

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Waste

2025 NYS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORT

SECTORAL REPORT #4

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Format of This Report

This sectoral report provides a detailed explanation of methods, data, and trends for the Waste sector. The accounting used in this sectoral report follows the requirements of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and is in alignment with the 6 NYCRR Part 496 regulation, “Statewide GHG Emission Limits.” This includes the use of a 20-Year Global Warming Potential metric provided in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC 2013). The organization of this report and specific methodologies are based on the IPCC Taskforce on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories approach (or “IPCC approach”) as applied in the U.S. national greenhouse gas emissions report (IPCC 2006A and 2019, EPA 2025b). The accompanying Summary Report provides a comparison with other accounting methods, including by economic sector or using conventional accounting formats. DEC also intends to provide emission values for all years via the Open Data NY platform.

Figures and Tables

Waste

This sectoral report provides information on greenhouse gas emissions associated with the management and treatment of waste materials, broken into solid waste management, biological treatment of solid wastes, waste combustion, and wastewater (Table SR4.1). Most solid wastes are sent to landfills or combustion facilities. Organic wastes may also be treated through composting or anaerobic digestion, which the IPCC approach refers to as the “biological treatment of solid wastes”. Finally, wastewater is either treated on-site in septic systems or collected, treated, and discharged via a centralized wastewater system. Emissions associated with the production, transportation, use, or recycling of materials may be found in the other sectoral reports, such as *Sectoral Report #1: Energy* or *Sectoral Report #2: Industrial Processes and Product Use*.

The organization of information in this report deviates from the IPCC approach and U.S. national greenhouse gas inventory in three ways. First, the IPCC approach for national governments assign waste combustion emissions to the energy sector as “waste-to-energy”. Although waste combustion facilities produce energy, their primary role in New York is in waste management. Secondly, some of the solid wastes produced in New York are exported to facilities outside of the state for disposal. The IPCC approach only consider emissions that occur within the given jurisdiction. However, the exporting of waste represents a potentially large source of emission leakage[1] for New York State, so this report includes emissions from solid wastes sent to landfills and combustion facilities in other states in emission totals. Finally, under the IPCC approach for national net emission accounting, the carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced from waste is considered biogenic and reported separately from other anthropogenic emissions. The same practice is applied in this report in that biogenic CO_2 is also excluded from net emission totals. However, CO_2 emissions associated with the combustion of waste and landfill gas are included as part of gross emission totals (Table SR4.1, Table SR4.2), while emissions associated with natural decomposition are omitted entirely.

An important consideration for the waste sector is that landfills are the dominant source of emissions and these emissions are generated over multiple decades. This means that current emissions are the result of waste deposited in landfills in the past and that waste deposited today will continue to produce emissions through 2050 and beyond. Methane commitment accounting quantifies the total lifetime amount of methane (CH_4) that could be generated from waste deposited in a landfill each year. The “methane commitment” of landfilled waste is not quantified in this report. The methodology employed in this report uses an emission factor for “CH_4 generation potential” of 100 m^3 per ton municipal solid waste (MSW) (EPA 2025b). This is equivalent to 5.71 metric tons CO_2e per ton MSW using a 20-year Global Warming Potential. CH_4 generation potential does not account for oxidation of CH_4 in the cover layer, or CH_4 destruction via capture systems.

[1] For example, emission leakage might occur when emissions within a jurisdiction appear to be reduced, but the emission source has just been relocated outside of that jurisdiction.

In 2023, total statewide emissions for the waste sector were 48.47mmt CO_2e on a gross basis, which is 14% of all statewide gross emissions (Table SR4.1). Waste sector emissions decreased 10 percent from 1990 to 2023. The largest source of emissions in all years was what the IPCC approach refers to as "solid waste management" (or landfills). As discussed below, non-CO_2 emissions from composting and solid waste anaerobic digesters (i.e., the biologic treatment of solid wastes) are not estimated in this report and are not expected to contribute emissions at this time. Biogenic CO_2 is omitted in net totals, and this includes CO_2 from the combustion of waste and waste gas.

