

Measurement of Municipal Discards and Materials Flows

an urban perspective from

New York City with comments relevant to other cities
in Northeast/Mid-Atlantic States

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To discuss:

- How NYC measures and reports diversion (probably not too different from most East Coast industrial/post-industrial cities)
- Communication problems with the press and public with regard to diversion and/or progress towards "Zero Waste"



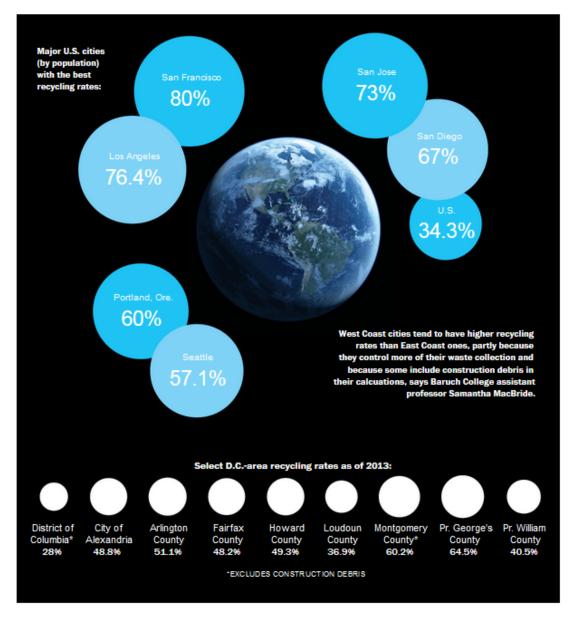
last week's reporter inquiry (to me)

- Impoverished city in upstate New York with a population of about 260,000
- Investigative journalist had harshly critiqued the public works department in that city for years, now was about to write an expose on them because:
 - Data from 2012 to present showed recycling tonnage went up, but refuse tonnage stayed the same
 - Diversion rate is (now) (only) 25%
 - City counts textiles, bottle bill redemptions, and estimates of bulk metal scavenging in diversion rate
- Despite dire economic conditions in this rust belt city, it also runs curbside recycling and yard waste collections
- The city's per capita refuse disposal is 1.8 lbs per capita per day (n/incl. commercial to my knowledge, but including a lot of street and lot cleaning tonnage)









SOURCE: City and county governments; news accounts; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Northern Virginia Regional Commission; Virginia Department of Environmental Quality; Maryland Department of the Environment; Samantha MacBride, Baruch College School of Public Affairs, City University of New York.

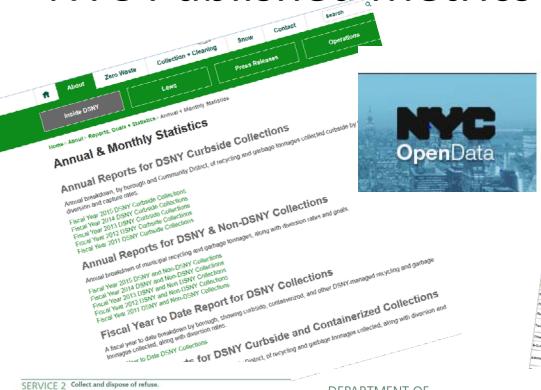
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The (unfortunate)
"distillation" of hours
of discussion and
emails with another
notable reporter.

Washington Post Magazine, April 22, 2016, By Annys Shin



NYC Published Metrics



SERVICE 2	Collect and dispose of refuse.	
Goal 2a	Improve efficiency of refuse handling.	

