Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared For

Ontario County

20 Ontario Street
Canandaigua, New York 1442

July 20, 2026

Barton&Loguidice

Ontario County, New York

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Prepared For:

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOS	Board of Supervisors
BUD	Beneficial Use Determination
C&D	Construction and demolition debris
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
HDPE	High density polyethylene (plastic #2)
HHW	Household hazardous waste
LDPE	Low density polyethylene (plastic #4)
LSWMP	Local Solid Waste Management Plan
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PAYT	Pay as you throw
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate (plastic #1)
PEQ	Planning and Environmental Quality Committee
RCA	Recoverable Container Act
RDF	Refuse derived fuel
SSO	Source-separated organics
Sq Mi	Square Miles
STP	A type of Wastewater treatment plant that specifically treats sewage, which is wastewater from homes, businesses, and institutions, focusing on removing organic matter and pathogens
WWTF	Wastewater treatment facility

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ontario County's Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) establishes the County's solid waste and materials management strategy for the ten-year planning period spanning 2026 through 2035, consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 366. The purpose of this LSWMP is to provide residents, businesses, and institutions with a comprehensive, integrated program for managing solid waste in a manner that is both economically sound and environmentally responsible. The plan is consistent with the New York State Hierarchy for Solid Waste Management, and establishes a framework for long-term sustainability.

Ontario County residents, businesses and institutions generate significant volumes of solid waste each day. Determining how to manage this material, both now and in the future, necessitates a coordinated plan. **In 2029, the County will cease operation of its municipal landfill, following a formal policy decision made by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors (BOS) in 2024.** This pivotal transition underscores the urgency of implementing sustainable, locally relevant strategies for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and responsible disposal.

The LSWMP is designed to:



1. Serve as a countywide framework for coordinating solid waste management.
2. Establish countywide goals and objectives, including overall waste reduction targets and mechanisms to monitor progress.
3. Satisfy state requirements for the development of a waste reduction and recycling plan.

This plan provides Ontario County with policy and programmatic direction for the next decade. It also recognizes that successful implementation depends on the active participation of local municipalities, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), private haulers and facility operators, and County residents.

The Solid Waste Management Act of 1988 established New York State's solid waste management policy, which prioritizes:

- First, reducing the amount of solid waste generated.
- Second, reusing materials for their original purpose or recycling those that cannot be reused.
- Third, recovering energy in an environmentally acceptable manner from waste that cannot be economically reused or recycled.
- Fourth, disposing of residual solid waste through land burial or other methods approved by NYSDEC (ECL 27-0106.1).



Building upon this policy, the NYSDEC finalized the 2023–2032 State Solid Waste Management Plan, *Building the Circular Economy Through Sustainable Materials Management*. This plan sets statewide objectives for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, organics recovery, energy recovery, and environmentally sound

landfilling. It advances the principles of the 2010 *Beyond Waste* strategy and emphasizes upstream, circular solutions that prevent waste generation. Its quantitative goal is to significantly reduce disposal through expanded prevention, reuse, recycling, composting, and organics recovery.

The Plan's focus areas and corresponding strategies aim to:

- Enhance reuse and recycling of materials generated within Ontario County.
- Expand organics recovery and supporting infrastructure.
- Promote equitable access to waste reduction programs across all communities.

Each strategy will be evaluated for feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and implementation readiness according to the schedule provided in Appendix B.

Solid waste collection in Ontario County is performed through one of three primary methods:

1. Municipally sponsored collection contracted to private haulers.
2. Direct arrangements between individual waste generators and private haulers.
3. Self-hauling by waste generators to permitted waste facilities.

These collection methods vary by municipality, with some towns offering centralized services and others relying entirely on private contractors. The County does not directly manage residential collection Services.

According to NYSDEC records, Ontario County contains twelve (12) active registered transfer stations and no active permitted transfer stations. For the purposes of this LSWMP, a transfer station is defined as a facility registered or permitted under 6 NYCRR Part 360/362 where solid waste is consolidated for transport. A convenience station is a municipally operated drop-off location for residents that accepts limited waste types and is not regulated as a transfer station. Several of the registered transfer stations are municipally owned but operated by private entities under contract. The Casella Zero- Sort Recycling Facility, located adjacent to the landfill, processes most residential and commercial recyclables collected through municipal and private arrangements. While the County does not directly operate recycling facilities, it supports education and outreach through its Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management.

Currently, the Ontario County Landfill manages most non-recoverable waste, though some specialized and industrial streams are already exported to out-of-county facilities. After the landfill closes on December 31, 2028, all non-recoverable materials will be transported to external disposal sites. The Ontario County Board of Supervisors will need to make a policy decision regarding the continued use of the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). This decision will determine whether recyclables will continue to be processed and marketed within the County, or whether out-of-county recovery facilities will need to be sought.

Together, these strategies and facility arrangements position Ontario County to transition successfully beyond the closure of its landfill in 2028. By aligning with state policy, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, and investing in waste reduction and recovery initiatives, the County aims to build a more resilient, sustainable, and equitable solid waste management system for the decade ahead.

1.0 PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Physical Description

Ontario County's Local Solid Waste Management Plan establishes the County's solid waste and materials management strategy for the ten-year planning period spanning 2026 through 2035, consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 366. Ontario County (the County) is located in the Finger Lakes region of New York State (NYS), with a land area of 644 square miles (Sq Mi) and a population density of 169 people per square mile (sq mi). It is the 34th largest County in New York by total area. The geography of Ontario County features gently rolling hills, especially in the southern and central portions, shaped by glacial activity during the last Ice Age. The County elevation ranges from about 500 feet near Lake Ontario's influence in the north to over 2,000 feet in the higher elevations to the south, particularly near the Bristol Hills. Ontario County is known for its fertile soils that support agriculture, especially in the flatter northern areas. The region is a mix of farmland, woodlands, and vineyards, particularly near the Finger Lakes. Forest cover consists primarily of deciduous trees like maple, oak, and beech. Ontario County has a humid continental climate with four distinct seasons. Lake-effect weather patterns influence precipitation and snowfall, especially in the winter.

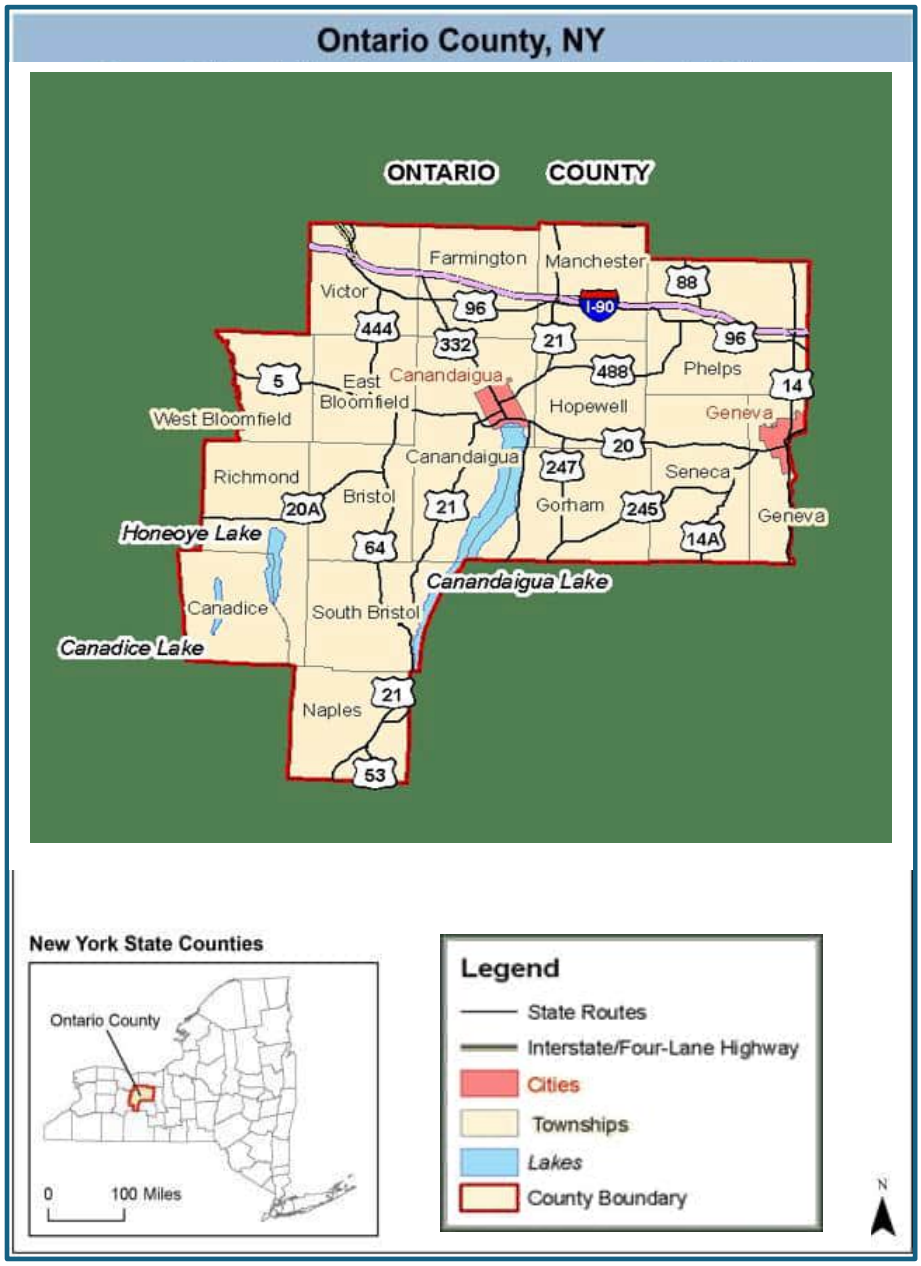
1.2 Location

Ontario County is located in west central New York, midway between Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania State line and in between Rochester and Syracuse. Largely rural and agricultural in character, the County encompasses 663 square miles (land and water), or 423,795 acres across two major physiographic regions: the Central Lowlands for the northern two-thirds of the County and the Allegheny Plateau to the south. Located in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, five of the lakes are found within or at the boundaries of Ontario County.

1.2.1 County Formation

The County seat was founded in 1789 within the historic City of Canandaigua. Ontario County includes 2 cities, 16 towns, 7.5 villages, (Rushville, NY is in both Ontario and Yates Counties. The majority of the village is in Yates County, but a small part extends into Ontario County.), 2 colleges, and 9 school districts. The municipalities' locations within the County are depicted in Figure 1 on the following page.

Figure 1 – Municipalities in Ontario County



Source: *I Love the Finger Lakes Tourism website, 2016: Finger Lakes, New York | Ontario County | Map*

1.3 Road Network

The New York State Thruway (I-90), Route 96 and Routes 5 & 20 traverse the northern and central portions of the county connecting the area with Syracuse to the East and Rochester to the West. Adjacent to Monroe County, Ontario County continues to experience new development in its northwest region along the Route 96 corridor with growth pressures beginning to ripple into its central region as well.

Major north-south highways include Route 64, which connects the northern and southern regions of the County to Monroe County and the greater Rochester Metropolitan Area; Route 332 connecting the New York State Thruway to the center of the County; and scenic Route 21 which runs from the north-east portion of the County to its southernmost communities.

1.4 Population

1.4.1 Population and Number of Households in the Local Planning Unit[1]

Ontario County's population is distributed over 2 cities, 16 towns and 8 villages. According to the U.S. Census data for 2020, the population was approximately 112,494 with an estimated 53,824 households. The population increased by an estimated 4,527 people or a 4.03% growth. This growth is relatively moderate and reflects trends in parts of Upstate New York where suburban and exurban areas, like Ontario County, have grown slightly while more rural counties have declined. In 2024, the estimated population of Ontario County was 113,012 according to the U.S. Census Bureau, a slight increase from the population estimate of 112,494 in 2023.

According to Cornell University's Program of Applied Demographics, the population of Ontario County is projected to be 114,385 in 2030, an increase of 1,891 persons when compared to the U.S. Census data for 2020. The population is also projected to increase by an additional 3,215 persons to 115,709 persons by the year 2040.

Table 1 – Population by Municipality[2]

Municipality	2020 (Census)	2010 (Census)	Change 2010-2020		% of County Population	Population Density (people/sq. mile)
			Number	Percent		
Bristol	2,284	2,315	-31	-1.36%	2.03%	62.22
Canadice	1,668	1,664	4	0.25%	1.48%	51.42
Canandaigua (city)	10,576	10,545	31	0.29%	9.40%	2,319.30
Canandaigua (town)	11,109	10,020	1,089	9.80%	9.88%	195.58
East Bloomfield	3,640	3,364	6	0.16%	3.24%	108.12
Farmington	14,170	11,825	2,345	16.55%	12.60%	328.30
Geneva (city)	12,812	13,261	-449	-3.50%	11.39%	3,040.34
Geneva (town)	3,473	3,291	182	5.24%	3.09%	180.89
Gorham	4,106	4,247	-141	-3.43%	3.65%	87.49
Hopewell	3,931	3,747	184	4.68	3.50%	110.19
Manchester	9,404	9,395	9	0.10%	8.36%	246.36

[1] U.S. Census Bureau Census 2020 P.L. 94-171

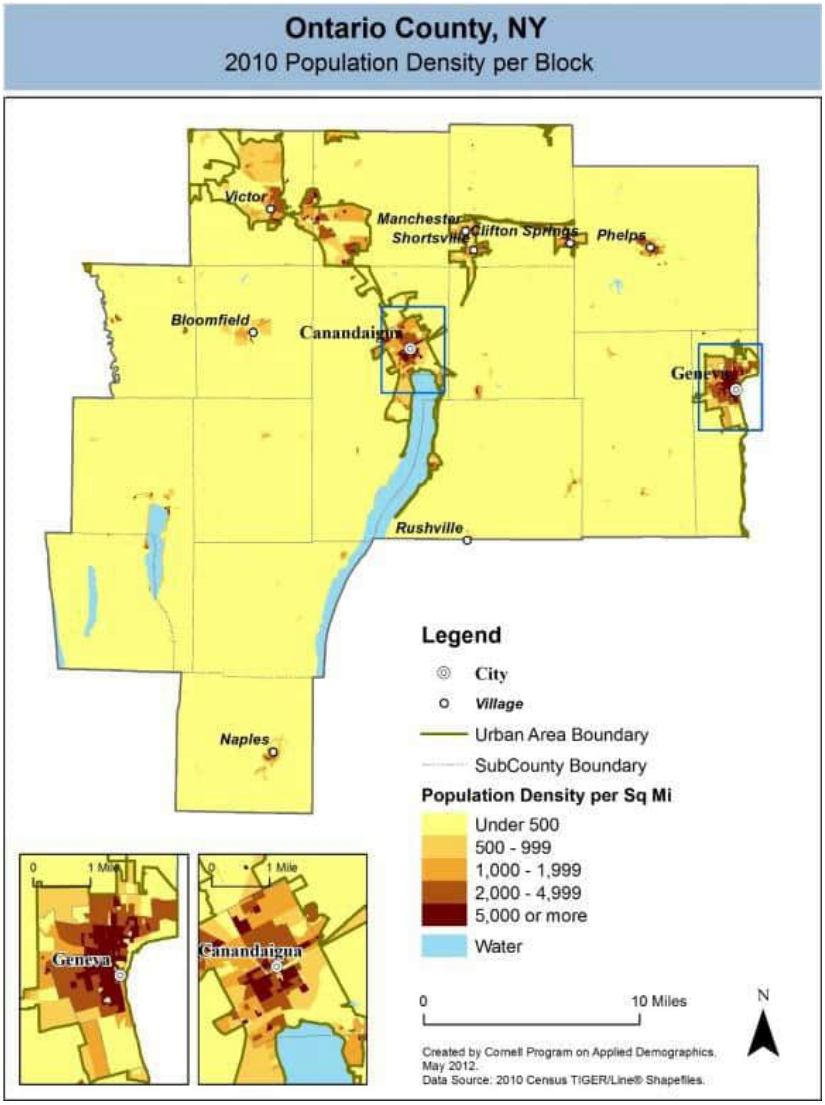
[2] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ontariocountynewyork/PST045223
https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Ontario.pdf

Municipality	2020 (Census)	2010 (Census)	Change 2010-2020		% of County Population	Population Density (people/sq. mile)
			Number	Percent		
Naples	2,403	2,502	-99	-4.12%	2.14%	62.37
Phelps	6,637	7,072	-435	-6.55%	5.90%	106.45
Richmond	3,360	3,361	-1	-0.03%	2.99%	77.39
Seneca	2,644	2,721	-77	-2.91%	2.35%	53.74
South Bristol	1,641	1,590	51	3.11%	1.46%	40.72
Victor	15,860	14,275	1,585	9.99%	14.10%	411.3
West Bloomfield	2,740	2,466	274	10.00%	2.44%	98.54
Ontario County	**112,458**	**107,931**	**4,527**	**4.03%**	**100.00%**	**169**

1.4.2 Population Density

As of the 2020 U.S. Census, Ontario County, New York, had a population of 112,458. With a land and water area of 663 square miles, this results in a population density of approximately 169 people per square mile. This density is relatively low compared to more urbanized areas in New York State. For context, Monroe County, which includes the city of Rochester, has a population density of about 1,151.6 people per square mile. Ontario County is part of the Finger Lakes region and includes the City of Geneva and the county seat, Canandaigua who have the largest population densities. The area is known for its scenic lakes, wineries, and rural character, contributing to its lower population density.

Figure 2 – 2010 Population Density in Ontario County



Source: *2010 US Census Data & Cornell Program on Applied Demographics Data: Ontario County Profile 2017 Link: https://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Ontario.pdf*

Based on U.S. Census Bureau[3] urban-rural classifications and Ontario County's development patterns, the County includes a mix of rural communities, suburban growth areas, and more densely developed urban centers, including the Cities of Geneva and Canandaigua. This diversity in land use and settlement patterns helps inform waste generation characteristics, service needs, and the implementation of solid waste management programs throughout the County.

[3] Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. Urban and rural classifications are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. References to suburban development reflect local planning and land use characteristics rather than a separate U.S. Census classification. P2: URBAN AND RURAL - Census Bureau Table

Table 2 – Population Density

Municipal Member	Population Density – Character[4]
Towns & Cities	
Bristol	62.22
Canadice	51.42
Canandaigua (city)	2319.3
Canandaigua (town)	195.58
East Bloomfield	108.12
Farmington	328.3
Geneva (city)	3040.34
Geneva (town)	180.89
Gorham	87.49
Hopewell	110.19
Manchester	246.36
Naples	62.37
Phelps	106.45
Richmond	77.39
Seneca	53.74
South Bristol	40.72
Victor	411.3
West Bloomfield	98.54

1.5 Planning Unit Members and Administrative Structure

The Ontario County Planning Unit is comprised of the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva, 16 towns, and 8 villages with the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management acting as the primary administrator of the LSWMP. Each municipality is represented on the Board of Supervisors to provide consensus countywide on final decisions related to the LSWMP.

Nearly all towns, cities, and villages participate in managing solid waste within the planning unit through spring or fall clean up events, curbside collection and/or through the operation of waste transfer or recycling stations for the convenience of their residents. There has been no change in Planning Unit membership since the prior LSWMP.

The County's Administrative Structure consists of the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management which focuses on the County's efforts to increase sustainable practices and waste diversion by employees, residents, and businesses. The department is responsible for developing and implementing the County's LSWMP, by working with municipalities, businesses and

[4] https://censusreporter.org/profiles/

organizations to ensure the sustainability of our local environment. The department also provides administrative oversight of the County's Landfill Operations. The department reports to the Planning and Environmental Quality Committee (PEQ) of the Board of Supervisors.

Figure 3 depicts the administrative structure to be utilized for implementing the programs and objectives outlined in this Plan. The Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management plays a key role in the success of the solid waste management system including operations, administration, outreach and education, data collection and evaluation, and LSWMP updates and reports. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.0.

Figure 3 – Ontario County Dept. of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management Hierarchy



This organizational structure designates Ontario County's Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management as the lead agency responsible for implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP). Implementation will be supported through a collaborative, cross-departmental approach, with staff from Public Works and other planning divisions contributing as needed to advance specific initiatives.

1.5.1 Neighboring Planning Units

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

Table 3 – Potential Impacts or Opportunities with Neighbors

Neighboring Planning Unit	Existing or Potential Inter-Jurisdiction Considerations/Impacts	Effects of Opportunities or Impacts to Implement the Draft LSWMP
Monroe County	There are two landfills operating within Monroe County. Waste from Monroe County including Asbestos, C&D, Industrial Waste, and MSW are disposed of at the Mill Seat Landfill and High Acres Landfill. The High Acres Landfill is accessible by rail and accepts waste from a range of other counties. Historically, Ontario County waste has been sent to both landfills while waste has also been received from Monroe County generators at the Ontario County Landfill.	With the pending closure of the Ontario County Landfill, it is anticipated that waste generated in Ontario County may be sent to the landfills in Monroe County. These landfills may be required to operate at maximum capacity, which may have an impact on disposal tip fees.
Livingston County	There are no active landfills in Livingston County. Livingston County sends waste to the Ontario County Landfill. Livingston County is a member of the GLOW Solid Waste Planning Unit. The GLOW Region Local Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by NYSDEC in 2025 and covers the planning period 2024-2033.	Similar impacts as Yates County, as both Livingston and Yates Counties rely on Ontario County for disposal.
Yates County	There are no active landfills in Yates County. Yates County sends waste to the Ontario County Landfill.	Similar impacts as Livingston County.
Seneca County	Seneca County is in the process of developing their own LSWMP at this time. Seneca Meadows Landfill is owned and operated by Waste Connections and is currently operating in Seneca County. Seneca Meadows accepts waste generated within Ontario County.	With the pending closure of the Ontario County Landfill and the unknown outcome of the proposed expansion at the Seneca Meadows Landfill. There may be impacts on Ontario County waste generators that historically have sent their waste to Seneca Meadows.
Wayne County	There are no active landfills in Wayne County. Wayne County sends waste to the Ontario County Landfill. Wayne County has a NYSDEC approved LSWMP.	Similar impacts as Livingston County.
Steuben County	Steuben County Bath Landfill is owned by Steuben County and is currently operating. Bath Landfill did not accept any waste from Ontario County in 2023	With the pending closure of the Ontario County Landfill, waste may be able to be sent to the Bath Landfill.

1.5.2 Planning Unit Membership and Impacts on Implementing Draft LSWMP

Table 4 identifies the planning unit members and highlights conditions that may significantly impact implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals. While planning unit members are not directly responsible for preparing or implementing the LSWMP, they contribute through their representation on the Board of Supervisors and their participation in the public review and comment process.

Planning unit members may also play a key role in gathering data on materials collected and recycled within their jurisdictions, including at municipal facilities, schools, businesses, and other recycling sites. Further discussion of significant impacts is provided in Section 1.7.

The Ontario County Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management is responsible for implementing the LSWMP, coordinating with municipalities, businesses, and organizations to advance sustainable materials management goals.

The following table identifies Ontario County's planning unit members and highlights conditions that may impact implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals. The primary planning unit members are municipalities that operate transfer stations, collection programs, or other solid waste infrastructure, and are key contributors to data collection, program implementation, and public outreach.

Table 4 – Planning Unit Membership[5]

Municipality	Unique Conditions or Involvement
Bristol (town)	Operates a transfer station. Has a PAYT per bag fee structure. Dependable Disposal handles MSW and recycling from residents, through a contract with the Town. Residents of the Town of East Bloomfield can utilize the facility for MSW and recycling only.
Canadice (town)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Richmond.
Canandaigua (city)	Does not operate its own solid waste facility; collects trash and recycling with its own municipal fleet. Has a yard waste facility at their closed landfill location. Residents may use the Town facility. City residents may utilize the Town of Canandaigua transfer station on select days and times during each month for bulky items and C&D.
Canandaigua (town)	Operates a transfer station. Offers food waste collection. Does not have a swap shop but operates a textile drop-off operation with a local non-profit.
Clifton Springs (village)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Manchester.
East Bloomfield (town)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Bristol for MSW and recycling.
Bloomfield (village)	Does not have a transfer station. Residents may use the facility in the Town of Bristol. Collects yard waste twice a year. Can also be dropped off at the village WWTP once a month June-September.
Farmington (town)	Does not have a transfer station, but does offer yard waste collection at a site in the town. Has a dedicated swap shop. Offers two "Clean Up Days" for HHW, Electronics, and Confidential Paper for shredding. Town residents must subscribe to a private hauler for MSW and recycling services.
Geneva (town)	Operates a transfer station. Offers C&D collection (May-Oct.). Has a food waste drop-off collection. Partners with the City to offer multiple "free stuff days" throughout the year as a reuse effort.

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

Municipality	Unique Conditions or Involvement
Geneva (city)	Operates a facility known as the Resource Recovery Park (RRP), which is open to both City and Town of Geneva residents. Has a food waste drop-off collection. Partners with the Town to offer multiple "free stuff days" throughout the year as a reuse effort.
Gorham (town)	Operates a transfer station. Offers food waste collection.
Hopewell (town)	Operates a transfer station.
Manchester (town)	Operates a transfer station with a PAYT per pound fee structure. It is open to all Ontario County residents.
Manchester (village)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Manchester.
Naples (village)	Hosts the Naples Transfer Station which is operated by a third party (Finger Lakes Disposal). Available to Town and Village residents.
Naples (town)	Residents may use the facility in the Village of Naples.
Phelps (village)	Operates a transfer station. Both Town of Phelps and Village of Phelps residents can use this site. Has a PAYT per pound fee structure.
Phelps (town)	Residents may use the facility in the Village of Phelps.
Richmond (town)	Host to a transfer station which is operated by K&D Disposal. Residents of the towns of Richmond and Canadice have access to this facility.
Rushville (village)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Gorham.
Seneca (town)	Through the host community agreement with the Town of Seneca, Casella operates the transfer station for town resident use. Use of the facility is free for all Town of Seneca Residents.
Shortsville (village)	Residents may use the facility in the Town of Manchester.
South Bristol (town)	Operates a transfer station.
Victor (village)	The Village collects trash and recycling from its residents with its own municipal fleet. Offers brush pick up at various times throughout the year.
Victor (town)	Operates a transfer station. Offers food waste collection.
West Bloomfield (town)	Operates a transfer station for items such as scrap metal, appliances, and bulky items. Does not offer MSW or recycling collection at transfer station. Town residents must subscribe to a private hauler for these services.

1.6 Seasonal Variations and Unique Circumstances

There are several seasonal variations which occur within Ontario County which could affect implementation of the LSWMP and achievement of its goals.

- Spring is a large cleanup time and influx of brush, downed trees, lawn debris, and scrap metal from residences. The impacts and effects of these wastes are discussed in Section 1.7.1.
- The end of the school year for schools and colleges brings with it cleanout wastes from dormitories, lockers, equipment left behind, and wastes from any remodels or construction projects at schools.
- April, May, June, July, and August characteristically show an increase in waste tonnage due to summer occupancy of vacation homes and "spring cleaning" activities by area residents and the summer construction season. Current recovery programs for seasonal and public events/spaces waste are described in Section 3.2.8.

- The wineries located within and around the County and associated festivals attract a large crowd during the peak summer months. Additional events occur within the County that may generate significant quantities of waste. The impacts and effects of these events are discussed in Section 1.7.5.
- Summer also brings an increase of yard wastes, agricultural wastes and cleanups, as well as garden wastes which could all be composted.
- Fall brings the return of students to school. With this brings new electronics, books, etc. This also brings a larger amount of food wastes. All school wastes are managed by private haulers and no generation or recovery data is available.
- There is one (1) county-run campground and around eight (8) privately-owned campgrounds/RV parks, for a total of about nine (9) campground properties in Ontario County. These campgrounds contribute to seasonal fluctuations in waste generation during the peak visitation periods in the summer months leading to increased volumes of trash, recyclables, and organics to be managed.
- There are public libraries within the County. Potential recycling options for waste/recyclable materials generated at libraries are discussed in Section 1.7.3.
- There are some small manufacturers, businesses, nursing homes, hospitals, and other institutional facilities which manage their own waste and recyclables. Recycling activities and data for these facilities are largely unknown. Recycling programs and data collection will be discussed in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5. Tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and implement new or improved recycling programs, including packaging and organics recovery, and to collect data.
- Transfer stations may adjust hours or service offering seasonally, particularly in rural areas of the County with fluctuating demand.
- Ontario County will cease operation of its municipal landfill on December 31, 2028, following a formal decision by the Board of Supervisors. This planned closure significantly impacts long-term waste management strategies and underscores the County's shift toward sustainable materials management.

1.7 Overview of Solid Waste Generation Sources within Ontario County

Ontario County has a diverse solid waste stream shaped by its residential communities, commercial sectors, and institutional activities. Solid waste in Ontario County is primarily generated from three key sources: residential households, industrial-commercial-institutional (ICI) entities, and C&D activities. According to the County's 2025 Solid Waste Characterization Study, residential waste accounts for a significant portion of the MSW stream, with materials such as food scraps, paper products, plastics, and textiles dominating the composition. The ICI sector contributes a substantial volume of waste as well, including corrugated cardboard, office paper, packaging materials, and food waste from restaurants and institutions.

Construction and demolition debris (C&D), while managed separately from MSW, represents another notable source of waste. This indicates materials such as wood, drywall, concrete, and

asphalt, which are often generated during building renovations, infrastructure projects, and property development. Ontario County's landfill operations, managed in partnership with Casella Waste Systems, currently accommodate these waste streams, though the County has committed to closing the landfill by December 31, 2028, prompting a strategic shift toward enhanced diversion and sustainable alternatives.

The County's waste generation profile reflects broader regional trends, but also highlights opportunities for targeted interventions. These include expanding organics recovery programs, improving recycling participation, and fostering public-private partnerships to support reuse and repair initiatives. As Ontario County transitions toward a post-landfill future, understanding the sources and composition of its waste stream is essential for designing effective policies and infrastructure that align with long-term sustainability goals.

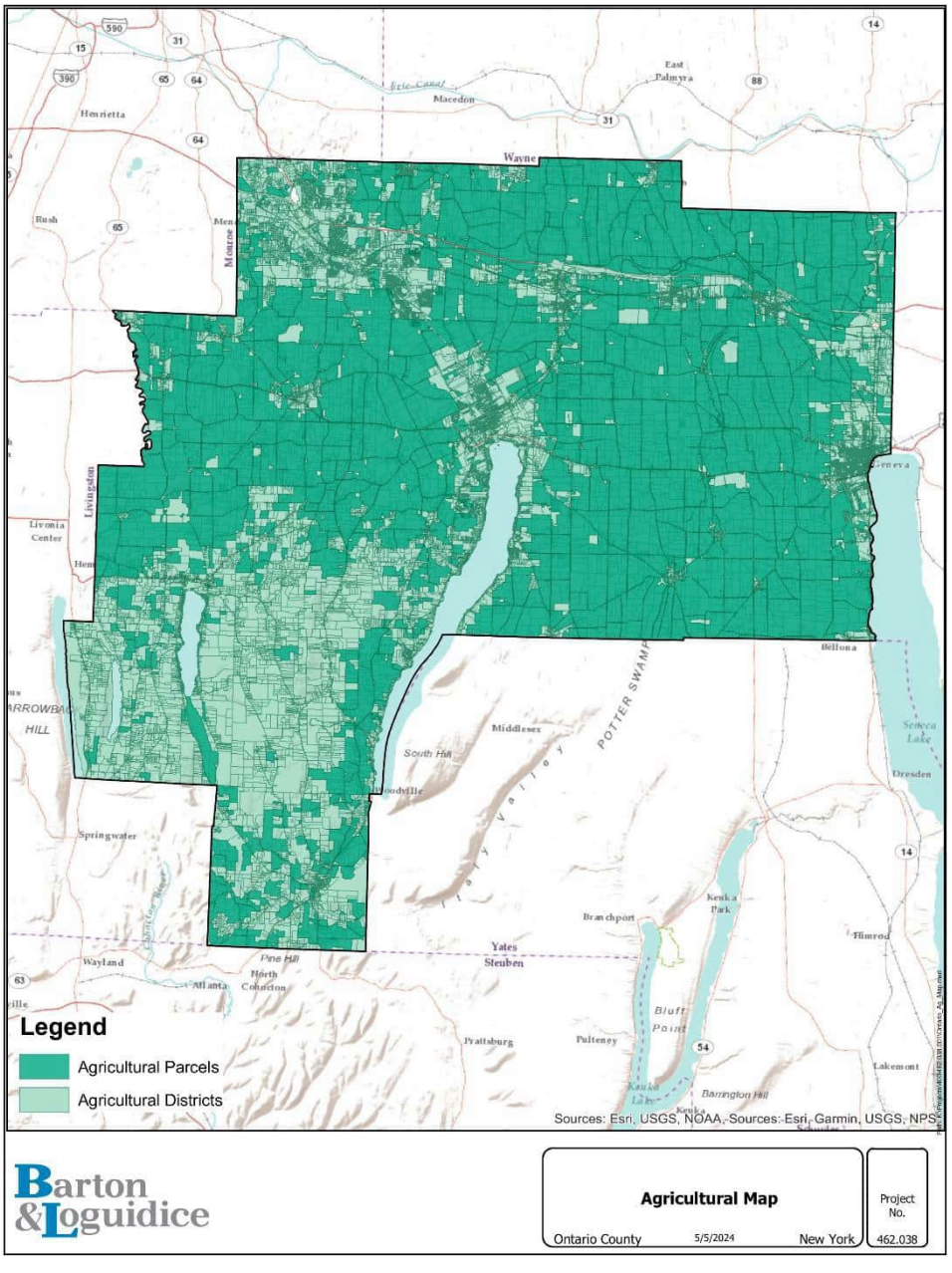
The following sections provide further details related to the different sources of waste generators within the County. This is not an exhaustive list, but provides an overview of waste sources and their potential impacts associated with the Draft LSWMP.

1.7.1 Agricultural Wastes

Agriculture plays a vital role in Ontario County's economy and landscape, with over 256,000 acres designated within the Consolidated Agricultural District 1, encompassing 833 farms[6] across the region. These lands support a wide range of agricultural operations, from dairy and livestock to crop production and specialty horticulture, contributing not only to the local food system but also to the County's overall waste generation profile.

[6] Source: Agriculture Protection www.ontariocountyny.gov

Figure 4 – Agricultural Lands in Ontario County



Agricultural waste in Ontario County includes both organic and inorganic materials. Organic wastes primarily consist of manure, crop residues, spoiled feed, and food processing byproducts. These materials, while biodegradable, require careful management to prevent environmental impacts such as nutrient runoff and greenhouse gas emissions. Inorganic agricultural wastes, including plastic mulch, pesticide containers, and irrigation tubing, pose additional challenges due to their low recyclability and potential contamination.

Currently, agricultural waste is not fully integrated into the County's municipal solid waste stream, but it remains a critical consideration in long-term planning. Exploring diversion strategies for agricultural organics, such as composting, anaerobic digestion,

and land application, will be evaluated in the Alternative Technology Evaluation in Chapter 5, and tasks will be included in the Implementation Schedule as appropriate. These approaches align with the County's broader sustainability goals and offer opportunities to recover nutrients, reduce methane emissions, and support regenerative farming practices.

1.7.2 Institutional Waste

Ontario County offers a diverse array of educational opportunities through its public, private, and parochial school systems, including elementary, middle, high schools, BOCES campuses, and two (2) colleges.

Ontario County has nine (9) public school districts and approximately 32 individual public schools, serving over 17,600 students each year. These districts are:

1. Canandaigua City School District
2. Bloomfield Central School District
3. Geneva City School District
4. Gorham-Middlesex (Marcus Whitman) Central School District
5. Honeoye Central School District
6. Manchester-Shortsville (Red Jacket) Central School District
7. Naples Central School District
8. Phelps-Clifton Springs (Midlakes) Central School District
9. Victor Central School District

Public schools in Ontario County represent a significant and consistent source of waste generation, including paper, food scraps, packaging, and custodial waste. Their inclusion in the LSWMP is essential for several reasons:

- Volume and Consistency: Schools generate predictable waste streams, making them ideal candidates for targeted diversion strategies.
- Education and Engagement: Schools offer a unique opportunity to embed zero waste principles through curriculum, student-led initiatives, and staff training.
- Infrastructure Leverage: Many districts already participate in recycling and organics programs, which can be expanded or standardized across the County.
- Pilot Potential: Schools are well-positioned to pilot new programs (e.g., reusable lunch ware, composting, etc.) with measurable outcomes and community visibility.

All schools within the planning unit generate varying types and quantities of waste and recyclables, and the County has recently provided funding to all school districts to complete waste assessments in order to better understand their current waste compositions. At present, most schools contract with private haulers for collection and disposal, and as a result, data on their specific material types and volumes is not reported directly to the planning unit. Opportunities to improve data reporting and

enhanced recycling and organics recovery efforts within the schools will be explored in in Chapter 5 of this report.

1.7.3 Libraries

The following table lists the libraries in the planning unit. These libraries serve as vital community hubs for education, outreach, and resource access, making them relevant partners in the County's waste reduction and public engagement strategies.

Table 5 – Public Libraries in Ontario County[7]

Library Name	Location
Wood Library	Canandaigua
Charles J. Meder Library (FLCC)	Canandaigua
Pioneer Library System Headquarters	Canandaigua
Red Jacket Community Library	Manchester
Phelps Community Memorial Library	Phelps
Clifton Springs Library	Clifton Springs
Naples Library	Naples
Honeoye Public Library	Honeoye
Gorham Free Library	Gorham
Victor Farmington Library	Victor
Allens Hill Free Library	Bloomfield
Bloomfield Public Library	Bloomfield
Bristol Library	Bristol
Patterson Memorial Library	West Bloomfield
Warren Hunting Smith Library (HWS)	Geneva
Geneva Public Library	Geneva
Storyline	Phelps

These 17 libraries are located within Ontario County boundaries. Others like Mendon, Rush, Penn Yan, and Newark, while nearby, are located in the adjacent counties of Monroe, Yates, and Wayne, respectively, but may still be relevant for regional collaboration.

Libraries in Ontario County contribute to the LSWMP in several meaningful ways:

- Public Education & Outreach: Libraries are trusted venues for distributing educational materials on recycling, composting, and zero waste practices.
- Event Hosting: Many libraries host sustainability workshops, repair cafes, and community reuse events.

[7] https://felt.com/explore/libraries-ontario-county-new-york

- Waste Generation: While libraries generate relatively low volumes of waste, they are ideal candidates for piloting paper reduction, reuse stations, and public recycling infrastructure.
- Equity & Access: Libraries serve diverse populations and can help ensure that waste reduction messaging reaches underserved or rural communities.

1.7.4 Jails, Nursing Homes, Other Institutions

Table 6 lists the jails, nursing homes, and other major institutions in the planning unit, along with conditions and impacts that affect implementation of the Draft LSWMP and achievement of its goals. Information in this table will be updated throughout the Planning Period as more detail becomes available.

Table 6 – Impacts of Jails, Institutions, Nursing Homes and Other Institutions within the County

Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Draft LSWMP
Jails/Juvenile Detention Centers			
Ontario County Jail Canandaigua, NY 14424	Current Organics Program in place.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	The jail diverts food waste. Natural Upcycling is currently under contract to collect and compost material generated from this facility.
Nursing Homes			
Clifton Springs Hospital and Clinic Clifton Springs, NY	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Needs further evaluation related to existing disposal and recycling activities.
Elm Manor Nursing Home Canandaigua, NY	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Geneva General Hospital Living Centers Geneva, NY	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
MM Ewing Continuing Care Center Canandaigua, NY	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Ontario Center (Part of Centers Healthcare) Canandaigua, NY	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.

Source of Wastes	Facility Type/Unique Situation or Circumstances	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts On Draft LSWMP
Recreation			
Bristol Mountain Winter Resort	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Marinas	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
RV Parks and Campgrounds	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Roseland Water Park	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Golf Courses	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Eastview Mall	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Sonnenberg Gardens and Mansion	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.
Government Facilities (Federal, State, Local)	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Requires further evaluation to determine specific waste generation characteristics and opportunities for diversion.	Some municipalities, including the Towns of Canadice, Victor, and Geneva, have performed waste assessments at their municipal offices to determine waste composition for program viability. All waste assessments were funded by the County.

It is not known what these institutions are doing with their wastes currently. Data needs to be collected as to what types of waste/recyclable materials they generate and where they are disposing/recycling of said materials. It also needs to be determined if they are able to compost any of their wastes such as food wastes. Possible recycling programs and data collection will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

1.7.5 Special Events within the Planning Unit

Special events that take place within the planning unit, ranging from large-scale festivals and county fairs, to seasonal parades, farmers markets, and community gatherings, present unique and recurring challenges for local solid waste planning. These events often result in short-term surges in waste volume, increased contamination risks, and logistical demands that exceed routine service levels.

The potential of capturing recycling and wastes from special events could be increased dramatically. Planning strategies should therefore incorporate scalable infrastructure, flexible hauler coordination, and targeted public outreach to address these high-demand periods. By integrating special events into the County's broader operational planning frameworks, diversion outcomes can be improved, as will be discussed in in Chapter 5.

1.7.6 Large or Significant Industries

1.7.6.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is an important aspect of the Ontario County economy. Dairy farms, vineyards, orchards and field crops cover approximately 40% of the land in Ontario County and add to its natural beauty and economic diversity. Food and beverage production and related industries have grown alongside agriculture, boosted by Ontario County's close proximity to major markets on the East Coast.

1.7.6.2 Vineyards

The Canandaigua Lake Wine Trail is a small but mighty wine trail that starts in Victor, continues through downtown Canandaigua and runs along the western side of Canandaigua Lake to Naples. Experience 30 miles of Finger Lakes wine tasting, food tastings, and local people meeting with stops at large and small wineries, two wine centers and a brewery, plus plenty of shops, restaurants, and breathtaking scenery along the way. The Seneca Lake Wine Trail also begins in Geneva and travels around Seneca Lake where there are numerous vineyards surrounding the lake.

1.7.6.3 Industrial and Manufacturing Waste Profile

Ontario County is home to a diverse and growing manufacturing sector, encompassing food processing, industrial equipment production, precision optics, and specialty materials. While manufacturing waste typically falls outside the traditional MSW stream, its environmental footprint is substantial and warrants strategic attention within the County's broader sustainability framework. These operations contribute significantly to local economic output and generate a range of industrial byproducts, including packaging waste, scrap metals, process residues, and specialized materials.

Table 7 – Impacts of Manufacturers within the County

Source of Wastes	Description of Service	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Draft LSWMP
Canandaigua Wines (E & J Gallo)	Production and sale of alcoholic beverages	Manufacturer is responsible for waste disposal or diversion.	Waste Packaging material may be landfilled or recycled
Crossman Corp. (Closed except for one production line)	Manufacture and distribution of sporting goods	Manufacturer is responsible for waste disposal or diversion.	Needs further evaluation related to existing waste and disposal activities. Crossman has 1 small line running in Bloomfield. Building is for sale.
Ultrafab Inc.	Manufacture and distribution of sporting goods	Manufacturer is responsible for waste disposal or diversion.	Needs further evaluation related to existing waste and disposal activities.
Harbec, Inc.	Custom injection molding & CNC machining	To be evaluated	Opportunities for energy efficiency and scrap reuse
Victor Insulators Inc.	Ceramic insulators for utilities	To be evaluated	Waste ceramics may be reusable
GW Lisk (Manchester/Clifton Springs area)	Manufacture custom-engineered electromechanical products	To be evaluated	Opportunity to collaborate on process-related waste reduction and improved reporting of industrial recyclables. May generate specialized recyclable materials (e.g. metals, wiring, components) that require designated recovery pathways. Requires further evaluation to quantify industrial waste streams and identify diversion opportunities.
LSI (Victor)	Medical device company designing and producing minimally invasive surgical instruments	To be evaluated	Opportunity for metal scrap recycling, coolant/solvent recovery, and packaging and incoming materials optimization.

These manufacturers contribute significantly to the County's economic output and waste generation. Many are engaged in high-precision or specialized production, which presents opportunities for targeted waste reduction

strategies, such as scrap metal recovery, closed-loop water systems, and packaging reuse. The County will continue to engage with these businesses to assess current practices and identify feasible improvements.

1.7.6.4 Steel and Metal Fabrication Waste

Ontario County is home to a strong steel and metal fabrication sector that supports the local economy while also contributing to the industrial waste stream. These operations produce materials such as scrap metal, cutting fluids, and packaging, which are generally managed outside of the municipal solid waste stream but remain important to the County's overall waste profile. The sector prioritizes scrap recovery, packaging reuse, and process efficiencies to minimize waste and maximize resource recovery**.**

Table 8 – Impacts of Steel and Metal Works within the County

Business Name	Source of Wastes	Unique Circumstance or Situation	Quantity/Quality Impacts	Impacts on Draft LSWMP
Vance Metal Fabricators Inc	ISO 9001:2015 certified operations	Precision fabrication and finishing	To be evaluated	Process optimization and waste minimization potential
Burnsy Welding	Custom fabrication services	Small-scale, flexible operations	To be evaluated	Material efficiency and reuse potential

There are currently no pressing waste management issues associated with Ontario County's steel and metal fabrication sector. Chapter 3 outlines existing metals recycling practices, while Chapter 5 explores potential alternatives. The Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further evaluation of current methods, and consideration of new strategies. For instance, Vance Metal's ISO 9001:2015 certification indicates a strong foundation for process optimization and waste minimization, while Burnsy Welding's custom fabrication services present opportunities for material efficiency and reuse.

1.7.6.5 Industrial Hazardous Waste and Medical Waste

Industrial hazardous and medical wastes are managed independently by generators through delivery to permitted out-of-county facilities. These waste streams are excluded from disposal at the Ontario County Landfill and therefore fall outside the scope of this LSWMP.

Chapter 3 summarizes current disposal methods, and Chapter 5 evaluates potential alternatives. The Implementation Schedule includes tasks for data collection, further investigation of current practices, and assessment of feasible improvements

1.7.6.6 Other Unique Circumstances

Ontario County's solid waste planning is shaped by several cross-cutting factors that, while not easily categorized, warrant consideration due to their potential long-term impact:

- Landfill Closure Timeline: The scheduled closure of the Ontario County Landfill on December 31, 2028 represents a pivotal infrastructure transition. This milestone will require coordinated planning for out-of-County disposal, expanded diversion programs, and long-term financial sustainability.
- Adaptive Planning Capacity: Ontario County has demonstrated a strong commitment to data-driven decision-making and regional collaboration. This capacity for adaptive planning will be critical in responding to evolving market conditions, regulatory shifts, and emerging sustainability priorities.
- Limited Brownfield Activity: Unlike some neighboring counties, Ontario County has not experienced large-scale brownfield remediation. However, intermittent contaminated soil disposal from infrastructure upgrades and tank removals continues to occur and is managed through permitted facilities.

These circumstances underscore the importance of strategic foresight, financial resilience, and regional coordination as Ontario County prepares for the next phase of its solid waste infrastructure.

1.8 Summary of Implementation of Previous LSWMP

1.8.1 History of LSWMP

Ontario County's involvement in solid waste planning dates back to the late 1960s, when the Board of Supervisors recognized the growing need for coordinated waste management. The County developed its landfill in the early 1970s and explored regional solutions throughout the 1980s, including participation in the Western Finger Lakes Solid Waste Management Authority (WFL). Although Ontario County formally severed ties with WFL in 1988, it remained legislatively part of the planning unit. The County's first Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted in 1992, alongside its Recycling Local Law. In 2003, Ontario County transitioned landfill operations to Casella Waste Systems under a long-term lease agreement, shifting its role from direct management to oversight and planning. The 2014 LSWMP marked the County's decision to operate as an

independent planning unit, establishing a ten-year framework to guide waste reduction, recycling, and disposal strategies in alignment with New York State's Beyond Waste goals. In 2019, the County created the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management to focus on the implementation of the LSWMP's objectives. Each year a Biennial Update has been submitted to the NYSDEC summarizing the previous two years of the planning period. The Biennial Update for 2023-2024 is provided in Appendix G.

1.8.2 Goals and Objectives of the Ontario County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Throughout the previous planning period, Ontario County has made targeted modifications in response to evolving development patterns, regulatory changes, and community needs. The county has devoted recent years to expanding and refining programs that support waste reduction, recycling, and sustainability, while preparing for the closure of the Ontario County Landfill in 2028. The following goals and objectives reflect Ontario County's goals and objectives during the previous planning period. These goals will also be carried forward as priorities during the next planning period.

- **Minimize landfilling** by maximizing waste reduction, reuse, and recycling across all sectors.
- **Implement a comprehensive, long-term solid waste management plan** that is environmentally responsible, economically viable, and operationally feasible.
- **Establish and monitor realistic recycling and diversion goals**, informed by waste characterization studies and stakeholder input.
- **Effectively manage all solid waste streams**, including MSW, C&D debris, non-hazardous industrial and commercial waste, and unregulated medical waste[8].
- **Develop and maintain an achievable implementation schedule** that supports timely and sustainable program rollouts and infrastructure transitions.
- **Reduce environmental and community impacts** associated with solid waste activities, including emissions, traffic, and nuisance conditions.
- **Ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations**, including NYSDEC mandates and evolving sustainability standards.
- **Expand source separation efforts**, particularly for high-value plastics, organics, and other recoverable materials.
- **Designate additional waste stream components for mandatory recycling**, including emerging materials such as photovoltaic panels and lithium-ion batteries.
- **Promote composting and responsible handling of sludge** through technical assistance and pilot programs.

[8] For the purposes of this LSWMP, unregulated medical waste refers to non-hazardous medical materials generated by households or small-quantity generators that are not subject to New York State's Regulated Medical Waste requirements. Examples include over-the-counter medications, personal care items, and bandages that do not contain bodily fluids.

- **Enforce recycling requirements** across residential, commercial, and manufacturing sectors.
- **Strengthen public education and outreach**, leveraging digital tools like the Ontario County Recycles Alexa app and multilingual resources.
- **Advance regional collaboration and market development** to support scalable diversion programs and reduce reliance on in-County disposal.
- **Mitigate cost volatility** through strategic contracting and contingency planning, recognizing the influence of third-party haulers and disposal facilities.

1.8.3 Major Accomplishments Since the 2014 Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Ontario County has achieved several milestones that reflect its commitment to innovation, community engagement, and operational excellence. Throughout the previous planning period, the County submitted Biennial Updates in accordance with DEC requirements, documenting progress, challenges, and evolving priorities. These recently completed updates provide a comprehensive record of implementation efforts and informed the development of this updated LSWMP. The accomplishments listed below represent key highlights from the past decade, drawn from both Biennial Update documentation and County-led initiatives:

- Created the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management to focus on the implementation of the LSWMP's goals and objectives.
- Hired a full-time recycling educator to engage school districts and community groups.
- Launched the Ontario County Recycles Alexa app, providing real- time guidance on recycling and disposal for over 275 materials.
- Conducted two (2) comprehensive Solid Waste Characterization Studies (2022 & 2025) to inform targeted diversion strategies and program design.
- Expanded annual Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Electronic Waste collection events, as well as implemented other collection events for other hard to get rid of materials such as mattresses, tires, and confidential paper improving access and participation.
- Piloted food waste diversion initiatives, including drop-off programs.
- Implemented policies to support consistent waste tracking and planning.
- Enhanced methane capture systems at the landfill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Initiated planning for post-landfill disposal alternatives.
- Engaged over 400 residents in public feedback through surveys and forums at the onset of this new LSWMP planning effort.

- Worked with area breweries to create a Carrier Collection/ Reuse Program.
- Developed a comprehensive website for residents to find resources on waste diversion options, special collection events, Department studies and initiatives, blog content, educational videos and business resources.
- Launched school district food waste diversion initiative. Funding waste assessments in all 9 school districts, and provided funding for implementation of organic recovery programs for interested districts.



