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**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT**

**For the Reporting Period of
JANUARY 1, 2023 - DECEMBER 31, 2024**

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

This ninth Biennial Update Report dated October 2025 (Report) prepared by the New York City (City or NYC) Department of Sanitation (DSNY), is submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in accordance with the provisions of 6 NYCRR 366-5.1. It provides information on the City's progress in implementing its approved Local Solid Waste Management Plan for 2006 through 2026 (SWMP), during the reporting period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2024 (Reporting Period).

In accordance with 6 NYCRR 366-5.1, this Report is required to provide summary information on solid waste management planning, solid waste and recyclables data, and to address:

- (i) Changes to the planning unit structure;
- (ii) Actual waste generation, recycling and disposal data and comparisons with and reasons for deviations from projections;
- (iii) Changes to solid waste management practices;
- (iv) Outreach and education activities;
- (v) Efforts to ensure compliance with local recycling laws;
- (vi) Obstacles preventing the planning unit from implementing tasks and/or achieving the goals of the SWMP; and
- (vii) The status of conformance with the implementation schedule, including discussion of reasons for deviating from the implementation schedule.

No changes were made to the Planning Unit structure during the Reporting Period. The solid waste and recyclables data in this Report includes, as required: (i) the names and locations of all known facilities that accepted waste or recyclables from the Department during the previous two years; and (ii) for each facility, the quantity and type of waste and recyclables sent to the facility, as well as information on the efforts taken by the City to ensure compliance with local recycling laws in accordance with 6 NYCRR 366-5.1(b)(1)(v) (see Section 5.2).

Section 6.8 of the Report contains information on other solid waste recycling and reuse programs in the City, such as the Mayor’s Office of Environmental Remediation’s Clean Soil Bank exchange program. Reporting Period accomplishments are highlighted in this Executive Summary and more detailed information on ongoing initiatives is available in the Sections.

The City’s first SWMP Biennial Update Report discussed implementation during 2007 and 2008. The City’s second Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2009 and 2010 and was revised in February 2012 to reflect proposed changes in the milestone implementation schedule. The City’s third Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2011 and 2012. The City’s fourth Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2013 and 2014. The City’s fifth Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2015 and 2016. The City’s sixth Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2017 and 2018. The City’s seventh Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2019 and 2020. The City’s eighth Report reported on the status of SWMP implementation during 2021 and 2022.

Most of the data in this Report is provided on a calendar year (CY) basis, however some metrics are reported on a Fiscal Year basis, to align with other City reporting. The City’s Fiscal Year (FY) runs from July 1 to June 30. For example, FY23 began July 1, 2022 and ended June 30, 2023. Additional information is sometimes referenced on DSNY or other public websites via hyperlinks embedded in the Report text. A comprehensive list of referenced online content is available in Attachment XVI.

1.1 SWMP STATUS

The current SWMP is a twenty-year planning document that was prepared by DSNY with the assistance of the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) and other mayoral agencies, adopted by the City in July 2006. The SWMP was approved by the NYSDEC on October 27, 2006 and will expire on October 26, 2026. The expiration date was clarified in 2022; previously the NYSDEC website indicated it expired in 2025.

Since the SWMP was approved by NYSDEC in 2006, DSNY, other City agencies, and related entities have advanced SWMP goals and substantially completed nearly all the projects and initiatives represented in the SWMP milestones, as detailed in prior biennial reports. As a result, this Report focuses on City initiatives and program updates specific to this Reporting Period. A recap of the SWMP goals, implementation dates, and status is in Attachment I. The sections of this report are organized thematically around the focus areas of the SWMP: Recycling, Residential Waste, Commercial Waste, and Other “Supporting” Initiatives.

In fall of 2022, DSNY awarded a contract to the consulting firm *Inch and Meter* to support the Current Conditions Assessment for the next SWMP, “SWMP26”. This contract is expected to reach completion by the end of 2026.

1.2 REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

1.2.1 RESIDENTIAL ORGANICS AND RECYCLING

DSNY continued to refine and expand the options for New Yorkers to recover organic material during the Reporting Period. A summary of these achievements includes:

1. Implementing mandatory curbside composting citywide beginning in the fall of 2024.
2. Expanding the smart (digital access) compost bin network to approximately 400 bins, available in all five boroughs.
3. In addition to residential composting, in FY24, DSNY expanded the collection of food scraps to over 700 school buildings serving every New York City Public School, as well as select private and charter schools.

DSNY also continued to innovate on recycling by launching e-waste collection events in every community board district beginning in August 2024, complementing the existing citywide building-based e-waste collection program.

Details on DSNY’s Recycling Programs are provided in Section 4.1, and diversion tonnages throughout the Report.

1.2.2 RESIDENTIAL WASTE, C&D AND FRESH KILLS LANDFILL

DSNY completed the implementation of the Converted Marine Transfer Stations (MTS) Program, a key component of the SWMP long-term plan for the transport and disposal of DSNY-managed waste from the City. DSNY also maintained rail export capacity for municipal solid waste (MSW) via a land-based transfer station to rail network. During 2022, over 85% of the ~3.2 million tons per year MSW exported from NYC moved by rail. Details on these export programs are in Section 4.2.

During the reporting period, DSNY awarded new contracts for the management of incidental Non-Putrescible Solid Waste (NPSW or C&D) generated by DSNY and other City Agencies (not C&D generated from large City construction projects). The multiple award Contract for the Acceptance, Processing, and Disposition of Non-Putrescible Solid Waste consisted of four awards to the following: Cardella Trucking; Waste Management of New York, LLC; North Shore Waste Solutions; and Cooper Tank. The Contracts commenced 11/1/2024 with an initial three-year duration to 10/31/2027 (and two 2-year renewal options available). New York City reached an important milestone in the closure of the Fresh Kills Landfill on May 24, 2022, announcing alongside State and local officials the final certification of landfill closure. DSNY continues to manage and maintain the leachate collection and treatment and gas collection and passive flaring system, including monitoring and reporting, for all four landfill sections.

A detailed description of Fresh Kills Landfill closure, post-closure and end use activities is provided in Section 6.6.

1.2.3 COMMERCIAL WASTE

During the reporting Period, DSNY finalized the awardees per zone for the Commercial Waste Zones Program. The Department also increased staffing for outreach and education in preparation for the rollout of the first zone: Queens Central. The Department also announced the next zones in Bronx East and West, as well as the full order of zones and an implementation timeline by the end 2027. DSNY still expects the CWZ program to increase waste diversion, reduce the environmental

impact of transit, and reduce safety concerns for the commercial waste sector in the Planning Unit. During the Reporting Period, Private Transfer Stations in the city reported receiving approximately 2.9 million tons of MSW (including recycling), 2.1 million tons of construction and demolition debris and 3.3 million tons of fill per year. See Sections 4.3 and 6.7 for more information on commercial waste in the city.

1.2.4 BUDGET

DSNY's FY2025 January Budget included \$1.995 billion in expense funding.

Additional information on Resources and Funding in support of the SWMP is in Section 5.

1.3 NEW SUPPORTING INITIATIVES

1.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOR ALL

In 2017, New York City passed Local Laws (LL) 60 and 64 to assess environmental equity issues in the City and develop a plan to incorporate environmental justice into the fabric of City decision-making. The legislation requires (i) a Report on the status of environmental justice in NYC, (ii) an online portal, and (iii) a comprehensive plan to advance environmental justice in the City. In early 2021, the City released an interactive map of the City's Environmental Justice Areas and launched a citywide public engagement process to bring frontline communities to the table in developing the Scope of Work for the *Environmental Justice for All (EJNYC)* report. LL 64 established the Environmental Justice Advisory Board comprised of advocates, academics, and public health experts to advise the City as they implement these laws and to bring this work to New Yorkers through public hearings and other forms of engagement. In April of 2024, the NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice released the City's [First Comprehensive Study on Environmental Inequality](#). The report is accompanied by an [interactive mapping tool](#) that allows New Yorkers to identify environmental hazards in their communities.

