Bath Landfill Eastern Expansion
Steuben County

Final Scoping Document

November 2019

Prepared for
Steuben County
3 E. Pulteney Square
Bath, New York 14810

Prepared by
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Steuben County (the County) is the owner, operator, and permittee of the Bath Landfill. The currently permitted landfill and associated operations will be referred to in this document as the Bath Landfill, and the land on which the permitted Bath Landfill is located will be referred to as the “landfill site.” The Bath Landfill’s Solid Waste Management Facility Permit ID number is 8-4624-00031/00010-0. The location of the landfill site is shown on Figure 1.

The County is seeking a 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Permit modification from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to construct and operate a landfill expansion and support features, including stormwater management ponds, soil borrow areas, and access roadways, referred to hereafter as the “proposed action.”

The proposed action is being reviewed pursuant to the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) to identify potentially significant adverse environmental impacts and to establish methods and procedures to prevent or mitigate these potential impacts as much as possible. Because of its direct involvement as owner and permittee, and required discretionary authority over aspects of the proposed action, the County has requested status as the SEQRA Lead Agency. The SEQRA review of the proposed action (more fully described in Section 2.0 of this document) must be completed before the NYSDEC and the County make formal commitments to approve and undertake the proposed action. NYSDEC has discretionary approval over the issuance of the permit modification and is therefore an involved agency under SEQRA.

This Final Scoping Document (FSD) provides an overview of issues to be addressed in the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS), and is intended to incorporate comments provided by involved and interested agencies as well as the public on the issues to be addressed in the DSEIS.

A Public Scoping Meeting was held on October 30, 2019 at the Steuben County Office Building, 3 E. Pulteney Square, Bath, New York 14810. Written comments on the scope were accepted until 5 P.M. on November 6, 2019. The notice for the Public Scoping Meeting is included as Appendix A.

1.1. Purpose and Need

The basic purpose of the proposed action is to:

- Ensure that economically secure long-term disposal capacity will continue to be available to Steuben County;
- Provide long-term security by continuing local control over the design, construction, and operation of the expansion’s environmental protection systems;
- Provide economic security by providing cost-based waste disposal and insulating the County from market-driven regional waste disposal, that is driven by industry consolidation and declining available disposal capacity;
- Continue to provide the local economic benefits of the Steuben County Landfill, including keeping tip fees, construction revenue, and jobs within the local economy, which would not be possible with an out-of-county waste disposal option; and
- Continue to provide a reliable, environmentally sound disposal option for municipalities and jurisdictions without disposal facilities
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

2.1. Purpose of SEQRA

SEQRA provides a process for the identification and evaluation of potentially significant adverse environmental impacts in the early planning stages of actions that are directly undertaken, funded, or approved by local, regional, or state agencies. By incorporating a systematic interdisciplinary approach to environmental review in the early stages, projects can be modified, as appropriate, to avoid or minimize significant adverse environmental impacts.

The primary tool of the SEQRA process is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If the Lead Agency determines that a proposed action may have a significant adverse environmental impact, a Draft EIS is prepared to identify and evaluate potentially significant adverse impacts, and to explore ways to eliminate or minimize these impacts, or as appropriate to identify potential alternatives to the action to minimize or eliminate such impacts.

The SEQRA Lead Agency may require a Supplemental EIS, limited to the specific significant adverse environmental impacts not addressed or inadequately addressed in the original EIS for a project that arise from:

- Changes proposed for the project; or
- Newly discovered information; or
- A change in circumstances related to the project.

An important aspect of SEQRA is the public participation component. There are opportunities for public participation within the SEQRA process when an EIS is prepared. These include conducting a Scoping Meeting related to the proposed Draft EIS content and a public comment period after acceptance of the Draft EIS, during which written comments will be received and reviewed and responses provided as part of the FEIS. These opportunities allow other agencies and the public to provide input into the planning process.

Since an FEIS was prepared for the New Bath Landfill during the initial permitting process that was completed in 1988 and for the New Bath Landfill Expansion during the expansion permitting process that was completed in 2002, only the potential significant adverse impacts associated with the landfill expansion project that were not addressed in the prior SEQRA analyses, will be included in the SDEIS.

2.2. SEQRA Process

The SEQRA process for this proposed action will follow the process delineated in 6 NYCRR Part 617. It is the responsibility of the SEQRA Lead Agency to organize and conduct scoping. The involved agencies have an obligation to give the SEQRA Lead Agency their agency perspective
and to participate in the scoping process. If an agency will ultimately make a discretionary decision to fund, approve, or undertake an action, then it is an involved agency as defined in the SEQRA Regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617.2(s)). The involved agencies for this proposed action are listed in Section 4.0.

The SEQRA Lead Agency is the involved agency that has the responsibility to coordinate the environmental review process. The County is the SEQRA Lead Agency for the proposed action. Steuben County has determined that this proposed action will require preparation of a SDEIS to address impacts that were not addressed in the prior SEQRA analyses for the original permitting and expansion permitting for the New Bath Landfill and the New Bath Landfill Expansion.

The steps in the SEQRA process during which the public has an opportunity to participate include:

- **Scoping:** the process in which the proposed content of the SDEIS is outlined, including identifying significant adverse environmental, social, and economic issues that need to be addressed in an EIS. The objectives of scoping are to:
  - Identify potentially significant environmental impacts;
  - Eliminate insignificant or irrelevant impacts;
  - Identify limits of the project’s impacts;
  - Identify the range of reasonable alternatives to be addressed; and
  - Identify potential mitigation measures.

The County has solicited written public comments and conducted a public Scoping Meeting, to determine what should be discussed and evaluated in the SDEIS. The purpose of this FSD is to expand on the description of the SDEIS content provided in the Draft Scoping Document (DSD) and to incorporate any significant environmental issues raised as part of the scoping process.

- **SDEIS:** potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, which were not addressed in previous SEQRA analyses prepared for the New Bath Landfill, will be addressed in the SDEIS.