1.8.4 Challenges

Ontario County's solid waste system has faced a range of challenges during the current planning period, many of which have shaped program delivery, staffing capacity, and strategic priorities:

- **Commodity Pricing:** Recycling programs across New York are currently grappling with persistent volatility in commodity markets, which continues to undermine the financial viability of material recovery efforts. This instability places pressure on municipal budgets, hauler contracts, and long-term planning, especially for single-stream systems that are more susceptible to contamination and price swings. As a result, the planning unit must navigate a complex landscape of fluctuating revenues, rising processing costs, and constrained end markets, all while maintaining public confidence in its recycling programs.
- **Landfill Closure Planning:** The decision to close the Ontario County Landfill in 2028 required extensive analysis, stakeholder engagement, and coordination with the Board of Supervisors and Planning & Environmental Quality Committee (PEQ). Staff were tasked with completing multiple studies and facilitating complex discussions, which placed strain on internal capacity and temporarily diverted attention from some LSWMP implementation goals. The landfill closure planning process required significant staff time and coordination, resulting in temporary delays to several LSWMP implementation activities. These included the expansion of organics diversion outreach (delayed approximately six months), the enhanced MRF sorting feasibility assessment (delayed approximately four months), and the Countywide data collection pilot (delayed approximately three months).
- **Inflation and Rising Costs:** Inflationary pressures have substantially increased the costs associated with equipment procurement, hauling services, and overall program implementation. As a result, the financial support currently available through the planning unit no longer carries the same purchasing power, limiting its effectiveness in offsetting startup or operational expenses for participating

organizations. This diminished funding capacity has made program adoption a more difficult financial decision for many stakeholders, particularly those operating with constrained budgets or limited internal resources.

- **COVID-19 Impacts:** Beyond budget reductions, the pandemic disrupted outreach efforts and delayed regional coordination. Waste generation peaked during this period of time where residents were home. Diversion was also impacted.
- **Infrastructure Transition:** Preparing for post-landfill operations—including securing out-of-County disposal contracts, evaluating transfer station needs, and identifying sustainable diversion pathways—requires long-term planning and substantial investment. These efforts are ongoing and will intensify as the closure date approaches.
- **Data Gaps and Tracking Limitations:** While Ontario County has made strides in waste tracking, gaps remain in capturing data from private haulers, commercial generators, and non-MSW streams. These limitations hinder the County's ability to fully assess diversion performance and tailor programs to emerging needs.

1.9 Summary of Changes to the Planning Unit

Since the adoption of Ontario County's 2014 Local Solid Waste Management Plan, the Planning Unit has undergone notable structural, operational, and strategic changes to better align with evolving sustainability goals and regulatory expectations. The Planning Unit continues to encompass all 26 municipalities within Ontario County, including 2 cities, 16 towns, and 8 villages. However, the County's approach to solid waste planning has matured significantly over the past decade.

In 2019, the Ontario County Board of Supervisors established the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management, centralizing oversight of waste-related programs and integrating sustainability into County operations. This department now leads implementation of the LSWMP, coordinates with municipalities and private haulers, and administers public education, data collection, and compliance reporting. It also serves as the County's liaison to state agencies and regional partners.

The County's landfill, operated by Casella Waste Systems under a long-term lease agreement, remains a central component of the Planning Unit's infrastructure. However, with the lease set to expire in 2028 and the landfill scheduled for closure, Ontario County has shifted its planning focus toward post-landfill waste management strategies. This includes increased emphasis on waste reduction and diversion, regional hauling contracts, and infrastructure assessments for future transfer and processing needs.

Ontario County has also expanded its public engagement efforts, including hiring a full-time educator, and the launch of its Ontario County Recycles website and Ontario County Recycles Alexa app, multilingual outreach materials, and interactive online surveys. More than 400

residents participated in the 2025 LSWMP survey process, providing valuable input on recycling, composting, and service priorities.

Operationally, the County has improved data tracking, conducted comprehensive Solid Waste Characterization Studies in 2022 and 2025, and updated its waste projections to reflect current demographic and economic trends. The Planning Unit now incorporates more robust metrics for construction and demolition debris, industrial waste, and organics, enabling more targeted program development.

Overall, Ontario County's Planning Unit has evolved from a decentralized, landfill-centric model to a more integrated, forward-looking system focused on sustainability, regional collaboration, and adaptive management. These changes position the County to navigate the transition beyond 2028 while continuing to meet the needs of its residents and regulatory obligations.

2.0 SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES QUANTITIES AND TYPES

2.1 Waste Types

Ontario County's solid waste stream comprises seven primary components: MSW, non-hazardous industrial waste, C&D debris, municipal sewage treatment plant sludge/biosolids, contaminated soil, treated medical waste, and processed scrap metal (e.g., scrap vehicles).

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

As a regulatory requirement, each solid waste management facility is required to submit annual reports to the NYSDEC. These reports provide information regarding the quantities of materials managed and often identify the geographic locations where the waste materials were generated. The data from NYSDEC annual reports is readily available and generally reliable. It can also be assumed that the materials collected and processed at recycling facilities in Ontario County are being separated from the household, business, institutional, and commercial wastes classified as MSW, and are considered to be another component of that waste stream. Because these recyclables handling facilities must also compile annual reports to NYSDEC, this data is relatively easy to gather. Yard waste is a component of the waste stream that is difficult to quantify, but Ontario County has been successful at working with their members to gather this information. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate MSW by material type even more thoroughly is further discussed in Chapter 5.

Non-hazardous industrial waste is typically generated by manufacturing facilities as a result of industrial processes and is made up of materials such as sludge, ash, drill cuttings, and dust. The homogeneous nature and relatively large quantity of non-hazardous industrial wastes can make them useful as feedstocks for other processes or result in unique management methods. Currently, only partial data for the generation of these materials within Ontario County is available. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate industrial waste generation and recovery, considering these circumstances, is further discussed in Chapter 5.

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors and typically consists of wood, masonry, soil, land clearing debris, plumbing fixtures, and other construction-related items. The majority of this waste stream is generated by demolition rather than construction. Brownfield clean-up projects, structure fires, and redevelopment activities contribute to C&D disposal volumes. Ontario County municipalities may also experience periodic increases in C&D waste due to property redevelopment, infrastructure upgrades, and seasonal construction cycles.

While Ontario County does not currently operate a county-wide derelict structure program similar to those in other counties, local municipalities may pursue targeted demolition or rehabilitation efforts to address vacant or unsafe buildings. These activities can influence C&D waste generation and disposal patterns. The County will continue to monitor these trends and evaluate opportunities for coordinated data collection and programmatic support.

As defined in the Part 360 regulations, biosolids are the accumulated semisolids or solids resulting from treatment of wastewaters from publicly or privately owned or operated sewage treatment plants. Biosolids do not include grit or screenings, or ash generated from the incineration of biosolids. Municipal treatment plants in Ontario County generate sludge/biosolids that require special handling and management. Sewage is treated at various wastewater treatment plants, and the stabilized sludge is typically disposed of at permitted facilities. Disposal volumes may vary seasonally and by facility type. Smaller wastewater treatment plants, whose sludge is more soil-like and accumulates in drying beds, may require landfill disposal only annually or less often. The County is currently conducting a municipal WWTF sludge study to determine the volume of material generated, and processes for disposal that do not rely on landfill disposal capacity. The Implementation Schedule includes evaluation of alternative disposal or recovery methods, such as land application, where feasible and permitted, as discussed in Chapter 5.

Processed scrap metals are typically generated by commercial or industrial sectors, but may also originate from residential sources in potentially large quantities. These materials are valuable and often diverted from disposal through recycling markets. However, data from these types of operations is difficult to obtain. Implementation of a plan to collect data and estimate scrap metal generation and recovery in Ontario County, considering these circumstances, is further discussed in Chapter 5.

2.2 Availability of Generation and Recovery Estimates

2.2.1 Data Sources, Methodology, and Data Gaps

As discussed above, the following waste generation estimates were derived primarily from annual reports submitted to the NYSDEC by permitted solid waste management facilities operating in Ontario County and data gathered by the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management. These include transfer stations, recycling centers, and the Ontario County Landfill. While these reports provide a foundational dataset, several limitations persist and will be addressed:

- **Incomplete data:** Public sector solid waste data is often incomplete, particularly for municipally managed recycling and organics programs. Ontario County will work to improve reporting consistency and completeness across all municipalities.
- **Inconsistent data:** Data collection and categorization methods vary by facility and reporting year, complicating longitudinal analysis. Ontario County will explore standardized reporting templates and training for facility operators.

- **Unavailable data:** Privately managed waste streams, including commercial and industrial self-haul and third-party contracts, are largely unreported. Ontario County will investigate mechanisms to improve voluntary reporting and data sharing from private entities.

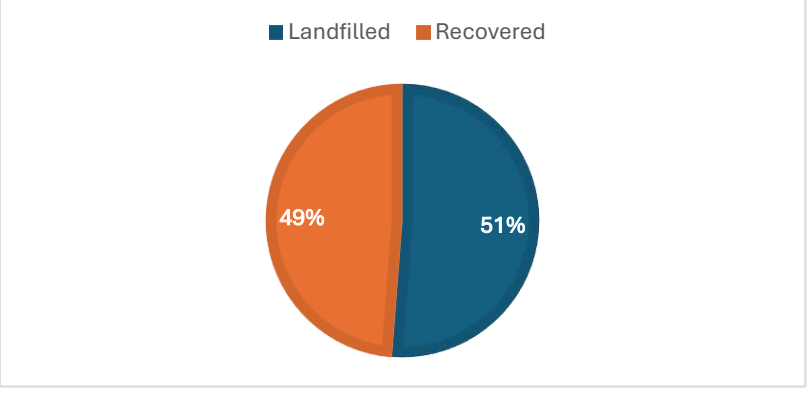
2.2.2 Estimation of Total Waste Generation in Ontario County

Based on NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports and supplemental self-reported data, Ontario County residents, businesses, and institutions generated approximately **199,030 tons** of solid waste and recyclable materials. This total includes municipal solid waste (MSW), construction and demolition debris, industrial waste, sewage sludge, and diverted materials such as composted food and yard waste and recovered recyclables. Figure 5 illustrates the estimated breakdown of waste management methods:

- Landfilled: 101,925 tons (51%)
- Diverted: (recycling, composting, reuse): 97,105 tons (49%)

These estimates reflect tonnage accepted at the Ontario County Landfill and other regional facilities that report receiving waste from Ontario County. The County acknowledges that these figures may underrepresent total generation due to the data gaps in private hauler reporting and non-MSW streams.

Figure 5 – Estimated Waste Management Methods in Ontario County in 2024



Source: NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports, 2023 and 2024; Ontario County Self-Reporting[9]

The following table summarizes Ontario County's 2024 waste generation baseline, based on data reported through NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports and self-reporting. It provides a breakdown of landfilled and recovered materials by tonnage and percentage, offering a clear snapshot of current waste management practices and recovery trends.

[9] Permitted C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility Annual Reports were from 2023; other Facility Annual Reports were from 2024

Table 9 summarizes the four principal waste streams managed within the planning area during the reporting year, including Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Construction and Demolition Debris, Biosolids, and Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste. Together, these streams accounted for approximately 143,376 tons, or 72% of the total waste generated. C&D represented the largest waste stream, comprising approximately 36% of total generation, followed by MSW at 32%. Biosolids and Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste accounted for smaller portions of the waste stream at approximately 3% and 1% of total generation, respectively.

The summary provides a high-level overview of the major waste streams managed throughout the planning area regardless of management method. These four waste streams represent the majority of waste generated within the planning area; however, additional materials, including organics, recyclables, household hazardous waste, and other recovered materials, are included in the overall waste generation totals presented in Table 10. A more detailed breakdown of waste generation by management method, including landfilling and recovery activities, is provided in Table 10.

Table 9 – Major Waste Streams by Quantity Generated

Major Waste Stream	Total Tons	% of Total Generation
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)[10]	63,783.25	32.0%
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)[11]	71,549.18	35.9%
Biosolids[12]	5,778.32	2.9%
Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste[13]	2,264.83	1.1%

In June 2026, Ontario County completed the *Ontario County Regional Biosolids Disposal Feasibility Study,* to evaluate current municipal biosolids generation and management practices and potential post-landfill disposal and treatment alternatives. This study estimated that municipal wastewater treatment facilities within the County collectively generate approximately 8,000 wet tons of biosolids or sludge annually. This estimate was developed from facility questionnaires and includes estimated wet-ton equivalents for certain materials that are hauled as liquid sludge or managed through treatment arrangements with other wastewater facilities. Accordingly, the feasibility-study estimate is broader in scope than the solid waste reporting data summarized in Tables 9 and 10,

[10] MSW includes residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste disposed at permitted municipal solid waste landfills.
[11] C&D totals include both landfilled and the recovered C&D materials reported in Table 10. Recovered materials include asphalt, concrete, brick, soil, and other construction-related materials diverted from disposal through recycling, reuse, or beneficial use activities.
[12] Biosolids totals include both sewage sludge managed through disposal and the sludge that is managed through composting or other recovery processes.
[13] Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste includes waste disposed at permitted facilities and does not include hazardous industrial waste regulated under separate management programs.

and should not be interpreted as a direct replacement for those reported quantities. Additional information regarding municipal wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) biosolids generation, management practices, and post-closure planning as illustrated in the June 2026 study is summarized in Section 3.3.

Table 10 presents the quantities of waste managed through landfilling and recovery during the reporting year. Landfilled materials (MSW), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, sewage sludge, industrial waste, asbestos, and Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) material. For purposes of this LSWMP, the shaded categories in Table 10 represent municipal solid waste (MSW) generated from residential, commercial, and institutional sources. MSW includes both disposed municipal solid waste and recovered MSW subcomponents, including recyclables, food scraps, yard waste, textiles, electronics, household hazardous waste, used oil, tires, batteries, paint, donations, pallets/wood, and other materials diverted through reuse, recycling, composting, or other recovery programs. Table 10 presents these materials according to their management method to improve consistency between waste generation estimates and recovered material reporting.

Table 10 – Ontario County Waste Generation Baseline

Waste Stream	Amount (Tons)	% of Management Method	% of Total Generation
Landfilled[14]			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) [15]	63,783.25	63%	32%
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	25,960.96	25%	13%
Asbestos	168.55	0.20%	0.1%
Sewage Sludge	5,381.83	5.30%	2.7%
Industrial Waste	2,264.83	2.20%	1.1%
Beneficial Use Determination (BUD) Material	4,365.41	4.30%	2.2%
Total Landfilled	**101,924.83**	**100%**	**51%**
Recovered Materials (MSW Subcomponents and Other Diverted Materials)			
C&D (asphalt, soil, concrete, brick, etc.) [16]	45,588.22	47%	23%
Organics (food)	25,599.15	26%	13%

[14] NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports (2024) and Ontario County self-reporting
[15] Shaded categories represent MSW components and recovered MSW subcomponents used in the MSW composition analysis.
[16] NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports (2024)

Waste Stream	Amount (Tons)	% of Management Method	% of Total Generation
Organics (animal carcasses)	79.9	0%	0%
Organics (yard waste)	7,013.52	7%	4%
Recycled Materials	11,941.92	12%	6%
Plastic Film	87.04	0%	0%
Donations (non-food)	6.72	0%	0%
Donations (food)	314.56	0%	0%
Used Motor Oil	63.91	0%	0%
HHW	26.47	0%	0%
Electronics	528.47	0.54%	0.27%
Light Bulbs	7.78	0.01%	0%
Batteries	192.07	0.20%	0.10%
Mattresses	15.24	0.02%	0.01%
Tires	384.62	0.40%	0.19%
Textiles	327.81	0.34%	0.16%
Unused Medications	0.65	0.00%	0.00%
Paint	42.69	0.04%	0.02%
Oil & Grease	233.81	0.24%	0.12%
Pallets/Wood	573.51	0.59%	0.29%
Composted Sludge	396.49	0.41%	0.20%
Bulk/Scrap Metal	3,680.26	3.79%	1.85%
Total Recovered	**97,104.81**	**100%**	**49%**
Total Waste Generation	**199,029.64**	**-**	**100%**

Total generation estimates for each major waste stream are included in Table 9. Municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, non-hazardous industrial waste, and biosolids totals reflect data reported through NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports, municipal submissions, and self-reported information from donation and reuse organizations. Self-reported data was collected through annual surveys and direct communication with participating entities. Construction and demolition debris totals include both landfilled and recovered materials, while biosolids totals include both sewage sludge and composted sludge. Additional waste streams, including organics, recyclables, household hazardous waste, electronics, metals, and other recovered materials, are reflected in the overall waste generation totals presented in Table 10.

2.2.3 Estimation of MSW Recovery

For the purposes of this analysis, the following waste streams are excluded from MSW composition estimates:

- Separately managed C&D debris
- Commercial and Industrial waste streams like special waste, asbestos, and contaminated soil
- Organics streams such as biosolids, septage, and agricultural materials

- Scrap metal managed outside of MSW infrastructure

These exclusions align with NYSDEC guidance and reflect the County's current data limitations.

Of the total **199,030** tons of waste generated in Ontario County in 2024, approximately **115,300 tons** were classified as MSW from residential, commercial, and institutional sources. Of this, **63,783 tons were landfilled**, and approximately **51,517 tons were diverted** through recycling and other recovery programs. The remaining landfilled waste includes C&D debris, sewage sludge, industrial waste, and other special waste streams. These figures reflect a diversion rate of **45%,** which is consistent with statewide averages for counties with similar population and infrastructure.

2.2.4 Estimation of C&D Waste Recovery

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is evaluated independently from MSW and industrial waste streams due to its distinct composition and recovery potential.

Based on reported and estimated quantities of potentially divertible materials presented in Table 9, **71,549 tons** of C&D materials were generated countywide during the reporting year. Of this, 25,961 tons were landfilled and approximately 45,588 tons were diverted through C&D recovery programs. These figures reflect a diversion rate of **64%**[17], which is commendable but likely still lacking data. To support improved tracking and future planning, a task has been added to the Implementation Schedule to evaluate and enhance C&D data collection efforts to more fully understand if C&D materials are being diverted from disposal. Chapters 3 and 5 provide an overview of existing recovery systems and outline potential program expansions aimed at increasing diversion rates throughout the planning period.

[17] Calculated as Tons of C&D Recovered divided by C&D Total Tons Generated

3.0 EXISTING PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Ontario County owns the Ontario County Landfill and adjacent Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), both located in the Town of Seneca. Since 2023, Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC has operated these facilities under a long-term lease agreement with the County. The landfill serves as the primary disposal site for municipal solid waste generated within Ontario County and from surrounding regions, and is scheduled to close by the end of 2028. The MRF processes recyclables from both within and outside the County, supporting regional diversion efforts.

In addition to the County-owned landfill and MRF, solid waste and recyclables are managed through a network of municipally owned and operated transfer stations and convenience sites. These facilities—located in the Towns of Seneca, Canandaigua, Geneva, South Bristol, Gorham, Bristol, Phelps, Manchester, Hopewell, Richmond, Naples, and Victor, and the City of Geneva—support the collection and consolidation of residential and small commercial waste prior to transfer to permitted disposal or processing facilities. Ontario County does not own or operate these transfer stations, but supports coordination among municipalities and private haulers to improve service efficiency and data tracking.

Given the rural and semi-rural nature of Ontario County, a variety of collection methods are used to manage solid waste and recyclables. These include residential drop-off programs, municipal contracts, and private hauler services. The County does not directly collect or transport materials from the source; instead, municipalities may provide the service and/or individual residents' contract with private haulers to deliver waste and recyclables to designated facilities. Recyclables are not required to pass through municipal transfer stations, but when delivered, must be source-separated in accordance with local and state regulations.

A summary of waste disposal activities by waste type follows.

3.1 Solid Waste Management Facilities

Facility descriptions are provided below to include size, permitted or registered capacity, and the quantities of waste received in 2024. Data sources include NYSDEC Facility Annual Reports and information provided directly by facility operators.

3.1.1 Ontario County Landfill and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Ontario County owns the Ontario County Landfill and the adjacent MRF, located in the Town of Seneca. The landfill began accepting waste in 1974 and has undergone multiple expansions. In 2003, the County entered into a 25-year lease agreement with Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC, which assumed responsibility for operations and management of both the landfill and the MRF facilities. The landfill is scheduled to close December 31, 2028, prompting the County to evaluate long-term disposal strategies and regional partnerships to ensure continued



service and regulatory compliance. The MRF processes recyclables from Ontario County and surrounding areas. In 2022, approximately 85%[18] of recyclables received at the MRF originated from outside the County.

The Ontario County Landfill is a 158-acre facility permitted to accept up to 2,999 tons of municipal solid waste per day. In 2023, the landfill received approximately 700,000 tons of waste, with the majority, approximately 674,736 tons, originating from outside Ontario County. Major contributing planning units included Rockland County, Monroe County, Dutchess County, Columbia County, Saratoga County, and Cayuga County, along with out-of-state tonnage from Massachusetts. In 2024, the landfill accepted approximately 74,070 tons of MSW, C&D, industrial waste, asbestos, and wastewater treatment plant sludges that were generated within Ontario County. Special wastes such as industrial waste, asbestos, and sludges require individual approval prior to acceptance, including testing and documentation, and are reported monthly to NYSDEC. Materials not accepted include hazardous waste, liquid waste, yard waste, and tires.



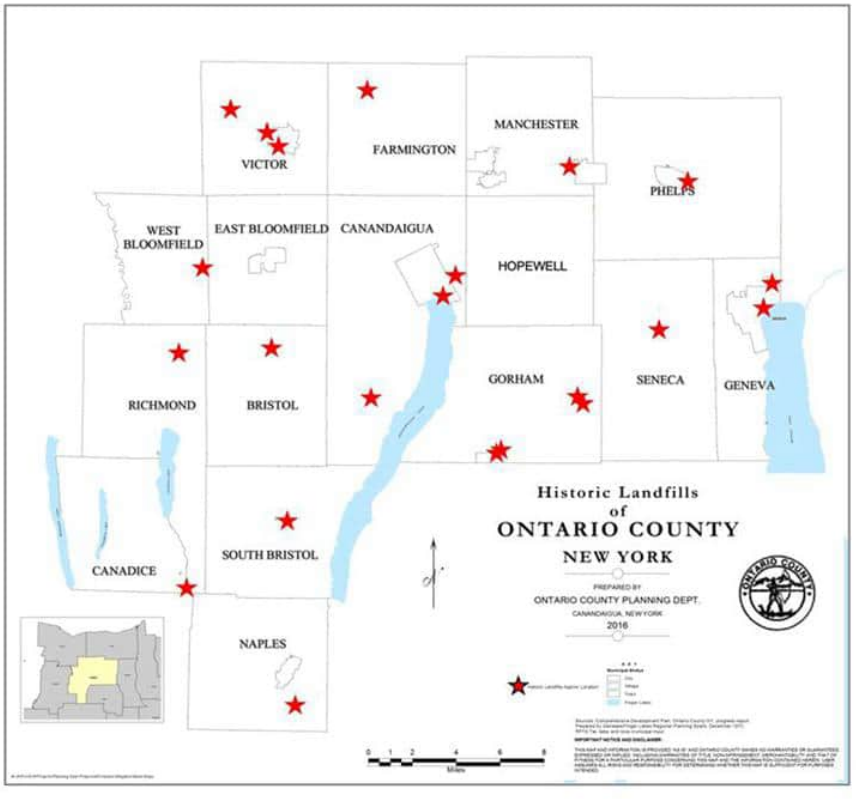
In addition, the Victor Insulators Industrial Landfill, located in the Town of Victor, remains active and is permitted to accept inert industrial materials associated with insulator manufacturing. The facility is privately owned and operated by Victor Insulators, Inc., and is regulated under NYSDEC Region 8. It is classified as an industrial landfill and does not accept MSW at present.

3.1.2 Closed and Inactive Landfills

Ontario County is home to several closed or inactive landfills, many of which operated prior to the implementation of modern solid waste regulations in 1969. These legacy sites were found to be noncompliant and were subsequently capped and closed. They are subject to post-closure monitoring and maintenance as required by NYSDEC regulations (see Figure 6).

[18] Source: Frequently Asked Questions — Ontario County

Figure 6 – Closed and Inactive Landfills in Ontario County



These sites are no longer active and are subject to post-closure monitoring and maintenance as required by NYSDEC regulations.

In addition to the Ontario County Landfill, waste generated within the County is also disposed of at permitted landfills located outside County borders. These facilities accept a range of waste types including MSW, C&D debris, asbestos, industrial waste, and contaminated soils. In 2024, multiple out-of-county landfills received waste from Ontario County, supporting the County's disposal needs and providing flexibility in waste management planning. While other landfills exist throughout New York State, some may impose material-specific restrictions or be located outside a reasonable service radius for Ontario County generators.

The out-of-county landfills accepting Ontario County waste are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11 – Out-of-County Solid Waste Landfills Servicing Ontario County Waste in 2024

Facility Name	Owner/Operator	Location (County, State)	Permitted Capacity (tons/year)	Remaining Capacity (tons)[19]	Distance from Ontario County	Waste Types Accepted
Seneca Meadows Landfill	Seneca Meadows, Inc. (Waste Connections)	Seneca County, NY	2,154,000	~28,000,000	~22 miles	MSW, C&D, Industrial Sludge, Asbestos
Chaffee Landfill	Waste Management of NY	Erie County, NY	600,000	~12,000,000	~75 miles	MSW, C&D, Industrial Sludge
New Bath Landfill	Steuben County DPW	Steuben County, NY	153,500	~1,800,000	~55 miles	MSW, C&D, Industrial Sludge
High Acres Landfill	Waste Management of NY	Monroe County, NY	1,074,500	~20,000,000	~18 miles	MSW, C&D, Industrial Sludge, Asbestos

3.1.3 Transfer Stations & Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facilities

Ontario County does not own or operate any solid waste transfer stations. Instead, twelve municipalities within the County own registered transfer stations that provide for the collection and consolidation of residential municipal solid waste and recyclable materials prior to transport to regional disposal or processing facilities. These include the Towns of Bristol, Canandaigua, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Richmond, Seneca, South Bristol, and Victor, as well as the Villages of Naples and Phelps. Some facilities are operated directly by the municipality, while others are operated under contract by private entities. Most municipal facilities require proof of residency or a permit for use. Electronics, household hazardous waste, and bulky items may be accepted seasonally or through County-sponsored collection events. Recyclables delivered to these facilities must be source-separated in accordance with local and state requirements. Table 12 summarizes the municipal transfer stations and the Ontario County Landfill, including facility ownership, ownership type, regulatory status, site size, and accepted materials.

[19] Remaining capacity estimates are based on the most recent NYSDEC-filed Annual Reports (2023) and associated facility permit documents for Seneca Meadows Landfill, High Acres Landfill, Chaffee Landfill, and New Bath Landfill. Reported airspace values were converted to tons using facility-specific density factors provided in annual reporting materials.

Table 12 – Solid Waste Transfer Stations in Ontario County (2024)[20]

Facility Name	Location	Owner	Operator	Ownership Type	Regulatory Status	Site Size (Acres)	Accepted Materials	Notes
Geneva Rural Transfer Station	Town of Geneva	Town of Geneva	Town of Geneva	Public	Registered Transfer Station	2.1	MSW, Recyclables, Bulky Waste, Yard Waste, Scrap Metal	Offers C&D collection (May-Oct). Has a food waste drop-off collection. Town residents also have access to the City of Geneva's RRP.
Gorham Rural Transfer Station	Town of Gorham	Town of Gorham	Town of Gorham	Public	Registered Transfer Station	12.1	MSW, Recyclables, Bulk Waste, YW, C&D, Electronics, Scrap Metal	Offers food waste collection. Does not have a swap shop but has an informal material exchange program.
Hopewell Rural Transfer Station	Town of Hopewell	Town of Hopewell	Town of Hopewell	Public	Registered Transfer Station	6.1	PAYT punch card system. Does not have a swap shop but has an informal material exchange program.	PAYT punch card system. Does not have a swap shop but has an informal material exchange program.
Manchester Transfer Station	Town of Manchester	Town of Manchester	Town of Manchester	Public	Registered Transfer Station	7.8	PAYT per pound system for MSW, recycling, and bulky items. Given PAYT structure, facility is open to all county residents.	PAYT per pound system for MSW, recycling, and bulky items. Given PAYT structure, facility is open to all county residents.
Naples Transfer Station	Village/Town of Naples	Village/Town of Naples	Finger Lakes Disposal	Public	Registered Transfer Station	81.7 (overall municipal site/closed landfill property; active transfer station footprint is smaller)	PAYT per pound fee system for MSW and C&D. Available to Town and Village residents.	PAYT per pound fee system for MSW and C&D. Available to Town and Village residents.
Phelps Transfer Station	Village of Phelps	Village of Phelps	Village of Phelps	Public	Registered Transfer Station	23.3	PAYT per pound system. Both Town of Phelps and Village of Phelps residents can use this site.	PAYT per pound system. Both Town of Phelps and Village of Phelps residents can use this site.

[20] Source: Ontario County Solid Waste Management Program Assessment and Facility Consolidation Study (2021); NYSDEC facility registration records; Ontario County Landfill 2024 Annual Report; and information provided by municipal operators. Site size reflects the overall property associated with each facility and may include supporting infrastructure like yard waste areas in addition to the active transfer station.

Facility Name	Location	Owner	Operator	Ownership Type	Regulatory Status	Site Size (Acres)	Accepted Materials	Notes
Richmond Transfer Station	Town of Richmond	Town of Richmond	K&D Disposal	Public	Registered Transfer Station	5.0	Brush pit for YW is located at 4947 East Lake Rd. and can be utilized by both Richmond and Canadice residents. PAYT per pound system.	Can be utilized by both Richmond and Canadice residents. PAYT per pound system.
Seneca Rural Transfer Station	Town of Seneca	Town of Seneca (operated by Casella)	Casella Waste Services	Public-Private Agreement	Registered Transfer Station	17.0	Through the host community agreement with the Town of Seneca, Casella operates the transfer station for town resident use. Use of the facility is free for all Town of Seneca Residents.	Through the host community agreement with the Town of Seneca, Casella operates the transfer station for town resident use. Use of the facility is free for all Town of Seneca Residents.
South Bristol Rural Transfer Station	Town of South Bristol	Town of South Bristol	Town of South Bristol	Public	Registered Transfer Station	37.9	PAYT punch card system. Does not have a swap shop but has an informal material exchange program.	PAYT punch card system. Does not have a swap shop but has an informal material exchange program.
Bristol Transfer Station	Town of Bristol	Town of Bristol	Dependable Disposal	Public	Registered Transfer Station	4.3	PAYT per bag fee structure. Dependable Disposal handles MSW and recycling from residents, through a contract with the Town. Residents of the Town of East Bloomfield can utilize the facility for MSW and recycling only.	PAYT per bag fee structure. Dependable Disposal handles MSW and recycling from residents, through a contract with the Town. Residents of the Town of East Bloomfield can utilize the facility for MSW and recycling only.
Canandaigua Transfer Station	Town of Canandaigua	Town of Canandaigua	Town of Canandaigua	Public	Registered Transfer Station	23.0	MSW, Recyclables, Bulk Waste, Appliances, YW, C&D, Electronics, Tires, Plastic Film	Offers food waste collection. Does not have a swap shop but operates a textile drop-off operation with a local non-profit. City of

Facility Name	Location	Owner	Operator	Ownership Type	Regulatory Status	Site Size (Acres)	Accepted Materials	Notes
								Canandaigua residents can utilize the facility on select days and times each month to bring bulky items and C&D.
Victor Rural Transfer Station	Town of Victor	Town of Victor	Town of Victor	Public	Registered Transfer Station	10.0	Offers food waste collection.	Offers food waste collection.

Given Ontario County's rural and semi-rural character, a variety of collection methods are used to manage solid waste and recyclables. These include:

- Residential drop-off programs
- Municipal contracts
- Private hauler services

Ontario County does not directly collect or transport materials from the source. Most municipalities do not provide curbside solid waste and recycling collection directly; instead, residents typically contract with private haulers or use drop-off services. However, a few towns and villages, such as Victor (Village) and Canandaigua (City), do offer municipally managed curbside collection for trash and recycling. Both cities provide curbside collection services and typically transport MSW to the Ontario County Landfill. The majority of the waste collected at the other towns and villages local transfer stations is also hauled to the Ontario County Landfill for disposal at present.

Many residents who are not served by a municipal hauler or who choose not to contract with a private hauler manage their waste through municipally operated transfer stations and convenience sites. These facilities are located throughout the County and typically serve residents of the municipality in which they are located. While access policies vary, they collectively support broader availability of disposal and recycling services across the County.

Commercial and institutional entities that do not contract directly with a hauler may dispose of waste at out of county regional facilities, where permitted. Disposal is typically charged by weight at larger facilities, and these sites are equipped to handle a variety of waste types in accordance with NYSDEC regulations. The destination of waste materials varies depending on the type of facility and the practices in place. While a significant portion of residential, commercial, and institutional waste ultimately ends up at the Ontario County Landfill, not all materials are landfilled directly.

Recyclable materials, when properly separated at the source or at the facility, are diverted to regional processing centers. However, contamination or lack of sorting may result in recyclables being treated as general waste and sent to landfill. Special waste

streams such as tires, electronics, appliances, and household hazardous waste are typically managed through designated drop-off programs or periodic collection events, ensuring compliance with NYSDEC regulations.

Recyclables collected by the County MRF and municipal transfer stations are sent to regional recycling markets, including reprocessing facilities such as paper mills, plastics reclaimers, and metal smelters, where materials are further processed and manufactured into new products. Recyclable materials accepted at these facilities typically include:

- Plastic containers (#1-#7, depending on facility)
- Scrap metal
- Tin and aluminum containers
- Corrugated cardboard
- Boxboard and lightweight cardboard
  Newspaper and magazines
- Glass bottles and jars

All recyclables must be source-separated from other waste materials prior to drop-off, in accordance with local and state requirements. The County continues to support public education and outreach efforts to improve source separation and reduce contamination in the recycling stream, thereby enhancing the quality and marketability of materials sent to end-use processors.

In addition to the Ontario County Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility (MRF), several out-of-county recycling and recovery facilities accepted materials generated within the County in 2024. These facilities are essential for supporting regional diversion efforts and expanding overall processing capacity. A summary of these facilities is provided in Table 12.

Table 13 – Recyclables Accepted from Ontario County – Selected Facilities (2024)

Facility Name	Address	Owner/Operator	Services Provided	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
TOMRA New York Recycling, LLC	5923 Loomis Road, Farmington, NY 14425	Private – Operated by Tomra NY Recycling LLC	PET Containers Glass Containers Aluminum Cans	740
ALPCO Recycling	846 Macedon Center Rd, Macedon, NY 14502	Private – Operated by ALPCO Recycling	Cardboard, newspaper, metal, tires	2,765.24
Fore Recycling	982 State Route 21, Shortsville, NY 14548	Private – Operated by Fore Recycling	Scrap Metal	305.57
B&B Recycling	3898 Tinney Rd, Penn Yan, NY 14527	Private – Operated by B&B Recycling	Scrap Metal	1,900
Upstate Shredding Weitsman Recycling	6334 County Route 64, Hornell, NY 14843	Private – Operated by Ben Weitsman of Hornell, LLC	Scrap Metal	89.60
Shred Text	106 Crimson Woods Court, Rochester, NY 14626	Private – Operated by Shred-Text Inc.	Paper/Newspaper	69.24

3.1.4 Organic Waste Recycling Facilities

Organic waste management within Ontario County generally involves land application, composting, and anaerobic digestion. Some organic materials, such as damaged or off-specification food, must be landfilled in compliance with food sanitation regulations or company best management practices. As of January 1, 2022, under the NYS Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law, designated food scrap generators producing two tons or more of wasted food per week must donate edible food and recycle remaining food scraps if located within 25 miles of an organics recycler. Beginning January 1, 2027, the threshold decreases to one ton per week within 50 miles of a recycler, and beginning January 1, 2029, the threshold decreases to one-half ton per week. Certain institutions, including hospitals and nursing homes, are exempt from these requirements.

Due to the rural character of Ontario County, a significant portion of organic waste from farms, wineries, and food production facilities is managed through composting or land application. Common materials include manure and fruit and vegetable pomace. These practices are supported by a combination of permitted facilities and on-site management strategies.

The following table summarizes composting and organics recovery facilities that currently operate within Ontario County, or accept organic materials generated by the County. It includes permitted and registered sites that handle biosolids, source-separated organics (SSO), yard waste, and other specialized organic streams.



Table 14 – Composting and Organics Facilities – Ontario County Region

Facility	Address	Operating Status	Accepted Waste Type(s)	Tonnage Accepted From County 2024
Clifton Springs Composting	50 LaDue Avenue Clifton Springs NY 14432	Permit	Biosolids	135
Manchester-Shortsville Composting	3980 NYS Route 96 Manchester NY 14504	Permit	Biosolids	29.75
Marsh Creek Digester (ATAD)	45 Doran Ave. Geneva, NY 14456	Permit	Biosolids	231.74
One More Ride (OMR)	7878 NY-5 Bloomfield, NY 14469	Registration	Roadkill/Mortalities	Not Reported
Organix Green Industries*	2257 County Road 4 Seneca Castle NY 14547	Registration	SSO/Yard Waste	45
Vermi-Green (Empire Recycling RJH Inc.)	744 Yellow Mills Road Palmyra, NY 14522	Registration	SSO/Yard Waste	11,840.99
City of Geneva Resource Recovery Park - Vermicomposting (small-scale)	45 Doran Ave. Geneva, NY 14456	Small- scale/ Unregistered	Food Scraps/Yard Waste	172
Natural Upcycling (via Wegmans)	2854 Genesee St. Piffard, NY 14533	Exempt	SSO	Data aggregated below for confidentiality
Impact Earth	1458 Monroe Ave. Rochester, NY 14618	Exempt	SSO	Data aggregated below for confidentiality
Finger Lakes Gaming & Race Track	5857 NY-96 Farmington, NY 14425	Exempt	Manure	Data aggregated below for confidentiality
Consolidated Total of the three above Proprietary Composting and Organics Businesses				Total aggregated data: 8,061.41
OC Backyard Compost Bins	Participating Residents	Exempt	Food Waste	728

- SSO = Source-Separated Organics, typically food scraps and compostable materials from residential or commercial generators.
- ATAD = Autothermal Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion, used for biosolids treatment at Marsh Creek.
- Registration vs. Permit: Registered facilities typically handle smaller volumes or specific waste types (e.g., animal mortalities), while permitted facilities undergo more rigorous review and reporting.
- *2024 Facility Annual Reports indicate material was collected; however, this facility may not be in service any longer.



There are small scale vermicomposting efforts throughout the County including community gardens and residential setups. Backyard composting diversion estimates are based on the number of compost bins distributed to residents and an assumed average diversion rate per household. Yard waste and source-separated organics tonnages have been separated for facilities that accept both material types. Ontario County promotes backyard composting and vermicomposting through outreach and education, but no large, commercial- scale composting facility is currently registered within County boundaries.

Ontario County is actively pursuing opportunities to expand organic waste recovery by fostering regional collaboration, investing in infrastructure, and engaging the community. Chapter 5 details practical approaches to improve data transparency, boost diversion outcomes, and support compliance with evolving state mandates.

3.1.5 C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facilities

Construction and demolition (C&D) material processing facilities in and around Ontario County handle asphalt, concrete, brick, and other inert materials for beneficial reuse as aggregate. These facilities play a critical role in diverting C&D debris from disposal and supporting regional material recovery markets and are listed in the table below.

Table 15 – Active C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facilities Serving Ontario County

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Heidelberg Materials Northeast – NY LLC, Phelps	392 Route 96, Phelps, NY 14532	Concrete	3,116	3,116
Heidelberg Materials Northeast – NY LLC, Ontario	2046 Pre-Emption Road, Oaks Corners, NY	Asphalt Millings	2,107	2,200
		Asphalt Pavement	58	
		Concrete	34	
Dolomite Products Company Inc. – Manchester Quarry	1719 Lovers Lane Clifton Springs NY 14568	Asphalt Millings	20,029	28,775
		Concrete	8,746	
Fore Recycling	982 State Route 21, Shortsville, NY 14548	Mixed C&D Debris	457.5	457.5
City of Geneva	46 Doran Avenue, Geneva, NY 14456	Asphalt Millings	195	195
Green Renewable Inc. of Manchester	155 State Street, Manchester, NY 14504	Unadulterated wood	1,000	1,000

Solid Waste Facility	Facility Address	Waste Type	Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit	Total Tonnage Accepted From Planning Unit
Heidelberg Materials – Victor (formerly Syracuse Sand & Gravel[21])	1389 Malone Rd, Victor, NY 14564	Soil	9,534	9,540
		Rock	6	
RA Morris Ent Inc.	2682 Co Rd 25, Clifton Springs, NY 14432	Unadulterated wood	305	305
Lake Road Pit C&D Processing	654 E. Lake Road, Phelps, NY 14532	C&D debris processing (typically concrete, asphalt, brick, soil, and similar inert materials)	This tonnage information was not available at the time this report was prepared.	This tonnage information was not available at the time this report was prepared.

These facilities support Ontario County's waste diversion goals by providing regional outlets for recovered C&D materials. Continued collaboration with these processors, along with improved data collection and outreach to contractors and haulers, will help increase recovery rates and reduce reliance on disposal.

While Ontario County Landfill accepts C&D material, some county-generated C&D waste is sent to out-of-county facilities, particularly when local processors are at capacity, or when specialized materials require alternative handling. Table 16 shows several regional facilities outside Ontario County that are permitted to accept C&D debris for disposal.

Table 16 – Out-of-County Facilities Accepting Ontario County C&D Debris

Facility	Location	Operator	Notes
Seneca Meadows Landfill	Waterloo, Seneca County	Seneca Meadows Inc.	Large regional landfill; accepts C&D debris from Ontario County.
High Acres Landfill	Fairport, Monroe County	WM	Large regional landfill; accepts C&D debris from Ontario County.
Mill Seat Landfill	Riga, Monroe County	WM	Publicly owned, operated by Waste Management; accepts C&D debris
Casella Chemung County Landfill	Lowman, Chemung County	Casella	Publicly owned, operated by Casella; accepts C&D debris.
Hyland Landfill	Angelica, Allegany County	Casella	Regional landfill; accepts C&D debris

These facilities are part of a broader regional disposal network that Ontario County haulers may use depending on cost, contract, and material type.

[21] Known as Heidelberg Materials – Victor under current ownership

3.2 Reduction, Reuse, Recycle Programs

Ontario County continues to promote waste reduction and diversion through a combination of public education, infrastructure investment, and partnerships with private haulers and processors. The County supports residential, commercial, agriculture, and construction sectors in implementing recycling and reuse strategies, while identifying opportunities to expand access and improve data collection.

3.2.1 Residential Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

Table 11 summarizes the residential recycling infrastructure within Ontario County. The County supports a decentralized system of municipal-operated transfer stations, each with varying levels of service and access. Residents typically separate recyclables from waste and either contract with private haulers for curbside collection or utilize one of the local transfer stations for drop-off, depending on their municipality.





Ontario County promotes single-stream recycling, also known as Zero-Sort, allowing residents to place all accepted recyclables, such as cardboard, mixed paper, plastics, aluminum, tin, and glass, into one bin. These materials are collected and processed by regional facilities, most commonly at the County's MRF that is operated by Casella Waste Systems.

Key features of the County's residential recycling program include:

- Transfer Stations: Operated by municipalities, these facilities may accept household recyclables, food/organic waste, electronics, and limited C&D debris. Services are typically restricted to residents with valid permits.
- Electronics Recycling: Ontario County has numerous drop-off points throughout the county where residents can take unwanted electronics. These locations often include retailers and donation centers and are available on the County's electronic waste locations database via its Ontario County Recycles website (www.ontariocountyrecycles.org).
- Special Collection Events: Ontario County hosts periodic events for hard-to-recycle items such as household hazardous waste, e-waste, tires, confidential paper and mattresses. Registration may be required. Residents can subscribe to receive event notification information via the County's recycling website. There are currently 3,187 individuals subscribed to receive information about upcoming special collection events.

- Glass Recycling: Clean glass containers are accepted in single-stream bins. However, specialty glass (e.g., window panes, light bulbs) is excluded and must be disposed of separately.
- Organics and Composting: Some towns offer seasonal yard waste composting and food scrap drop-off, with expansion efforts underway.

The County continuously seeks to enhance transparency of programs, increase diversion rates, and identify opportunities for infrastructure investment and regional collaboration.

3.2.2 Commercial Sector Recycling Facilities and Efforts

Ontario County's commercial recycling system functions primarily through a decentralized network of private haulers, regional processing infrastructure, and voluntary business participation. The County does not currently require commercial entities to submit formal recycling reports, which makes it difficult to fully quantify recycling activity in this sector.

Despite the lack of a reporting mandate, several mechanisms support and encourage diversion:

- Hauler Contracts and Facility Access. Most businesses contract directly with private haulers for recycling and waste collection.
- Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Ontario County's single-stream Materials Recovery Facility, operated by Casella Waste Systems, accepts and processes recyclables from both the municipal and commercial sectors, serving as the hub for much of the county's recycling activity.

3.2.3 Agricultural Sector Recycling Efforts

Ontario County's agricultural sector contributes to regional organics recycling through practices such as composting and anaerobic digestion. Local farms and agricultural operations are increasingly interested in technologies that recover value from food scraps, crop residues, and manure.



Ontario County continues to monitor available data sources, including the New York State Pollution Prevention Institute (NYSP2I) database, and to engage with agricultural and municipal stakeholders to identify additional opportunities for organics recovery and infrastructure development.

In addition to the items listed above, the County assists in the educational outreach of various agricultural plastics recycling opportunities.

3.2.4 C&D Debris Sector Processing Facilities and Efforts

Ontario County does not provide direct collection of Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris. Residents and contractors must arrange for private hauling or self-haul to permitted facilities. There are several regional processors that accept C&D materials.

Chapter 5 outlines strategies to improve C&D diversion, including reuse partnerships and deconstruction ordinances.

3.2.5 Institutional Sector Recycling Efforts

Large institutions in Ontario County, including school districts, correctional facilities, nursing homes, hospitals, and senior living communities, generate substantial volumes of paper waste, food waste, and other recyclables. Section 1.4 provides an overview of several key institutions operating within the County.

These facilities typically arrange their own waste and recycling services, either through in-house staff or by contracting with private haulers. Ontario County does not require institutional generators to report recycling activity, and therefore the quantities and types of materials diverted by these entities are not tracked individually. Their contributions are instead reflected in the aggregate tonnages reported by disposal and recycling facilities serving the County.

To address this data gap, Section 5 outlines strategies such as outreach and pilot programs to assess diversion opportunities. Public outreach and education efforts will also include the institutional sector, with a focus on increasing awareness, improving participation, and identifying feasible recycling and organics recovery solutions.

Ontario County will continue to explore opportunities to support these entities in aligning with broader waste reduction and sustainability objectives.

3.2.6 Municipal Recycling Efforts

Similar to the commercial and institutional efforts, the municipalities in Ontario County either contract directly with private haulers to provide recycling service or utilize the transfer stations operated by their towns, cities and villages to bring recyclables. Access, fees, and accepted materials at these sites vary by municipality.



Ontario County provides education and outreach through the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management, including its website, community events, and school programs. The County does not directly operate curbside collection, but instead supports municipalities and haulers through program coordination, promotion of recycling opportunities, and compliance

with NYS recycling requirements. The system is decentralized with municipalities retaining flexibility in service delivery, but unified through the County's MRF infrastructure and educational initiatives.

The County continues to evaluate opportunities to expand municipal recycling access, improve participation rates, and strengthen partnerships with local governments and haulers.

3.2.7 Industrial Facility Recycling Efforts

Ontario County is home to several large industrial and manufacturing facilities that generate notable volumes of recyclable and process-related materials, including metals, plastics, cardboard, and pallets. Representative industrial operations within the County include:

- G.W. Lisk Company, Inc. (Clifton Springs) – Precision components manufacturing
- Henkel North America (Geneva) – Hair and beauty product manufacturing
- Gorbel Inc. (Victor) – Material handling and crane systems
- Pactiv Evergreen (Canandaigua) – Food packaging production
- Guardian Glass (Geneva) – Architectural glass manufacturing
- Canandaigua Wine Company (Canandaigua) – Beverage production and bottling

Recycling and waste diversion at these facilities are managed independently, most often through contracted services with private haulers or specialized recyclers. Common practices include scrap metal recovery, cardboard recycling, pallet reuse, and—in some cases—organics or process residuals diversion.

Ontario County does not directly monitor or enforce recycling practices within the industrial sector. However, industrial facilities represent an important opportunity for expanded diversion, and many could benefit from technical assistance, market development initiatives, and collaborative recovery strategies.

Presently, the County participates in the Materials Exchange program with adjoining counties. This exchange program gives Ontario County businesses access to scrap, unused or byproduct material that businesses are looking to get rid of. It also allows businesses to post materials they have available for reuse instead of deferring to disposal. Chapter 5 identifies potential approaches to engage industrial stakeholders, improve data transparency, and explore new opportunities for reuse and recycling infrastructure.

3.2.8 Public Space / Events Recycling Efforts

Public space and special event recycling efforts within Ontario County are currently coordinated independently by each event sponsor or host organization. These efforts vary in scope depending on the size, location, and nature of the event, and may include temporary recycling stations, signage, and volunteer-led waste sorting.

Ontario County does not currently enforce formal oversight of recycling at privately organized special events, such as festivals, fairs, or community gatherings. Organizers may choose to provide recycling bins, but there's no standardized enforcement. However, the County does coordinate and oversee its own in-house events and special collection events, which are distinct from public celebrations or third-party events, and these are managed for proper recycling and organics diversion where appropriate.



While Ontario County does not have regulatory authority to require privately organized festivals, fairs, or community events to implement recycling or waste diversion programs, the County will continue to provide educational resources, technical guidance, and best management practice information to event organizers wishing to voluntarily improve waste reduction and recycling efforts. The County will also continue to work with municipalities that sponsor or facilitate public events to encourage responsible waste management practices and promote recycling opportunities. These outreach efforts represent an additional point of engagement with residents and support the County's broader education and waste reduction objectives described in Section 5.8.

3.2.9 Processed Scrap Metal Recycling

Recycling scrap metals provides significant environmental and economic benefits. In Ontario County, residents can recycle scrap metal through designated municipal transfer stations and private recycling facilities. While the County also sponsors periodic collection events, most scrap metal recovery occurs independently of County-managed programs. Most of this material is then recovered through private haulers, scrapyards, and other commercial recycling channels.

3.2.10 Public Education Efforts to Promote Recycling

Ontario County recognizes the critical role of community education in advancing waste reduction, recycling, and material recovery goals. The County maintains a dedicated webpage that provides residents and businesses with up-to-date information on available services, including facility locations, accepted materials, hours of operation, and seasonal programs. This webpage is called Ontario County Recycles and can be accessed via the following URL: https://ontariocountyrecycles.org. The Ontario County Recycles webpage receives approximately 30,000+ page visits annually, demonstrating strong public engagement with the available resources. Additionally, over 3,000 individuals are subscribed to the Department's email lists and over 1,000 are subscribed to the Department's blog. This helps to drive participation in programs, keeps residents informed, and supports diversion efforts.

To support direct engagement, the County encourages public communication via phone and email, which is actively used by residents seeking guidance on waste disposal, recycling procedures, and program participation. Staff respond to inquiries with timely, accurate information and refer users to appropriate resources when needed.

Information on special collection events and tips on how to reduce, reuse, and recycle at home are regularly sent to multiple email lists through the website. The Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management creates and maintains a bi-weekly blog for residents on various waste management topics. There are currently 1,143 subscribers to this educational outreach effort.



The County has a full-time recycling educator who participates in classroom instruction as well as tabling events at various local events and community meetings.

Ontario County public schools incorporate environmental education into their curricula across all grade levels, with a focus on sustainability, waste reduction, and responsible resource use. To supplement classroom learning, the County collaborates with educators to offer facility tours, as well as educational presentations and multimedia resources that promote recycling and environmental stewardship.

To expand recycling education and accessibility, the County created the “Ontario County Recycles” Alexa skill to assist residents in answering common recycling and waste diversion questions when it’s convenient. The Ontario County Recycles Alexa skill has been deployed and is available for public use. Initial feedback from residents indicates that the tool is helpful for answering common recycling questions and improving access to waste diversion information.

The County frequently utilizes social media and paid social media campaigns to educate residents about changes to the recycling stream, special collection events, and opportunities for public comment on various planning efforts. The County’s social media outreach efforts continue to grow, with posts related to recycling, special collection events, and waste reduction initiatives. In 2025, the County spent $2,044.41 on informative social media ads, which generated 548,045 total impressions and reached 53,102 Meta Accounts. Current education and outreach efforts are further illustrated in Appendix F.

Future outreach efforts may include expanded partnerships with schools, community organizations, and local media to increase awareness, improve program accessibility, and foster long-term behavioral change.