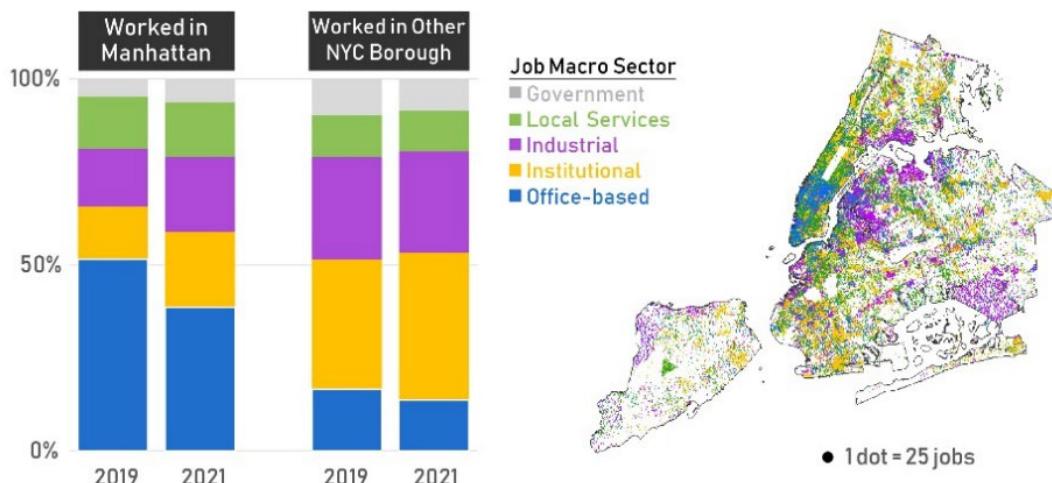
1.3.2 CITYWIDE ORGANICS STUDY

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) issued a solicitation in May 2022 for a *Citywide Organics Study* to take a comprehensive look at the current supply chains and life cycles of NYC organic waste management practices. The funding for this study was cut prior to completion. The work that was able to be completed has been integrated into this document and/or will be utilized in preparation of the next LSWMP.

SECTION 2– PLANNING UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Planning Unit for the local Solid Waste Management Plan is the City of New York (City) and consists of the five boroughs (and co-terminus counties) of Manhattan, (New York County) Queens (Queens County), Brooklyn (Kings County), Staten Island (Richmond County), and the Bronx (Bronx County). The components of the Planning Unit are unchanged since SWMP approval in 2006.

According to 2020 Census-based population information provided on the New York City Department of City Planning (NYCDCP) [website](#), the city's population is currently approximately 8,804,190, an increase of 629,057 or 7.7 percent since the 2010 Census, below the population projected for FY 2020 (8,979,567) in the SWMP (See Table II 2-1) and above NYCDP's 2020 population projection (8,550,971) provided in its December 2013 report entitled [New York City Population Projections by Age/Sex & Borough](#).



NYC Metro In-Commuters to Manhattan and Other NYC Boroughs by Job Macro Sector in 2019 vs. 2021; and Where NYC Jobs are Located by Macro Sector

Note: Does not include NYC residents. NYC jobs mapped by Census Tract (private sector only)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Estimates 2021 and 2019 Public Use Microdata; U.S. Census Bureau Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2019 Total Private Sector Employment JT02

Figure 1: Remote Work Impacts

SECTION 3 – SWMP MILESTONE REVIEW

As reported in the 2019-2020 update, nearly all the Milestones from the 2006 SWMP have been completed. The exceptions are noted in the table below. New information provided in this Reporting Period is indicated by **green** font. All Milestones from the 2006 SWMP, and their completion dates, are listed in Attachment I.

Table 1: SWMP Milestones with Reporting Period Updates

SWMP Milestones – Recycling	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
MANHATTAN “ACCEPTANCE FACILITY” RECYCLABLES TRANSFER STATION				
Finalize site selection and complete design and permitting	2014	2008	§ 2.3.2 + 3.3.4	On hold and funding removed from budget, DSNY will reevaluate in 2026 SWMP
Complete construction and begin facility operation	2017	2011	§ 2.3.2 + 3.3.4	On hold and funding removed from budget, DSNY will reevaluate in 2026 SWMP
NEW INITIATIVES – RECYCLING				
Increase recycling diversion rate		Ongoing	§ 2.4.1	Residential curbside diversion rate improved from 17.0% in FY22 ¹ to 17.2% in FY23, 17.5% in FY24, and 18.5% in FY25.
Promote restoration of recycling services		Ongoing	Attachment VI, § 1.4.2	Completed ²
Issue various new public education materials		Ongoing	§ 2.4.7.4	See Sections 4.1.10 and 7.2 of this Report
NEW INITIATIVES – WASTE REDUCTION				

¹ Based on City Council “Local Law 40” diversion report. Includes DSNY collected curbside and containerized which captures schools, litter baskets, public space recycling and dedicated service at Agencies and Institutions.

² Status changed from previous biennial update status of “Ongoing” to “Complete” as full service was restored in 2004. Outreach and education remain ongoing.

SWMP Milestones – Recycling	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
Resolve feasibility issues regarding development of on-site food composting facility at Hunt's Point Food Center	2014	2007	§ 2.4.8.2	NYCDEP is investing in the Hunts Point WRRF, including a possible future codigestion project. See Section 4.1.3 of this Report

Table 2: New Milestones

New Initiatives (not included in 2006 SWMP)	Target Year	Waste Stream	Status
Complete closure of Fresh Kills Landfill	2022	MSW	Complete
Expand DSNY organics collection citywide for schools and residents	Fall 2024	Organics	Complete
Pilot first CWZ implementation	End of 2024	All commercial except C&D	First zone implemented in CY25
Document data gaps in NYC solid waste management system	2024	All	As part of SWMP26 Current Conditions Assessment
NYCHA Waste Yard Redesigns – baler installation	End of 2025	Cardboard recycling	NYCHA has moved away from cardboard baler installations in their new waste yards, and has reassessed how they can “cluster” cardboard storage, compaction, and collection across their portfolio. The new approach is to have dedicated hydraulic or auger compactors for cardboard that will service multiple NYCHA developments. NYCHA has 3 hydraulic compactors active and serviced by DSNY containerization, and will be expanding across the portfolio as they build new yards.

SECTION 4– SWMP IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 RECYCLING PROGRAMS

4.1.1 CURBSIDE RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING

DSNY’s adopted budget for the Reporting Period allocated sufficient funds to process paper/cardboard and commingled metal, glass, plastic, and beverage cartons (MGPC), which continue to be collected from all 3.3 million New York City households, all public and most private schools, public institutions, and many nonprofit institutions in New York City. During the Reporting Period, diverted tonnages totaled over 1.22 million tons, or an average of 612,029 tons per year, reflecting paper/cardboard and MGPC collections from these sources. This total also includes metals recovered from the incineration of DSNY collected MSW at Covanta Facilities. See Section 6.3 for more information on residential recycling tonnage. Information on what is recyclable in the City’s residential curbside collection program is available on DSNY’s [website](#).

4.1.2 EVALUATION OF WASTE STREAM FOR ADDITIONAL RECYCLABLES

DSNY conducts ongoing evaluations of the residential and institutional waste streams to identify opportunities to expand the City’s designated recyclable materials. The most recent residential Waste Characterization Study (“WCS”) was completed in 2023 and provides a comprehensive analysis of current disposal and recycling patterns. The study found limited opportunities to add entirely new material categories as recyclable, with relatively small potential gains in diversion from items such as textiles, household hazardous waste, and electronics – all of which DSNY already collects through non-curbside programs but are not designated recyclable.

The study found the greatest opportunities for improvements in diversion lie in increasing participation and performance within the City’s existing recycling streams. This includes reducing contamination, capturing more of the recyclable materials that are already designated, and expanding participation in the curbside organics program. Organics were found to make up

approximately one-third of the residential waste stream, representing a significant opportunity for increased diversion.

Extended Producer Responsibility

DSNY supports Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation and has participated in state-level policy discussions as New York lawmakers advance this possible framework to improve material recovery and reduce waste.

4.1.3 ORGANICS DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Food and yard waste account for more than one-third of New York City's residential waste stream. DSNY has centered much of its focus on diverting these compostable materials through expanding access to its universal Curbside Composting program. Following successful rollouts in Queens and Brooklyn, the program expanded citywide to Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island in October of 2024.

The program is the largest composting program in the country. It is based on successful models from other US cities first mandating the separation of yard waste, while also accepting voluntary separation of food scraps. In April of 2025, DSNY began enforcement for proper separation of food and yard waste.

The expansion of Curbside Composting service is accompanied by conveniently placed Smart Composting Bins across all five boroughs. Currently, there are approximately 400 Smart Composting Bins that residents can access for free 24/7 via a smartphone app. In addition to residential composting, in FY24, DSNY expanded the collection of food scraps to over 700 school buildings serving every New York City Public School, as well as select private and charter schools.

NYC Smart Compost Program

On Earth Day 2021 (April 22, 2021), then-Mayor De Blasio and then-Commissioner Grayson announced a plan to roll out a Smart Bin composting program. Using a managed-access bin (first using a key card, then transitioning to a smart phone app), “smart bins” provided an innovative option for New Yorkers to drop off their food scraps and food-soiled paper 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Beginning in December of 2021, 16 smart bins were installed in Astoria, Queens as part of an initial pilot to test collections and operations, as well as resident interest and participation. With bins filling up daily, the pilot proved to be a success, growing to 200 bins across all 5 boroughs. As the popularity of the Smart Bin Program continued, DSNY doubled the number of bins over 2023 & 2024, by adding an additional 200 bins. There are now approximately 400 bins across 5 boroughs (102 in Brooklyn, 40 in the Bronx, 191 in Manhattan, 60 in Queens, and 7 in Staten Island). In FY24, 154,355 unique users accessed Smart Bins to take advantage of this easy-to-use way to compost. These bins were unlocked 1,215,618 times, showing significant demand for the program.