Copies of the SDEIS and supporting documents will be made available for public inspection at locations within the County and electronically on the County's website. A minimum of thirty (30) days is provided following completion of the SDEIS for the public to review and comment on the content and the adequacy of the SDEIS. The following locations will have the SDEIS and supporting documents available for public review:
  - Steuben County Department of Public Works Office
    3 E. Pulteney Square
    Bath, New York 14810
2.3. **SEQRA Status**

Part One of a SEQRA Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) was completed for the proposed action and was circulated by the County to other involved and interested agencies by letter dated July 15, 2019 requesting agreement with designation of the County as SEQRA Lead Agency. The NYSDEC has been identified as an involved agency for this proposed action and has concurred with the County acting as SEQRA Lead Agency. Other interested parties that have been identified at this time are the Town of Bath, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

A formal public scoping process was undertaken as outlined in Part 617.8 of the SEQRA regulations. This FSD was developed from the DSD, which was reviewed and approved by the Steuben County Legislature on September 23, 2019. The Public Scoping Meeting was advertised in the Environmental Notice Bulletin on October 2, 2019 and in the Hornell Spectator and the Corning Leader both on September 29, 2019. The notice for the Public Scoping Meeting and affidavits of publication are included as Appendix A. A public scoping meeting was held on October 30, 2019. Written comments on the DSD were accepted until November 6, 2019.

The purpose of the Public Scoping Meeting was to allow the public to comment on the proposed content of the SDEIS and to ensure that all relevant environmental issues are identified so that they can be adequately evaluated in the SDEIS. A copy of the Public Scoping Meeting minutes is attached as Appendix B. The following issues were raised by the public at the Public Scoping Meeting: waste reductions, alternatives to landfilling as contemplated in the Steuben County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (LSWMP), and environmental justice. Waste reduction will be incorporated into Section 9.0, which discusses alternatives to landfills. The only potential environmental justice areas within Steuben County are located within the Cities of Corning and Hornell, and will therefore not be impacted by the landfill expansion, but will be briefly addressed in Section 3.11.
Four written comments were also provided during the public comment period and are included as Appendix C. These comments emphasized the verbal comments made at the Public Scoping Meeting and additionally included concerns related to the acceptance of oil and gas production waste, potential impacts to the Cohocton River, and the cost of an expansion. The Steuben County Landfill does not currently nor plan to accept drilling and production wastes from oil and gas industries, as they are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 360.2(b)(88). The latter two topics will be incorporated into Sections 3.3 and 9.0 of the SDEIS, respectively.

No comments on the Draft Scoping Document were received from the involved or interested agencies.

The SDEIS will be the principal document that describes the technical environmental information and impacts associated with the proposed action. In addition to the components described in Section 5.0 of this document, the SDEIS will also include a cover sheet, a table of contents, an executive summary, and a discussion of the project's background, purpose, and public needs and benefits, including social and economic considerations.
3.0 PRELIMINARY DSEIS OUTLINE

Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, which were not addressed in the previous SEQRA analyses for the Bath Landfill, will be addressed in the SDEIS.

- Cover Sheet
- Table of Contents
- Executive Summary
- Main Sections of the SDEIS

1.0 Project Description and Background

1.1 Project Background
- History of the site and a description of previous permitting, construction, and operations.

1.2 Site Description
- Description of the site.

1.3 Project Description
- Description of the proposed action.

1.4 State Environmental Quality Review Act Process
- Description of SEQRA process and status of this proposed action.

1.5 Project Purpose
- Discussion of how the proposed action should provide long-term, cost-effective solid waste disposal capacity in and for the County and others, that is acceptable to the local community.
- Current remaining life of the Bath Landfill and estimated remaining life if the proposed action is approved.

1.6 Public Needs and Benefits
- Description of regional and statewide waste disposal needs.
- Needs of in-County customers.
- Need for local publicly-controlled disposal capacity.
- Description of the objectives of solid waste disposal as it relates to the protection of public health, safety, and the environment.
- Discussion of beneficial impacts.
- Benefits to the local area by continuing operation of the Bath Landfill.

1.7 Consistency with State and Local Solid Waste Management Plans
- Discussion of the proposed action’s consistency with the objectives of the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan and the Steuben County Solid Waste Management Plan.
1.8 Alternatives Considered
   • This section refers the reader to the discussion of alternatives in Section 9 of the SDEIS.

1.9 Permits and Approvals
   • List of current permits and approvals for the existing operations.

2.0 Proposed Action

2.1 General Project Description
   • Physical dimensions and location of the proposed action.
   • Description of the double composite liner system, primary and secondary leachate collection systems, landfill gas collection system, and temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control features.

2.2 Definition of Service Area, Waste, and Site
   2.2.1 Service Area
       • Definition of the site's service area.
   2.2.2 Types and Quantities of Waste
       • Description of the types and quantities of waste accepted.
   2.2.3 Site Location
       • Description of the site including area, boundaries, and topography.
       • Description of surrounding properties.
       • Description of current land use.
   2.2.4 Site Description
       • Description of facilities proposed as components of the proposed action and amount of area to be impacted by the proposed action.

2.3 Project Design
   • Regulations governing the design, construction, and operation of the proposed action (6 NYCRR Parts 360 and 363) will be identified.
   • The main components of the permit application documents will be identified and summarized.
     o The reader will be referred to the draft permit application documents included as appendices to the SDEIS.
   2.3.1 Site Layout
       • Description of existing facilities and the amount of area impacted by these facilities.
       • A site plan will be presented and discussed showing the proposed locations and configurations of the proposed action, maintenance and administration office buildings,
on-site roads, stormwater infrastructure, and any other key features of the existing site and/or the proposed action.

2.3.2 Landfill Liner System
- The liner and cover systems will be described and depicted with cross-section figures.

2.3.3 Surface Water Management
- Stormwater management facilities and practices will be discussed, including stormwater management within the landfill footprint, final landfill drainage, perimeter drainage ditches and culverts, stormwater basins, re-vegetation and ongoing maintenance, and temporary measures.
- The SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be referenced, as will the sections of the draft permit documents that apply to stormwater management.

2.3.4 Water Quality Monitoring Program
- The environmental monitoring system will be described, including water quality monitoring requirements, groundwater quality monitoring, and surface water quality monitoring.

2.3.5 Leachate Storage, Treatment, and Disposal
- Description of the leachate collection, removal, and storage system will be described.
- Operation of the leachate pre-treatment plant and its association with the landfill will be discussed.

2.3.6 Landfill Gas Collection System
- The gas management system will be described, including modifications to the existing landfill gas collection system, construction measures to contain landfill gas and landfill gas monitoring.

2.3.7 Landfill Gas to Energy Facility
- The landfill gas to energy facility will be described, including modifications to the existing facility and landfill gas consumption at the facility.

