

**Development Authority of the North Country
Proposed Landfill Expansion**

**SEQRA
Draft Scoping Document**

October 2011

Town of Rodman, Jefferson County, New York

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1.0 Introduction

The Development Authority of the North Country (the Authority) is pursuing plans to expand its existing Solid Waste Management Facility (SWMF), located along the south side of New York State (NYS) Route 177 in the Town of Rodman, Jefferson County, New York.

This Draft Scope has been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 617, which implement the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). This Draft Scope outlines the topics and analyses of potential environmental impacts of the Authority's proposed project involving the expansion of its existing solid waste management facility.

This Draft Scope will focus on the relevant environmental impacts of the project. In addition to describing the project, this Draft Scope will identify any potentially significant adverse impacts, describe the extent and quality of information needed to address each impact, identify possible mitigation measures, and describe reasonable alternatives to be considered. This process will permit the Authority to eliminate irrelevant impacts or issues, and eliminate or de-emphasize non-significant impacts.

2.0 Project Description

The proposed project, herein referred to as the “Proposed Southern Expansion,” encompasses approximately 146-acres to the south of the existing landfill footprint on Authority property and approximately 20-acres of potential borrow area located on reforestation lands owned by Jefferson County. The Authority would need to enter into an agreement with Jefferson County before it could use any County-owned land for the Project. The use of this land would be beneficial because an existing drumlin feature could be used in its entirety as a soil borrow area. The locations of the Proposed Southern Expansion, existing landfill footprint, and Jefferson County reforestation property are displayed on Figure 1 – Site Location Map.

Mitigation measures are proposed to avoid or minimize impacts to certain aquatic resources (wetlands and waters) within the Proposed Southern Expansion project area. A mitigation strategy has been developed to compensate for remaining, unavoidable impacts to these resources. The proposed on-site mitigation activities include preserving specific resources in perpetuity and enhancing other resources. Off-site mitigation activities are also proposed along Skinner Road in the Town of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York (Figure 2). Additional details regarding these mitigative elements are included in Sections 4.0 and 5.0 of this document.

The current permitted landfill footprint is approximately 78-acres in size and is accessed from NYS Route 177 near the intersection with County Route (CR) 95 and Lowe Road (also known as Tremaines Corners). Exploration of landfill expansion began in 2001 in response to the projected site life of the current landfill footprint and a growing need for solid waste disposal as a result of population growth in the area. Since 2001 a significant amount of information has been collected to support the planning and design of the Proposed Southern Expansion. Alternative expansion footprints were also analyzed to ensure that the best expansion option was selected for detailed evaluation and development. The purpose of the expansion is to secure cost-effective long-term disposal capacity for Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Hamilton Counties. The Proposed Southern Expansion will add approximately 19,368,000 cubic yards (cy) of air

space to accommodate solid waste disposal for approximately 62¹ years at the current rate of disposal (260,000 tons/year). This will allow the existing regional landfill to continue to provide an environmentally protective method for the disposal of household, business, and non-hazardous industrial waste.

The Proposed Southern Expansion will be implemented in phases. Each cell in the expansion area will be constructed as additional disposal capacity is needed. It is currently anticipated that the expansion will consist of eight (8) individual, separately constructed and monitored cells with construction of the first cell (Cell 12) projected to begin in 2018 and estimated for completion by 2021.

Waste quantities requiring disposal vary year to year. This variation is caused by a variety of factors including economic conditions, waste processing, recycling and waste reduction measures, changes in legislative or regulatory requirements, and population changes. The Authority's Landfill is currently permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to accept a maximum of 346,320 tons of waste per year (TPY). The Authority will not seek approval in connection with the Proposed Southern Expansion to increase the existing tonnage limit at the landfill. The types of waste to be accepted for disposal at the facility will also remain unchanged. For information on waste types accepted at the SWMF, visit www.danc.org/operations/solid-waste-management/solid-waste-services.

In New York State, NYSDEC provides specific regulations for the siting, permitting, and construction of landfill systems. Generally, every landfill consists of a protective liner system, a leachate collection system, and a capping system. Leachate is liquid that has come into contact with waste. This can result from liquid contained in wastes delivered to the landfill or precipitation that has come into contact with the waste after it is in place. Analogous to the existing landfill footprint, the Proposed Southern Expansion would be constructed using a "dual-composite" liner system, meaning that it is comprised of two (2) separate liner systems, each of which contains a soil barrier and a

¹Site life estimate based on preliminary fill volume calculations for each proposed cell, an in-place waste density of 1,737 lbs/cubic yard, a 5% non-waste amount, and an annual waste acceptance rate of 260,000 tons/year.

plastic barrier. This double liner system provides primary and secondary leachate collection for the landfill. A typical cross section of such a dual composite liner system for municipal solid waste, which includes primary and secondary leachate collection, is presented as Figure 3. Leachate would continue to be collected and temporarily stored on-site prior to treatment. Currently, approximately 18-million gallons of leachate are collected each year from filled areas at the existing landfill and are treated at the City of Watertown's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

3.0 SEQR Status

The State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and its implementing regulations set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 617 establish a process for the consideration of environmental factors in the planning stages of discretionary actions that are directly undertaken, funded, or approved by local, regional, and state agencies. SEQRA requires the approving or sponsoring entity to identify and mitigate the significant adverse environmental impacts of the activity it is proposing, funding, or permitting. SEQRA's implementing regulations can be found at 6 NYCRR (Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York) Part 617.

