

1 A Meeting of the Waste Commission

2 Re: Solid Waste Management

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5
6 9:50 a.m.

7 May 24, 2007

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9 Held at:

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11 Suffolk County Legislature

12 725 Veterans Highway

13 Hauppauge, NY 11788

14 N. County Complex

15 Rose Caracappa Auditorium

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23 **ORIGINAL**

1 A P P E A R A N C E S:

2 Carrie Meek-Gallagher, Commissioner of Environment and
3 Energy, Suffolk County

4 Larry Swanson, Waste Reduction Management Institute,
5 Stony Brook University

6 John Kowalchyk, Commissioner of Waste Management

7 Jim Heil

8 Jim Bunchuck

9 Ryan Horn

10 Legislator Jay Schneiderman

11 Michael Cholowsky, Emjay Environmental

12 Donald Nohs

13 John Waffenschmidt, Covanta Energy

14 Michael White, Executive Director of Long Island

15 Planning Board

16 Marcia Bystryn, Executive Director New York League of
17 Conservation Voters

18 Peter Scully, Regional Director New York State

19 Department of Environmental Conservation

20 Gil Anderson, Suffolk County Department of Public Works

21 Legislator Steven Stern

22 Legislator Wayne R. Horsley

23 Siad Rahman

24

1 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: If everyone can find
2 a seat, we're going to get started.

3 Good morning. It's nice for everyone to
4 make it here this morning. I know there was some
5 confusion changing the location again, and some of
6 you found it all right. What we're going to do for
7 the sake of the stenographer starting with Larry,
8 we'll go around and give our names. Please do use
9 the microphone. It helps with the stenographer.

10 MR. SWANSON: Larry Swanson. Waste
11 Reduction Management Institute, Stony Brook
12 University.

13 MR. KOWALCHYK: John Kowalchuk, Commissioner
14 of Waste Management.

15 MR. HEIL: I'm Jim Heil.

16 MR. BUNCHUCK: Jim Bunchuck, Town of
17 Southold.

18 MR. RAHMAN: Siad Rahman.

19 MR. HORN: Ryan Horn.

20 MR SCHNEIDERMAN: Jay Schneiderman.

21 MR. CHOLOWSKY: Michael Cholowsky, Emjay
22 Environmental.

23 MR. NOHS: Donald Nohs, Winter Brothers
24 Recycling.

1 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: John Waffenschmidt,
2 Covanta Energy.

3 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Carrie
4 Meek-Gallagher, Commissioner of Environment and
5 Energy, Suffolk County.

6 MR. WHITE: Michael White, Executive
7 Director of Long Island Planning Board.

8 MS. BYSTRYN: Marcia B-Y-S-T-R-Y-N,
9 Executive Director New York League of Conservation
10 Voters.

11 MR. SCULLY: Peter Scully, Regional
12 Director New York State Department of Environmental
13 Conservation.

14 MR. ANDERSON: Gil Anderson, Suffolk
15 County Department of Public Works.

16 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Thank you.

17 I have a master list here to pass around,
18 and hopefully everyone will sign it and we'll get
19 it back this time. Somehow the last one got lost
20 and was never found from the last meeting. If you
21 can update your e-mail addresses on this.
22 Apparently there are some incorrect e-mail
23 addresses. I'll start passing it this way, and
24 throughout the meeting if you can take a minute to

1 check and make sure it's correct and spelled
2 correctly with the dots in the right place, that
3 would be a big help. Then I just
4 want to see if we should approve the minutes. They
5 were sent by e-mail. I have a few copies of them,
6 but not all of them. Did people receive those by
7 e-mail?

8 MR. BUNCHUCK: Yes.

9 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Did everyone get them?

10 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I got them.

11 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: We'll have one set.

12 Maybe we'll hold off on the next meeting and
13 approve both sets and recirculate them as one
14 document instead of two documents.

15 That gets us to the main discussion for
16 today, which presented by Michael White. Michael's
17 put together an outline that was passed around, a
18 draft outline for the report. Did everyone get it?
19 Did it get circulated?

20 What we're hoping to do is Michael will
21 explain this, and hopefully we can come to a
22 consensus whether we agree with this outline and
23 kind of get moving putting a report together, since
24 the main product of this commission is supposed to

1 be a report due by the end of February 2008.

2 MR. WHITE: Thank you.

3 I would also note that Jim Heil has a
4 handout that comes from the subcommittee Current
5 Assessment and Trend's Committee. A lot mixes into
6 the outline for the report, and I did attend that
7 committee meeting. What I tried to do in the
8 report outline was to really look at the
9 information that quite honestly we had discussed in
10 terms of what our mission was at the previous
11 meetings as well as a discussion at the Committee
12 for Assessment and Trend's Committee and coordinate
13 that with the legislative charge and set out sort
14 of what could be a table of contents, although it
15 might need to be adjusted. But I think the most
16 important thing is we need to see if we've got
17 coverage of the issues that everybody feels had to
18 be covered in the report, and there maybe some
19 different ideas on how to do that and where to do
20 that; to make sure we're on the same page with
21 respect to what the report is going to cover and
22 also talk about what I'm calling either some
23 appendices or special reports or potential white
24 papers.

1 Let's walk through this. I know it was just
2 handed out. We can take comments along the way and
3 notes on this.

4 So, of course, the first executive summary
5 will indeed depend on what the body of the report
6 concludes or recommends. With respect to the
7 introduction and objectives, I think it's clear
8 that we first need to describe the regulations that
9 we're operating under as well as the legislative
10 charge. And I pulled this from a document that had
11 been previously presented to the committee, perhaps
12 at the first or second committee meeting, what the
13 legislature is really asking of the committee in
14 addressing sort of the broad strokes. And the
15 discussion of goals came out of a similar handout:
16 Reduce pollution, reduction of traffic congestion
17 and reducing the financial impact of current solid
18 waste disposal practices.

19 And I think it's extremely important to
20 point to the Description of the Committee;
21 membership of the subcommittees and the work of
22 subcommittees, the purpose and basis for
23 subcommittee's work, commissions which means the
24 description of meetings, the minutes of the

1 meetings, as well as presentations that we have
2 heard and will be hearing going into the future.

3 Then we started with the real meat and
4 potato foundation of the report: Background or
5 Current Conditions, and we've had some discussion
6 about the definition of solid waste with respect to
7 this report or as applied to this report, and I
8 believe we have consensus that it's municipal solid
9 waste, construction and demolition yard waste,
10 public and private and residential and commercial
11 collection, treatment and disposal. I think that's
12 a fairly broad conclusion.