3.2.11 Organic Waste Diversion

Interest in organic waste diversion has grown significantly in Ontario County in recent years, driven by its potential to divert a substantial portion of the waste stream from landfills. Composting technologies can be applied to a range of materials, including yard waste, food scraps, MSW, sewage sludge, and non-hazardous industrial sludges, either individually or in combination.



Ontario County currently hosts a few registered organic composting facilities, which accept various feedstocks. These facilities are part of a broader statewide network aimed at diverting food scraps, yard waste, and other organics from landfills through composting and beneficial reuse. Due to the County's rural and semi-rural composition, many organic diversion efforts remain decentralized, with households, farms, and small communities managing composting independently.

To support these efforts, Ontario County prioritizes education and outreach, providing guidance on proper composting techniques, feedstock management, and environmental benefits. These efforts include partnering with Cornell Cooperative Extension on seasonal workshops, creating informational brochures, and coordination with local schools and garden clubs to promote backyard composting and small-scale diversion.



In addition, the County provides an annual backyard compost kit sale, where residents are able to purchase all of the tools they need to start composting in their backyard, at a greatly reduced price. Since the program's inception, the County has distributed over 2,200 kits.

The New York State Food Donation and Food Scraps Recycling Law, as of January 1, 2027, mandates that businesses and institutions generating an average of one (1) ton or more of food waste per week must:

1. Donate excess edible food, and
2. Recycle remaining food scraps, if located within 25 miles of an organics recycler (e.g., composting facility or anaerobic digester)

As of November 6, 2024, the NYSDEC has identified eleven (11) designated food scraps generators within Ontario County. All are required to donate edible food waste, and nine (9) are additionally required to divert food scraps to nearby organics recyclers, subject to facility capacity.

The following table summarizes these generators, including location and compliance requirements.

Table 17 – Designated Food Scraps Generators *(as of November 6, 2024)*

Name	Required to Donate	Required to Recycle	Address
Wegmans	Yes	Yes	345 Eastern Blvd., Canandaigua
Walmart Supercenter	Yes	Yes	441 Commerce Drive, Victor
Olive Garden	Yes	Yes	204 High Point Drive, Victor
Chili's Grill & Bar	Yes	Yes	7491 SR 96, Victor
Longhorn Steakhouse	Yes	Yes	7720 SR 96, Victor
PF Changs	Yes	Yes	820 Eastview Mall, Victor
Wegmans	Yes	Yes	300 Hamilton St., Geneva
Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Yes	Yes	300 Pulteney St, Geneva
Walmart Supercenter	Yes	Yes	4238 Recreation Drive, Canandaigua
Eastview Mall	Yes	No	672 Eastview Mall, Victor
Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.	Yes	No	195 N Exchange St, Geneva

3.2.12 Yard Waste Composting in Ontario County

Yard waste composting remains a practical and low-tech strategy for reducing solid waste disposal in Ontario County. Given the predominantly rural character of the County, many residents manage yard trimmings—such as brush, grass clippings, and leaves—on their own properties through mulching, backyard composting, or open-air decomposition. As a result, centralized collection volumes tend to be lower than in more suburbanized areas, where curbside or municipal drop-off programs are more common.

Ontario County supports organics diversion through a combination of municipal transfer stations, seasonal composting initiatives, and public education. Most town-operated facilities accept yard waste from residents and process it into mulch or compost, which is often made available for reuse. The County also promotes backyard composting through annual bin sales and outreach campaigns, recognizing its value in reducing landfill-bound material and improving soil health.

Brush, tree limbs, grass clippings, and leaves are accepted at the composting facilities listed in Section 3.1.4 or accepted by municipalities listed in Section 1.5.2, subject to local guidelines and seasonal availability.

3.2.13 Food Pantries

Ontario County residents have access to a robust network of food pantries that help redirect surplus food from potential disposal to community use. As of 2025, more than twenty food pantries[22] operate across the County, offering nutritious food to individuals and families in need. These programs play a vital role in reducing food waste while supporting food security, particularly through partnerships with local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and municipal agencies.

3.2.14 Electronics Recycling

Ontario County residents have multiple pathways for responsibly managing unwanted electronics. They can choose to repair devices for continued use, helping to extend product life and reduce waste. For items that are no longer functional or needed, residents may drop off electronics at designated municipal transfer stations or participating retail locations, many of which accept a wide range of devices including televisions, computers, printers, and gaming consoles.



The County also hosts periodic special collection events, free to residents, which provide safe disposal for covered electronic equipment and small appliances. Additionally, under the New York State Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act, manufacturers are required to offer free and convenient recycling programs, allowing consumers to return devices through mail-back options, drop-off sites, or in-store take-back programs. These combined efforts support Ontario County's commitment to reducing e-waste and promoting environmentally sound recycling practices.

3.2.15 Sharps

Residents in Ontario County have several safe and accessible options for disposing of home-generated sharps (such as needles, syringes, and lancets), in accordance with NYS Guidelines.

Sharps disposal in Ontario County is coordinated through the County Public Health Department[23] in partnership with local hospitals, nursing homes, and law enforcement agencies. Per New York State law, all hospitals and nursing homes must accept home-generated sharps as a free community service. Additional drop-off locations may include pharmacies, clinics, and designated kiosks at municipal facilities. Residents should use approved sharps containers and confirm site hours before drop-off.

[22] Source: www.foodpantries.org

[23] https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/consumers/prevention/needles_syringes/sharps/docs/alternate_sites.pdf

3.2.16 Tire Handling

Residents of Ontario County have several responsible options for disposing of used tires, helping to prevent illegal dumping and support beneficial reuse. The most common method is through tire retailers and auto service centers, which typically accept old tires when new ones are purchased, for a small disposal fee.



Additionally, some town-operated transfer stations within the County accept tires from residents, though accepted sizes and fees may vary by location, so residents are encouraged to call ahead for details.

Ontario County also hosts multiple tire recycling events throughout the year, usually in the spring or fall, where residents can drop off tires at designated sites, often free of charge and with limits on quantity per household. These events are promoted through the County's recycling website and local outreach channels.

Together, these options provide accessible pathways for residents to safely manage tire disposal while supporting the County's broader waste reduction goals.

3.3 Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Management in Ontario County

According to surveys of local wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs), biosolids and sewage sludge generated in Ontario County are managed through a combination of landfilling, land application, and off-site processing, as described in Chapter 2. The WWTFs that currently service Ontario County are listed below in Table 18. Biosolids generation tonnages for these facilities are also outlined in the table below. Regarding the facilities in the table below that are listed as "unknown," the County will work with wastewater treatment facilities to obtain missing biosolids generation data and will incorporate this task into the implementation schedule to ensure more complete reporting in future biennial updates.

In June 2026, Ontario County completed the *Ontario County Regional Biosolids Disposal Feasibility Study* to evaluate current municipal biosolids generation and management practices and potential post-landfill disposal and treatment alternatives. The study included questionnaires distributed to all 12 municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the County, review of historical landfill disposal records, and evaluation of potential regional treatment technologies and facility configurations. The study estimated that Ontario County municipal wastewater treatment facilities collectively generate approximately 8,000 wet tons of biosolids annually, although quantities remain unavailable for several smaller facilities that manage liquid sludge or generate biosolids intermittently. The study also evaluated composting, alkaline stabilization, thermal drying, and gasification/pyrolysis as potential regional treatment technologies and concluded that continued monitoring of regulatory developments and future disposal needs is preferable to immediate development of a County-owned regional biosolids treatment facility.

Table 18 – Active WWTFs in Ontario County

Facility Name	Address	Treatment Process	Biosolids Management	2024 Biosolids Quantity[24]	Primary Management Method
V. Clifton Springs WWTP	Ladue Ave, Clifton Springs, NY 14432	Aerobic Digestion, Composting	Class A	1,134 wet tons	Composting/Beneficial Reuse
V. Victor WWTP	200 East Main Street, Victor, NY 14564	Anaerobic Digestion, Belt Filter Press	Class B	629 wet tons	Ontario County Landfill
T. Farmington WWTP	1216 McMahon Rd, Victor, NY, 14564	Anaerobic Digestion, Belt Filter Press	Class B	2,793 wet tons	Ontario County Landfill
V. Bloomfield WWTP	46 Main St, Bloomfield, NY 14469	Anaerobic Digestion, Drying Beds	Unknown	Quantity unavailable	Ontario County Landfill
V. Phelps WWTP	60 Mill St, Phelps, NY 14532	Gravity Thickening	Liquid sludge	Liquid sludge (no dewatered biosolids)	Hauled to Van Lare WWTP
C. Canandaigua WRRF	183 Saltonstall St, Canandaigua, NY 14424	ATAD, Belt Filter Press	Class A-equivalent (NYSDEC approval pending)	2,048 wet tons	Ontario County Landfill (beneficial reuse approval pending)
C. Geneva Marsh Creek WWTP	122 N Genesee St, Geneva, NY 14456	ATAD, Belt Filter Press	Class A	914 wet tons	Beneficial Land Application
V. Manchester - Shortsville WWTP	3980 St Rte 96, Shortsville, NY 14548	Aerobic Digestion, Composting	Class A	288 wet tons	Composting
Honeoye Lake Consolidated County Sewer District	8696 Main St, Honeoye, NY 14471	Rotating Biological Contactor	Liquid Sludge	Liquid Sludge only	Hauled to City of Canandaigua WRRF
T. Gorham WWTP	4736 South Street, Gorham, NY 14461	Activated Sludge	Wasting pit/ Septage	Quantity unavailable	Septic hauler (wasting pit and residential septage) [25]
V. Rushville WWTP	605 Co Rd 11, Rushville, NY 14544	Primary Treatment	Liquid Sludge	Liquid Sludge only	Hauled to City of Canandaigua WRRF
V. Naples WWTP	Located off Ontario St in Naples, NY near the intersection of Mill Street 14512	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Facility did not respond to the County questionnaire.
	C. = City; V. = Village; T. = Town				

The information summarized in Table 18 reflects data compiled from municipal wastewater treatment facility records and the *Ontario County Regional Biosolids Disposal Feasibility Study* (June 2026). Several facilities manage liquid sludge rather than producing dewatered biosolids or generate only intermittent quantities; therefore, reported biosolids quantities are not directly comparable across all facilities. Canandaigua's Autothermal Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) system currently

[24] 2024 quantities are reported as wet tons where available. Several facilities manage liquid sludge rather than dewatered biosolids or generate only intermittent quantities. Accordingly, reliable annual wet-ton production is not available for all facilities. Information is based on municipal questionnaire responses compiled as part of the Ontario County Regional Biosolids Disposal Feasibility Study (June 2026).

[25] Greywater treatment system; annual biosolids quantities are not routinely measured.

produces biosolids meeting Class A treatment requirements; however, beneficial reuse approval from NYSDEC remained pending at the time the feasibility study was completed.

Biosolids are generally categorized as either Class A or Class B, depending on the level of pathogen reduction and treatment achieved:

- Class A biosolids are treated to significantly reduce pathogens and may be beneficially reused, subject to applicable regulatory approvals.
- Class B biosolids undergo less intensive treatment and remain subject to additional handling, transportation, and land application restrictions.

Ontario County municipalities currently utilize a variety of biosolids management approaches, including landfill disposal, beneficial land application, onsite composting, hauling liquid sludge to larger wastewater treatment facilities for processing, and other approved management methods. Historically, several municipal facilities have relied on the Ontario County Landfill for biosolids disposal. However, the planned closure of the landfill at the end of 2028 will require affected facilities to continue evaluating alternative treatment, beneficial reuse, and disposal options. The County's June 2026 Biosolids Feasibility Study concluded that continued monitoring of regulatory developments, disposal capacity, and funding opportunities is appropriate before pursuing development of a County-owned regional biosolids treatment facility.

County officials continue to recognize both the agronomic benefits and the environmental concerns associated with biosolids management, particularly with respect to PFAS and other emerging contaminants. As a result, the County will continue coordinating with municipal wastewater treatment facilities to monitor evolving State and federal regulations, evaluate post-landfill biosolids management strategies, and support long-term planning efforts. Management practices are guided by:

- NYSDEC regulations under 6 NYCRR Part 361, governing biosolids recycling, land application, and composting.
- EPA 40 CFR Part 503, establishing federal standards for the treatment, use, and disposal of biosolids.

3.4 Management of Household Hazardous Waste

Ontario County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program includes both educational outreach and collection events designed to promote safe disposal of toxic household materials. The County partners with Casella Waste Systems to host biannual HHW collection events, typically held in April and September, which are free and open to Ontario County residents only.



These events are widely publicized through the County's recycling website, municipal newsletters, and local media. Pre-registration and proof of residency are required, and no commercial or agricultural waste is accepted.

Accepted materials include:

- Paints, stains, and thinners
- Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers
- Automotive fluids and batteries
- Household cleaners, solvents, and adhesives
- Products containing mercury, fluorescent tubes, and LED bulbs



Materials not accepted include electronics, tires, compressed gas cylinders, ammunition, and medical waste.

In recent years, Ontario County's HHW events have seen strong participation and growing public awareness, with residents safely disposing of thousands of pounds of hazardous materials annually. Table 19 summarizes the quantities of HHW collected during the 2024 collection events, reflecting continued success in reducing environmental risks and promoting responsible waste management.

Table 19 – Household Hazardous Waste Collected in Ontario County – 2024

Material	Quantity	Units
Paint Related Materials	11,900	Pounds
Hazardous Household Batteries	5,565	Pounds
Pesticides (solids)	3,223	Pounds
Pesticides (liquids)	4,000	Pounds
Other Mercury Containing Devices	17	Pounds
Other HHW (solids)	245	Pounds
Other HHW (liquids)	18,837	Pounds
Miscellaneous Solid Waste (solids)	79	Pounds
Fluorescent Bulbs	772	Pounds
Other (specify) Aerosols	5,000	Pounds
Total Disposed For Year	**49,638**	**Pounds**

3.5 Efforts to Enforce Local Disposal and Recycling Laws: Education and Outreach Approach

Ontario County prioritizes education and outreach as its primary strategy for encouraging residents and businesses to comply with local disposal and recycling guidelines. Rather than relying on enforcement, the County focuses on accessible, equity-driven communication to promote proper waste handling and increase participation in recycling and diversion programs.

Given current staffing and resource constraints, formal enforcement remains limited. Instead, the County invests in:

- Public-facing educational materials, including recycling guides, signage, and mailers
- Seasonal collection events with targeted messaging and registration support
- Website updates and email campaigns through https://OntarioCountyRecycles.org
- Collaborations with municipalities and schools to expand awareness and engagement

This approach reflects the County's commitment to voluntary compliance, environmental stewardship, and community empowerment. As new programs are developed and existing ones expanded, Ontario County will continue to prioritize clear communication, inclusive outreach, and practical guidance over punitive measures.

3.6 Transfer Station Pricing and Recycling Access

Transfer stations throughout Ontario County generally utilize a volume-based pricing system for residential trash disposal, often referred to as pay-per-bag. Residents are charged a flat fee based on the size of the trash bag, with common categories including small (0-16 gallons), medium (17-32 gallons), and large (33-48 gallons).

Pricing structures and accepted bag sizes vary by municipality, and some towns use a coupon or bag tag system, requiring residents to purchase disposal credits in advance. These systems are designed to incentivize waste reduction and ensure fair access to disposal services.

Some municipal facilities implement a pay as you throw (PAYT) system that utilizes scales, and residents pay a per pound fee (instead of a per bag fee) for the material that they are looking to discard.

Additionally, a few municipal transfer stations only require the purchase of an annual permit to access the facility, with no restriction on the quantity of material a resident can dispose of.

Most recyclables are accepted at no additional cost with a valid annual transfer station permit. Permits are available to residents only, and proof of residency is required. Some towns allow up to two vehicles per household to be registered under a single permit.

Accepted recyclables include:

- Mixed paper and cardboard
- Plastics
- Glass bottles and jars
- Metal cans and foil

Ontario County also promotes zero-sort recycling at many locations, simplifying the process for residents and improving participation rates.

3.7 Recycling Commodity Marketing and Market Conditions

Ontario County does not oversee or participate in the sale of recyclable commodities, nor is it party to any formal recycling market agreements associated with privately operated facilities or the County's MRF.

Commodity pricing and market access are determined by the processor, who may adjust accepted materials or processing methods based on regional demand, contamination levels, and transportation costs. Ontario County's role is limited to facilitating access to recycling services, stabilizing tipping rates, and promoting public education and participation.

Recycling market conditions remain volatile, with commodity values subject to fluctuation due to:

- Global economic shifts, including recessions and demand shocks
- Contamination rates, which affect material quality and resale potential
- Changes in international import policies, such as China's National Sword

Among recyclable materials:

- Metals (aluminum, steel) maintain the most consistent market demand
- Cardboard and mixed paper face variable pricing and limited end markets
- Plastics are highly dependent on resin type:
  - PET (#1) and HDPE (#2) have stable demand
  - Resins #3–#7 (PVC, LDPE, PP, PS, and other mixed plastics) often lack viable markets and may be stockpiled

Ontario County does not currently manage direct contracts with recycling vendors for commodity sales. Instead, it relies on Casella Waste Systems under its lease agreement to determine material flow and marketing strategies. The County continues to monitor market trends and explore opportunities for regional collaboration and improved material recovery.

3.8 Flow Control Authority

Ontario County has not adopted flow control laws or districting regulations for solid waste management at present.

3.9 Waste Diversion Data Availability

As demonstrated in previous sections of this plan, Ontario County's residents and commercial, industrial, and institutional waste generators have access to a range of programs that support waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. These include municipal transfer stations, seasonal collection events, and private-sector recycling services.

However, unlike solid waste disposal data, which is reported annually to the NYSDEC, a complete and consistent set of waste diversion data is not readily available. This is primarily because:

- Private haulers and businesses are not required to report recycling tonnages or destinations unless operating a facility subject to NYSDEC permitting and reporting requirements
- Recycling centers and municipal programs often report partial data, often limited to residential and light commercial sources
- MRFs may aggregate data across multiple counties or service areas, making it difficult to isolate Ontario County–specific diversion rates

At present, the majority of available recycling data for Ontario County comes from:

- Municipal transfer stations and convenience centers
- Annual NYSDEC recycling reports submitted by permitted facilities, including the County's MRF
- Direct contact with large and small-scale generators

This data is summarized in Section 2, which reflects reported quantities of residential and light commercial recyclables. Private businesses within Ontario County are not currently required to report the destinations or quantities of their recyclables, limiting the County's ability to fully assess diversion performance across all sectors.

Ontario County continues to explore strategies for improving data transparency and expanding voluntary reporting, particularly as part of its long-term sustainability and waste reduction goals.

4.0 EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

4.1 Implementation Oversight and Administrative Structure

Ontario County will conduct a biennial review of the implementation status of the strategies outlined in this LSWMP and update them as needed to ensure continued alignment with County goals, regulatory requirements, and community needs.

Implementation of the Plan will be led by the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management, under the direction of the County Board of Supervisors. The Department serves as the County's primary administrative body for solid waste planning, landfill oversight, and sustainability initiatives. The Department works in coordination with the Department of Public Works, the Ontario County Planning Department, and the Board of Supervisors' Planning and Environmental Quality Committee to ensure cross-functional support and accountability.

While each entity may hold distinct financial, operational, or administrative responsibilities, they will collectively collaborate with:

- Municipal governments operating transfer and convenience stations
- Partner agencies, including Cornell Cooperative Extension and Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Institutional partners, including schools and healthcare facilities
- Private sector waste haulers and processors to advance the objectives of the LSWMP



Ontario County retains ultimate responsibility for the implementation of this Plan. As needed, the County may reassess departmental roles and delegate tasks to external partners based on contractual relationships, operational capacity, or programmatic alignment. All delegated responsibilities will be supported by County oversight to ensure consistency with the Plan's goals and reporting requirements.

Municipalities operating transfer stations or convenience centers will play a direct role in implementing the LSWMP, particularly in areas related to public outreach, data collection, and local service delivery.

Figure 3 in Section 1.5 illustrates the County's administrative structure for implementing the Plan, while the following table outlines the roles and responsibilities of each participating entity, including:

- Program administration
- Financial management
- Outreach and education
- Enforcement and compliance
- Data collection and evaluation
- Plan updates and reporting

Table 20 – Entities Responsible for LSWMP Implementation

Implementation Program	Responsible Entity
Operations Administration	Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management, Department of Public Works
Finance	Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management, Finance Department
Outreach and Education	Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management
Enforcement	NYSDEC, Transfer Station Supervisors, Operational Staff
Data Collection and Evaluation	Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management
LSWMP Updates and Reports	Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management

While this administrative structure enables broader staff involvement and flexibility in managing variable workloads, it is important to note that no personnel are solely dedicated to implementing the Draft LSWMP. As a result, there is a potential for gaps in coordination, oversight, or continuity, particularly during periods of competing departmental priorities or staffing transitions. To mitigate this, Ontario County will explore opportunities to strengthen internal communication, clarify roles and responsibilities, and, where feasible, designate lead staff or project champions for key initiatives within the Plan.

4.2 Financial Structure and Funding Mechanism

Ontario County's solid waste system is currently operated under a long-term Operations and Management Lease (OML) agreement with Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC. This public-private partnership, established in 2003 and described in the County's prior 2014 LSWMP, delegates day-to-day landfill operations to Casella while maintaining County ownership and oversight. Under the terms of the agreement, Casella pays the County various host fees for the lease of the Ontario County Landfill operations. The majority of these revenues are currently placed in a designated Solid Waste Reserve to be used for efforts associated with the implementation of the LSWMP's goals and objectives. All operating and capital expenses associated with the Department of Sustainability's and Solid Waste Management staff, programs and efforts are provided for utilizing the tax levy.

The Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management, established in 2019, provides landfill oversight and coordination, municipal transfer station assistance, and broader waste diversion and sustainability programming.

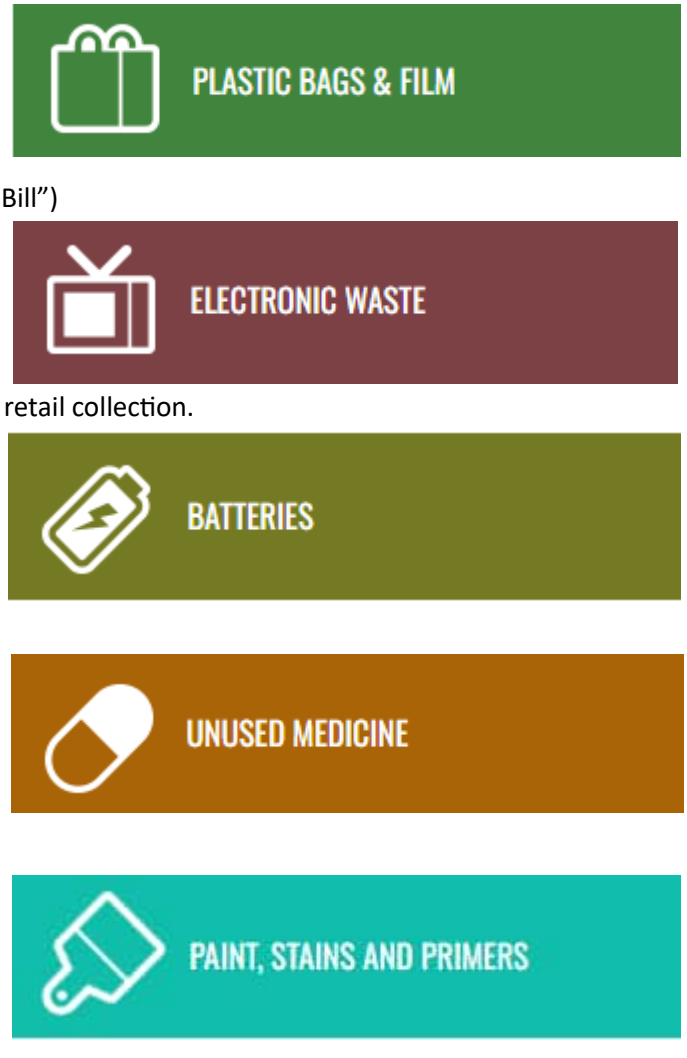
The loss of host fee revenue and the need to secure alternative disposal capacity could result in increased costs for residents and municipalities, reduced funding for diversion programs, and challenges in maintaining service equity across the Planning Unit. The County's ongoing landfill alternatives analysis and strategic planning efforts aim to mitigate these impacts by identifying viable long-term solutions that balance environmental responsibility, financial feasibility, and community needs.

Excerpts from the 2025 Annual Budget are provided in Appendix C, illustrating the County's commitment to transparent financial management and long-term planning.

4.3 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Since the last planning period, New York State and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) have implemented laws and programs that have significantly contributed to the diversion of toxic and recyclable materials from the landfill waste stream. These initiatives have supported the removal of items such as:

- Plastic carryout bags, through the NYS Plastic Bag Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Act and the 2020 statewide ban
- Plastic beverage containers, via the NYS Returnable Container Act ("Bottle Bill")
- Electronic waste, under the NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act
- Rechargeable batteries, through manufacturer take-back programs and retail collection.
- Prescription drugs, via DEA-sponsored National Prescription Drug Take Back Days and local law enforcement collection sites
- New York State's Postconsumer Paint Collection Program, established by legislation in 2019 and implemented in 2022, requires producers of architectural paint to participate in a statewide recycling program, funded by a small fee at point of sale that facilitates convenient drop-off and responsible management of leftover paint.



These efforts have enhanced Ontario County's ability to reduce environmental hazards and increase recycling rates across multiple waste streams.

4.3.1 Local Laws – Ontario County

Ontario County has adopted several local laws to regulate solid waste management, promote recycling, and ensure fiscal and operational accountability. Key legislative actions include:

- Local Law 2 of 1974
- Local Law 4 of 1991
- Local Law 10 of 1991
- Local Law 6 of 1992
- Local Law 7 of 1992
- Local Law 12 of 1992
- Local Law 2 of 1994

A complete listing of Ontario County Local Laws is available at: https://www.ontariocountyny.gov/1106/Local-Laws. Ontario County does not currently have any local laws that restrict waste importation from outside the County, nor does it maintain zoning ordinances specific to solid waste management. However, disposal prohibitions and operational standards are governed by a combination of state regulations, local contracts, and potentially facility-specific permit conditions.

4.3.2 Sustainability Initiatives, Green Procurement, and Local Product Stewardship

Ontario County supports sustainable materials management through a combination of operational practices, purchasing decisions, public education, and waste reduction initiatives. The Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management promotes waste prevention, recycling, organics diversion, and responsible materials management through implementation of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan and related County programs.

The County encourages incorporation of sustainability considerations into municipal operations where practicable, including procurement of recycled-content products and environmentally preferable products that reduce waste generation when consistent with operational needs, budget, and applicable procurement requirements.

The County also supports product stewardship programs established under New York State law by providing public education and collection opportunities for materials such as electronic waste, rechargeable batteries, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, paint, and other products managed through producer responsibility or take-back programs.

Through continued public education, partnerships with municipalities, and implementation of the initiatives identified in this LSWMP, Ontario County will continue to support sustainable materials management and waste reduction throughout the planning period.

4.3.3 Beverage Container Recycling and Electronic Waste Diversion

The New York State Returnable Container Act of 1982, as amended in 2009, requires a $0.05 deposit on eligible beverage containers, including carbonated drinks and bottled water in containers less than one gallon in volume. Consumers pay the deposit at purchase and receive a refund when containers are returned to redemption centers or reverse vending machines at participating retailers.

This deposit system has proven highly effective in incentivizing the return of clean, source-separated containers made of aluminum, glass, and plastic. These materials are diverted from the landfill waste stream and reintroduced into the manufacturing cycle, supporting the production of new beverage containers and reducing demand for virgin resources.

Since the program's inception, New York State reports over 90 billion containers—equivalent to approximately 6 million tons of recyclable material—have been recovered through the Bottle Bill, with no direct cost to local governments. This legislation continues to be a cornerstone of statewide waste reduction efforts and is expected to remain a key driver of material diversion over the next decade.

In Ontario County, residents can access redemption services at local grocery stores and designated drop-off locations. For electronic waste recycling, the County offers multiple free and convenient options, including special collection events and year-round drop-off sites. A full list of accepted items and locations is available on the Ontario County Recycling website.

4.3.4 Cell Phone Recycling

Under the New York State Wireless Telephone Recycling Act of 2006, all wireless telephone service providers that sell phones in New York State are required to accept used cell phones for reuse or recycling. This law ensures that consumers have access to free and convenient drop-off options, helping divert hazardous materials such as mercury, lead, and cadmium from the landfill waste stream.

These materials, while toxic to humans and wildlife if improperly disposed, are also valuable for manufacturing new devices. Recycling supports both environmental protection and resource recovery, reducing the need for virgin extraction.

Ontario County residents can recycle cell phones and other electronics through designated drop-off sites and special collection events coordinated by the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management. A full list of accepted items and locations is available on the Ontario County Recycling website.

4.3.5 Plastic Bag Reduction and Film Plastic Recycling

The New York State Plastic Bag Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Act, effective January 1, 2009, requires large retail stores (≥10,000 sq. ft.) to:

- Provide visible and accessible collection bins for plastic bag recycling
- Ensure collected bags are recycled, not landfilled
- Label distributed bags with "Please Return to a Participating Store for Recycling"
- Maintain records of collected plastic weights and recycling destinations
- Offer reusable bags for sale and allow their use

On March 1, 2020, the NYS Bag Waste Reduction Act took effect, banning the distribution of plastic carryout bags by entities required to collect NYS sales tax, with limited exemptions (e.g., prescription bags, produce bags). The law also:

- Authorizes counties to adopt a five-cent paper bag fee
- Requires continued film plastic recycling (e.g., bread bags, shrink wrap) at participating retailers

Ontario County encourages residents to bring reusable bags and continue recycling film plastics at local stores. In order to drive these efforts, Ontario County regularly provides area food pantries with reusable bags to ensure all sectors of the population have access to these reusable resources. These efforts reduce litter, conserve resources, and support statewide waste reduction goals.

4.3.6 Computer and TV Electronics Recycling

The NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act of 2010 mandates that manufacturers of covered electronic equipment provide free and convenient recycling for consumers. Covered items include:

- Computers, monitors, printers, and peripherals
- Televisions and small-scale servers
- Video game consoles, DVD players, and other household electronics

Ontario County hosts multiple drop-off locations and provides special collection events to facilitate electronics recycling. These programs ensure that materials such as metals, plastics, and glass are recovered and reused, while toxic components are safely managed.

The law also includes a landfill disposal ban for covered electronics and shifts the financial responsibility for recycling infrastructure to manufacturers, reducing the burden on local governments.

Ontario County began formal electronics recycling in 2007 and continues to expand its program. Future legislative updates could further improve diversion rates by including items such as stereo components, solar panels, and microwaves.

More information is available on the Ontario County Recycling website.

4.3.7 Rechargeable Battery Recycling

The NYS Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2010 requires retailers selling covered rechargeable batteries to accept them for recycling during regular business hours. This law also prohibits disposal of these batteries in landfills.

Covered battery types include:

- Nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd)
- Sealed lead-acid
- Lithium-ion (Li-ion)
- Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)
- Any other rechargeable dry cell batteries
- Battery packs containing any of the above chemistries

Rechargeable batteries are commonly found in electronics, power tools, and household devices. They contain toxic metals that pose environmental risks if landfilled, but are also infinitely recyclable when properly managed.

Ontario County residents can return used rechargeable batteries to participating retailers or drop them off at designated County collection events. These programs help remove hazardous materials from the waste stream and support a circular economy approach to resource management.

4.3.8 Prescription Drug Take-Back and Safe Disposal

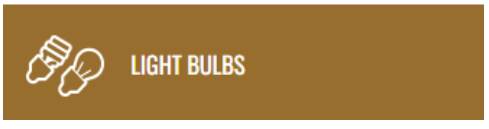
In Ontario County, prescription drug collection events are held twice annually, typically in April and October, in coordination with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Ontario County Sheriff's Office, the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Ontario County, and local partners such as Thompson Health, Wegmans, and the Canandaigua City Police Department. These events provide residents with a safe, convenient way to dispose of unused, unwanted, or expired medications, helping prevent contamination of landfills and surface waters.

In addition to these events, multiple year-round drop boxes are maintained at several law enforcement and healthcare facilities. These secure boxes accept prescription, over-the-counter, pet, and personal medications, which are collected and incinerated under law enforcement supervision.

This program aligns with the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010, which amended the Controlled Substances Act to allow "ultimate users" to safely dispose of controlled substances through authorized collectors. The Act also permits long-term care facilities to manage disposal on behalf of residents under specific conditions.

Residents can find current drop box locations and event details on the Ontario County Sheriff's Office website or the Ontario County Recycles website.

4.3.9 Fluorescent Bulb Recycling



Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and other mercury-containing bulbs remain a concern due to their potential to release neurotoxic mercury when broken. While CFLs offer energy efficiency benefits, improper disposal can contaminate the landfill waste stream and compromise glass recycling systems.

Ontario County encourages residents to recycle CFLs and other fluorescent bulbs through retail take-back programs and special collection events. Participating retailers such as Home Depot and Lowe's typically accept bulbs at their customer service desks for safe recycling. Residents should confirm participation with individual stores before drop-off. Residents can also utilize the County's HHW or electronic waste collection events to properly manage these wastes.

A statewide or national retailer take-back mandate would further strengthen diversion efforts and reduce mercury exposure risks. Until such legislation is enacted, Ontario County will continue to promote voluntary recycling options and explore opportunities to expand local collection infrastructure. Recycling Incentives, Market Access, and Industry Consolidation

At present, the Ontario County Planning Unit has not identified a need for new county-wide ordinances to improve the efficiency of solid waste and recycling operations. Existing programs are supported through a combination of local contracts, regional partnerships, and state mandates, which collectively guide service delivery and material recovery.

Other Planning Units across New York State have explored mandatory recycling ordinances with enforcement mechanisms to improve diversion rates. Ontario County continues to monitor these approaches and may consider similar policies if future program evaluations indicate a need for stronger compliance or performance improvements.

Ontario County remains committed to evaluating the impacts of industry shifts, resident behavior, and policy options to ensure that its recycling programs remain cost-effective, accessible, and environmentally sound.

4.3.10 Compliance with General Municipal Law section 120-aa

Ontario County complies with New York State General Municipal Law §120-aa, which requires municipalities to adopt local laws or ordinances mandating the source separation and segregation of recyclable or reusable materials from solid waste. This law supports the state's broader solid waste management goals under the Environmental Conservation Law and encourages the development of economic markets for recovered materials.

Ontario County's recycling programs are implemented through a combination of municipal transfer stations, private hauler contracts, and County-led outreach and education efforts. Recyclable commodities, including paper, cardboard, metals, plastics, and yard waste, are collected throughout the Planning Unit and directed to appropriate recovery facilities. The County continues to evaluate opportunities to expand source separation and improve material quality in alignment with §120-aa.

4.3.11 Development of Economic Markets for Recyclables

Ontario County recognizes the importance of strengthening regional and national markets for recyclable materials recovered within its service area.

To further stimulate market development, Ontario County supports:

- State-level procurement policies that prioritize recycled-content materials
- Local building codes and purchasing guidelines that incorporate reuse and recycling standards
- Advocacy for legislative updates, such as expanding the New York State Returnable Container Act to include wine and liquor bottles, which would significantly increase glass recovery and reduce landfill disposal

Ontario County will continue to monitor market trends and collaborate with public and private partners to ensure that recovered materials are directed to viable, sustainable end markets.

4.4 Effectiveness of the Current Laws and Regulations

4.4.1 Incentive-Based Pricing (PAYT)

Several municipally operated transfer stations utilize Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) pricing models to encourage waste reduction and increase recycling participation. Under PAYT, residents pay for waste disposal based on the volume or weight of trash they generate—typically by the bag or by the pound—while recycling services are generally provided free of charge.

Residents not served by municipal curbside collection typically:

Subscribe to private hauler services, or

Self-haul to one of the municipal transfer stations, where fees are assessed per bag or per pound of waste.

Recyclables—including glass, paper, cardboard, tin, and other metals—are accepted at no, or minimal, cost at city, town, and village-operated transfer stations. This pricing structure incentivizes residents to divert materials from the waste stream, reducing disposal costs and supporting County diversion goals.

Currently, the Bristol, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Richmond, and South Bristol transfer stations actively implement PAYT systems. The County continues to evaluate expansion of PAYT methods to additional sites as part of its waste reduction strategy.

4.4.2 Hauler Licensing

Ontario County does not administer or require a County-wide waste transporter licensing program. Responsibility for licensing or regulating solid waste haulers, where applicable, rests with individual municipalities. At present, one municipality within the planning unit has established local licensing requirements for waste haulers operating within its jurisdiction. The County does not anticipate establishing a County-wide licensing program during the current planning period; however, it will continue to monitor regional practices and evaluate whether additional County coordination or guidance may be beneficial during future Local Solid Waste Management Plan updates.

The City of Geneva has an ordinance that regulates waste haulers within its municipal boundary.

Service boundaries for private haulers may overlap or shift based on market demand and contract changes. A partial list of haulers currently serving Ontario County includes:

- Casella Waste Systems
- Dependable Disposal/Morgan Rubbish Removal Inc.
- Finger Lakes Refuse Disposal Inc.
- K&D Disposal
- Lyons Road Trash
- Suburban Disposal Corp.
- Waste Management

4.4.3 Flow Control or Districting

Ontario County has not adopted flow control laws or districting regulations for solid waste management. As a result, waste generators and haulers retain flexibility in choosing disposal and processing destinations, provided they comply with applicable state and federal regulations.

While flow control can support centralized planning and infrastructure investment, Ontario County currently relies on voluntary participation, market forces, and regional partnerships to guide material flow and ensure access to appropriate disposal and recycling services.

4.5 Local Laws and Environmental Justice Policies

Local laws associated with solid waste management within the Ontario County Planning Unit are detailed in Section 4.3.1 of this plan. These laws govern waste handling, recycling, hauler licensing, and facility operations, and are implemented through County ordinances and municipal codes across the 26 municipalities in the Planning Unit.

While Ontario County has not adopted formal environmental justice policies specific to solid waste management at present, the County does recognize the importance of public services accessible to all citizens, per its mission and core values.

Consistent with statewide practice, the New York State Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) is available to address any environmental justice concerns that may arise within Ontario County. The OEJ provides guidance, funding opportunities, and technical support to communities disproportionately impacted by environmental burdens, including those related to solid waste infrastructure and operations.

Ontario County's Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management continues to monitor state-level developments and seeks to incorporate equity-driven outreach and engagement into its program design and public education efforts. Future updates to the County's LSWMP may include environmental justice considerations, particularly in siting decisions, service access, and community engagement strategies.

5.0 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION AND SELECTION

In 2024, Ontario County initiated the development of this Local Solid Waste Management Plan to guide its waste reduction and materials management efforts through 2035. Rooted in the County's commitment to environmental stewardship and community-driven solutions, this plan builds on a strong foundation of successful programs and regional collaboration. It is designed to meet or exceed the goals outlined in the 2023 NYS Solid Waste Management Plan, while remaining responsive to the unique needs and opportunities within Ontario County.

The alternative strategies outlined in the following section reflect a pragmatic and locally relevant approach to waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. They are organized into key categories consistent with the goals and objectives of the LSWMP, and informed by stakeholder input, program evaluation, and feasibility analysis. In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 366-2.5, these sections include a qualitative assessment of alternatives and enhancements to Ontario County's current solid waste management system. These recommendations aim to reduce the volume of waste managed through disposal by expanding upstream waste prevention and maximizing recovery of reusable and recyclable materials throughout the ten-year planning period. Quantitative assessments, including estimated diversion impacts, cost considerations, and administrative needs, have been incorporated into the evaluation of each alternative. Jurisdictional impacts on neighboring planning units have also been addressed. A summary of selected alternatives is provided in this section.

The anticipated diversion impacts discussed throughout this chapter are qualitative planning-level estimates based on available waste characterization data, implementation experience from comparable New York planning units, and Ontario County program experience. Actual diversion will vary depending on participation rates, funding availability, implementation timing, and market conditions. These estimates are intended to illustrate the relative benefits of the selected alternatives and will be refined through program implementation, performance monitoring, and future updates to the LSWMP.

The estimated diversion quantities and percentage improvements presented throughout this section are planning assumptions intended solely to assist in comparing alternatives, prioritizing implementation activities, and evaluating potential relative benefits. These estimates do not represent regulatory requirements, performance guarantees, funding commitments, or obligations by Ontario County to achieve specific diversion quantities or timelines. Actual implementation will depend upon future policy decisions by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors, available funding, partnerships, market conditions, regulatory requirements, participation levels, and the results of future feasibility evaluations. Implementation priorities and estimated outcomes will continue to be refined through biennial updates to this Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

5.1 Waste Reduction Programs

Ontario County seeks to prioritize upstream waste prevention by reducing materials at the source through behavioral change, institutional partnerships, and expanded public services. These efforts will focus on minimizing material generation before it enters the waste stream, supported by targeted education, and improved access to waste prevention programs.

5.1.1 Program Enhancement: Paper Shredding Expansion Initiative

Building on the County's successful annual shredding events, a year-round shredding service has been piloted at municipal buildings. This initiative provides residents and municipalities with ongoing opportunities to securely dispose of confidential documents, thereby reducing risks of identity theft while diverting additional paper materials from disposal. The County will determine whether this pilot should continue or be modified to include or exclude locations. A mobile shredding program, similar to the one employed by Monroe County's could also be investigated.

Administrative Impacts:

- Requires coordination with vendors and scheduling logistics for continued year-round service.
- Budgeting and potential cost-sharing agreements.
- Implementing a year-round shredding program would require coordinated planning.

County staff, municipal partners, and contracted shredding vendors. Responsibilities would include scheduling, site selection, oversight of vendor performance, and development of outreach strategies to ensure residents are aware of the service. Budgeting and cost-sharing agreements may also need to be established, along with monitoring protocols to track participation rates and diversion outcomes.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Minimal; relies on existing shredding infrastructure.

Technical requirements for this program are modest, as it would primarily leverage existing vendor equipment and infrastructure. Municipal buildings or transfer stations already equipped for public access could serve as host sites with minimal modifications. Additional considerations may include ensuring adequate site traffic flow, providing secure collection containers, and confirming compliance with data protection standards. If a mobile shredding option is pursued, vendor truck scheduling and fuel/route optimization would be required. The expanded program is anticipated to increase participation by approximately 20% to 30% over current levels, resulting in an estimated additional 10 to 20 tons of paper recovered annually that would otherwise be disposed of as municipal solid waste.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide expansion could serve all municipalities equitably, with potential for regional modeling.

A permanent countywide shredding initiative would promote equitable access by offering consistent services across all municipalities, including both urban and rural areas. Centralizing coordination at the County level could help standardize operations, reduce duplication of effort, and achieve economies of scale. Furthermore, this program could serve as a regional model for neighboring counties, demonstrating how shared services and vendor partnerships can enhance security, improve waste diversion, and strengthen public trust in local government services.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Ontario County has selected this alternative to provide year-round confidential paper shredding, reducing identify-theft risk, and diverting paper from disposal.
- Anticipated impacts include increased materials (paper) and higher participation due to convenience; no adverse effects on product stewardship programs.

- Economic benefits may include reduced disposal costs and potential vendor cost-sharing; partnership benefits with municipal hosts and vetted shredding vendors.
- Minimal administrative needs: vendor coordination, scheduling, site host agreements, and communications.
- Financial needs are modest and expected to be covered within existing outreach budgets and small service fees.
- Contracting with qualified shredding vendors and securing host-site MOUs may be required.
- No new or modified local laws are anticipated.

5.1.2 Program Enhancement: Textile Recovery

Ontario County could expand textile diversion by partnering with area reuse organizations and local thrift stores to install dedicated textile collection bins at libraries, schools, and other accessible community facilities. This initiative would provide convenient drop-off options for residents, helping to reduce textile waste in the disposal stream while supporting local reuse markets. In addition, NYSDEC Re-Clothe NY campaign offers promotional support, outreach materials, and best practice guidance that could be leveraged to ensure effective program rollout and public participation.



- Administrative Impacts:
  - Partnership development with thrift stores and schools; bin placement and maintenance oversight.

Program administration would involve developing formal agreements with thrift stores, reuse organizations, and participating institutions such as schools and libraries. County staff or designated partners would be responsible for coordinating bin placement, managing vendor or nonprofit responsibilities for collection and maintenance, and ensuring accountability for diversion outcomes. Public outreach campaigns—potentially supported by NYSDEC's promotional materials—would be essential to educate residents on accepted items and reduce contamination. Budget considerations may include costs for bin procurement, transportation, and marketing.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Requires collection logistics and contamination monitoring.

From a technical perspective, this initiative would require a reliable collection and hauling system to transport textiles from community sites to partner organizations for processing. Regular monitoring would be needed to prevent contamination, overflow, or misuse of bins. Infrastructure considerations may include ensuring bins are weather-resistant, securely anchored, and accessible in compliance with ADA requirements. Data tracking systems should be established to measure tonnage collected, diversion impacts,

and community participation rates. Expanding textile collection opportunities and public outreach is anticipated to increase textile recovery by approximately 20 to 40 percent over current levels, resulting in an estimated additional 15 to 30 tons of textiles diverted annually from disposal.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Broad reach across public buildings; enhances diversion in underserved areas.

The program's countywide deployment across public buildings would expand textile recovery opportunities equitably, ensuring both urban and rural communities have access to collection sites. Strategic placement in libraries, schools, and other high-traffic facilities would broaden reach and enhance visibility, particularly in underserved areas where donation options may be limited. As a scalable model, this initiative could demonstrate regional leadership in textile recovery and position Ontario County as a partner in advancing statewide waste reduction and reuse goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to increase textile diversion by facilitating programs/ collection points at libraries/schools and leveraging NYSDEC Re-Clothe NY guidance.
- Expected impacts include measurable increases in textile recovery and participation, particularly in underserved areas.
- Economic/partnership benefits include reduced disposal, support for local reuse retail, and potential revenue sharing on higher-value textiles.
- Administrative needs include partnership development, site approvals, oversight of bin servicing, and contamination response.
- Financial needs are minimal to moderate (bin procurement or vendor-provided); costs can be offset via partner servicing.
- Contracts or MOUs with thrift/reuse operators and host institutions will be required.
- No new laws are anticipated; host-site policies may be updated.

5.1.3 Program Enhancement: Food Waste Prevention Programming

Ontario County could establish a "Farm-to-Pantry" coordination program to redirect surplus produce from farms and retailers to local food pantries. By capturing edible food before it is wasted, the program would simultaneously support food equity, improve access to fresh and healthy food for residents in need, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with landfilled organics. For example, Seneca County's gleaning initiative with Cornell Cooperative Extension provides a successful regional model, demonstrating how partnerships can strengthen local food systems while advancing waste prevention goals.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Coordination with farms, retailers, and food pantries; requires staff or volunteer management.

Program administration would involve coordination among farms, grocery retailers, food pantries, and partner organizations such as Cornell Cooperative Extension. Oversight responsibilities may include recruiting and managing staff or volunteers, establishing formal agreements with participating farms and pantries, and ensuring reliable logistics for collection and redistribution. Additional administrative tasks would include securing funding or grants, scheduling gleaning events, and maintaining reporting systems to track both food recovered and households served. Outreach to farmers and pantry networks would be key to fostering consistent participation and building program sustainability.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Low-tech but needs tracking and food safety protocols.

This initiative is relatively low-tech, relying primarily on existing transportation and storage infrastructure; however, proper handling practices are critical. Food safety protocols must be followed to ensure produce is collected, stored, and distributed in compliance with state and federal health regulations. Tracking systems should be developed to monitor quantities of food diverted, distribution efficiency, and program impacts on waste reduction and community nutrition. Considerations may also include refrigeration availability for perishable items and scheduling flexibility to align with harvest cycles. Expanding food waste prevention programming through coordinated food rescue and redistribution efforts is anticipated to divert approximately 50 to 150 tons of edible food annually from disposal by increasing donations to local food pantries and charitable organizations. In addition to reducing municipal solid waste, the program is expected to improve food security, reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with wasted food, and support the County's waste prevention and sustainability objectives.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Strengthens rural-urban connections; supports food equity.

The program would strengthen rural–urban connections by linking agricultural producers directly with community-based food distribution networks. Equitable access would be enhanced by supporting food pantries across the County, including those serving low-income and underserved populations. At a broader scale, the initiative would align Ontario County with statewide priorities for both waste reduction and food equity, positioning the County as a leader in regional food recovery efforts and a model for inter-county collaboration.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to reduce edible food disposal by coordinating surplus from farms/retail to food pantries.
- Impacts include waste reduction (avoided disposal), methane reduction, and improved food equity; participation rises through coordinated pickups.
- Economic benefits include avoided disposal fees for donors; partnership benefits with farms, retailers, pantries, and CCE.
- Administrative needs include coordination, scheduling, and volunteer/staff oversight; basic record-keeping.
- Financial needs are modest (transport totes, cold-chain as needed) and may be grant-supported.
- Donation agreements and liability/food safety acknowledgements are required.
- No new laws anticipated; alignment with Good Samaritan projections acknowledged.

5.1.4 New Program: Dishware Reuse/To-Go Ware Rental Service (Not Selected)

Ontario County could explore the development of a dishware reuse and rental service designed for institutions, colleges, and event venues. This program would provide access to reusable dishware, cutlery, and to-go containers as an alternative to single-use products. By reducing reliance on disposables, the initiative would decrease waste generation, lower disposal costs, and promote sustainable consumption practices. Successful models in other regions have demonstrated that reusable serviceware programs can significantly reduce waste streams associated with large gatherings, food service operations, and campus dining.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - High coordination with institutions; liability and sanitation protocols needed.

Administration of this program would require substantial coordination with host institutions such as colleges, universities, and event centers. Key responsibilities would include establishing liability frameworks, drafting user agreements, and ensuring compliance with health and sanitation standards. Oversight of inventory management, staff training, and scheduling for distribution and collection would also be critical. Clear communication with end users—students, staff, or event attendees—would be necessary to encourage participation and proper use of reusable dishware.

Funding sources or cost-sharing models may need to be identified to support startup costs and ongoing operations.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Dishwashing infrastructure and inventory tracking.

A successful program would depend on access to adequate dishwashing and sanitization infrastructure, which may already exist within institutional kitchens or dining facilities. Technical needs would also include systems for inventory tracking (e.g., barcoding or digital check-out systems), secure storage, and transportation of reusable items. Additional considerations may involve staffing requirements for washing and distribution, ensuring compliance with food safety regulations, and designing a return logistics process that minimizes loss or damage of dishware.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Best suited for colleges and event venues; limited scalability without institutional buy-in.

This initiative is best suited for institutional or campus settings where existing kitchen facilities and concentrated user bases create the conditions for successful implementation. Colleges, universities, and large event venues represent ideal partners, as they can achieve economies of scale and demonstrate leadership in sustainability. While scalability may be limited in smaller municipalities without such infrastructure, a well-structured program could serve as a regional model, illustrating how public–private partnerships can reduce single-use waste and advance waste prevention goals. The County has decided not to pursue this new program during this planning period.

5.1.5 Program Enhancement: School District Waste Assessments – Program Implementation

Ontario County could expand on existing school waste assessments by supporting full program implementation within local districts. These efforts would translate assessment findings into actionable strategies, such as improved recycling, composting, and food waste reduction practices. By embedding waste prevention and diversion into school operations, the program would reduce disposal costs, support environmental education, and instill long-term sustainability habits in students. This initiative aligns with statewide waste reduction goals and provides a foundation for measurable environmental benefits across the education sector.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Funding allocation, curriculum development, and district coordination.

Effective implementation would require allocation of funding for program support, staff time, and instructional resources. Coordination with district administrators, facilities staff, and educators would be essential to ensure program adoption and integration with school operations.

Development of grade-appropriate curricula and student engagement materials would strengthen participation and tie waste reduction goals to broader educational outcomes. Ongoing communication and reporting would help districts track progress and demonstrate program value to stakeholders, including parents and school boards.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Composting infrastructure, signage, and training.

Key technical needs include installation or expansion of composting infrastructure, improved recycling stations, and clear signage to guide proper material separation. Training for custodial staff, food service workers, and teachers would be necessary to ensure systems are used correctly and consistently. Collection logistics may require adjustments to existing waste hauling contracts. Tracking tools should also be developed to measure diversion rates, contamination levels, and cost savings over time, providing the data needed to refine and scale the program. Participating schools are anticipated to reduce disposed waste by approximately 5 to 10 percent through improved recycling, organics diversion, and waste reduction practices. As participation expands, the program is expected to divert an estimated 25 to 75 tons of material annually.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Builds on existing assessments; scalable across all districts.

