

**A. INTRODUCTION**

This chapter relies on the analysis from the Fresh Kills Park Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FGEIS) and summarizes the conclusions drawn from that analysis. No additional analysis was warranted for this SEIS as it pertains to Chapter 14, “Solid Waste and Sanitation Services.”

Based on the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, actions involving construction of housing or modest developments generally do not require an evaluation of impacts on solid waste and sanitation services, unless they are unusually large (i.e., solid waste generation rate of less than 10,000 pounds per week, for example, is not considered large). The proposed project analyzed in the FGEIS would create a large new park along with cultural, recreational and commercial facilities, and services that would generate solid waste and recyclables. In addition, the proposed park would be sited on a closed landfill that would have post-closure environmental control systems, monitoring, and maintenance obligations while the park is being developed and opened to the public. These include landfill gas and leachate collection systems and monitoring with key centralized facilities (e.g., leachate treatment plant, landfill gas management), that would be operated by the New York City Department of Sanitation (DSNY). Furthermore, the park and landfill closure activities would have a long-term need for organic-rich topsoil. As compost made from leaves, grass, and other yard waste provides a valuable soil amendment, the park is intended to be able to accommodate one or more leaf and yard waste composting sites within its boundary, which would be a potential addition to the City’s recycling/solid waste management infrastructure. There are also DSNY facilities that have no functional connection to the landfill in close proximity to the park, including the Staten Island Waste Transfer Station and the District 2 and 3 garages and repair shop. Given the size of the proposed park and the potential solid waste generation, and the on-site and adjacent DSNY facilities, this chapter provides a detailed analysis of the potential impacts of the proposed park on the City’s solid waste and sanitation services and the City’s Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The analysis assessed the potential impacts on adjacent facilities.

**B. CONCLUSIONS**

It was the conclusion of the FGEIS that solid waste management and recycling services for the proposed Fresh Kills Park project would be provided by DPR and DSNY. It is expected that a small amount of refuse and recyclables would be handled by private carters at the privately operated commercial facilities. The proposed project would not adversely affect the City’s solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal services, or place a significant burden on the City’s solid waste management system. The net increase in solid waste to be collected under the proposed project by 2036 is about 14.6 tons per day, which is a minimal increase when compared to the estimated 14,000 tons per day of residential and institutional refuse and recyclables collected by DSNY. While the commercial waste would also increase due to the

## **Fresh Kills East Park Roads SEIS**

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proposed action, this waste would amount to about 5.7 tons per day. This would represent an increase of less than one percent in the commercial waste stream of the City (which amounts to approximately 10,000 tons per day) and is also a minimal increase in the commercial waste stream. It is expected that this volume of solid waste could be handled by the private commercial solid waste management industry.

In conclusion, given that there is an extensive system of solid waste collection and disposal services available to the proposed project and that the added net increments of solid waste under the project would be a minimal addition to the City's solid waste stream, the proposed project would not adversely impact solid waste and sanitation collection services.

With respect to the existing solid waste management facilities on the project site and adjacent areas, the City would ensure that all management and maintenance obligations relative to the closure and post-closure requirements that pertain to Fresh Kills Landfill would be met even with the construction of the proposed park. This would include any modifications to existing facilities or amendments to the post-closure monitoring and maintenance program for Fresh Kills Landfill. In addition, DPR would ensure the continued access to DSNY facilities at the Fresh Kills site as well as off-site, including the Staten Island Waste Transfer Station and the Borough 2 and 3 District garages and the repair shop, as well as use of the Fresh Kills Park roads, for the purposes of allowing DSNY to continue to provide sanitation collection and disposal services for Staten Island. The park mapping language will acknowledge that leaf and yard waste composting that produces compost for park use is a compatible park use. For the reasons stated above, it is concluded that the proposed project would not adversely impact solid waste and sanitation services, the obligations of the City under its SWMP, or the obligations of the City regarding long-term monitoring and post-closure maintenance of the former Fresh Kills Landfill.

These conclusions would also apply to the SEIS (see also Chapter 23, "Impact Avoidance Measures and Mitigation"). \*