13 With respect to the information is, the
14 Baseline Data of the Current Conditions starting
15 with solid waste. What's solid waste amounts,
16 trends, costs, oversight and enforcement; what's
17 out there and how it's being handled. Similar with
18 recycling or recyclables including construction,
19 demolition debris and yard waste, specifically
20 further reuse and recycling opportunities on those
21 other waste commodities.

22 Critical Management comes off the initial
23 outline put together for the committee; those being
24 resource recovering, WTE contracts, transportation

1 cost, increase in population, commercial and
2 industrial growth, solid waste management
3 facilities themselves, public and private, present
4 and future needs and current solid waste collection
5 and treatment disposal practices around the county
6 and regional practices or regional agreements
7 between both Nassau, Suffolk and New York City, and
8 also how the region is affected or the regional
9 marketplace for waste and recyclables is affected,
10 at least with respect to those three jurisdictions.

11 With respect to Solid Waste Management
12 Facilities, both public and private discussion,
13 both public and private transfer stations, waste
14 energy facilities, current facilities, compost
15 facilities. There maybe some others, but I think
16 that captures the main list of management
17 facilities that I will be considering tying in to
18 the what we're look at.

19 With respect to those facilities, their
20 locations as well as the service area or population
21 that they are servicing, their capacity for both
22 permitted capacity and to engineered capacity, that
23 maybe difficult, type of waste or commodities
24 they're handling or managing, fate of any residue

1 or residual and permit or regulatory status of
2 these facilities. And I know that Jim has been
3 working on this with DEC, and we are looking for a
4 lot of help from DEC on this information and
5 tracking, as well as towns and villages for the
6 public facilities.

7 The fifth area would be the Regional Waste
8 Management scene or potential scenario. We know
9 that by the charts that have already been given out
10 or figures given out by the committee that there
11 are a number of intermunicipal agreements that
12 affect the handling of solid waste and recycling on
13 Long Island. And again, we would be looking at the
14 regional Nassau, Suffolk and New York City.

15 Another important issue identified up front
16 in the legislative charge which affects economic
17 and environmental issues such as trucking and
18 looking at enormous volumes of waste being long
19 hauled or trucked over Long Island to landfill
20 points west, potential additional rail
21 transportation and what the options are, the
22 potential for barge transportation and looking at
23 the current costs and environmental impacts of
24 those alternatives.

1 Then it goes to a sort of further discussion
2 after we've identified and laid out these
3 conditions, an information discussion of Feasible
4 Solid Waste Management Alternatives. One, of
5 course, being what opportunities there are for
6 overall waste reduction improvement or expansion,
7 existing recycling programs focusing on economic
8 markets. We're looking at new expanded facilities,
9 material facilities, recovery facilities, transfer
10 stations and the role they play for potential or
11 new technology. And then going into certain yard
12 waste, how specific waste is handled. There are a
13 number of various yard waste options and programs
14 that are sort of getting underway, going back also
15 to the waste energy residues or reuse potentials.

16 Section eight would be really an Economic
17 Analysis of these alternatives.

18 Section nine, Analysis of Environmental
19 Concerns. This list here that I included, again,
20 comes from an earlier outline presented to the
21 committee concerning current applications with
22 respect to the air pollution greenhouse gas
23 reduction, potential changes in air quality, how it
24 should affect or will affect consideration of

1 management alternatives, potential changes or
2 needed changes in Part 360 regulation, overall
3 concern of traffic congestion and carbon trading
4 impacts on alternative costs and environmental
5 impacts.

6 Number ten is really the Comprehensive
7 Planning Opportunities, what can we suggest getting
8 down the line towards recommendations. Potential
9 coordination, location or number of solid waste
10 management facilities, collection services,
11 transportation, intermodal shipping alternatives
12 and back to marketing and reuse recycling. There
13 maybe more, but I think those are four areas of
14 potential consolidation.

15 Outreach, it is important for the committee
16 to present some information in terms of outreach
17 and discussion with municipalities and the public
18 themselves with private vendors and enterprises
19 serving solid waste needs on Long Island as well as
20 the regulators, specifically the DEC, who is right
21 on our commission here. We clearly will need to
22 present some findings and recommendations. I
23 didn't list anything there, because I think it is
24 wide open. We need to give that a lot of thought.

1 Let me finish going through the appendices
2 of the Special Reports. Putting this together and
3 attending subcommittee meetings and discussing this
4 there are -- there are at least three things that
5 come into my mind, and there maybe others. I
6 thought an additional sort of separate white paper,
7 if you will. There has been a lot said and done
8 and a lot of research on use of incinerator ash. I
9 don't think we have come close to the potential of
10 what other opportunities there are. Similarly with
11 the use of recycled glass. This has been a
12 continuing problem I know from recyclers with what
13 to do with this glass. I had a discussion with
14 Frank Rothwell from Stony Brook. Clear glass might
15 be able to be ground to beach ocean material. It
16 maybe far out, but we maybe taking a closer look at
17 those opportunities.

18 The last one is my favorite topic of
19 sustainable greenhouse gas carbon footprint.
20 Really taking a look at this, I used the word mass
21 balance on trucking waste or long hauling waste up
22 off of the Long Island versus the potential for
23 expanding or increasing the capacity of waste to
24 energy right here on the Island. I think that's a

1 study that needs to be done in terms of assessment.

2 MR. SCULLY: First I would like to
3 acknowledge -- I think I first spoke to you on
4 February 14th about your position briefly of
5 becoming involved. I think it's entirely
6 appropriate and great. I want to -- I think it's
7 an important first step, and I like everything I
8 see. I do think that we're going to need to
9 acknowledge either up front in this report or
10 somewhere, the evolution of the role of local
11 government in dealing with solid waste on Long
12 Island. Here's what I mean by that. There was a
13 time in the late 1980s and early '90s when it was
14 considered really the responsibility and obligation
15 of local government to provide or manage the waste
16 problem generated within its borders. That was a
17 time in which most of the towns of Long Island were
18 operating landfills and beginning to make plans to
19 close them down to comply with the law and trying
20 to make sure waste can be managed. It was an
21 alternative for operating facilities, planning
22 waste energy post landfill or bidding contracts
23 long. At first it seemed absurd, but then it
24 became common place. In the early '90s private

1 sector haulers, ever adaptable, began to adapt to
2 the new environment. They began to obtain and
3 procure landfill capacity in other states and began
4 to internalize the operation of waste. The private
5 sector can manage it, we can do it less
6 expensively. Some governments were out of the
7 chute planning and building facilities. Other
8 governments took advantage of private sector
9 handling it. In the 1994 ruling the United States
10 Supreme Court said, you can't tell the private
11 sector what to do with solid waste. If they long
12 haul it to other states, it's a violation of
13 clause. That pushed even further or raised further
14 what is the role of local government in dealing
15 with solid waste and what are local government's
16 obligations.