Importantly, total emissions include those associated with the exporting of waste, which has increased from 1.34mmt CO_2e in 1990 to 18.05mmt CO_2e in 2023 ("Exported Waste", Table SR4.1).

Table SR4.1 Waste Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO2e GWP20)

Emission Category	1990	2005	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Solid Waste Management*	46.76	46.73	38.21	37.66	38.50	38.69	41.17
Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	no	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Waste Combustion*	4.00	3.46	4.26	4.32	3.27	4.37	4.27
Wastewater	2.78	2.95	3.00	2.99	3.07	3.04	3.02
Gross Total	**53.54**	**53.14**	**45.48**	**44.97**	**45.83**	**46.10**	**48.47**
% of statewide gross total	*13%*	*11%*	*12%*	*13%*	*13%*	*12%*	*14%*
Net Total	**46.16**	**46.62**	**42.21**	**42.48**	**42.05**	**41.45**	**45.24**
% of statewide net total	*13%*	*11%*	*13%*	*14%*	*13%*	*13%*	*15%*
Exported Waste	1.34	11.52	17.22	17.44	17.65	17.85	18.05

"no" not occurring; "ne" not estimated; "*" Includes in-state and out-of-state emission sources

The waste sector is responsible for emissions of CO_2, CH_4, and nitrous oxide (N_2O). CH_4 is the primary greenhouse gas and represented 89% of all waste emissions in 2023 (Table SR4.2). The relative amount of each gas reflects the types of waste management used in New York. CH_4 is primarily associated with solid waste management in landfills, which is the primary method used to manage waste. This is further emphasized when applying a 20-year GWP because CH_4 is shorter lived in the atmosphere than CO_2 and N_2O.

Table SR4.2 2023 Waste Emissions by Gas (mmt CO2e GWP20)

Emission Category	CO_2	Biogenic CO_2	CH_4	N_2O
Solid Waste Management	na	0.69	40.48	na
Biological Treatment of Solid Waste	na	ne	ne	ne
Waste Combustion	1.56	2.54	0.12	0.05
Wastewater	na	na	2.51	0.51
Gross Total	**1.56**	**3.23**	**43.12**	**0.56**

"ne" not estimated; "na" not applicable

Solid Waste Management

This IPCC category represents emissions associated with the wastes deposited in landfills. Once deposited in a landfill, wastes are decomposed by aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms, the latter of which produce methane. There are three types of landfills included in this report, municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in the state, MSW landfills outside of the state (or exported waste), and industrial landfills. The majority of waste in the United States is managed in MSW landfills. Waste management in the U.S. underwent significant changes in the period leading up to the 1990 baseline year.[2] One of the changes in New York was to replace hundreds of open, unlined waste "dumps" with managed MSW landfills that are subject to state and federal regulations to protect the environment and public health. Over time, landfills have also increasingly adopted technologies to collect and destroy methane such as through landfill-gas-to-energy (LFGTE) or flaring, which converts CH_4 to CO_2 through combustion.

MSW landfills produce significantly more greenhouse gas emissions than industrial landfills in part because industrial landfills contain less organic material. The organic carbon, or plant-based, component of waste is the primary source of emissions and the low-oxygen landfill environment promotes the generation of additional CH_4 as these wastes decay. Organic materials make up a large portion of waste collected from homes and businesses and deposited in MSW landfills.

Methodology

In previous reports, the EPA SIT tool was used to estimate emissions from 1990 to 2022 for waste placed in landfills either in New York or exported to landfills in other states. For the current report, DEC uses the IPCC Waste model to estimate emissions values, that provides increased optionality in setting state-specific parameters, such as Degradable Organic Carbon (DOC) value. IPCC's Waste Model (IPCC 2006b) is used to separately estimate emissions from MSW placed in landfills in New York State and MSW exported to landfills outside of New York State. IPCC's model applies a First Order Decay (FOD) equation to estimate emissions generated by a specified volume of waste in a landfill environment. It assumes a delay time of

[2] As described in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan.

six months, which is on average the amount of time it takes for anaerobic decay to begin. The amount of methane that was oxidized or destroyed is accounted for and subtracted from the annual emission estimates. A state-specific DOC value of 0.2234 is used. This DOC value aligns with the waste composition data provided in the New York State Solid Waste Management Plan (DEC 2023). DOC represents the amount of carbon present in MSW that is available for biochemical decomposition.