2.3.8 Site Capacity and Expected Site Life
- The proposed action’s disposal capacity and site life will be described.
2.4 Landfill Construction
- Regulations governing construction of the proposed action (6 NYCRR Parts 360 and 363) will be identified.
- Components of the Part 360 permit application package related to the proposed action will be identified and summarized.

2.5 Landfill Operation
- Regulations governing the operation of the proposed action (6 NYCRR Parts 360 and 363) will be identified.
- The hours of operation and site access will be described.
- The procedures for waste inspections will be discussed.
- The procedures for waste placement will be described.
- Landfill operation equipment and personnel will be discussed.
- A description of site contingencies and controls will be discussed such as:
  - Emergency response plan
  - Liner system performance monitoring
  - Odor control
  - Dust control
  - Litter control
  - Pest control
  - Fire control

2.6 Landfill Closure Preparation and Process
- The final cover system components will be discussed, including the topsoil layer, soil barrier protection layer, geomembrane barrier, and low-permeability soil barrier layer.
- The fill progression plan will be discussed as it relates to the final cover system.

2.7 Landfill Post-Closure Monitoring and Site Uses
- Routine post-closure activities will be described, including environmental monitoring, leachate management, site inspections, and site maintenance activities.
- The reclamation objective for the site will be discussed.

2.8 Permits and Approvals
- A description of key permits and approvals, including 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facilities Permit, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, NYSDEC Title V Permit, and Wetland Permits.
- The reader will be referred to the draft permit application documents included as appendices to the SDEIS.
3.0 Existing Environmental Setting, Potential Significant Environmental Impacts, and Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Available published maps, reports, studies, and other documents on file with various local, County, State, and Federal agencies will be used to the extent that they provide relevant information. Information needed to address specific areas of potential significant environmental impacts is described in the following subsections. Previous studies developed by the County relevant to the proposed action include the following:

The following sub-sections of the SDEIS will describe potentially significant adverse environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to the proposed action’s conceptual design, construction, and operation.

3.1 Community Character: Land Use and Agricultural Resources
3.1.1 Environmental Setting
- Summary of existing land uses on-site and surrounding the site.

3.1.2 Potential Impacts
- Discussion of potential impacts to land use resources.

3.1.3 Mitigative Measures
- If incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.2 Geologic Resources
3.2.1 Environmental Setting
- Discussion of the existing conditions related to the geology of the site.
- Discussion of key findings from the hydrogeologic studies.

3.2.2 Potential Impacts
- Discussion of disturbance of soils through the excavation, filling, and stockpiling activities during construction and operation of the proposed action.
- Discussion of the potential for instability of constructed slopes during construction of the proposed action.
3.2.3 Mitigative Measures
- If incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.3 Water Resources
3.3.1 Environmental Setting
- Discussion of the existing conditions related to surface water and groundwater management.

3.3.2 Potential Impacts
- Discussion of potential impacts related to soil disturbance and alteration of runoff patterns that may result in impacts to water resources.

3.3.3 Mitigative Measures
- If incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.
- Possible mitigation measures may include new stormwater ponds for erosion and sedimentation control and alteration of final grades to direct runoff to specific areas.

3.4 Air Resources
3.4.1 Environmental Setting
- Discussion of the existing air quality conditions at the Bath Landfill and the surrounding area as well as a compilation of the emissions from the proposed action.

3.4.2 Potential Impacts
- The potential air impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed action will be evaluated. Potential impacts to air quality from the proposed action include fugitive dust, vehicular emissions, and landfill gas emissions.
- Air pollutant emissions associated with the proposed action will be estimated and evaluated.
- The air evaluations will include consideration of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed action.
- Compliance with State and federal standards and guidelines will be determined, based on the emission calculations and air impact analyses.

3.4.3 Mitigative Measures
- If incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.
3.5 Ecological Resources

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

- Summary of the findings of the wetland delineation, including locations and sizes of jurisdictional wetlands on-site, if any.

3.5.2 Potential Impacts

- Identify locations and sizes of jurisdictional wetlands on-site that will be impacted.

3.5.3 Mitigative Measures

- Describe wetland mitigation program, including size and location of replacement wetlands.

3.6 Visual and Aesthetic Resources

NYSDEC Program Policy, "Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts," dated July 31, 2000 will be referenced and described, and will be followed in the evaluation of potential visual impacts.

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

- Description of the existing conditions including a discussion and depiction of the photo-simulation locations.

3.6.2 Potential Impacts

- Description of the findings of the visual evaluation including final completion impacts and operational impacts.
- Description of the phased progression comparing the permitted Bath Landfill to the proposed action.

3.6.3 Mitigative Measures

- If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.7 Historic and Cultural Resources

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

- Summary of previous and updated findings by the New York State OPRHP regarding historic or cultural resource sensitivity of the site.
- A formal inquiry to OPRHP will be conducted.

3.7.2 Potential Impacts

- Identify locations, if any, of potential significant impacts to archaeological or historic resources.
3.7.3 Mitigative Measures
- If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.8 Transportation (Traffic)
3.8.1 Environmental Setting
- Description of the existing transportation (traffic) conditions including the existing highway system and existing traffic conditions.

3.8.2 Potential Impacts
- Discussion of the findings of the traffic study and analysis, including traffic quantities and impacts to roadways.

3.8.3 Mitigative Measures
- If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.9 Odor Control
3.9.1 Environmental Setting
- Discussion of the existing conditions including odor sources and possible receptors.

3.9.2 Potential Impacts
- Discussion of potential odor impacts from the proposed action as compared to the permitted Bath Landfill.

3.9.3 Mitigative Measures
- If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.10 Noise

NYSDEC Program Policy, “Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts,” dated October 6, 2000 and revised February 2, 2001 will be referenced and described, and will be followed in the evaluation of potential noise impacts.

3.10.1 Environmental Setting
- Description of the existing conditions including a discussion of the noise generation sources and possible receptors.
3.10.2 Potential Impacts
   - Discussion of the findings of the noise assessment, including potential impacts during both construction and operation.
   - Discussion of potential noise impacts from the proposed action as compared to the permitted Bath Landfill.

3.10.3 Mitigative Measures
   - If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

3.11 Potential Environmental Justice Areas
   3.11.1 Environmental Setting
   - Description of the existing conditions including a discussion of potential environmental justice areas in the vicinity of the landfill expansion.

3.11.2 Potential Impacts
   - Discussion of potential impacts to environmental justice if such communities are located nearby.