17 For example, the solid waste management act
18 of 1988 was the framework for solid waste
19 management. In this case, the state said planning
20 units have to be put in place for the recycling
21 ordinance. It is their obligation to make sure
22 people are recycling, that sort of thing. I
23 reviewed plans for units on Long Island. We have
24 no facility. We don't allow facilities in our

1 towns other than those established. We don't do
2 anything. We have some municipalities that are
3 fully committed to solid waste management, and we
4 have others out here don't have the business. I
5 think that's an issue that needs to be acknowledged
6 and discussed. The evolution and role of planning
7 on Long Island has variability in terms of what
8 we're seeing and what it means for the future.
9 This ties back to the last point in your outline,
10 which is the reason municipalities are able to kind
11 of allow others to work or even deal with solid
12 waste. In this particular municipality, there is
13 no education or references or mailing to residents
14 and we're losing millions of dollars. It ties back
15 to the only reason they are able to do that is the
16 availability of export, and export where the cost
17 increases by every two years, five years, ten
18 years. How viable a solution is the long-term and
19 for how long will municipalities the, we have
20 nothing to do with this. We don't bid the
21 contract. How long will they enjoy that benefit.
22 That may get the policy maker busy with other
23 issues. To think a little bit about the long-term
24 future, we really need to give that some treatment

1 I think.

2 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I think this is an
3 excellent outline, and one thing to talk about
4 today is scope and execution. While I think your
5 list is thorough and has interesting areas, given
6 we have about nine months left and some of this
7 already exists and one of potential opportunities
8 is to use what exists. But anything newly evolved
9 we have to have some candid conversation about our
10 ability to differentiate on scope that's here. I
11 have a couple of suggestions as far as additional
12 things, and I think it's good maybe for us to look
13 at what is happening in Suffolk County. We should
14 be aware there are other trends that exist
15 throughout the country, and we can learn what's
16 happening in other areas is likely to happen here.

17 About the legislative charge, it seems to me
18 we should be looking at what's happening with solid
19 waste generally and in Suffolk so we gain by what
20 other communities are doing.

21 I think in the environmental area one of the
22 items we talked about in our first meeting is
23 energy that's used to process our waste, whether
24 this is a net positive by production of energy or

1 net negative for disposal. And following up on
2 Peter's point, I sort want to discuss a question of
3 export. I sort of raise the question of solid
4 waste self-sufficiency and the value for Long
5 Island to look at its waste generation and waste
6 recycling and waste disposal and consider that as
7 wholly within its borders.

8 My second to last comment is this carbon
9 greenhouse gas. One EPA has a model that's
10 extensively used by a third-party consultant for
11 EPA certification, and we did one for Long Island
12 and we're actually looking and redoing that now.
13 And I offer that as a potential opportunity to
14 possibly address this point. I guess the question
15 is we're using third-party people to make it
16 objective, but the committee can then look and
17 decide that product is acceptable to them.

18 And my last comment in another area is
19 potential opportunity especially if we're going
20 into any type of new facility is price, support and
21 opportunity. There are a number of federal and
22 state dollars available for different types of
23 energy initiatives. So if any of the waste
24 disposal initiatives, including energy, we maybe

1 able to obtain some economic relief at federal and
2 state levels, and it can lower the cost to
3 ratepayers here. I know one of the interests is to
4 try to reduce the cost, and there's an opportunity
5 of using money outside of our borders to do that.

6 MR. SWANSON: I have a couple of things that
7 I would like to add or see emphasized.

8 Under 2, I think it would really be
9 important to point out that one of our goals, in
10 fact, is to reduce waste. Maybe you have that in
11 the back of your mind with regard to pollution, but
12 I think it might be singled out.

13 I also think towards the end, and I'm not
14 sure exactly what section, we ought to have a
15 section on education. I think Peter mentioned
16 education. I think that's tremendously important,
17 not only from our point of view but what the towns
18 are getting out. But it should be a component of
19 our formal school programs, including trying to
20 enforce the state rules and town rules with regard
21 to getting schools to recycle themselves. If we
22 don't get our next generation to think this is an
23 important issue, we are never going to succeed.

24 Finally, I think there's an opportunity

1 perhaps under Item 10, Comprehensive Planning, we
2 should address the issue of green building as an
3 opportunity. Suffolk County is strong in insisting
4 on green buildings, and I think we should comment
5 about what opportunity there might be for reusing
6 materials that we're collecting in programs like
7 that and to encourage expanding those kind of
8 programs.

9 MR. SCULLY: One brief point to tie
10 those things together. The efficiency of existing
11 programs, future programs, is directly related to
12 the regular costs. That's why education is so
13 important. You just need to go up and down the
14 streets of Suffolk County on my morning walk. They
15 have good corrugated cardboard out in garbage cans.
16 It gets a high price on the market today. It is
17 headed to Brookhaven solid waste. That's because
18 some folks are not getting the education
19 reenforcement, and quite frankly, investigation
20 enforcement that they deserve.

21 MR. HEIL: My comments as a friend of
22 garbage, item 2C. It's like a knee jerk. You talk
23 solid waste and pollution. That's terrible. We
24 should be talking about more positive aspects of

1 this. Flip that. This is going to the public, and
2 we should talk about improving solid waste
3 management processes perhaps to reduce pollution.
4 But more is as we start talking about goals and
5 reducing pollution that we've come a long way
6 already. If you can get that out a little, I would
7 appreciate it.

8 Item 3. Prior we talked about sludge. Are
9 we talking about sludge or not talking about
10 sludge? I think it's been on and off the agenda.
11 Are we or are we not?