Performance Indicators		Actual			Target		
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	-		
★Tons of refuse disposed (000)	3,262.8	3,193.8	3,176.9	3,150.0	3,		
★Refuse tons per truck-shift	9.9	9.6	9.5	10.7			
★ Trucks dumped on shift (%)	47.2%	43.5%	44.6%	45.6%	4		
lons per day disposed	10,876	10,611	10,554				
Average outage rate for all collection trucks (%)	19%	21%	20%				
Missed refuse collections (%)	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%				

★ Critical indicator "NA" - means Not Available in this report. "No Target: 4 ± shows desired direction

SERVICE 3	Recycle refuse.
Goal 3a	Increase the percentage of waste rec

Performance Indicators		Actual		Tar	get
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	F
★ Curbride and containerized recycling diversion rate (%)	15.1%	15.4%	16.0%	19.0%	15
★ Curbside and containerized recycled tons (000)	539.2	553.2	575.4	683.3	-6
Total annual recycling diversion rate (%)	16.3%	17.0%	17.8%		
Recycled tons per day:	2,058	2,088	2,197	2,270	2
Annual tons recycled total (000)	642	652	685	*	
* Recycling tons per truck-shift:	5.1	5.1	5.2	6.2	
Missed recycling collections (%)	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
Recycling trucks dumped on shift (%)	29.2%	25.7%	25.8%		
May 19, 2016	65,017	107,049	107,428		

★ Critical indicator "NA" - means Not Available in this report. * No Target: 4 e shows desired direction

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION Kathryn Garcia, Commissioner

AGENCY-WIDE MANAGEMENT

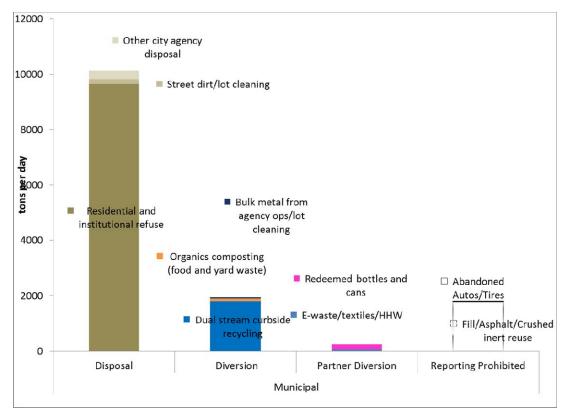
Performance Indicators		Actual		
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Cases commenced against the City in state and federal court	309	341	651	•
Payout (\$000)	\$26,944	\$32,265	\$25,500	•
Private transfer station permits	59	59	59	•
Private transfer station inspections performed	5,047	6,022	5,998	
Total Environmental Control Board violations issued	259,909	358,064	402,251	
Violations admitted to or upheld at the Environmental Control Board (%)	84%	86%	88%	
Refuse collection cost per ton (\$)	\$252	\$277	\$282	
Refuse cost per ton (fully loaded) (\$)	\$392	\$422	\$449	
Disposal cost per ton (\$)	\$140	\$145	\$167	
Recycling cost per ton (fully loaded) (\$)	\$656	\$721	\$684	
Recycling collection cost per ton (\$)	\$627	\$692	\$640	
Paper recycling revenue per ton (\$)	\$11	\$11	\$11	•
Removal cost per inch of snow (\$000)	\$1,602	\$2,330	\$2,444	
Collisions involving City vehicles	2,093	2,457	2,616	•
Workplace injuries reported (uniform and civilian)	1,572	1,539	1,266	

Kathryn Garcia, Commissioner Mayor's Management Report (MMR)

ANNUAL REPORT New York City Municipal Retuse and Kathryn Garcia Recycling Statistics: Fiscal Year 2015 C.CI DS

NYC Published Metrics

- NYC Department of Sanitation collects from residents (~90%) and public institutions including schools, city agencies, and nonprofit organizations (~10%)
- We also accept and reuse public inerts (asphalt, millings, fill, crushed concrete); we are prohibited by law from counting this in our diversion rate (Local Law 40)
- Counting allowable tonnages, our official diversion rate is 16%.
- This includes: "traditional recycling" (dual stream: (1) paper/cardboard; (2) metal/glass/plastics, and our fledgling organics diversion, along with very small quantities of:
 - Estimated bottle bill redemptions (voluntarily reported by industry for NYC)
 - Textile donations (Re-FashioNYC and nonprofit partners)
 - E-waste recycling (E-cycleNYC and nonprofit partners)
 - Harmful product (HHW) takeback and recovery/processing



