Works WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Office Location:
North Sea Recycling Center
1370 Majors Path, North Sea

Adopted January 4, 2011
Resolution 2011-15

Telephone 631 283-5210
Fax 631 283-3732

2011 Recycling Center Fee Schedule

January 1, 2011

Material	Type of vehicle	Customer Type	Cost to dump	Accepting Facilities
MSW				
Non-recyclable Household Garbage (In TOS Green Bag ONLY)	Not Applicable	Resident Only	No Cost with purchase of TOS Green Bags	All
RECYCLABLES				
Commingled glass, cans and type 1 and 2 PE plastic	Not Applicable	Resident Only	No Cost	All
Mixed Paper	Not Applicable	Resident Only	No Cost	All
Corrugated Cardboard	Not Applicable	Resident Only	No Cost	All
Yard Waste				
Leaves (No plastic bags)	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet	Resident Only	No Cost	NS, HB & WH
Brush less than 3" diameter	3 or less 30 gallon trash cans or bags	Resident Only	\$5.00/load	NS & HB
Brush less than 3" diameter	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet	Resident Only	\$15.00/load/vehicle	NS & HB
Brush less than 3" diameter	Pick-up with side boards or trailer with side boards	Resident Only	\$30.00/load/vehicle	NS & HB
Leaves and Brush less than 3" diameter	Car, Van, Pick-up truck or trailer with side boards less than 2 feet	Landscaper & Estate Care	\$50.00/load/vehicle	NS & HB
Leaves and Brush less than 3" diameter	6 wheel truck, Pick-up with side boards or trailer with side boards	Landscaper & Estate Care	\$75.00/load/vehicle	NS & HB
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW)				
Vehicle Batteries	car, pick up truck, van	Resident Only	STOP Day Only	
Waste Oil	car, pick up truck, van	Resident Only	No Cost	All
Propane Tanks (Empty & 20 lb ONLY)	car, pick up truck, van	Resident Only	\$3.00/tank	NS ONLY
Other HHW	car, pick up truck, van		STOP Day Only	

Other Household Items				
Car Residential Tires (no rim)	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet	Resident Only	\$5.00/tire	NS ONLY
Bulk Items				
Small Bulk (under 3ft x 3ft x 3ft)	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet	Resident Only	\$5.00/item	NS & HB
Large Bulk (larger than 3ft x 3ft x 3ft)	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet	Resident Only	\$25.00/item	NS & HB
Large and small Residential mixed Bulk	Any Residential Vehicle, trailer or Box truck	Resident Only	\$180.00/ton Min Charge \$25.00	NS ONLY
E-Waste Items	car, pick up truck, van	Resident Only	Same as Bulk Fees Above	NS ONLY
Metal				
White Goods Without Refrigerant (Appliance)	Any Vehicle	Resident Only	\$15.00/item	NS & HB
White Goods With Refrigerant (Appliance)	Any Vehicle	Resident Only	\$25.00/item	NS & HB
Scrap Metal (NOT mixed with other items)	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet (NO DUMP VEHICLES, BOX TRUCKS OR TRUCKS AND TRAILERS WITH SIDE BOARDS)	Resident Only	\$50.00/ton \$25.00 min charge	NS ONLY
C&D Material				
C&D	car, pick up truck, van or trailer with sides less than 2 feet (NO DUMP VEHICLES, BOX TRUCKS OR TRUCKS AND TRAILERS WITH SIDE BOARDS)	Resident Only	\$155.00/ton \$15.00 min charge	NS ONLY

NS – North Sea Transfer Station HB – Hampton Bays Transfer Station
SH – Sag Harbor Transfer Station WH - Westhampton Transfer Station

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. Tipping Fees for Brush will be suspended for Residents only from April 15th thru May 31 and November 15th thru December 31
2. WOOD CHIPS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.
3. No Concrete or Asphalt will be accepted as C&D
4. No boats or vehicles accepted

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT



(Use additional sheets if necessary)