12 MR. WHITE: I did not include it. I
13 think it's a totally different area than solid
14 waste we are talking about. But it is defined as
15 solid waste in certain regulations. It takes us in
16 a whole different area of waste water management.
17 Unless the commission feels really strongly, I'll
18 try to do that another way. I would rather not do
19 it here.

20 MR. HEIL: I concur. But I didn't know
21 it was a prime discussion earlier.

22 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I think it's a J
23 interest.

24 MR. HEIL: Item 4, Public Private

1 Facilities. I suggest you include landfills,
2 because there are operating landfills in Islip,
3 Brookhaven, 110 Sand, and they play an interesting
4 role --

5 MR. SCULLY: Babylon.

6 MR. HEIL: Thank you. I agree. I agree the
7 scope and timing will be very critical.

8 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: I want to get any
9 other comments specific to the outline, go through
10 those and then we can address the scope and
11 execution portion of this.

12 MR. BUNCHUCK: I think one of the things
13 sort of coming out of an exercise that I'm involved
14 in right now is involving Southold small waste
15 disposal on sludge. Maybe in Section 10 under
16 Comprehensive Planning, if there could possibly be,
17 I think there's a value in having some sort of
18 blueprint that towns can actually look at. Because
19 as we're doing all the work, contracts are coming
20 due and bids are going out and things are going to
21 be happening kind of independent of the work right
22 now. One of the things we can include is some sort
23 of suggested, specific suggested steps or
24 procedures that towns can follow that are based on

1 the conditions that those towns are actually facing
2 as we go through. There's media carrying the mail
3 and maybe an idea when Brookhaven's arrangement
4 comes due in a couple of years, these are the
5 things that maybe the Brookhaven manager can think
6 about and propose to their board or any town can
7 propose to their boards for the next step that
8 they're actually facing at that moment. I guess
9 something specific that operators can look for to
10 do for the next phase of their own work for the
11 towns. I don't know if that was clear or not.

12 MR. WHITE: I think we will put that
13 into the section on Regional Opportunity, that
14 you're suggesting some steps or procedures that
15 municipalities should be considering along the way.

16 MR. BUNCHUCK: That would give some
17 impetus to, the, someone like me, sitting before
18 the board saying these are things we should do.
19 It's not just coming from Jim Bunchuck but a group
20 of professionals.

21 MR. HORSLEY: Just quickly I've just
22 been discussing the issue with Gil concerning the
23 sludge issue. It is paramount to Suffolk County.
24 We have an issue, and I'm publicly against

1 incineration, but that's my own personal feeling on
2 sludge control. I think we should -- it's a whole
3 different issue we have to address in Suffolk
4 County. This is not the body. We have to do
5 something about this, but I don't think we will
6 manage that.

7 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: Concerning energy,
8 where do you link into energy, into waste energy
9 issues here? Like I see you would have the ash,
10 but is that the only place we've done that? I like
11 the idea of reaching out for federal dollars for a
12 plan of action.

13 MR. WHITE: I think that's a very good
14 point. In addition to me looking at just waste
15 energy facilities generating energy, the suggestion
16 is when we look at other facilities and practices
17 what is the energy used and -- it is not listed
18 here. But we will inject it when we look at solid
19 waste facility.

20 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Under Number 7.

21 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I was suggesting
22 usual that as an evaluation tool and opportunity
23 for some dollars. There is a waste energy
24 reduction tax credit. For example, for one vehicle

1 availability. It is only reauthorized every two
2 years. So you have to land in that two years when
3 it's enacted in order to know that you've got .9
4 per kilowatt on an ongoing basis or nine bucks a
5 megawatt. We've done analysis where that can
6 actually drive your rate of return by two percent.
7 You want to drive the dollars towards reducing the
8 cost. It's a tremendous opportunity. That's only
9 one example. There are four or five.

10 MR. HORSLEY: That's included, Mike?

11 MR. WHITE: Yes. But based on comments
12 I will include that.

13 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Any other comments
14 on the outline before I move on to the scope and
15 execution?

16 MR. ANDERSON: As far as sludge and
17 disposal, we have embarked on a study to determine
18 the best alternative way to dispose of sludge.
19 Most of the sludge throughout the County and even
20 Nassau County comes to us anyway for disposal. So
21 at this point it would take up more time than we
22 need to spend on the issue. We have a pretty good
23 task as it is. We may want to refer to it. We
24 should have it done by the time we're done with the

1 report as well.

2 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Maybe it can even
3 be an appendix. So, obviously this is a large
4 scope. Some of the information is already
5 available and that's stuff that we can probably
6 pull together no matter what. However, to do
7 everything or to pull together all of the
8 information, some of which requires new information
9 gathering, would require additional resources, and
10 I think Mike has some idea what that might take.
11 I'll turn this over to him.

12 MR. WHITE: We have had discussions. I
13 discussed this with Carrie and a couple of
14 legislators.

15 There was a small amount of money put in --
16 I think it is \$500 -- which clearly in my mind was
17 based on carrying out our work. The work that's
18 required under this report is quite substantial, as
19 everybody knows. I don't think the outline
20 overstates it. So what we're going to do in
21 working on approaching it that way, we can use the
22 Long Island Regional Planning Board to effectively
23 make a proposal to the legislature for funding of
24 an amount to complete the reports. The Long Island

1 Regional Planning Group would be able to use some
2 of its staff and expertise within the County
3 planning department. And the next major element to
4 doing the work would be an arrangement with Larry's
5 Solid Waste Institute out in Stony Brook that has
6 done quite a bit of work in this area already. We
7 feel quite confident that a lot of the work can be
8 done by one of Larry's upper class graduate
9 students, I would call her. In addition to that,
10 there is no doubt that some of the information
11 would need some analysis. We'll need a portion of
12 the budget to go outside to get that sort of
13 service. To start with, as Carrie has said, even
14 people on this committee and organizations
15 represented on the committee will rely a little on
16 the committee helping out doing compilation and
17 gathering of this information.

18 There is really four parts to the
19 implementation; the first part being the proposal
20 to the legislature which we are preparing now. On
21 that approval, we will be begin to work not only
22 with members of the commission to get information
23 together, we will complete the arrangement with
24 Stony Brook to get their technical services and put

1 out some questions for private consultants to
2 assess.

3 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Officially, I want to
4 welcome Marcia Bystryn who is Executive Director
5 for New York League of Conservation Voters. She is
6 highly recommended as an expert on government.
7 Mike White -- we decided to have the regional
8 planning board involved, and Michael recommended
9 Marcia. We had a conversation and she graciously
10 agreed to serve. I am very pleased to have her as
11 part of the committee.

