

Michael McMahon

Chairman,

City Council Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Committee

### Mission

- Clean City Streets and Arteries
- Collection of City Solid Waste\*
- Disposal of City Solid Waste\*
- Snow Removal
- Marketing of Economically-viable Recyclables

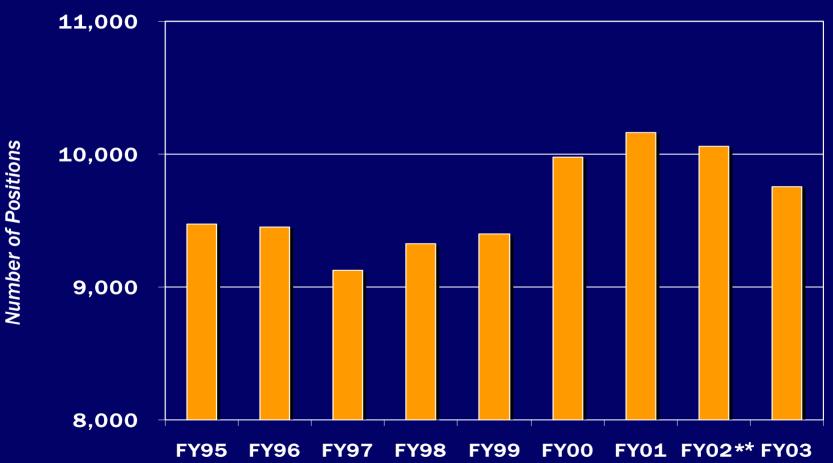
<sup>\*</sup> Excludes Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste

**Operating Costs FY 1995 – FY 2003\*** 



<sup>\*</sup> FY 1995 - 2001 based on Comptroller's Annual Report; FY 2002 - 2003 based on FY03 Adopted Plan

Headcount FY 1995 - FY 2003\*



<sup>\*</sup> FY 1995-2001 based on Comptroller's Annual Report; FY 2002-2003 based on FY03 Adopted Plan

<sup>\*\*</sup> May 2002 Actual Headcount

### **Department of Sanitation**

#### **Sanitation Truck Fleet**

#### **Trucks**

Refuse Collection Trucks	1,476
Recycling Trucks	551
Other Trucks	225
Total	2,252



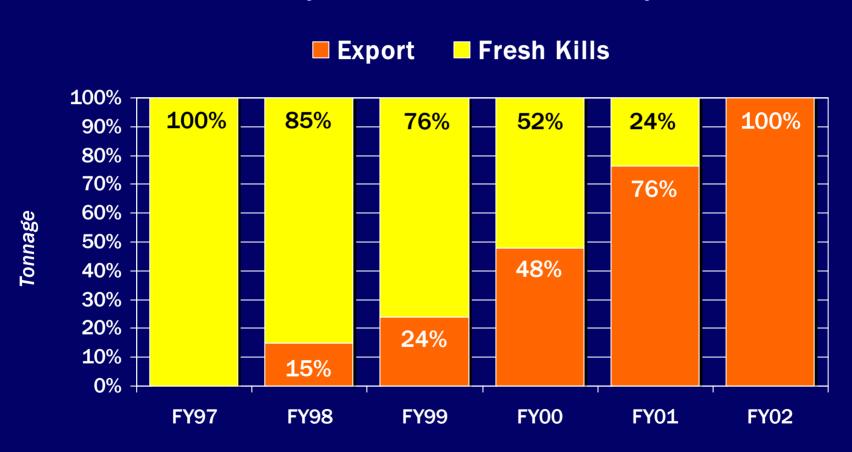
Waste Collected Daily (in Tons)\*

Fiscal Year	Total Refuse	Collected for Recycling	Grand Total
1997	12,649	1,605	14,254
1998	12,648	1,950	14,598
1999	12,227	2,185	14,412
2000	12,333	2,426	14,759
2001	11,678	2,462	14,140
2002**	11,162	2,436	13,598

<sup>\*</sup> Excludes non-recyclable commercial waste handled by private carters, estimated at 10,000 tons/day. Including commercial waste, total waste stream in 2002 is estimated at 23,600 tons/day.