REPORT YEAR: 2010	PLANNING UNIT NAME: Town of Southampton		
ADDRESS: 1370 Majors Path, Southampton, NY 11968		COUNTY: Suffolk	
CONTACT PERSON: James A. Gladysz		EMAIL: jgladysz@southamptontownny.gov	TELEPHONE NUMBER: 631-283-5210

SOURCES OF DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING DATA (check all appropriate boxes):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scale Weights	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauler Surveys	<input type="checkbox"/> Estimates
<input type="checkbox"/> Truck Counts	<input type="checkbox"/> Facility Surveys	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

LIST FACILITIES IN YOUR PLANNING UNIT WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

	FACILITY NAMES	REGISTRATION / PERMIT NUMBER
1.	North Sea Transfer Station	52R02R
2.	Hampton Bays Transfer Station	52R06R
3.	Sag Harbor Transfer Station	52R99R
4.	Westhampton Transfer Station	52R05R

WASTE DISPOSED

WASTE STREAMS	LANDFILLED		COMBUSTED		
	Name & Address	Tons	Name & Address	Tons	
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	1.	IESI Winters Yaphank Transfer Station 82A Old Dock Rd. Yaphank, NY 11980	5,348.29		
	2.				
	3.				
C & D Debris (C&D)	1.	Town of Brookhaven 350 Horseblock Rd. Brookhaven, NY 11980	1,311.91		
	2.	Eastern Resource Recycling, Inc. 88 Old Dock Rd. Yaphank, NY 11980	37.5		
	3.	S & P Carting Service Montauk Hwy. Water Mill, NY 11976	2.40		
Non – Hazardous Industrial Waste	1.				
	2.				
Biosolids	1.				
	2.				

ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT

(continued)

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

RECYCLABLES RECOVERED			
Do not report recyclables that result from the Returnable Container Act or are part of a Beneficial Use Determination			
PAPER::		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <i>(Name and Complete Address)</i>	TONS <i>(to each facility)</i>
Newspaper	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
Corrugated Cardboard	1.	Gershow Recycling Corp., 71 Peconic Ave., Medford, NY 11763	353.45
	2.	Crown Recycling, 865 Youngs Ave., Calverton, NY 11733	333.73
	3.	3) Olympic Fibers Corp., 513 Mill Rd., Coram, NY 11727 4) Eastern Resource Recycling Inc., 88 Old Dock Rd., Yaphank, NY 11980	107.56 25.30
Paperboard / Boxboard <i>(e.g. cereal, shoe, gift boxes & light cardboard)</i>	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
Office Paper	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
Magazines	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
Other Paper (specify): Mixed Paper	1.	Gershow Recycling Corp., 71 Peconic Ave., Medford, NY 11763	819.14
	2.	Olympic Fibers Corp., 513 Mill Rd., Coram, NY 11727	535.66
	3.	Crown Recycling, 865 Youngs Ave., Calverton, NY 11733	137.07
Other Paper (specify): Mixed Paper (Continued)	4.	Eastern Resource Recycling Inc., 88 Old Dock Rd., Yaphank, NY 11980	15.42
	5.	Lobosco, Inc., 31-33 Farrington St., Flushing, NY 11354	6.72
GLASS:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <i>(Name and Complete Address)</i>	TONS <i>(to each facility)</i>
Glass Containers <i>(all colors)</i>	1.		
	2.		
Glass Non - Containers <i>(e.g. vases, windows)</i>	1.		
	2.		
Industrial Scrap Glass	1.		
	2.		
Other Glass (specify): _____	1.		
	2.		

ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT

(continued)

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

RECYCLABLES RECOVERED			
Do not report recyclables that result from the Returnable Container Act or are part of a Beneficial Use Determination			
METAL:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <small>(Name and <i>Complete</i> Address)</small>	TONS <small>(to each facility)</small>
Tin / Aluminum Containers	1.		
	2.		
Aluminum Foil / Trays	1.		
	2.		
Enameled Appliances / White Goods	1.		
	2.		
Bulk Metal <small>(from residents)</small>	1.	Gershow Recycling Corp., 71 Peconic Ave., Medford, NY 11763	352.12
	2.		
Metal Reported By <small>(automobile dismantlers, junkyards, scrap metal processing)</small>	1.		
	2.		
Metal Recovery from Municipal Waste Combustor	1.		
	2.		
Industrial Scrap Metal	1.		
	2.		
Other Metal (specify): Empty 20 lb. Propane Tanks	1.	Star Lite Propane Gas Corp., 111 South 4 th St., North Bay Shore, NY 11706	0.70
	2.		
PLASTICS:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <small>(Name and <i>Complete</i> Address)</small>	TONS <small>(to each facility)</small>
PET (Plastic #1)	1.		
	2.		
HDPE (Plastic #2)	1.		
	2.		
Other Rigid Plastics <small>(#3 - #7) (identify quantity & type if available)</small>	1.		
	2.		
Plastic Containers <small>(#1 - #7) (if collected & marketed commingled)</small>	1.		
	2.		
Plastic Film & Bags	1.		
	2.		
Industrial Scrap Plastic	1.		
	2.		
Other Plastic (specify): _____	1.		
	2.		

ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT

(continued)

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

RECYCLABLES RECOVERED			
Do not report recyclables that result from the Returnable Container Act or are part of a Beneficial Use Determination			
COMMINGLED:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <i>(Name and Complete Address)</i>	TONS <i>(to each facility)</i>
Commingled <i>(paper & containers)</i>	1.		
	2.		
Commingled <i>(containers only)</i>	1.	Town of Brookhaven, 350 Horseblock Rd., Brookhaven, NY 11719	1,415.89
	2.		
ORGANICS:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <i>(Name and Complete Address)</i>	TONS <i>(to each facility)</i> Do NOT use CUBIC YARDS
Leaves & Grass	1.		
	2.		
Brush / Branches / Trees / Stumps	1.		
	2.		
Food Scraps <i>(e.g. kitchen scraps, grocery & restaurant food waste)</i>	1.		
	2.		
Other Organics (specify): Mixed Leaves & Brush	1.	Wainscott Sand & Gravel, P.O. Box 1259, Wainscott, NY 11975	2,613.65
	2.	East Coast Mines, Route 2 Lewis Rd., East Quogue, NY 11942	2,163.83
Other Organics (specify): Mixed Leaves & Brush (Continued)	3.	Frog Hollow Industries, P.O. Box 600, Yaphank, NY 11980	702.00
	4.	Water Mill Farm, 829 Head of Pond Rd., Water Mill, NY 11976	474.50
Other Organics (specify): Mixed Leaves & Brush (Continued)	5.	Speonk Earth Recycling, P.O. Box 588, Speonk, NY 11972	390.00
	6.	Calamita, 44 Woodland Farm Rd., Southampton, NY 11968	107.25
	7.	Guillo Contracting, P.O. Box 229, Calverton, NY 11933	9.75
MISCELLANEOUS:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <i>(Name and Complete Address)</i>	TONS <i>(to each facility)</i>
Textiles	1.		
	2.		
Electronics	1.	E-Scrap Destruction, 4 Oval Drive, Islandia, NY 11749	75.92
	2.		
Tires	1.	Casings, Inc., P.O. Box 731, Catskill, NY 12414	20.26
	2.		
Wood Pallets	1.		
	2.		
Other Miscellaneous (specify): Used Motor Oil / Batteries	1.	Used Motor Oil: Long Island Waste Oil, 25 Vineyard Way, Mt. Sinai, NY 11766	35.61
	2.	Batteries: Gershow Recycling Corp., 71 Peconic Ave., Medford, NY 11763	1.95

ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT

(continued)