12 MS. BYSTRYN: In preparing this, are you
13 going to do an analysis of scope to identify what
14 work is already out there in the public domain?

15 MR. WHITE: Yes, we will. And that
16 informational gathering itself is a task, but it's
17 not generating new research. That will be part of
18 it.

19 MR. HORSLEY: Who does it fall under?

20 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: I think it's your
21 special funding pot.

22 MR. HORSLEY: That pot.

23 MR. WHITE: It's bottomless, right?

24 MS. BYSTRYN: I have another question.

1 Has there been much discussion with the City of New
2 York regarding any ideas for Suffolk County and
3 plans for future waste management in Suffolk County
4 and how they may or may not articulate?

5 MR. WHITE: We have not as yet, but we
6 certainly plan on doing that.

7 I guess this is a good place to segue into
8 another piece of this. There has been a discussion
9 with the commission with Nassau County. That's
10 part of my Long Island Nassau Suffolk plan. I
11 think the presiding officer of the Suffolk
12 legislature has written to the presiding officer of
13 the Nassau legislature, and I have spoken to him
14 and the county executive and minority leader.
15 There is great interest. I forwarded the
16 legislation in Suffolk to Nassau County. Quite
17 frankly, it could simplify things.

18 With respect to this commission,
19 stakeholders are fairly represented in terms of
20 island wide scope. We are looking to get some
21 representation from their commission. For example,
22 their legislative committee. So we'll sought of
23 wait and see how that works out. It may prevent
24 availability of additional funding if Nassau

1 participates. It's okay, because we know looking
2 at the figures presented to the commissioner
3 already that there is an existing Nassau Suffolk
4 relationship.

5 But back to Marcia's point. We will be
6 doing that with New York City.

7 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Any questions on
8 scope or execution at this point? I think what
9 we'd like to do though, not having to wait for a
10 response from the legislature, is move forward with
11 the areas we can. I'd like my staff to start
12 putting the information in some draft outline for a
13 report, flushing out this report as information
14 comes in, so we may end up with less of the scope.
15 But at least we'll be working towards this full
16 scope, depending on how long the other piece takes.
17 This is my first time dealing with a situation like
18 that. I don't know if you have a better handle on
19 how things work.

20 MR. HORSLEY: Bottomless pot.

21 MR. WHITE: That was a joke, Wayne. I
22 think Carrie has made a very good point. We will
23 not sit still. We will pursue that process as
24 expeditiously as possible. But the work of the

1 commission, and there is work going on with the
2 commission gathering information as well with
3 subcommittees. We can start to work because we
4 have some staff and we are getting summer interns
5 throughout the Regional Planning Board and those
6 would be good people to start with. We don't want
7 to wait too long in terms of scope of what will be
8 outlined for the budget.

9 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Which actually is a
10 nice segue into the updates of the various
11 subcommittees to see what work is being pulled
12 together by the subcommittees, and I didn't get to
13 speak with George before he left. He may have
14 given these handouts from the transportation
15 subcommittee. There are a few copies.

16 MR. CHOLOWSKY: I'm thinking about what
17 Peter is saying about how each town handles their
18 waste and comments about New York City and solid
19 waste plan, and I've been studying that plan a bit
20 over the past few months. And I'm wondering if
21 some of what they're doing may help in directing
22 some of the issues that we may be faced with here.
23 And what I mean by that is I look how they site
24 their facilities. If you are going to site, make

1 sure each and every community is not overly
2 saturated. How many tons is produced and handled?
3 Then try to spread it among communities. That can
4 help us the other way as well. Because especially
5 in some eastern towns, some of the plans that maybe
6 implemented or maybe in the direction we should go
7 won't stand up in each town. So you're going to --
8 you have to have a certain amount of waste
9 generated to be able to handle it responsibly, no
10 matter what you're doing with it. Same thing with
11 recycling programs. If you don't have enough waste
12 to handle, it's not cost effective. I think you
13 have to find that balance, not to overburden any
14 one community. I think you have to find a balance
15 economically but not as a burden so that you can
16 implement whatever you will implement to draw
17 together.

18 That leads me to the next thought that I
19 have. Whatever you decide to do, in my experience
20 if you have to use -- if you have to collect waste
21 from different towns, what might be the most
22 responsible way to do that? And if you are
23 collecting from more than one town, then you're up
24 against which town will handle the other town's

1 waste.

2 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Brookhaven --

3 MR. CHOLOWSKY: It's a thought thinking how
4 we will move forward in this report and the ideas
5 that may evolve and the focus points we have.
6 We'll have to go in two directions; how to
7 implement them and how to make that work throughout
8 the island as a whole, west to east, where you have
9 more waste generated, what areas. We are
10 determining if we are suggesting how that might
11 occur throughout the towns.

12 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Number 10, Content of
13 Plan. We have to get out there and spell out ideas
14 or examples from other places. That's exactly
15 right. As well as outreach. This needs to be
16 said. This is a sensitive point. Towns have taken
17 responsibility, as Peter pointed out, what the role
18 is of municipalities. Technically, Suffolk County
19 does not have a role in management of solid waste
20 at all. I have a great sensitivity about this sort
21 of top-down planning. It really has to be
22 inclusionary. My point in suggesting this is we're
23 looking at alternatives as a response to questions
24 about outreach. We need to find ways to be

1 communicating with towns and villages along the way
2 in this report.

3 MR. BUNCHUCK: The commission and county is
4 not in a position to dictate to individual towns.
5 Southold has always had a five-year transfer and
6 disposal plant for it's garbage since 1993. Here
7 we are again. Do we do another five years? Or
8 does the trend the commission identifies suggest
9 maybe doing something different? And would it make
10 sense to do a five-year plan that takes us past the
11 Brookhaven Hempstead agreement? Are we going to
12 lock ourselves into prices? Are there going to be
13 big changes down the road that we don't know about?
14 Any trucking outfit or private hauler may want to
15 cover themselves early on, because they don't know
16 what will happen. Those are suggestions that as we
17 see long-term trends developing that maybe the
18 report can suggest in these events. These are the
19 kind of things that each and every town should look
20 at. We don't have our own infrastructure to handle
21 the waste. When we see what's come up along the
22 road, these are bench marks. It doesn't have to be
23 dictated, but certainly helps inform individual
24 towns as they go along. So basically they will be

1 helped rewriting solid waste plans. In a way,
2 that's really something that we have to do to
3 satisfy Part 3.