Citywide Curbside Composting Program

DSNY expanded curbside composting service to all Boroughs in October 2024. The program is now mandatory for all New Yorkers. As part of the rollout and to encourage participation, the City distributed free organics collection bins to residents upon request. See table below for the total bins delivered by Borough:

Table 3: Composting Bins Delivered

Borough	Delivery Dates	Total Bins
Queens	Aug.-Nov. 2022	44,125
Brooklyn	Aug.-Nov. 2023	56,353
Bronx	Aug.-Nov. 2024	13,470

Manhattan	Aug.-Nov. 2024	10,773
Staten Island	Aug.-Nov. 2024	64,855

The program has greatly increased the amount of food and yard scraps collected from residents. See section 6.4 for detailed tonnages.

Community Composting

Funding for Community Composting was cut from the City budget in November 2023 (FY24). However, much of the funding was restored via City Council discretionary dollars in FY25. In FY25, the following groups received funding: BK ROT, Inc., The Brotherhood Sister Sol, Inc., Council on the Environment, Inc. (GrowNYC), Cypress Hills Local Development Corporation, Inc. (East NY Farms), Big Initiatives (Big Reuse), Earth Matter NY, Fund for the City of New York, Inc. (Cafeteria Culture), Green City Force, Inc. (Compost Power), Outstanding Renewal Enterprises, Inc. (Lower East Side Ecology Center), Red Hook Initiative, Inc. (Red Hook Farms), Brooklyn Botanic Garden Corporation, New York Botanical Garden, Queens Botanical Garden Society, Inc., and Snug Harbor Cultural Center & Botanical Garden. The New York City Compost Project rebranded as the NYC Community Compost Network. The groups maintain much of their traditional programming including compost outreach, mid-scale compost processing sites, the Master Composter Program and operation of food scrap drop-off (FSDO) sites.

Table 4: Tons of Material Composted in NYCCP DEC sites in CY 2023 & CY 2024

Site	NYC Compost Project Partner/Operator	Tons in CY 2023	Tons in CY 2024
Compost Learning Center, Governors Island	Earth Matter NY	642	117
East River Compost Yard	LES Ecology Center	0	0
Farm and Compost Center, Flushing	Queens Botanical Garden	52	20
Queensbridge, Long Island City	Big Reuse	583	105
Gowanus Salt Lot, Brooklyn	Big Reuse	312	0
Total (tons)	All NYCCP DEC Sites	1,588	241

NOTE: The East River Compost Yard closed in October 2021, the Big Reuse Gowanus Salt Lot closed in February 2024 (but plans to reopen), and the Big Reuse Queensbridge site closed in June 2024.

DSNY maintains an up to date listing of Smart Bin locations and FSDO sites on the Department's [website](#).

Table 5: Tons of Material Collected at FSDOs in CY 2023 & CY 2024

CY 2023	CY 2024
2,368	504

Hunts Point Sustainability Hub

In Section 2.4.8.2 of the SWMP, DSNY reported on a study completed with NYCEDC regarding the feasibility of an on-site, food-waste composting facility at the Hunts Point Food Distribution Center (Food Center) in the Bronx. The study concluded it was feasible to site an anaerobic digestion facility at the Food Center but raised additional questions regarding the best path forward. Since then, and with the enactment of the Commercial Organics Rules, the Food Center has been diverting food scraps for recovery via a private vendor. Processing and reuse occur offsite in the current model.

During the Reporting Period, NYCDEP advanced a large project to upgrade the anaerobic digesters at the nearby Hunts Point wastewater resource recovery facility (WRRF). Significant progress has been made on the construction of the new digesters during the Reporting Period and full completion is anticipated in the next Reporting Period. Part of the long-term vision for this upgrade is the addition of codigestion capacity for food waste and a beneficial use of biogas project, similar to the successful program operating at NYCDEP's Newtown Creek WRRF. During the Reporting Period, NYCDEP continued to evaluate the options for infrastructure design and funding to move ahead with codigestion at the Hunts Point WRRF.

Department of Parks and Recreation – Tree Wood Salvage Project

The Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) manages horticultural waste, leaves, and woody debris either onsite, through DSNY collection (as a serviced City Agency) or with their vendor partners. During the Reporting Period, Parks and their vendor Tri-Lox continued an urban wood salvage pilot project. As part of the collaboration, they developed a training manual and data collection app for foresters to evaluate trees for salvage in the field, so the wood can be used for value added products such as furniture or construction, rather than simply chipped for mulch. Trees removed from East River Park as a part of the East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) Project are being salvaged for reuse. Initially, these trees were processed at a facility in Brooklyn, where 188 logs were successfully salvaged. Ongoing tree removals from East River Park are now being transported to a new facility at Soundview Park in the Bronx for future processing and reuse. NYC Parks and DSNY are continuing to collaborate to pursue future wood reuse opportunities.

Compost Use

Compost produced at the many sites and facilities, ranging from community gardens to large scale operations described in this Report, is utilized throughout the city. During the Reporting Period, DSNY continued to distribute 40-pound bags of “Big Apple Compost” bagged at DSNY’s Staten Island Compost Facility, enabling residents and gardens to access finished compost more easily. DSNY also continued to distribute bulk compost to City Agencies and non-profit organizations from the Staten Island Compost Facility and from the Soundview Park Compost Facility.



Figure 2: Big Apple Compost logo

4.1.4 SCHOOL DIVERSION PROGRAMS

In April of 2022, DSNY announced that all schools would participate in Curbside Composting over the next two school years, with all public K-12 schools receiving organics service by the end of the 2023-2024 school year. This was an aggressive timeline, as it previously took 10 years to enroll approximately 1,000 schools in curbside composting. In collaboration with New York City

Public Schools (NYCPS) and GrowNYC, DSNY enrolled nearly 700 schools in curbside composting throughout the 2023-2024 school year. DSNY provided bins, decals, posters and trainings for staff and students. All NYC DOE K-12 schools received daily curbside composting as of June 30, 2024.

Recycling collection remained steady throughout the curbside composting service changes, with mixed paper as well as metal/glass/plastic- collected as two separate streams.

Recycling education is an integral part of the curbside composting education program since schools are equipped with sorting stations for all streams.

4.1.5 PUBLIC SPACE RECYCLING

Due to high levels of contamination, DSNY removed public recycling bins from service during the Reporting Period. Recycling is required at all NYC street events, including informal block parties and street fairs.

4.1.6 CITY AGENCY RECYCLING

Under Local Law 36 of 2010, starting July 1, 2011, city agencies are required to submit plans to DSNY to increase waste reduction and recycling in all city-owned and city-managed buildings, and to prepare annual updates each year thereafter. As a direct result, there has been greater compliance by City agencies and an increase in the number of Agency plans and annual reports received by DSNY.

As the Curbside Composting program expanded during the Reporting Period, DSNY worked with various NYC agencies to provide access to this service. DSNY actively enrolled 28 sites operated by the NYC Fire Department (FDNY).

Additionally, DSNY worked with Mayoral agencies on its Agency Safe Handling program, which provides guidance in proper handling of fluorescent bulbs, ballasts, batteries, mercury-containing

items, and electronics. Over 775 tons of universal waste were collected through this program during the Reporting Period.

4.1.7 BEVERAGE CONTAINER REDEMPTION

Multiple options exist for residents to return beverage containers with deposits for redemption value in NYC as part of the statewide Returnable Beverage Container Act (aka the Bottle Bill). While the Bottle Bill does not require reporting to municipalities of material diverted through this program, some, but not all, of the companies providing these services report this information to DSNY upon request. The amount reported to DSNY during the Reporting Period is summarized in Table 6 below. This material represents a significant quantity of material that is recovered from the waste stream for recycling.

Table 6: Container Redemption Tonnage

	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Tonnage (Voluntary Reports)	76,718	77,406

4.1.8 SPECIAL WASTE AND ELECTRONIC RECYCLING

Special Waste

DSNY's Special Waste Programs target the safe disposal of harmful products generated by residents and DSNY managed institutions, including solvents, automotive materials, flammables, and electronics (SAFE materials) as well as other potentially harmful household products, which have increased in the quantity recovered from the prior reporting period. During 2023 and 2024, DSNY held fifteen SAFE events total --two per year in 2023 and one per year in 2024 in each of the five boroughs--attracting approximately 38,000 residents dropping off harmful products and pharmaceuticals, in addition to electronics (described below). In 2023, the budget for the Special Waste program was cut in half, so these events are now only offered one time per year.