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

RECYCLABLES RECOVERED			
Do not report recyclables that result from the Returnable Container Act or are part of a Beneficial Use Determination			
C & D DEBRIS:		END USE OR DESTINATION FACILITY <small>(Name and Complete Address)</small>	TONS <small>(to each facility)</small>
Asphalt / Pavement	1.		
	2.		
Brick	1.		
	2.		
Concrete	1.		
	2.		
Drywall	1.		
	2.		
Other Masonry Materials	1.		
	2.		
Petroleum Contaminated Soil (PCS)	1.		
	2.		
Rock	1.		
	2.		
Soil (Clean)	1.		
	2.		
Roofing Shingles	1.		
	2.		
Wood	1.		
	2.		
Land Clearing Debris <small>(including brush, branches, trees, & stumps NOT included in Organics Section)</small>	1.		
	2.		
Other (specify): <hr style="width: 100%;"/>	1.		
	2.		
NAME: James A. Gladysz		DATE:	
SIGNATURE:		TITLE & ORGANIZATION: Interim Department Head Town of Southampton	

Send Completed Forms to the Addresses Listed in Appendix A

ANNUAL REPORT FORM – PLANNING UNIT RECYCLING REPORT

(continued)

APPENDIX A – NYS DEC REGIONAL AND CENTAL OFFICE ADDRESSES

PLEASE SEND A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO YOUR REGIONAL OFFICE AND A COPY TO THE DEC CENTRAL OFFICE

REGIONAL OFFICE ADDRESSES	COUNTY	TELEPHONE	CENTRAL OFFICE ADDRESS
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 1 50 CIRCLE ROAD STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409	Nassau, Suffolk	(631) 444-0375	<p align="center"> NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Materials Management Attn: Bureau of Permitting & Planning 625 Broadway, 9th Floor Albany, NY 12233-7253 (518) 402-8678 (518) 402-9041 Fax Email: planning@gw.dec.state.ny.us </p>
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 2 1 HUNTERS POINT PLAZA 47-40 21 ST STREET LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5407	New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond)	(718) 482-4894	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC - REGION 3 21 SOUTH PUTT CORNERS ROAD NEW PALTZ, NY 12561-1696	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester	(845) 256-3136	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 4 1130 NORTH WESTCOTT ROAD SCHENECTADY, NY 12306-2014	Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie	(518) 357-2346	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 5 1115 ROUTE 86, PO BOX 296 RAY BROOK, NY 12977-0296	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren, Washington	(518) 897-1241	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 6 317 WASHINGTON STREET WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3787	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, St. Lawrence	(315) 785-2522	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 7 615 ERIE BOULEVARD WEST SYRACUSE, NY 13204-2400	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins	(315) 426-7419	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 8 6274 EAST AVON-LIMA ROAD AVON, NY 14414-9519	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates	(585) 226-5408	
REGIONAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ENGINEER NYS DEC – REGION 9 270 MICHIGAN AVENUE BUFFALO, NY 14203-2999	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming	(716) 851-7220	

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

SWMP COMPLIANCE REPORT

Original Approved SWMP:
*MODIFICATION TO THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (March 1995)*

Planning Unit:
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK

Reporting Period:
January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008

MARCH 2009

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TABLES

Table 1: Types of Waste Handled by the Town of Southampton

Table 2: Deviations from March 1995 SWMP

APPENDICES

Appendix A: 2007 Annual Recycling Report

Appendix B: 2008 Annual Recycling Report

Appendix C: Town Source Separation Law

3.0 Executive Summary

The Town of Southampton (Town) has prepared this Compliance Report for the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) in accordance with 6 NYCRR Section 360-15.12. This Report contains information pertaining to the period of January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008.

The Town's solid waste management program maintains substantial compliance with the March 1995 SWMP. The Town maintains its "pay-as-you-throw" bag system for the self hauler residents in the Town. The program is supplemented by a free disposal program for recyclables, which supports waste reduction and encourages recycling within the Town.

The Town operates four resident drop-off facilities and three yard waste compost sites. The facilities and compost sites are registered with the NYSDEC. The Town provides no transfer or disposal facilities for the private waste haulers who serve a portion of the residential and commercial waste generators within the Planning Unit.