4 MR. NOHS: I think first of all, Mike,
5 this is an excellent job in the scope of
6 information. I myself have a feeling of direction
7 and focus, which I think was lacking when we first
8 starting getting together. I appreciate what you
9 put into this.

10 I think the report itself, whether the
11 movement of waste or recycling, whether on a
12 regional level or local level, I think the
13 knowledge gained from the report, I think it's
14 going to benefit both, no matter how it's handled,
15 whether local or regional. If you want me to touch
16 on transportation --

17 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Yes.

18 If there are no other comments on the
19 report, let's move into updates from subcommittees.

20 MR. NOHS: It is very important to have a
21 couple of individuals knowing what New York City is
22 doing. That is so crucial for us on Long Island,
23 especially the transportation committee, on how
24 waste will be moved, especially if we're

1 anticipating waste by rail.

2 New York City wants to rail all of it's
3 waste. They did open up a rail bridge across the
4 Hudson. The other thing we have to look at is
5 overburdening the rail yards itself; if they can
6 handle it. Any rail car being shipped off Long
7 Island now does not go directly across the Hudson.
8 It gets shipped 140 miles north up to Selkirk. We
9 overburden that rail yard. You have to go up there
10 to cross over the Hudson. Only New York City
11 itself crosses the Hudson. They're anticipating
12 building some tunnels, rail tunnels. But again,
13 strictly for the City. And that's some time down
14 the future. We'll be dead by the time that comes
15 about. They will open up marine terminals. Barge
16 waste, containerized waste, will go to New Jersey.
17 They load it on rail cars for points west and
18 southwest. Currently anything off Island has to go
19 up to Selkirk.

20 MR. CHOLOWSKY: 80 percent of the waste
21 that we ship by rail doesn't go to Selkirk. It's
22 floated across the Hudson.

23 MR. NOHS: That's what you're doing.
24 But 80 percent of the freight itself-- 80 percent

1 of any waste that's railed goes up to Selkirk to
2 cross over the Hudson. You can include barging.

3 MR. CHOLOWSKY: What I'm saying is you
4 have two major rail carriers; CFS and North Fork.
5 You have two major rail carriers in these coast
6 areas. North Fork and CFS. If you ship via CFS
7 it's up Selkirk and around. If you ship via North
8 Fork, their cars are floated across, and they use a
9 different rail yard. One has about the same amount
10 of capacity.

11 MS. BYSTRYN: Where do they float from?

12 MR. CHOLOWSKY: 65th Street in Brooklyn
13 and one a little bit further south.

14 MR. NOHS: There are some companies
15 looking to barge containers. They're looking at a
16 facility in Long Beach. The problem with that is
17 the waste will be sitting around. It's
18 containerized, but it will be sitting around for a
19 while until they get enough to ship it out. It
20 goes through New Jersey. Truck traffic getting
21 down Long Beach Road is a deterrent. You would not
22 be able to get down there.

23 I would like to go over some concerns to
24 communities when you're looking at rail versus

1 truck. The cost to communities is a concern. Air
2 pollution -- and I know, Jimmy, you touched on how
3 to phrase that with the air pollution -- but air
4 pollution caused by trucks is nearly five times
5 that for rail transport. Truck accidents per ton
6 mile are as much as 30 times more than that for
7 rail transport. And the most serious concerns that
8 communities and regulators have in siting or
9 imposing siting of local waste facilities is
10 apprehension to increased truck traffic, which is
11 substantially decreased with the use of rail. The
12 benefits of rail is it is clear long haul shipping.
13 The cost per ton mile by rail is less expensive.
14 Use of rails reduces considerably emissions,
15 internal road wear and tear, and picture the speed
16 the traffic moving at miles per hour. A large
17 truck takes up as much space as six passenger cars.
18 There would be a traffic impact of removing as much
19 as 36 cars from the road, because rail cars are
20 attached together. A single rail track can also
21 transport significantly more freight than one lane
22 of highway and generates less air pollution per ton
23 than freight movement. A 50-car unit train is
24 moving 4,000 tons of solid waste. It takes a

1 five-man crew to transport by rail and 160 men to
2 move the same 4,000 tons of MSW by truck transport
3 at 25 tons per trailer. This speaks directly to
4 greater community acceptance of rail over truck.

5 Another very important issue to look at in
6 the transportation of waste: Ohio, Virginia, West
7 Virginia, Pennsylvania are going to increase
8 surcharges that are now imposed on imported waste.
9 So we really have to look at the transport. If
10 you're looking at it economically, we're looking at
11 rail over truck.

12 MR. SCULLY: Is that surcharge applied
13 to waste permitted by rail?

14 MR. CHOLOWSKY: Imported, regardless of how
15 it gets there. It is uniform, any landfill.

16 MR. CHOLOWSKY: Whether in state?

17 MS. BYSTRYN: Or out of state. Just a
18 point of information.

19 Is there adequate rail infrastructure on
20 Long Island to manage solid waste the way you're
21 outlining?

22 MR. NOHS: No. Mike mentioned before
23 about if you handle it on a regional approach.
24 Send out a unit train, you don't have to stop at

1 Queens. It would go directly out. The problem is
2 when a train sits in Queens and they have to make
3 up a train to ship it out, sometimes you can spend
4 a week in Queens. And they don't want garbage
5 sitting around.

6 MR. CHOLOWSKY: That doesn't occur.

7 We --

8 MR. NOHS: Nowadays --

9 MR. CHOLOWSKY: We track -- we can track
10 rail cars like EZ-Pass in your car. And I think if
11 we're going to get to the point where we're going
12 to state how much rail infrastructure there is on
13 Long Island, how much there is and what we can do?
14 I feel we deal with the railroad everyday in
15 movement of waste. I don't think it would be fair
16 for us to suggest whether or not there would be
17 enough. I would think we should get representation
18 from the railroad. They will inform us more
19 factually than what we may think will happen and
20 where it will go and if it will work.

21 MR. NOHS: You're on track. Are there
22 enough containers to handle the waste?

23 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: My understanding is
24 without a third track there is really not the

1 capacity for a lot of things to happen by rail on
2 Long Island.