This initiative builds directly on the County's prior school waste assessments, providing a natural next step toward long-term implementation. The program is scalable across all school districts in Ontario County, from urban centers to rural areas, ensuring broad and equitable impact. In addition, the model could be adapted for use in other counties, positioning Ontario County as a leader in advancing waste reduction through education. By engaging youth and embedding sustainability into school culture, the program also creates generational benefits that extend well beyond district boundaries.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to translate prior assessments into operational recycling/composting measures across districts.
- Impacts include increased diversion (recycling/organics), reduced contamination, and strong educational benefits.
- Economic benefits include potential disposal savings; partnerships with districts and curriculum providers.
- Administrative needs include funding allocation, training, and coordination with facilities and educators.
- Financial needs are moderate (bins, signage, training) and may be grant-eligible.
- School agreements and hauler service adjustments may be required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.1.6 Program Enhancement: Special Collection Events

Ontario County could enhance its existing waste diversion efforts by expanding or refining special collection events for hard-to-manage materials, such as household



hazardous waste (HHW), electronics, tires, and bulky items. These events provide residents with convenient, responsible disposal options that reduce illegal dumping, improve environmental protection, and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. By building on current practices, the County could

increase participation, capture a greater volume of materials, and strengthen public awareness of proper waste management.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Event planning, staffing, and promotion.

Effective implementation would require comprehensive event planning, including scheduling, budgeting, staffing, and coordination with specialized vendors for material handling and disposal. Promotion and public outreach are critical to ensure broad participation and to communicate which materials are accepted. Administrative responsibilities would also include securing permits, ensuring regulatory compliance, and developing reporting mechanisms to track participation rates, material volumes, and cost-effectiveness. Partnerships with local municipalities and community organizations could help expand outreach and reduce administrative burden.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Logistics for HHW and electronics handling.

Special collection events require detailed logistical planning, particularly for HHW and electronics, which must be handled and transported in accordance with safety and environmental regulations. Technical considerations include site layout design to accommodate traffic flow, safe storage of collected materials, and staff or vendor training on hazardous material management. Additional technical support may involve data collection systems to quantify materials diverted and to evaluate event efficiency. Leveraging vendor expertise and best practices from other counties can help streamline logistics and ensure safe, compliant operations. Expanding special collection events is anticipated to increase participation by approximately 10 to 20 percent, resulting in additional recovery of household hazardous waste, electronics, tires, mattresses, confidential paper, and other difficult to manage materials, while reducing improper disposal.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide benefit; potential for regional replication.

Special collection events provide countywide benefits by offering all residents—urban and rural alike—access to proper disposal options for materials that cannot be managed through curbside programs. This service enhances environmental equity by ensuring consistent availability regardless of municipality. With appropriate planning and documentation, Ontario County's model could be replicated regionally, offering opportunities for inter-county collaboration, cost-sharing, and alignment with broader state waste reduction goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to expand access for HHW/e-waste and reduce improper disposal.
- Impacts include higher materials recovery for targeted streams and improved compliance.
- Economic benefits include avoided cleanup costs; partnerships with specialized vendors and municipalities.
- Administrative needs include event planning, permits, staffing, and outreach.
- Financial needs are moderate and typically offset by vendor pricing and available grants.
- Vendor contracts and site use agreements required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.2 Reuse Programs

To extend the life of materials and reduce disposal, the County will promote reuse through community events, repair networks, and institutional partnerships. These initiatives foster a culture of resourcefulness and support the local reuse economy. Reuse initiatives are a priority focus of Ontario County, and will extend product lifecycles and foster community engagement.

5.2.1 New Program: Reuse Trail & Repair Café Network/Directory

Ontario County could develop a branded Reuse Trail and Repair Café Network to highlight and connect existing reuse and repair resources across the County. Modeled on Tompkins County's Reuse Trail and Ithaca's Repair Café, this program would link thrift stores, repair cafés, and makerspaces under a unified identity, promoted through tourism channels and community outreach. A digital and printed directory could make these resources more accessible to residents and visitors, while regularly scheduled repair events hosted at libraries or reuse spaces and supported by local vocational programs would create new opportunities for skill-sharing, community building, and waste reduction.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Directory creation, event coordination, and outreach.

Program administration would involve curating and maintaining a directory of reuse and repair sites, coordinating repair events, and managing promotional efforts to raise program visibility. Outreach would require collaboration with reuse/thrift stores, libraries, schools, vocational programs, and community organizations. County staff or partners would need to oversee scheduling, volunteer recruitment, and event facilitation, as well as monitor program performance. Marketing through tourism and economic development channels could also be pursued to position the Reuse Trail as both an environmental and cultural asset.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Minimal; relies on community spaces and volunteers.

Technical requirements for this initiative are minimal, as it would rely on existing community spaces, local volunteers, and partner organizations. Basic infrastructure would include accessible event venues (such as libraries), simple repair tools, and event coordination platforms. A central website or mobile-friendly directory would serve as the program's hub, requiring modest investment in design, hosting, and ongoing updates. Volunteer training, liability waivers, and clear event guidelines would ensure safety and consistency across repair cafés. Expanded repair and reuse events are anticipated to divert approximately 5 to 15 tons of reusable materials annually while extending product life, reducing disposal, and increasing public awareness of waste prevention practices.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Enhances visibility of existing reuse assets; fosters regional collaboration.

This program would enhance visibility of Ontario County's existing reuse and repair assets, making them easier for residents and visitors to find and support. By linking organizations into a branded network, the County could foster stronger collaboration among municipalities, nonprofits, and businesses. The program also has potential for regional expansion, as a coordinated Reuse Trail could connect with similar efforts in neighboring counties, supporting cross-county tourism, economic development, and shared sustainability goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to connect and promote existing reuse/repair assets under a unified brand.
- Impacts include increased reuse participation and visibility of recovery opportunities.
- Economic/partnership benefits through tourism tie-ins and support for local reuse enterprises.
- Administrative needs include directory upkeep, event coordination, and marketing.
- Financial needs are modest (web/print collateral, event supplies).
- MOUs with participating sites and event hosts required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.2.2 New Program: Community Swap / Sharing Economy Events

Ontario County could pilot a Community Swap program to encourage sharing, reuse, and reduced consumption. These low-cost, high-impact events—hosted at libraries, parks, or other community spaces—would provide residents with opportunities to exchange household goods, books, toys, clothing, and other usable items. By extending the life of materials and reducing demand for new purchases, swaps directly support waste prevention while strengthening community connections. NYSDEC's Smart Management Toolkit for Municipalities provides resources and guidance that could assist with planning, promotion, and best practices.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Event facilitation and promotion.

Administration of this program would involve event facilitation, scheduling, and promotion to ensure strong community participation. Key tasks may include identifying host sites, recruiting volunteers, developing clear guidelines for accepted items, and coordinating logistics such as drop- off, set-up, and leftover item management. Partnerships with libraries, parks departments, schools, or nonprofits could help streamline administration and expand reach. Ongoing outreach and community engagement would be critical for building momentum and encouraging repeat participation.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Low-tech; signage and space management.

Technical requirements for swap events are minimal. Necessary resources would include designated space for displays, tables or racks for item organization, and clear signage to guide participants. Volunteer or staff support would be needed for space management, check-in, and cleanup. Planning should also address responsible handling of unclaimed items, such as arranging partnerships with thrift stores or charities for donation. With these modest infrastructure needs, the program can be implemented at low cost while achieving meaningful waste reduction. Community swap and sharing economy events are anticipated to divert approximately 10 to 30 tons of reusable household goods annually through increased exchange of clothing, books, toys, furniture, and other reusable items. These events are also expected to promote waste prevention, increase community participation in reuse initiatives, and reduce disposal of usable materials by encouraging residents to extend the useful life of products through sharing and reuse.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - High engagement potential across all municipalities.

The Community Swap model offers broad applicability across Ontario County municipalities, from small towns to larger population centers. Events can be scaled to the size and needs of each community, making this program a flexible, inclusive approach to waste prevention. Because swaps foster active resident engagement, they also serve as visible demonstrations of community commitment to sustainability. If successful, the model could be replicated regionally, positioning Ontario County as a leader in advancing grassroots sharing economy initiatives.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to drive low-cost, community-level source reduction through swaps at libraries/parks.
- Impacts include measurable waste reduction (items exchanged) and increased public participation.

- Economic benefits include avoided purchases for residents; partnerships with libraries/parks and nonprofits.
- Administrative needs include event facilitation, volunteer management, and promotion.
- Financial needs are minimal (signage/tables); donations or sponsors may offset costs.
- Host-site agreements needed.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.2.3 Program Enhancement: Institutional and Commercial Reuse

Ontario County could strengthen waste prevention by expanding reuse opportunities within the institutional and commercial sectors, which are among the largest generators of durable goods, equipment, and surplus materials. Hospitals, schools, offices, and large businesses often dispose of usable furniture, electronics, and supplies that could be redirected for community benefit. A structured program to connect these generators with reuse organizations, nonprofits, or resale markets would reduce disposal costs, extend product lifecycles, and foster local economic activity. The County could expand the availability and utilization of the Material Exchange Program through GLOW to ensure businesses have the opportunity to divert materials for reuse when appropriate.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Outreach to businesses and institutions; program design.

Administration would center on outreach to businesses, schools, and institutions to build participation and partnerships. Program design may include developing guidelines for acceptable materials, liability considerations, and donation agreements. The Department could partner with the Economic Development office, County staff and/or contracted partners to facilitate coordination between generators and reuse outlets, while also supporting outreach campaigns to raise awareness of the program's economic and environmental benefits. Tracking and reporting systems would be needed to document program outcomes, including tonnage diverted and community impact.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Inventory tracking and logistics.

Technical requirements would include reliable logistics for collection, storage, and redistribution of materials. An inventory tracking system—potentially digital—would help manage available items and connect supply with demand efficiently. Depending on program scale, centralized storage facilities or partnerships with existing reuse centers may be needed. Staff or volunteer training would ensure safe handling, particularly for electronics and larger items. Integration with existing donation platforms or regional reuse networks could reduce technical barriers and enhance efficiency. Expanding institutional and commercial reuse partnerships is anticipated to divert approximately 25 to 75 tons of reusable materials annually from disposal through increased recovery of

furniture, equipment, electronics, building materials, and other reusable goods. Strengthened partnerships with businesses, institutions, and local reuse organizations are also expected to reduce disposal costs, extend product lifecycles, and support the County's circular economy and waste reduction objectives.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Targets high-volume generators; scalable with sector-specific support.

This initiative targets high-volume generators, enabling significant waste diversion and reuse potential across institutional and commercial sectors countywide. With tailored support for different sectors (e.g., office equipment for businesses, lab or classroom supplies for schools), the program could be scaled to meet diverse needs. At a broader level, Ontario County's leadership in institutional and commercial reuse could serve as a regional model, encouraging cross-county collaboration and demonstrating how public–private partnerships can maximize resource recovery.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to capture large volumes of reusable goods from high-volume generators.
- Impacts include increased reuse tonnage and networked recovery opportunities.
- Economic/partnership benefits include avoided disposal costs and support for local reuse markets.
- Administrative needs include outreach, onboarding, and tracking/reporting.
- Financial needs are modest (platform/warehouse partnerships as applicable).
- Participation agreements and logistics contracts required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.3 Recyclables Recovery

Ontario County will need to make a decision about the continued operations of the MRF located on the landfill site post 2028. If the Board of Supervisors makes a policy decision to continue the utilization of the MRF, an operator will need to be determined in compliance with procurement requirements. Additionally, while the current system and outreach is focused on single stream collection and processing, the County will continue to monitor sorting technologies, efficiencies and associated contamination rates to ensure robust collection and recycling success.

Ontario County may enhance its recycling infrastructure and outreach to improve the quality and quantity of recovered materials. These strategies focus on upgrading sorting technology, strengthening reporting requirements, and increasing public participation. Material recovery will be improved through infrastructure upgrades and policy enhancements.

5.3.1 Program Enhancement: Assess Opportunities for Enhanced Sorting at the MRF

The County could explore the integration of advanced sorting technologies—such as AI-powered or optical sorters—at the regional MRF. These upgrades would reduce contamination, improve recovery rates, and increase the overall efficiency of the recycling stream. By adopting cutting-edge technology, the County could position itself at the forefront of modern materials management, enhancing both economic and environmental outcomes.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Requires capital planning and vendor coordination.

Implementation would require coordinated capital planning, procurement, and likely a partnership with a private operator to identify cost-sharing opportunities and define roles and responsibilities. County staff would need to evaluate funding mechanisms, including grants, public–private partnerships, or long-term infrastructure investments. Ongoing performance monitoring, reporting, and public communication would also be essential to demonstrate the value of the investment and to engage residents in supporting improved recycling practices.

- Technical Impacts:
  - High-tech investment in AI or optical sorters.

Upgrading MRF infrastructure would involve significant investment in high-tech equipment such as AI-assisted robotic arms, optical sorters, or advanced sensor-based systems capable of distinguishing materials with greater accuracy. These technologies could dramatically reduce contamination, increase recovery of valuable commodities, and adapt to evolving packaging streams. Technical considerations include facility modifications, integration with existing systems, operator training, and routine maintenance. Data generated by the equipment could also support performance benchmarking and inform continuous improvement. Operational improvements at the MRF are anticipated to increase recyclable material recovery by approximately 2 to 5 percent through improved material capture efficiency and reduced contamination, resulting in additional recyclable materials being recovered from the existing waste stream.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Regional impact; improves recovery rates for all participating municipalities.

As the MRF serves multiple municipalities, upgrades would have a broad regional impact by improving recovery rates and material quality for all participating communities. Enhanced processing capacity would help Ontario County meet state and regional recycling goals, while also providing a replicable model for other counties considering similar technological investments. By reducing contamination and increasing commodity revenues, the initiative would strengthen the overall financial sustainability of recycling programs across the region.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to reduce contamination and increase commodity recovery via AI/optical sorting.
- Impacts include higher materials recovery rates and improved market quality.
- Economic benefits include higher commodity revenue and lower residue costs; partnership benefit operator.
- Administrative needs include capital planning, grant pursuit, and performance monitoring.
- Financial needs are significant capital; potential cost-sharing/Grants (e.g., state funding).
- Contract with a facility operator will be required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.3.2 Program Enhancement: Improve Community Event Recycling

Ontario County could strengthen recycling and waste diversion at public festivals, fairs, and community gatherings by providing standardized bins, consistent signage, and volunteer support through event-based "Green Teams." Building on models such as the Canandaigua Lake Music Festival's zero-waste pilot, this program would make waste reduction more visible to residents and visitors while reinforcing consistent recycling practices in high-profile community settings. Improved recycling at events would not only reduce disposal volumes but also raise public awareness and build momentum for broader sustainability goals.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Event coordination and bin deployment.

Administration of this program would require coordination with event organizers to ensure the deployment of standardized bins, signage, and volunteers at participating events. County staff or partner organizations could develop toolkits and guidance for organizers, including best practices for vendor engagement, volunteer management, and promotion of zero-waste goals. Clear communication and planning would be necessary to align responsibilities between the County, municipalities, and event hosts. Tracking participation, waste diversion outcomes, and public feedback would support continuous improvement and demonstrate program success.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Signage and contamination monitoring.

The technical requirements for this program are relatively modest. Standardized recycling, compost, and trash bins, paired with clear and consistent signage, would form the foundation of the system. Monitoring of contamination—either by volunteers or event staff—would be critical to maintaining quality of collected materials. Additional technical support could include portable scales for measuring diversion impacts, simple

training materials for Green Teams, and pre-event vendor guidance to ensure compatible packaging and serviceware. Standardizing recycling infrastructure and expanding recycling opportunities at community events is anticipated to increase recovery of recyclable materials by approximately 10 to 30 tons annually while reducing contamination through improved signage, volunteer assistance, and public education. The program is also expected to increase public awareness of proper recycling practices and encourage greater participation in waste diversion programs beyond individual events.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Enhances visibility and education across public gatherings.

Community event recycling initiatives have countywide applicability, benefiting municipalities of all sizes by ensuring that public gatherings demonstrate consistent waste diversion practices. Because events draw large, diverse audiences, the visibility of these efforts also serves an important educational role, reinforcing sustainable behaviors in a public setting. The model could be replicated regionally, with Ontario County serving as a leader in promoting zero-waste practices at community events and festivals across the Finger Lakes.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to standardize bins/signage and deploy Green Teams at public events.
- Impacts include increased recovery and reduced contamination in high-visibility settings.
- Economic/partnership benefits with event organizers and vendors.
- Administrative needs include toolkit deployment, volunteer coordination, and event scheduling.
- Financial needs are modest (portable bins/signage).
- Event agreements and vendor packaging guidelines required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.3.3 Program Enhancement: Strengthen Local Laws for Generator Reporting

Ontario County could enhance waste management oversight by strengthening local laws that require commercial and institutional generators to report on their waste and recycling activities. Improved reporting would provide more accurate, timely data to guide waste reduction strategies, support compliance with state regulations, and enable targeted outreach and enforcement. By formalizing reporting requirements, the County can better identify high-volume generators, monitor diversion performance, and optimize program planning and resource allocation.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Ordinance updates and enforcement protocols.

Administration of this initiative would involve reviewing and updating ordinances, establishing clear enforcement protocols, and coordinating with municipal legal and regulatory staff. County staff would need to communicate requirements to commercial generators, provide guidance on compliance, and monitor submissions. Additional administrative tasks include issuing notices, tracking compliance, and managing follow-up actions for non-compliance. Staff training and clear internal procedures would be necessary to ensure consistency and fairness in enforcement.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Data system upgrades and reporting templates.

Technical requirements include upgrades to data collection systems to facilitate standardized reporting, development of reporting templates, and tools for analyzing generator submissions. Digital platforms could allow for secure, efficient submission and automated tracking of waste and diversion metrics. Integration with existing County databases would support long-term planning and performance evaluation while reducing administrative burden. Strengthening local generator reporting requirements is anticipated to improve the accuracy and completeness of commercial and institutional waste and recycling data, supporting an estimated 2 to 5 percent increase in recovery of recyclable and organic materials over the planning period through improved program planning, targeted technical assistance, and enhanced compliance. Improved reporting will also enable the County to better identify diversion opportunities and measure progress toward LSWMP goals.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Applies to commercial generators; improves planning data county-wide.

This initiative applies primarily to commercial and institutional generators across Ontario County, enhancing countywide planning data and enabling more effective program design and resource allocation. Strengthened reporting laws can support broader regional collaboration by providing reliable data for benchmarking, inter-municipal planning, and regional waste reduction initiatives. By improving the accuracy and scope of generator reporting, the County can better target interventions, incentives, and educational programs to maximize diversion and sustainability outcomes.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to improve planning data from commercial/institutional generators.
- Impacts include better quantitative planning/targeting and enhanced participation in required reporting.
- Economic/partnership benefits via data-driven program design and technical assistance targeting.
- Administrative needs include ordinance updates, compliance procedures, and data management.
- Financial needs are modest to moderate (platform and enforcement staff).

- No new contracts beyond typical compliance notices; potential data-platform subscription.
- New or amended local law is anticipated to codify reporting standards and enforcement.

5.4 Organics Recovery

Recognizing the environmental and economic value of organics diversion, the County will expand food scrap collection and composting programs. These efforts aim to reduce landfill-bound organics and support soil health through sustainable processing. Organics diversion will be scaled through pilot programs, regional planning, and potentially infrastructure investment.

5.4.1 New Program: Residential Food Scrap Drop-Off Pilot

Ontario County could pilot a residential food scrap drop-off program at high-traffic locations such as farmers markets and transfer stations. This initiative would provide residents with convenient access to composting opportunities, divert organic materials from the landfill, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfilled food waste. Data collected during the pilot would inform the potential expansion of curbside food scrap collection, helping the County evaluate operational feasibility, participation rates, and contamination challenges. Geneva's market-based drop-off site serves as a successful regional example.



- Administrative Impacts:
  - Site selection, staffing, and outreach.

Program administration would include site selection, staffing or volunteer management, and public outreach to ensure broad community awareness and participation. Coordination with farmers market managers, transfer station staff, and community partners would be necessary to maintain smooth operations. Additional administrative tasks include tracking participation, reporting outcomes, and evaluating pilot effectiveness to guide decisions about potential countywide curbside implementation.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Bin management and contamination control.

Technical requirements involve providing secure and accessible collection bins, maintaining proper containment and sanitation, and monitoring for contamination. Training for site attendants or volunteers is critical to ensure proper handling of food scraps. Transportation logistics for moving collected materials to composting facilities or processing partners would also need to be established and monitored. Initial implementation is anticipated to divert approximately 200 to 500 tons of food scraps

annually, with additional diversion expected if the program is expanded based on participation and program performance.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Equitable access in high-density areas; scalable based on pilot results.

The pilot would focus on providing equitable access in high-density areas while testing operational strategies that could be scaled countywide. Lessons learned from the pilot could inform broader program design, including potential expansion to additional municipalities or integration with existing waste collection infrastructure. By demonstrating the effectiveness of food scrap diversion at public locations, the initiative positions Ontario County as a leader in organic waste reduction and community sustainability.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to provide convenient organics diversion at markets/transfer stations and test curbside feasibility.
- Impacts include increased organics recovery and reduced disposal; improved participation metrics.
- Economic/partnership benefits through collaborations with markets and processors.
- Administrative needs include site selection, staffing/volunteers, and outreach.
- Financial needs are modest (carts, liners, hauling); may be grant-supported.
- Site MOUs and hauling/processing agreements required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.4.2 Program Enhancement: School Food Scraps Diversion Program

Ontario County could expand school-based food scraps diversion by building on existing cafeteria collection and vermicomposting programs. By collecting food waste from cafeterias and integrating composting or vermicomposting infrastructure, the program would reduce landfill disposal, support climate-smart practices, and provide students with hands-on sustainability education. NYSDEC's Climate Smart Schools toolkit offers curriculum guidance to strengthen the educational component, connecting waste reduction to broader environmental learning objectives.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - District coordination and grant management.

Administration would involve coordination with school districts, cafeteria staff, and facilities teams to ensure consistent program implementation. Grant management and reporting may also be required to fund equipment, staffing, or educational resources. Additional administrative tasks include developing protocols for collection, storage, and processing of food scraps, as well as training educators and students to support program

goals. Monitoring and evaluation systems would document participation rates, diversion volumes, and educational outcomes.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Collection logistics and composting infrastructure.

Technical requirements include expanding or optimizing composting and vermicomposting infrastructure, managing collection logistics within school cafeterias, and providing signage and guidance to ensure proper separation of food waste. Staff or student volunteers may require training on collection procedures, contamination prevention, and safe handling of organic materials. Integration with existing waste hauling contracts may also be necessary for efficient transport of surplus organic material. Expansion of school food scraps diversion programs is anticipated to divert approximately 100 to 300 tons of organic materials annually as additional school districts implement food scrap collection and recovery programs. In addition to reducing disposal of recoverable organics, the program is expected to improve student awareness of sustainable materials management, support compliance with New York State organics diversion initiatives, and establish long-term waste reduction practices within participating schools.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Builds on existing school engagement; strong educational tie-in.

This program builds on existing school engagement across the County, providing equitable access to sustainability initiatives for students in urban, suburban, and rural districts alike. The program offers strong educational benefits by embedding hands-on environmental learning into school curricula, fostering long-term behavioral change. With consistent implementation, the initiative could serve as a model for regional replication, demonstrating how schools can actively contribute to waste reduction and climate action goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to expand cafeteria organics collection and potentially vermicomposting.
- Impacts include increased organics diversion and student participation.
- Economic/partnership benefits with districts and curriculum providers (NYSDEC toolkit).
- Administrative needs include district coordination, training, and tracking.
- Financial needs are modest to moderate (bins, hauling/processing).
- School service adjustments/agreements required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.4.3 New Program: Ontario County Organics Management Plan (OMP)



Ontario County could commission a formal Organics Management Plan (OMP) to evaluate current and future opportunities for organics diversion and processing. The plan would assess processing capacity, feedstock quality, siting options, and operational strategies to support countywide organics management. Warren County's 2022 OMP provides a regional model, demonstrating how a structured planning process can guide investment, optimize infrastructure, and improve environmental outcomes.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Consultant engagement and stakeholder input.

Administration would involve engaging consultants to conduct the study, coordinating with stakeholders—including municipalities, haulers, and community organizations—and managing timelines and deliverables. Public engagement efforts would ensure input from residents, businesses, and institutions, supporting transparency and community alignment. Additional administrative responsibilities may include grant or funding management, reporting to the County Board of Supervisors, and facilitating interagency collaboration.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Data analysis and infrastructure planning.

The technical scope of the OMP includes data collection and analysis, evaluation of existing and potential processing infrastructure, and identification of suitable siting and technology options. The plan would also consider feedstock characteristics, contamination mitigation strategies, and integration with existing waste and recycling systems. Modeling and scenario planning would inform recommendations for phased implementation and investment priorities. Although this planning initiative will not immediately increase diversion, it is expected to facilitate future organics processing infrastructure capable of significantly increasing diversion over the planning period through expanded composting and food scrap management programs.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide roadmap; informs regional partnerships.

The OMP would serve as a countywide roadmap for organics management, supporting municipalities in planning, program development, and decision-making. By providing comprehensive analysis and actionable recommendations, the plan could foster regional partnerships and collaboration with neighboring counties, processors, and haulers. The initiative would strengthen Ontario County's leadership in sustainable organics management and serve as a foundation for future waste diversion and climate action efforts.

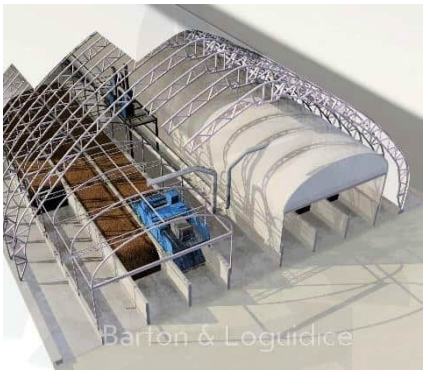
Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to provide a countywide roadmap for organics capacity, siting, and phasing.
- Impacts include improved quantitative planning, scenario analysis, and targeted diversion strategies.
- Economic/partnership benefits via regional collaboration and grant readiness.
- Administrative needs include consultant procurement and stakeholder engagement.
- Financial needs include study costs (grant-eligible).
- Professional services contracts required.
- No new laws for the study phase; future siting may prompt updates.

5.4.4 New Program: Partner with Neighboring Planning Unit for Centralized Organics Facility

Ontario County could explore a partnership with a neighboring planning unit to develop a centralized organics or recycling facility. By pooling resources, municipalities can achieve economies of scale, optimize operational efficiency, and expand processing capacity for organics, recyclables, or other priority waste streams. A collaborative facility could serve as a regional hub, reducing costs, improving diversion rates, and strengthening overall materials management infrastructure.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Inter-municipal agreements and governance structure.



Administration would involve establishing inter-municipal agreements, defining governance structures, and coordinating responsibilities across participating jurisdictions. County staff would need to facilitate stakeholder meetings, negotiate contractual arrangements, and ensure compliance with state and local regulations. Ongoing oversight would include budget management, reporting, and coordination with facility operators to ensure smooth operations and equitable service delivery.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Facility siting and operational planning.

Technical considerations include facility siting, design, and operational planning to accommodate projected volumes and material types. Planning would address equipment needs, staffing requirements, traffic flow, environmental compliance, and integration with existing collection systems. Detailed feasibility studies and scenario modeling would inform optimal facility design and capacity planning. Development of a

centralized organics processing facility in partnership with a neighboring planning unit is anticipated to substantially increase regional organics diversion by providing additional processing capacity for food scraps, yard waste, and other organic materials. If implemented, the facility could support diversion of approximately 1,000 to 3,000 tons of organic materials annually, depending on participating jurisdictions, available feedstocks, facility capacity, and program participation. Regional collaboration is also expected to improve operational efficiency, reduce disposal costs, and strengthen long-term organics management infrastructure.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Regional impact; requires cross-country coordination.

A centralized facility would have broad regional impacts, serving multiple municipalities and fostering cross-jurisdictional collaboration. Effective coordination across county lines would be essential to ensure equitable access, cost-sharing, and operational efficiency. The initiative could serve as a replicable model for regional cooperation in waste and organics management, demonstrating how shared infrastructure can maximize diversion and sustainability outcomes while minimizing public costs.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to achieve economies of scale for organics recycling/processing.
- Impacts include increased recovery and regional participation; optimized logistics.
- Economic/partnership benefits via shared capital/operating costs and regional contracts.
- Administrative needs include inter-municipal agreements and governance setup. Operator contracts required.
- Financial needs are significant (feasibility, capital); cost-sharing anticipated.
- Potential enabling resolutions; no immediate new laws beyond IMA authority.



The County will evaluate the above opportunities to apply for funding through NYSDEC's Municipal Food Scraps Recycling Grant Program to support the development and expansion of organics diversion initiatives.

5.5 Market Development for Recyclables

To ensure long-term viability of recycling programs, Ontario County will invest in market development initiatives that connect local processors with end users. These strategies support economic development and strengthen the circular economy. The County will aspire to strengthen local recycling markets through stakeholder engagement and targeted outreach.

5.5.1 New Program: Recycling Market Development Task Force

Ontario County could establish a Recycling Market Development Task Force to strengthen local markets for recyclable materials. By convening manufacturers, haulers, and economic development agencies, the task force would identify barriers to market development, explore opportunities for material reuse, and develop strategies to increase demand for locally recovered materials. Collaboration with the Ontario County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC) would integrate economic development goals with waste diversion initiatives, fostering a sustainable, circular economy.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Stakeholder convening and facilitation.

Program administration would involve planning and facilitating stakeholder meetings, managing task force operations, and coordinating communication among diverse participants. County staff would also oversee documentation of findings, policy recommendations, and follow-up actions. Additional responsibilities include scheduling, resource allocation, and reporting outcomes to decision-makers to guide strategic investments in recycling infrastructure and market development initiatives.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Market analysis and feasibility studies.

Technical requirements include conducting market analyses, feasibility studies, and material flow assessments to identify viable end markets and economic opportunities for recovered materials. The task force would analyze data on commodity prices, local supply chains, and processing capacities to inform actionable recommendations. Research into innovative technologies or business models may also be necessary to support market expansion. While the Recycling Market Development Task Force will not directly divert materials from disposal, it is anticipated to increase recovery of recyclable materials by identifying new end markets, strengthening partnerships with manufacturers and processors, and expanding opportunities for local material utilization. These efforts are expected to support incremental increases in diversion of approximately 1 to 3 percent over the planning period while improving the long-term economic sustainability of the County's recycling programs.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide benefit; supports economic development.

This initiative offers countywide benefits by supporting local manufacturers, haulers, and other businesses while promoting economic development tied to sustainable materials management. Insights from the task force could inform regional collaboration, policy decisions, and investment strategies, positioning Ontario County as a leader in circular economy practices and reinforcing the economic value of waste diversion programs.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to grow end-markets and reduce dependence on distant processors.
- Impacts include improved materials recovery viability and product stewardship engagement.
- Economic/partnership benefits include local job creation and manufacturer linkages.
- Administrative needs include stakeholder convening and reporting.
- Financial needs are minimal (facilitation/analysis), with potential grants.
- Participation MOUs as needed.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.5.2 Program Enhancement: Expand Local Markets (Styrofoam, Glass Cullet)

Ontario County could strengthen local markets for hard-to-market recyclable materials, such as block Styrofoam and glass cullet, by exploring opportunities for reuse, remanufacturing, or innovative processing. Insights from Alfred University's glass research and University of Buffalo's plastics innovation hub provide examples of how specialized local and regional expertise can support material innovation. Expanding these markets would reduce landfill disposal, foster economic opportunities, and promote a stronger circular economy within the County and surrounding region.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Outreach to manufacturers and processors.

Program administration would include outreach to manufacturers, processors, and innovation partners to identify potential buyers, assess market feasibility, and build partnerships. County staff would need to coordinate communication, facilitate stakeholder engagement, and track market development progress. Additional responsibilities may include grant applications, reporting on outcomes, and managing agreements with private sector or academic partners.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Material-specific assessments (e.g., Styrofoam)

Technical considerations involve material-specific assessments to determine quality, suitability, and processing requirements. For example, Styrofoam requires compaction or specialized recycling technology, while glass cullet must meet purity standards for remanufacturing. Pilot studies, laboratory testing, and supply chain analyses may be necessary to ensure materials meet end- market specifications and can be efficiently collected, processed, and distributed. Expanding local end markets for materials such as Styrofoam and glass cullet is anticipated to increase recovery of these materials by approximately 25 to 75 tons annually during the initial implementation period, with additional diversion expected as processing capacity and market demand expand. Developing reliable local markets will reduce disposal of difficult-to-recycle materials,

improve the economic viability of recycling programs, and strengthen the County's long-term circular economy objectives.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Strengthens local circular economy; may require regional coordination.

Expanding local markets would strengthen Ontario County's circular economy and encourage material recovery at scale. Some initiatives may require regional collaboration to consolidate supply, share infrastructure, or meet demand thresholds for specialized processing. By fostering partnerships with regional innovators, academic institutions, and manufacturers, the County can position itself as a hub for sustainable material reuse and support broader economic and environmental goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to develop outlets for challenging materials using regional research partners.
- Impacts include increased recovery and reduced residue.
- Economic/partnership benefits with manufacturers, processors, and academic hubs.
- Administrative needs include outreach, pilots, and QA specifications.
- Financial needs are modest to moderate (densifier/pilot testing).
- Supply agreements/spec sheets required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.6 Enforcement Programs

The County will implement enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with waste management regulations and reduce contamination. These programs could include inspections, public reporting tools, and updated ordinances to support consistent enforcement.

5.6.1 Program Enhancement: Expanded Inspection Team (Not Selected)

Ontario County could enhance waste diversion and compliance by expanding its inspection team to focus on contamination tracking, community engagement, and program monitoring. By equipping staff with mobile data collection tools such as ArcGIS and Survey123, the County can improve real- time reporting, identify problem areas, and target educational outreach. A trained inspection team ensures consistent program implementation and supports broader waste prevention and recycling goals across the County.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Staffing and training.

Administration would include recruiting and training additional staff, developing standard operating procedures, and coordinating inspection schedules across

municipalities. Ongoing responsibilities would include data management, reporting, and coordination with municipal officials to address non-compliance and provide feedback. Staff training would emphasize both technical skills and community engagement to ensure inspections support education as well as enforcement.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Data collection tools and protocols.

Technical requirements involve implementing mobile data collection tools and protocols, including GIS mapping, digital surveys, and reporting dashboards. Staff would need training in proper use of these technologies, as well as in interpreting data to inform program adjustments. Integration with existing waste management systems could improve efficiency and provide actionable insights for program planning.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Uniform enforcement across municipalities; supports compliance.

An expanded inspection team would ensure uniform enforcement and monitoring across all participating municipalities, improving compliance and program effectiveness. By standardizing inspection practices and tracking results countywide, the initiative supports consistent messaging, equitable service delivery, and measurable environmental outcomes. Additionally, insights gathered by the team can guide targeted education and program enhancements at both the municipal and County level.

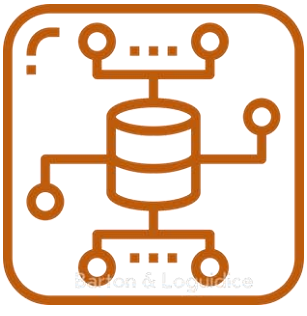
Selected Alternative Identification:

- Ontario County has chosen not to pursue this alternative at this time, as existing staffing and inspection capacity are considered sufficient for current needs.
- While expanded inspections could improve contamination tracking and uniform enforcement, the anticipated benefits do not outweigh the additional administrative and financial commitments required.
- Implementation of this alternative would require significant investment in staff recruitment, training, and ongoing coordination, which is not feasible within current budget and resource constraints.
- The County anticipates that similar outcomes can be achieved through other selected programs, including contamination tracking and public reporting, without creating a new dedicated inspection team.
- Financial impacts would be substantial, as new hires, mobile technology licenses, and training programs would be required.
- No new or modified local laws would be required for implementation, but additional inter-municipal agreements may have been necessary to ensure consistent application across jurisdictions.
- Given these considerations, Ontario County does not view the expanded inspection.

5.6.2 New Program: Contamination and/or Illegal Dumping Tracking & Public Reporting Dashboard

Ontario County could implement a Contamination Tracking and Public Reporting Dashboard to visualize recycling contamination hotspots and monitor hauler performance. By providing transparent, real-time data, the dashboard would support informed decision-making, targeted outreach, and operational improvements. New York City's Waste Characterization Portal serves as a successful model, demonstrating how public-facing tools can enhance accountability and encourage community participation in proper recycling practices.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Dashboard development and reporting schedule.



Program administration would involve developing and maintaining the dashboard, establishing a regular reporting schedule, and coordinating with haulers, municipal staff, and other stakeholders. Staff responsibilities would include verifying data accuracy, preparing reports for internal and public use, and integrating insights into waste management planning. Ongoing communication and education efforts would be needed to ensure that public dashboards effectively inform residents and decision-makers.

- Technical Impacts:
  - GIS or Survey123 integration.

Technical requirements include integrating GIS platforms or mobile data collection tools such as Survey123 to map contamination occurrences and track performance metrics. Additional considerations include dashboard design, data visualization, secure hosting, and routine updates to ensure accuracy and usability. Proper training for staff and haulers in data collection protocols is essential to maintain data quality. While this initiative will not directly increase diversion, improved data collection and performance monitoring will support data-driven program improvements, allowing the County to identify additional diversion opportunities and more accurately measure program effectiveness.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Transparency across jurisdictions; informs targeted outreach.

This initiative promotes transparency across all participating municipalities, allowing for consistent performance tracking and benchmarking. Public access to data supports accountability and encourages community engagement, while countywide insights enable targeted educational campaigns and operational interventions. The program also provides a model for regional collaboration, as neighboring counties could leverage the dashboard for shared learning and coordinated waste diversion strategies.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to increase transparency on hotspots and hauler performance.
- Impacts include improved participation and reduced contamination through targeted education.
- Economic/partnership benefits include data-driven efficiencies and public trust.
- Administrative needs include dashboard governance and routine reporting.
- Financial needs are modest (platform build/maintenance).
- Data-sharing agreements with haulers/municipalities required.
- No new laws; a policy directive may formalize reporting frequency.

5.6.3 Program Enhancement: Enforcement Mechanisms

Ontario County could strengthen waste diversion and compliance by implementing formal enforcement mechanisms. Consider the most appropriate enforcement mechanisms, such as "boots on the ground" enforcement measures, or issue tickets or fines. Facilitate conversations with stakeholders including the Sheriff, District Attorney, and Codes Enforcement Offices to assess what processes for enforcement make the most sense given the available resources.

Restricting landfill access for noncompliance will be considered. The appropriate level and method of enforcement to ensure compliance will be evaluated. Clear policies and coordinated enforcement efforts provide assurance that residents, businesses, and institutions will follow the recycling, organics, and waste management requirements set forth in this LSWMP. Robust enforcement supports program integrity, reduces contamination, and encourages participation in the County's waste diversion initiatives.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Policy development and interagency coordination.

Administration would involve developing policies, coordinating interagency responsibilities, and establishing procedures for consistent enforcement. County staff would oversee communication with municipalities, manage reporting and documentation of violations, and provide guidance on compliance requirements. Coordination with legal and the Office of the Sheriff, would be essential to ensure fairness, efficiency, and transparency.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Ticketing systems and compliance tracking.

Technical considerations include implementing ticketing systems, compliance tracking software, and databases to monitor violations and remedial actions. Tools to track trends in compliance, assess the effectiveness of enforcement measures, and integrate with existing waste management systems would support data-driven decision-making. Staff training on enforcement protocols and proper use of technical systems would be necessary. Implementation of enhanced enforcement mechanisms is anticipated to

improve compliance with local recycling and waste management requirements, resulting in an estimated 2 to 5 percent increase in recovery of recyclable and organic materials through reduced contamination and improved source separation. Consistent enforcement and targeted education are also expected to discourage improper disposal and support long-term improvements in Countywide diversion performance.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide enforcement; potential for municipal partnerships.

Enforcement mechanisms would apply countywide, ensuring consistent standards across municipalities and providing equitable oversight. Collaborative approaches with local governments could enhance efficiency, reduce duplication, and support regional compliance strategies. By establishing clear and consistent enforcement, the County reinforces waste diversion goals, builds public trust, and sets a foundation for sustainable, long-term program success.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to ensure consistent compliance with recycling/organics requirements.
- Impacts include reduced contamination and improved recovery outcomes.
- Economic/partnerships benefits through clearer expectations for haulers/generators.
- Administrative needs include protocol development, interagency coordination, and staff training.
- Financial needs are modest (systems, staff time) and offset by improved performance.
- None beyond routine notices; citation processing systems may be used.
- Ordinance updates may be required to set penalties and appeals.

The enforcement alternatives presented in this section differ in scope, level of County involvement, and the mechanisms used to ensure compliance with solid waste and recycling requirements. The first alternative focuses on enhanced education and voluntary compliance, emphasizing outreach, technical assistance, and improved communication with residents, haulers, and businesses. The second alternative introduces a more structured enforcement framework by formalizing inspection procedures, documenting violations, and issuing warnings or corrective action notices when necessary. The third alternative represents the most comprehensive approach, establishing a full enforcement program that includes routine inspections, defined penalties for non-compliance, and coordinated enforcement actions with municipal partners. Together, these alternatives provide a range of options that allow the County to select an enforcement strategy that aligns with available resources, local priorities, and the needs of individual municipalities.

5.7 Incentive-Based Pricing

Ontario County will explore pricing models that incentivize waste reduction, including Pay-As-You- Throw and district-based collection systems. These approaches aim to align economic signals with environmental goals. The County will pilot pricing models that reward waste reduction.

5.7.1 New Program: Pay-As-You-Throw Pilot in Select Municipalities

Ontario County could pilot a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) program in select municipalities to encourage waste reduction and increase diversion. Under this model, residents are charged based on the amount of trash they dispose of, creating a direct financial incentive to recycle, compost, and reduce overall waste generation. Strong community outreach and ongoing feedback loops would be essential to building understanding and support. NYSDEC's PAYT Implementation Guide provides best practices to inform program design and rollout.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Pilot design and community engagement.

Administration would involve designing the pilot, coordinating with selected municipalities, and developing policies for program operation. County staff would lead stakeholder engagement, community outreach, and education to ensure residents understand the benefits and logistics of PAYT. Ongoing feedback collection would be required to evaluate program success and refine implementation strategies.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Bin tracking and billing systems.

Technical needs include developing or procuring bin tracking systems, implementing billing mechanisms, and integrating monitoring tools to track participation and outcomes. Data management would be necessary to track household waste volumes, measure diversion impacts, and identify areas for improvement. Staff training on technical systems and customer service protocols would also be required. Implementation of a Pay-As-You-Throw pilot in select municipalities is anticipated to reduce municipal solid waste disposal by approximately 5 to 10 percent within participating communities while increasing recycling and organics diversion through financial incentives that encourage waste reduction. Results of the pilot will be used to evaluate program effectiveness, refine implementation strategies, and determine the feasibility of broader Countywide adoption.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Targeted municipalities; scalable based on feedback.

This pilot is intended for municipalities that do not currently operate Pay-As-You-Throw systems and are interested in evaluating the potential benefits of variable-rate pricing. The pilot would initially apply to targeted municipalities, providing an opportunity to test feasibility and public response before broader implementation. Successful results could support expansion to additional towns and cities across the County. Long-term, PAYT could serve as a scalable, countywide strategy to align financial incentives with waste diversion goals while maintaining flexibility for local adaptation.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to align pricing with waste generation and incentivize reduction.
- Impacts include decreased MSW tonnage and increased recycling/organics participation.
- Economic benefits include disposal savings and rate equity; partnership with participating municipalities.
- Administrative needs include pilot design, public education, and feedback loops.
- Financial needs are moderate (bin tags, billing integration).
- Hauler contract amendments and data-sharing agreements required.
- Local code updates may be required for rate structure and set-out standards.

5.7.2 New Program: Pay-As-You-Throw with Haulers/Districting for Private Collection

Ontario County could evaluate the implementation of district-based private collection zones to streamline waste and recycling services, improve oversight, and enhance consistency in pricing and service quality. Under this model, municipalities or the County would contract directly with private haulers to serve designated service areas, reducing duplication of routes and providing residents with more equitable service.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Contracting and oversight framework.

Administration would involve designing a contracting and oversight framework, developing RFPs (requests for proposals), and negotiating contracts with haulers. County and municipal staff would also need to establish clear enforcement and accountability mechanisms to monitor service delivery. Public outreach would be essential to build support among residents, haulers, and local governments.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Service standards and pricing models.

Technical needs include defining service standards, collection schedules, and pricing models that ensure affordability while meeting diversion goals. Performance metrics and reporting systems would be required to monitor efficiency, customer service, and waste diversion outcomes. Implementation of a Pay-As-You-Throw system in conjunction with district-based private collection is anticipated to increase participation in recycling and organics diversion programs by approximately 10 to 15 percent over the planning period

through standardized service levels, improved customer access, and financial incentives to reduce waste generation. The program is also expected to reduce disposal of municipal solid waste, improve collection efficiency, and increase recovery of recyclable and compostable materials while supporting long-term post-landfill waste management objectives.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide restructuring; requires legal review and stakeholder buy-in.

A shift to district-based collection would represent a county-wide restructuring of service delivery, requiring legal review, inter-municipal coordination, and extensive stakeholder engagement. While potentially transformative, implementation would depend on securing municipal buy-in, addressing existing hauler contracts, and ensuring equitable service across diverse communities.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to improve service consistency and oversight via franchised zones.
- Impacts include increased participation and standardized diversion performance.
- Economic/partnership benefits include route optimization and reduced street mileage.
- Administrative needs include RFPs, contract management, and performance monitoring.
- Financial needs include procurement/transition costs, offset by long-term efficiencies.
- Franchise contracts required.
- Legal review and potential ordinance changes are anticipated.

5.8 Education & Outreach

Public education is central to the success of all waste reduction efforts. The County will expand multilingual outreach, develop toolkits for underserved communities, and partner with schools and local organizations to build awareness and participation. Inclusive outreach will support participation and equity.

5.8.1 New Program: Partner with Agencies for Classroom Curriculum Development



Ontario County could collaborate with multiple agencies, including the Ontario County Soil & Water Conservation District (OCSWCD), Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE), and other educational partners to co-develop classroom kits, outreach tools, and fair booth materials that integrate waste reduction and sustainability messaging. Leveraging existing programs such as CCE's youth education initiatives like Ag in the Classroom, would expand educational reach and ensure consistent, high-quality messaging across diverse audiences.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Joint programming and scheduling.

Coordinated planning would be required to align programming calendars, manage shared staffing, and allocate resources across agencies. Formal partnership agreements would help clarify roles and responsibilities, streamline logistics, and support long-term collaboration.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Curriculum development.

Development of age-appropriate curriculum, interactive classroom kits, and engaging fair booth materials would be necessary. Content should align with New York State educational standards to facilitate adoption by schools and integration into existing youth programming. Enhanced education and outreach efforts are anticipated to improve participation in existing waste reduction and recycling programs, resulting in an estimated 2 to 5 percent increase in Countywide diversion over the planning period.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-wide reach; strong youth engagement.

This initiative offers broad geographic coverage and high potential for youth engagement, fostering long-term behavior change through trusted community institutions. Its replicability across schools, events, and partner venues makes it a scalable model for sustainability education.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to expand youth education using trusted county partners and venues.
- Impacts include higher participation in recovery opportunities through education.
- Economic/partnership benefits include shared content development and reach.
- Administrative needs include joint scheduling and content approvals.

- Financial needs are minimal (materials/printing).
- Partnership MOUs required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.8.2 New Program: Develop Education Tools for Multifamily Buildings & Underserved Communities

Develop and distribute tailored guides for multifamily buildings and underserved communities to improve access to recycling and waste reduction resources. Materials would be designed for cultural relevance, readability, and ease of use, with translations into the most common languages spoken in Ontario County. Example resources could include building manager toolkits, resident flyers, and step-by-step setup guides for recycling stations.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Toolkit creation and distribution.

Requires coordination with property managers, community leaders, and local organizations to ensure distribution. Administrative effort includes toolkit development, printing, and partnerships for dissemination.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Translation and accessibility design.

Translation services, plain-language editing, and accessibility design (e.g., large print, visual aids) are critical to ensure effectiveness. Digital and print formats would be needed. Development and distribution of targeted educational tools for multifamily buildings and underserved communities is anticipated to increase participation in recycling and organics diversion programs by approximately 5 to 10 percent within targeted populations over the planning period. Improved access to clear, culturally appropriate educational materials is also expected to reduce contamination and increase recovery of recyclable and compostable materials from sectors that have historically experienced lower diversion rates.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Equity-focused; fills outreach gaps.

Equity-focused program that fills outreach gaps and ensures broader community inclusion. Can be replicated across municipalities, with emphasis on areas with high concentrations of multifamily housing or underserved populations.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to close outreach gaps with translated, accessible guidance.
- Impacts include higher participation in recycling and contamination reduction in target areas.

- Economic/partnership benefits with property managers and community groups.
- Administrative needs include toolkit creation and distribution planning.
- Financial needs are modest (design/translation/printing).
- Distribution agreements with housing providers as needed.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.8.3 Program Enhancement: Expand Multilingual Outreach & Alexa App Expansion

Expand interactive education tools and short-form content to help residents manage hard-to-recycle items. Building on the existing Alexa app, the program would provide multilingual instructions and user-friendly prompts, ensuring equitable access to recycling information for all residents.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Content development and tech coordination.

Requires coordination with technology partners, content developers, and translation services. Administrative tasks include developing new scripts, managing updates, and promoting the app across community channels.

- Technical Impacts:
  - App updates and translation services.

Involves app upgrades, integration of multilingual capabilities, and ongoing content translation. Quality assurance and usability testing are essential to ensure accuracy and accessibility. Expanding multilingual outreach materials and enhancing the County's Alexa application is anticipated to improve access to recycling and waste reduction information for underserved and non-English-speaking residents, resulting in an estimated 2 to 5 percent increase in participation in targeted recycling and organics diversion programs over the planning period. Improved accessibility is also expected to reduce contamination by increasing understanding of proper materials management and available diversion opportunities.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Inclusive access across all demographics.

Expands inclusivity and accessibility across all municipalities, reducing language and technology barriers. Provides consistent information county-wide and enhances engagement with diverse demographics.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to deliver on-demand guidance for hard-to-recycle items in multiple languages.
- Impacts include improved compliance and participation countywide.

- Economic/partnership benefits through vendor collaboration and reduced call volume.
- Administrative needs include content management and QA.
- Financial needs are modest (development/translation).
- Vendor contracts and platform terms required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.8.4 Expanded Program: Educational Videos

Expand the existing educational video series by creating additional short videos to engage and educate residents on recycling, composting, and waste reduction practices. Videos can be shared through municipal websites, social media, schools, and community events to reach a wide audience and reinforce consistent messaging. This initiative is a program enhancement, building upon the County's existing educational video series by expanding content and addressing emerging waste diversion topics.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Scriptwriting and production.

Requires coordination for scriptwriting, production scheduling, and outreach planning. Partnerships with local schools, colleges, or media organizations could reduce costs and expand reach.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Video editing and dissemination.

Involves video production, editing, captioning, and digital dissemination across multiple platforms. Ensuring accessibility through translation and closed captioning is critical. Expanding the County's educational video series is anticipated to increase public awareness of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and organics management programs, resulting in an estimated 2 to 5 percent increase in participation in targeted diversion programs over the planning period. Improved public understanding of proper materials management is also expected to reduce contamination and support long-term improvements in Countywide diversion.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Broad reach; supports digital engagement.

Offers broad reach across municipalities, supporting county-wide digital engagement. Content can be tailored to local priorities while maintaining consistent regional branding.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to standardize digital education at scale across platforms.
- Impacts include increased participation and correct set-out behavior.
- Economic/partnership benefits via collaborations with schools/media programs.

- Administrative needs include script/production schedules and distribution.
- Financial needs are modest (production/captioning).
- Production/vendor agreements as needed.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.9 Data Collection & Evaluation

To guide decision-making and track progress, Ontario County will invest in improved data systems and performance dashboards. These tools will support transparency, accountability, and continuous program refinement. Data systems will guide strategic planning and performance tracking.