The Authority completed Parts 1 through 3 of two (2) SEQRA Full Environmental Assessment Forms (EAF) for the proposed project; one EAF for the proposed on-site expansion activities and one for the proposed off-site mitigation activities. After reviewing Part 1 of the EAFs, the Authority's Board of Directors classified the Proposed Southern Expansion as a Type I Action (as this term is defined under the SEQRA regulations set forth at 6 NYCRR 617.4(b)). The Authority requested and obtained the concurrence of the two other "involved agencies" (as this term is defined in the SEQRA regulations), Jefferson County and NYSDEC, in it acting as Lead Agency. After declaring itself Lead Agency, the Authority made its determination of significance for the project and issued a positive declaration. A formal Public Scoping process will be undertaken as outlined in the SEQRA regulations (6 NYCRR § 617.8). This Draft Scoping Document will be subject to review and comment by the public, as well as by the involved and interested agencies. Comments that are received will be examined and may result in changes to this draft scope. A Final Scoping Document will be issued prior to the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The DEIS will be the principal document that describes the technical and environmental information related to the site and details the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Southern Expansion. The components of the DEIS are described in Sections 4.0 through 7.0 of this document; the DEIS will also include a cover sheet, a table of contents, a summary of the document's contents, and a discussion of the project's

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background, purpose, and public needs and benefits, including social and economic considerations. The appendices to the DEIS will include a public review draft of the permit application and engineering documents, including drawings, that will be submitted NYSDEC for review and approval prior to construction.

4.0 Potentially Significant On-site Impacts, Existing and New Information, and Mitigation Measures

In addition to describing the existing operations of the SWMF and the design elements of the Proposed Southern Expansion, the scope of the DEIS will focus on the potentially significant impacts to surrounding ecological resources (flora and fauna, land, water, air, soils), agricultural resources, historic and archeological resources, open space, transportation, energy, public health, aesthetics (noise, odor, visual impacts) and the local community. Mitigation measures and existing information and new information needed to adequately address each impact are also included in this scope. The potential effects and the benefits of this project on climate change, waste reduction and recycling efforts and recreational opportunities will also be identified in the DEIS. The resources and impacts that will be studied and described in the DEIS are identified below.

4.1 Geology and Soils

Landfill construction will involve excavating and moving large quantities of soil to designated stockpile areas on the site for later use. Issues to be addressed in the DEIS include impacts to existing topography, impacts to soil resources, and impacts on future uses of land resources. Construction activities, if not mitigated, may cause erosion which may, in turn, cause siltation of adjacent stream banks and wetland areas. The DEIS will address the effects siltation may have upon aquatic resources, streams, and wetlands. Mitigation measures to prevent siltation of these resources will also be outlined.

Soils within the property are formed from glacial drift and alluvium derived from glacial drift. The depth to bedrock varies throughout the site from zero feet (0 ft - exposed) to approximately 30 feet. Eighty percent (80%) of the Proposed Southern Expansion area is comprised of soils that have less than ten percent (10%) slopes, meaning that the topography of the proposed project area can be described as moderately rolling with a gentle slope towards the northwest. The total topographic relief on the SWMF site is

approximately 300 feet; ranging from approximately 850 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the northwest corner of the property to 1,150 feet above msl in the eastern-most section.

A hydrogeologic field investigation has been completed to determine the geologic characteristics of subsurface layers located beneath the Proposed Southern Expansion area. This information will be used to complete a conceptual design of the expansion project. Soils information for this site will also be obtained from the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Jefferson County.

4.2 Aquatic Resources

The aquatic resources mapped on the SWMF property include approximately 48,000 linear feet of first, second, and third order² streams and approximately 117 acres of palustrine forested, palustrine emergent, palustrine scrub-shrub, and open water wetlands. A wetland field delineation was completed for approximately 1090 acres of Authority-owned property located west of CR 95. Approximately 13.5 acres of federal wetlands were delineated within the Proposed Southern Expansion boundary. A preliminary jurisdictional determination has been received by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); this determination establishes that these wetlands meet the criteria for federal regulation. None of the delineated wetlands meet the criteria for protection under the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act (Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law), regulated by the NYSDEC. Details regarding the vegetative composition and abundance, hydrological characteristics, and soils information for these delineated wetland locations will be included in the DEIS.