The Town will continue to encourage waste reduction and recycling and otherwise comply with the intent of the March 1995 SWMP, subject to the milestone revisions and other minor deviations discussed in this and prior SWMP compliance reports. The Town's current waste management practices, although modified slightly from those proposed in the 1995 SWMP, continue to foster sound waste disposal habits among its residents through economically feasible and environmentally sound methods.

4.1 Planning Unit Description

a) Member municipalities in the Planning Unit

The Town of Southampton (Town) is the governmental body primarily responsible for the planning unit. The Planning Unit consists of the unincorporated areas of the Town and the following incorporated villages:

1. Village of Southampton
2. Village of Quogue
3. Village of Westhampton Dunes
4. Village of Westhampton Beach
5. Village of North Haven
6. Village of Sag Harbor
7. Village of Sagaponack

b) Former member municipalities

There have been no deletions from the Planning Unit during the reporting period.

c) Planning Unit demographics

The Town is located on the south fork of Long Island in Suffolk County. The Town, with an area of 296 square miles, has a rural, agricultural and summer recreational setting. As of the 2000 census, the population was 54,712. The summer seasonal population is estimated to be 150,000. The population density in 2000 was 394 persons per square mile.

4.2 SWMP Status and Accomplishments

a) Milestones achieved during the reporting period

The Town continues to provide the following services for the residents of the Planning Unit:

1. Receipt and disposal of residential, source-separated, self-hauled solid waste via a “pay-as-you-throw” bag system at four Town operated drop-off facilities in North Sea, Sag Harbor, Hampton Bays and Westhampton;

2. Management of recyclable materials generated by self-haulers through an Intermunicipal Agreement with the Town of Brookhaven for the receipt and processing of commingled containers;
3. Management of yard waste generated by the Town Highway Department, landscapers and self-haulers at three Town facilities;
4. Schedules four STOP Day events;
5. Scheduled one e-waste collection day per year throughout most of the reporting period.

During the reporting period the following accomplishments were achieved:

1. Implementation of substantial improvements to the North Sea Recycling Center, some of which will continue in 2009 and 2010;
2. Instituted a permanent e- waste collection facility at North Sea Recycling Center, in lieu of the once per year collection day.

b) Waste reduction and recyclables (WRR) program elements

b.1) Current WRR program

The Town “pay-as-you-throw” bag system operates in conjunction with a no disposal fee for most recyclable materials. Thus, residential self-haulers realize the economic advantages of reducing waste and maximizing recycling.

The Town accepted the following recyclable materials at its residential drop-off facilities:

Mixed Paper	Corrugated Cardboard
Waste Oil	Bulk Metal
Propane Tanks	Clothing

Tires	Commingled Containers
Freon Containing Appliances	Yard Waste
Vehicle Batteries	Electronics Waste

However in the last few months has eliminated taking vehicle batteries on a regular basis and will take them at STOP days only.

The Town uses regional processors and handlers of recovered materials to manage and dispose of source-separated, collected materials. The business arrangements with these processors and handlers are both contractual and spot. The Town transports most of the recovered materials to the processors and handlers. Six of the processors and handlers collect the materials at the Town sites or provide transportation, including processors and handlers of waste oil, clothing, certain paper, compost materials, propane tanks and tires.

Market pricing has been somewhat volatile over the reporting period. Paper, corrugated and bulk metal had shown substantial increases in positive pricing during most of the period, but showed sharp decline in the last quarter. The sales of unscreened compost material have been positive. The Intermunicipal Agreement with the Town of Brookhaven has helped keep the cost for commingled containers relatively stable.

The types of waste handled by the Town are summarized on Table 1 below.