3.11.3 Mitigative Measures
   - If additional incremental impacts are identified, mitigation will be discussed to reduce or offset the incremental impacts.

4.0 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Potentially significant adverse environmental impacts for which mitigation measures are either not available or not feasible will be described in this section of the SDEIS. The extent and significance of any unavoidable adverse impacts will be discussed.

5.0 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

This section will examine effects the proposed action may have on finite resources, such as land, that cannot be replaced or easily restored. The quality and availability of these resources that surround the site, the property as a whole, and the County and region will be addressed.
6.0 Cumulative Impacts

This section will include an evaluation of impacts associated with the development of the proposed action, in addition to the existing Bath Landfill, and future closure plans and long-term uses of both areas and the site as a whole.

7.0 Growth-Inducing Impacts

This section will examine the potential effects that the proposed action may have on community growth, both residential and commercial. It will also include economic benefits that the proposed action may have on the surrounding community and Steuben County as a whole.

8.0 Climate Change Impacts

This section will address measures incorporated to avoid or reduce both the proposed action’s impact on climate change and associated impacts due to the effects of climate change.

9.0 Alternatives Analysis

Previously conducted alternative landfill siting studies will be summarized in this section of the SDEIS. The alternatives analysis will also discuss the reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action that would achieve the same objective as the proposed action. This analysis will include different expansion designs and site development alternatives, the usage of alternative waste disposal technologies, a "no action" alternative, and the exportation of the County’s waste to other out-of-county disposal facilities. Alternatives that do not satisfy the purpose and need for this proposed action will not be given further consideration. For those alternatives that could potentially address the proposed action’s purpose and need, they will be compared on the basis of key environmental considerations to determine which alternative(s) should be the subject of further consideration and environmental scrutiny. The following alternatives to the proposed action will be considered and discussed:

- **No Action/Waste Exportation**
  - Consideration of the no action alternative and ultimately waste exportation will be discussed.
- **Greenfield Site**
  - The potential for siting a new landfill will be discussed.
• Alternative Landfill Sites
  o Discussion of the previous landfill siting studies completed in 1973 by Day and Zimmerman and in 1975 by Barton, Brown, Clyde, & Loguidice.

• Alternative Scale and Magnitude
  o Environmental effects of a larger or smaller expansion will be evaluated.
  o Five (5) on-site alternatives will be concisely compared on the basis of key environmental factors and whether they satisfy the proposed action's purpose and need.

• Alternative Waste Disposal Technologies
  o Discussion of potential alternative waste disposal technologies, as outlined in the LSWMP, including:
    § Anaerobic Digestion
    § MSW Composting
    § Pyrolysis/Gasification
    § Ethanol Production
    § Combustion/Incineration (Waste-to-Energy)

• Waste Reduction
  o Discussion of waste reduction techniques for implementation as outlined in the LSWMP.

10.0 References

A reference section in the SDEIS will be used to support the analyses presented. Preparation dates and summaries of relevant studies and reports previously prepared for the proposed action and/or the Bath Landfill will be cited in appropriate sections of the SDEIS.

• Preliminary List of Appendices
  o Final Scoping Document
  o Initial Hydrologic Analysis
  o Hydrogeologic Report
  o Air Quality and Odor Analyses
  o Wetland Reports and Correspondence
  o Correspondence with NYSDEC Natural Heritage Program and USFWS
  o Transportation Analysis
  o Archaeological Reports and Correspondence
  o Visual Impact Assessment
  o Noise Analysis
  o Draft Permit Application Documents, including conceptual design drawings
4.0 PROJECT SPONSOR, INVOLVED, AND INTERESTED AGENCIES

Project Sponsor/Lead Agency:
Steuben County
3 East Pulteney Square
Bath, New York 14810

Involved Agencies:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Region 8 – Division of Environmental Permits
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, New York 14415-9519

Interested Agencies:

New York State Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Ronald Smith, Supervisor
Town of Bath
110 Liberty Street
Bath, New York 14810

Colonel John T. Litz, District Engineer
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
2 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William von Hagn, Mayor
Village of Bath
110 Liberty Street
Bath, New York 14810

Erin Bonacci, Director
Bath Electric, Gas & Water Systems
7 South Avenue
Bath, New York 14810
FIGURE 1
Site Plan
APPENDIX A
Public Scoping Meeting Notice
NOTICE OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Lead Agency: Steuben County

Name of Action: Steuben County Bath Landfill Eastern Expansion

Draft Scoping Document: A Draft Scoping Document dated August 2019 is available online for your review and comment at the following web address: www.steubencony.org. This Draft Scoping Document describes the issues and areas of environmental concern that are proposed to be addressed in a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) for the proposed landfill expansion.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide an opportunity for the public to identify specific issues and potential environmental impacts that should be addressed in the SDEIS.

Meeting Time and Date: 6:30 P.M. on October 30, 2019.

Meeting Location: Steuben County Office Building, 3 E. Pulteney Square, Bath, New York, 14810. The meeting will be held in the Legislative Chambers located on the 3rd floor.

Conduct of Meeting: The meeting is being held to receive public comments on specific issues or areas of concern relative to the proposed expansion of the existing Bath Landfill. Sign-up cards will be available at the meeting for any persons wishing to speak, and a record will be kept of the comments presented. The presiding officer will call speakers in turn. The meeting will not be a question and answer session, but is meant to provide as many people as possible with the opportunity to speak. If necessary, the presiding officer will set appropriate time limits. Anyone wishing to participate in this process may also submit written comments prior to the comment deadline.

Comment Deadline: Written comments regarding issues to be addressed in the SDEIS will be accepted until 5:00 P.M. on November 6, 2019. Written comments will be given the same consideration as any oral comments made at the public scoping meeting on October 30, 2019. Please submit written comments to Steve Orcutt, Steuben County Department of Public Works, 3 E. Pulteney Square, Bath, New York 14810, Attention: Proposed Landfill Expansion. Comments may also be submitted electronically by email to SteubenCountyLandfill@bartonandloguidice.com; please insert "Proposed Bath Landfill Expansion" in the subject line of the email message.
No anonymous comments will be accepted during this public review process. Such comments will not be considered during the preparation of the Final Scoping Document or the SDEIS. **Therefore, when submitting electronic or written comments, please include your name and mailing address with your submission.**

**Future Steps:**

A Final Scoping Document is expected to completed in December 2019, based on a full consideration of comments submitted on the Draft Scoping Document. Following publication of the Final Scoping Document, the SDEIS will be prepared. The SDEIS will contain information regarding the development of the proposed Bath Landfill Expansion, potential environmental impacts, and measures that may be incorporated into the project to mitigate potential impacts. The SDEIS will be made available for public review and comment following its acceptance by the lead agency.
STATE OF NEW YORK
STEUBEN COUNTY} SS.