Table 7: SAFE Events, CY 2023 & CY 2024

Event Series	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
Spring 2023	Orchard Beach	Brooklyn Cruise Terminal	Columbia University	Astoria Park	Midland Beach
Fall 2023	Orchard Beach	Canarsie Park	Union Square	Cunningham Park	Midland Beach
Fall 2024	Orchard Beach	Brooklyn Army Terminal	Union Square	Cunningham Park	Midland Beach

Table 8: Special Waste Tonnages by Program and Year

Program	Participants/Material	2023 Tons	2024 Tons
Events - SAFE Borough	Attendees (count/not tonnage)	20,511	17,433
Events - SAFE Borough	Electronics	489	225
Events - SAFE Borough	HHW	428	184
Events - SAFE Borough	Pharmaceuticals/Sharps	3.6	3.2
Drop-Offs - Special Waste Sites	Electronics	245	275
Drop-Offs - Special Waste Sites	HHW	161	175
Agency Safe Handling Contract (ASH)	Electronics	371	165
Agency Safe Handling Contract	HHW	126	63.5
Curbside Collection - E-waste	Electronics	153	0
Pickups -ecycleNYC (residential buildings)	Electronics	740	699
Pickups -ecycleNYC (DSNY Garages)	Electronics	20.5	25.1
Events - E-waste pop-up	Electronics	10.1	19.6

Subtotals by Material	Electronics	2,029	1,409
	HHW	715	423
	Pharmaceuticals/Sharps	3.6	3.2

Notes:

SAFE events restarted fall 2021

Special waste sites reopened May 2021

DSNY also continued to operate Special Waste Dropoff Sites for use by residents in each borough in 2023 and 2024. In December of 2024, in compliance with LL 88 of 2023, DSNY expanded the hours of the Special Waste Sites to be open every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 9am-5pm.

These facilities accept both special waste (latex paint, used oil, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, batteries, mercury-containing thermostats) and electronic waste from city residents for subsequent off-site recycling, energy recovery or disposal. In May 2022, the State of New York implemented the paint product stewardship program, operated by PaintCare. DSNY has worked closely with this paint stewardship program to ensure that New York City households, businesses, and government agencies have convenient drop off locations for their unwanted paint to be recycled. The program offers 70 drop-off locations in NYC (as of July 2025), with additional locations being added. From inception through the end of the Reporting Period the following quantities were collected in NYC: large volume pickup (latex) 308,565 pounds, large volume pickup (oil based) 261,588 pounds, retail and reuse stores 666,761 pounds- for a grand total of 1,236,914 pounds or over 600 tons.

Electronic Waste

During the Reporting Period, DSNY also worked to expand the range of convenient alternatives for New Yorkers to recycle computers, printers, televisions, cell phones, and other electronic/audiovisual equipment, in accordance with the NY State Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act of 2010. In compliance with LL 88 of 2023, DSNY began offering a community recycling event to collect e-waste in all 59 community districts.

Table 9: Community E-Waste Collection Events

Year	Events	Tonnage	Attendees
2024	32*	11.6	1,131

*The law requires 59 events by October 1st every year.

DSNY also continued its ecycleNYC program. As of the end of CY 2024, 919,164 households in 19,021 buildings were enrolled in this program. DSNY has collected 1,439 tons of e-waste through

the program for the fiscal years corresponding to the Reporting Period and over 11,500 tons since the launch of the program in 2013.

DSNY's electronics recycling partner is Electronic Recyclers International (ERI), which is certified with e-stewards and R2/RIOS (Recycling Industry Operating Standards), ensuring that all materials are handled in an environmentally responsible manner and not landfilled or exported illegally.

Rechargeable Battery Stewardship and Fire Prevention

New York City experienced hundreds of fires, both in homes and at solid waste transfer and recycling facilities, caused by lithium-ion batteries during the Reporting Period. These power sources are of particular focus for the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor's Office has established a multi-agency task force, including FDNY, Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assistance (DEP DERTA), New York City Emergency Management (NYCEM), and DSNY, which has established the Rechargeable Battery Incident Standard Operating Procedure. Incidents involving rechargeable batteries are complex and require specialized resources to resolve. DSNY maintains its commitment to the successful e-waste and household hazardous waste programs it operates and encourages all residents to properly use and dispose of rechargeable batteries.

4.1.9 OTHER DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Local Law 38 of 2010 required DSNY to establish a citywide textile reuse and recycling program on City-owned or City-managed property throughout the City, prior to January 1, 2011.

DSNY offers a citywide textile collection program, refashionNYC, that is available to residential apartment buildings with 10 or more units and other non-residential buildings such as office buildings, commercial businesses, schools, and institutions. All participating buildings receive convenient in-building textile collection bin and on-call pickup service. This program is operated through a partnership with New York City non-profit Housing Works and other non-profits.

Textile items that are suitable for resale get resold in area thrift stores and the rest get sent to textile merchants for salvage (to make fillings for mattresses, car seats, carpet padding, insulation, etc.).

Since the program launched in 2011, refashionNYC has collected over 19,000 tons of textile waste. By the end of the Reporting Period, there were 2,460 buildings participating in refashionNYC, covering around 198,401 households. From these participants, 1,920 tons were collected in 2023 and 1,949 tons in 2024. In 2023-2024, DSNY had 10 of its garages enrolled in the program and collected 6 tons of material.

Materials Reuse

DSNY has continued to support efforts to divert unwanted goods from landfills through reuse. The donateNYC program provides a singular platform to make donating and reusing goods easier for all New Yorkers. Residents can use their location to find places to give or find second-hand goods by searching the donateNYC Directory. Businesses and nonprofits can use the donateNYC Exchange to donate or receive gently used and surplus commercial goods, and the donateNYC Food Portal to donate excess edible food. In 2023 donateNYC facilitated 653 tons of goods through the Exchange and 4.3 tons of food through Food Portal. In 2024 donateNYC facilitated 321 tons of durable goods and 4.8 tons of food through the online Exchange and Food Portal.

DSNY also continued its longstanding donateNYC Partnership program, which encourages the growth and development of the nonprofit reuse sector in NYC by providing a support network for local organizations that accept and distribute second-hand and surplus donated goods. donateNYC partners include over 60 thrift stores, social service providers, and creative arts programs that together diverted approximately 93,075 tons of goods for reuse over the Reporting Period, 89.73% of which was food and beverages.

With support from DSNY, GrowNYC relaunched the Stop ‘N’ Swap program in the fall of 2021. At these free events servicing every Community Board District, New Yorkers can bring clean, portable, reusable goods they no longer need and exchange them for other items at the swap.

Between 2023-2024 there were 51 events across NYC, attended by over 9,000 people that swapped 60 tons of material.

Table 10: GrowNYC Stop ‘N’ Swap

Year	Events	Tonnage	Attendees
2023	30	32.6	5,085
2024	21	27.4	3,995
Total	51	59.9	9,080

4.1.10 OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

DSNY staff continued to enhance its existing web-based resources for residents and building management. All public education materials are available as downloadable pdf files for instant access. Materials can be found at nyc.gov/recyclingmaterials Most materials are also available in Spanish and Chinese, and select materials are available in up to fourteen additional languages. DSNY staff continues to provide information, decals, and brochures through 311 requests and the DSNY online order form. DSNY continues to expand its outreach through its social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram—both organically and through paid advertising.

In 2023 and 2024, DSNY produced and mailed a wide range of notifications and educational materials to residents, schools, houses of worship, and businesses. Messaging was tailored to each audience and included information on Curbside Composting expansion, changes to collection schedules and setout rules for all material types, SAFE Disposal Events, Commercial Waste Zones, and reductions in packaging for food take away orders. Additionally, DSNY launched a paid media campaign (in multiple languages placed in local and ethnic media) to educate residents on the expansion of Curbside Composting, and changes to collection schedules.

To promote recycling diversion, DSNY recycling outreach staff also continued to assist the City's landlords, building managers, co-op boards, condo associations, and building superintendents requesting DSNY education and assistance to improve their buildings' recycling rates. Outreach staff is a constant presence in the five boroughs, attending various tenant, co-op, and condo association meetings, as well as providing hands-on outreach assistance to individual superintendents and building management where needed.

Furthermore, DSNY leveraged strategic partnerships with a wide array of nonprofit agencies, including GrowNYC, NYCCP partners, and others, to supplement field outreach staff and boost the presence of DSNY messaging among the public.

In 2022, DSNY relaunched the *Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training Program*, (ZWBMT) after the program was suspended in March 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The program was originally designed to help building maintenance staff in districts with lower diversion rates run best-in-class apartment building recycling programs through a combination of classroom instruction, field trips, and practical activities. The free program included 2 virtual training sessions and an optional in-person tour of SMR Municipal Recycling Center. Students who successfully completed the program by meeting the course requirements received a Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training Certificate. In 2022, the program trained eight cohorts with 37 attendees who successfully graduated from the program and learned how to improve recycling set-ups, teach residents how to recycle, and how to avoid fines.