Table 1
Types of Waste Handled by the Town of Southampton

Category	Components	Destination	Processors Used During Reporting Period
Mixed Solid Waste	Regular non-recyclable household garbage	Landfill	♦Winters Bros. Recycling
Bulk Items	Non-recyclable household rubbish, such as furniture and appliances, excluding white goods	Landfill	♦Winters Bros. Recycling
Construction and Demolition debris (collected from small volume generators only)	Waste materials generated through residential building construction, demolition, repair and renovation projects	C&D Processor	♦S&P Carting Svcs.
Waste Tires	Used tires and rims	Waste tire processor	♦Meridian Tire
Corrugated Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard containers and brown paper bags	Corrugated Cardboard processor	♦Gershow Recycling ♦Olympic Fibres Corp. ♦Crown Sanitation
Mixed paper	Newspapers, magazines, junk mail, high grade office paper, school paper, telephone directories, etc.	Paper processor	♦Olympic Fibres Corp. ♦A&R Lobosco ♦Gershow Recycling ♦Crown Sanitation
Commingled Containers	Bi-metal and aluminum cans, glass food and beverage containers, PETE and HDPE plastic food and beverage containers	Commingle processor	♦Brookhaven Town MRF
Scrap Metal	White goods and scrap metal	Scrap metal processor	♦Gershow Recycling
Automotive Batteries	Lead acid batteries	Battery processor	♦Gershow Recycling

Category	Components	Destination	Processors Used During Reporting Period
Household Hazardous Waste	Toxic materials as generated through regular household uses, such as paints and thinners, pesticides, drain cleaners, and other heavy-duty chemicals intended for household use.	Legally permitted household hazardous waste processor	♦Radiac Research Corporation
Waste Oil	Used motor oil	Waste Oil Processor	♦Strebel's Waste Oil Inc.
Used Clothing	Usable clothing materials	Charity Box	♦Society of St. Vincent dePaul ♦Big Brothers/Big Sisters ♦Breast Cancer Help
Leaf and Yard Waste	Leaves and brush	Offered as mulch material to local residents	♦Town personnel
Electronics Waste	CRTs, televisions, computers and other discarded electronics	e-waste recycler	♦e-Scrap Destruction
Propane tanks	Empty, used propane tanks	Propane supplier	♦Starlite

b.2) Waste reduction and recycling education program

The “pay-as-you-throw” green bag system is a constant reminder and education tool to residents in the Planning Unit that there is a direct disposal cost to the amount of waste they generate. Free disposal of recyclables encourages and teaches source separation within households.

As in prior years, the Town completed a substantial mailing to possible interested parties within the Town, offering at-home composting units at Town cost.

c) Implementation obstacles

There were no major obstacles to implementation of the Town’s current waste management program. Like any agency charged with handling solid waste, the Town has encountered its share of challenges.

d) Exceptional or unique program aspects

A significant Town program, as cited above, is the “pay-as-you-throw” bag system. The Town uses the revenues generated by the sale of the bags in an Enterprise Fund account to try to achieve economic self sufficiency. Funds from the sale of recyclables and associated disposal and transportation costs are also included in the Enterprise Fund.

e) Differences between the approved SWMP and the current program

The principal differences between the approved March 1995 SWMP and the Town’s current solid waste management program are summarized in the following table.

**Table 2
 Deviations from March 1995 SWMP**

East End Recycling and Composting LLP	The proposed, privately operated East End Recycling and Composting LLP facility did not come into fruition, and thus Town MSW was not allocated to the project.
Leaf and yard waste composting program for residents	Three leaf and yard waste composting facilities are operated by the Town for residents. The March 1995 SWMP had indicated two facilities. The Town continues to offer compost material for sale.
Business Sector Recycling Education	As noted in previous Compliance Reports, when the Town closed the North Sea disposal area to private carters, who handle a large percentage of commercially generated waste, the Town no longer had control over the manner in which this commercially generated waste was handled. The private carters have private arrangements that vary considerably, and the Town has limited access to information concerning business sector recycling volumes.