AFFIDAVIT

Beth Ann Hults being duly sworn, disposes and says that she resides in the County of Steuben, and State of New York, that she is the signor and authorized designee of the Publisher of The Spectator/The Evening Tribune, a public newspaper, published and printed daily in the City of Hornell by GateHouse Media, Inc., and that a notice of which the annexed is a printed copy was published in said newspaper The Spectator/The Evening Tribune said publication therein being on the following dates:

9/29/19

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 2019

[Signature]
Notary Public

SUZANNE R. KESEL
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01KE6357409
Qualified in Steuben County
Commission Expires 4/17/2021
Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF NEW YORK }       SS
COUNTY OF STEUBEN }

Heather Delyser, being duly sworn, says:

That she is The Authorized Designee of the Publisher of the The Leader, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Comming, Steuben County, New York; that the publication, a copy of which is attached

September 29, 2019

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED:

The Authorized Designee of the Publisher

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 29th day of September 2019.

Becky A. Post, Notary Public, Steuben County, New York

My commission expires: July 21, 2022

Debbie Cotter
STEUBEN COUNTY DEPARTMENT
3 East Pulteney Square
Bath, NY 14810

Steuben County will hold a public scoping meeting on October 30, 2019 at 6:30 P.M. to accept comments on the contents of a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement that will be prepared for the proposed Bath Landfill Expansion in the Town of Bath. This public scoping meeting will be held in the Legislative Chambers on the 3rd floor of the Steuben County Office Building located at 3 E. Pulteney Square in Bath, NY. A Draft Scoping Document is available for public review at the Department of Public Works office in the County Office Building, the Dormann Library, the Comming DMV, the Hornell DMV, or may be obtained online at www.steubencony.org. For more information or to submit written comments, contact Steve Orcutt, Steuben County Department of Public Works, 3 E. Pulteney Square, Bath, NY 14810 (Attention: Proposed Landfill Expansion) or by email: SteubenCountyLandfill@bartonandloguidice.com. Written comments will be accepted until 5:00 P.M. on November 6, 2019.

11z 9/29
YOU PICK TOMATOES and PEPPERS In Your Containers
Tomatoes, $1/bushel, Sweet Bell Peppers, $1.75/bushel, Hot Peppers and Sweet Banana Peppers, $1.75/pound. 877-Peek, Mon.-Sat. 9:00-6:00 p.m. sharp. Sun. 9:00-4:00 p.m. sharp. TOMION'S FARM MARKET, 200 Rte. 14A, 5 miles North of Penn Yan. 585-410-5471

RUMMAGE & ESTATE SALES
RUMMAGE SALE

ARTICLE FOR SALE
FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Small cement mixer, hand saw, presto-lice torch, email cozy bag, bench press, antique drill press. (607)525-6587

FOR SALE: Pomp-chi puppies.
Two males, one female.
Three white, two black and a red.

LEADER DELIVERY ROUTES
The Leader is looking to contract carriers in the following areas:

PAINTED POST
Walk Route Available
The Leader 94 W Pultney Corning NY

LEADER DELIVERY ROUTES
The Leader is looking to contract carriers in the following areas:

A. Produce For Sale
B. Carrier Routes
C. Article for Sale
D. Adoption
E. Find
F. Compare

No legal notices.
APPENDIX B
Public Scoping Meeting Minutes
Steve Orcutt, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works – Landfill Division, opened the Public Hearing on the proposed landfill expansion. He stated we are seeking to modify our DEC Solid Waste Permit. Steuben County is the lead agency and tonight we will receive comments on our draft scoping document. All documents are posted on the County’s website. Please try to keep your comments between three and five minutes tonight. As a reminder, this session is for comments only; it is not a question and answer session. We will use your comments to prepare the draft scoping document.

Mr. Orcutt introduced Don Gentilcore from Barton and Loguidice, the engineering firm that has been retained by Steuben County to prepare the engineering and environmental studies to support the proposed expansion. Mr. Gentilcore stated the purpose of this meeting is to receive public comments on the Draft Scoping Document, which is the first step in preparation of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Steuben County Landfill Expansion. Notice of this meeting has been published in the Corning Leader on September 29, 2019 and in DEC’s Environmental Notice Bulletin on October 2, 2019.

Tonight’s meeting is an opportunity for the County to receive public comments regarding the scope of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This document is available here tonight and an electronic copy can be found on the County’s website at www.steubencony.org. Additional hard copies are also available at the Steuben County Department of Public Works Office, the Dormann Library, the Corning DMV, and the Hornell DMV. Anyone interested in commenting can submit verbal or written comments tonight, or can submit written comments via email to steubencountylandfill@bartonandloguidice.com or directly to Steve Orcutt with Steuben County by 5:00pm on November 6th. This email and website information are on the fact sheets which are available here tonight.

The current facility consists of approximately 80 acres of permitted landfill on a 564 acre property. The landfill is permitted to accept an average of 850 tons per day of non-hazardous solid waste and generally serves Steuben County and the surrounding communities. Under current operation, the landfill is expected to reach its capacity in approximately 5 years and the proposed Eastern Expansion will involve an additional 73 acres of landfill footprint and allow the facility to operate for an additional approximate 40 years. The proposed landfill expansion will not result in a change to the permitted height of the landfill, the permitted tonnage of 850 tons per day, and the types of materials managed as well as the service area will remain the same. There are boards here which show the existing landfill limits as well as the proposed limits of the expansion and fact sheets for the project are also available which describe the project.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks, the purpose of this meeting is to receive public comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, which is a multi-chapter and potentially multi volume document that identifies potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed action. As we go through this public scoping process, and with the help of your input, we are looking to accomplish five key objectives: identify potentially significant environmental impacts; eliminate insignificant or irrelevant impacts; Identify limits of the project’s impacts; identify the range of reasonable alternatives to be addressed; and identify potential mitigation measures.
I’m going to outline the basics of the Draft Scoping Document prior to turning the meeting back over to the County. The document starts out with a glossary of terms and introduces the project and states the purpose and need for the project. The next section outlines the SEQRA process and the regulatory requirements which the project must follow. Since we will be preparing a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement, we will only be focusing on potential significant adverse environmental impacts which were not previously addressed in the prior SEQRA for the 1998 and 2002 permitting process.