After attending the maintenance training course, participants must complete a site visit with DSNY staff at their building. During the site visit, DSNY staff provides personalized suggestions to improve the building's waste management setup and provides — free of charge—decals, posters, and other materials to help every tenant in the building properly manage waste. DSNY staff ensures the building is in compliance with the rules and regulations for residential waste storage and set out for collection. Participants in the Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training program are also fast tracked for enrollment in refashionNYC and ecycleNYC.

Participants who successfully attend the training course and complete the site visit receive a ZWBMT graduation certificate signed by the DSNY Commissioner. DSNY regularly holds graduation ceremonies, which allow participants the opportunity to interact and share feedback on how the program improved their buildings. DSNY provides regular updates to program graduates with helpful information on changes to the City's waste management programs or special recycling collection events, so they can keep their buildings well informed.

ZWBMT rebranded as Clean Buildings Training in March 2023 and expanded offerings to different audiences in effort to improve waste management throughout NYC. Additionally, the Maintenance Training was offered at different times / locations to increase participation in the course. During the reporting period, 97 maintenance attendees successfully graduated from the program.

DSNY also educated 87 NYC residents in their important role in improving building waste management practices in their buildings.

4.1.11 RECYCLING AT THE NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY

In calendar years 2023 and 2024, DSNY conducted several outreach and education efforts (detailed below) to boost recycling participation throughout New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments.

DSNY supported NYCHA's new Recycle First program, established to improve setouts of materials to increase collection of recyclable materials. During the Reporting Period, 19 training sessions were completed with 543 NYCHA maintenance staff in attendance.

To support DSNY's Smart Compost program and encourage NYCHA resident engagement, DSNY conducted 28 tabling events at Smart Bin locations in proximity to NYCHA developments and distributed 365 kitchen containers.

Full details of NYCHA's Sustainability Agenda are available at: [NYCHA - Sustainability Agenda](#). Progress on the Sustainability Agenda is updated annually – see the 2023 Progress Report [here](#) and 2024 Progress Report [here](#).

4.1.12 COMMERCIAL RECYCLING

DSNY Commercial Facilities Engagement and Operations staff hosts virtual and off-site group trainings; conducts business corridor walk-throughs; provides sample signs, labels, and electronic copies of notices in multiple languages; produces the DSNY Business Rules and Regulations Guidebook; and hosts workshops with the NYC Department of Small Business Services, Chambers of Commerce, Business Improvements Districts, and other organizations to educate businesses in all five boroughs.

4.1.13 WEST 59TH STREET MTS AND ADDITIONAL MANHATTAN CAPACITY

The West 59th Street MTS is a permitted facility that is operated by DSNY six days per week for the receipt of mixed paper recyclables collected by DSNY. Pursuant to a contract with DSNY, paper is barged by Pratt Paper (formerly Visy Paper) from the MTS to its paper mill located in Staten Island. A refurbishment of the MTS, including in-water work, began in 2016 and was completed during the prior Reporting Period. Part of the scope of work was to fortify the structural integrity of the facility and ensure that it can support a future use over the next several decades.

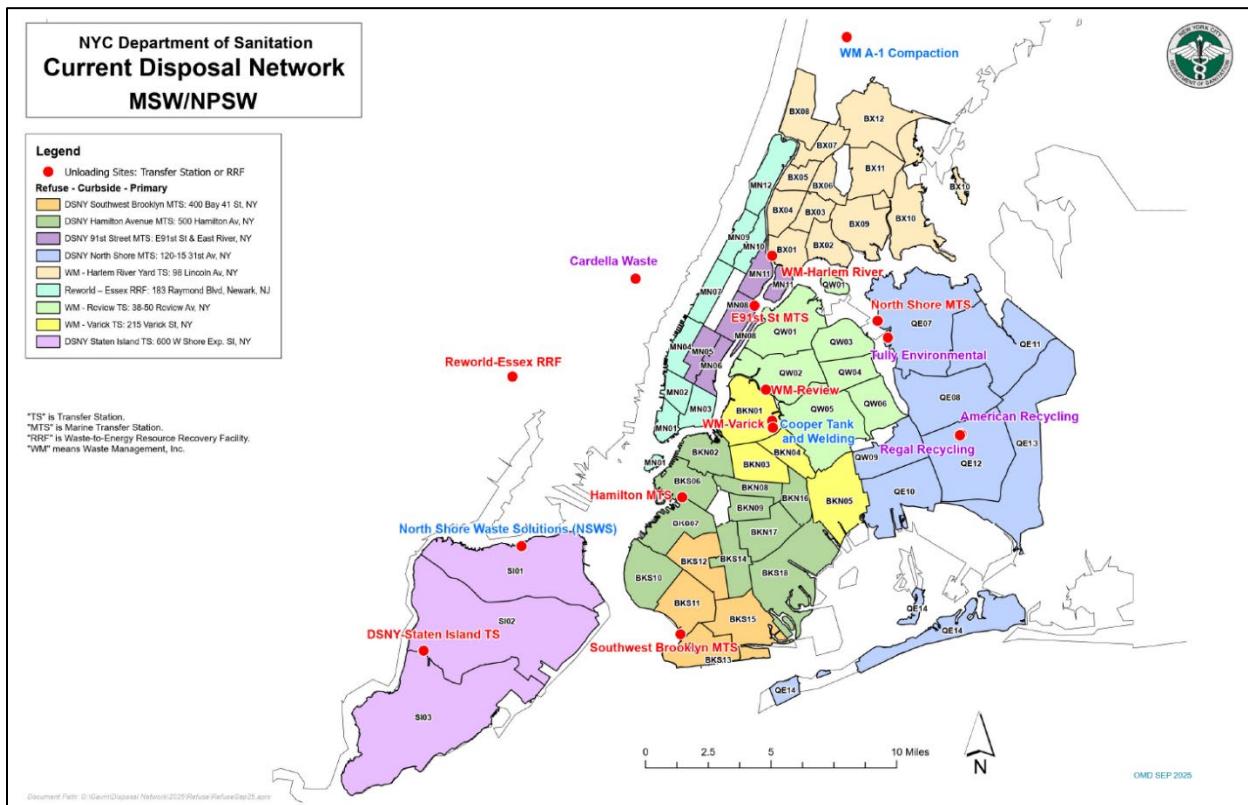
There has been no movement on the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and the State regarding the Gansevoort Peninsula facilities, which were contemplated as additional export capacity for Manhattan generated recyclables. As a result, the City removed allocated funding for this project from its capital budget. An evaluation of recycling transfer and processing capacity will be completed as part of SWMP26.

4.2 RESIDENTIAL WASTE DISPOSAL: LONG-TERM EXPORT IMPLEMENTATION

One of the SWMP's primary objectives was construction of the Marine Transfer Stations in support of the waste transfer and export program. DSNY successfully completed this ambitious undertaking. A summary of each MTS and supportive export network is included in this Section.

See Attachments II and III for detailed information on tonnage and disposal locations during the Reporting Period and Attachment IV for details on MTS permitting and construction history. Figure 3 provides a graphical representation of the DSNY residential waste sheds and transfer to export locations.

Figure 3: Municipal Solid Waste and Non-Putrescible Solid Waste Network



4.2.1 HAMILTON AVENUE CONVERTED MTS, HAMILTON AVENUE AT GOWANUS CANAL, (GOWANUS) BROOKLYN

Project Overview: The Hamilton Avenue Converted MTS replaced the former MTS at the same location and serves the same waste shed (Brooklyn Collection Districts 2, 6 - 10, 14, 16 – 18). The MTS is a City-owned facility operated by DSNY at which DSNY accepts waste and loads and lids containers. DSNY awarded a 20-year service contract for the maintenance and

operation of the cranes on the facility barge pier and the receipt of loaded containers for transport to an intermodal facility for trans-loading to rail transport and disposal at an out-of-City disposal facility to Waste Management of New York, LLC. The MTS, which opened in September 2017 and began serving the whole waste shed in September 2018, currently accepts an average of 1,515 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste from those communities. The facility operates 24 hours per day, six days a week pursuant to NYSDEC-issued environmental permits.

The MTS is an enclosed processing building (with ramps) constructed along the Gowanus Canal (the former overwater MTS was demolished). It is a three-level facility that facilitates the indoor transfer of solid waste from collection vehicles into sealed, leak-proof intermodal containers that are placed by an outside gantry crane system onto a barge for transport to an intermodal container facility. The MTS processing building and ramp design allows collection vehicles to move quickly through the facility without on-street queuing.