In order to allay the unavoidable impacts to on-site wetland and water resources, a mitigation strategy was proposed that incorporates both on-site and off-site mitigation activities. The proposed on-site mitigation activities include preserving in perpetuity

² Stream order is a method of classifying the relative location of a stream reach within its larger river system.

approximately 104 acres of wetlands, 256 acres of wetland buffer and 202 acres of stream buffer (some of which overlap), and approximately 44,000 linear feet of stream. Approximately 9,900 linear feet of these stream resources will also be enhanced (Figure 1). Further details describing the wetland resources and the proposed mitigation strategy for the project will be included in the DEIS; additional information about the off-site mitigation area is provided in Section 5.0 of this document.

Approximately 3,609 feet of ephemeral and intermittent first order streams are located within the limits of the Proposed Southern Expansion. Further details describing these stream resources and the associated stream mitigation strategy will be included in the DEIS. The DEIS will assess the potential impacts of the proposed landfill expansion on the above-mentioned aquatic resources. The potential impacts on groundwater resources will also be identified and reasonable mitigation measures proposed. A dual composite liner system and leachate collection system will be used in the design of the expansion area to minimize the potential for impacts to groundwater resources within the area. Current efforts to protect the quality of groundwater in the area will be detailed in the DEIS, including information on the existing monitoring well network and sampling procedures at the SWMF and how these elements will be revised in the future to incorporate the Proposed Southern Expansion.

4.3 Stormwater Management

The Proposed Southern Expansion will result in additional disturbed and impervious area at the SWMF. At full build out of the expansion, approximately 106 additional acres of impervious area will be created at the site due to the eventual landfill capping system. Aside from the change in coertype and permeability within the expansion limits, construction of the Proposed Southern Expansion will also result in changes in the direction of stormwater flow across the site. Stormwater conveyance swales, detention basins, and controlled outlet structures will be designed and incorporated into a stormwater management plan for the SWMF, which will be used to control the stormwater at the site. This plan is necessary to meet the requirements of NYSDEC's regulations at 6 NYCRR Part 360, the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, and the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual. Further details on the stormwater management design and the associated flow calculations for the site will be included in the DEIS. A comprehensive list of best management practices (BMPs) associated with erosion and sediment control and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project will be included in the DEIS.

4.4 Ecology

The majority of the Authority's approximately 1,500-acre property is rural (undeveloped) and acts as buffer for the existing landfill facility. The Proposed Southern Expansion area represents approximately 146 acres of rural (undeveloped) land consisting primarily of forest, wetland, and riparian vegetative covertypes. Rural, conservation lands, and residential properties are the most common land uses that border the SWMF property.

There are approximately 128 acres of upland vegetative communities and 13.5 acres of wetland communities included within the limits of the Proposed Southern Expansion. The upland vegetative communities and their approximate acreages include deciduous forest – 71.0 acres, coniferous forest – 7.6 acres, mixed forest – 26.0 acres, open field – 1.2 acres, and shrubland – 22.5 acres. The remaining acreage included in the proposed expansion area consists of 4.77 acres of disturbed area that represents a portion of the existing landfill site and an existing stormwater detention basin.

The SWMF is located within the Tug Hill Transition Ecozone. This Ecozone is characterized by land slowly transitioning to the higher elevations and steeper topography associated with the Tug Hill Plateau. Coordination with NYSDEC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Cortland Field Office is ongoing regarding the use of the project site by state and/or federally protected species. This coordination, and the on-site studies that have been completed related to this topic, will be detailed in the DEIS. The SWMF has a Deer Management Plan that is annually reviewed and updated. Compliance with this plan is a condition of the SWMF operating permit and

one example of the Authority's wildlife management and stewardship initiatives implemented on its property. The Deer Management Plan will be discussed in detail in the DEIS.

The potential impacts of the construction and long-term operation of the Proposed Southern Expansion on unprotected plant and animal species and their associated habitats, especially native populations, will also be addressed in the DEIS.

4.5 Land Use and Community Character

There are various land uses associated with the SWMF property, including industrial (included under property class code 800 Public Services), agricultural (property class code 100), rural (included under property class code 300 Vacant Land), recreation (included under property class code 600 Community Service), and utilities (also included under 600 Community Service). Property class codes were developed by the NYS Office of Real Property Services (NYSORPS) to describe the primary use associated with parcels of land.

Prior to human settlement around 1801, this area was completely forested and predominantly included upland forests, riparian areas, and forested wetland systems. Post-settlement, the SWMF site and surrounding areas were logged and cleared for agriculture purposes, primarily as croplands and hayfields. In 1990, a portion of the SWMF site was developed to support construction and operation of the existing landfill facility. Industrial development at the SWMF includes the 78 acre landfill disposal area footprint, as well as access roads, maintenance and storage facilities, a landfill gas to energy plant, electrical transmission lines, soil borrow and storage areas, stormwater detention ponds, monitoring wells, and other associated grass and gravel areas.