Section 3 of the document outlines the areas that will be evaluated during the preparation of the DSEIS and these include a discussion of the need for the project, a description of the proposed action and design of the facility including construction and operation of the landfill. There will be an evaluation of the existing environmental setting, areas of potential environmental concern and proposed mitigation measures will also be evaluated. These areas are evaluated to make sure that the project’s design, construction and operation will avoid or mitigate potentially significant environmental impacts.

Additionally, any unavoidable adverse impacts will be identified and discussed in the document. There will also be a number of technical reports and engineering documents and drawings prepared which will be included as appendices to the DSEIS. When the DSEIS is prepared, a draft of the document will be made available for public comment prior to the preparation of the Final document. We are at the beginning of an environmental review process and there will be multiple opportunities to participate over the next couple of years. Updates to the documents and the process will be posted on the County Website.

We will work with the County to review and respond to the comments provided tonight and incorporate them into the final scoping document which will be reviewed and ultimately approved by the County Legislature. Thank you for participating and we look forward to hearing your comments tonight.

Rachel Treichler, Hammondsport, stated she is a member of several environmental groups and we have also formed a new group “Steuben County Zero Waste”. I would like to thank the County for conducting the EIS process. I think it important for the citizens to know the process and I appreciate the scoping process as well. I would like to compliment the county on their Solid Waste Management Plan that has a number of ideas to reduce waste. My concern here with the draft scoping is it doesn’t really fully examine the many alternatives that are in the Solid Waste Management Plan and maybe should evaluate those waste reduction options and the impact that would have on the size of the expansion. The Solid Waste Management Plan has a chart that shows the main categories of waste accepted; it seems that there is room for improvement on that. The plan outlines some good ideas to achieve improvements. Ms. Treichler reviewed the ideas in the Solid Waste Management Plan for suggestions on reducing waste. These all sound great and would have an impact on the amount of waste generated. I think more can be done to keep waste out of the landfill. I hope that can be more fully evaluated in the draft scoping documents. I know many residents are interested in reducing waste. I think educating consumers on reducing waste would help as well and I would like that evaluated more fully in the draft scoping document. Thank you.

Elizabeth Whitehouse, Corning, stated she echo’s Ms. Treichler’s comments. If the alternatives are explored there might not be as much need to expand the landfill. I am particularly interested in composting, but it does have an effect on the amount of methane generated by the landfill. I favor the idea of an anaerobic digester, which is much more effective than burying the material. If those different suggestions are explored more fully and waste is diversified, maybe we wouldn’t need such a large expansion. Thank you.

Karen Biesanz, Corning, stated thank you for holding this hearing. I’d like to suggest that you add a separate item in the draft scoping document that focuses on the need for reducing and/or eliminating waste as well as the environmental benefits of doing so. Sub-headings would include zero waste, reuse, recycle and repair. The county wants to expand the landfill because the demand is high and the income is welcome. Yet there are reasons to reduce intake of trash although doing so may require finding new sources of income. The plan is to extend the life of the landfill by 4 years. Changes in the next 4 years may be even more dramatic and perplexing.
than it was in the last 40 years. The county can envision some of the future by looking at the current impacts of rampant climate change and multiplying those impacts a thousand times. With this existential crisis looming, the county should act in ways to reduce the threats posed. Americans will probably need to reduce their consumption and when they do, landfills will be less in demand. So how does the county transition to a new economy? We know that landfill garbage and trash is a major contributor to global warming and that solid waste landfills are the single largest man-made source of methane gas in the United States. You are to be lauded for your methane gas-to-electricity program. It may be state of the art for the industry. It doesn’t entirely solve the problem but it is a good step. Another good move is the county’s involvement with solar power developments at the landfill and beyond; and future project son county properties as well as your offer to help two local governments interested in solar projects. This environmentally friendly project is expected to bring in annual revenues of $10,000. You are also to be commended for the sheep grazing project and Earth Day programs. It helps that you are involved in the Western/Central New York Materials Exchange to help businesses to exchange unwanted/usable products that would otherwise be discarded and/or locate free/inexpensive materials that can be used in daily business operations. Because China no longer wants to import America’s recyclables; startups are learning how to make money from recycling to fill the gap. If these startups succeed, perhaps the county could use that information to create future income. The landfill only accepts number 1 and 2 plastics now. Somehow the Broome County landfill is able to accept many more types and we could find out how. I’m wondering if it might be lucrative to take rare earth elements out of used electronics and sell them? Some of these elements are becoming scarcer and ore valuable. Or am I being na"ïve? Some landfills like Broome County are composting. AS our soils erode and degrade, natural compost will become a valuable commodity which you can profit from. Broome County landfill accepts textiles. We, by contrast, throw away many articles that don’t meet thrift store standards. These so-called “rags” can be sold for industrial wiping cloths, insulation for cars and homes, carpet padding, sound-proofing materials; use your imagination. Other ideas: Syntool, a startup, is increasing the number of renewable substances that can be extracted from processed tires and finding new uses for retired tires. It is also reducing the dangerous emission of compounds found in those tires. Maybe we can find new uses for retired tires. The wine industry produces tons of waste every year. Italian startup Vegea, turns wine production waste into a bio-textile for clothing, which reduces our need to use tons of oil to make synthetic textiles. Even though you may not want to go into the textile business, we might find other uses for such so-called waste, like composting. There is even a startup that is collecting and finding uses for coffee grounds. So let your imaginations go wild; the possibilities are exciting. Ask yourself “when is waste not really waste and when can it generate income?” Waste may not need to exist at all. The Zero Waste Movement aims to dump the waste. County programs can educate people on how to reduce their waste. I remember hearing a former Broome County Legislator, Chris Burger, speak. I was so impressed when he told us that he and his family had reduced their annual trash so it fit in a large brown paper bag. It can be done! And possibly you could hold periodic repair workshops and charge a small fee. I didn’t see reference to environmental justice in the draft scoping document. One category named “Public Needs and Benefits” could be rephrased to read “public needs and social impacts with the sub-heading “Social Justice” added. Folks who live near landfills complain about things like noise, dust, heavy truck traffic with greater risk of accidents, odors, lowered property values, aesthetic changes, road damage, air pollution, radiation exposure and health problems, etc. Understandably, landfills tend to be located in rural areas where people are spread thinly. Hence, we may not see large groups protesting their expansion and the powers that be may not take notice. But this rural minority is unfairly exposed to the burdens of living near landfill and may need protection. If the county landfill is permitted to expand, then local residents will have to endure this injustice another 40 years. I know we can only do so much but we can always do more than we do. Thank you.