3 MR. NOHS: You can increase the tonnage.
4 If you're asking can it handle all the tonnage?
5 No. But they can increase the shipment by rail.

6 MS. BYSTRYN: I was getting to the
7 question of the third track. Basic infracture
8 needs to move that. That could become part of the
9 broader agenda beyond the commission.

10 MR. CHOLOWSKY: The issue of third
11 track, we've had discussions with the railroad, not
12 about what we're doing but on different topics.
13 We'll have the conversation with the railroad while
14 we meet with them on a regular basis. If you speak
15 with the owners and the presidents of the local
16 railroads, they're really mixed on whether or not
17 the third rail -- what the need is for a third
18 rail. They look more towards coordinating, and
19 they seem to feel -- and I don't want to speak for
20 anyone like that -- I'm just relaying what comes up
21 in conversations -- they find that to move more
22 freight in general by rail it will take more
23 cooperation in scheduling with Long Island than a
24 third rail. Also, they're talking about building a

1 tunnel, a rail tunnel. Though it's a popular
2 political topic, it doesn't really seem to raise a
3 lot of interest with the railroads.

4 MS. BYSTRYN: Are you referring to
5 Nadler's tunnel or are you --

6 MR. CHOLOWSKY: The Nadler tunnel.

7 MS. BYSTRYN: Maybe that is never going
8 to happen.

9 MR. NOHS: If it does, not in my
10 lifetime.

11 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: Your expectation for
12 life span is not very good. I hope everything
13 happens in my lifetime.

14 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Anything else on
15 transportation?

16 Any other subcommittees have anything to
17 report?

18 MR. HEIL: Current Assessment Trends
19 Committee met up in Larry Swanson's office. We
20 came up with an outline, and we will take it from
21 there. We have assignments, and we will try to get
22 it going.

23 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Great. Thank you.

24 MR. NOHS: On recycling, again, other

1 commodities are doing fine. Glass is the problem.
2 Brookhaven is in a very unique situation. It
3 generates revenue for them, but it's not a market
4 problem, it's an operation problem. But to
5 establish a market, somebody mentioned about sand
6 erosion for the beach.

7 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: I don't know how --

8 MR. NOHS: You can grind it down to a
9 fine sand, for berm material at the beach.

10 MR. SCULLY: It doesn't have any
11 tremendous value.

12 MR. NOHS: It's the contamination. The
13 reason they don't want it is they don't want
14 municipal glass. Bottle bill glass is pristine,
15 but contamination --

16 MR. SCULLY: Beverage containers
17 recovered through the bottle bill are readily
18 marketed, but those recovered from curbside, there
19 is cross contamination. Materials are crushed.
20 Colors are mixed. And bottle bill glass is really
21 better for recycling.

22 MR. NOHS: With the marketing of glass --

23 MS. BYSTRYN: Right on message to
24 Spitzer.

1 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I don't think we
2 should do point or counter point, but there is more
3 with efficiency.

4 MR. NOHS: Colored glass can be melted
5 and used to make new glass containers. It is very
6 desirable. It's cheaper than virgin sand. The
7 other way there's contamination.

8 MR. SCULLY: I think if we are going to
9 have benefit for policy makers in terms of
10 addressing an across the board range of issues, we
11 should be blunt and frank and this is one of those,
12 lack of education enforcement.

13 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I'm always fascinated when
14 I go into public space, because theoretically
15 everybody cares about the environment and
16 theoretically recycling is very popular. But I'm
17 rarely in a public space where you are able to
18 recycle a beverage container. If you recycle one
19 product that will do more than any other, it's
20 aluminum. If we want to take part in the charge on
21 how to educate people, who do we send the message
22 to? The population knows they should recycle.
23 When I have the can in my hand and I want to throw
24 it away, I have no place to do it. And I hope that

1 someone who's homeless will come by.

2 MR. SCULLY: If you visit our building,
3 we have a place.

4 MS. BYSTRYN: I have one point of
5 information in terms of how recyclables are
6 collected on Long Island. Do you collect
7 containers, mixed containers and paper separately?

8 MR. NOHS: Most municipalities will be
9 corrugated and newspaper together and commingles
10 also separate.

11 MS. BYSTRYN: Has there ever been any
12 discussion about commingled collection?

13 MR. SCULLY: It was in flyers in Islip in
14 1992. When they got there in 1991, they collected
15 single stream commingled, glass, metal, paper. 50
16 percent was going out the back, and we took a big
17 step and a big leap for the town, but we
18 implemented October '92 and brought residue down to
19 below 10 percent. That was quite a step. If you
20 take a harder look, as Don suggested, what it means
21 to recycle curbside, it seems to me with the
22 information he's providing it's not working. It's
23 a much more efficient way to recycle beverage
24 containers through the bottle bill. That is

1 something that needs to be acknowledged.

2 MR. NOHS: The bottle bill law, take a
3 look at that, and I believe what John said that
4 education plays an important role -- I didn't see
5 Al here, and Al, hello -- but also you'll hear a
6 lot of municipalities saying they were first, but
7 it was actually Islip.

8 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: John did an analysis
9 that really opened my eyes, regarding bottle bill
10 and curbside that was kind interesting. It opened
11 my eyes. You collect more containers if you have
12 the beverage container law.

13 MR. BUNCHUCK: Does this mean unless there's
14 a particular one time use for glass, in Brookhaven
15 if they are using it for berm material, that the
16 glass collected right now is really going in the
17 garbage for the most part if there's no market?

18 MR. NOHS: There's no market. It's a
19 thorn in our side. As you know, East Hampton has
20 an out. Mike was going to try mixing some glass
21 with sand to see. One thing is to visit or to come
22 up with maybe some solutions. It's a problem. But
23 as far as what's really happening on Long Island
24 right now, I guess I hadn't thought about it, other

1 towns if they have something they're doing with it.
2 But ultimately, is it really going in the garbage?
3 Is there a limited time use for it?

4 MR. NOHS: We will use it as a
5 separation berm in the cells.

6 MR. BUNCHUCK: That would be an eye
7 opener to find out in Brookhaven, beyond
8 Brookhaven, is it generally really going into a
9 waste energy plant or landfill somewhere. I know
10 ours it sitting in a pile.

11 MR. SCULLY: We want to find another use
12 other than erosion or taking the place of
13 purchasing material or manufacturing of new
14 containers.