For in-state solid waste management annual MSW deposition tonnage, multiple data sources were compiled to generate a full time series. The IPCC model assumes that emissions are generated continuously for decades after waste is deposited in a landfill. Hence, annual waste data as far back as 1960 is required to estimate emissions in 1990. Due to a lack of state historical data, EPA's SIT Tool default landfill disposal tonnage values, derived from national per capita waste generation rates, are used for 1960-1985. Historical information is gathered from annual reports of the NY State Assembly (NYS Assembly 2002) and is used for 1986-2001. Facility-reported tonnage values from New York's Beyond Waste Plan (NYSDEC 2010) are used for 2008, and DEC's Division of Materials Management (DMM) data are used for 2009-2018. Interpolation is used for 2002-2007 to provide values for years without data. SIT default LFGTE and flaring values were used for 1990-2008, and data reported to DEC were used for 2009-2018. A combustion efficiency percentage and CO_2 emission factor were applied to the CH_4 capture data and these emissions are included in the New York landfills totals. Annual MSW tonnage data covering the 2019-2023 period were gathered from EPA's GHGRP (EPA 2025d).

DEC is currently evaluating alternative methods to incorporate additional sampling (see Planned Improvements). Some portion of waste deposited in industrial landfills may be organic, but this would be a smaller overall percentage of waste compared to MSW landfills. The EPA-approved methodology that follows IPCC guidelines estimates the annual emissions of industrial landfill waste as equivalent to 7% of annual MSW landfill emissions (EPA 2025a). The industrial landfill emissions were added to MSW landfill emissions to generate total solid waste landfill emissions.

For this report, information used for in-state calculations is also used to estimate emissions from wastes exported out of the state to either landfills or combustion facilities. For example, historical NY State Assembly reports suggest that very little waste was exported prior to the widespread closure of local dumps around 1990 to meet federal standards. However, an increasing volume was exported after 1990. For 1986-2001, waste tonnages were used as reported by the NYS Assembly (NYS Assembly 2002). A combination of data sources was used to estimate the total amount of exported waste after this period, including information collected by DEC from waste transfer facilities, municipal offices, and as shared by other states. DEC has collated data for 2008-2018 and interpolation was used to provide values for 2002-2007. An unknown quantity of waste is exported without passing through a waste transfer facility, i.e., direct-hauled, and likely results in an underestimation of total exported waste tonnage. DEC will continue to seek new information to further refine this estimate.

Results

The updated methodology used in this report resulted in an increase of 10%, or 3.92mmt CO_2e, in 2023 emissions as compared to the previous methods. Historical values of the full timeseries are generally 6-7% higher under the updated methodology. The estimated total emissions produced by landfills remained relatively stable between 1990 and 2023, when including exported waste emissions (Table SR4.3). If exported wastes are excluded, there would be an appearance of a reduction in total emissions of 43% (from 45.93 in 1990 to less than 24mmt CO_2e in 2023). This reflects both the diversion of MSW to out-of-state landfills, and the enhanced adoption of CH_4 capture and destruction systems. CO_2 emissions from out-of-state landfills are not included in this report and listed as "na" in the table below. This is due to a lack of data on the CH_4 capture and destruction systems employed at out-of-state facilities receiving New York State MSW.

Table SR4.3 Solid Waste Management Emissions by Gas, 1990-2023 (mmt CO2e GWP20)

Gas/Location	**1990**	**2005**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Biogenic CO_2	**0.05**	**0.33**	**0.66**	**0.70**	**0.67**	**0.68**	**0.69**
New York landfills	0.05	0.33	0.66	0.70	0.67	0.68	0.69
Out of State landfills	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CH_4	**46.71**	**46.40**	**37.55**	**36.96**	**37.82**	**38.02**	**40.48**
New York landfills	45.88	35.65	21.09	20.29	20.94	20.93	23.20
Out of State landfills	0.83	10.75	16.46	16.68	16.89	17.09	17.28
Gross Total	**46.76**	**46.73**	**38.21**	**37.66**	**38.50**	**38.69**	**41.17**
Exported Waste	0.83	10.75	16.46	16.68	16.89	17.09	17.28