<p>Home Composting Bin Distribution</p>	<p>In the March 1995 modified SWMP, Southampton Town proposed a broad distribution of home compost bins to residents. Economic constraints prevented a Town-wide distribution of these bins at no cost. In order to support the interest among certain residents to participate in home composting, however, the Town offered home composting units for sale to Town residents at the Town's cost. To date, the Town has placed a large number (more than 1,200) of home composting bins in the community. However, interest has dropped off, particularly towards the end of the reporting period. This decline is perhaps due to a saturation of the market, with those residents interested in participating having already purchased their units. For this reason, the Town has discontinued the practice.</p>
<p>Establish Long-term recyclables collection contracts</p>	<p>As stated in previous Compliance Reports, the Town had proposed to enter into long-term contracts for the sale of its recyclable materials. For certain recyclable materials, the Town has entered into contracts that have proven to be beneficial. However, the Town has benefited from using the spot market for sale of certain items, rather than long-term contracts. The Town continues to pursue long-term contracts for the sale of recyclables, where such contracts would prove financially beneficial to the Town.</p>
<p>Establish Enterprise Fund for Waste Management Programs</p>	<p>To offer a more accurate accounting of costs, and to limit unnecessary spending in the Waste Management Division, (as well as in other Town departments), enterprise funds were established and full cost accounting procedures were adopted. The intention of this program is to reflect as accurately as possible the true operational costs in these departments, thereby reducing unnecessary spending. This accounting method, promoted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, was initially implemented in the Waste Management Division, and other Town departments, in 1997, and remained in effect through the reporting period.</p>
<p>Expand Bulk Item collection to the Hampton Bays Transfer Station</p>	<p>In 2000, the Town established a bulk item and scrap metal collection area at the Hampton Bays Transfer Station. Prior to this expanded drop-off, residents seeking to dispose of bulk items and scrap metal had to travel to the North Sea Transfer Station to do so.</p>
<p>Established Freon recovery program for used appliances</p>	<p>In response to the Environmental Protection Agency mandate that all CFCs be properly recovered before appliance disposal, in 2000 the Town established a Freon gas recovery program for all refrigerators, air conditioners and dehumidifiers brought to Town facilities for disposal.</p>
<p>C&D resident drop-off facility</p>	<p>The Town has established one C&D resident drop-off facility at North Sea. The Town contracts with a private waste contractor to provide roll-off containers and to transfer/dispose of the waste.</p>

f) Progress made towards achieving SWMP goals

The Town, through its “pay-as-you-throw” program, the high quality of its source separated recyclables and its yard waste composting program continues to meet its goals as set forth in the 1995 SWMP.

4.3 Resources

a) Funding and staffing levels

The Division of Waste Management is a unit of the Department of Public Works under an appointed Commissioner. The Division has its own capital and operating sections in the Town Budget. One part of the operating budget is an Enterprise Fund. The operating budget as of January 2009 for the Division is \$2,790,138, including personnel.

The staffing level for the Division, as of January 2009, is twenty-five (25) including management, administrative and operating personnel, which represents a decrease over the last reporting period.

b) Changes in funding mechanism and management structure

There have been no changes in the funding mechanisms for the Town solid waste management activities. The sources of funding are disposal fees, revenues from sale of recovered materials and ad valorem taxes.

The most significant change in the management of the Division of Waste Management during the reporting period is the appointment of an experienced and knowledgeable Environmental Facilities Manager, a Professional Engineer, to administer the Division. The positions of Recycling Coordinator, Assistant

Recycling Coordinator (Composting Specialist) and Hazardous Materials Processor have been vacated.

c) Recommendations for State and Federal actions

The Town suggests that the State have an aggressive public education program promoting waste reduction and recycling.