4.2.2 SOUTHWEST BROOKLYN CONVERTED MTS, SHORE PKWY AT BAY 41ST STREET, (GRAVESEND) BROOKLYN

Project Overview: The Southwest Brooklyn Converted MTS was constructed on the site of the demolished Southwest Brooklyn Incinerator to serve the same waste shed as the former MTS (Brooklyn Collection Districts 11 – 13 and 15). The MTS is a City-owned facility operated by DSNY at which DSNY accepts waste and loads and lids containers. DSNY awarded a 20-year service contract for the maintenance and operation of the cranes on the facility barge pier and the receipt of loaded containers for transport to an intermodal facility for trans-loading to rail transport and disposal at an out-of-City disposal facility to Waste Management of New York, LLC. The MTS, which began operation on October 8, 2018, currently accepts an average of 1,080 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste from those communities. The facility operates 24 hours per day, six days a week pursuant to NYSDEC-issued environmental permits.

The MTS, including a fully enclosed processing building and ramp structures, was constructed on land on the edge of Gravesend Bay. It is a three-level facility that facilitates the indoor transfer of solid waste from collection vehicles into sealed, leak-proof intermodal containers to be placed by

an outside gantry crane system onto a barge for transport directly to an intermodal container facility. The MTS processing building and ramp design allows collection vehicles to move quickly through the facility without on-street queuing.

4.2.3 EAST 91ST STREET CONVERTED MTS AND THE EAST RIVER, MANHATTAN

Project Overview: The East 91st Street Converted MTS replaced the preexisting MTS on the site and serves the same waste shed as the former MTS (Manhattan Districts 5, 6, 8 and 11). The MTS is a City-owned facility operated by DSNY at which DSNY accepts waste and loads and lids containers. DSNY awarded a long-term service contract to Covanta Sustainable Solutions for the maintenance and operation of the cranes on the facility barge pier and the receipt of loaded containers for transport to and disposal at Covanta resource recovery facilities. The MTS, which began operation on March 25, 2019, currently accepts an average of 510 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste from those communities. The facility operates 24 hours per day, six days a week pursuant to NYSDEC-issued environmental permits.

The MTS has an over-water processing building, barge pier, and includes ramp structures that entirely replace the preexisting MTS structure in the East River at the terminus of East 91st Street on Manhattan's east side. The MTS is a three-level facility designed to facilitate the indoor transfer of solid waste from collection vehicles into sealed, leak-proof intermodal containers that are placed by an outside gantry crane system onto barges for transport directly to a disposal site or to an intermodal facility where the containers are placed onto rail cars for transport to a disposal site. The MTS processing building and ramp design allows collection vehicles to move quickly through the facility without on-street queuing.

4.2.4 NORTH SHORE CONVERTED MTS, 31ST AVENUE AND 122ND STREET, (FLUSHING) QUEENS

Project Overview: The North Shore Converted MTS replaced the former MTS on the site and serves the same waste shed (Queens Collection Districts 7 -14). The MTS is a City-owned facility operated by DSNY at which DSNY accepts waste and loads and lids the containers. DSNY

awarded a long-term service contract to Covanta Sustainable Solutions for the maintenance and operation of the cranes on the facility barge pier and the receipt of loaded containers for transport to and disposal at Covanta resource recovery facilities. The MTS, which began operations in March 2015, currently accepts an average of 1,515 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste from those communities. The facility operates 24 hours per day, six days a week pursuant to NYSDEC-issued environmental permits.

The MTS has an over-water processing building with an over-water barge pier and ramp structures that replaced the demolished former MTS structure in Flushing Bay. It is a three-level facility that facilitates the indoor transfer of solid waste from collection vehicles into sealed, leak-proof intermodal containers placed by an outside gantry crane system onto barges for transport to an intermodal facility where the containers are placed onto rail cars or larger barges for transport to a disposal site. The MTS processing building and ramp design allows collection vehicles to move quickly through the facility without on-street queuing.

DSNY contracts for the services of a wildlife biologist for the implementation of an approved integrated wildlife hazard (bird) management program for the MTS because it is located across Flushing Bay from LaGuardia Airport.

4.2.5 BRONX LONG TERM EXPORT PROCUREMENT

Pursuant to a procurement issued in December 2003, Waste Management of New York, LLC. (WM) was awarded a 20-year Service Contract, with two five-year renewals, to containerize transport by rail and dispose of an average of 1,862 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste (municipal solid waste, or MSW) from the Bronx, the waste shed historically handled by DSNY's now demolished South Bronx Marine Transfer Station that ceased operations in 1997. The Service Contract requires WM to accept, manage, transport, and dispose of Bronx long-term Service Contract Waste (Contract Waste), delivered by the City to WM's Harlem River Yard Transfer Station located at 98 Lincoln Avenue, Bronx. The Service Contract fee formula is made up of several fixed and variable components that are escalated based on various factors. The fixed

components are payable regardless of the number of tons of MSW delivered. The variable components are paid based on the number of tons of MSW delivered. DSNY must also pay for certain costs incurred by WM for uncontrollable circumstances, for disposal of unacceptable waste, and for acceptance of deliveries on Sundays and holidays. Service under the Service Contract began in July 2007. The facility is a rail-only facility; trucking of waste containers would only be permitted in an emergency defined by the facility's permit.

4.2.6 BROOKLYN LONG-TERM EXPORT PROCUREMENT

Pursuant to a procurement issued in December 2003, WM was awarded a 20-year Service Contract, with two five-year renewals, to containerize, transport by rail, and dispose of an average of 1,071 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste from Brooklyn Collection Districts 1, 3, 4 and 5, the Brooklyn waste shed historically handled by the former Greenpoint Marine Transfer Station which ceased operations in March of 2001. The Service Contract requires WM to accept, manage, transport, and dispose of Brooklyn long-term Contract Waste, delivered by the City to WM's Varick Transfer Station located at 215 Varick Street, Brooklyn, New York 11237. The Service Contract fee formula is made up of several fixed and variable components that are escalated based on various factors. The fixed components are payable regardless of the number of tons of MSW delivered. The variable components are paid based on the number of tons of MSW delivered. DSNY must also pay for certain costs incurred by WM for uncontrollable circumstances, for disposal of unacceptable waste, and for acceptance of deliveries on Sundays and holidays. WM must manage, operate, and maintain the Varick Transfer Station.

Full rail service began for Contract Waste in March 2009; as of October 2011, any commercial waste accepted at the facility is required to be transported from the MTS by rail.

4.2.7 QUEENS LONG-TERM EXPORT PROCUREMENT

In November 2013, DSNY awarded WM a 20-year Service Contract for the use of Review Avenue Transfer Station (Review Avenue TS or TS), located at 38 - 22 Review Avenue in Maspeth, Queens, to containerize, export by rail, and dispose of the approximately 1,008 tons per day

generated by Queens Collection Districts 1 - 6 and includes the Queens waste shed formerly served by the Greenpoint MTS. The Service Contract has similar terms to the terms of the 20-year long-term rail export contracts entered into by DSNY with WM for the use of Harlem River Yard Transfer Station for Bronx DSNY-managed waste and Varick Transfer Station for a portion of Brooklyn's DSNY-managed waste.

In May 2009, WM applied for a Part 360 permit modification to increase capacity at the facility and revised its application in December 2011 to reflect new dray and railyard plans in response to community concerns about its plans to dray containers approximately 1.5 miles (round trip) to the Maspeth Railyard through the Rust Avenue intersection expressed in an Environmental Justice Meeting held by WM in June 2009. The permit modification was issued by NYSDEC in June 2012.

In September 2013, WM applied to further modify its Part 360 permit to allow for on-site rail (to eliminate the proposed dray of containers to and from the facility and Blissville Yard, a 100-meter round-trip on Railroad Avenue), and enlarge the existing processing building. The application, supported by a SWMP Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) Technical Memorandum, resulted in a NYSDEC-issued permit modification in 2014. Service began at the facility in July 2015.

4.2.8 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCUREMENT FOR DISPOSAL SERVICES AT A REGIONAL WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY

DSNY entered a 20-year Government-to-Government Agreement with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ) for the use of its Essex County Resource Recovery Facility located in Newark, NJ for up to 1800 tons per operating day of DSNY-managed waste generated in Manhattan Collection Districts 1 – 4, 7, 9, 10, and 12 (districts historically served by the W. 59th Street and W. 135th Street MTSs). The operator of the facility is Reworld Sustainable Solutions. Service began under the Agreement in October 2012. Pursuant to the Agreement, DSNY currently delivers an average of 1,194 tons per day of DSNY-managed waste in collection vehicles to the mass-burn facility, six days per week. The facility recovers ferrous metal from the waste,

generates electricity from the heat recovered from combustion of the waste, and sends the ash residue to a permitted ashfill.