5.9.1 New Program: Countywide Data Dashboard

The County's existing RE-TRAC system provides a foundation for data collection. The proposed Countywide Data Dashboard will expand upon this system by integrating additional metrics such as contamination rates, program participation, and municipal reporting. In building on the County's existing RE-TRAC system, efforts are underway to develop a more robust, centralized data dashboard that tracks diversion rates, contamination levels, and program participation across municipalities. This expanded platform will continue onboarding municipal and private haulers, while also integrating diversion data from additional sources to provide a more comprehensive view of regional performance. By consolidating key metrics into a single, accessible location, the dashboard will support consistent reporting, enhance transparency, and inform data-driven decision-making and targeted outreach strategies. It is hoped that the improved data transparency and ease of access provided by the Dashboard will expand the voluntary reporting that occurs from private sector generators throughout the County as well.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Platform selection and data governance.

Requires platform selection (e.g., ArcGIS, Power BI) and establishment of data governance protocols, including frequency of updates and responsible parties. Coordination with municipalities and haulers will be needed to ensure consistent data submission.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Integration with existing systems.

Involves integration with existing data collection systems and possible automation for efficiency. Requires technical expertise for dashboard design, customization, and maintenance. While the Countywide Data Dashboard will not directly divert materials from disposal, it is anticipated to improve the County's ability to monitor diversion performance, identify opportunities for program improvements, and increase recovery through data-driven decision-making. Enhanced tracking of participation, contamination,

and material recovery will support continuous program optimization and more accurate measurement of diversion achievements throughout the planning period.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Transparent performance tracking across all municipalities.

Provides transparent performance tracking across all municipalities, fostering accountability and enabling region-wide comparisons. Data can also inform regional collaborations and grant applications.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to centralize diversion/contamination/participation metrics for planning and transparency.
- Impacts include data-driven improvements and public accountability.
- Economic/partnership benefits through shared reporting with municipalities/haulers.
- Administrative needs include platform governance and data standards.
- Financial needs are modest to moderate (licenses, integration).
- Data-sharing agreements required.
- A local policy may formalize reporting requirements; no ordinance change strictly required.

5.10 Transporter Licensing & Anti-Commingling

The County could strengthen oversight of waste haulers through updated licensing requirements and anti-commingling audits. These efforts aim to ensure that recyclables and organics are properly handled and diverted. Ontario County will modernize hauler oversight to ensure accountability.

5.10.1 New Program: Audits & Licensing Updates

Investigate enforcing NYSDEC licensing requirements for haulers to prevent commingling and ensure transporter accountability. Update licensing requirements to include clearly defined contamination thresholds and mandatory corrective action plans when standards are not met. Conduct annual audits of licensed haulers to ensure compliance with County regulations and NYSDEC standards. Implement penalties for repeat offenders and require corrective action plans for haulers with chronic violations. Use audit data to guide system improvements.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Policy revision and audit scheduling

Requires policy revisions to incorporate updated licensing standards, as well as development of an audit schedule and enforcement procedures. Staff capacity may need to be expanded to manage reviews and follow-up.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Compliance tracking and penalty systems.

Involves establishing compliance tracking tools, data systems for audit results, and penalty mechanisms to enforce corrective actions. Implementing enhanced hauler licensing requirements and periodic audits is anticipated to improve compliance with recycling and organics management requirements, resulting in an estimated 2 to 5 percent reduction in contamination and increased recovery of recyclable and organic materials. Improved reporting and oversight will also provide more accurate diversion data and support continued program improvements throughout the planning period.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Strengthens hauler accountability county-wide.

Strengthens hauler accountability across the county, ensuring consistent service quality and data-driven improvements across all municipalities.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to codify contamination thresholds and corrective action requirements.
- Impacts include improved material quality and consistent hauler performance.
- Economic/partnership benefits via predictable standards and fair enforcement.
- Administrative needs include audit scheduling and compliance tracking.
- Financial needs are modest (staff time/systems).
- Licensing updates and service agreement revisions required.
- Ordinance or licensing code amendments are anticipated.

5.11 Flow Control & Districting

Ontario County will consider evaluating flow control and districting strategies for select materials, to improve service consistency and support infrastructure investment. These policies can help stabilize material flows and prepare for future system transitions. Policy tools will support infrastructure investment and service equity.

5.11.1 New Program: Flow Control Program for Organics

As the landfill will close in 2028, flow control in this LSWMP is in the context of other designated materials, such as organics, (a priority material for Ontario County). The County could evaluate directing food scraps and/or yard waste to specific designated processing facilities, (e.g., composting, vermiculture, or anaerobic digestion sites), through local ordinances or contracts. By stabilizing feedstock streams, the County can improve operational efficiency, reduce contamination, and supporting long-term organics infrastructure investment. Ulster County's flow control ordinance provides a regional model example for Ontario County to structure such regulations.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Ordinance development and enforcement.

Requires development of an ordinance, enforcement protocols, and ongoing oversight to ensure compliance by generators and haulers. Coordination with municipalities, waste haulers, and facility operators is essential for effective implementation.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Contracting and facility coordination.

Involves contracting with approved facilities, coordinating logistics for collection and transport, and monitoring volumes and quality of feedstock. Data tracking systems may be needed to measure compliance and program effectiveness. Directing source-separated organics to designated processing facilities through a flow control program is anticipated to increase organics diversion by approximately 500 to 1,500 tons annually as participation expands and additional generators are incorporated into the program. By providing a reliable feedstock stream for composting or other organics processing facilities, this initiative will reduce disposal of recoverable organic materials, improve processing efficiency, and support the development of long-term organics management infrastructure.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Supports infrastructure investment; aligns with landfill closure.

Supports infrastructure investment and operational stability across the County, aligning with broader goals such as landfill diversion and closure planning. Ensures consistent handling of organics while reinforcing countywide sustainability objectives.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to stabilize feedstock and support processing facility viability.
- Impacts include increased organics diversion and reduced landfill tonnage.
- Economic/partnership benefits through reliable volumes for processors.
- Administrative needs include ordinance development and enforcement protocols.
- Financial needs are modest (administration) relative to system benefits.
- Contracts with designated facilities and haulers required.
- A new county flow-control ordinance would be required.

5.11.2 New Program: Private Subscription Service (Post-Landfill) - Districting

Ontario County could explore private subscription-based waste collection models as a decentralized approach following the landfill closure. This model would allow residents or businesses to contract directly with private haulers for trash, recycling, or organics collection, while maintaining county oversight to ensure equitable access and program consistency.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Licensing and oversight.

Requires development of licensing standards, oversight procedures, and enforcement protocols to monitor private haulers and maintain service quality. County staff would also need to coordinate communication with residents and businesses to ensure awareness of options and compliance requirements.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Service coordination and data collection.

Involves coordination of service schedules, data collection on participation and volumes, and integration with existing waste management systems to ensure accurate reporting and program monitoring. While this initiative is not expected to directly increase diversion on its own, implementation of a coordinated private subscription service with County oversight is anticipated to improve participation in recycling and organics collection programs, reduce service inconsistencies, and support increased diversion following closure of the Ontario County Landfill. Standardized service requirements and improved data collection are expected to provide a framework for continued increases in waste reduction and materials recovery throughout the planning period.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Requires strong county role to prevent service gaps.

Implementation depends on a strong county role to prevent service gaps, maintain equity across municipalities, and ensure alignment with regional diversion and sustainability goals. Oversight is critical to guarantee that decentralized services meet countywide performance and environmental standards.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to evaluate decentralized service continuity with County oversight.
- Impacts include maintained access to service and data for planning; participation varies by market.
- Economic/partnership benefits include competitive options for customers.
- Administrative needs include licensing/oversight and data collection standards.
- Financial needs are modest (program administration).
- Hauler licenses and data-sharing conditions required.
- Ordinance updates may be required to regulate service standards and reporting.

5.12 C&D Debris Reduction

To reduce construction and demolition waste, the County will promote deconstruction practices, reuse partnerships, and procurement policies that prioritize material recovery in the construction sector. These initiatives support landfill diversion and sustainable building practices.

5.12.1 New Program: C&D Reuse Partnership & Deconstruction Ordinances

Ontario County could pilot deconstruction ordinances in urban areas with high redevelopment potential to promote recovery and reuse of construction and demolition (C&D) materials. Partnering with organizations like Habitat for Humanity ReStore or Reuse Systems would facilitate material redistribution, reduce landfill disposal, and support local reuse markets.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Partnership development and ordinance drafting.

Requires development of ordinances, coordination with municipalities, and partnership agreements with nonprofit organizations and other stakeholders. Administrative oversight includes compliance monitoring, program promotion, and reporting outcomes.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Training and logistics.

Involves training contractors and municipal staff in deconstruction practices, developing material recovery logistics, and ensuring safe handling and transport of salvaged materials. Implementation of deconstruction practices and expanded reuse partnerships is anticipated to increase recovery of construction and demolition materials by approximately 50 to 150 tons annually during the initial implementation period, depending on redevelopment activity and participation. By promoting salvage and reuse of building materials prior to demolition, this initiative will reduce disposal of recoverable materials, support local reuse organizations, and advance circular economy principles within the construction sector.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Applies to construction sectors; supports landfill diversion.

Applies to the construction and redevelopment sector countywide, helping to divert C&D materials from landfills while fostering a culture of reuse. Successful pilots could inform broader adoption and regional replication.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to divert high-value materials during redevelopment and support reuse markets.
- Impacts include increased materials recovery and local workforce opportunities.
- Economic/partnership benefits via collaboration with Habitat ReStore and contractors.
- Administrative needs include ordinance drafting, training, and outreach to builders.
- Financial needs are modest (training/compliance support).
- Contractor participation agreements and salvage protocols required.
- New municipal deconstruction ordinances would be required.

5.12.2 Program Enhancement: Reuse/Recycling Clauses in Capital Project RFPs

Ontario County could incorporate reuse and recycling requirements into Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for County-led capital projects. Additionally, language could be included in RFPs and RFQs to incentivize C&D material recovery. Including these clauses ensures that materials from construction, renovation, and procurement projects are diverted from disposal when feasible, supports sustainable practices, and encourages contractors to adopt circular economy principles.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Procurement policy updates.

Requires updating procurement policies, developing guidance for project managers, and ensuring that RFPs clearly communicate reuse and recycling expectations. Staff would also track compliance and provide oversight throughout project implementation.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Bid evaluation and compliance tracking.

Involves evaluating bids for adherence to sustainability requirements, monitoring material recovery during project execution, and reporting outcomes. Systems for documentation and verification may need to be established. Incorporating reuse and recycling requirements into County capital project procurement is anticipated to increase recovery of construction and demolition materials generated by County projects by approximately 10 to 20 percent compared to conventional construction practices. This initiative will promote consistent consideration of material reuse and recycling during project planning, reduce disposal of recoverable materials, and encourage contractors to incorporate sustainable materials management practices into project delivery.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - County-led example; encourages broader adoption.

As a county-led initiative, this program sets an example for municipalities and other public agencies, encouraging wider adoption of sustainable procurement practices and supporting regional waste diversion goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to embed diversion requirements into County procurement.
- Impacts include increased recovery of construction materials and consistent practices.
- Economic/partnership benefits through market signals to contractors/suppliers.
- Administrative needs include procurement policy updates and bid review procedures.
- Financial needs are negligible; existing staff can implement.
- Contract language updates required.
- No new laws; procurement policy revision suffices.

5.13 Private Sector Coordination

Ontario County will engage businesses and institutions in circular economy initiatives through forums, technical assistance, and collaborative partnerships. These efforts aim to leverage private sector innovation and scale impact. Business partnerships will scale diversion and innovation.

5.13.1 New Program: Circular Partnerships & Forums with Local Businesses

Ontario County could establish roundtables with retailers, manufacturers, and logistics firms to promote circular economy practices, share best practices, and identify collaboration opportunities. Rochester's Circular Economy Working Group serves as a successful regional model demonstrating how public-private engagement can accelerate material reuse, resource efficiency, and market development.



- Administrative Impacts:
  - Forum planning and outreach.

Program administration includes planning and facilitating forums, coordinating with participants, and documenting outcomes. Staff would manage scheduling, communications, and follow-up actions to ensure actionable insights and partnership continuity.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Technical assistance and program design.

Technical responsibilities include providing guidance on material reuse, logistics optimization, and program design. Assistance may include case studies, data analysis, and support for pilot projects or innovative solutions. While this initiative is not expected to directly divert materials from disposal, it is anticipated to increase participation by local businesses in waste reduction, reuse, and recycling initiatives, leading to the identification and implementation of new diversion opportunities throughout the planning period. Through increased collaboration and technical assistance, the program is expected to improve recovery of commercial and industrial materials while supporting long-term waste reduction and circular economy objectives.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Builds private sector engagement across sectors.

The initiative strengthens private sector engagement across multiple industries, fostering cross- sector collaboration and regional economic development. Insights from these forums can inform county programs, policies, and investment strategies in waste reduction and sustainable materials management.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to convene private sector partners for circular economy solutions.
- Impacts include expanded recovery opportunities and product stewardship participation.
- Economic/partnership benefits via pilot projects and market linkages.
- Administrative needs include forum planning and follow-up tracking.
- Financial needs are minimal (facilitation).
- Participation MOUs as needed.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.14 Thermal Treatment & Vermicomposting

The County will explore alternative processing technologies for organics management such as anaerobic digestion and vermicomposting to manage organic waste streams. These strategies offer opportunities for energy recovery and community-scale composting.

5.14.1 New Program: Feasibility Study for Anaerobic Digestion

Ontario County could conduct a feasibility study to assess the potential for anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities, including opportunities to co-locate at existing municipal sites. The study would evaluate technical, financial, and operational factors, informing decisions on infrastructure investments to process organic waste, produce renewable energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The City of Geneva's Resource Recovery Park development process and operational structure can serve as a local example.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Consultant engagement and study oversight.

Requires engaging consultants, managing study scope, and overseeing stakeholder input. County staff would coordinate data collection, review deliverables, and ensure alignment with broader waste management and sustainability goals.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Site analysis and technology review.

Involves site analysis, technology evaluation, feedstock assessment, and modeling potential energy recovery or byproduct utilization. Recommendations would consider operational feasibility, environmental compliance, and integration with existing waste systems. While the feasibility study itself will not directly divert material from disposal, it is expected to identify technically and economically viable opportunities for anaerobic digestion that could substantially increase long-term organics diversion, renewable energy production, and greenhouse gas reductions. The study will establish the foundation for future infrastructure investments capable of recovering food scraps, biosolids, and other organic materials that are currently disposed of through landfilling or other management methods.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Informs regional infrastructure decisions.

Findings would guide regional infrastructure planning, supporting County and neighboring municipalities in making informed decisions regarding organics processing capacity, environmental benefits, and long-term sustainability investments.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to evaluate technology, sites, and economics for organics processing.
- Impacts include data to support long-term diversion and potential renewable energy benefits.
- Economic/partnership benefits via regional siting and utility coordination.
- Administrative needs include consultant procurement and study oversight.
- Financial needs include study funding (grant-eligible).
- Professional services contracts required.
- No new laws for study phase; future facility may require siting approvals.

5.14.2 Program Enhancement: Expand Vermicomposting

Ontario County could scale vermicomposting programs by expanding school-based initiatives and community garden pilots. This program would divert food scraps from disposal, create nutrient-rich compost, and provide hands-on educational opportunities about sustainable organics management.

- Administrative Impacts:
  - Site selection and program design.

Administration includes selecting program sites, designing curricula, coordinating with schools and community gardens, and managing resources and staffing. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation would ensure program effectiveness and replicability.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Bin management and education.

Technical needs involve managing vermicomposting bins, maintaining proper conditions for worms, ensuring proper separation of feedstocks, and providing education for participants on composting best practices. Expanding vermicomposting programs at schools, community gardens, and other suitable locations is anticipated to increase organics diversion by approximately 10 to 25 tons annually during the initial implementation period. As participation expands, the program is expected to increase public awareness of organics recovery, support hands-on environmental education, and provide a scalable model for diverting food scraps from disposal.

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Scalable in schools and community gardens.

The program is scalable across schools and community gardens throughout the County, providing consistent environmental education, promoting waste diversion, and supporting broader organics management goals.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to scale successful school/community garden pilots.
- Impacts include incremental organics diversion and education outcomes.
- Economic/partnership benefits with schools and garden networks.
- Administrative needs include site selection and program support.
- Financial needs are minimal (bins, training).
- School/garden participation agreements required.
- No new laws anticipated.

5.15 Waste Disposal Options

As Ontario County prepares for long-term changes in disposal infrastructure, it will conduct residuals audits and evaluate transfer station consolidation. These efforts will inform future planning and ensure equitable access to waste services. Ontario County will prepare for post-landfill disposal through strategic planning.

5.15.1 New Program: County Infrastructure Optimization: Residuals Audit and Facility Needs Analysis

Ontario County could conduct a residuals audit and evaluate facility needs, including the potential for transfer station consolidation to optimize post-landfill waste management operations, the demand for a resource recovery park, and continued use of the existing MRF post 2028. The program would analyze waste streams, identify opportunities for improved diversion, and inform siting and operational decisions for solid waste management facilities. This can improve efficiency, reduce operational costs, and streamline logistics, which is especially important after a landfill closure when waste must be hauled farther. As it may also increase travel time for haulers and reduce convenience for residents, careful siting and stakeholder engagement will be key to balancing cost savings with accessibility. The transfer station analysis should include considerations for unique waste collection opportunities in addition to, or as a replacement to, some current County events. Potential colocation of these diversion programs at strategic regional locations would create more efficient means for processing, handling and disposal, and more convenience of use for residents.

- Administrative Impacts:
    - Study coordination and stakeholder engagement.

Requires coordination of the study, engagement with stakeholders including municipalities and haulers, and oversight of data collection and reporting. Staff would manage timelines, ensure alignment with County objectives, and facilitate communication with the public.

- Technical Impacts:
  - Data analysis and facility planning.

Involves detailed data analysis of residuals, facility utilization, and collection patterns. Recommendations would address operational efficiency, equipment needs, and potential integration of multiple facilities to streamline processing. Although this planning initiative will not directly increase diversion, it is expected to improve long-term recovery opportunities by optimizing post-landfill infrastructure, evaluating future transfer and processing capacity, and supporting implementation of the County's post-landfill strategy, including solutions identified through the County's Request for Solutions (RFS).

- Jurisdictional Impacts:
  - Informs post-landfill strategy; requires careful siting and equity review.

Findings would guide the County's post-landfill strategy, ensuring equitable access to waste management and diversion services while supporting infrastructure planning. Careful consideration of facility siting and community impacts is essential to balance efficiency, cost, and public acceptance.

Selected Alternative Identification:

- Selected to optimize post-landfill system design using empirical data.
- Impacts include efficiency gains and equitable siting considerations.
- Economic/partnership benefits include streamlined operations with municipal partners.
- Administrative needs include study coordination and stakeholder engagement.
- Financial needs include consultant analysis and planning.
- Professional services contracts and, if pursued, future design/operations contracts required.
- Zoning/staffing modifications may be required depending on outcomes.

The County is evaluating disposal and processing options for non-recoverable materials following the planned closure of the Ontario County Landfill in 2028. Potential receiving facilities will be identified through future procurement and contracting processes. Contingency alternatives have been added to address recyclable handling in the event that the Materials Recovery Facility does not continue operations post-closure.

Based on the evaluation of alternatives presented in this chapter, Ontario County selected a combination of program enhancements and new initiatives that best support the solid waste management hierarchy established under 6 NYCRR Part 366. Preference was given to alternatives that build upon existing County programs, maximize waste reduction and diversion, provide long-term environmental benefits, are operationally feasible, and can be implemented within anticipated financial and staffing resources. In support of these objectives and in preparation for the planned closure of the Ontario County Landfill and the future operation of the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), the

County has also issued a Request for Solutions (RFS) to solicit innovative and practical approaches from the private sector regarding long-term waste management, materials recovery, transfer, processing, and disposal options. Information obtained through the RFS process will help inform future procurement efforts, infrastructure planning, and implementation of the selected alternatives identified in this LSWMP.

In particular, programs such as the Countywide Data Dashboard, Residuals Audit & Transfer Station Consolidation, Feasibility Study for Anaerobic Digestion, and Circular Partnerships, contribute to data collection, site evaluations and infrastructure planning, and strategy development, aligning with the planning unit's responsibilities while fostering public engagement and transparency. The potential C&D Reuse Partnership & Deconstruction Ordinances and Flow Control for Organics programs promote the beneficial use of materials through reuse and composting, respectively. The Educational Videos, Multilingual Outreach & Alexa App Expansion, and evaluations of Pay-As-You-Throw and Private Subscription Services support community engagement, recycling education, and overall waste reduction efforts. Collectively, the selected alternatives form the basis of the Implementation Schedule presented in Appendix B and are intended to guide the County's transition to a more sustainable materials management system throughout the 2026-2035 planning period. Ontario County's planned regular biennial updates and reviews of this LSWMP will help the County to maintain compliance and adapt to evolving waste management challenges throughout the ten-year planning period.

Table 21 – Summary of Preferred Alternatives Selected for Implementation

Program Area	Preferred Alternatives Selected	LSWMP Goal Supported	Estimated Diversion Benefit
Waste Reduction	Paper Shredding, Textile Recovery, Food Waste Prevention, School Waste Assessments, Special Collection Events	Reduce waste generation	Increased recovery of paper, textiles, food waste, and special materials; approximately 50-125 additional tons/year plus increased participation
Reuse	Repair Café Network, Community Swap Events, Institutional/Commercial Reuse	Promote reuse	Increased reuse opportunities and extended product life; reduced disposal of reusable goods
Recycling Recovery	Enhanced MRF Sorting, Community Event Recycling, Generator Reporting	Improve recycling	Improved material quality, reduced contamination, and increased recycling recovery
Organics Recovery	Food Scrap Pilot, School Organics, Organics Management Plan, Regional Organics Facility	Increase organics diversion	Diversion of 200-500 tons/year during pilot phases with additional long-term capacity
Market Development	Recycling Market Development Task Force, Local Market Expansion	Strengthen recycling markets	Increased local end markets and improved long-term sustainability of recovered materials
Enforcement	Dashboard, Enforcement Mechanisms	Improve compliance	Reduced contamination and improved program performance

Program Area	Preferred Alternatives Selected	LSWMP Goal Supported	Estimated Diversion Benefit
Incentive-Based Pricing	PAYT Pilot, Districting Evaluation	Encourage waste reduction	Reduced disposal and increased recycling participation
Education & Outreach	Classroom Programs, Multilingual Outreach, Educational Videos	Increase public participation	Increased participation and improved recycling behavior Countywide
Data & Planning	County Dashboard, Hauler Audits, Flow Control Evaluation	Improve planning	Improved data quality and long-term planning
Long-Term Infrastructure	C&D Initiatives, Circular Partnerships, AD Feasibility Study, Residuals Audit	Prepare for post-landfill operations	Supports long-term diversion and successful transition beyond landfill closure

The preferred alternatives summarized above collectively support the goals and objectives established throughout this LSWMP by emphasizing waste reduction, reuse, recycling, organics recovery, market development, education, and improved data collection. These initiatives were selected because they are technically feasible, financially achievable, and capable of being implemented over the ten-year planning period.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

While several of the proposed program enhancements are already advancing through preliminary planning and development, others will require more in-depth feasibility assessments, funding strategies, and stakeholder coordination prior to implementation. The County's preliminary implementation schedule is provided in Appendix B. As Ontario County continues to evaluate and pursue these initiatives, the schedule will be revised as needed through biennial updates to the LSWMP, in accordance with NYSDEC's two-year update requirement. A sample outline for the biennial LSWMP update is included in Appendix D.

7.0 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS

Previous sections of this Plan outlined the quantities of waste generated, disposed of, and diverted from the waste stream in Ontario County. This section presents projected diversion rates for MSW and C&D debris over the duration of the planning period. Although recycling rate projections are projected to increase incrementally, reflecting anticipated program enhancements and improved participation, changes to the operation of the MRF and the pending closure of the landfill may negatively impact diversion efforts. With the tipping fee for residentially generated recycling expected to go from $0 in 2025 to over $100/ton in 2029, the recycling rate may be challenged as some households may struggle with separation of materials when the cost to dispose of the recyclables is lower. It is possible that there may be a delayed dip in single-stream recycling participation as a result of this economic change. The County will try to mitigate this through the enforcement and educational programs outlined in sections above.

For planning purposes, the County has established a goal of increasing the estimated MSW diversion rate from approximately 45% in 2024 toward approximately 65% by the end of the planning horizon. This planning target is intended to guide implementation priorities and does not constitute a regulatory requirement or guarantee that the projected diversion rate will be achieved. It is difficult to assess conditions looking forward 10 years; however, these numbers will be revisited every two years when the Biennial Update is completed. These projections are detailed in the tables provided in Appendix A. It should be noted that the food scraps and HHW diversion quantities show a diversion rate greater than 100%. This is based on the estimate that lower values of these materials are generated in the waste stream, but based on recovery data collected from generators within the County, these generation numbers are on the low side. The MSW Detailed Composition Analysis tab in the DEC Population and MSW Calculator does not allow for modifications to the generated tonnage categories; therefore, percentages greater than 100% are shown.

As noted earlier, all data presented in this Plan is based on the best available information at the time of preparation. Future tasks identified in the Implementation Schedule include improving data collection and reporting protocols to enhance the accuracy and completeness of the County's waste characterization. With more robust data, Ontario County will be better positioned to evaluate and implement targeted waste diversion strategies.

7.1 Anticipated Changes to the Local Planning Unit

Ontario County has experienced modest population growth over the past several decades, in contrast to declining trends observed in other regions. According to the Cornell Program on Applied Demographics, the County's population is projected to remain relatively stable, with slight fluctuations expected through 2040. These projections are based on current trends in life expectancy, birth rates, and net migration, and do not account for potential disruptions such as those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Stable population levels suggest that overall waste generation may remain consistent, though shifts in household composition, economic activity, and consumer behavior could influence the

composition and volume of the waste stream. Continued monitoring of demographic trends will support more accurate forecasting and program planning.

Ontario County will cease operation to its municipal landfill in 2028, following a formal decision by the Board of Supervisors. This planned closure significantly impacts long-term waste management strategies and underscores the County's shift toward sustainable materials management.

7.2 Anticipated Changes to the Waste Stream

Ontario County's waste stream is expected to evolve significantly over the planning period due to a combination of demographic stability, consumer behavior shifts, regulatory changes, and the County's commitment to landfill closure by the end of 2028. These changes will influence both the composition and volume of materials requiring management.

7.2.1 Consumer and Product Trends

- **Increased prevalence of single-use and composite materials:** Packaging innovations and convenience-driven consumption continue to introduce more multi-material items (e.g., plastic-aluminum laminates, flexible pouches) that are difficult to recycle through conventional systems.
- **Growth in e-waste and lithium-ion batteries:** As households and businesses adopt more electronics and electric tools, the volume of hazardous components—such as lithium, mercury, and rare earth metals—is expected to rise, requiring expanded safe disposal and recovery programs.
- **Textile and bulky waste increases:** Fast fashion and furniture turnover contribute to rising volumes of textiles and bulky items, which are often landfilled due to limited local reuse or recycling infrastructure.

7.2.2 Regulatory and Market Influences

- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation:** Anticipated implementation of statewide EPR programs for packaging mattresses, and possibly textiles will shift some management costs and responsibilities to producers, potentially increasing diversion rates and reducing contamination.
- **Organics diversion mandates:** NYSDEC's continued push for food scrap and yard waste diversion may lead to expanded composting infrastructure and curbside collection pilots, especially in higher-density areas of the County.
- **Volatility in recycling markets:** Global and regional market shifts, especially for plastics and mixed paper, will continue to impact the County's ability to divert materials cost-effectively, requiring adaptive strategies and stronger end-market development.

7.2.3 Local Infrastructure and Programmatic Shifts

- **Closure of the Ontario County Landfill by the end of 2028:** This milestone will fundamentally reshape the County's waste management system, necessitating increased reliance on transfer stations, regional hauling contracts, and alternative disposal or processing facilities.
- **Private facility data integration:** Improved reporting from commercial haulers and private processors will enhance the County's understanding of waste flows, particularly in the construction, industrial, and commercial sectors.
- **Growth in reuse and repair initiatives:** Community interest in circular economy principles is expected to drive expansion of reuse centers, repair cafés, and material exchange platforms, reducing overall disposal volumes.

7.2.4 Education and Behavior Change

- **Targeted outreach campaigns** will be essential to shift public behavior toward waste reduction, proper sorting, and participation in new diversion programs. Special attention will be given to multi-family housing, schools, and underserved communities to ensure equitable access and engagement.

The MSW generation and diversion projections in this section and presented in Appendix A were developed in direct alignment with the implementation schedule in Appendix B. Year-to-year changes in projected disposal and diversion reflect the anticipated timing, scale, and expected impact of selected programs, including organics initiatives, enhanced generator reporting, expanded education and outreach, PAYT pilots, and improvements in recycling infrastructure. For example, increases in organics diversion beginning in 2027 correspond to the rollout of the Residential Food Scrap Drop-Off Pilot and school organics programs, while projected improvements in recycling recovery beginning in 2028 reflect the implementation of strengthened reporting requirements and expanded multilingual outreach. Each projection year incorporates the incremental effect of the programs scheduled for implementation during that period, ensuring that the forecasted waste stream reflects the County's planned actions under this LSWMP. In addition, these projections will be re-evaluated and updated as part of the County's required biennial updates, allowing adjustments based on actual program performance, new data, and evolving conditions.

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Ontario County's LSWMP was developed through a robust and inclusive public engagement process designed to reflect the diverse perspectives and priorities of residents, businesses, institutions, and community organizations across the County. Recognizing that meaningful participation is essential to building an effective and equitable waste management strategy, the County implemented a multi-pronged outreach approach that included targeted stakeholder meetings, a countywide public survey, and the launch of a dedicated online engagement hub. Stakeholder feedback and raw survey data will be included as Appendix E.

8.1 Stakeholder Meetings

Three targeted stakeholder meetings were held to gather input from key sectors: educational institutions (19 total groups invited and 5 participated), businesses, (11 total groups invited and 4 participated), and "green" community organizations (13 total groups invited and 10 participated). These sessions brought together educators, facility managers, business owners, municipal leaders, sustainability advocates, and grassroots organizers to discuss shared challenges and opportunities. Participants received tailored discussion prompts in advance, focusing on food waste diversion, barriers to participation, extended producer responsibility (EPR) legislation, and strategies for reaching underrepresented communities.



Key themes emerged across all meetings:

- Schools expressed strong interest in piloting food waste diversion programs and transitioning to compostable or washable cafeteria materials.
- Businesses supported waste reduction efforts but cited cost, space limitations, and pest concerns as barriers to implementation.
- Community groups emphasized circular economy solutions, such as repair cafés, composting partnerships, and community gardens, while also highlighting the need for clearer recycling guidance and equitable access to programs.

Equity and inclusion were recurring priorities, with stakeholders advocating for multilingual outreach, peer-to-peer education, and culturally relevant programming to better serve all residents.

8.2 Public Survey

To broaden engagement beyond organized stakeholder groups, Ontario County launched a public survey in June 2025, which received responses from over 400 residents. The survey provided valuable data on community preferences, behaviors, and perceived barriers:

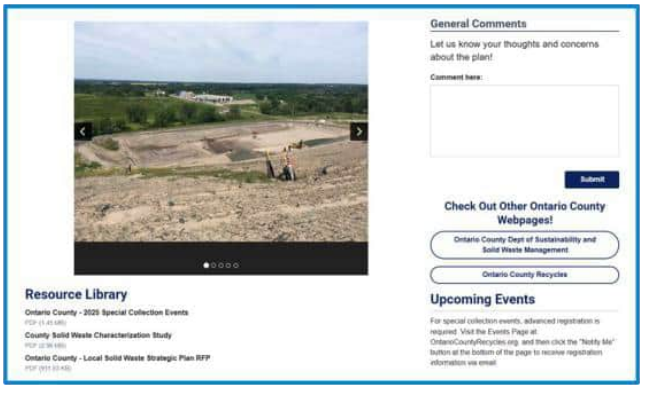


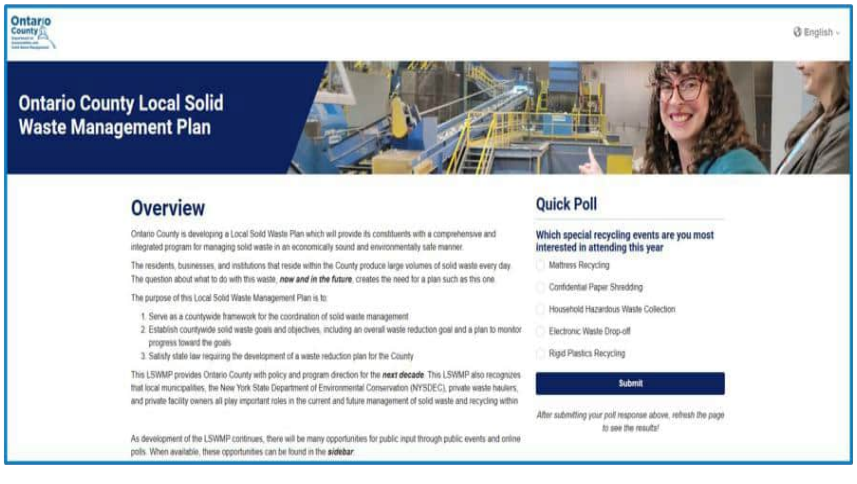
- 43% of responses identified overall waste reduction as their top priority.
- 62% emphasized the importance of convenient curbside services and accessible drop-off locations.
- 53% reported actively separating food scraps, primarily through home composting.
- 51% expressed uncertainty about proper recycling practices.

Respondents also called for clearer signage, stronger enforcement at drop-off sites, and expanded recycling opportunities, including electronics and household hazardous waste. These insights directly informed the development of actionable strategies within the LSWMP.

8.3 Online Engagement Hub

To ensure transparency and continuous access to project information, the County launched a dedicated online hub that serves as a centralized resource for background materials, planning documents, surveys, and comment submission. This platform remains active and accessible 24/7, allowing residents to stay informed and contribute feedback throughout the planning process. Since its launch, the website has had 2,406 unique views.





8.4 Public Commenting and Response

Pursuant to Part 366-3.1 (Public Participation), planning units must solicit and address public comments on draft Local Solid Waste Management Plans (LSWMPs). This includes making the draft plan available for at least 45 days, conducting at least one public meeting, and preparing a responsiveness summary that documents comments received and the planning unit's responses.

- Public Comment Period: October 24, 2025 – December 7, 2025 (45 days)
- Public Meeting Held: October 23, 2025

The following summarizes the substantive comments received during Ontario County's public comment period and public meeting, and provides the County's responses. This section demonstrates compliance with NYSDEC requirements, and reflects the County's commitment to transparency, stakeholder engagement, and inclusive planning.

In addition to the required comment period and public meeting, Ontario County designed its engagement strategy to reach a broad cross-section of stakeholders and residents throughout the plan development process via targeted stakeholder meetings and an online public survey. As described above, feedback collected through these efforts informed the plan's recommendations and were integrated into the Draft LSWMP's alternatives evaluation section as applicable.

A public presentation of the Draft Plan was delivered at the County's Board of Supervisors meeting (32 people in attendance) on October 23, 2025. Notice of both the presentation and the accompanying 45- day public comment period (October 24-December 7) was published in the *Finger Lakes Times*, the *Daily Messenger*, and on Ontario County's website and social media on October 8, 2025. After the presentation, the Draft Plan was made available online for public review throughout the full 45-day comment period.

One public comment was received in person at the October 23 presentation, and one additional comment was submitted through the website on October 28. No further comments were received before the comment period closed on December 7.

Summary of Public Input Received and County Response

- Written Comment, received October 28, 2025: A resident expressed support for the LSWMP's goal of reducing landfill disposal over the next decade, noting that this approach could extend landfill life. The commenter emphasized that eliminating the profitability of "outside waste" imports would be necessary to achieve this goal. They also urged the County to proactively pursue new waste disposal technologies, cautioning against delays in exploring future options.
- Response: The County acknowledges and appreciates this support. The issue of "outside waste" is addressed in the Draft LSWMP's landfill capacity planning section. The County continues to evaluate contractual and policy mechanisms to manage imports, balancing fiscal considerations with long-term sustainability. Regarding new technologies, the Draft

LSWMP includes a phased evaluation of emerging disposal and diversion technologies, consistent with New York State's requirements for an evaluation of Alternatives. The County agrees that early exploration is critical and has committed to annual review cycles to assess feasibility, consistent with the State's 2023-2032 Solid Waste Management Plan, which emphasizes innovation and transition to a circular economy.

- Public Meeting Comment, received October 8, 2025: Ms. Jan Regan expressed appreciation for County support of reuse initiatives, highlighting ongoing work in Geneva and the organization's commitment to diverting waste from the landfill. She noted that Reuse Systems Inc. has hired an executive director and is expanding reuse and educational efforts throughout the County.
- Response: The County appreciates and recognizes the importance of community-based reuse initiatives. The Draft LSWMP identifies reuse and repair as priority strategies, aligned with NYSDEC's statewide emphasis on waste reduction and circular economy principles. The County will continue collaborating with Reuse Systems Inc. and similar organizations to expand reuse education and infrastructure. This comment reinforces the plan's emphasis on partnerships and is reflected in the implementation schedule (see Appendix B).

Overall, the comments received reflect broad support for the County's direction in reducing landfill reliance and advancing sustainable waste management. Key themes included:

- Landfill Life Extension: Stakeholders recognize the importance of reducing disposal volumes to extend landfill capacity.
- Outside Waste Concerns: The profitability and impact of imported waste remain a public concern, requiring transparent evaluation in the final plan.
- Technology Innovation: There is strong encouragement to proactively explore emerging disposal and diversion technologies, consistent with NYSDEC's statewide plan.
- Community Partnerships: Local organizations such as Reuse Systems Inc. play a vital role in advancing reuse and education, reinforcing the County's collaborative approach.

This responsiveness summary fulfills reporting requirements by documenting public comments and providing substantive responses. It demonstrates Ontario County's commitment to transparency, adaptive planning, and alignment with New York's State Solid Waste Management Plan (2023-2032), which calls for reducing landfill and combustion disposal by 85% by 2050 and advancing a circular economy. Ontario County appreciates the engagement of its residents and organizations, and will continue to integrate stakeholder input into the implementation of the LSWMP moving forward.

Additionally, a second public comment period took place as follows:

- Second Public Comment Period: March 20, 2026 – May 4, 2026 (45 days)
- Second Public Meeting Held: April 23, 2026 (in-person public presentation of the Draft Plan)

Ontario County utilized an online engagement platform and an in-person public meeting in April to collect feedback from residents during the second comment period. Comments were accepted through both methods and were reviewed and incorporated into refinements of the Draft LSWMP. A public presentation of the Draft Plan was held on April 23, 2026, in Phelps, NY, where attendees were invited to provide additional comments. Notice of that presentation and the comment period was shared in advance via the County's website, press release, and outreach efforts, and the Draft Plan remained available online for public review throughout the entire comment period.

The following summarizes the substantive comments received during Ontario County's second public comment period and public meeting, and provides the County's responses. This section demonstrate compliance with NYSDEC requirements and reflects the County's commitment to transparency, stakeholder engagement, and inclusive planning.

A total of five (5) substantive comments were received during this comment period as written submissions through the online platform, and five (5) individuals attended the April 23, 2026 public meeting, at which point additional verbal comments were provided.

Summary of Public Input Received and County Response

- Written Comment, received May 3, 2026: A resident provided extensive comments on the Draft LSWMP, noting that the document is lengthy and technical and may be difficult for the general public to fully review. The commenter suggested that the Executive Summary plays an important role in communicating key points. Additional feedback included observations on existing local transfer station operations, suggestions for expanded or centralized transfer station infrastructure, and interest in incorporating reuse areas where residents can exchange usable goods. The commenter also encouraged the County to explore regional partnerships, referenced European solid waste management practices, and expressed support for considering waste-to-energy (WTE) technologies, citing examples from Vienna and Onondaga County.

- Response: The County appreciates the detailed feedback and acknowledges the importance of making planning documents accessible to the public. The Draft LSWMP includes an Executive Summary to highlight key findings, and the County will continue to support public education and outreach efforts during implementation. Suggestions regarding transfer station enhancements, reuse opportunities, and regional collaboration are consistent with concepts evaluated in the plan and may be considered further during implementation planning. With respect to waste-to- energy, the County recognizes public interest in such technologies, especially as similar perspectives were also expressed during the public meeting; however, the Draft LSWMP follows the hierarchy established in the NYS Solid Waste Management Plan, prioritizing waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and organics recovery. Energy recovery options would require further regulatory, technical, and economic evaluation before consideration.

- Public Meeting Comment, received April 23, 2026: A resident asked whether the County conducts outreach to schools regarding waste management programming and funding opportunities, and whether additional coordination with school districts could be implemented. A related question was raised regarding the long-term status of the Town of Phelps transfer station following landfill closure.

- Response: The County recognizes the importance of education and outreach in achieving long-term waste reduction goals. The Draft LSWMP includes public education and outreach as a key implementation strategy, including coordination with schools and community organizations. The

  County will continue to explore opportunities to expand engagement with school districts. Transfer station operations are evaluated in the Draft LSWMP, and future decisions regarding specific facilities will be based on operational, regulatory, and financial considerations.

- Public Meeting Comment, received April 23, 2026: A resident emphasized the importance of integrating waste management education into school curricula and suggested stronger incentives or requirements at the State level. Additional comments highlighted the need to better communicate environmental impacts, including plastics and waste generation,
  particularly to younger audiences.

- Response: The County agrees that education is a critical component of effective solid waste management. While school curriculum requirements are established at the State level, the County supports increased education and outreach efforts and will continue to provide resources, programming, and partnerships with school districts to promote awareness of waste reduction, recycling, and environmental impacts.

- Public Meeting Comment, received April 23, 2026: Questions were raised regarding disposal options for organics generated at large events and whether additional drop-off or diversion opportunities are available.

- Response: The Draft LSWMP identifies expansion of organics management as a priority strategy.

  The County will continue to evaluate opportunities to expand organics collection, including drop-off programs and partnerships, to improve accessibility for residents and events.

- Public Meeting Comment, received April 23, 2026: Residents raised concerns regarding product design, consumerism, and the role of manufacturers in waste generation. Questions were also asked about incentives for manufacturers to reduce waste and whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs apply to materials such as paper and plastic packaging.

- Response: The County acknowledges these concerns. Product stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility are primarily governed at the State level. New York State has enacted

  EPR legislation for certain materials and continues to evaluate expansion to additional product categories. The County supports policies that shift responsibility upstream and reduce waste generation, consistent with the State's solid waste management priorities.

- Written Comment, received April 8, 2026: A resident inquired about safe disposal options for expired hand sanitizer following a local fire incident.

- Response: The County advises residents to utilize their Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for proper disposal of materials such as expired sanitizer. Information on HHW events and accepted materials is available through the County's website and outreach programs.

- Written Comment, received March 29, 2026: A commenter expressed concern regarding landfill practices, particularly the long-term reliability of landfill liners and potential impacts to groundwater. The commenter emphasized the importance of separating and properly managing toxic materials and suggested adopting international waste management models, including waste-to-energy systems.

- Response: The County acknowledges these concerns. All solid waste facilities in New York State must comply with stringent NYSDEC design, operation, and monitoring requirements intended to protect groundwater and public health. The Draft LSWMP prioritizes waste reduction and diversion strategies to minimize reliance on landfills and reduce potential long-term environmental risks.

- Written Comment, received March 28, 2026: A commenter highlighted alternative approaches for managing wood waste, including reuse, milling, mulch production, and the potential use of organic materials as feedstock for biochar.

- Response: The County appreciates these suggestions. The Draft LSWMP includes strategies to increase diversion of organic materials, including yard waste and wood waste. Emerging technologies such as biochar may be evaluated further as part of future program development and implementation efforts.

- Written Comment, received March 28, 2026: A resident expressed support for maintaining landfill capacity for in-county waste and raised concerns about the long-term sustainability of exporting waste to other regions. The commenter also noted past opposition to waste-to- energy facilities and suggested reconsideration of such technologies.

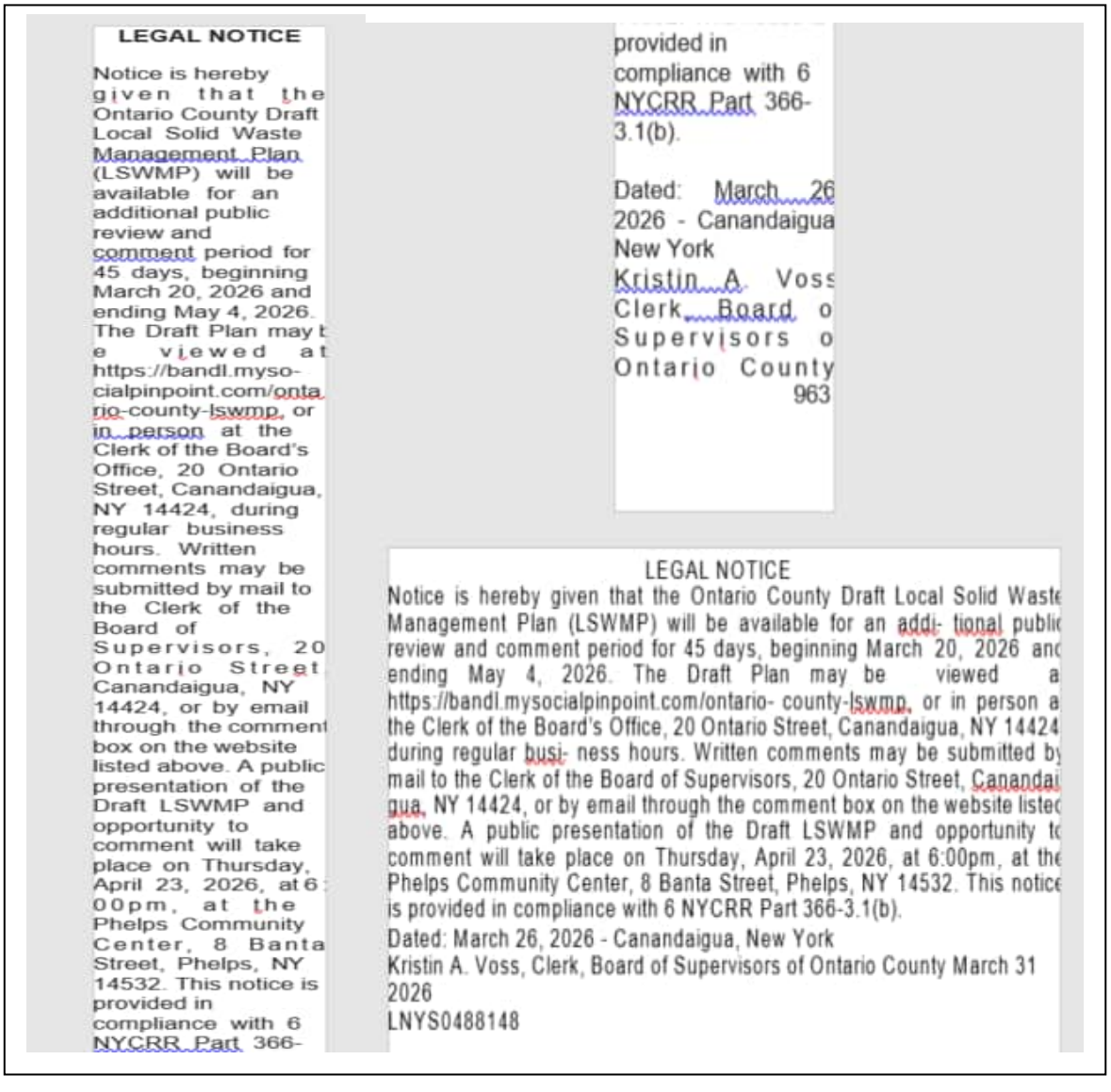
- Response: The County acknowledges concerns regarding long-term disposal capacity and the sustainability of waste export. The Draft LSWMP evaluates landfill use within the context of waste reduction goals, regulatory requirements, and long-term system

planning. Disposal strategies, including export and local capacity, will continue to be assessed to ensure a sustainable and cost-effective system.

Overall, the comment received during the second period are consistent with those that came in during the first public comment period, and reflect a mix of technical suggestions, concerns, and questions regarding the County's solid waste system. The key themes included:

- Plan Accessibility: Commenters noted the technical nature of the document and emphasized the importance of clear communication through summaries and outreach.
- System Infrastructure: Suggestions were made to enhance transfer station operations, expand material acceptance, and incorporate reuse opportunities.
- Waste-to-Energy Interest: Several comments encouraged evaluation of waste-to-energy technologies, referencing successful examples in other regions.
- Landfill Management: Residents expressed concern about long-term landfill capacity, environmental impacts, and reliance on exporting waste.
- Organics and Material Diversion: Interest was expressed in expanding organics management, wood waste reuse, and emerging technologies such as biochar.
- Household Hazardous Waste: Questions were raised regarding safe disposal options for certain materials, highlighting the importance of continued public education.
- Education and Schools: Strong emphasis on integrating waste management education into school systems and improving outreach to younger audiences.
- Producer Responsibility: Interest in manufacturer accountability and Expanded Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies.

Ontario County values the engagement of its residents and stakeholders and will continue to incorporate public input into the implementation of the LSWMP moving forward.



LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Ontario County Draft Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP) will be available for an additional public review and comment period for 45 days, beginning March 20, 2026 and ending May 4, 2026. The Draft Plan may be viewed at https://bandl.mysocialpinpoint.com/ontario-county-lswmp, or in person at the Clerk of the Board's Office, 20 Ontario Street, Canandaigua, NY 14424, during regular business hours. Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, 20 Ontario Street Canandaigua, NY 14424, or by email through the comment box on the website listed above. A public presentation of the Draft LSWMP and opportunity to comment will take place on Thursday, April 23, 2026, at 6:00pm, at the Phelps Community Center, 8 Banta Street, Phelps, NY 14532. This notice is provided in compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 366-3.1(b).

Dated: March 26 2026 - Canandaigua New York
Kristin A. Voss Clerk, Board o Supervisors o Ontario County 963

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Dated: March 26, 2026 - Canandaigua, New York
Kristin A. Voss, Clerk, Board of Supervisors of Ontario County March 31 2026
LNYS0488148

Appendices for Ontario County LSWMP

Appendix	Title	Purpose
A	Waste Composition and Diversion Projections	Includes detailed spreadsheets and tables for MSW and C&D composition, diversion estimates, and future projections.
B	Implementation Schedule	Presents the timeline for program rollouts, pilot initiatives, infrastructure upgrades, and biennial review milestones.
C	Excerpts from Ontario County 2025 Budget	Includes relevant portions of the County's solid waste budget, enterprise fund details, and cost recovery mechanisms.
D	Biennial LSWMP Update Template	Provides a sample outline for the required biennial updates, including reporting categories and evaluation criteria.
E	Public Engagement Materials	Stakeholder meeting presentation summary. Raw Survey Data - questions and responses.
F	Outreach and Educational Materials	Contains sample flyers, signage, school materials, and public-facing resources used for education and engagement.
G	2023-2024 Biennial Update	Summary of previous two years as required under the previously approved LSWMP.

Appendix A

Waste Composition and Diversion Projections

Step 1. Planning Unit and Plan Period Selection

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

Planning Unit	Ontario County
Planning Period	2026-2035

Step 2. Waste Generation Rate

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

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

Ontario County

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

- (●) I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year):
- ( ) The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:
- ( ) The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.

Enter tons disposed here: 63,783

Enter tons diverted here: 51,517

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

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

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

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

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

First Option:

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

Second Option:

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

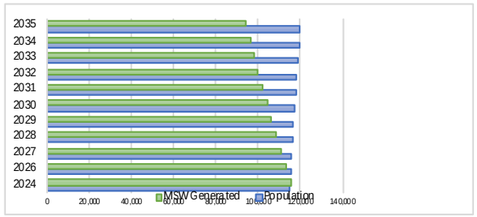
Third Option:

As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of ...
An Annual Factor of Reduction (%) should be calculated, defined, and selected by the planning unit. This factor will be the numerical representation of one of the planning unit's goals for the planning period. Once calculated, the Annual Factor of Reduction can be chosen from the drop down list provided.