<sup>\*\*</sup> FY 2002 preliminary estimate.

Waste Disposal — Fresh Kills vs. Export



### Waste Recycled

- The City is re-evaluating its Recycling Program to ensure an environmentally and economically efficient long-term strategy
- The current program of recycling paper and metals results in significantly higher recycling yield
- Over 95% of paper collected for recycling is recycled and not disposed of in a landfill after collection. The City anticipates a high recycling yield for the "metal-only" recycling program that began July 1, 2002.



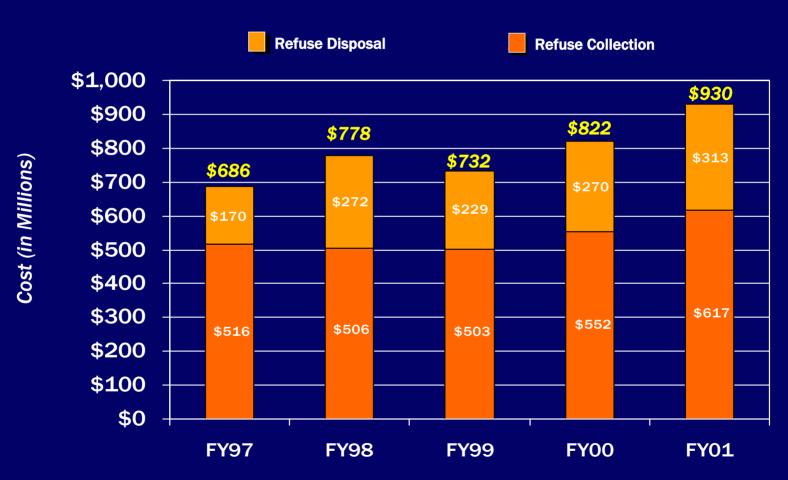
### **Department of Sanitation**

Refuse Cost (Per Ton)



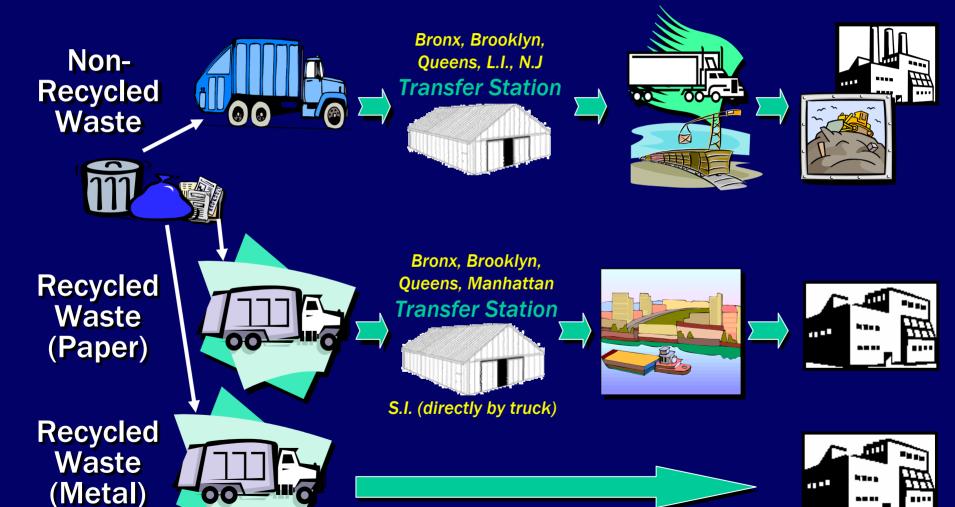
### **Department of Sanitation**

Refuse Cost (in Millions)



### **Department of Sanitation**

Waste Processing - Today



## Current Waste Disposal Process Relies on a Vast Network of Land-Based Transfer Stations and Waste-to-Energy Facilities to Handle the City's Daily Refuse



### New Solid Waste Management Plan Will Utilize Marine Transfer Stations, Reducing Heavy Reliance on Land-Based Facilities