Development of the Proposed Southern Expansion will transform an existing buffer area into an active area of landfill operations. The potential impacts of this change in land use and community character will be assessed and potential mitigation measures will be described in the DEIS. Open space and recreational activity opportunities that would be

lost, limited, or enhanced by the landfill expansion project will be detailed in the DEIS. The significance of impacts to these areas will be determined and addressed. An increased demand for community services is not expected as a result of the proposed project, since it involves the expansion of an existing solid waste facility. However, other potential impacts and needs that the landfill expansion may have on community facilities, such as hospitals, churches, schools, day care centers, museums, libraries, nursing homes, homeless shelters, medical offices, etc. will be included in the DEIS.

4.6 Visual Resources

The proposed expansion area is surrounded by forestlands and rolling topography that will help buffer the views of the site from many surrounding areas. The Proposed Southern Expansion will have minimal adverse impact on the aesthetic quality of the site from the perspective of the general public and the host community, which use State Route 177, as it will be located behind the existing landfill disposal area. This will have the effect of shielding the proposed expansion area from view, and it will also provide a substantial buffer area that will limit potential odor and noise impacts. It is possible that at certain vantage points, surrounding properties may experience changes in views during and after construction of the expansion area. Potential visual impacts will be assessed through a viewshed analysis and the development of computer-assisted visual simulations using a Geographic Information System (GIS). These simulations will be developed from key vantage points to illustrate changes to the visual setting that would result from the proposed landfill expansion. If views of important resources are impacted by the expansion project, or identified sensitive receptors are visually impacted, appropriate mitigative measures will be implemented to eliminate or reduce these visual impairments.

4.7 Air Quality

The Authority purchased additional property adjacent to the SWMF (known as the Tyo Property) in 2003 to provide a location for possible future development of a wind turbine farm and to provide for an electrical interconnection with National Grid's 115 kV electric

transmission lines for the Authority's landfill gas utilization project. In 2007 the Authority contracted with a private developer to construct a landfill gas to energy (LFGTE) plant which burns the methane gas produced by the landfill to generate electricity. This LFGTE facility became the first project recognized by the Climate Action Reserve, as the first carbon reduction project outside of California to earn carbon credits. Additional engines may need to be added to the existing LFGTE plant to handle any additional methane gas produced by the Proposed Southern Expansion. This need will be analyzed during conceptual design, along with possible air quality mitigation measures to reduce off-site odor impacts. Greenhouse gas emissions will be analyzed, both at current emission rates and after completion of the proposed expansion project. Potential mitigation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will be examined in the DEIS.

4.8 Traffic

Wastes are currently transported to the landfill directly by municipally-owned transfer stations or private haulers. The SWMF is currently permitted to accept a maximum of 346,320 tons per year (TPY). The potential impacts that this tonnage amount would have on the surrounding community, environment, and transportation infrastructure were previously analyzed when the Authority obtained approval to accept this waste tonnage. The Authority is not seeking an increase in the annual waste acceptance rate as part of this project. Therefore, the current amount of truck traffic accessing the site will remain constant, with a slight increase observed during site construction. Also, the existing landfill access road will remain the only access point to the landfill from NYS Route 177. No other access locations will be added from other surrounding roadways. The currently permitted hours and days of operation will not change as part of this project. Limited impacts, if any, on the local transportation system are anticipated. This topic will be addressed in the DEIS.

4.9 Noise

Existing noises generated at the current landfill site consists of truck traffic, heavy equipment operation, and operating noises from the LFGTE plant. Noises associated

with traffic and equipment operation are also frequently documented at surrounding farming properties in the area. Off-site impacts from operation and construction noises associated with the Proposed Southern Expansion are anticipated to be limited due to the location of the expansion behind the existing landfill footprint.

During project construction and normal landfill operation post-construction, the production of noise levels exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures may occur. A noise analysis will be conducted to determine potential impacts to properties adjacent to the proposed expansion area and other sensitive receptors. A Type II noise meter that complies with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) will be used to measure noise levels. The meter will be set to the A-weighting and slow response measuring option in accordance with NYSDEC's Part 360 regulations (360.1.14(p)) for noise measurements. Operational noise monitoring data will be collected during peak landfill operating hours and background levels during non-operating hours. Mitigation measures will be detailed in the DEIS, if required, to limit off-site noise impacts.

4.10 Historic and Cultural Resources

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) reviewed the results of cultural resource (historic and archaeological resources) investigations undertaken with regard to the SWMF property, including the Proposed Southern Expansion area. The NYSOPRHP advised the Authority that the "Project will have No Effect upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the National Registers of Historic Places with the condition that the *Herman Eastman/Cole Site* is avoided". The Authority's proposed development plan will avoid this cultural resource site to ensure that the project has no impacts on historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Additional details about the on-site investigations and locations of identified historic sites will be included in the DEIS.