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

Ontario County — 2026-2035

Current Data		
2020	Population Census	112,458
2024	Population	114,722
2024	MSW Generated (Tons/yr)	115,300
2024	MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	3.06
2024	MSW Disposed (Tons/yr)	63,783
2024	MSW Diverted (Tons/yr)	51,517



Annual rate of population growth (%)	0.42%

Population Projection

2024	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
114,722	115,203	115,686	116,172	116,659	117,148	117,640	118,133	118,628	119,126	119,626	120,127	120,631

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

- MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.
- MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population fluctuates.
- As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of ...

Reduction Factor (per year): 2.0%

MSW generation rate (Lb/person/day)	5.50

MSW Generation Projection

2024	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	
5.50	5.49	5.47	5.44	5.42	5.40	5.37	5.35	5.33	5.31	5.29	5.26	5.24	(Lb/person/day)
115,101	112,799	110,543	108,332	106,165	104,042	101,961	99,922	97,924	95,965	94,046	92,165	90,322	Tons/yr

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

The next step is to *Identify the Materials Composition of the Waste Stream* based on population density, and demographic characteristics of the Planning Unit.
This tab will provide the PU with a more detailed estimate of the materials present in the waste stream, which could be crucial when prioritizing the initiatives and programs of the LSWMP.

The population density distribution has been calculated based on the 2010 Census data and will be auto populated when a planning unit is selected. The following parameters were used:

- Rural: <325 persons/mi^2
- Suburban: >325 and <5,000 persons/mi^2
- Urban: >5,000 persons/mi^2

Under Density Population Distribution, the user has the option to modify the percentage values for the Sector *(Residential and Commercial/Institutional)* based on land use and specific characteristics of each planning unit. For example: A rural population in Westchester County could be 64% Residential and 36% Commercial / Institutional, while in Wyoming County might be 50% Residential and 50% Commercial / Institutional.

The results are presented on the last right column under MSW Materials Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total waste generation, the cell will turn red to easily identify key categories of the waste stream. It will also facilitate the selection of initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

Note: If no data exists, use the pre-populated information in the worksheet.

Ontario County 2026-2035

			Rural			Suburban			Urban			MSW Materials Composition (%)
Density Population Distribution			43.06%			56.94%			0.00%			
			Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	Residential	Comm/Inst.	Combined	
			58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Material	Newspaper		5.20%	1.90%	3.81%	5.00%	1.90%	3.61%	6.60%	2.00%	4.67%	3.69%
	Corrugated Cardboard		6.60%	13.90%	9.67%	6.60%	13.90%	9.89%	6.90%	13.70%	9.76%	9.79%
	Other Recyclable Paper	Paperboard	3.20%	1.10%	2.32%	3.30%	1.00%	2.27%	3.60%	0.90%	2.47%	2.29%
		Office Paper	0.80%	3.80%	2.06%	0.90%	4.20%	2.39%	1.10%	5.80%	3.07%	2.25%
		Junk Mail	3.00%	0.70%	2.03%	3.20%	0.70%	2.08%	3.50%	0.70%	2.32%	2.06%
		Other Commercial Printing	1.70%	2.30%	1.95%	1.70%	2.40%	2.02%	2.30%	2.60%	2.43%	1.99%
		Magazines	1.10%	0.90%	1.02%	1.00%	0.80%	0.91%	1.10%	1.00%	1.06%	0.96%
		Books	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.50%	0.30%	0.41%	0.60%	0.40%	0.52%	0.41%
		Paper Bags	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.50%	0.20%	0.37%	0.60%	0.20%	0.43%	0.37%
		Phone Books	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.30%
		Poly-Coated	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	0.26%	0.22%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)		11.30%	9.90%	10.71%	11.60%	10.10%	10.93%	13.40%	12.00%	12.81%	10.83%
	Other Compostable Paper		6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.57%
	Total Paper		*29.90%*	*32.50%*	*30.99%*	*29.60%*	*32.30%*	*30.82%*	*33.70%*	*34.50%*	*34.04%*	*30.89%*
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers	Ferrous Containers	1.90%	1.00%	1.52%	1.20%	0.70%	0.98%	1.40%	0.70%	1.11%	1.21%
		Aluminum Containers	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.60%	0.30%	0.47%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.51%
	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)		2.60%	1.40%	2.10%	1.80%	1.00%	1.44%	1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	1.72%
	Other Ferrous Metals		5.20%	5.40%	5.28%	5.00%	5.80%	5.36%	3.30%	3.70%	3.47%	5.33%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	Other aluminum	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.30%	0.25%	0.20%	0.30%	0.24%	0.24%
		Automotive batteries	0.80%	0.50%	0.67%	0.70%	0.40%	0.57%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.61%
		Other non-aluminum	0.50%	0.30%	0.42%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.20%	0.32%	0.38%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)		1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.20%	1.10%	1.16%	0.80%	0.70%	0.76%	1.23%
	Total Metals		*9.30%*	*7.90%*	*8.71%*	*8.00%*	*7.90%*	*7.96%*	*6.00%*	*5.50%*	*5.79%*	*8.28%*
	PET Containers		1.10%	0.80%	0.97%	0.90%	0.80%	0.86%	1.20%	1.00%	1.12%	0.91%
	HDPE Containers		1.10%	0.60%	0.89%	0.90%	0.70%	0.81%	1.00%	0.70%	0.87%	0.84%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers		0.20%	0.10%	0.16%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.18%
	Film Plastic		5.70%	5.90%	5.78%	5.50%	5.80%	5.64%	5.80%	5.80%	5.80%	5.70%
	Other Plastic	Durables	3.10%	3.20%	3.14%	3.00%	3.20%	3.09%	3.20%	3.30%	3.24%	3.11%
		Non-Durables	1.60%	1.80%	1.68%	1.60%	1.80%	1.69%	1.80%	1.90%	1.84%	1.69%
		Packaging	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.40%	1.10%	1.27%	1.50%	1.10%	1.33%	1.27%
	Other Plastic (Total)		6.10%	6.10%	6.10%	6.00%	6.10%	6.05%	6.50%	6.30%	6.42%	6.07%
	Total Plastics		*14.20%*	*13.50%*	*13.91%*	*13.50%*	*13.60%*	*13.55%*	*14.70%*	*14.00%*	*14.41%*	*13.70%*
	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers		4.10%	3.80%	3.97%	3.90%	3.80%	3.86%	4.30%	3.80%	4.09%	3.91%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)		0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	0.30%	0.40%	0.35%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.39%
	Total Glass		*4.60%*	*4.20%*	*4.43%*	*4.20%*	*4.20%*	*4.20%*	*4.70%*	*4.20%*	*4.49%*	*4.30%*
	Food Scraps		12.70%	13.30%	12.95%	12.90%	15.50%	14.07%	17.20%	25.20%	20.56%	13.59%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings		3.10%	1.10%	2.26%	11.30%	9.10%	10.31%	4.20%	1.50%	3.07%	6.84%
	Total Organics		*15.80%*	*14.40%*	*15.21%*	*24.20%*	*24.60%*	*24.38%*	*21.40%*	*26.70%*	*23.63%*	*20.43%*
	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets		4.60%	3.00%	3.93%	4.40%	3.20%	3.86%	4.80%	2.50%	3.83%	3.89%
	Carpet		1.40%	1.30%	1.36%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	1.70%	0.90%	1.36%	1.48%
	Total Textiles		*6.00%*	*4.30%*	*5.29%*	*6.10%*	*4.60%*	*5.43%*	*6.50%*	*3.40%*	*5.20%*	*5.37%*
	Total Wood (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)		*4.10%*	*9.00%*	*6.16%*	*2.90%*	*4.10%*	*3.44%*	*2.00%*	*3.50%*	*2.63%*	*4.61%*
	DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials		8.00%	7.60%	7.83%	3.80%	2.70%	3.31%	4.40%	3.80%	4.15%	5.25%
	Diapers		1.90%	1.10%	1.56%	2.10%	1.20%	1.70%	2.30%	1.10%	1.80%	1.64%
	Electronics		1.30%	1.40%	1.34%	1.60%	1.70%	1.65%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.51%
	Tires		1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.40%	1.57%	0.50%	0.40%	0.46%	1.67%
	HHW		0.60%	0.00%	0.35%	0.60%	0.00%	0.33%	0.50%	0.00%	0.29%	0.34%
	Soils and Fines		0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.10%	0.20%	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.34%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or Inert		1.90%	1.70%	1.82%	1.60%	1.50%	1.56%	1.90%	1.50%	1.73%	1.67%
	Total Miscellaneous		*16.10%*	*14.20%*	*15.30%*	*11.50%*	*8.70%*	*10.24%*	*11.00%*	*8.20%*	*9.82%*	*12.42%*
	Total		*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*

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

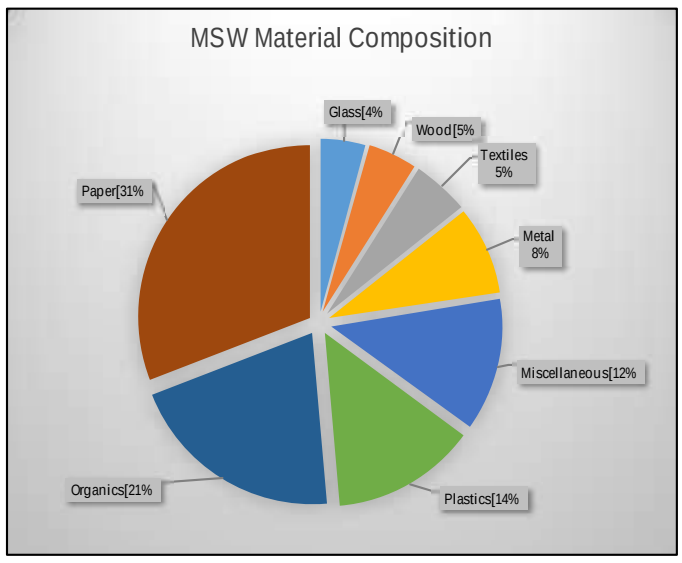
On this tab, the composition of the municipal waste stream will be estimated based on the amount of material generated in the planning unit and the state average of the different waste materials. A pie chart will be generated to clearly show the composition of the waste stream and to identify key categories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

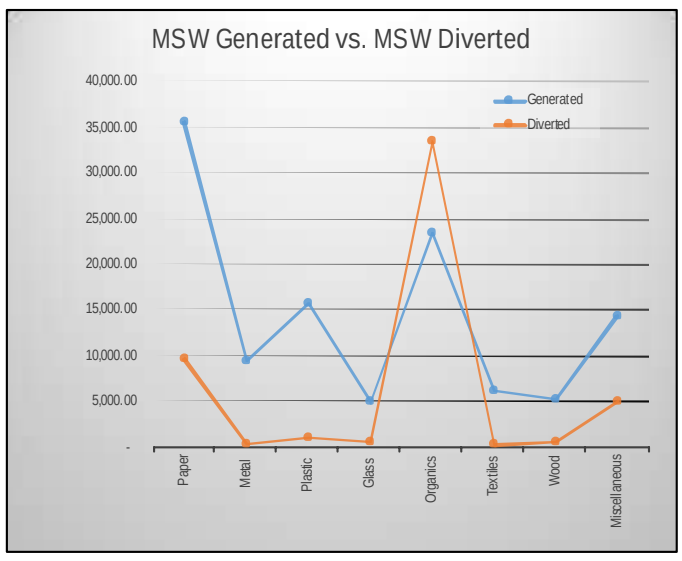
The total tons of MSW diverted per year will be auto populated based on previous data inputs, while the amount tons diverted for each material by category should be populated by the user. Purple should be used for amounts of diverted waste by type of material, and a totaled number by category (e.g. paper,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

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

Ontario County 2026-2035

		2025		
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)
	Material	100.0%	115,300	51,517.00
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	4,260	1,467.00
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	11,289	6,695.00
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	12,491	0.00
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	7,578	1,677.00
	Total Paper	30.9%	35,618	9,839.00
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	1,986	337.00
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	6,142	55.00
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	1,420	5.00
	Total Metals	8.3%	9,548	397.00
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	1,045	803.00
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	974	154.00
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	210	27.00
	Film Plastic	5.7%	6,571	87.00
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	6,997	0.00
	Total Plastics	13.7%	15,797	1,071.00
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	4,504	721.00
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	454	8.00
	Total Glass	4.3%	4,958	729.00
Organics	Food Scraps	13.6%	15,668	25,914.00
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	6.8%	7,891	7,490.00
	Total Organics	20.4%	23,558	33,404.00
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	4,484	335.00
	Carpet	1.5%	1,702	15.00
	Total Textiles	5.4%	6,186	350.00
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.6%	5,316	574.00
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.3%	6,058	3,680.00
	Diapers	1.6%	1,889	0.00
	Electronics	1.5%	1,746	528.00
	Tires	1.7%	1,921	385.00
	HHW	0.3%	389	560.00
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	393	0.00
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	1,923	0.00
	Total Miscellaneous	12.4%	14,320	5,153.00
	Total	100.0%	115,300	51,517.00





Step 6. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Diversion Projections

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

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

Ontario County 2026-2035

			2025			2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
		MSW Materials Composition (%)	MSW Generated (Tons)	MSW Diverted (Tons)	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted	% MSW Diverted
	Material	100.0%	115,300	51,517	44.7%	47.1%	49.6%	52.6%	53.3%	54.3%	53.5%	56.2%	58.0%	58.0%	59.8%	64.6%	65.3%
Paper	Newspaper	3.7%	4,260	1,467	34.4%	40.0%	45.0%	50.0%	55.0%	60.0%	60.0%	65.0%	70.0%	70.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Corrugated Cardboard	9.8%	11,289	6,695	59.3%	60.0%	65.0%	65.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	10.8%	12,491	0	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	Other Compostable Paper	6.6%	7,578	1,677	22.1%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	45.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Total Paper	30.9%	35,618	9,839	27.6%	29.8%	33.1%	34.7%	36.9%	37.5%	37.5%	40.7%	42.4%	42.4%	45.8%	46.9%	46.9%
Metal	Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	1.7%	1,986	337	17.0%	20.0%	25.0%	35.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Other Ferrous Metals	5.3%	6,142	55	0.9%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	1.2%	1,420	5	0.4%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%
	Total Metals	8.3%	9,548	397	4.2%	8.1%	9.2%	15.2%	15.2%	20.2%	20.2%	24.2%	29.2%	29.2%	33.1%	38.1%	42.1%
Plastic	PET Containers	0.9%	1,045	803	76.8%	77.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
	HDPE Containers	0.8%	974	154	15.8%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	11.9%	11.9%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	45.0%	45.0%
	Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	0.2%	210	27	12.9%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%
	Film Plastic	5.7%	6,571	87	1.3%	3.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%
	Other Plastic (Total)	6.1%	6,997	0	0.0%	1.0%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
	Total Plastics	13.7%	15,797	1,071	6.8%	8.2%	13.4%	18.1%	18.1%	19.4%	15.2%	18.7%	21.3%	21.3%	21.3%	23.9%	26.2%
Glass	Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	3.9%	4,504	721	16.0%	20.0%	25.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	40.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Other Glass (Flat glass, dishware, light bulbs, etc.)	0.4%	454	8	1.8%	2.0%	5.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
	Total Glass	4.3%	4,958	729	14.7%	18.4%	23.2%	33.2%	33.2%	33.6%	33.6%	38.6%	43.6%	43.6%	43.6%	48.2%	48.2%
Organic	Food Scraps	13.6%	15,668	25,914	165.4%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%	165.0%
	Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	6.8%	7,891	7,490	94.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total Organics	20.4%	23,558	33,404	141.8%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%	143.2%
Textiles	Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	3.9%	4,484	335	7.5%	10.0%	15.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
	Carpet	1.5%	1,702	15	0.9%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%
	Total Textiles	5.4%	6,186	350	5.7%	8.6%	12.2%	20.9%	20.9%	22.2%	22.2%	23.6%	28.6%	28.6%	33.6%	35.0%	36.4%
Wood	*Total Wood* (Pallets, crates, adulterated and non-adulterated wood)	4.6%	5,316	574	10.8%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Miscellaneous	DIY Construction & Renovation Materials	5.3%	6,058	3,680	60.7%	65.0%	65.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Diapers	1.6%	1,889	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Electronics	1.5%	1,746	528	30.2%	35.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%	45.0%
	Tires	1.7%	1,921	385	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
	HHW	0.3%	389	560	143.8%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	145.0%	150.0%
	Soils and Fines	0.3%	393	0	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Other Composite Materials - Durable and/or inert	1.7%	1,923	0	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	7.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Total Miscellaneous	12.4%	14,320	5,153	36.0%	39.1%	39.9%	43.6%	43.6%	44.4%	44.4%	47.3%	48.1%	48.1%	49.0%	49.8%	49.9%

Step 1. Planning Unit and Planning Period Selection

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

Planning Unit	Ontario County
Planning Period	2026-2035

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

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

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

The results are presented on the last right column under C&D Debris Waste Stream Composition. Be aware of color changes on the cells, whenever a category represents over 15% of the total generation, the cell will turn red to easy identify key categories on the waste stream. It will also aid with the selection of isolated initiatives, programs, and infrastructure for the solid waste management system.

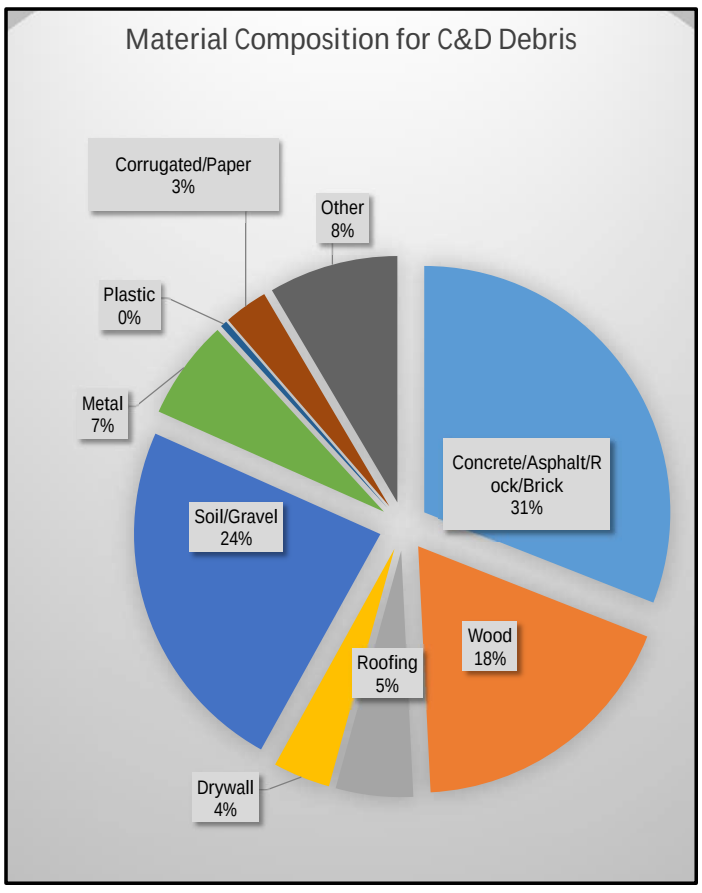
Note:

• The graphic displays the planning unit's C&D Debris generation data by material categories. It has been designed to help visualize the more representative categories of the waste stream.

Ontario County | **2026-2035**

	Generation source								
	Residential				Non- Residential (commercial-institutional)				Other Municipal Infras-tructure
	30.00%				30.00%				40.00%
	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Residential	New Construction	Renovation	Demolition	Combined Non-Residential	Renovation
	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Materials: Concrete/ Asphalt /Rock/Brick	9.80%	16.10%	21.50%	18.08%	30.70%	19.10%	23.10%	23.82%	46.00%
Materials: Wood	29.90%	19.10%	25.70%	25.22%	22.70%	12.40%	24.20%	21.54%	10.50%
Materials: Roofing	6.00%	22.00%	6.10%	9.26%	2.10%	21.20%	5.10%	7.72%	0.00%
Materials: Drywall	15.60%	7.90%	5.10%	7.76%	4.60%	6.40%	4.30%	4.78%	0.00%
Materials: Soil/Gravel	11.30%	7.10%	18.50%	14.78%	13.10%	6.50%	15.60%	13.28%	38.00%
Materials: Metal	5.30%	11.30%	5.20%	6.44%	12.00%	15.50%	11.10%	12.16%	2.40%
Materials: Plastic	1.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.62%	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.42%	0.30%
Materials: Corrugated cardboard/ Paper	9.30%	2.90%	3.10%	4.30%	7.10%	4.60%	4.20%	4.86%	0.30%
Materials: Other	11.30%	12.90%	14.50%	13.54%	7.20%	13.60%	12.10%	11.42%	2.50%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)
100.00%
30.97%
18.23%
5.09%
3.76%
23.62%
6.54%
0.43%
2.87%
8.49%
100.00%



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

This step will estimate the amount of waste generated for each material based on the total amount of waste generated in that year. In the purple cells enter the amount of waste generated in the Planning Unit. It will be a known amount for the first year, 71549.18 and an estimate of what will be generated for each year of the planning period, 2026-2035

Ontario County	2026-2035

			2024	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.0%	22,158.8	22,380.4	22,604.2	22,830.2	23,058.5	23,289.1	23,522.0	23,757.2	23,994.8	24,234.7	24,477.1
	Wood	18.2%	13,042.0	13,172.4	13,304.1	13,437.2	13,571.5	13,707.3	13,844.3	13,982.8	14,122.6	14,263.8	14,406.5
	Roofing	5.1%	3,644.7	3,681.2	3,718.0	3,755.2	3,792.7	3,830.6	3,868.9	3,907.6	3,946.7	3,986.2	4,026.0
	Drywall	3.8%	2,691.7	2,718.6	2,745.8	2,773.2	2,801.0	2,829.0	2,857.3	2,885.8	2,914.7	2,943.9	2,973.3
	Soil/Gravel	23.6%	16,898.5	17,067.5	17,238.1	17,410.5	17,584.6	17,760.5	17,938.1	18,117.5	18,298.6	18,481.6	18,666.4
	Metal	6.5%	4,679.3	4,726.1	4,773.4	4,821.1	4,869.3	4,918.0	4,967.2	5,016.9	5,067.0	5,117.7	5,168.9
	Plastic	0.4%	309.1	312.2	315.3	318.5	321.6	324.9	328.1	331.4	334.7	338.0	341.4
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.9%	2,052.0	2,072.6	2,093.3	2,114.2	2,135.4	2,156.7	2,178.3	2,200.1	2,222.1	2,244.3	2,266.7
	Other	8.5%	6,073.1	6,133.8	6,195.2	6,257.1	6,319.7	6,382.9	6,446.7	6,511.2	6,576.3	6,642.1	6,708.5
	Total	100.0%	71,549.2	72,264.7	72,987.3	73,717.2	74,454.4	75,198.9	75,950.9	76,710.4	77,477.5	78,252.3	79,034.8

1% increase each year

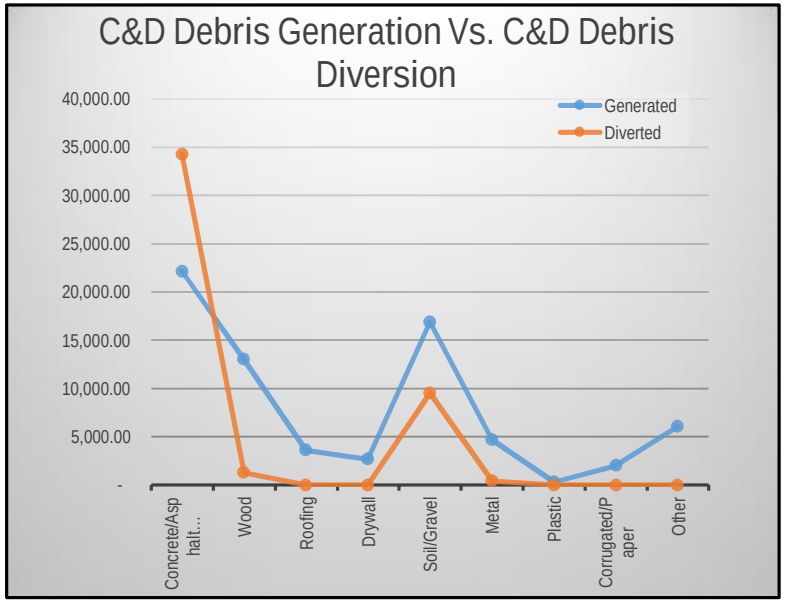
Step 4. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris Divertion Projections

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

Ontario County

2026-2035

		2024			
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted (Tons)	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.0%	22,158.8	34,291.6	154.8%
	Wood	18.2%	13,042.0	1,305.1	10.0%
	Roofing	5.1%	3,644.7	0.0	0.0%
	Drywall	3.8%	2,691.7	0.0	0.0%
	Soil/Gravel	23.6%	16,898.5	9,534.0	56.4%
	Metal	6.5%	4,679.3	457.5	9.8%
	Plastic	0.4%	309.1	0.0	0.0%
	Corrugated cardboard/Paper	2.9%	2,052.0	0.0	0.0%
	Other	8.5%	6,073.1	0.0	0.0%
Total		100.0%	71,549.2	45,588.2	63.7%



Step 5. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Generation and Diversion Projections

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

Ontario County | **2026-2035**

			2024			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035		
		C&D Debris Materials Composition (%)	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted	C&D Debris Generated (Tons)	C&D Debris Diverted	% C&D Diverted
Materials	Concrete/Asphalt /Rock/Brick	31.0%	22,158.8	34,291.6	154.8%	22,380.4	33,570.6	150.0%	22,604.2	36,166.7	160.0%	22,830.2	36,528.3	160.0%	23,058.5	36,893.6	160.0%	23289.1	38427.0	165.0%	23,522.0	38,811.3	165.0%	23,757.2	39,199.4	165.0%	23,994.8	40,791.1	170.0%	24,234.7	41,199.0	170.0%	24,477.1	41,611.0	170.0%
	Wood	18.2%	13,042.0	1,305.1	10.0%	13,172.4	3,951.7	30.0%	13,304.1	3,991.2	30.0%	13,437.2	4,031.2	30.0%	13,571.5	4,071.5	30.0%	13707.3	4112.2	30.0%	13,844.3	4,153.3	30.0%	13,982.8	4,194.8	30.0%	14,122.6	4,236.8	30.0%	14,263.8	4,279.1	30.0%	14,406.5	4,321.9	30.0%
	Roofing	5.1%	3,644.7	0.0	0.0%	3,681.2	552.2	15.0%	3,718.0	557.7	15.0%	3,755.2	563.3	15.0%	3,792.7	568.9	15.0%	3830.6	574.6	15.0%	3,868.9	580.3	15.0%	3,907.6	586.1	15.0%	3,946.7	592.0	15.0%	3,986.2	597.9	15.0%	4,026.0	603.9	15.0%
	Drywall	3.8%	2,691.7	0.0	0.0%	2,718.6	271.9	10.0%	2,745.8	274.6	10.0%	2,773.2	277.3	10.0%	2,801.0	280.1	10.0%	2829.0	282.9	10.0%	2,857.3	285.7	10.0%	2,885.8	288.6	10.0%	2,914.7	291.5	10.0%	2,943.9	294.4	10.0%	2,973.3	297.3	10.0%
	Soil/Gravel	23.6%	16,898.5	9,534.0	56.4%	17,067.5	4,266.9	25.0%	17,238.1	4,309.5	25.0%	17,410.5	4,352.6	25.0%	17,584.6	4,396.2	25.0%	17760.5	4440.1	25.0%	17,938.1	4,484.5	25.0%	18,117.5	4,529.4	25.0%	18,298.6	4,574.7	25.0%	18,481.6	4,620.4	25.0%	18,666.4	4,666.6	25.0%
	Metal	6.5%	4,679.3	457.5	9.8%	4,726.1	1,181.5	25.0%	4,773.4	1,193.3	25.0%	4,821.1	1,205.3	25.0%	4,869.3	1,217.3	25.0%	4918.0	1229.5	25.0%	4,967.2	1,241.8	25.0%	5,016.9	1,254.2	25.0%	5,067.0	1,266.8	25.0%	5,117.7	1,279.4	25.0%	5,168.9	1,292.2	25.0%
	Plastic	0.4%	309.1	0.0	0.0%	312.2	31.2	10.0%	315.3	31.5	10.0%	318.5	31.8	10.0%	321.6	32.2	10.0%	324.9	32.5	10.0%	328.1	32.8	10.0%	331.4	33.1	10.0%	334.7	33.5	10.0%	338.0	33.8	10.0%	341.4	34.1	10.0%
	Corrugated /Paper	2.9%	2,052.0	0.0	0.0%	2,072.6	725.4	35.0%	2,093.3	732.6	35.0%	2,114.2	740.0	35.0%	2,135.4	747.4	35.0%	2156.7	754.8	35.0%	2,178.3	762.4	35.0%	2,200.1	770.0	35.0%	2,222.1	777.7	35.0%	2,244.3	785.5	35.0%	2,266.7	793.4	35.0%
	Other	8.5%	6,073.1	0.0	0.0%	6,133.8	3,066.9	50.0%	6,195.2	3,097.6	50.0%	6,257.1	3,128.6	50.0%	6,319.7	3,159.8	50.0%	6382.9	3191.4	50.0%	6,446.7	3,223.4	50.0%	6,511.2	3,255.6	50.0%	6,576.3	3,288.1	50.0%	6,642.1	3,321.0	50.0%	6,708.5	3,354.2	50.0%
	Total	100.0%	71,549.2	45,588.2	63.7%	72,264.7	47,618.2	65.9%	72,987.3	50,354.8	69.0%	73,717.2	50,858.4	69.0%	74,454.4	51,367.0	69.0%	75198.9	53045.1	70.5%	75,950.9	53,575.5	70.5%	76,710.4	54,111.3	70.5%	77,477.5	55,852.1	72.1%	78,252.3	56,410.7	72.1%	79,034.8	56,974.8	72.1%

Appendix B

Implementation Schedule Ontario County LSWMP

Implementation Schedule for Ontario County LSWMP						
Category:	**Recommendation:**	**Planning Phase:**	**Planning Milestones:**	**Implementation Phase:**	**Implementation Milestones:**	**Notes:**
1. Waste Reduction	Paper Shredding Expansion Initiative	2026	Q1 26: Identify transfer station pilot sites; Q1-Q2 Vendor outreach and pricing; Q2 Develop signage and operating procedures; Q3 Finalize pilot logistics	2026	Q3 26: Launch pilot; Q4 Evaluate participation and costs	Coordinate with vendors; pilot at transfer stations
	Textile Recovery	2028	Q1 28: Identify thrift store partners; Q2 Select drop-off sites; Q2-Q3 28 develop outreach materials	2028	Q3 28: Install bins and launch program; Q4 Evaluate diversion and contamination	Partner with thrift stores; leverage Re-Clothe NY
	Food Waste Prevention Programming	2026	Q1 26: Convene CCE and food pantry partners; Q@ Develop curriculum and outreach materials; Q3 Identify pilot communities	2026	Q3 26: Launch workshops and outreach; Q4 Evaluate and refine	Coordinate with CCE and food pantries
	Dishware Reuse/To-Go Ware Rental Service (Not Selected)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**(New Program) Not selected** due to staffing/resource constraints
	School District Waste Assessments Program Implementation	2026	Q1 26: Identify participating districts; Q2 Develop assessment templates; Q3 Conduct baseline waste audits	2027	Q1-Q2 27: Implemente composting and recycling improvements; Q3-Q4 Deliver education programs	Composting, recycling, and education rollout
	Expanded Special Collection Events (HHW, e-waste)	2027	Q1 27: Vendor coordination; Q2 Secure event locations and dates	2027	Q3-Q4 27: Host expanded events; Q4 Evaluate participation	Coordinate with vendors and municipalities
2. Reuse	Reuse Trail & Repair Café Network/Directory	2027	Q1 27: Map reuse/repair organizations; Q2 Build directory framework; Q3 Recruit hosts for quarterly events	2027-2029	Q4 27: Launch directory; 2028-2029 Host quarterly repair cafes; expand directory	**(New Program)** Develop directory; host quarterly events
	Community Swap/Sharing Economy Events	2027	Q1 27: Identify 2-3 pilot municipalities; Q2 Develop event toolkit	2027	Q3-Q4 27: Host pilot swap events; Q4 Evaluate and refine	**(New Program)** Pilot in 2-3 municipalities
	Institutional/Commercial Reuse Coordination	2027	Q1 27: Identify institutions and businesses; Q2 Develop outreach materials	2027	Q3-Q4 27: Conduct outreach and initiate reuse partnerships	Outreach to schools, hospitals, businesses
3. Recyclables Recovery (Recycling)	Assess Opportunities for Enhanced Sorting at the MRF	2026	Q1-Q2 26: Conduct MRF assessment; Q3 Evaluate RFP options for post-2028 operations; Q4 Pursue grants	2028-2030	2028: Issue RFP and select vendor; 2029-2030 Install upgrades and optimize operations	Evaluluate potential RFP for continued MRF operations past 2028; pursue grants
	Improve Community Event Recycling	2026	Q1 26: Develop standardized bins and signage; Q2 Recruit Green Teams	2026-2027	Q3 26: Begin deployment; 2027 Expand to all major events	Standardized bins/signage; Green Teams
	Strengthen Generator Reporting Requirements	2028	Q1 28: Draft ordinance updates; Q2 28 Develop reporting templates	2028	Q3-Q4 28: Adopt ordinance and begin reporting	Ordinance update; reporting templates
4. Organics Recovery	Residential Food Scrap Drop-Off Pilot	2028	Q1 28: Identify high-participation zones; Q2 Develop cost-sharing models; Q3 Coordinate with municipalities	2029	Q1 29: Launch pilot; Q3 Evaluate participation	**(New Program)** Begin in high-participation zones; evaluate cost-sharing models; coordinate with municipalities
	School Food Scraps Diversion Program	2026	Q1 26: Identify large generators; Q2 Explore hauling contracts	2026-2030	2026-2030: Phase in diversion systems across schools	Partner with large generators; explore hauling contracts
	Partner with Neighboring Planning Unit for Centralized Organics Facility (utilize regional partnerships to expand composting capacity)	2027	Q1-Q3 27: Conduct feasibility study; Q3 Identify co-investment options	2028-2029	2028: Develop partnership agreements; 2029 Begin design and funding applications	**(New Program)** Feasibility study with adjacent counties; explore co-investment
	Ontario County Organics Management Plan (OMP)	2026	Q1 26: Hire consultant; Q1-Q2 Identify all WWTFs in the County (municipal and private); Q2 Request biosolids production data; Q2-Q3 Compile and validate biosolids generation dataset; Q3 Integrate biosolids data into organics capacity and siting analysis; Q3 Assess opportunities for co-digestion, composting, or regional partnerships.	2026	Q4 26: Finalize OMP with biosolids generation analysis included; Q4 Present findings to County leadership and municipalities	**(New Program)** Consultant-led study to assess capacity, siting, and phasing; foundational for future organics infrastructure
5. Market Development for Recyclables	Recycling Market Development Task Force	2028	Q1 2028: Identify partners; Q2 Develop charter and meeting schedule	2028	Q3-Q4 28: Launch Task Force	**(New Program)** Convene manufacturers, haulers, and economic development partners; supports circular economy goals
	Expand Local Markets (Styrofoam, Glass Cullet)	2028	Q1 28: Identify processors and academic partners; Q2 Evaluate densification/remanufacturing strategies	2029	Q1-Q2 29: Launch pilot projects; Q3-Q4 29 Evaluate and refine	Outreach to processors and academic partners; pilot densification or remanufacturing strategies
6. Enforcement	Expanded Inspection Team (Not Selected)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**(New Program) Not selected** due to staffing/resource constraints; similar outcomes pursued via dashboard and enforcement
	Contamination and/or Illegal Dumping Tracking and Public Reporting Dashboard	2029	Q1 2029: Select GIS/Survey123 platform; Q2 Develop data fields and workflow	2029	Q3 29: Launch dashboard; Q4 Begin public reporting	**(New Program)** GIS or Survey123-based tool; supports transparency and targeted outreach
	Enforcement Mechanisms	2027	Q1 27: Select 2-3 towns; Q2 Develop education materials; Q3 Coordinate with haulers	2028	Q1 29: Launch pilot; Q4 Evaluate cost and diversion impacts	Ordinance updates and interagency coordination; may include ticketing or landfill access restrictions
7. Incentive-Based Pricing	Pay-As-You-Throw Pilot in Select Municipalities	2027	Q1 27: Identify 2-3 pilot municipalities; Q1-Q2 Develop PAYT rate structure and bag/tag pricing; Q2 Create public education materials and FAQs; Q2-Q3 Coordinate with haulers on collection logistics; Q3 Finalize pilot design and outreach plan	2029	Q1 29: Launch PAYT pilot in selected municipalities; Q2 Monitor participation, contamination, and cost impacts; Q3 Conduct mid-pilot evaluation and adjust outreach; Q4 Complete pilot evaluation and prepare recommendation for expansion	**(New Program)** Partner with 2-3 towns for pilot; requires public education and hauler coordination
	Pay-As-You-Throw with Haulers/Districting for Private Collection	2030	Q1-Q2 2030: Conduct legal review; Q3 30 Engage stakeholders	2031	2031 Implement districting model	**(New Program)** Evaluate franchised zones for private collection; requires legal review and stakeholder buy-in
8. Education and Outreach	Partner with Partner Agencies For Classroom Curriculm Development	2027	Q1 27: Convene partner agencies; Q2 Draft curriculum	2027	Q3-Q4 27 Roll-out curriculum	**(New Program)** Joint development of youth outreach materials; leverage Conservation Field Days and school networks
	Develop Education Toolkits for Multifamily Buildings & Underserved Communities	2027	Q1 27: Develop translated, accessible guides; Q2 Coordinate with housing providers	2027	Q3-Q4 27: Distribute toolkits	**(New Proeram)** Translated. accessible guides: distributed via housing providers and community ores
	Expand Multilingual Outreach & Alexa App Expansion	2026	Q1 26: Identify languages and content gaps; Q2 Update materials	2026	Q3-Q4 26: Deploy updates	Add languages and materials to Alexa app; improve accessibility
	Educational Videos	2026	Q1 26: Identify topics; Q2 Partner with local media/colleges	2026-2035	Q3 26: Begin production; 2026-2035 Release videos annually	**(New Program)** Short-form content for social media, schools, and events; partner with local media or colleges
9. Data Collection & Evaluation	Countywide Data Dashboard	2027	Q1 27: Define metrics; Q2 Select platform	2027-2035	Q3 27: Launch dashboard; 2027-2035 Update biennially	**(New Program)** Centralized diversion and contamination metrics; supports biennial updates and public transparency
10. Transporter Licensing & Anti-Commingling	Audits & Licensing Updates	2027	Q1 27: Draft local law updates; Q2 Develop contamination thresholds	2028	2028: Implement licensing and audit protocols	**(New Program)** Redevelopment of Local Law and potential hauler licensing with contamination thresholds and corrective action protocols
11. Flow Control & Districting	Flow Control Program for Organics	2028	Q1 28: Draft ordinance; Q2 Identify designated processors	2028 - 2030	Q3 28 Adopt ordinance; 2029-2030 Phase in requirements	**(New Program)** Ordinance development to direct food scraps to designated processors; aligns with landfill closure
	Private Subscription Service (Post-Landfill) - Districting	2027	Q1-Q2 27: Evaluate decentralized service model; Q3 Develop licensing and data protocols	2028-2030	2028-2030: Phase in districting model	**(New Program)** Evaluate decentralized service model with County oversight; requires licensing and data protocols
12. C&D Debris Reduction	C&D Reuse Partnership & Deconstruction Ordinances	2028	Q1 28: Partner with Habitat ReStore; Q2 Draft deconstruction ordinance	2028	Q3-Q4 2028 Launch pilot ordinance	**(New Program)** Partner with Habitat ReStore; pilot deconstruction ordinance in urban redevelopment zones
	Reuse/Recycling Clauses in Capital Project RFPs	2026	Q1 26: Update procurement language	2026	Q2-Q4 26: Apply new clauses to all RFPs	Update procurement language to require diversion planning; minimal cost, high impact
13. Private Sector Coordination	Circular Partnerships & Forums with Local Businesses	2028	Q1 28: Identify business partners; Q2 Develop roundtable structure	2028	Q3-Q4 28: Develop roundtable structure	**(New Program)** roundtables with retailers, manufacturers, and logistics firms; supports innovation and collaboration
14. Thermal Treatment & Vermicomposting	Feasibility Study for Anaerobic Digestion	2027	Q1 27: Hire consultant; Q2-Q3 Conduct siting and feedstock analysis	2027	Q4 27: Final report	**(New Program)** Consultant-led study to assess siting, feedstock, and energy recovery potential
	Expand Vermicomposting	2027	Q1 27: Identify school and garden pilots; Q2 Develop training materials	2028	2028: Expand all pilots	Scale school and garden pilots; low-cost, high-education value
15. Waste Disposal Options	County Infrastructure Optimization: Residuals Audit and Facility Needs Analysis	2026	Q1 26: Define scope; Q2-Q3 Conduct residuals audit	2026	Q4 26: Finalize needs analysis	**(New Program)** Evaluate post-landfill system design; informs siting, equity, and operational efficiency

Appendix C

Excerpts from Ontario County 2025 Budget

2025
ONTARIO COUNTY
BUDGET



Adopted by the
Ontario County
Board of Supervisors
Resolution No. 656-2024
November 14, 2024

Ontario County
Board of Supervisors
Canandaigua, New York 14424

Supervisor David Baker offered the following resolution and moved for its adoption, seconded by Supervisor Daniel Marshall. Passed. Yes 17, No 0, Abstained 0, Necessarily Absent 4.

RESOLUTION NO. 656-2024
ADOPTION OF THE COUNTY BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

WHEREAS, The Tentative County Budget for the Year 2025 has been duly presented to this Board of Supervisors by the Budget Officer, and duly advertised Public Hearing has been thereon; and

WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors has requested specific changes to the Tentative County Budget originally proposed by the Budget Officer; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the tentative budget be amended by the following:

	Account Number	Account Name	Amount of Change	New Total
Reduce proposed additional increase in Sponsor Contribution	AA2495 54260	Consultation & Professional	-$150,000	$4,079,815
Remove Administrative charge to FLCC for services rendered	AA2495 42210	General Services	-$150,000	$0.00

and further

RESOLVED, That the Capital Improvement plan for 2025-2030 be amended by the following:

Add the following project to the Capital Improvement Plan in year 2025	Funding Source	
CMAC Monumental Stairs and Plaza Electrification	Friends of CMAC	$250,000
	State Aid - Education	$250,000

and further

RESOLVED, That the Tax Levy Revenue to be levied as part of the 2025 Tentative Budget shall remain unchanged from the originally filed Tentative County Budget at $83,588,940; and further

RESOLVED, That pursuant to Section 360 of the County Law, the said Tentative Budget be, and it hereby is, adopted as the budget of Ontario County for the year 2025.

State of New York}
County of Ontario}

I do hereby certify that I have compared the preceding with the original thereof, on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at Canandaigua, New York, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original; and that said original was duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario County held at Canandaigua, New York on November 14, 2024.
Given under my hand and official seal on November 15, 2024.

Kristin A. Voss

Kristin A. Voss, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario County, NY

ONTARIO COUNTY RESERVE FUNDS

	BALANCE @ JANUARY 1, 2024	BUDGETED APPROPRIATION FOR 2024	APPROPRIATION PROPOSED FOR 2025 BUDGET
	Revenues anticipated for these reserves each year are not included in the information below. This additional funding is taken into consideration when funds are appropriated for future years.		
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE RESERVE - AERIAL DIGITAL IMAGING This reserve was created to set aside money for aerial digital imaging software	229,112	-	86,541
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE RESERVE-SALES TAX This reserve was created in 2009 to set aside money from the 3/8% sales tax increase. Revenue will be used for FLCC debt payment, offset the loss of home heating tax and capital improvement purposes.	12,994,080	4,926,000	8,045,000
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE RESERVE - INFO. TECH. SYSTEMS Amended by Resolution No. 403-2022 to provide funding for future software purchases and upgrades, purchase of new software for efficiency and transparency purposes, and software or other non-equipment needs to address cybersecurity readiness.	6,403,313	-	-
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE - SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN This reserve was authorized in 2016 to fund implementation of the adopted Ontario County Solid Waste Management Plan or other such project, as determined by the Board of Supervisors, that furthers the goal of increased waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and/or diversion of solid waste from being placed in a landfill. Resolution 587-2016	3,132,578	-	-
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE - COMPENSATED ABSENCES This designated fund balance was authorized in 2018 to recognize vacation leave benefits that are attributable to service rendered but not necessarily immediately available for use. Resolution 268-2019. Includes A, D, & Sewer funds.	4,835,114	13,548	38,867
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE - OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUND Established through Res 847-2023 for opioid settlement funding received to be utilized to address the effects of the opioid crisis within the community. All funds received will be treated as restricted for specific use to address the effects of the opioid crisis within the community by Ontario County.	904,289	-	-
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE - OCCUPANCY TAX REVENUE Established through Res 848-2023 for the reamining occupancy tax collections referenced in Res 422-2023 to be utilized for future needs consistent with the Local Law governing the use of occupancy tax revenue.	3,149	-	-
DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE - OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUND - MH Established through Res 847-2023 for opioid settlement funding received through the Office of Addiction Services and Supports Regional Abatement program for Mental Health related programming.	646,938	-	150,704
TOTAL GENERAL FUND BOARD DESIGNATED FUND BAL RESERVES	**29,148,573**		
TOTAL BOARD DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE RESERVES	**29,148,573**		
TOTAL ALL RESERVES	**83,874,074**		

SUSTAINABILITY & SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The County owns a 2,999-ton per day Municipal Solid Waste Landfill on a 389 acre parcel in the Town of Seneca just east of the hamlet of Flint, NY. Beginning December 8, 2003, Casella Waste Management Systems, Inc. took over the operational management of the landfill and replaced the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) with a new larger facility pursuant to an Operations and Management Lease Agreement (OMLA). Under the OMLA, Casella manages and reimburses the County for all remaining county employees working at the landfill and MRF. Lease revenues are applied to various reserves as established by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors.

In 2016 Ontario County received the final permit necessary for the wrap around and eastern expansion described in the OMLA from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Success payments due the County from Casella for obtaining the expansion permits (per the OMLA) are being dedicated to reducing the quantity of waste generated from within Ontario County that is deposited in a landfill through a variety of methods identified in the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. In 2019, the Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management (AA8189) was reinstated by the Board of Supervisors to lead this effort. Emphasis on branding and public outreach efforts to make the public aware of the centralized web site for recycling and composting information, expanding public education efforts, and focus on increasing participation in alternative waste collection events will continue. The department will also focus on work with haulers, municipalities, institutions, and green committees to hone new implementation programs designed to attain the goals identified in the county's Solid Waste Management Plan.

NEXT YEAR BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT

PROJECTION: 20251 2025 Budget Prepared in 2024 FOR PERIOD 99

ACCOUNTS FOR: GENERAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 ORIG BUD	2024 REVISED BUD	2025 COMMITTEE	2025 WAYS & MEANS	2025 ADOPT	PCT CHANGE
6420 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	-240,378.00	-240,314.00	-240,314.00	-311,447.00	-311,447.00	-311,447.00	29.6%
CONTRACTUAL	96,369.63	127,755.00	128,235.00	171,697.00	171,697.00	171,697.00	33.9%
PERSONAL SERVICES	575,562.10	590,631.00	587,978.00	712,727.41	629,478.41	629,478.41	21.2%
FRINGE BENEFITS	291,480.15	309,617.00	314,112.00	318,751.66	318,751.66	318,751.66	1.5%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	3,657.00	3,694.00	3,694.00	3,942.00	3,942.00	3,942.00	6.7%
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	726,690.88	791,383.00	793,705.00	895,671.07	812,422.07	812,422.07	12.8%
8020 PLANNING							
INTERGOVT CHARGES	-29,382.50	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	-8,000.00	.0%
INTERFUND REVENUES	-4,641.00	-25,334.00	-25,334.00	-6,237.00	-6,237.00	-6,237.00	-75.4%
STATE AID	.00	.00	-14,941.54	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
CONTRACTUAL	-40,850.15	136,063.19	151,004.73	91,416.00	91,416.00	91,416.00	-39.5%
PERSONAL SERVICES	838,263.99	881,889.00	880,044.00	1,010,023.05	1,010,023.05	1,010,023.05	14.8%
FRINGE BENEFITS	449,581.18	493,999.00	500,584.00	509,117.35	509,117.35	509,117.35	1.7%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	5,131.00	5,182.00	5,182.00	5,545.00	5,545.00	5,545.00	7.0%
PLANNING	1,218,102.52	1,483,799.19	1,488,539.19	1,601,864.40	1,601,864.40	1,601,864.40	7.6%
8090 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL							
INTERGOVT CHARGES	-11,958.40	-23,214.00	-23,214.00	-21,448.00	-21,448.00	-21,448.00	-7.6%
STATE AID	-38,776.19	-48,341.00	-48,341.00	-36,813.13	-36,813.13	-36,813.13	-23.8%
CONTRACTUAL	34,419.96	41,125.00	41,125.00	39,125.00	39,125.00	39,125.00	-4.9%
PERSONAL SERVICES	10,204.60	14,000.00	14,000.00	6,737.00	6,737.00	6,737.00	-51.9%

NEXT YEAR BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT

PROJECTION: 20251 2025 Budget Prepared in 2024 FOR PERIOD 99

ACCOUNTS FOR: GENERAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 ORIG BUD	2024 REVISED BUD	2025 COMMITTEE	2025 WAYS & MEANS	2025 ADOPT	PCT CHANGE
FRINGE BENEFITS	2,304.79	2,841.00	2,841.00	10,576.13	10,576.13	10,576.13	272.3%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	1,573.00	1,589.00	1,589.00	1,823.00	1,823.00	1,823.00	14.7%
EQUIPMENT	.00	52,000.00	52,000.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	-2,232.24	40,000.00	40,000.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
8160 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT							
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	-1,182,251.92	-1,149,533.00	-1,149,533.00	-1,133,225.23	-1,133,225.23	-1,133,225.23	-1.4%
USE MONEY/PROPERTY	-4,167,991.25	-3,307,559.00	-3,307,559.00	-3,307,559.00	-3,307,559.00	-3,307,559.00	.0%
CONTRACTUAL	339,953.40	374,733.00	374,733.00	201,288.00	201,288.00	201,288.00	-46.3%
PERSONAL SERVICES	264,478.27	275,553.00	276,708.00	277,241.35	277,241.35	277,241.35	.2%
FRINGE BENEFITS	153,133.99	159,192.00	159,192.00	140,702.88	140,702.88	140,702.88	-11.6%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	2,004,506.00	2,004,546.00	2,004,546.00	2,004,999.00	2,004,999.00	2,004,999.00	.0%
TRANSFERS TO RESERVE	.00	1,643,108.00	1,643,108.00	1,816,553.00	1,816,553.00	1,816,553.00	10.6%
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	-2,588,171.51	40.00	1,195.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
8189 OTHER SANITATION (SWMP)							
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	-387,376.87	-402,403.00	-402,403.00	-265,714.00	-265,714.00	-265,714.00	-34.0%
STATE AID	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
CONTRACTUAL	143,986.26	413,128.00	413,128.00	427,290.00	427,290.00	427,290.00	3.4%
PERSONAL SERVICES	391,221.64	401,062.00	403,616.00	402,916.90	402,916.90	402,916.90	-.2%
FRINGE BENEFITS	216,004.10	231,972.00	232,743.00	234,599.53	234,599.53	234,599.53	.8%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	3,317.00	3,350.00	3,350.00	3,819.00	3,819.00	3,819.00	14.0%
OTHER SANITATION (SWMP	367,152.13	647,109.00	650,434.00	802,911.43	802,911.43	802,911.43	23.4%
TOTAL GENERAL	-278,458.22	2,962,331.19	2,973,873.19	3,300,446.90	3,217,197.90	3,217,197.90	11.0%
8666 CLEARANCE DEMOLITION REHAB							

NEXT YEAR BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT

PROJECTION: 20251 2025 Budget Prepared in 2024 FOR PERIOD 99

ACCOUNTS FOR: REVOLVING LOAN	2023 ACTUAL	2024 ORIG BUD	2024 REVISED BUD	2025 COMMITTEE	2025 WAYS & MEANS	2025 ADOPT	PCT CHANGE
FEDERAL AID	.00	.00	-2,226,700.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
CONTRACTUAL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
CLEARANCE DEMOLITION R	.00	.00	-2,226,700.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
8668 REHAB LOANS AND GRANTS							
USE MONEY/PROPERTY	-500.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
FEDERAL AID	-444,836.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
CONTRACTUAL	444,836.30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
REHAB LOANS AND GRANTS	-500.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
TOTAL REVOLVING LOAN	-500.00	.00	-2,226,700.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
8090 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL							
USE MONEY/PROPERTY	-988.93	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
CONTRACTUAL	-12,802.14	.00	82,858.98	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	-14,848.00	.00	-75,590.00	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	-28,639.07	.00	7,268.98	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
TOTAL WATER RESOURCE COUNCIL	-28,639.07	.00	7,268.98	.00	.00	.00	-100.0%
9710 SERIAL BONDS							
USE MONEY/PROPERTY	-29,114.27	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
SERIAL BONDS	-29,114.27	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	-29,114.27	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.0%
TOTAL REVENUE	-6,553,043.63	-5,204,698.00	-7,521,929.54	-5,090,443.36	-5,090,443.36	-5,090,443.36	-32.3%
TOTAL EXPENSE	6,216,332.07	8,167,029.19	8,276,371.71	8,390,890.26	8,307,641.26	8,307,641.26	1.4%
GRAND TOTAL	-336,711.56	2,962,331.19	754,442.17	3,300,446.90	3,217,197.90	3,217,197.90	337.5%

** END OF REPORT - Generated by GATES, MARY M **

2024 ONTARIO COUNTY BUDGET
POSITION REPORT

Full-Time Part-Time Seasonal/Hrly	BUDGETED 2023 POSITIONS	BUDGETED 2024 POSITIONS	PROPOSED 2025 POSITIONS	NEW FOR 2025	F.T.	P.T.	Hrly	TOTAL
SR PLANNING AIDE	1	1	1					
CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER	2	2	2					
SR CLERK	1	1	1					
WEED HARVESTER OP, SEASONAL	2	2	2					
TOTAL	**12**	**12**	**13**		11		2	13

AA8160 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT / AA8189 SUSTAINABILITY AND SWMP

DIR OF SUSTAINABILITY & SOLID WASTE	1	1	1					
SENIOR PLANNER	1	1	1					
SUSTAINABILITY ASSISTANT	1	1	1					
SENIOR CLERK	1	1	1					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR II	1	1	1					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR IV	1	1	1					
WORKING SUPERVISOR	1	1	1					
LANDFILL ATTENDANT	1	1	1					
TOTAL	**8**	**8**	**8**		8			8

DD FUNDS COUNTY HIGHWAY

CIVIL ENGINEER	1	1	1					
DEP COMMSSNR OF PUBLIC WORKS	1	1	1					
JUNIOR ENGINEER	4	4	4					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR	0	1	1					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR I	5	6	6					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR II	11	11	11					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR III	1	1	1					
MOTOR EQUIP OPERATOR IV	2	2	2					
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	1	1	1					
SIGN MAINTENANCE MECHANIC	1	1	1					
SUPV, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS	1	1	1					
GIS SPECIALIST	1	1	1					
WORKING SUPERVISOR	2	2	2					
MOTOR EQUIPMENT OP I, SEASONAL	1	1	1					
LABORER, SEASONAL	4	4	4					
TOTAL	**36**	**38**	**38**		33		5	38

G FUNDS COUNTY SEWER DISTRICTS

SUPV, BUREAU OF WASTEWATER MGT	1	1	1					
JUNIOR ENGINEER	1	1	1					
SUPV,PUMP STA&SWR LNE OP&M	1	1	1					
PUMP STA & SWR LN MAINTR	6	6	6					
WASTEWATER DISTRICT SUPVR	1	1	1					
WASTEWATER TRMT PLNT OP TYPE B	1	1	1					
TOTAL	**11**	**11**	**11**		11			11

FT	PT	HRLY	TOTAL
830	**99**	**722**	**1651**

TOTAL BUDGETED POSITIONS FOR 2025	
FULL-TIME	830
PART-TIME	99
SEASONAL/HOURLY	722
TOTAL	**1651**

Appendix D

Biennial LSWMP Update Template

Ontario County
Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Biennial Update

Reporting Period:
January 1, 20XX - December 31, 20XX

[Month] 20XX

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Appendix E – Outreach and Education Materials

Appendix E

Public Engagement Materials

2019 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

SPECIAL COLLECTION

SPECIAL COLLECTION	EVENT DATES	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS COLLECTED
2019 Events Totals	7	1,800+	129+ tons
Household Hazardous Waste	4/27/19 9/21/19	858	95,100
E-Waste	3/30/19 10/19/19	1,031	152,097
Pumpkin	11/19/19	-	6,240
Confidential Paper Shredding	4/26/19 10/18/19	-	6,000

2020 EVENTS

Household Hazardous Waste	6/20/20 9/12/20
E-Waste	8/1/20 10/17/20
Pumpkin	11/7/20
Paper Shredding	6/26/20 10/9/20
Residential Tire	7/25/20 8/15/20 9/26/20

COMMUNITY OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT

The County participated in 16 workshops and tabling events over the course of the year to educate residents on recycling and waste diversion efforts.