"na" not applicable

Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

In addition to landfilling, organic solid waste can be treated through composting or anaerobic digestion.[3] The types of solid waste management described in this IPCC category are not considered to be a large source of emissions in New York because they have not been widely adopted to date. However, if new State and federal policies promote adoption of these practices as alternatives to landfilling, their relative contribution to waste sector emissions are expected to increase. Hence, this sector will continue to be monitored (see Planned Improvements).

Like decomposition that naturally occurs in soils, the CO_2 generated from composting organic waste would not be included in greenhouse gas accounting. The emissions of CH_4 and N_2O are

[3] The IPCC approach also includes mechanical-biological treatment, but this is not used in New York.

minimal and will depend on the management of the compost. Current State regulations require large compositing facilities to manage organic waste in a way that minimizes these emissions.[4]

Anaerobic digestion is used to accelerate the decomposition of organic waste without oxygen (i.e., in an anaerobic environment), which promotes CH_4 production. The CH_4 may be captured and used for energy production but there is the potential for CH_4 leaks from piping and other sources. There are very few on-site, solid waste anaerobic digestors currently operating in New York. As the number of facilities increases and data become available, the CH_4 emissions from these digesters will be included in the Waste sector. The use of anaerobic digestion at wastewater facilities or farms would be reported elsewhere (i.e., as wastewater or agricultural emission sources). Any emissions resulting from the use of digester gas as an energy fuel, including leakage or "fugitive emissions", will be reported in the Energy sector.

Waste Combustion

This category of emissions includes the CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O associated with the combustion of municipal wastes sent to regulated combustion facilities in the state or exported to such facilities outside of the state (Table SR4.4). Wastes combusted in other contexts were not included. As in the case of fuel combustion for energy, the primary greenhouse gas from the combustion of waste is CO_2. Due to the mixed compositional nature of MSW, the waste contains both organic and fossil-derived carbon (e.g., such as plastics). Emissions therefore include fossil CO_2 and biogenic-CO_2, the latter of which is deducted when calculating net emission totals. Unlike landfilling, municipal waste combustion is not associated with a large volume of CH_4 because there is no anaerobic decomposition.

Methodology

In-state emissions for this category are determined by two methods. For 2010-2023, emissions data from facility-level federal reporting are retrieved from EPA's GHGRP. Facility emissions are then summed to provide a state total. The GHGRP covers all in-state waste combustion facilities that accept off-site MSW. For 1990-2009, emissions factors are applied to annual statewide incinerated waste tonnage values. Emissions from fuels such as natural gas and distillate fuel oil were calculated out of the emissions values prior to calculating emission factors so that the values represented emissions only from MSW combustion. One improvement in this year's report are separate emission factors for fossil and biogenic CO_2. In previous reports, the EPA emission factor used did not discern fossil versus biogenic CO_2. Biogenic CO_2 is conventionally excluded in other available emission factors. This report's updated methodology allows DEC to apply separate emission factors to annual waste tonnages to determine the amount of CO_2 emissions that are biogenic versus fossil across the time series. Emission factors for CO_2, biogenic CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O were calculated by taking the average of annual emission factors for the 2010-2023 timeseries. Annual per ton MSW emissions factors are the quotient of emissions divided by accepted MSW. Annual waste incineration tonnages for 1990-2009 are derived from facility reporting to DEC.

[4] 6 NYCRR Part 361.

For out-of-state combustion, emissions were estimated by applying the above calculated emission factors to the amount of waste combusted by out-of-state facilities as determined by reporting to DEC. Facility destination information is only available beginning in 2016. However, as waste disposal contracts with combustors are generally long-term and constant, recent waste tonnage information was used to estimate emissions going back to the year that a facility began operating.