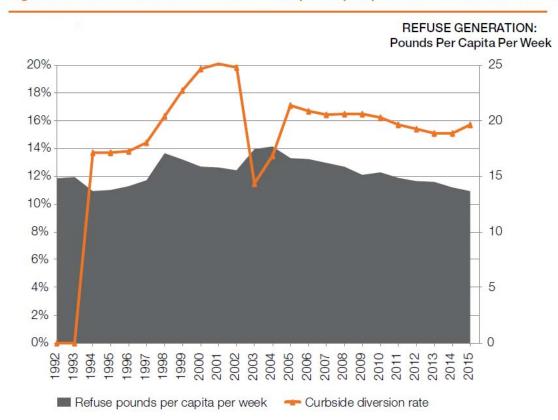
Data for Fiscal Year 2015, available at www.nyc.gov/dsny



With 8.4 million people...

Our per capita residential/institutional disposal rate is 13.6 lbs per week or 2.3 lbs per day (6 day workweek) or 1.9 lbs per day (365 day year).

Figure 23: DSNY Diversion Rate and Pounds per Capita per Week: Fiscal Year 1992 to 2015



Since 2012, the diversion rate has begun to reverse the steady decline it saw beginning in 2004. All this time, refuse generation has been going down.

2015 NYC Organics Report, available at www.nyc.gov/dsny

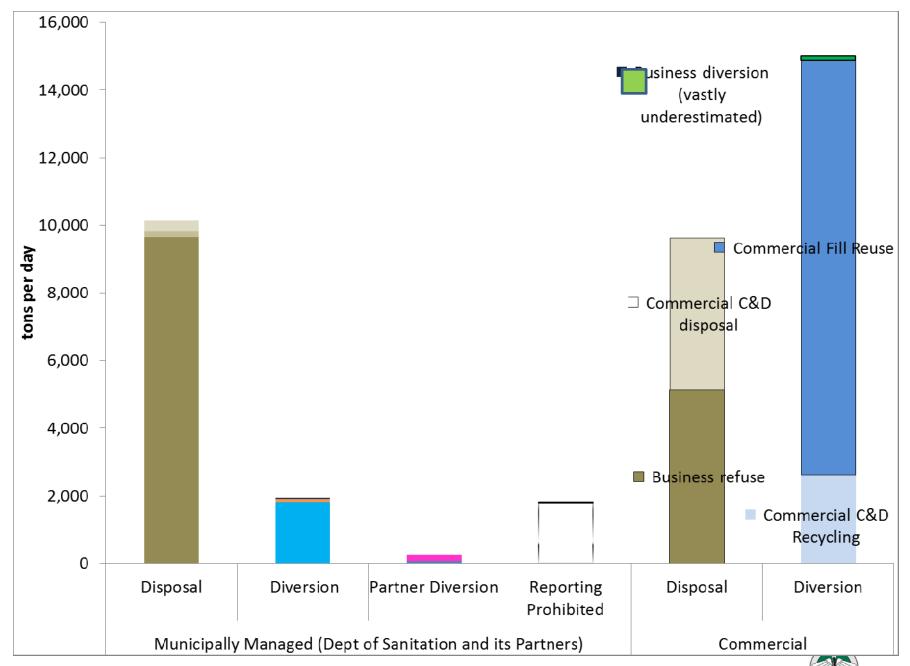




Not included in NYC published metrics:

- NYC Commercial Statistics (Disposal and Diversion)
 - Business waste: Offices, retail, restaurants, wholesale, ateliers and workshops:
 - Construction and Demolition Debris: rubble, bricks, structural steel, drywall, plate glass, [plastics]
 - Fill reuse (100% <u>local</u> diversion, btw)
- Private, free-market system with over 200 private carters; regulated to monitor organized crime and rate caps but not a franchise system.