5.0 Potentially Significant Off-site Impacts, Existing and New Information, and Mitigation Measures

A mitigation strategy has been developed to compensate for the unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources within the proposed expansion area. These impacts include approximately 13.5 acres of wetlands and 3,609 linear feet of ephemeral and intermittent first order streams. In addition to the proposed on-site mitigation activities described in Section 4.0 above, off-site mitigation activities are also proposed along Skinner Road in the Town of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York, as shown on Figure 2. The proposed off-site mitigation activities include a minimum of 28.6 acres of wetland restoration and approximately 650 feet of stream bank and stream channel restoration and enhancement along Sandy Creek. The off-site mitigation site is owned and managed by NYSDEC as part of the Lakeview Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and is currently row crops with little or no riparian buffer along Sandy Creek. Restoration of this site will provide significant benefits to water quality and wildlife by restoring buffer and creating forest blocks and wetland habitat. Further details regarding the on-site and off-site mitigation areas and mitigation plans will be included in the DEIS. Field analyses undertaken for the off-site mitigation location, including a siting study that was conducted to find an appropriate mitigation site, will also be detailed in the DEIS.

6.0 Reasonable Project Alternatives

The alternatives analysis section of the DEIS will discuss a reasonable range of alternatives to the Proposed Southern Expansion that would achieve the same objective as the proposed project. This analysis will include different expansion designs and site development alternatives, the use of alternative waste management technologies, a “no action” alternative, and the siting of a new landfill location within the region. This alternatives analysis will include an evaluation of the need for the proposed landfill expansion, including an analysis of its economic feasibility in comparison to other potentially appropriate long-term disposal options. Consideration of both the adverse and beneficial consequences for each alternative listed below will be discussed in the DEIS. The following alternatives and their benefits and disadvantages will be considered and discussed:

6.1 No-Action Alternative

The option of not expanding the current landfill will be deemed the no-action alternative. There are no other Part 360 municipal solid waste landfills operating in Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, or Hamilton Counties. Therefore, the no-action alternative would require the long-distance hauling of waste to another disposal location. The discussion of this alternative in the DEIS will include an examination of potential economic effects that would result from the closure of the SWMF once the current designed disposal capacity is exhausted. Potential impacts of this alternative related to the exportation of waste to other existing disposal locations, include increased fuel consumption, an increase in truck exhaust emissions, and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

6.2 Alternative Landfill Sites

Another alternative to the proposed landfill expansion would be to obtain the necessary permits and approvals to build a new landfill at a new location. Off-site alternatives were examined by the Authority during a landfill siting process that began in 1986; this process will be summarized in the DEIS. The extreme difficulty and potential impacts

that would be associated with developing a landfill site at another location will also be described.

6.3 Alternative Waste Disposal Technologies

The development of alternative waste management technologies will also be included in the DEIS as a project alternative. Waste management alternatives such as Refuse Derived Fuel technologies, pyrolysis, hydrolysis, biogasification, mixed waste composting, and waste-to-energy technologies will be described and their effectiveness and ease of implementation will be discussed in the DEIS. Alternative waste disposal technologies, such as mass burn waste-to-energy technologies, would not eliminate the need for solid waste disposal capacity. A portion of the waste stream would remain to be land-filled as bypass wastes or process residues. Many of these alternative technologies are still in the development stages; regardless, the feasibility and concerns associated with each technology will be examined in the DEIS.

6.4 Alternative Expansion Scenarios

An on-site expansion of the Authority's landfill is another alternative that will be considered, which would consolidate the Authority's 30-year landfill post-closure maintenance and monitoring obligations to one site and contain impacts to one location. The continued use of the existing landfill facility will allow efficient use of the investment already made in the existing infrastructure. Several on-site layouts were developed and evaluated in the early stages of the expansion project. Environmental, socio-economic, and logistical considerations were analyzed for each alternative to determine the practicability and feasibility of implementing each option. In addition to the Proposed Southern Expansion, the other expansion alternatives that will be discussed in the DEIS include the Southern Footprint – No Stream Impact Alternative, Eastern Footprint, Zero Wetland Footprint, Northwestern Footprint Alternative A, Northwestern Footprint Alternative B, Western Footprint, and Southwestern Footprint.

7.0 Additional DEIS Contents

The SEQRA regulations (6 NYCRR § 617.9) establish the elements that must be contained in a DEIS. Additional elements of the DEIS are described below.

7.1 Summary of Proposed Action

The purpose of the action and the public need for the action will be described, including environmental, social, and economic considerations. A site location map and site plan will be included to supplement this description. This section will include a brief description of the site history and the current project, a summary of project benefit, potentially significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures, and project alternatives that were considered.

7.2 Cumulative Impacts

This section will include an evaluation of impacts associated with development of the entire Proposed Southern Expansion area, in addition to the existing landfill footprint, and future closure plans and long-term uses of both areas and the entire site as a whole.

7.3 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

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

7.4 Growth-Inducing Impacts

This section will examine potential effects that the Proposed Southern Expansion may have on community growth, both residential and commercial. This section will include

economic benefits that a long-term landfill expansion may have on the surrounding community and on Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Hamilton Counties.

7.5 Commitment of Resources

This section will examine the effects that the proposed project 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 landfill site, the SWMF property, and the County and region will be addressed.