Results

Waste combustion emissions in 2023 were 4.27mmt, an increase of 6% since 1990 (Table SR4.4). The majority of emissions are CO_2 (96%), with some CH_4 and N_2O from incomplete combustion. In 2023, in-state waste combustion resulted in 1.28mmt of fossil CO_2, which was 37% of total in-state waste combustion CO_2. The remaining 2.08mmt CO_2 was of biogenic origin. This is a notable increase in reported biogenic CO_2 from values in previous years' reports, which is due to the above-described change in methodology for calculating waste combustion emissions. This year's updated methodology, which calculates gas-specific emission factors for in-state waste combustion per year, is applied to both the in-state and out-of-state waste tonnage values. Exported wastes are a small portion of total waste combustion emissions and this has not changed appreciably over the timeseries.

Table SR4.4 Waste Combustion Emissions by Gas, 1990-2023 (mmt CO2e GWP20)

Gas/Location	**1990**	**2005**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
CO_2	**1.86**	**1.61**	**1.56**	**1.58**	**1.56**	**1.60**	**1.56**
New York facilities	1.68	1.33	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.32	1.28
Out of State facilities	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Biogenic CO_2	**3.03**	**2.62**	**2.53**	**2.57**	**2.54**	**2.60**	**2.54**
New York facilities	2.73	2.17	2.08	2.11	2.08	2.14	2.08
Out of State facilities	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
CH_4	**0.14**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.12**
New York facilities	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Out of State facilities	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
N_2O	**0.06**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**
New York facilities	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Out of State facilities	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gross Total	**4.00**	**3.46**	**4.26**	**4.32**	**4.27**	**4.37**	**4.27**
Exported Waste	0.50	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76

"+" less than 0.01mmt; Note: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Wastewater

Wastewater contains liquid organic matter along with suspended solids that produce greenhouse gases. The two primary mechanisms for treating wastewater are on-site septic systems, and centralized systems that accept domestic and industrial wastewater through sewers, treat it, and then discharge it into aquatic systems. As with solid waste management, wastewater emissions can be mitigated through management techniques and processes. The biogenic CO_2 associated with aerobic decomposition is not estimated here.

Wastewater treatment practices involve both aerobic and anaerobic decomposition. CH_4 is generated by microorganisms when the organic carbon in wastewater is allowed to decompose under anaerobic conditions. Septic systems treat the solid component of the wastewater anaerobically, producing additional CH_4. This is less common in centralized systems as the majority of wastewater treatment facilities in New York use aerobic treatment methods, and the remainder using anaerobic methods utilize methane capture to mitigate emissions. However, anaerobic pockets can develop in facilities utilizing aerobic treatment methods, depending on operational factors. On a per capita basis, centralized systems (108.9 kg CO_2e per year) are much less emissive than septic systems (353.3 kg CO_2e per year). N_2O production is stimulated by the action of microorganisms on nitrogen compounds that enter wastewater in human waste, kitchen waste, industrial wastewater, and other sources.

Methodology

The SIT method was used with revised emission factors to estimate CH_4 and N_2O production from wastewater (EPA 2025a). Inputs include the state population (U.S. Census Bureau 2025) and the fraction of the population with septic wastewater treatment (0.186) based on a national average from the American Housing Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2017). Septic system CH_4 emissions were calculated by applying a default emission factor of 10.7 g CH_4 per person per day (Leverenz et al. 2010) to the fraction of the state population using septic system wastewater treatment.

For centralized wastewater systems, CH_4 and N_2O emissions were calculated using the methodology and emission factors from the IPCC approach (IPCC 2019). CH_4 is estimated based on the maximum amount of CH_4 that can be produced from a given quantity of organic matter in wastewater (0.6 kg CH_4 per kg BOD), where biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is used as a proxy for the amount of organic matter in wastewater. The average amount of organic matter generated per person in the U.S. is assumed to be 0.09 kg BOD per day. A correction factor of 0.05 was applied to estimate the fraction of wastewater organic matter that is converted anaerobically (Scheehle and Doorn 2003). Direct N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment facilities was estimated assuming production of 4 g N_2O per person per year. Another emission factor of 0.005 g N_2O-N generated per g wastewater nitrogen (N) was applied to an estimate of the total N present in both septic and non-septic wastewater. The emission factor was selected under the default assumption that effluent was discharged to an aerobic environment that is not nutrient-impacted or oxygen-impaired. The total N in wastewater was calculated based on the average U.S. protein consumption, the average N content of protein, and a scaling factor (1.75) to account for the presence of N derived from sources other than human waste in wastewater. The most recent national GHG inventory includes improved methods for assessing emissions from wastewater discharge (EPA 2025b). These have not yet been incorporated into the SIT but may be considered in future updates of this report (Planned Improvements).