4.4 Implementation Schedule

a 1,2,3) Status of implementation schedule

The implementation schedule that appeared in the March 1995 SWMP has been completed. There are no remaining milestones to be achieved. The Town continues to focus on the efficient, environmentally sound management of solid wastes in the Planning Unit.

b) WRR/composting potential of other materials

Given the status of local markets for recovered materials and the difficulties in siting new facilities, the Town does not currently believe there are other feasible recycling or composting opportunities to be realized over the next two-year horizon. Nonetheless, the Town will continue to look for opportunities to improve the efficient, environmentally sound management of solid wastes in the Planning Unit.

c) New solid waste management issues

Although these issues are not new, key solid waste management issues of concern to the Town include the fluctuating cost of fuel, the volatile recyclables market,

and the lack of disposal facilities located on Long Island wherein capacity for smaller Long Island planning units might be accommodated.

d) Preliminary SWMP schedule

The Town does not anticipate any substantive changes in its solid waste management program during the next five-year period, and continues to maintain substantial compliance with the March 1995 modified SWMP. Therefore no formal modifications to the current SWMP are proposed.

4.5 Solid Waste and Recyclables Inventories

a) Data collection methods

All data presented relative to waste or materials moved are the result of scale data, either a Town truck scale or certified scales at handler/ processor facilities. The exceptions are: waste oil, clothing, and compost material. Gallons of waste oil are converted to tonnage. One receiver of clothing does weigh the material. These weights are then applied to the other clothing markets used by the Town. Compost material is sold by the cubic yard and converted to tonnage.

b) Sources of solid waste and recyclables data

The sources of collected waste and recyclables data are:

1. Town truck scale facility at the North Sea facility
2. Scales at the following receiving facilities:
 - a. Winters Brothers Transfer Stations
 - b. Gershow Recycling Facility
 - c. Brookhaven Town MRF
3. Waste oil as invoiced by Strebel Oil

c) Destinations for solid waste outside of the Planning Unit

The Town currently transfers the self hauler solid waste received at its four drop-off facilities to transfer stations operated by Winters Brothers Recycling Corp, Suffolk County. Prior to December, 2005, the Town disposed of the solid waste at the Covanta Babylon Waste to Energy Facility, Babylon, Suffolk County.

d) Destinations for recyclables outside of the Planning Unit

Compost material and waste oil are managed within the Planning Unit. The other recovered materials are received by the following handlers/ processors outside the Planning Unit:

Paper/Corrugated;	Gershow Recycling, Medford Olympic Fiber, Coram A&R Lobosco, Bayside
Bulk Metal/Batteries	Gershow Recycling, Medford
Waste tires	Meridian Tire
Propane tanks	Starlite, Bay Shore
Commingled containers	Town of Brookhaven
Clothing	Four not-for-profit organizations, Suffolk County
e-waste	e-Scrap Destructors

The Town has no direct involvement or knowledge regarding subsequent markets pursued by these independent handlers/processors.

e) 2007 Annual Recycling Report

Attached as Appendix A.

f) 2008 Annual Recycling Report

Attached as Appendix B.

g) Copy of the Town source separation law

Attached as Appendix C.

WHEREAS, this Town Board finds that it is in the best interests of the people of the Town of Brookhaven to cooperate with the Town of Southampton in continuing the existing agreement until a new one can be executed and presenting a renewed proposal to the Town of Southampton.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Town Board of the Town of Brookhaven that the Department of Waste Management may continue to accept recyclables at the 2007 contract rate until June 30, 2011 or until such time as the Supervisor is authorized to execute a new Intermunicipal Agreement with the Town of Southampton for the purpose of accepting recyclables and such agreement is executed. The recyclable price per ton for any new agreement, which is to be determined at a later date, must be ratified by the Town Board of the Town of Brookhaven, and be it further

RESOLVED that the form of said Intermunicipal Agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Town Attorney, and be it further

RESOLVED that the Town Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Resolution to the Supervisor of the Town of Southampton, and be it further resolved

RESOLVED that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE
AND ACCURATE CERTIFIED COPY OF THE
OFFICIAL DOCUMENT ON FILE IN THE
TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE TOWN OF
BROOKHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY

Patricia A. Eddington

Patricia A. Eddington, TOWN CLERK DATED: 12/30/10
DO NOT ACCEPT UNLESS THE RAISED SEAL OF
THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN IS AFFIXED HEREON