ONGOING COUNTY PROJECTS

Strategic Plan: Causewave Community Partners, is guiding the Department through a process to focus and prioritize around 1. Assessing community needs, 2. Creating programs and/ or infrastructure, 3. Educating residents, 4. Seeking to change behavior.

Program Assessment & Consolidation Study: SCS Engineers will analyze the existing solid waste infrastructure and assets, and look at existing programing and event structures to provide guidance and recommendations for the strategic planning process.

Reusable Bag Distribution: Targeting low-income residents the County provided all local food pantries with a supply of over 5000 reusable bags prior to the NYS plastic bag ban taking affect.

School District Waste Assessments & Implementation: The Department contracted Impact Earth to do a baseline analysis of all district waste programs targeting the removal of the organics from the waste stream. In 2020, the Department budgeted funds for those districts to implement recommendations. To date, 5 of the 9 school districts have been assessed.

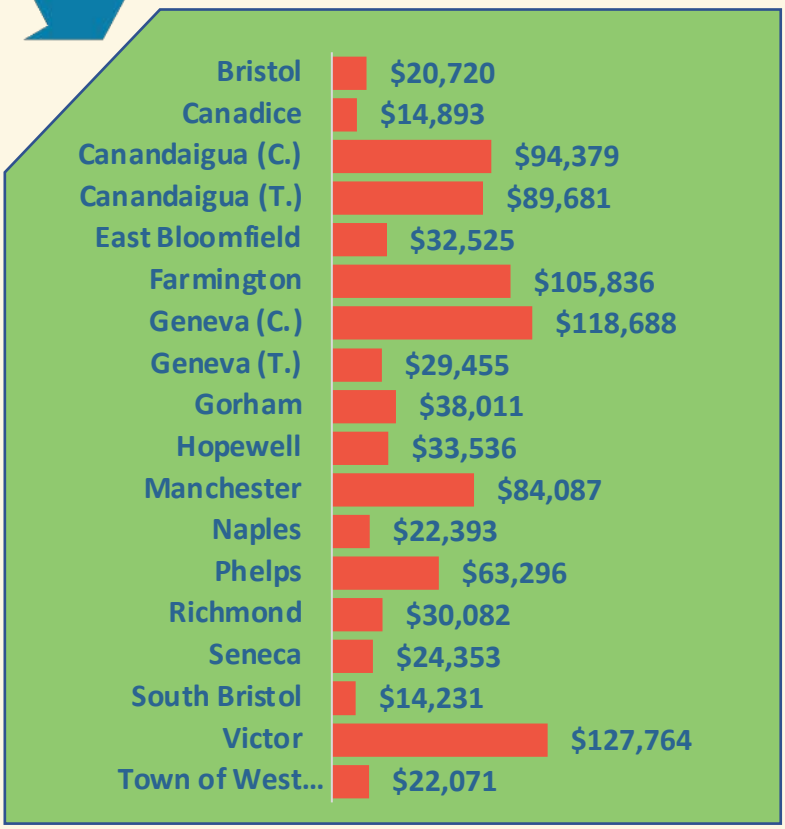
FLCC Waste Assessment: A County waste assessment with FLCC recommended purchasing recycling/waste diversion infrastructure which the County is working to reimburse through grants.

AWARDS & RECOGNITION

In 2019, the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management was awarded the New York State Association of Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Public Sector Recycling Leadership Award

For information and updated event schedule visit: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

MUNICIPAL FUNDING AND OTHER PROJECTS



The Department distributed just under 1 million dollars in funding to our municipalities for projects that furthered the goals of the County's Local Solid Waste Management Plan.

In addition to the development of the project criteria, contract execution, and project tracking, department staff coordinated over 50% of the proposed projects.

A FEW USES OF MUNICIPAL FUNDING

Backyard Composting Programs: 8 municipalities started providing residents with composting units and educational materials. Together they distributed over 1,000 units.

Organics Drop-Off: 3 municipalities offer organics drop-off to residents at their transfer stations.

PAYT: Phelps & Manchester invested in state of the art pay-as-you-throw programs, which require residents to only pay for waste based on weight.

Reuse - Swap Shop: Farmington constructed a swap shop for reuse opportunities to residents.

Unique Waste Collections: Multiple municipalities offered residents collection days for special wastes such as electronic waste, mattresses, bulky items, & tires. These are outside the annual County hosted events, but are included with the events data.

Equipment & Infrastructure: Some municipalities purchased recycling bins for municipal buildings and parks, while others upgraded old compactors and containers or made site improvements at their transfer station.

OTHER MUNICIPAL FUNDING:

Sustainability Projects: The County funded two event drive sustainability projects. With that funding the City of Geneva purchased recycling and organic collection bins for their Annual Cruisin' Night event, while the City of Canandaigua purchased outdoor recycling units for along Main Street.

C. Geneva WWTP Project: In addition to the original municipal funding the County assisted in providing funding to meet the required financial match to receive a NYSDEC grant to construct a vermi-composting facility at the WWTP which will service the residents of Geneva and some of the surrounding area.



For Information visit:
OntarioCountyRecycles.org

2020 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

SPECIAL COLLECTION

SPECIAL COLLECTION	EVENT DATES	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS COLLECTED
2020 Events Totals	10	1,995+	144+ tons
Household Hazardous Waste	5/20/20 9/12/20	796	88,020
E-Waste	8/1/20 10/17/20	890	124,918
Pumpkin	11/7/20	60	4,510
Confidential Paper Shredding	6/3/20 10/9/20	-	20,900
Residential Tire	7/25/20 8/15/20 9/20/20	249	49,940

2021 EVENTS *

Household Hazardous Waste	4/24/21 9/11/21
E-Waste	6/5/21 10/16/21
Pumpkin	11/6/21
Paper Shredding	4/16/21 10/8/21
Residential Tire	3/27/21 5/15/21 8/8/21

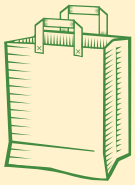
* Most events require pre-registration visit the website to learn more.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Local Solid Waste Management Plan Goal Diversion Rate	19%	23%	27%	31%	35%	38%	42%
Actual Diversion Rate	8%	9%	13%	21%	27%	22%	19%*

Waste diversion percentage is calculated by taking the total tons of material recycled over the total tons of waste generated within the county.

*Lower than average waste diversion rate due to increased residentially generated waste and participation in annual special collection events impacted by Covid-19 pandemic.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER UPDATES



DISTRIBUTED 3,605 BAGS TO 13 FOOD PANTRIES

In 2020, the department launched a backyard composting program that aimed to educate community members on the many benefits of composting. Through a special promotion, Ontario County residents were able to purchase composters at a reduced price. Hundreds of residents responded and began their backyard composting adventures this fall.

500 + UNITS PURCHASED



Consolidation study update

Working with SCS Engineering, staff visited each municipal transfer station across the county to collect data on how and what types of waste each facility accepts. This data was consolidated and analyzed to develop recommendations for greater efficiencies and cost saving efforts for municipalities. A cost benefit analysis was also done between annual special collection events and a permanent collection facility offering services year round.

Strategic Plan update

Starting in early 2020, the county contracted with Causewave Community Partners to draft a Strategic Plan outlining the Department's priorities for the next 5 years. The Department collaborated with various small working groups to develop a department vision to guide the planning process and future planning. A county-wide survey provided valuable residential input on how recycling is perceived across the county and what improvements are desired. Four key focus areas were ultimately determined based on feedback: Equal & Adequate Access, Funding to Advance Department Goals, Legislation and Policies, and Customized Education & Communications. The final plan was adopted in February 2021.

2021 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

	EVENT DATES	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS COLLECTED
Collection Events Totals	11	2,126+	181,570
HHW	4/24 9/11	817	15,644
E-Waste	6/5 10/16	813	108,681
Pumpkin	11/6 11/13	217	4,295
Paper Shredding	4/16 10/8	-	10,550
Residential Tire	3/27 5/15 8/8	279	42,400

2022 EVENTS*

Household Hazardous Waste	4/30 9/10
E-Waste	6/11 10/22
Pumpkin	11/5 11/12
Paper Shredding	4/15 10/7
Residential Tire	5/14 7/16 9/17

*Pre-registration required for some events

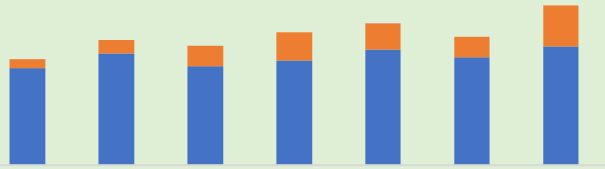
COMPOSTING PROGRAM WASTE DIVERSION ESTIMATES

At least 20% of household waste can be composted. Based on the average waste produced per household in Ontario County, each backyard compost bin has the potential to divert **955 pounds** of waste from the landfill per year. It's estimated that **over a million pounds** of waste has been diverted using the 1,000 backyard compost bins distributed to date.

UNITS PURCHASED 1000 +



Annual Waste and Diversion in Tons



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Diversion Rate	9%	12%	21%	27%	22%	19%	35%
Target Diversion Rate	23%	27%	31%	35%	38%	42%	47%
Waste	90,224	104,131	92,028	97,526	107,855	100,762	110,401
Materials Diverted	8,565	12,747	19,140	26,223	24,181	18,970	38,160

Waste diversion percentage is calculated by taking the total tons of material recycled over the total tons of waste generated within the county.

Strategic Plan 2021-2025

VISION

Ontario County will be a leader in creating a community where managing resources responsibly is second nature. We will cultivate a reputation for being on the forefront of cutting-edge solutions that reduce waste effectively, create synergies in product creation and waste reuse opportunities, and motivate residents and businesses to adopt responsible behaviors that benefit the individual, community, economy and environment.

MISSION

The Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management will focus on the County's efforts to increase sustainable practices and waste diversion by employees and residents. The department implements the County's Local Solid Waste Management Plan, by working with municipalities, businesses and organizations to ensure the sustainability of our local environment. The department also provides administrative oversite of the County's Landfill Operations.

Equal & Adequate Access

1. Implement findings from Department's Program Assessment and Consolidation Study.
2. Provide equal distribution of cost to residents for waste disposal through establishment of user fee-based programs.
3. Work with curbside collectors to establish adequate access.

Funding to Advance Department Goals

4. Advocate for funding opportunities at various regulatory levels.
5. Demonstrate value of Dept services to BOS to foster support of necessary expenditures.
6. Partner with Office of Economic Development to leverage funding and attract businesses that specialize in recycling and reuse of items and materials to support the goals of the Dept.

Legislation and Policies Aligned with County's Plans for Solid Waste Management

7. Invest in staying informed on and advocate for legislation and policies using staff, County and elected official connections.
8. Maintain oversight of compliance with OMLA and regulations.
9. Revise and pass a local law that supports priority OC initiatives and programs.
10. Develop and execute plans for future of landfill site post 2028.
11. Ensure SWMP updates are consistent with strategic plan priorities and current legislation.

Customized Education & Communications

12. Improve and expand audience-specific communications.
13. Develop standardized branding and educational materials across all municipalities in the County to help educate residents of the cost of waste disposal/recycling and offer alternative and new programs to modify habits, eliminating confusion that deters participation.
14. Regularly educate BOS of the plans and project needs to ensure support for new initiatives.
15. Hire a full-time educator responsible for development and presentation of educational materials.
16. Use other municipality's growing social awareness to educate, influence and inspire other municipalities to build up their efforts and facilities.
17. Develop standard reporting procedures of local diversion efforts providing consistent, adequate and measurable results for calculating the County's diversion rate consistent with the adopted SWM plan.
18. Develop sector specific objectives for reuse, recycling and waste reduction opportunities through partnering with Office of Economic Development.
19. Revamp the structure of the landfill oversight committee to be a 'county sustainability working group.'

Please contact Recycle@OntarioCountyNY.gov with any questions.

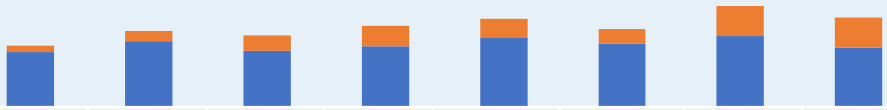
2022 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Learn more at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

	# OF EVENTS	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS COLLECTED	2023 EVENT DATES
Collection Events Totals	17	2,437	299,973	
Household Hazardous Waste	2	902	71,842	Apr 22 | Sep 16
Electronic Waste	2	1,013	133,427	May 20 | Oct 14
Pumpkin	6	131	2,514	Nov 4 | Nov 11
Paper Shredding	2		12,250	Apr 14 | Jun 17 | Oct 6
Residential Tire	3	285	52,700	May 6 | Jul 22 | Sep 9
Mattress	2	106	27,240	Jun 3 | Aug 26

Annual Waste and Diversion in Tons



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Diversion Rate	9%	12%	21%	27%	22%	19%	35%	40%
Target Diversion Rate	23%	27%	31%	35%	38%	42%	47%	51%
Waste	90,224	104,131	92,028	97,526	107,855	100,762	110,401	96,456
Materials Diverted	8,565	12,747	19,140	26,223	24,181	18,970	38,160	38,259

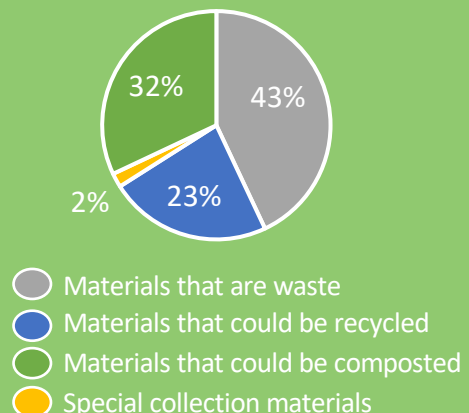
Waste diversion percentage is calculated by taking the total tons of material recycled divided by the total tons of waste generated within the county.

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

A Waste Characterization Study was completed to better understand waste generated in Ontario County. This included the sorting of waste at the landfill site by material and recording the weight and sector where the waste was generated. The objective was to provide information and analysis that supports ongoing County efforts to devise a targeted and effective strategy for increased waste reduction and diversion in compliance with the County's adopted Solid Waste Management Plan.

https://ontariocountyrecycles.org/DocumentCenter/View/491/OntarioCounty_FinalReport_11-23-2022

What are Ontario county generators sending to the landfill?

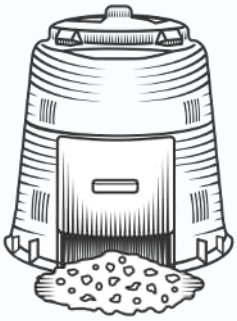


NEW PROGRAMS IN 2022

- **Mattress Recycling Event**- the Department hosted its first mattress collection event on September 24, 2022 at the Town of Canandaigua and Town of Geneva Transfer Stations. Between the two locations the county collected 27,240 pounds of mattresses for recycling. Check out our 2023 special collection event calendar for this year's events.
- **Composting at the Ontario County Employee Picnic-** in order to reduce waste sent to be landfilled, the picnic utilized compostable containers and utensils. These were collected with any food scraps and sent to be composted.



COMMUNITY SUPPORT



- Residential distribution of **420 backyard compost bins and 300 reusable bags**.
- **Presentations** for Red Jacket Rotary & Bristol Library. Tabling at Ontario County Fair, Bristol Fun Day, Super Science Saturday (Victor), Mission Zero (Geneva). Participated in Envirothon.
- The Department **supported municipalities** by providing funding for:
  - Town of Victor- e-waste & battery recycling
  - Town of Gorham- expansion of organics collection pilot
  - City of Canandaigua- support pay-as-you throw program
- The Department **supported school districts** by providing funding for:
  - Marcus Whitman- vermiculture composting education program

LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

The Department continues to review proposed and adopted solid waste legislation and created the following resources to assist residents, businesses, institutions, and municipalities**.**



- **NYS Postconsumer Paint Collection Program** education campaign - https://ontariocountyrecycles.org/164/NYS-Postconsumer-Paint-Collection-Progra
- **NYS Food Donation and Recycling Informational** resource for Designated Food Scrap Generators created & distributed. - https://ontariocountyrecycles.org/DocumentCenter/View/487/NYS-Food-Donation-and-Recycling-Info-Sheet
- **NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act legislative** updates resource for Transfer Stations created & distributed. - https://ontariocountyrecycles.org/DocumentCenter/View/489/Ewaste-Recycling-for-Transfer-Stations-digital-version



2023 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

	# OF EVENTS	# OF HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS COLLECTED	
Collection Events Totals	**16**	**2,603**	**353,239**	**2024 Event Dates***
Household Hazardous Waste	2	1237	145,417	Apr 20 | Sep 21
Electronic Waste	2	863	90,972	May 18 | Oct 12
Pumpkin	4	89	3,390	Nov 2 | Nov 9
Paper Shredding	3	273	29,300	Apr 12 | May 3 Jun 8 | Oct 4
Residential Tire	3	295	50,800	May 4 | Jul 20 | Sep 7
Mattress	2	119	33,360	Apr 13 | Aug 24
★ NEW THIS YEAR: Rigid Plastics				June 15

*Registration required for most events, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org for details.

Annual Waste and Diversion in Tons



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Diversion Rate	9%	12%	21%	27%	22%	19%	35%	40%	45%
Target Diversion Rate	23%	27%	31%	35%	38%	42%	47%	51%	59%
Waste	90,224	104,131	92,028	97,526	107,855	100,762	110,401	96,456	101,880
Materials Diverted	8,565	12,747	19,140	26,223	24,181	18,970	38,160	38,259	45,687

Waste diversion percentage is calculated by taking the total tons of material recycled divided by the total tons of waste generated within the county.

Recycling isn't one size fits all. Some materials may be recyclable, but not able to be collected with your household recycling. That's where special collection programs come in. Programs include collection events, drop-off locations, and mail-in options that accept hard to manage items to keep them out of the landfill or from clogging up the recycling stream. In 2023 the Department:

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS PROGRAMS

- Updated the website to highlight collection events, mail-in, and drop-off special collection programs.
- Had a record number of special collection event participants, demonstrating a public demand for programs.
- Increased online registration for additional events, allowing for ease of participation.
- Added a combined 1,388 subscribers to our email lists.
- Created & implemented "Why Wait" campaigns, encouraging residents to take advantage of free recycling programs open year-round for Paint, Stains, and Primers and Electronics.

Why Wait? for a collection event

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Over 20 tabling events & presentations given by Department staff. A few highlights:

- Municipal Clerks Presentation- provided education and resources to Ontario County Municipal Clerk's Association.
- Marcus Whitman- presentation to all High School and Middle School students regarding importance of organics diversion.
- The Department supported municipalities and school districts with funding and/or technical assistance.
  - Town of Geneva (Finger Lakes Reuse contract), Town of Farmington (mattress collection), Town of Canadice (waste assessment), Town of Victor (waste assessment), City of Canandaigua (backyard composting program)
  - Marcus Whitman (program support and education), Midlakes (waste assessment)





A waste assessment is a comprehensive look at the amount and composition of the waste generated by local government or school district operations. It provides insight into the waste stream identifying program opportunities to increase diversion and reduce overall waste.

BACKYARD COMPOSTING AND ORGANICS

- A total of 370 backyard composting kits were sold in 2023. There was unexpected high demand and when the first 250 sold out quickly, the Department asked for more funding for additional units.
- It is estimated that 30% of household waste can be diverted for backyard composting. Based on the number of backyard composting units distributed by the Department between 2019-2024 and the average waste per household in Ontario County in 2023 the Department conservatively estimates that over 1 million pounds of waste was diverted in 2023.

In 2012 The Town of Gorham requested funding from the County to start a small organics program at their transfer station, with 50 pilot households. In 2022 they expanded the program to include 4 food waste drop-off locations, and in 2023 they diverted over 10,000 pounds of organics from disposal in the landfill. Small investments can create positive momentum and significant change in a community!



Over half of the school districts in the County have completed waste assessments and 3 school districts have established food waste diversion programs.

LEADING BY EXAMPLE….

- Purchased and installed new 2 bin waste & recycling systems for County lobbies.
- Developed new signage for employee recycling education in common areas.
- Reusable dishes and cutlery used for dine-in employees for Ontario County Employee Picnic as well as composting of food scraps and paper goods.
- Adopt-a-highway clean-up of County Road 46 organized and promoted by the Department.
- The organics diversion program at the Ontario County Jail celebrated its 7th year, collecting over 26,000 pounds of material in 2023.

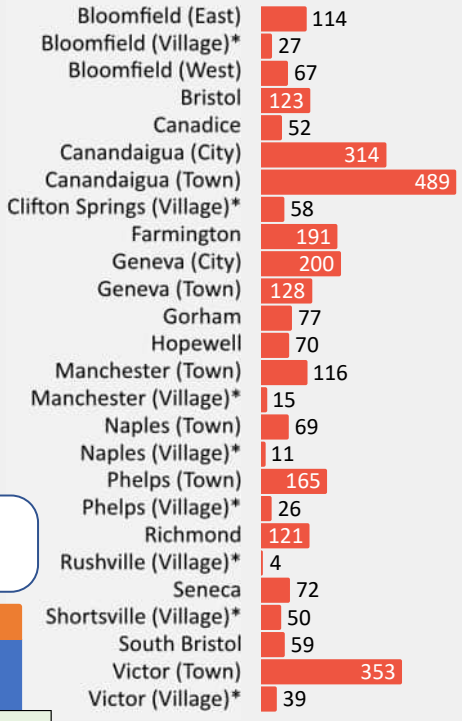
To see what else we've been up to, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org

2024 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

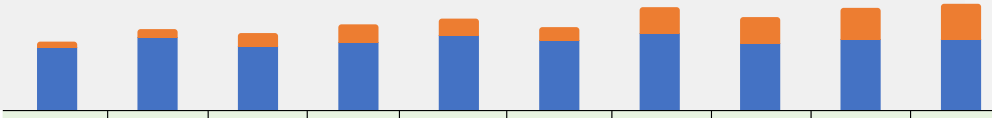
Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

	EVENTS	HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS
Collection Events Totals	20	2,801	288,725
Household Hazardous Waste	2	909	100,292
Electronic Waste	2	654	62,521
Pumpkin (and more)	6	132	7,042
Paper Shredding	4	584	27,970
Residential Tire	3	311	55,420
Mattress	2	113	30,480
Rigid Plastics	1	98	5,000

MUNICIPALITY PARTICIPATION



Annual Waste and Diversion Rate in Tons



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Actual	9%	12%	21%	27%	22%	19%	35%	40%	45%	51%
Target	23%	27%	31%	35%	38%	42%	47%	51%	59%	58%
Waste	90,224	104,131	92,028	97,526	107,855	100,762	110,401	96,456	101,880	101,925
Materials Diverted	8,565	12,747	19,140	26,223	24,181	18,970	38,160	38,259	45,687	51,517

Waste diversion percentage is calculated by taking the total tons of material recycled divided by the total tons of waste generated within the county.

What's new with plastics recycling?

- Thermoform plastics and plastic cups were added to the list of accepted materials for recycling. As a result, the Department updated signage, website content, and outreach to inform residents and businesses of the program change.
- A new pilot event to collect rigid and bulky plastics for recycling was held. These materials are too large to be recycled with your household recycling.

Over 5,000 pounds of plastics were recycled at the event.



Ontario County
Bulky and Rigid
Plastics Recycling



Program Development

In 2024 the Ontario County Can Carrier Collection Program, the first of its kind in the Finger Lakes region, was developed and launched. The program aims to make collection of plastic can carriers, which are frequently used to package aluminum cans, as convenient as possible for residents and businesses that use them. In the first 9 months of the program over 30,000 can carriers were collected for reuse.

Despite the labeling, plastic can carrier handles can't be recycled with your household recycling. You can do your part to keep these handles out of the landfill or from clogging up the recycling stream by dropping them off at local collection point to be reused or recycled through a special program. Visit our website to find a collection location near you.

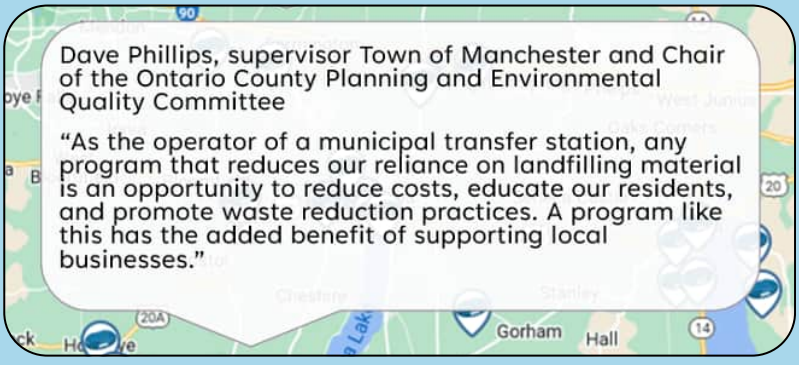
Responsible waste management, including recycling systems, are not a one size fits all solution. There continues to be a growing interest and need for special collection programs for hard to dispose of materials.

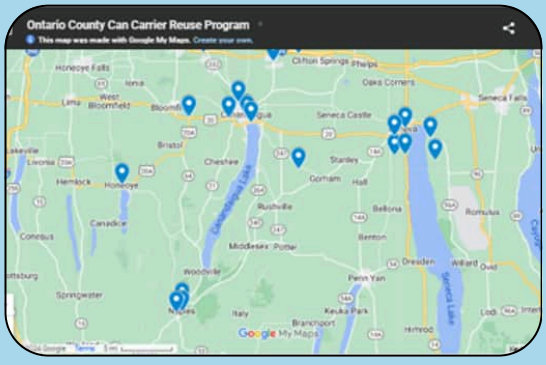


Good for the Planet - Reduce the number of new can carriers needed by reusing existing stock. This is the best use for the material because it does not need to be reprocessed. It has a significant environmental benefit by reducing the carbon emissions associated with the manufacture and transportation of new can carriers as well as reducing the reliance on landfills.

Good for Breweries and Business - Opportunity to reduce costs by reusing material instead of purchasing new as well as a reduction in disposal costs. Sustainability practices promote commitment to creating a better community locally and attract customers to businesses.







The Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management was selected to present about the program development and implementation at the 2024 New York State Association for Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling (NYSAR3) Annual Conference. NYSAR3 provides statewide leadership on waste reduction, reuse and recycling issues and practices.

Landfill Alternatives Analysis Study

At its December 5, 2024 meeting, the Ontario County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved two resolutions that will shape the future of solid waste management in Ontario County.



The first resolution memorializes the policy decision to close the Ontario County landfill by December 31, 2028, when the current operations and management lease agreement expires. The second resolution instructs the County's Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management to continue and advance efforts to reduce the generation of municipal solid waste within Ontario County and increase waste diversion efforts.

In order to make this decision the BOS commissioned a comprehensive analysis to provide the BOS with data and factual information aimed at helping them to make informed decisions about the landfill's future.

This detailed report included:

- Historic and current landfill operational data,
- Waste management processes and potential costs if the landfill is closed, and
- Potential alternative landfill site uses, whether the landfill is closed or remains open.





As part of the outreach for the study and for decision making purposes, a website was developed, 3 public meetings were held, informational videos and podcasts were recorded, and opportunities for public comment were provided. To view the full study and additional resources visit

OCLandfillFuture.org

MORE HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM 2024



The County collected 1,035 solar eclipse glasses from the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management, the Emergency Management Office, and Finger Lakes Visitors Connect to be donated for reuse.

The Department added 1309 new email subscribers. This helps to drive participation in programs, keeps residents informed, and supports diversion efforts.

SIGN UP

The Department held a record number of special collection events (20) and had record participation (2,801 households) again in 2024.

The Department also participated in 26 tabling events, presentations, and community events.



Kaitlynn McCumiskey, Department Educator, teaching Ontario County 6th graders at Conservation Field Days at 4-H Camp Bristol Hills about recycling, composting, reuse, waste disposal, and more!

Organics

Backyard Composting program: Ontario County sold 416 backyard composting kits during its 2024 sales. To date over 2,200 backyard composting kits have been distributed through County funded programs. It's estimated that 30% of household waste is compostable, the utilization of backyard composting systems has the potential to divert millions of pounds of waste from the landfill every year.

School Programs: In 2024 Department funding provided the following opportunities:

- Midlakes Middle School and High School started the diversion of food waste and organics collection in March.
- Both Red Jacket and Geneva school districts had waste assessments conducted.

$15,589.48 in funding has been provided to school districts since 2019, much of this has been used toward the creation and support of organics collection programs and waste assessments. Eight out of the nine school districts have completed a waste assessment and 3 have active organics diversion programs. To date schools have diverted over 30,000 pounds of food waste for composting.

School Year	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025 *to date	Total Pounds
Marcus Whitman CSD	4,428	498	3,444	2,995	6,655	3,462	21,482
Midlakes CSD					5,656	3,925	9,581
Naples Central School	Has a program, but data is not available.						

To see what else we've been up to, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org or scan the QR Code

B&L Community Forum

Form Results Summary

Jun 07, 2025 - Sep 14, 2025

Project: Ontario County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

Form: Solid Waste Survey

Tool Type: Form

Activity ID: 6

Exported: Sep 15, 2025, 08:43 AM

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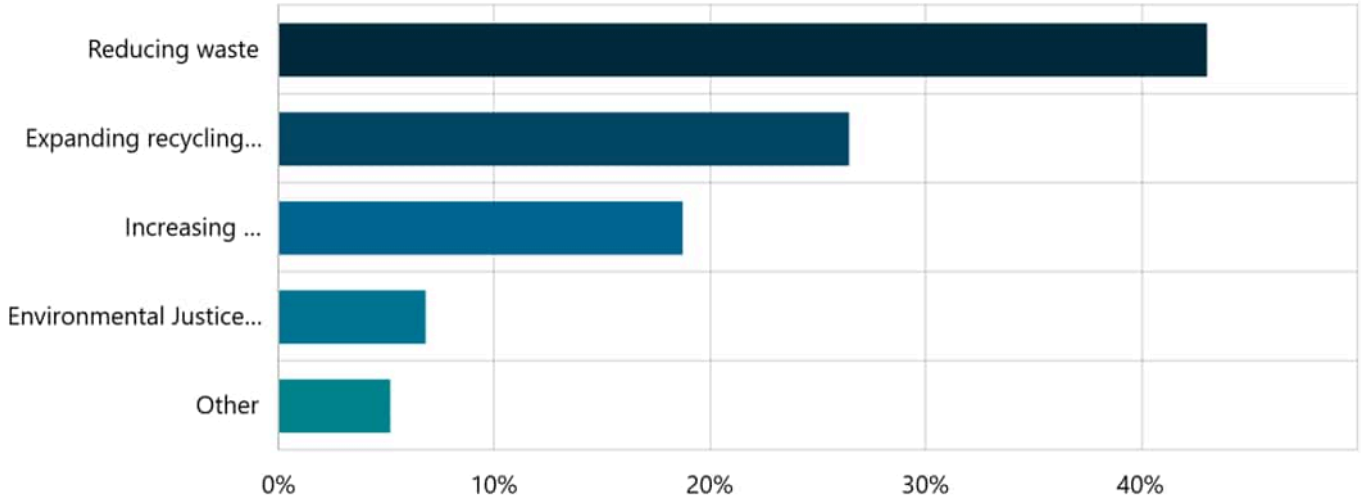
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Solid Waste Survey
Ontario County Local Solid Waste Management Plan

312 Contributors	428 Contributions

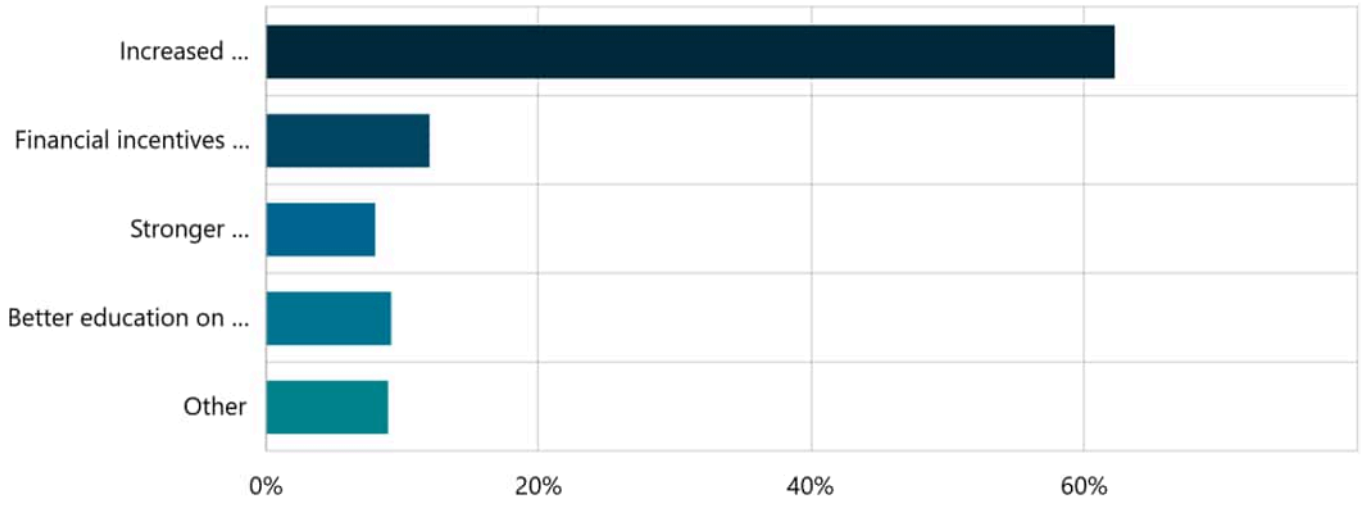
Contribution Summary

1. Which aspect of waste management do you think is the most important right now? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



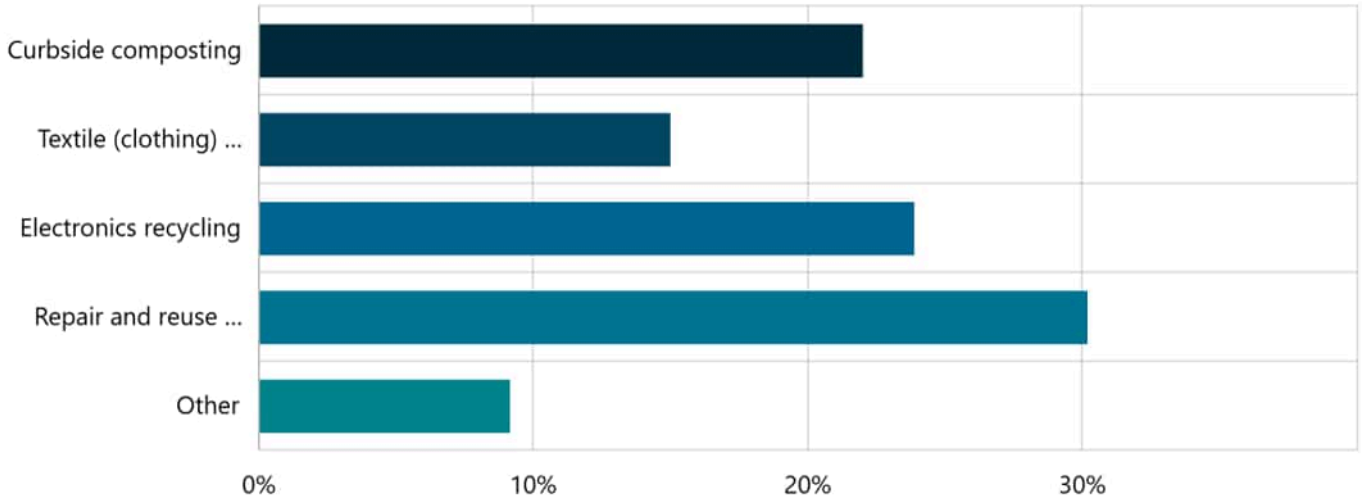
Answer choices	Percent	Count
Reducing waste	42.99%	184
Expanding recycling programs	26.40%	113
Increasing composting/food waste diversion	18.69%	80
Environmental Justice concerns, (i.e. improving access to, and benefits from, environmental services to ensure that all members of the community have equitable opportunity)	6.78%	29
Other	5.14%	22
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

2. What would motivate you to participate in more recycling and waste reduction efforts? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



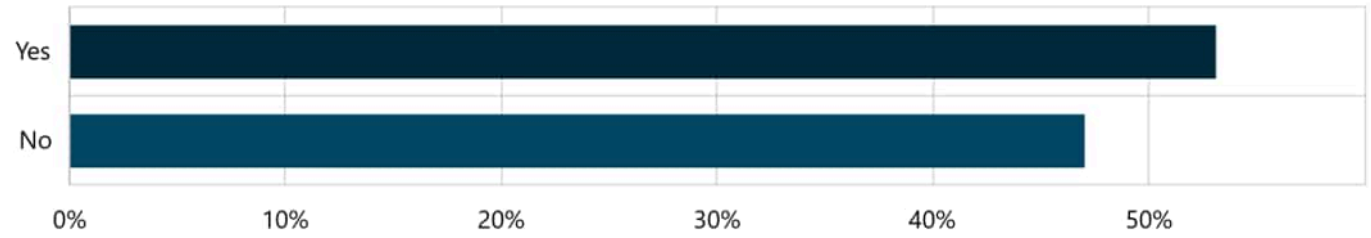
Answer choices	Percent	Count
Increased convenience, (curbside pickup of additional items, more drop-off site locations, etc.)	62.15%	266
Financial incentives or rewards	11.92%	51
Stronger environmental regulations	7.94%	34
Better education on the benefits of recycling	9.11%	39
Other	8.88%	38
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

3. Which types of waste diversion programs would you most like to see expanded in your community?
Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Curbside composting	21.96%	94
Textile (clothing) recycling	14.95%	64
Electronics recycling	23.83%	102
Repair and reuse initiatives	30.14%	129
Other	9.11%	39
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

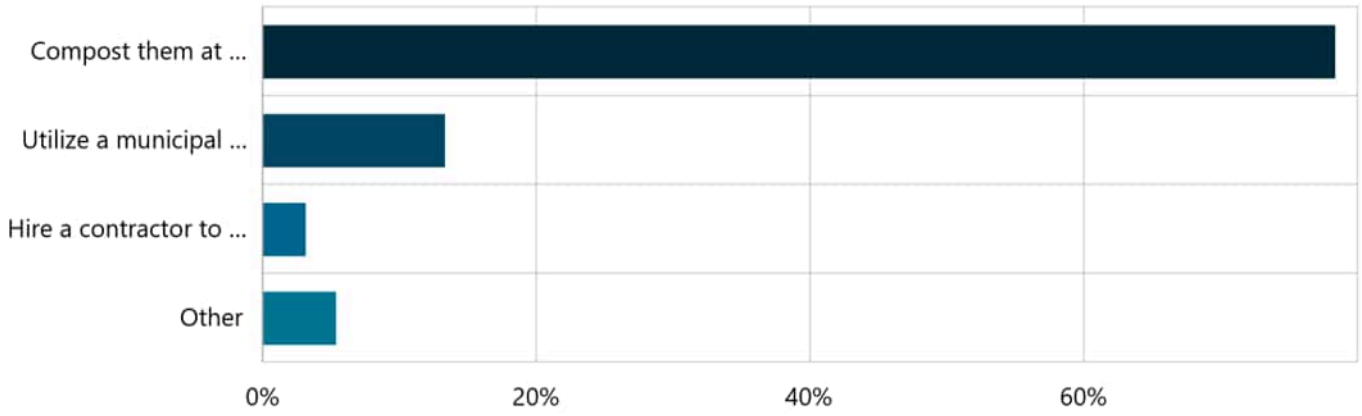
4. Do you currently separate your food scraps from your trash for composting? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	53.04%	227
No	46.96%	201
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

5. If you do currently separate out your food scraps from your trash, what do you do with them?

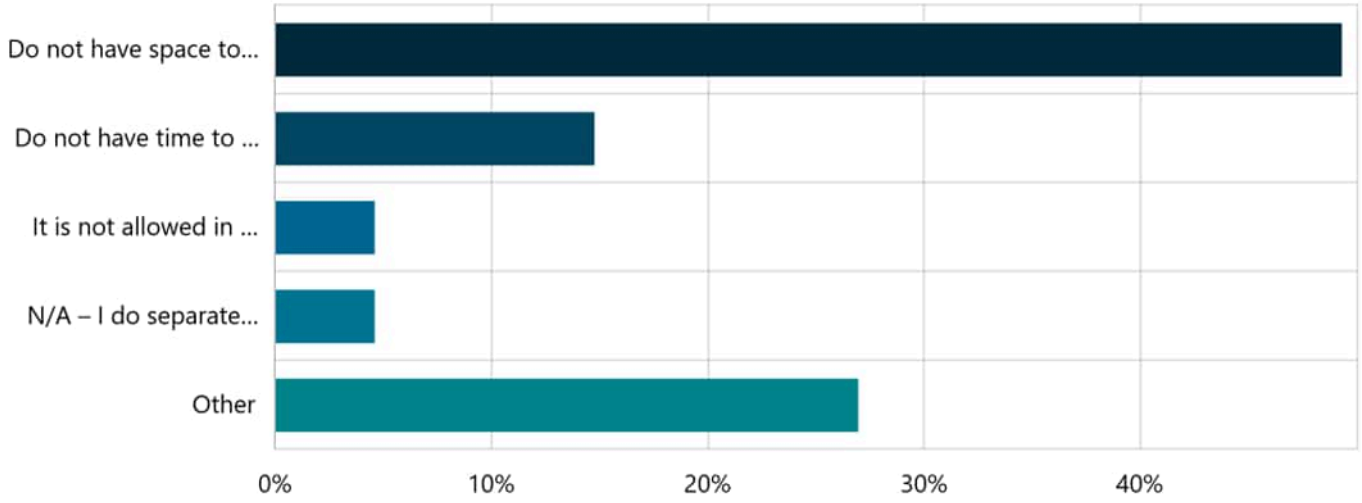
Multi Choice | Skipped: 202 | Answered: 226 (52.8%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Compost them at home in a backyard pile or bin	78.32%	177
Utilize a municipal food waste collection program at a local transfer station	13.27%	30
Hire a contractor to collect the food scraps from home	3.10%	7
Other	5.31%	12
Total	**100.00%**	**226**

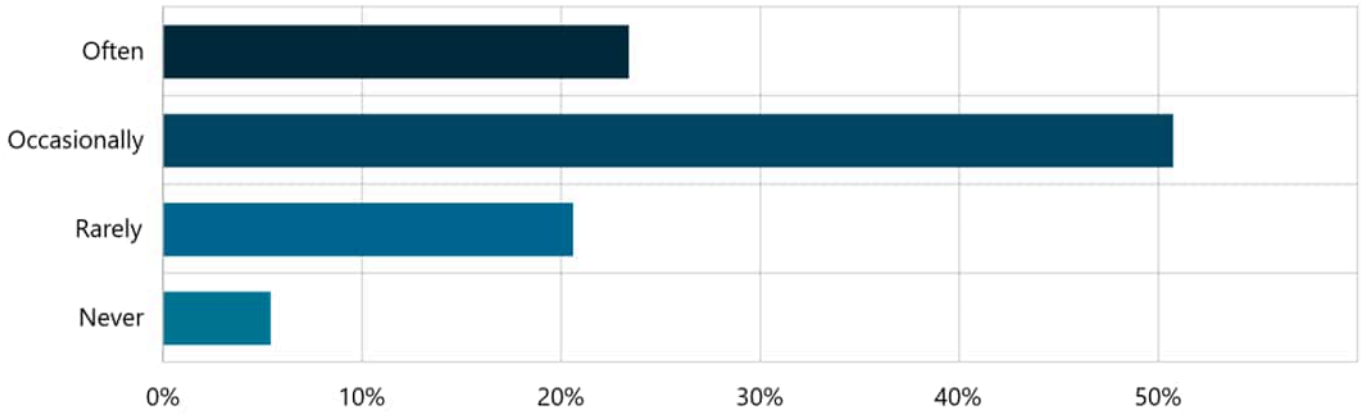
6. If you do not currently separate out your food scraps from your trash, why not?