Commercial Waste Statistics: from in city transfer stations

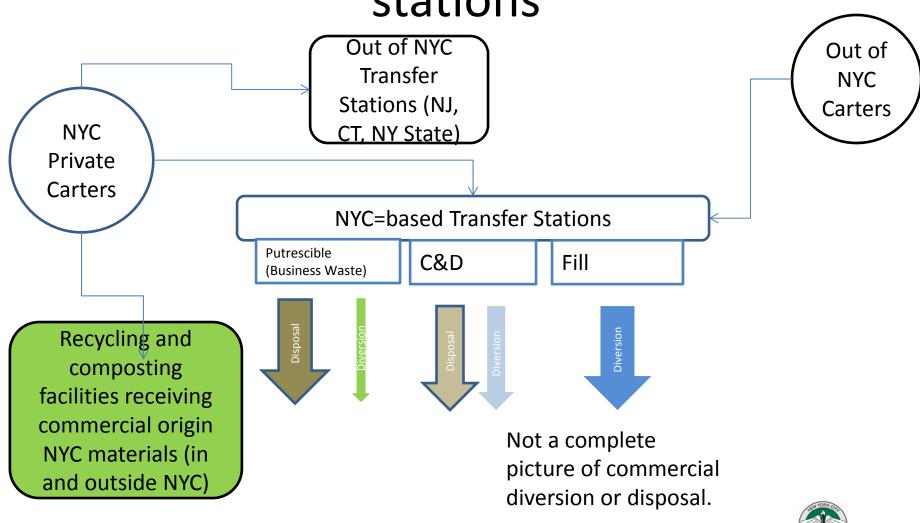
QUARTERLY REPORT

FOURTH QUARTER, CALENDAR YEAR (OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER)
COMMERCIAL MATERIAL (PRIVATE TRANSFER STATION)
2012 FOURTH QUARTER COMPARED TO 2011 FOURTH QUARTER
RECYCLING TONS PER DAY COLLECTED AND DIVERSION

COMMERCIAL REPORTING

TOTAL COMMERCIAL MANAGED WASTE STREAM DIVERS	SION *		
	CURRENT QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 2012	SAME QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 2011	PERCENT DIFF
PUTRESCIBLE TRANSFER STATION			
INPUT * *	5,270.9	4,908.6	7.4
RECYCLING	126.0	136.7	-7.8
TOTAL DIVERSION	2.4	2.8	-14.2
NON-PUTRESCIBLE TRANSFER STATION			
INPUT	7,130.2	6,854.6	4.0
RECYCLING	2,631.4	2,885.4	-8.8
TOTAL DIVERSION	36.9	42.1	-12.3
FILL TRANSFER STATION			
INPUT * * *	10,996.0	10,284.4	6.9
RECYCLING	12,261.9	12,048.1	1.8
TOTAL DIVERSION	>100%	>100%	NA
TOTAL			
INPUT	23,397.1	22,047.6	6.1
RECYCLING	15,019.3	15,070.1	-0.3
TOTAL DIVERSION	64.2	68.4	-6.1

Commercial tonnages are as reported to DSNY by NYC-based transfer stations



Challenges

- The by now old "apples to apples" issue:
 - municipal (i.e. residential, mainly) vs. residential + commercial;
 - MSW as most know it vs. C&D in general but especially Inerts
 - Quasi-municipal diversion (partnerships, EPR estimates)
- Bashing of some cities as a result.
- Expectations of true Zero Waste (ie low per capita disposal) based on high rates reported in other cities.



Conundrums

- Per capita disposal reflects economic conditions, material shifts in products, as well as residential and business diligence in recycling.
- What is going to disposal is as important as how much, yet is not counted in per capita stats.
- At least per capita disposal avoids the pitfalls of diversion rate incommensurability.



Ways forward

- Work with the media to contextualize diversion rates, and stress that contextualizing does not equate to:
 - Giving up
 - Defending municipal inaction
 - "Peddling" waste combustion
- Probably a longitudinal per capita disposal (landfill + combustion) rate is the fairest comparison metric, broken out by generator type (residential vs. commercial)



Other issues to discuss if we have time

- Specifying generators (e.g low-rise residents, high-rise residents, schools, business sectors) based on truck routing – additional challenges.
- Itinerant entrepreneurs (sometimes called pickers or scavengers) and municipal concerns over diversion rates.
- The dearth of city-scale private sector data on materials inflows (consumer products) and outflows (processed materials to remanufactured products).



Thank you!

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