7.6 Energy Use and Conservation

The Proposed Southern Expansion will increase the amount of electricity that can be produced by the landfill gas to energy facility located at the SWMF through the generation and collection of methane-laden landfill gas that results from the natural decomposition of organic materials disposed of in the landfill. The LFGTE plant is a green source of energy that does not utilize fossil fuels to produce electricity. The details regarding this gas collection and energy conversion process will be discussed in the DEIS. The usage rates of energy at the SWMF and the energy production rates from the LFTGE plant will also be discussed. This section will also examine greenhouse gas emission rates at the landfill site.

7.7 Landfill Post-Closure Uses

Potential uses of the landfill site after the disposal area is completely closed and capped (such as for recreational purposes) will be evaluated and described in the DEIS. Details related to the landfill's closure process and post-closure monitoring plan will be included.

7.8 References

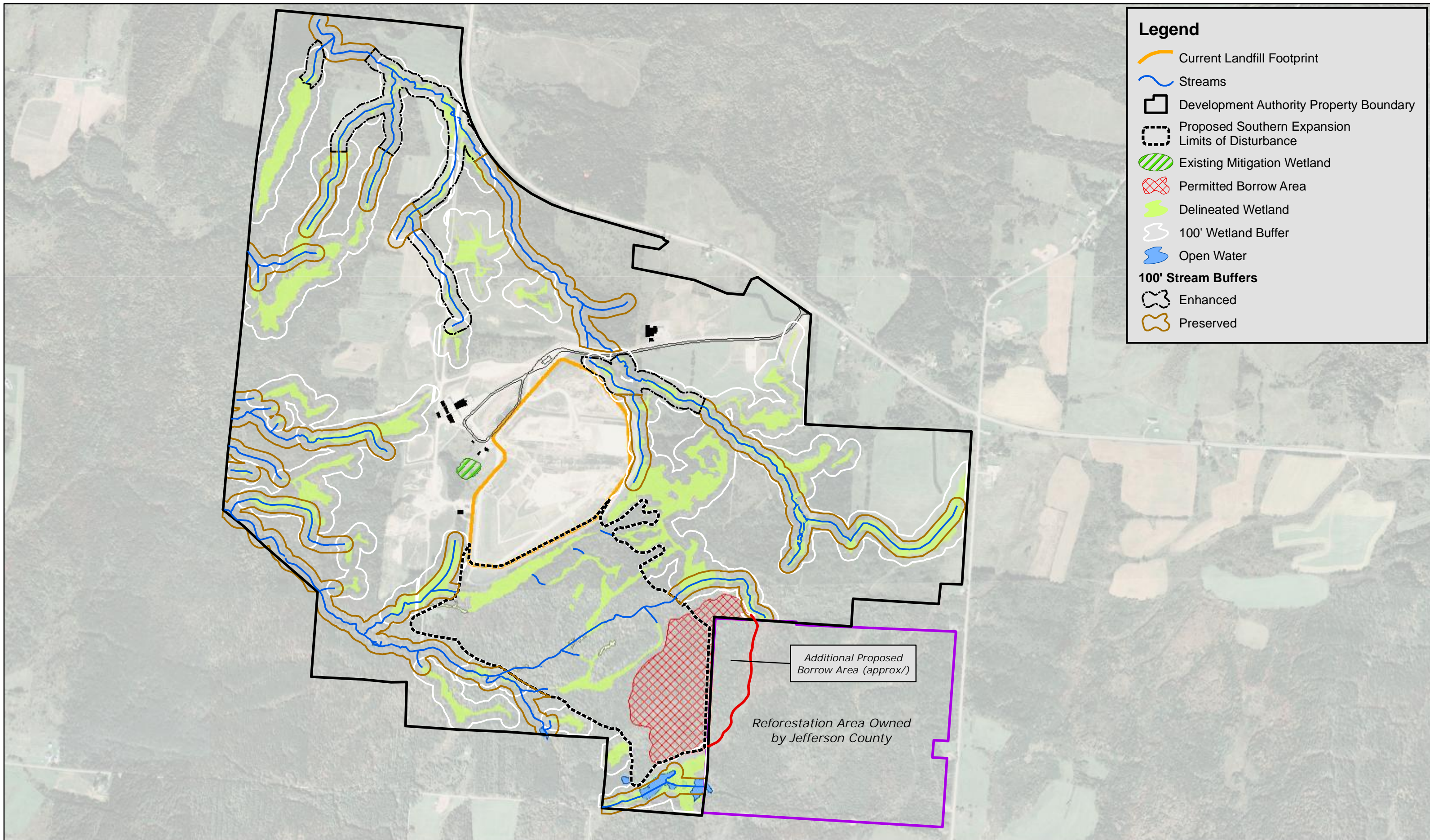
A bibliography of references used to support the analyses presented in the DEIS will be included. Preparation dates and summaries of relevant studies and reports previously prepared for the proposed project and/or the initial landfill site will be cited in appropriate sections of the DEIS.

7.9 Preliminary List of DEIS Appendices

Provided is a list of studies or investigations that are anticipated to be discussed in the DEIS and subsequently included as appendices to the DEIS.