Results

Based on this analysis, emissions from wastewater treatment have increased 8% since 1990 in New York State (Table SR4.5). Of note is that while only an estimated 18.6% of New York's State population utilizes septic systems, they account for 43% of total wastewater emissions. As this SIT-based analysis is fundamentally linked to census population data, this trend reflects demographic trends. These estimates will likely be refined in future years to reflect additional emission measurements (Planned Improvements).

Table SR4.5 Wastewater Emissions, 1990-2023 (mmt CO2e GWP20)

Gas/Treatment	**1990**	**2005**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
CH_4	**2.32**	**2.46**	**2.50**	**2.48**	**2.55**	**2.53**	**2.51**
Centralized Wastewater	1.22	1.29	1.31	1.30	1.34	1.33	1.32
Septic Systems	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.20
N_2O	**0.47**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.51**
Centralized Wastewater	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.42	0.42
Septic Systems	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Gross Total	**2.78**	**2.95**	**3.02**	**3.00**	**2.99**	**3.04**	**3.02**

Planned Improvements

Improvements to the waste sector inventory are ongoing. Like the "key categories" prioritized by the IPCC, certain areas of improvement, such as solid waste management, will be prioritized in the near-term because they are expected to have a significant influence on the emission totals and State policy.

Solid Waste Management

This report uses the same methodologies used by the U.S. EPA and other governments as recommended by the IPCC approach. Future analyses will seek to refine the IPCC model and incorporate more information on local climatic conditions, such as precipitation and temperature, as well as sampling data from active and recently closed landfills. Additionally, data on historic and current waste composition is needed. Refining the model to incorporate this information will refine estimates and be responsive to potential declines in organic matter content in MSW. Over time, DEC would seek to develop a methodology that accurately portrays statewide emissions and that is consistent with facility-level measurements and top-down data, where available (see *Summary Report*). At this time, facility data are typically focused on gas collection systems and do not include measurements from the entire landfill.

Other areas of future improvements will include further refinements to the estimate of exported waste emissions, industrial landfill emissions, as well as information on the "methane commitment" of landfills.

Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

As discussed above, this report does not include emissions from this category because there were not sufficient data, the number of emission sources is small, and current regulations require these sources to be operated in a manner that would limit emissions. However, these emissions will be analyzed in future reports, particularly as more organic waste is diverted from landfills.

Waste Combustion

Of primary interest in this category is improving estimates of the share of exported waste sent to out-of-state combustors, but improved data on exports of organic waste to out-of-state landfills will also address important information gaps.

Wastewater

Future inventories could incorporate state-specific data to determine the fraction of New Yorkers using septic versus non-septic wastewater management. The current methodology assumes aerobic treatment at centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Methods for separating and accounting aerobic versus anaerobic centralized wastewater treatment will be reviewed. The impact of the water quality (nutrient and eutrophic status) of water bodies that receive wastewater will be incorporated into N_2O emissions estimates. Finally, the contribution of industrial and commercial wastewater to CH_4 and N_2O emissions will also be included explicitly when such data are available.

Abbreviations

AR6	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
BOD	Biological oxygen demand
CH_4	Methane
CLCPA	NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEC	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FOD	First order decay
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
GWP100	100-Year Global Warming Potential
GWP20	20-Year Global Warming Potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kg	Kilogram
LFGTE	Landfill gas-to-energy
mt	metric tons
mmt	million metric tons
MSW	Municipal solid waste
N	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NA	Not applicable
NE	Not estimated
NO	Not occurring
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYS	New York State
SIT	EPA State Inventory Tool

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