Mr. Orcutt thanked everyone for their input. They were good comments and we will incorporate them into the EIS. Thank you for coming out and showing your support for our organization.

Public Hearing was closed at 6:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

Brenda K. Mor, Clerk of the Legislature
Date: 10/30/19

SIGN-UP SHEET

PUBLIC COMMENT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

YOU MUST BE SIGNED UP BY 9:55 A.M. TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE TO SPEAK

Speakers are limited to three (3) minutes. Longer statements may be submitted in writing to the Clerk of the Legislature for distribution and shall become part of the permanent record, if desired.

PLEASE NOTE that the number of individuals allowed or the total time allotted for public comment may be limited due to the size, nature and complexity of the agenda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Winkelmann</td>
<td>81 E 3rd St. Corning</td>
<td>Landfill hearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rachel Teichler</td>
<td>7988 Van Amberg Rd. Hammond</td>
<td>Landfill hearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martina Teichler</td>
<td>7988 Van Amberg Rd. Hammond</td>
<td>Landfill hearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>KumBessang</td>
<td>215 W. Taugh Ave. Corning, NY</td>
<td>Landfill hearing</td>
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October 30, 2019

Thank you for holding this hearing.

I’d like to suggest that you add a separate item in the draft scoping document that focuses on the need for REDUCING and/or ELIMINATING waste as well as the environmental benefits of doing so. Sub-Headings would include Zero Waste, Reuse, Recycle, and Repair.

The county wants to expand the landfill, because of demand is high and the income welcome. Yet there are reasons to reduce intake of trash although doing so may require finding new sources of income. The plan is to extend the life of the landfill by 40 years. Changes in the next 40 years may be even more dramatic and perplexing than it was in the last 40 years. The county can envision some of the future by looking at the current impacts of rampant climate change and multiplying those impacts a thousand times.

With this existential crisis looming, the county should act in ways to reduce the threats posed. Americans will probably need to reduce their consumption, and when they do, landfills will be less in demand. So how does the county transition to a new economy?
We know that landfill garbage and trash is a major contributor to global warming and that solid waste landfills are the single largest man-made source of methane gas in the United States. You are to be lauded for your methane gas-to-electricity program. It may be state-of-the-art for the industry. It doesn’t entirely solve the problem, but it is a good step.

Another good move is the county’s involvement with solar-power developments at the landfill and beyond (and future projects on county properties as well as your offer to help to local governments interested in solar projects.) This environmentally-friendly project is expected to bring in annual revenues of $10,000.

You are also to be commended for the sheep grazing project and Earth Day programs. It helps that you are involved in The Western/ Central New York Materials Exchange (to help businesses to exchange unwanted/unusable products that would otherwise be discarded, and/or locate free/inexpensive materials that can be used in daily business operations).

Because China no longer wants to import America’s recyclables, startups are learning how to make money from recycling to fill the gap. If these startups succeed, perhaps the county could use that information to create future income. The landfill only accepts number 1 and 2 plastics now. Somehow the Broome County landfill is able to accept many more types and we could find out how.

I’m wondering if it might be lucrative to take rare-earth elements out of used electronics and sell them? Some of these elements are
becoming scarcer and more valuable. Or am I being naive?

Some landfills like Broome County are composting. As our soils erode and degrade, natural compost will become a valuable commodity which you can profit from.

Broome county landfill accepts textiles. We, by contrast, throw away many articles that don’t meet thrift store standards. These so-called "rags" can be sold for industrial wiping cloths, insulation for cars and homes, carpet padding, sound-proofing materials, use your imagination.

Other Ideas: Syntoil, a startup, is increasing the number of renewable substances that can be extracted from processed tires, and finding new uses for retired tires. (It is also reducing the dangerous emission of compounds found in those tires.) Maybe we can find new uses for retired tires.

The wine industry produces tons of waste every year. Italian startup Vegea, turns wine production waste into a bio-textile for clothing, which reduces our need to use tons of oil to make synthetic textiles. Even though you may not want to go into the textile business, we might find other uses for such so-called waste, like composting.

Golly, there is even a startup that is collecting and finding uses for coffee grounds. So let your imagination go wild. The possibilities are exciting. Ask yourself "When is waste not really waste?" And "When can it generate income?"
Waste may not need to exist at all. The Zero Waste Movement aims to dump the waste. County programs can educate people on how to reduce their waste. I remember hearing a former Broome County legislator, Chris Burger, speak. I was so impressed, when he told us that he and his family had reduced their annual trash so it fit in a large brown paper bag. It can be done!

*Chris W. Burger
110 Walters Road
Whitney Point, NY 13862
(607) 692-3442
cwburger@frontiernet.net

And possibly you could hold periodic repair workshops and charge a small fee.

I didn’t see reference to Environmental Justice in the draft scoping document. One category named “Public Needs and Benefits” could be rephrased to read “Public Needs and Social Impacts” with the sub-heading “Social Justice” added.

Folks who live near landfills complain about things like noise, dust, heavy truck traffic with greater risk of accidents, odors, lowered property values, aesthetic changes, road damage, air pollution, radiation exposure and health problems, etc.

Understandably, landfills tend to be located in rural areas where people are spread thinly. Hence, we may not see large groups
protesting their expansion and the powers-that-be may not take notice. But this rural minority is unfairly exposed to the burdens of living near landfills. And may need protection. If the county landfills is permitted to expand, then local residents will have to endure this injustice another 40 years.

I know we can only do so much, but we can always do more than we do. Thank you.

Karen Biesanz
215 Watauga Ave.
Corning, NY. 14830
(607) 936-3915
APPENDIX C
Written Comments
My comments on Draft Scoping Document for the Proposed Expansion of the Steuben County Landfill are attached.