- Final Scoping Document
- Relevant Correspondence
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Hydrogeologic Report
- Wetland Delineation Report
- Watershed Assessment
- Visual Impact Assessment and Renderings
- Aquatic Resource Mitigation Strategy
- Phase 1A and 1B Cultural Resource Investigation Reports
- Air Quality and Odor Analysis
- Noise Monitoring Report
- Public Review Draft of DEC Permit Application Documents, including drawings

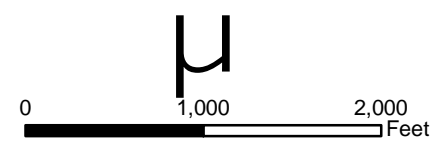
Figures



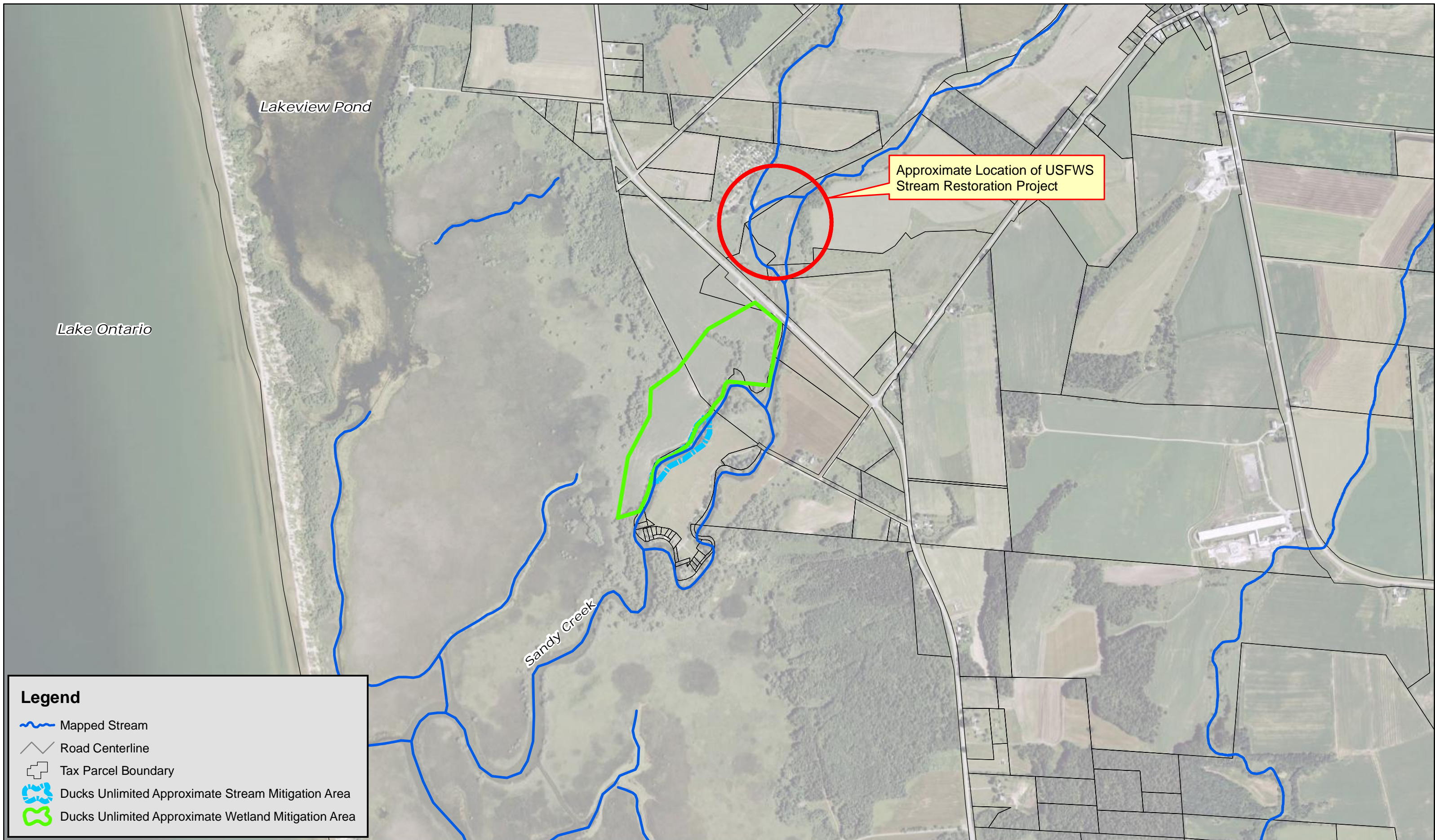
- Legend**
- Current Landfill Footprint
 - Streams
 - Development Authority Property Boundary
 - Proposed Southern Expansion Limits of Disturbance
 - Existing Mitigation Wetland
 - Permitted Borrow Area
 - Delineated Wetland
 - 100' Wetland Buffer
 - Open Water
 - 100' Stream Buffers**
 - Enhanced
 - Preserved

Additional Proposed Borrow Area (approx/)