#### New Solid Waste Management Plan

#### **Objectives**

- Reduce utilization of land-based transfer stations and number of waste stream handling points that pollute our neighborhoods
- Reduce waste hauling truck traffic and related pollution
- Reduce dependency on diminishing local capacity of landfill host communities that can strangle us economically
- Reduce vulnerability to private export contractors' failure to perform
- Reduce cost of waste disposal
- Develop an economically and environmentally justified recycling plan
- Distribute waste facilities fairly in proportion to waste generated

#### **New Solid Waste Management Plan**

#### **Challenges**

#### Environmental

- While there are over 3,500 active landfills in the US, NYC no longer has any open, permitted landfills
- Landfills close to major urban centers are extremely scarce
- Most contracted landfill space is 80 miles or more from NYC
- Solid waste hauling over roadways results in highway pollution, road degradation and traffic congestion

#### Political

- NIMBY for waste transfer facilities
- Incineration technology continues to improve, but remains controversial

#### Manage City's Costs and Destiny by Maximizing Options

- Total waste collection and disposal costs have grown from \$179 per ton in 1997 to \$263 per ton in 2001 – disposal costs alone have doubled during the same period
- Lack of disposal alternatives leaves City vulnerable to increased landfill fees charged by host communities
- Limited choice of transportation methods results in increasingly expensive hauling contracts



New Solid Waste Management Plan

#### Strategies to Meet the Challenge

- Containerization is key to environmental protection
- Maximize use of city's waterways to reduce road degradation and pollution
- Minimize handling of waste stream
- Expand transportation alternatives

New Solid Waste Management Plan

Based on a feasibility study performed by a consortium of firms led by Greeley and Hansen, LLC a preliminary outline for a waste containerization program has been developed.

#### Key assumptions include:

- Upgrade and utilize City's Marine Transfer Station (MTS) system
- Cease plans to develop land-based sites
- Waste compaction and containerization at each MTS
- Transport of compacted waste from MTS' via sealed containers on barges to port container/rail facilities
- Transport to final disposal facilities by either truck, ship or rail

New Solid Waste Management Plan

Marine Transfer Station (MTS) to Transfer Facilities - Capacity Plan

- Disposal of total City residential refuse of 11,200 tons per day
- Compaction at Marine Transfer Station into standard 20 ft. sealed containers
- Transport refuse via barge to transfer facility

Container Dimensions	20 ft x 8 ft x 9.5 ft
Refuse Tons per Container (compacted)*	20
Tonnage per Barge	400
Number of Containers Needed Daily	560
Number of Barges Needed Daily	28

### New Solid Waste Management Plan

#### Barge to Rail - Capacity Plan

- Disposal of total City residential refuse of 11,200 tons per day
- Compaction at Marine Transfer Station into standard 20 ft. sealed containers
- Transport refuse via barge to rail facility for transport to final disposal site

Container Dimensions	20 ft x 8 ft x 9.5 ft
Refuse Tons per Container (compacted)*	20
Tonnage per Rail Car	60
Number of Containers Needed Daily	560
Number of Rail Cars Needed Daily	187

### New Solid Waste Management Plan

#### Barge to Ship - Capacity Plan

- Disposal of total City residential refuse of 11,200 tons per day
- Compaction at Marine Transfer Station into standard 20 ft. sealed containers
- Transport refuse via barge to port facility for transport to final disposal site

	Ship
Container Dimensions	20 ft x 8 ft x 9.5 ft
Refuse Tons per Container (compacted)*	20
Tonnage per Ship	6,000
Number of Containers Needed Daily	560
Number of Container Ships Needed Daily	2

# Department of Sanitation New Solid Waste Management Plan

#### Fiscal and Operational Impact

(+)	MTS Construction/Reconstruction
(+)	Barge Acquisition
(+)	Waste Containers
(+)	Waste Compaction Equipment
(-)	Truck Hauling
	• Trucks
	• Manpower

Net cost implication to be determined. However, the new solid waste management plan gives the City significantly greater flexibility in disposal options, vastly improved environmental impacts, and lessened vulnerability to any single disposal method or market.