4.2.9 STATEN ISLAND TRANSFER STATION

The Staten Island Transfer Station (SITS), a truck-to-container-to-rail facility operated by DSNY's Bureau of Solid Waste Management, began operations in November 2006 and entered full-scale rail operations in April 2007. Allied Waste Systems, Inc. (now owned by Republic Services, Inc.) operates the SITS railyard and provides rail transport and disposal of all of Staten Island's DSNY-managed waste pursuant to a 20-year Service Contract. The SITS NYSDEC Part 360 solid waste facility permit was issued in March 2002 and renewed in 2007, 2012, 2017, and 2024. The current permit is valid through 2034. The SITS accepts only Staten Island DSNY-managed waste - an average of approximately 716 tons per day. See Attachments II and III for waste accepted and disposal locations in the Reporting Period.

4.2.10 MTS TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL CONTRACTS

As part of the SWMP MTS Conversion Program, DSNY negotiated two 20-year Service Contracts (with two five-year renewals) with vendors selected for discussions through a Request for Proposals procurement. The RFP solicited vendors to operate/maintain the gantry cranes and accept loaded containers at the four proposed Converted MTSs and transfer those containers by barge for disposal to an intermodal facility onto rail cars or larger barges for disposal at an out-of-City disposal facility. A contract award to Covanta 4Recovery LP (now Covanta Sustainable Solutions) was made in July 2013 for the North Shore and E. 91st Street MTSs. Negotiation of the second award under the procurement for the two Brooklyn MTSs was terminated in November 2014 with the issuance of a new 20-year contract procurement – a Request for Proposals to Transport and Dispose of Containerized Waste from Hamilton Avenue and Southwest Brooklyn Marine Transfer Stations. The new RFP sought vendor services for Hamilton Avenue MTS within one year of the issuance of a contract notice to proceed and sought optional proposals from vendors to recover additional recyclables, including organics, from the MSW accepted. A long-term service

contract with WM was registered in 2017; service began at the Hamilton Avenue MTS in September 2017 and at the Southwest Brooklyn MTS in October 2018.

As part of the WM Service Contract for the Hamilton Avenue and Southwest Brooklyn MTSs, DSNY had an option to issue a notice to proceed to WM to (i) divert DSNY designated recyclables; (ii) construct and operate a 200 ton-per-day pilot mixed waste processing facility (which would use organics extraction equipment); and (iii) arrange for the processing of the recovered organics fraction at participating local wastewater treatment plants (the Optional Proposal). During the Reporting Period, DSNY elected not to renew this option, given the significantly changed market conditions from the initial proposal.

4.3 COMMERCIAL WASTE PROGRAMS

In New York City, DSNY collects waste and recyclables from residential buildings, City Agencies, and public institutions. Private carting companies, licensed by the Business Integrity Commission (BIC), collect waste, construction and demolition waste (C&D), and recyclables from commercial establishments, office buildings, and other businesses. For the purposes of this Report, industrial wastes are included in commercial waste totals. During the Reporting Period, DSNY advanced the SWMP Commercial Waste Milestones, as follows:

4.3.1 COMMERCIAL WASTE ZONES PROCUREMENT

In November 2019, the New York City Council passed, and former Mayor de Blasio signed Local Law 199 of 2019 (LL199), which requires DSNY to establish Commercial Waste Zones (CWZ), with up to three carters authorized to provide commercial waste collection service in each zone and five additional carters authorized to provide citywide containerized collection service. This would reduce commercial collection truck traffic, leading to cleaner air, less traffic congestion, safer streets, and quieter nights in neighborhoods across the City. In November 2020, DSNY issued an RFP to contract private carters to serve the 20 zones established pursuant to LL 199. In June 2021, DSNY received proposals from 50 carters, and in November 2021, the Department issued the second part (Part 2) of the RFP to collect more detailed pricing and technical proposals, along

with updated financial and compliance data. DSNY received submissions from 34 carters to Part 2 of the RFP.

As required by LL 199, carters provided extensive proposals detailing customer service, zero waste, health and safety, emergency operations, waste management, air pollution reduction, subcontracting, outreach, and financial and compliance information. After an initial review of the RFP responses, the Department issued a request for best and final offers, a best practice in procurements to ensure the highest quality service for the best price. These final offers were received in 2022. Awardees were selected based upon the competitive scoring of their application materials during the RFP process. Table 11 summarizes the private carter awards by zone. This list is subject to change based on program requirements and DSNY rules.

Table 11: Private Carting Awardees by Zone

Borough	Zone	Carter Awardees
Bronx	Bronx East (BX-2)	5 Borough Waste Removal Inc.
		Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Royal Waste Services, Inc.
	Bronx West (BX-1)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Royal Waste Services, Inc.
		Recycle Track Systems NYC, LLC
Brooklyn	Brooklyn East	#1 Waste & Recycler Inc.
		Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Cogent Waste Solutions, LLC
	Brooklyn North	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Cogent Waste Solutions, LLC
		MRT BWR, Corp.
	Brooklyn South	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.

Manhattan	Brooklyn Southwest	Cogent Waste Solutions, LLC
		Metropolitan Paper Recycling, Inc.
		Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Metropolitan Paper Recycling, Inc.
	Brooklyn West	Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
		Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Industrial Carting
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
	Lower Manhattan (MN-1)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		New York Recycling Solutions, LLC
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
	Manhattan Northeast (MN-6)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		MRT BWR, Corp.
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
	Manhattan Southeast (MN-2)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		MRT BWR, Corp.
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
	Manhattan West (MN-5)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
		Classic Recycling New York Corp.
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.

Queens	Midtown North (MN-4)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.	
		Filco Carting Corp.	
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.	
	Midtown South (MN-3)	Filco Carting Corp.	
		New York Recycling Solutions, LLC	
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.	
	Upper Manhattan (MN-7)	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.	
		Recycle Track Systems NYC, LLC	
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.	
	Queens Central (QN-2)	Basin Haulage Inc.	
		MRT BWR Corp.	
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.	
	Queens Northeast (QN-3)	Crown Waste Corp.	
		MRT BWR, Corp.	
		Royal Waste Services, Inc.	
	Queens Southeast (QN-4)	Liberty Ashes, Inc.	
		Royal Waste Services, Inc.	
		Recycle Track Systems NYC, LLC	
	Queens West (QN-1)	MRT BWR, Corp.	
		Royal Waste Services, Inc.	
		Waste Connections of New York, Inc.	
Staten Island		Cogent Waste Solutions, LLC	
Staten Island		Green Environmental Services Corp.	
Staten Island		Priority First Carting Inc.	
Citywide Containerized		Filco Carting Corp.	

	Waste Connections of New York, Inc.
	Action Carting Environmental Services, Inc.
	MRT BWR, Corp.
	Recycle Track Systems NYC, LLC

4.3.2 CWZ PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

The impact of COVID-19 on the city’s businesses dramatically affected the private carting industry. As a result, DSNY delayed the issuance of the RFP for CWZ until fall 2020, preceded by applicable rulemakings and additional stakeholder engagement, but remained firmly committed to implementing the program and fully realizing its benefits for all New Yorkers. The delay allowed the business community and the carting industry to begin to recover and stabilize before embarking on this transformative effort that will require bold, forward-looking commitments from DSNY partners in the private sector.

In 2024, DSNY designated Queens Central as the first zone. Outreach to businesses in the zone took place in the fall of 2024 to prepare the zone for an early 2025 start. DSNY announced the next two zones, Bronx East and Bronx West, to be implemented in fall 2025. DSNY also announced the full order of zones with full citywide implementation planned by the end of 2027.

4.3.3 DSNY RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CWZ PROGRAM

At the end of CY2024, the Department’s Bureau of Commercial Waste headcount was 12 full time staff and the department assigned 10 Sanitation Police Officers to CWZ enforcement.

The Department estimates that each of the 20 CWZs contains on average 5,000 businesses. Over calendar years 2023 and 2024, DSNY invested more than \$790,000 in CWZ outreach efforts. This includes \$24,430 in 2023 and \$766,392.33 in 2024, through contracts with an outreach staff augmentation vendor and materials providers.

4.3.4 IMPACT OF CWZ ON DIVERSION

The CWZ program is expected to greatly increase the commercial waste diversion rate, as it will require, for the first time, all authorized carters provide recycling service alongside refuse service. Additionally, carters must provide organics collection to every customer that is required to separate organic waste, as well as for customers who choose to do so voluntarily. Furthermore, carters are required to charge customers a lower rate for the collection of organics and recyclables than refuse. Greater enforcement tools through contractual mechanisms and in-field enforcement will give DSNY the ability to ensure carters are abiding by these new rules. Part of the submitted proposals focus on carters explaining their processes for adhering to rules regarding diversion, ensuring responsible carters are granted contracts.