15 MR. NOHS: We are trying to establish
16 beneficial uses or peripheral markets.

17 MR. SCULLY: If the department head or
18 facility and his staff don't have to touch it.

19 MS. BYSTRYN: Another big plus for
20 bottle bill.

21 How does crushed glass contaminate your
22 plastic?

23 MR. BUNCHUCK: We keep glass separate.
24 It was sorted by color years ago. There was a

1 market through in Brooklyn.

2 MR. SCULLY: You don't process?

3 MR. BUNCHUCK: No. Glass is separate
4 from all our other recyclables.

5 MS. BYSTRYN: The question I was raising
6 is a question that's being debated in New York.
7 That is because commingled containers, the glass,
8 tends to contaminate plastic.

9 MR. NOHS: It's picked up in a packer
10 truck.

11 MS. BYSTRYN: I used to work in the
12 department of sanitation. My question is, and the
13 point I'm trying to make in terms of sheer cost
14 benefit analysis, because glass is springing as a
15 percentage of the waste stream. Much glass is
16 being replaced by plastic. You have to know
17 whether it makes sense to collect glass commingled
18 with the other material, because the sheer cost
19 benefit analysis, there's contamination of material
20 and you don't have a use for this.

21 MR. BUNCHUCK: Plastic is taking over glass.
22 We have to look at a reduction of glass and where
23 we can go with that material, and maybe eliminate
24 it from recycling programs.

1 MR. NOHS: You're right on the money.
2 Glass was a contaminant. HD glass always gets
3 through the system. It's very abrasive, so it's an
4 undesirable. Separate collection would be
5 astronomical. It should be looked at. Are you
6 going to join the recycling subcommittee?

7 MS. BYSTRYN: Am I invited?

8 MR. NOHS: Sure.

9 MS. BYSTRYN: I put together New York
10 City's recycling program in 1990s.

11 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Any other
12 committees or subcommittees?

13 Let's talk about our next meeting. I think
14 I would like to combine, in the future, speakers at
15 our meetings. I would like to do one meeting at a
16 time.

17 Mike, do you have -- I see you're willing to
18 give a presentation and tour of your facility.
19 That might be interesting. Do you have space to
20 accommodate holding a meeting there?

21 MR. CHOLOWSKY: Only for six or eight
22 people. I also think -- I know we have a limited
23 amount of time to put this report together, and I'd
24 like to maybe suggest some input from key people

1 and maybe one being a representative from the
2 railroad. And I would also -- what I would like to
3 suggest is possibly having a representative from
4 the railroad main lines and our local short lines
5 and, I was thinking -- I do have a couple of
6 suggestions on representatives from waste companies
7 that own and manage landfills here in New York
8 State that accept our waste. And maybe we can get
9 a little bit of input on their feelings on how it's
10 received at their landfills in other states, how
11 the community receives it and where they think life
12 expectancies are and where they foresee their
13 pricing going over the next ten, 15, 20 years.

14 MR. NOHS: We can handle that in this
15 subcommittee. Maybe if we work it out in a
16 subcommittee and then give it to Carrie. Again,
17 he's right. We have to know their future capacity
18 and commitments and rail services, barge service.
19 So maybe if we worked it out and then --

20 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: What I was going to
21 suggest is that we meet again as a full commission
22 in July. June is a problematic month. There are
23 two legislative sessions basically every week in
24 June. It's either committee week or legislative

1 meeting. It will be very difficult. If we do July
2 and go with the last Thursday, it would be Thursday
3 July 26th, and I was going to offer to host it back
4 across the street in the conference room up on the
5 12th floor where we can provide coffee and tea.

6 MR. WAFFENSCHMIDT: I can't make it.

7 MR. SCULLY: I won't be here.

8 MS. MEEKER-GALLAGHER: I would like to
9 make sure we do have at least one meeting over the
10 summer, and August is really horrendous. It's
11 right before Labor Day. It will be tough for
12 people.

13 MR. CHOLOWSKY: What time?

14 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: 9:30. That way you
15 get through, and you still have most of the portion
16 of your day left. I know that may not be so good
17 for someone coming from the east. For the rest of
18 the members of the commission it's probably easier.
19 But I would like to talk a little bit more with
20 Mike when he gets back, when he gets the revised
21 outline as to which portions of the outline he
22 thinks we are going to need the most outside input
23 on and what would be an area to focus on in our
24 hearings, if we are going to have outside speakers

1 and people coming in.

2 We can touch base about that, and a few
3 weeks ahead of time we'll send out the agenda and
4 minutes from the meeting. The minutes from the
5 past meeting we'll combine in one document and
6 revised report outline.

7 Are there any final thoughts?

8 MR. SCULLY: With response to involvement of
9 existing practices, people seemed to think we
10 solved the problem twenty years ago. We didn't.

11 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Subcommittee work
12 is helpful and adding value to discussions.

13 MR. BUNCHUCK: I spoke to George the
14 other day. He suggested this might be a good forum
15 to bring up related topics, to let everyone know
16 June 13th SWANA in New York is sponsoring a one-day
17 or three-quarter day seminar up in Delhi on
18 composting, markets and road kill. Believe it or
19 not, road kill is an issue with us on the east, and
20 I understand upstate also with burying them on the
21 side of the road.

22 MR. BUNCHUCK: George made reference to
23 the annual meeting of New York State Solid Waste
24 Association at Sagamore. They booked that place

1 for several years in advance, and they are already
2 announcing the May 2008 meeting. It's very well
3 attended, a lot of good information, and it's
4 important to book early if people actually want to
5 stay here. I have those things here.

6 MR. NOHS: I just want to know because
7 John Kowalchyk is on the team here. John gave an
8 excellent presentation up at Sagamore. So just to
9 compliment John as a member of the team, he did a
10 very good presentation up there.

11 MS. MEEK-GALLAGHER: Thank you.

12 Anything else? Nothing?

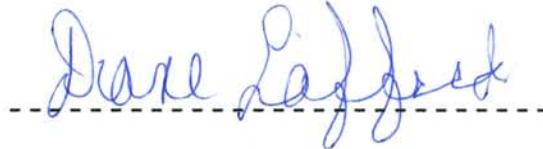
13 (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 11:15
14 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, DIANE LOFFREDO, a verbatim reporter and
Notary Public in and for the State of New York, do
hereby certify:

THAT the foregoing is a true and accurate
transcript of my stenographic notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
this 29th day of June 2007.



Diane Loffredo

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