Reforestation Area Owned by Jefferson County



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Lakeview Pond

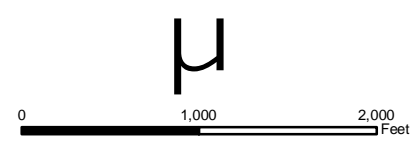
Lake Ontario

Approximate Location of USFWS Stream Restoration Project

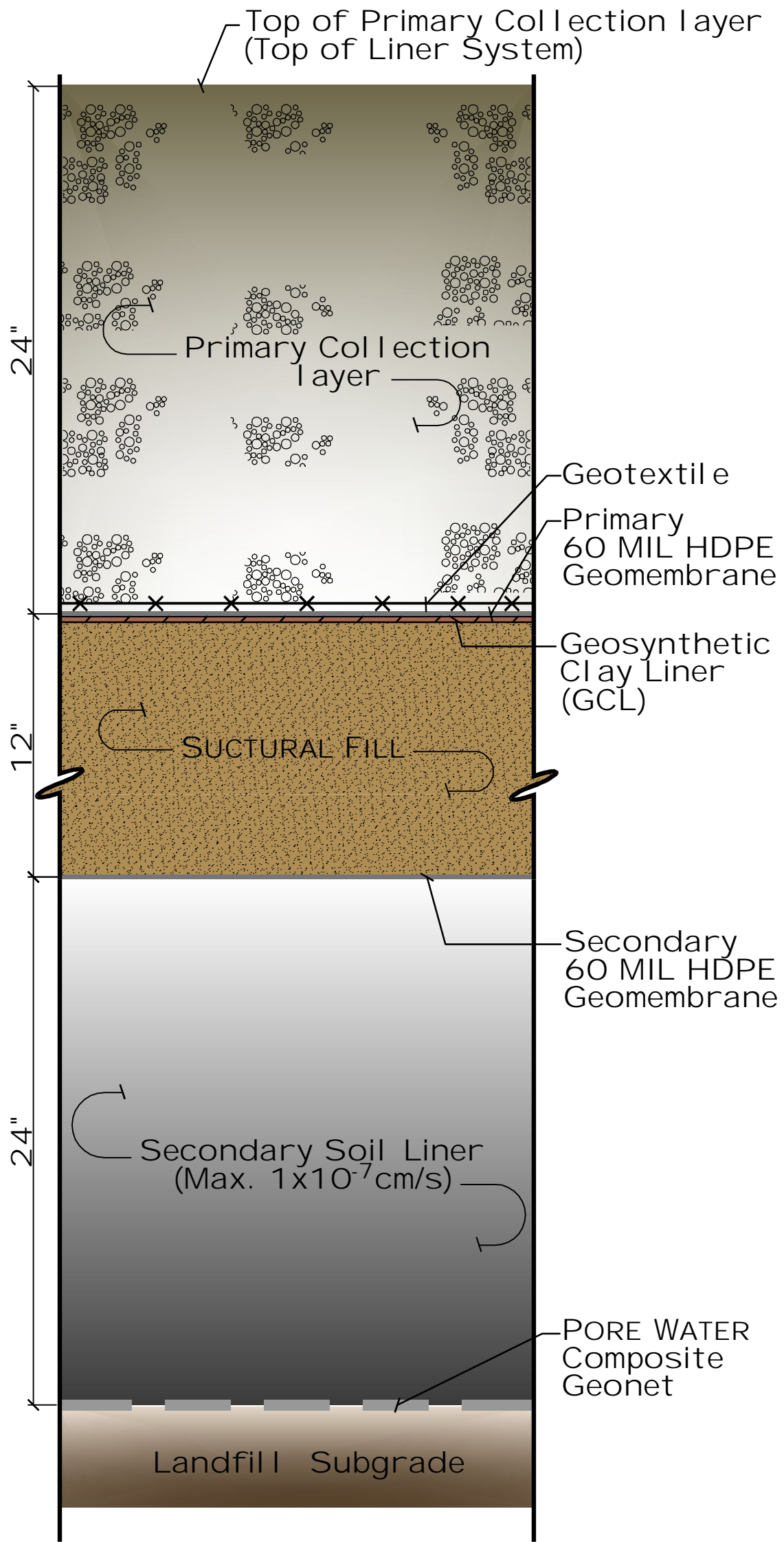
Sandy Creek

Legend

-  Mapped Stream
-  Road Centerline
-  Tax Parcel Boundary
-  Ducks Unlimited Approximate Stream Mitigation Area
-  Ducks Unlimited Approximate Wetland Mitigation Area



K:\projects\300\394041\projects\Fig2_Offsite_Mit_Plan



Date: OCTOBER, 2011
 Scale: 2" = 1'-0"

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
 DRAFT SCOPING DOCUMENT
**PROPOSED LANDFILL EXPANSION
 DOUBLE COMPOSITE LINER SYSTEM
 CROSS SECTION**
 TOWN OF RODMAN
 JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Figure Number
3
 Project Number
 394.041.012