Rachel Treichler
7988 Van Amburg Road
Hammondsport, NY 14840
607-569-2114
Comments of Rachel Treichler, Steuben County Zero Waste, on Draft Scoping Document for the Proposed Expansion of the Steuben County Landfill

November 6, 2019

I commend Steuben County for its decision to conduct a full environmental review of the County’s proposal to expand the Steuben County landfill. Conducting a full review and preparing a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (“DSEIS”) gives county residents excellent opportunities to participate in the planning process. I appreciate the County’s decision to begin the review process with scoping and allow residents to comment on the draft scoping document.

I also commend the County for its excellent Solid Waste Management Plan (“SWMP”). The plan describes a number of excellent techniques for reducing the amount of waste that goes into the landfill. The problem is that the draft scoping document does not list waste reduction as one of the alternatives to expansion of the landfill to be evaluated in the DSEIS.

I urge the County to add an evaluation waste reduction to the final scoping document and to evaluate the alternatives described in the SWMP in the DSEIS.

A good table in the SWMP shows the types of municipal solid waste (MSW) that are deposited in the landfill and indicates where the greatest improvements can be obtained in diverting waste from the landfill by showing how much waste is currently being diverted in each category. The chart lists eight categories of waste: paper, metal, plastic, glass, organics, textiles, wood and miscellaneous. It appears that wood is the only category of waste for which a substantial portion of the waste is currently being diverted.

Among the excellent ideas for diverting waste from the landfill described in the SWMP is the idea of a “Swap Shop”, or Reuse facility, where residents can drop off reusable goods such as building materials, appliances, etc. which would be available to other residents at no cost, or sold for a nominal fee. The plan mentions that the “Swap Shop” could be used to handle reusable building materials from reuse demo programs, such as lumber, insulation, nails, etc. which would be available for reuse by the residents of the county. The plan also states that the County legislature approved the development of an RFP for this type of service in 2018. I urge the County to get the “Swap Shop” off the ground.

Other excellent ideas discussed in the SWMP include:

1. Providing anaerobic digestion for organic wastes,
2. Providing composting, including for sewage solids,
3. Providing pyrolysis / gasification of wood and other organic wastes for the production of biochar,

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2 SWMP, page 23, attached as Exhibit 1.
4. Ethanol production,

5. Increasing recycling at county facilities through such strategies as increasing education, implement more user-friendly systems and increasing recycling promotion,

6. Supporting product stewardship frameworks to allow more products and packaging to be returned to the manufacturers when a customers use of the product is over, and

7. Increasing organics recovery through such strategies as supporting yard waste and backyard composting and supporting the management of biosolids and sewage sludge.

All these excellent ideas for reducing waste need to be evaluated as alternatives to the expansion of the landfill in the DSEIS, and the reduction of waste entering the landfills needs to be added to the alternatives analysis in the final scoping document.

As Karen Biesanz pointed out in her comments, each of these alternatives provides opportunities for local businesses in Steuben County.

We appreciate all the county has done to reduce waste entering the landfill, but as the SWMP shows, there is more that can be done. County residents care about reducing waste in the county. When Public Works Commissioner Vincent Spagnoletti graciously agreed to answer questions about the proposed landfill expansion at a meeting of the Bath Peace and Justice Group on October 2, 2019, he received many questions from concerned residents suggesting ideas, not just for recycling more of the waste that comes into the landfill, but for other methods of reducing the amount of waste coming into the landfill and for reducing the amount of waste generated by Steuben County residents.

Rachel Treichler
7988 Van Amburg Road
Hammondsport, NY 14840
607-569-2114
To whom it may concern, I am a former resident of Steuben County and related to people who live there still. I commend Rachel Treichler's and Karen Biesanz's thorough comments regarding the draft scoping for the Steuben County landfill SEQR documents.

My primary concern is that I would like to be certain that the landfill accepts NO waste that is in any way associated with the oil and gas extraction industry.

While we have been assured that no "frack waste" will be accepted the definition of frack waste differs between industry and others. I would hope that no drill cuttings that occur before the fracking process happens will be accepted into the landfill and also no other residual or related waste, such as spills of materials, or soils that are contaminated at fracking sites be accepted.

Thank you for your due diligence.

Sincerely, Mary T. Finneran, 104 Jerome Ave., Cairo, NY
Comments on Draft Scoping Document for the Proposed Expansion of the Steuben County Landfill

November 6, 2019

Thanks to Steuben County for planning to conduct a full environmental review of the County’s proposal to expand the Steuben County landfill. As a supporter of open door policies, I very much appreciate the County’s decision to allow residents to comment on the draft scoping document and play a part in their own future and the health of their environment.

I am a native Painted Poster with friend and family relations who still live in the area, although I do not, so I have a personal interest, as well as an abiding love for the Cohocton River and the surrounding ecology. I have read, fully appreciate and concur with Rachel Treichler’s comments and recommend following her suggestions on the matter.

Thank you again for your diligence and consideration.

Sincerely,

Ann L Finneran
PO Box 143
Hurleyville, NY 12747
Steuben County’s Waste Management is, in many ways, a model arrangement. Dual-stream recycling is efficient and cost effective at a time when MRFs are struggling. The pay-as-you-throw system works to somewhat limit the amount of garbage and to promote recycling. The landfill is well-run and innovative, with minimal environmental damage. The scoping document suggests that a bigger facility would be the same.

All that said, I strongly oppose any expansion.

Finding ways to bury more garbage is not the solution. The solution is to have less garbage. Expanding recycling is not the solution. Having less to recycle is.

The current landfill has about four years capacity left. What if the plan was not to have more capacity by 2024, but to close the landfill by 2030? I didn’t see any mention of cost in the scoping document, but it is bound to be significant. (If I remember correctly, Casella estimated the proposed Chemung County expansion at $25 million. And I don’t think that included maintenance of the landfill once it closed). What if the County committed to a waste reduction program over the next two years? The more successful it is, the longer the life of the current landfill.

My colleagues made excellent points at the hearing on Wednesday. These include (with one or two of mine):

* It’s only waste if you throw it away
* There is money to be made from trash (and jobs)
* Landfills do not make good neighbors
* Waste reduction is vital
* Waste reduction also reduces the need for more landfill space
* Organic matter would produce more gas in an anaerobic digester
* Pyrolysis has the potential to produce gas, oil and biochar
* Composting, both backyard and at the community level, reduces waste

The point is that there are alternatives to landfills. There are certainly ways to reduce substantially the amount of waste that needs to be landfilled. Let’s try them before embarking on a costly and possibly unnecessary endeavor.
The experience to listen
The power to solve™