Multi Choice | Skipped: 231 | Answered: 197 (46%)



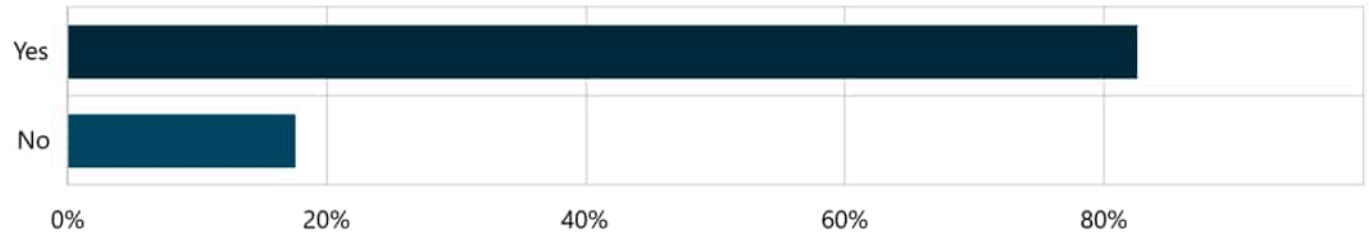
Answer choices	Percent	Count
Do not have space to store and/or to process the food waste via composting at home	49.24%	97
Do not have time to separate food scraps from trash for composting	14.72%	29
It is not allowed in my building	4.57%	9
N/A – I do separate my food waste from my garbage	4.57%	9
Other	26.90%	53
Total	**100.00%**	**197**

7. How frequently do you face challenges determining how or where to recycle certain items? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Often	23.36%	100
Occasionally	50.70%	217
Rarely	20.56%	88
Never	5.37%	23
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

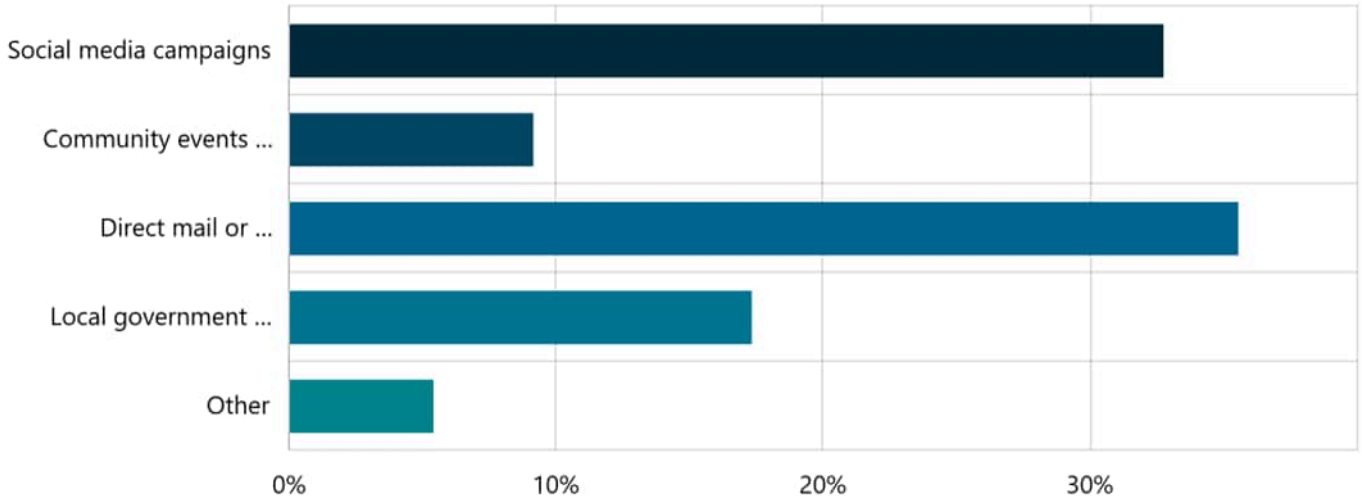
8. Do you know where to look to determine if an item is recyclable? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	82.48%	353
No	17.52%	75
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

9. Which communication channels would be most effective in improving your awareness about waste management and recycling resources? Required

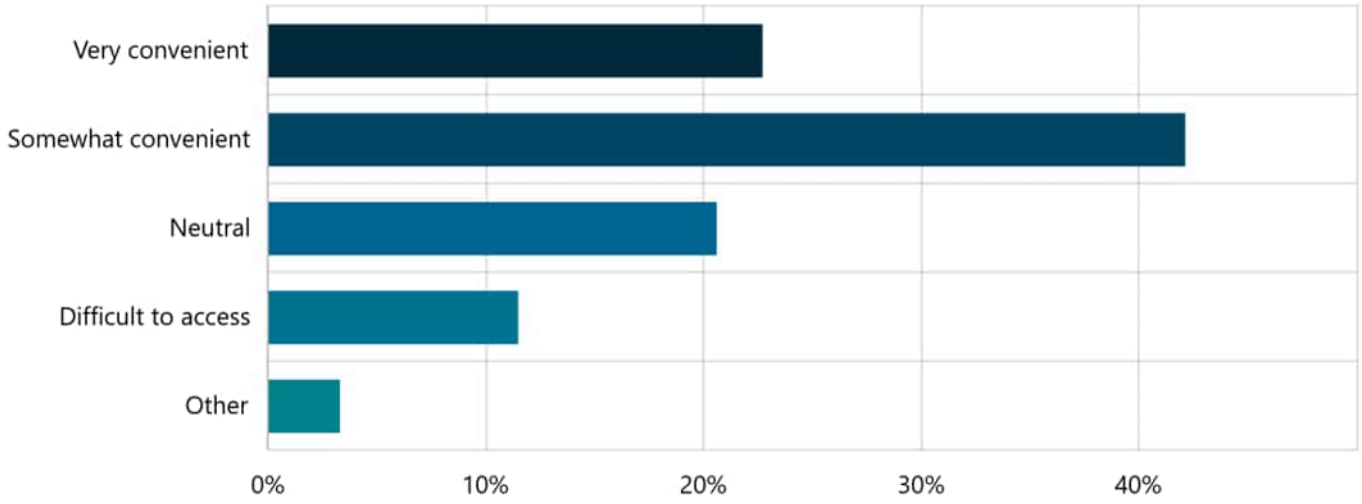
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Social media campaigns	32.71%	140
Community events and workshops, in-person	9.11%	39
Direct mail or printed guides	35.51%	152
Local government websites	17.29%	74
Other	5.37%	23
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

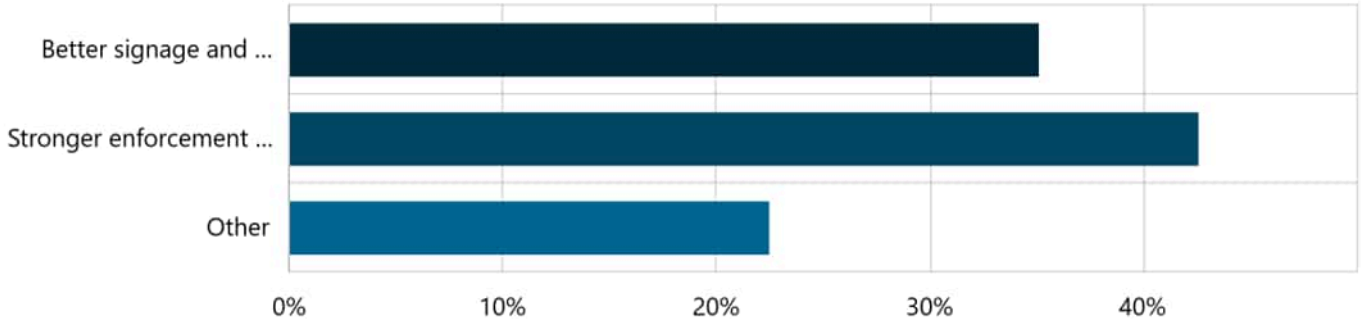
10. How would you rate the accessibility and convenience of the current recycling services in your community? Required

Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Very convenient	22.66%	97
Somewhat convenient	42.06%	180
Neutral	20.56%	88
Difficult to access	11.45%	49
Other	3.27%	14
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

11. What improvements would make waste management more effective in your area? Required
Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 428 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Better signage and information at the drop-off sites	35.05%	150
Stronger enforcement of recycling policies	42.52%	182
Other	22.43%	96
Total	**100.00%**	**428**

12. If there's anything else you'd like to share that wasn't addressed in this survey, please feel free to leave a comment here:

Long Text | Skipped: 287 | Answered: 141 (32.9%)

Sentiment

No sentiment data

Tags

No tag data

Featured Contributions

No featured contributions

Appendix F

Outreach and Educational Materials

ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING FOR MUNICIPAL TRANSFER STATIONS

NYS ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT RECYCLING AND REUSE ACT

NYS consumers are required to recycle many electronic waste items, such as computers, computer peripherals, televisions, small scale servers, and small electronic equipment, etc., in an environmentally responsible manner. The NYS Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act requires manufacturers to provide free and convenient recycling of electronic waste to most consumers in the state. Municipalities have no specific requirements under the Act. However, those municipalities that choose to offer electronic waste collection opportunities must meet the same requirements as any other electronic waste collection site. Additional information regarding collection site requirements can be found here.

NYS REGULATORY UPDATES

January 1, 2023 effective date of the recently updated 6 NYCRR Subpart 368-3 Regulations. The updated regulations benefit municipal collection sites. A main objective of the regulations is to emphasize a manufacturer's responsibility for covering all costs associated with the provision of its electronic waste acceptance program, as the regulations originally intended. **Please be advised that you may not charge a fee for any type of covered electronic equipment you receive.** In addition, the destination facility cannot charge you for any services related to covered electronic equipment (CEE).



For detailed information about electronic equipment covered by the act, click here. When communicating with your residents, don't forget that collection includes any cable, cord, or wiring accompanying the CEE. Please be aware that your program partner may accept additional non-CEE materials at no or low cost.



The Ontario County Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management is available to assist you with program development, implementation, or questions. Please don't hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

For information about the department and diversion efforts visit: **OntarioCountyRecycles.org**

VERSION 1, JANUARY 2023

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ONTARIO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY & SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

NYS FOOD DONATION AND FOOD SCRAPS RECYCLING LAW



Effective January 1, 2022, the law requires businesses and institutions that generate an annual average of 2 tons of wasted food per week or more to donate excess edible food and recycle all remaining food scraps if they are within 50 miles of an organics recycler. Between January 1, 2026 and December 31, 2027 any location that generates an annual average of 1 ton per week will be required to comply with the law. Beginning January 1, 2028 and thereafter the annual average will drop to one-half ton per week. All designated food scrap generators (DFSG) will be required to file an annual report with the NYS DEC.

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

For information about the department and diversion efforts visit: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

ONTARIO COUNTY SERVICE PROVIDERS	HAULING SERVICES	RECYCLING SERVICES	PHONE	WEBSITE
Casella Waste Management of NY, Inc	✓		800-CASELLA	https://www.casella.com/services/food-waste-collection
Closed Loop Systems	✓	✓		https://closedloopsys.com/
Finger Lakes Compost LLC	✓	✓	(315) 335-0424	http://fingerlakescompost.com/index.html
Impact Earth Composting	✓	✓	(585) 315-0160	https://www.impactearthroc.com/composting
Natural Upcycling/Noblehurst Farms	✓	✓	(585) 584-3124	http://naturalupcycling.com/
Organix Green Industries, LLC		✓	(585) 781-4897	https://organicsoilamendment.com/
Organix Recycling	✓		(708) 326-3900	https://www.organixrecycling.com/
Vermi-Green, LLC	✓	✓	(585) 289-7267	https://www.vermigreen.com/
Waste Management	✓	✓	(800) 972-4545	https://www.wm.com/us/en

FOOD DONATION ASSISTANCE

DFSGs are required to donate to the maximum extent practicable. Call FeedingNYS at (518) 930-7000 for assistance. FeedingNYS is providing donation technical assistance to businesses and institutions who need help:

- setting up a donation program
- finding a food bank or local food rescue organization to partner with
- understanding food safety practices when donating

INTRODUCING RETHINK FOOD WASTE NY – FREE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NOW AVAILABLE!

The Center for EcoTechnology will provide customized recommendations to reduce the amount of food wasted, create solutions to realize potential monetary savings to your purchasing costs, and assist in implementing food scraps collection and recycling programs.

Learn more about Rethink Food Waste NY and how to get started today.

WAIVERS

A DFSG may petition DEC for a one-year waiver to the requirements of the law. The waiver petition and justifications can be found here.

ANNUAL REPORT

Businesses and institutions required to comply with the law must electronically submit an annual report form by March 1 each year. Annual reports can be found here. We request that you please save a copy of your report prior to submission and provide the information to our department.

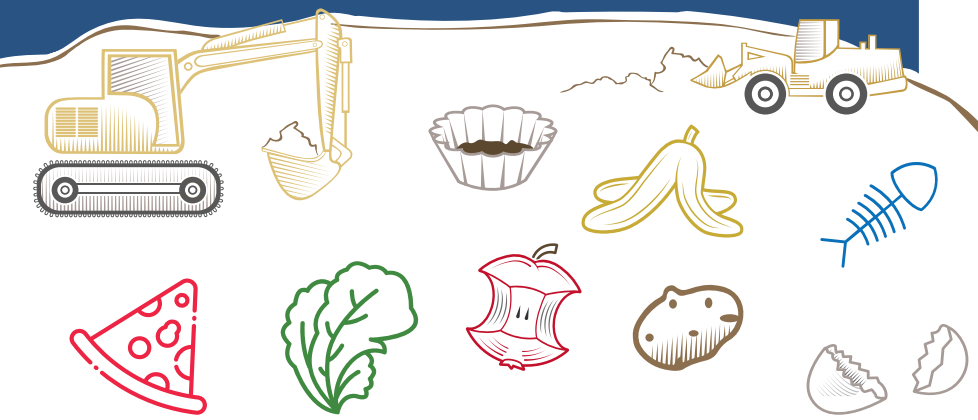
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, RESOURCES, AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR THE NYS DEC PLEASE VISIT THEIR WEBSITE.

VERSION 3, 2025

Benefits of Diverting

Organics recycling is when facilities collect and process organic materials (that would otherwise be landfilled or incinerated) into new products, such as compost. By composting our food scraps and yard waste instead, we can return nutrients and carbon to the soil to improve soil quality, support plant growth, and build resilience in our local economies and communities.

Composting your food waste is one of the easiest ways to have a positive environmental impact and has the potential to divert 30% or more of your everyday trash. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that more food waste reaches landfills than any other single material in our everyday trash!



Composting is easy!



You'll save money. If you pay by the bag, less waste = less cost.

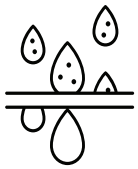


Composting supports local jobs and economies.

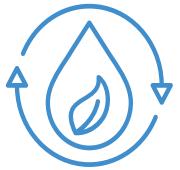


Improves Water and Soil Quality

Improves water quality by filtering stormwater while reducing nutrient and sediment runoff.



Conserves water by helping soils retain moisture.

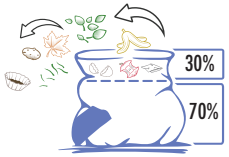




Compost increases soil health, creating stronger healthier plants, reducing their susceptibility to disease, and the need for pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Reduces Organics at the Landfill

Did you know yard waste is banned from disposal at regional landfills? The best way to manage your yard waste is by composting it in your backyard.



Saves space and reduces landfill emissions

To learn more, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

CAN CARRIER COLLECTION

Many aluminum cans are now packaged with plastic can carrier handles. Unfortunately, despite the labeling, these handles cannot be recycled with your household recycling. They can be reused or recycled through a drop-off special collection program.

You can do your part to keep these handles out of the landfill or from clogging up the recycling stream by bringing them to a participating collection point.



For more details, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org

A PROGRAM OF

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

casella

REUSABLE PACKAGING SOLUTIONS

Hey, your heart's in the right place. Make sure your recyclables are, too.



Enable the Ontario County Recycles skill on Amazon smart devices or the Alexa app on your smartphone.

To open this skill say, "Alexa, open Ontario County Recycles." You can then ask the skill for information about various things, for example:

Alexa, can I recycle pizza boxes?
Alexa, how do I recycle electronics?
Alexa, what do I do with paint?
Alexa, play the news.
Alexa, when is the next Mattress Recycling Event?

Scan for details

Visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org or call (585) 393-3090 for details.

2024-2025 Christmas Tree Recycling Program

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

For more information visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org or email recycle@ontariocountyny.gov



Keep your Christmas tree out of the landfill. Most municipalities in Ontario County have collection or drop-off programs to recycle your tree into mulch or compost. Check the list below to see what options your local municipality provides. Make sure to remove all lights, ornaments, and decorations. Please make sure that there are not plastic bags, wires, nails, or other metal materials. These materials can clog and damage the equipment used to process the trees. These programs are managed individually by each municipality primarily for residents of that municipality. Please contact them directly with any questions.



You may also choose to manage your Christmas tree at home if you have the space. You can compost your tree right in the backyard. Make sure to chop into smaller pieces if adding to a backyard compost bin/pile with food scraps. You can also place your tree in the backyard as a refuge for birds during the winter. This can make for excellent bird watching.

Municipality	Instructions
Bloomfield (Village)	Village residents can drop off trees at the Village of Bloomfield Department of Public Works at 5 Elm Street Monday - Thursday between 7:00 AM - 3:30 PM.
Bristol	Town residents can drop off trees at the Bristol Transfer Station at 3901 County Road 2. The facility is open 8:00 AM - 2:00 PM every Saturday in December and every other Saturday starting in January, check Town of Bristol website for additional details.
Canadice	Town of Canadice residents can drop off trees at the Richmond Municipal Brush Pit, 4947 East Lake Road open Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday dawn to dusk.
Canandaigua (City)	City residents can place trees curbside to be collected during early January. Greens and boughs must meet regular length and bundling requirements for brush pickup.
Canandaigua (Town)	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Canandaigua Transfer Station at 5440 Route 5 & 20 W on Wednesdays from 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM; Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM.
Clifton Springs (Village)	Village residents can place their trees curbside to be collected anytime until the second week of January.
East Bloomfield	Town residents can drop off trees at the Village of Bloomfield Department of Public Works at 5 Elm Street Monday - Thursday between 7:00 AM - 3:30 PM.
Farmington	Town residents can drop off trees at 420 Hook Road Monday - Friday between 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM, as well as Saturday January 18th from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM.
Geneva (City)	City residents can place their trees curbside to be collected or they can take them to the Resource Recovery Park on 41 Doran Avenue Wednesday 7:30 AM – 3:00 PM and Saturday 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Geneva (Town)	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Geneva Transfer Station at 32 White Springs Road Wednesday between 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM and Saturday between 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM.
Gorham	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Gorham Transfer Station located behind the Highway Facility at 3478 Lake to Lake Road, entrance is from Yautzy Road, Monday 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Thursday 7:00 AM - 11:00 AM, and Saturday 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM.
Hopewell	Town residents can drop off trees at the Town of Hopewell Transfer Station at 2716 County Road 47 Wednesday 5:00 PM - 7:00 PM or Saturday 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM.
Manchester (Town)	Town of Manchester Transfer Station permit holders can drop off trees Monday & Wednesday 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM and Saturday 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM.
Manchester (Village)	Village residents can place their trees curbside to be collected until end of January or drop off at 10 Vanderwall Drive.
Naples (Town)	Town residents can drop off trees at the Naples Transfer Station at 6614 Co Rd 21 on Saturdays from 8:00 AM - 1:00 PM.
Naples (Village)	Village residents can place their trees curbside to be collected during regular brush collection or drop off at the Naples Transfer Station.
Phelps (Town)	Town residents can drop off trees at the Town of Phelps Transfer Station at 1342 State Route 96 Wednesday 12:00 PM - 7:00 PM, Saturday 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.
Phelps (Village)	Village residents can place their trees curbside to be collected. Contact the Village Clerk's office for final date in January. Trees can also be taken to the Town of Phelps Transfer Station.
Richmond	Town of Richmond residents can drop off trees at the Richmond Municipal Brush Pit, 4947 East Lake Road open Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday dawn to dusk.
Rushville (Village)	Town of Gorham residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Gorham Transfer Station located behind the Highway Facility at 3478 Lake to Lake Road, entrance is from Yautzy Road, Monday 4:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Thursday 7:00 AM - 11:00 AM, and Saturday 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM.
Seneca	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station Permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Seneca Transfer Station at 3671 County Road 5 Tuesday and Thursday 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM, Saturday 7:00 AM - 3:00 PM.
Shortsville (Village)	Village residents can place trees curbside to be collected.
South Bristol	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the South Bristol Transfer Station at 6098 Middlebrook Road Saturday 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM or Sunday 9:00 AM - 2:00 PM.
Victor (Town)	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the Town of Victor Transfer Station at 60 Rawson Road Monday from 7:00 AM - 3:30 PM, Wednesday from 7:00 AM - 8:00 PM, Friday from 7:00 AM - 3:30 PM, and Saturday from 7:00 AM - 1:00 PM .
Victor (Village)	Village residents can place trees curbside to be collected until January 31st.
West Bloomfield	Town residents must have a valid Transfer Station permit. Trees can be dropped off at the West Bloomfield Transfer Station at 2560 County Road 37 on the 2nd Saturday of the month from 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM.

ONTARIO COUNTY LANDFILL
Planning for the Future

oclandfillfuture.com

Exploring a Strategic & Responsible Path Forward

Ontario County's landfill is nearing the end of its operational lease and its permitted fill capacity.

By the end of the 2028 calendar year, the current public-private partnership agreement with Casella Waste Systems will expire. This necessitates crucial decisions regarding the landfill's future and ongoing solid waste management for Ontario County.

Comprehensive Landfill Study



The Ontario County Board of Supervisors commissioned a comprehensive study to understand:

- Historic and current landfill operational data,
- New waste management processes and potential costs if the landfill is closed, and
- Potential additional landfill site uses, whether the landfill is closed or remains open

The full report is available at oclandfillfuture.com

In recent years, the closure of landfills across the U.S. has made it more challenging and costly for many communities to find waste disposal options.

Because Ontario County has had its own landfill, residents have experienced significantly lower waste management costs than many municipalities nationally. Since 2005, recycling services have been extended to residents and businesses at low to no cost. Should the landfill be closed, it is anticipated that waste management costs will increase for Ontario County households and businesses.

Obtain More Info & Stay Informed

As the Ontario County Board of Supervisors considers the complexities of responsible waste management for our community's future, it is important for you to understand the many aspects of this issue as well.

Learn more and view the final Landfill Alternatives Analysis report at oclandfillfuture.com. This website is solely dedicated to sharing information about the County landfill and the future of waste management in Ontario County.

Ontario County NEW YORK

Landfill Use In Ontario County

FAST FACTS

- **1974:** The year Ontario County's landfill first started operations
- **916,000:** Tons per year the landfill is permitted to accept
- **700,000:** The approximate tons of waste per year currently managed at the landfill
- **100,000:** Tons of waste Ontario County residents generate annually, with the remainder coming from other New York counties and states
- **81 Million**: The kilowatt-hours of landfill gas converted to energy in 2023
- **$6.7 Million:** The annual financial benefit to County stakeholders via
  - Lease payments
  - Excess tonnage payments
  - Host community fee
  - Free disposal
  - Free recyclables processing
  - Other benefits
- Landfill revenue is NOT used to fund basic county operations and services

Potential Future Landfill Site Uses

Decisions about the future of the County landfill present an opportunity to also consider additional uses for the landfill site including:

ORGANICS PROCESSING

such as an Anaerobic Digester and a Composting Facility, both of which could help remove waste from the landfill while assisting businesses and institutions in meeting New York State food scrap recycling obligations.

RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES

such as solar and wind farms and Battery Energy Storage Systems have the potential to produce sustainable energy while preserving natural resources.

Learn more about these waste management alternatives at www.oclandfillfuture.com

ONTARIO COUNTY IS DEVELOPING A NEW 10-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Plan aims to:

- Serve as a countywide framework for the coordination of solid waste management.
- Establish countywide solid waste goals and objectives.
- Satisfy state law requiring the development of a waste reduction plan for the County.



YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

Residents can provide input at:

bit.ly/OCLSWMP
or scan the QR code

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

Ontario County Recycles sorta simple

2020 Special Collections Events

(dates and locations subject to change)

Event Type	Date	Location
Electronic Waste *	August 1st	Bristol Highway Facility
Electronic Waste *	October 17th	Recycling Center/Landfill
Household Hazardous Waste *	June 20th	Recycling Center/Landfill
Household Hazardous Waste *	September 12th	Farmington Highway Facility
Confidential Paper Shredding	June 26th	County Transportation Center
Confidential Paper Shredding	October 9th	County Transportation Center
Residential Tire *	July 25th	Farmington Highway Facility
Residential Tire *	August 15th	Naples Transfer Station
Residential Tire *	September 26th	Recycling Center/Landfill
Organic Pumpkin Collection	November 7th	Canandaigua/Geneva/Victor

* Pre-Registration Required

For more information and to register for events, visit OntarioCountyRecycles.org

2021 SPECIAL COLLECTION EVENTS SCHEDULE

Ontario County Recycles sorta simple

*For Details on Preregistration, Visit the Events Page at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Household Hazardous Waste



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
April 24th	Landfill	7am to 3pm	Yes*
September 11th	Farmington Highway Facility	7am to 3pm	Yes*

Electronic Waste



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
June 5th	Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 2pm	Yes*
October 16th	Geneva School Bus Garage	8am to 2pm	Yes*

Residential Tire



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
March 27th	Victor Transfer Station	1pm to 4pm	Yes*
May 15th	S. Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 11am	Yes*
August 8th	Geneva Transfer Station	8am to 11am	Yes*

Paper Shredding



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
April 16th	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	No
October 8th	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	No

Pumpkin



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
November 6th	Victor/ Canandaigua/ Geneva	11am to 1pm	No

2022 SPECIAL COLLECTION EVENTS SCHEDULE

Ontario County Recycles sorta simple

*For Details on Preregistration, Visit the Events Page at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Household Hazardous Waste



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
April 30th	Landfill	7am to 3pm	Yes*
September 10th	T. Bristol Highway Facility	7am to 3pm	Yes*

Electronic Waste



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
June11th	T. Farmington Highway Facility	8am to 2pm	Yes*
October 22nd	Landfill	8am to 2pm	Yes*

Residential Tire



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
May 14th	T. Seneca Town Hall	8am to 11am	Yes*
July 16th	T. Manchester Highway Facility	8am to 11am	Yes*
September 17th	T. Richmond Town Hall	8am to 11am	Yes*

Paper Shredding



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
April 15th	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	No
October 7th	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	No

Pumpkin



Date	Location	Time	Registration Required?
November 5th	Victor/ Canandaigua/ Geneva	11am to 1pm	No
November 12th	Victor/ Canandaigua/ Geneva	8am to 11am	No

2023 SPECIAL COLLECTION EVENTS SCHEDULE

*For Details on Preregistration, Visit the Events Page at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

Household Hazardous Waste



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
4/22	Landfill	7am to 3pm	3/27 - 4/20
9/16	T. Farmington Highway Facility	7am to 3pm	8/14 - 9/7

Electronic Waste



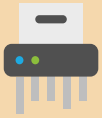
Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
5/20	T. Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 2pm	4/24 - 5/18
10/14	Landfill	8am to 2pm	9/18 - 10/12

Tires



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
5/6	T. Canandaigua Highway Facility	8am to 11am	4/17 - 5/3
7/22	T. South Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 11am	7/3 - 7/19
9/9	T. Gorham Highway Facility	8am to 11am	8/21 - 9/6

Paper Shredding



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
4/14	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	N/A
6/17	T. Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 11am	5/29 - 6/15
10/6	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	9/11 – 10/4

Mattress



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
6/3	T. Farmington Highway Facility	8am to 12pm	5/8 - 6/1
8/26	T. Geneva Highway Facility	8am to 11am	7/31 - 8/24

Pumpkin



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration Accepted
11/4	Canandaigua & Geneva	8am to 11am	N/A
11/11	Canandaigua & Geneva	8am to 11am	N/A

2024 SPECIAL COLLECTION EVENTS SCHEDULE

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

*For Details on Preregistration, Visit the Events Page at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org

Household Hazardous Waste



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
4/20	Landfill	7am to 3pm	3/25-4/18
9/21	T. Bristol Highway Facility	7am to 3pm	8/26-9/19

Electronic Waste



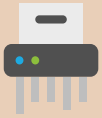
Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
5/18	T. Farmington Highway Facility	8am to 2pm	4/29-5/16
10/12	Landfill	8am to 2pm	9/16-10/10

Tires



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
5/4	T. Seneca Highway Facility	8am to 11am	4/15-5/1
7/20	T. Richmond Town Hall	8am to 11am	7/1-7/17
9/7	T. Farmington Highway Facility	8am to 11am	8/19-9/4

Paper Shredding



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
4/12	County Transportation Center	10:30am to 1:30pm	3/25-4/10
5/3	T. Victor Highway Department	10:30am to 1:30pm	4/15-5/1
6/8	T. Hopewell Highway Facility	8am to 11am	5/20-6/6
10/4	T. East Bloomfield Veterans Park	10:30am to 1:30pm	9/16-10/2

Mattress



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
4/13	T. Geneva Highway Facility	8am to 11am	3/25-4/11
8/24	T. South Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 11am	8/5-8/22

Rigid Plastic



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
6/15	Landfill	8am to 12pm	5/20-6/12

Pumpkin



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
11/2	Canandaigua, Geneva, Victor	8am to 11am	N/A
11/9	Canandaigua, Geneva, Victor	8am to 11am	N/A

2025 SPECIAL COLLECTION EVENTS SCHEDULE

*For Details on Preregistration,
Visit the Events Page at: OntarioCountyRecycles.org
Click "Notify Me" at the bottom to sign up to receive registration information via email.

Ontario County
Department of Sustainability and Solid Waste Management

Household Hazardous Waste



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
4/26	Landfill Site / Casella Recycling Facility	7am to 3pm	3/31-4/24
9/20	T. Farmington Highway Facility	7am to 3pm	8/25-9/18

Electronic Waste



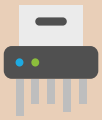
Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
6/7	Geneva City School District Bus Garage	8am to 12pm	5/19-6/4
10/11	T. Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 12pm	9/22-10/8

Tires



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
5/3	T. Canandaigua Highway Facility	8am to 11am	4/14-4/30
7/19	T. South Bristol Highway Facility	8am to 11am	6/25-7/16
9/6	T. Hopewell Highway Facility	8am to 11am	8/18-9/3

Paper Shredding



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
4/25	County Transportation Center	11am to 1:30pm	4/7-4/22
5/16	T. Richmond Town Hall	11am to 1:30pm	4/28-5/13
6/14	T. Seneca Highway Facility	8am to 10:30am	5/27-6/11
10/3	T. East Bloomfield Veterans Park	11am to 1:30pm	9/15-9/30

Mattress



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
5/17	T. Geneva Highway Facility	8am to 11am	4/28-5/14
8/23	T. Victor Highway Department	8am to 11am	8/4-8/20

Rigid Plastic



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
9/13	Landfill Site / Casella Recycling Facility	8am to 11am	8/18-9/10

Freon Appliances



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
10/4	T. Manchester Highway Facility	8am to 11am	9/8-10/1

Pumpkin



Event Date	Location	Time	Registration
11/1	Canandaigua, Geneva, Victor	8am to 11am	N/A
11/8	Canandaigua, Geneva, Victor	8am to 11am	N/A

Appendix G

2023-2024 Biennial Update

Ontario County, NY

Local Solid Waste Management Plan Compliance Report

Reporting Period: January 2023 – December 2024

Prepared by:
Ontario County
Department of Sustainability
& Solid Waste Management

3019 County Complex Dr.
Canandaigua, NY 14424

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ontario County (the County) continues to make progress on the implementation of their Local Solid Waste Management Plan. In the two years since the last report was submitted, the County has dedicated staff and funding to ensure detailed and responsive administration of their plan, as well as a continued focus on the County's long range solid waste management and waste diversion objectives.

As reported in the last update the County Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management (the Department) was created by the Ontario County Board of Supervisors on January 1, 2019.

The Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management focuses on the County's efforts to increase sustainable practices and waste diversion by employees and residents. The department implements the County's Local Solid Waste Management Plan, by working with municipalities, businesses and organizations to ensure the sustainability of our local environment.

The department also provides administrative oversite of the County's Landfill Operations.

The department reports to the Planning and Environmental Quality Committee of the County Board of Supervisors.

The county's LSWMP expired the end of 2023, however the Department requested and was awarded a 2-year extension to extend the life of the LSWMP to the end of 2025. New diversion goals were set for the years 2023, 2024, & 2025, which are provided in Appendix A, along with actual data for 2023 & 2024.

SECTION I. PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Ontario County planning unit is comprised of the 26 municipalities located within its borders.

Towns: Bristol, Canadice, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Richmond, Seneca, South Bristol, Victor, & West Bloomfield

Villages: Bloomfield, Clifton Springs, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Rushville, Shortsville, & Victor.

Cities: Canandaigua & Geneva

Membership and participation has not changed since Ontario County was formally recognized as a planning unit by the NYSDEC.

The US Census Bureau estimates that in 2021 Ontario County had 112,508 residents living in 52,930 households. The geographic area of Ontario County is approximately 660 square miles.

SECTION II. STATUS OF THE COUNTY'S IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Items

The following items are identified within the County's adopted LSWMP as implementation goals. A bulleted list of actions taken to further those goals within the reporting period is included below.

1. Continue Landfilling as Primary Disposal Option

- A Part 360 Operations permit was issued by NYSDEC for continued operation of the landfill effective 01/21/2015. The County will continue to utilize their landfill asset as a primary means of disposal through the term of their lease agreement with Casella Waste Services of Ontario, LLC.
- At the June 22, 2023 the Ontario County Board of Supervisors (BOS) hired MSW Consultants to provide insight and guidance through economic impact analysis, an evaluation of economic and environmental impacts of alternatives to current landfill operations at the Ontario County Landfill (OCLF) in Stanley, NY, considerations of post-closure details, and the impact of any state and federal legislation to inform the BOS for decisions involving current and future activities at the OCLF.
- At the December 5, 2025 the Ontario County BOS passed two resolutions. The first memorializes the commitment to close the OCLF by December 31, 2028, when current operations and lease agreement expires. The second instructs the County's Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management (the Department) to explore creative and innovative programs and solutions to increase waste diversion across the county.

2. Support Recycling at County Owned Facilities

- Since 2015 the County continues to support the expansion of their internal recycling program which includes;
    - Ink cartridge/ toner recycling
    - Hand dryers in county employee bathrooms
    - Water bottle filling stations
    - New dual waste/recycling bins
- The County Jail continues to contract with a private hauler to collect and compost organic waste from their kitchen operations. In 2023 & 2024, the County Jail diverted 24.8 tons of food waste.
- The County continues to lead by example at county hosted events. At the County's Employee Picnic ceramic dishware and metal utensils were used for those dining in, reducing the amount of waste produced from these items. Food waste was also collected at the picnic, in addition to trash and recycling, and transport and composted by a vendor. The Dept. of SSWM assisted at the Sheriff's Dept. holiday party by contracting with the same organics collection/disposal vendor, as well as offering assistance in sorting waste during the event. These efforts have established a precedent for a three-bin system at any county hosted function.

3. Encourage Yard Waste Composting

Municipalities within the county continue to contract with service providers to allow for yard material to be collected and processed at the local level.

4. Promote Backyard Composting

In 2020 the County launched a backyard composting program, offering residents backyard composting units and educational materials at a discounted price (county pays $95-$100, while resident pays $25). Since inception the County has distributed over 2,000 units and accessories. Specifically, 786 were distributed in 2023 & 2024. The program is so successful that the county continues to budget for distribution of units annually.

5. Provide Household Hazardous Waste Opportunities

In 2023 the County held two events. The first was held on April 22th at the Casella Recycling MRF in the Town of Seneca. The second was held on September 16th at the Town of Farmington Highway Facility. In 2024 the County held two events. The first was held on April 20th at the Casella Recycling MRF in the Town of Seneca. The second was held on September 21th at the Town of Bristol Highway Facility. All events were open to all County residents. Material collected at the event is detailed below.

2023

SECTION 3 – HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DETAILS

Household Hazardous Waste	Weight/Volume*	Units
Antifreeze	0	Gallons
Hazardous Paint Paint Related Materials**	12800	Gallons Pounds
Automotive Batteries	0	Pounds
Hazardous Household Batteries	4230	Pounds
Pesticides (Solids)	3200	Pounds
Pesticides (Liquids)	5875	Gallons Pounds
Mercury Thermostats	0	Number Collected
Other Mercury Containing Devices	25	Pounds
Bulk Mercury	0	Pounds
CRT TVs/Monitors	0	Pounds
Non-CRT TVs/Monitors	0	Pounds
Other Electronics	0	Pounds
Other HHW (Solids)	12	Pounds
Other HHW (Liquids)	106253	Gallons Pounds
Miscellaneous Solid Waste (Solids)	0	Pounds
Miscellaneous Solid Waste (Liquids)	0	Gallons
Fluorescent Bulbs	745	Pounds
Other (specify) Aerosols	4900	Pounds
Total Disposed For Year	138040	Pounds

*Please report the weight/volume of household hazardous waste in the container, not the size of the container.
*Material totals were measured in pounds regardless of material type.

2024

SECTION 3 – HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DETAILS

Household Hazardous Waste	Weight/Volume*	Units
Antifreeze		Gallons
Hazardous Paint Paint Related Materials	11900	Gallons Pounds
Automotive Batteries		Pounds
Hazardous Household Batteries	5565	Pounds
Pesticides (Solids)	3223	Pounds
Pesticides (Liquids)	4000	Gallons Pounds
Mercury Thermostats		Number Collected
Other Mercury Containing Devices	17	Pounds
Bulk Mercury		Pounds
CRT TVs/Monitors		Pounds
Non-CRT TVs/Monitors		Pounds
Other Electronics		Pounds
Other HHW (Solids)	245	Pounds
Other HHW (Liquids)	18837	Gallons Pounds
Miscellaneous Solid Waste (Solids)	79	Pounds
Miscellaneous Solid Waste (Liquids)		Gallons
Fluorescent Bulbs	772	Pounds
Other (specify) Aerosols	5000	Pounds
Total Disposed For Year	49638	Pounds

*Please report the weight/volume of household hazardous waste in the container, not the size of the container.
*Material totals were measured in pounds regardless of material type.

6. Support Local Municipalities

On an annual basis the Department offers municipalities the opportunity to apply for municipal funding, up to $5,000, to establish or expand waste diversion programs. Funds are distributed to municipalities who submit a detailed overview of program implementation, costs, and how the program will further the goals and objectives of the County's LSWMP. All proposals are reviewed by the Department and discussed with the members of the County's Planning and Environmental Quality (PEQ) Committee. If approved the municipality is granted funds on a reimbursement basis.

The Opportunity for funds is discussed with both the Supervisors who sit on the PEQ committee, and the full Board of Supervisors, during the annual budget process. It is also

discussed with municipalities through conversations with the department as well as word of mouth between municipalities.

- In 2023 funds were used by:
    - The Town of Canadice used funds to contract with an organics hauler to collect organic waste from the Town Hall and Highway Facility.
    - The Town of Farmington used funds to host a mattress collection/recycling event. They contracted with a hauler out of Tonawanda, NY to collect, haul, and recycle unwanted mattresses from their community.
    - The Town of Geneva used funds to hire FLX ReUse, Inc. as a consultant as they developed their own reuse systems in the town/city of Geneva.
    - Town of Victor used funds to have a waste assessment performed on their town facilities.
- There were not any requests for funds in 2024.

7. Enhance C&D Debris Recycling

- The Dept. of SSWM worked with the County's Planning Department and Buildings and Grounds Department during the planning of a large capital project renovating a large office building. The County contracted with Finger Lakes Reuse to document and catalog reusable and salvageable materials from demolition of the project, while also looking for viable markets for the sale of the salvaged materials. With multiple walk throughs materials were cataloged and uploaded into a pilot online market. For some materials direct markets for recycling were explored, such as ceiling tiles.
    - In addition to the building materials, furniture from existing offices was cataloged for reuse internally by other county departments and some items auctioned to the public.

8. Encourage Product Reuse

- As mentioned above in section 6, the Dept. of SSWM provided funds to the Town & City of Geneva to hire a consultant to provide guidance as they develop a reuse system for their residents.
- County continues to be part of the regional Materials Exchange Program, implemented by GLOW Region Solid Waste Management Committee in Genesee County. Ontario County works to promote the program through its Economic Development office, who has direct contact with many businesses that could take advantage of the program. Since it is not our program the County does not have any metrics on collection/exchange of materials.

9. Encourage Proper Disposal of Unique Wastes

- The County continues to provide residents support through available information on the recycling website, including disposal of unique wastes. The County offers multiple collection events for unique wastes that are advertised on the special collection events page.
- Events held in 2023 & 2024:



2024 DEPARTMENT PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	EVENTS	HOUSEHOLDS	POUNDS
Collection Events Totals	20	2,801	288,725
Household Hazardous Waste	2	909	100,292
Electronic Waste	2	654	62,521
Pumpkin (and more)	6	132	7,042
Paper Shredding	4	584	27,970
Residential Tire	3	311	55,420
Mattress	2	113	30,480
Rigid Plastics	1	98	5,000

10. Encourage Public Outreach and Education

- The Department's Sustainability Assistant uploads multiple blog posts each month, focusing on relevant waste diversion topics.
- Collection event materials are distributed through many different channels including municipal websites, social media ads, newspapers, and residential email sign up lists.
- Department monitors pending legislation and creates resources for the impacted population, businesses, municipalities, or residents. Resources are available on our website at: https://ontariocountyrecycles.org/27/Resources.
- In 2024 the department launched a Can Carrier Collection Program partnering with local breweries and cideries to collect plastic can carrier handles, which cannot be placed in the single stream recycling system, for reuse and source separated recycling at the Casella Materials Recovery Facility. Since establishment of the program there are over 20 participating breweries, and multiple neighboring counties have reached out regarding expanding the program.
- The County extended its contract with Causewave Community Partners through 2023 & 2024 to continue to assist with development and marketing of public outreach and education materials.
- County staff tabled events and spoke to multiple community organizations over the two-year reporting period. This outreach included participation at the Ontario County Fair, Mission Zero, Bristol Fun Days and presentations to various Rotary Clubs, Green Committees, the County's Citizen's Academy and multiple school related organizations.
- County staff partnered with Cornell Cooperative Extension to include recycling curriculum to their Ag in the Classroom programming.

11. Encourage Agricultural Plastics Research

- Agricultural plastic containers are dealt with by individual farmers with support by Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District.
- Continued to have conversations around the issues of how to consolidate, transfer and recycle agricultural film plastics.

12. Encourage and Monitor Pay-As-You-Throw Programs

- The county continues to encourage municipalities to implement Pay-As-You-Throw programs at their municipal transfer stations or in their municipal hauling system.

13. Amend County Solid Waste Management and Recycling Local Law

- The department is still working on a draft version of the new law for consideration by the Board of Supervisors. Staff continue to work with the county attorney to determine the details relative to enforcement. This effort was put on hold given the discussions around the BOS's decision regarding operations at the OCLF. Now that the decision has been made, work on this update will continue.

14. Monitor Management of Animal Mortalities

- The County continues to monitor how animal mortalities are being handled within the County. In 2023/2024, 153.5 tons of animal carcasses were collected by State agencies, County Department of Public Works, and a local municipality.

15. Support Organics Management

- As referenced above, the County held 6 pumpkin collection events both in 2023 & 2024.
- The Department continues to reach out to all of the impacted businesses that fall under the new Food Scraps Recycling law.
- The Department contracted with Impact Earth to conduct school district waste assessments for any district interested. The purpose of these assessments is to get baseline data that would support organics diversion initiatives.

School District	Waste Assessment	Active Organics Diversion Program
Bloomfield	Completed 5/28/2019	
Canandaigua	Completed 5/22/2019	
Geneva City Schools	Completed 10/23/2024	
Honeoye	Completed 5/20/2025	
Marcus Whitman	Completed 10/10/2019	Cafeteria and pre-consumer collection - hauled
Midlakes	Completed 1/31/2023	Cafeteria and pre-consumer collection - hauled
Naples	Completed 5/7/2019	Cafeteria collection - partner with local farmer
Red Jacket	Completed 12/5/2024	
Victor	Completed 3/18/2025	

- In 2024 the Department provided funding to Midlakes School District to implement a food collection program in the middle school and high school.

16. Perform Biennial Recycling Surveys

- No biennial surveys were conducted during the reporting period. The Department collects diversion data through direct contact with generators, therefore the data is being collected, just not in a formal survey. Mandatory reporting will potentially be incorporated into the local law revisions, making data access easier for the Department.

B. Obstacles Met in Efforts to Reach Milestones Contained Within the SWMP, and Attempts to Overcome Such Obstacles

An ongoing challenge is the access to comprehensive data from organizations diverting materials. We are continuously working to require the agencies we work with to track their diversion efforts, as well as reaching out to more and more members of our community who are contributing to our diversion rate.

C. Deviations from the Ontario County SWMP

No significant deviations have occurred.

D. Solid Waste Issues Not Previously Addressed in the Plan

None.

E. Revised Implementation Schedule

A new implementation schedule will be included in the new LSWMP.

SECTION III. FUNDING AND STAFFING RESOURCES

A. Financial Resources

In 2016 the County Board of Supervisors, recognizing that funds would be needed to establish and maintain programs necessary to achieve a sustained county increase in waste reduction and recycling/ reuse, adopted a resolution that established a budget for LSWMP programs. The funding for implementation of LSWMP programs was dedicated by the Board from permit success payments made by Casella to the County in association with the continued operation of the landfill.

B. Staffing Levels

The funding provided in the above referenced budget includes the complete funding of all programs and projects implemented by the Department of Sustainability & Solid Waste Management. In the 2023 & 2024 department staff costs were transferred to the County budget, no longer covered by the success payments from the landfill lease agreement. Therefore, the funds from the lease agreement are strictly to cover the costs of program development and implementation.

SECTION IV. WASTE REDUCTION, REUSE, AND RECYCLING

A. Elements of the County's Current Recycling Program

The majority of the recycling opportunities available to residents of the County are provided in a single stream format. Sorting and marketing of the recyclables occurs at the Casella Recycling facility in the Town of Seneca.

B. Differences between Current Recycling Program and Recycling Program Contained Within the SWMP

There have not been any significant changes to the recycling programs detailed within the LSWMP.

C. Recycling Goals

The County will continue to work toward the new diversion goal set by in the new LSWMP currently being written with the help of Barton & Loguidice. One of the primary obstacles to showing growth continues to be the availability of information. The County will continue to focus on reaching out to municipalities, institutions, and destination facilities to obtain accurate and consistent information on what material are recycled, reused and otherwise diverted from the waste stream.

The county recognizes the importance for comprehensive data therefore continues to expand the list of those utilizing the reporting software the county developed to create a central location for hauler data. This hauler reporting will be required in the updated draft local law, once passed.

APPENDIX A

LSWMP Projection Data vs. Actual

Material	Estimate of Tons Generated Per DEC Model	% of Total	Projected Tons Diverted 2023		Actual Diverted 2023		Projected Tons Diverted 2024		Actual Diverted 2024	
			Tons Diverted	% Diverted	Tons Diverted	% Diverted of projected	Tons Diverted	% Diverted	Tons Diverted	% Diverted of projected
Newspaper	*2,705*	*3.73%*	2,435	90%	*472*	19%	646	24%	491	76%
Corrugated Cardboard	*7,085*	*9.76%*	6,377	90%	*5,412*	85%	5,328	75%	6,518	122%
Other Recyclable Paper										
Paperboard	1,667	2.30%	1,167	70%	*92*	8%	95	6%	96	102%
Office Paper	1,595	2.20%	1,356	85%	*339*	25%	380	24%	365	96%
Junk Mail	1,489	2.05%	1,043	70%	*370*	35%	475	32%	386	81%
Other Commercial Printing	1,437	1.98%	1,149	80%	*92*	8%	95	7%	96	102%
Magazines	705	0.97%	494	70%	*92*	19%	95	13%	96	102%
Books	300	0.41%	180	60%	*37*	21%	38	13%	39	102%
Bags	269	0.37%	161	60%	*9*	6%	19	7%	10	51%
Phone Books	218	0.30%	185	85%	*37*	20%	38	17%	39	102%
Poly-Coated	163	0.22%	65	40%	*9*	14%	19	12%	10	51%
Other Recyclable Paper (Total)	*7,843*	*10.80%*	5,800	74%	*1,078*	19%	*1,254*	16%	1,137	91%
Other Compostable Paper	*4,815*	*6.63%*	1,926	40%	-		951	20%	-	
Total Paper	**22,448**	**30.92%**	**16,538**	74%	***6,962***	31%	**8,179**	36%	**8,146**	100%
							9,545			
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers										
Ferrous Containers	938	1.29%	657	70%	*140*	21%	165	18%	146	89%
Aluminum Containers	383	0.53%	345	90%	*227*	66%	254	66%	217	85%
Ferrous/Aluminum Containers (Total)	*1,321*	*1.82%*	1,002	76%	*367*	37%	418	32%	362	87%
Other Ferrous Metals	*3,860*	*5.32%*	2,702	70%	*3,310*	122%	3,130	81%	3,779	121%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals										
Other aluminum	177	0.24%	141	80%		0%	-	0%	-	0%
Automotive batteries	456	0.63%	456	100%	*32*	7%	3	1%	185	6170%
Other non-aluminum	280	0.39%	224	80%		0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals (Total)	*913*	*1.26%*	822	90%	*32*	4%	3	0%	185	6170%
Total Metals	**6,094**	**8.39%**	**4,526**	74%	***3,708***	82%	**3,551**	58%	**4,326**	122%
PET Containers	671	0.92%	570	85%	*373*	65%	456	68%	577	127%
HDPE Containers	622	0.86%	466	75%	*134*	29%	138	22%	140	102%
Other Plastic (3-7) Containers	128	0.18%	64	50%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Film Plastic	4,154	5.72%	1,039	25%	*77*	7%	55	1%	87	158%
Other Plastic										
Durables	2,266	3.12%	340	15%	*15*	5%	19	1%	16	85%
Non-Durables	1,225	1.69%	245	20%		0%	-	0%	-	0%
Packaging	922	1.27%	231	25%		0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other Plastic (Total)	4,412	6.08%	815	18%	*15*	2%	19	0%	16	85%
Total Plastics	**9,987**	**13.75%**	**2,954**	30%	***599***	20%	**667**	7%	**820**	123%
Glass Containers	2,849	3.92%	2,422	85%	*480*	20%	614	22%	172	28%
Other Glass	298	0.41%	45	15%	*1,047*	2327%	1,122	376%	1,093	97%
Total Glass	**3,147**	**4.33%**	**2,467**	78%	***1,527***	62%	**1,736**	55%	**1,265**	73%
Food Scraps	9,746	13.42%	4,873	50%	21,763	447%	17,637	181%	25,914	147%
Yard Trimmings	4,101	5.65%	3,280	80%	6,959	212%	6,832	167%	7,014	103%
Oil & Grease					300		253		234	92%
Animal Carcasses					73		76		80	105%
Sludge (composted)					381		506		396	78%
Total Organics	**13,847**	**19.07%**	**8,153**	59%	**29,476**	362%	**25,304**	183%	**33,637**	133%
Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	2,831	3.90%	1,699	60%	311.83	18%	422	15%	328	78%
Carpet	1,049	1.45%	262	25%	0	0%	-	0%		0%
Total Textiles	**3,880**	**5.34%**	**1,961**	51%	**311.83**	16%	**422**	11%	**328**	78%
Total Wood	**3,641**	**5.01%**	**1,456**	40%	**495.6**	34%	**245**	7%	**574**	234%
C&D Materials	4,304	5.93%	1,721	40%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other Durables	1,239	1.71%	248	20%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Diapers	1,176	1.62%	235	20%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Electronics	1,067	1.47%	1,014	95%	539.32	53%	471	44%	528	112%
Tires	1,235	1.70%	1,112	90%	510.38	46%	880	71%	385	44%
HHW	247	0.34%	99	40%	72.24	73%	125	51%	26	21%
Fines	297	0.41%	59	20%	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Batteries (non-automotive)					0.62		125		7	6%
Light bulbs					0.59		4		8	212%
Donation (non-food)					26.22		375		7	2%
Mattresses					18.54		56		15	27%
Unused medications					0.63		7		1	10%
Used motor oil					16.8		44		64	145%
Total Miscellaneous	**9,565**	**13.17%**	**4,488**	47%	**1185.34**	26%	**2,086**	22%	**1,041**	50%
Total	**72,609**	**100%**	**42,543**	59%	**44,266**	104%	**42,190**	58%	**50,137**	119%
							42,189.89			
							(0)			
Population			113,816				114,269			
MSW			57,042				54,190			
Biosolids			5,606				5,326			
Industrial			11,951				11,354			
C&D			16,853				16,010			
Asbestos			182				173			
Total			**91,633**				**87,052**			

2023-2024 Biennial Update

The projected diversion quantities presented for 2023 were developed during preparation of the previous Local Solid Waste Management Plan, which was approved in 2015. At that time, the County established ambitious diversion targets based on the information, recycling markets, and material management practices available. Since then, recycling markets, packaging trends, material composition, and reporting practices have changed substantially. Consequently, some 2023 projected diversion quantities differ from actual observed values.

In contrast, the 2024 projected diversion quantities were developed in 2023 as part of the County's request for a two-year extension to complete the updated LSWMP while County officials evaluated the future of the Ontario County Landfill. These projections reflect more recent recycling market conditions, updated material recovery information, and current County diversion programs and therefore more closely represent existing conditions.

Paper
Paper: Actual diversion in 2023 was below the projected quantity. This difference is attributed primarily to long-term reductions in paper consumption resulting from increased use of electronic communications, digital advertising, and reduced newspaper circulation. By 2024, updated projections more accurately reflected current recycling behavior, and actual diversion closely matched projected quantities.

Metal
Metal: Actual diversion in 2023 was below projected quantities, likely reflecting both changing consumption patterns and ambitious long-term projections established in 2015. Actual diversion exceeded projected quantities in 2024 due to improved reporting from generators and processors and more realistic projections developed during the 2023 LSWMP extension.

Plastic
Plastic: Actual diversion remained below projected quantities in 2023, largely because manufacturers continue reducing packaging weights, resulting in lower recovered tonnage. Actual diversion exceeded projections in 2024 due to updated projections and increased recovery of PET plastics.

Glass
Glass: Actual diversion remained below projected quantities during both years because of continued reductions in glass packaging and increased substitution of lighter-weight materials.

Organics
Organics: Actual diversion exceeded projected quantities in both years. Increased public education regarding food waste diversion, expanded diversion opportunities, and improved tracking of municipal yard waste contributed to these higher diversion rates.

Textiles

Textiles: Actual diversion remained below projected quantities during both years due to limited carpet recycling opportunities throughout New York State and incomplete reporting from certain textile collection programs.

Wood

Wood: Actual diversion was below projected quantities in 2023 because of limited reporting from generators and processors. Updated projections for 2024 more accurately reflected actual diversion levels, resulting in actual diversion exceeding projected quantities.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous: Actual diversion remained below projected quantities in 2023 because Ontario County does not currently have an active C&D diversion program or local processors for several miscellaneous material categories, including certain durable goods and diapers. Updated projections developed in 2023 more accurately reflected existing diversion opportunities, resulting in actual diversion exceeding projected quantities in 2024.

Total

Total: Overall diversion slightly exceeded projected quantities during both years, primarily because higher-than-anticipated organics diversion offset lower diversion in several traditional recyclable material categories.