4.3.5 COMMERCIAL USE OF MARINE TRANSFER STATIONS

The City's 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan anticipated that City-owned MTSs could be used for commercial waste, where surplus capacity exists. The four Converted MTS NYSDEC Part 360 permits have specific conditions related to the acceptance of commercial waste - limiting deliveries between the hours of 8 PM and 8 AM and capping the number of trucks in each hour of the delivery period to avoid noise impacts during the quiet nighttime hours, pursuant to the FEIS for the SWMP. In addition, commercial waste maximum acceptance per day for the MTSs is as follows: North Shore – 1,000 tons per day (tpd); E. 91st Street -- 780 tpd; Southwest Brooklyn -- 718 tpd; and Hamilton Avenue -- 494 tpd. Now that the MTSs have reached full operation, only two currently have available capacity: East 91st Street and Southwest Brooklyn. To accept commercial waste, DSNY and its vendors would need to add additional staff and increase operating hours at these DSNY owned facilities. The vendors contracted by the City utilize barge and rail to export waste from these facilities. The combination of the multi-modes of transport are more costly than direct truck export due to the added infrastructure, potentially affecting their ability to compete financially with private transfer stations in the metro area. Additionally, some private carters operate their own transfer stations, providing cost saving vertical integration. As the CWZ Plan is implemented, interest in access to DSNY facility capacity will be influenced by

the above factors as well as zone awards and associated truck routing. DSNY will continue to evaluate the viability of this concept as part of the SWMP.

4.3.6 TRANSFER STATION CAPACITY REDUCTION

To address transfer station capacity in the Community Districts Bronx 1 and 2, Brooklyn 1 and Queens 12, the City Council enacted Local Law 152 of 2018. This law reduced the maximum amount of waste that private transfer stations in the four overburdened Community Districts can manage. It also prevents new transfer stations from opening in any community district that has more than 10% of the City's total capacity.

Specifically, Local Law 152 of 2018 carries out an important policy goal of the SWMP by requiring DSNY to reduce the daily permitted capacity of transfer stations in certain community districts that are overburdened with putrescible transfer stations and construction and demolition debris transfer stations and their associated truck traffic. The law was designed to ensure that the targeted cuts would still leave the City with adequate capacity to manage its commercial and residential waste.

The City conducted a detailed environmental review of the proposed transfer station cuts mandated by LL 152/2018, which found that the cuts would not have a significant adverse impact on the City's management of solid waste or on the solid waste transfer station industry in the City and region. See Environmental Assessment Statement CEQR No. 18O0M004Y, available [online](#). The City has successfully defended the law against a legal challenge from certain transfer station operators.

4.3.7 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

Construction and Demolition waste is accepted at various private transfer stations in NYC. See Section 6.7 for tonnage information. Per existing Planning Unit Rules, businesses exclusively engaged in an activity that generates construction and demolition waste during the ordinary course of business must source separate these materials for recovery.

Regulation of Fill Material

Fill material consisting of earth, dirt, rock, concrete gravel, sand, and stone is primarily managed by a network of twenty-two (22) fill material transfer stations in the City. All 22 facilities are permitted and regulated by DSNY's Permit and Inspection Unit (PIU). PIU staff are trained to look for unauthorized materials and take enforcement action when necessary.

DSNY fill material transfer station inspections are performed routinely to ensure facilities operate within the standards outlined in Title 16 of the Rules of the City of New York (Rules) and in the regulations governing fill material and fill material transfer stations in Sections 16-130 and 16-131 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York (Administrative Code), including the requirement that only clean materials are received for subsequent transfer to other locations. Fill material is considered “clean” if free of visible contaminants such as wood, plastic, asphalt, and other general debris. PIU inspections are performed by a staff of 17 officers and 5 supervising lieutenants who conduct random inspections 24 hours per day and 7 days per week. Title 16 of the Administrative Code and Title 16 of the Rules can be accessed [online](#).

During an inspection, DSNY Inspectors perform visual inspections of material to determine compliance with standards set forth in the Rules and the Administrative Code. Contaminants observed in fill material beyond what is reasonably considered incidental will place the facility in violation for the receipt of unacceptable fill material. DSNY does not require testing of fill material unless an inspector observes material with unusual visual characteristics or odors that warrant further testing.

DSNY's regulatory jurisdiction over fill material also includes the placement of fill material for the purpose of land alteration and improvement. DSNY permits are issued in conjunction with the grading of properties using fill material with routine inspections conducted to ensure only clean materials are used for such purpose. This process has led to the effective management of fill materials within the City from the processing of materials to their final disposition.

SECTION 5 – DSNY RESOURCES

This section demonstrates that DSNY has available adequate capital and expense funds and staffing levels to continue to advance SWMP goals and projects.

5.1 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The City's budgets provide adequate expense and capital funding for recycling, composting, disposal of solid waste and Fresh Kills Landfill closure construction, as well as the continued implementation of the MTS Conversion Program. The budgeted expense funding for SWMP implementation is set forth in Table 12. Capital Budget information for the Reporting Period and the proposed look-head FY 2025 and 2026 Capital Budget information on SWMP programs is provided in Table 13 and 14, respectively. Note the increasing in capital spending on Recycling is for split-body trucks, as part of the expansion of the organics collection program.

Table 12: Expense Budget Funding³

Programs	FY 2025	FY 2026	Grand Total
Metal, Glass & Plastic Processing	\$29,332,842	\$29,332,842	\$58,665,684
Composting	\$18,851,167	\$19,001,766	\$37,852,933
Public Education & Outreach (including Organics)	\$7,563,711	\$6,361,512	\$13,925,223
Organics Program: brown bins, FSDOs, SMART Bins, GrowNYC, Printing, Postage, Contracts	\$7,664,665	\$1,909,983	\$9,574,648
Household Hazard Waste Program	\$1,450,502	\$1,450,502	\$2,901,004
Export Contractual Cost ⁴	\$496,378,367	\$480,264,411	\$976,642,778
Staten Island Transfer Station	\$767,869	\$767,869	\$1,535,738
Long Term Marine Transfer Station	\$3,573,284	\$ 3,573,284	\$7,146,568

³ Information based on January Budget FY 2025, excludes labor

⁴ Includes all export contracts – long-term and interim

Fresh Kills Closure Cost	\$9,150,000	\$9,150,000	\$18,300,000
Long Term Planning (Legal & Engineering)	\$756,303	\$756,303	\$1,512,606
Total	\$575,488,710	\$552,568,472	\$1,128,057,182

Table 13: Adopted Capital Budget

Reporting Period
SWMP - Related Projects
\$ in 000's (as of January Plan 2025)

Item Description	FY 2024	FY 2025
Staten Island Transfer Station	\$0	\$300
Composting ⁵	\$380	\$0
Long-Term Export ⁶	\$9,996	\$10,848
Recycling ⁷	\$1,809	\$0
Totals	\$12,185	\$11,148

Table 14: Preliminary Capital Budget

as of January Plan 2026
SWMP - Related Projects
\$ in 000's

Item Description	FY 2026	FY 2027
Staten Island Transfer Station	\$362	\$1,948
Long-Term Export	\$0	\$0
Recycling	\$4,140	\$4,885
Totals	\$20,769	\$76,894

⁵ Investments in SICF, Rikers Island and Soundview Facilities

⁶ Includes MTS equipment

⁷ Includes trucks for co-collection of source-separated organics and recycling

Staffing Levels

Staffing was adequate during the Reporting Period and remains adequate to implement the SWMP projects.

Table 15: SWMP Staffing

Programs	FY 2025	FY 2026
Recycling	39	39
Waste Management Engineering	14	14
Export Unit	56	56
Staten Island Transfer Station	32	32
Marine Transfer Stations	283	283
Long Term Export Unit	11	11
Total	435	435

5.2 Enforcement

A summary of Violations and Private Transfer Station inspections by Fiscal Year is listed in Table 16, as reported in the Mayor's Management Report⁸.

Table 16: DSNY Enforcement Activity 2023-2024

Indicators	FY 2023	FY 2024
Recycling summonses issued*	53,572	50,414
Private transfer station inspections performed	5,897	5,072

* Includes both residential and commercial.

Over the Reporting Period, DSNY maintained a staff of 134 Enforcement Agents and 129 Sanitation Police Officers and superior ranks, including the specialized Environmental Police and Permit and Inspection units.

As summarized in prior biennial reports, there are many Local Laws related to recycling. New legislation passed and regulations promulgated regarding solid waste and recycling by the

⁸ [Mayor's Management Report \(MMR\) - Mayor's Office of Operation \(nyc.gov\)](https://www1.nyc.gov/site/mayor/mmr)

Planning Unit during the Reporting Period are summarized in Section 8 and included in their entirety as Attachments VI.

SECTION 6 – SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES DATA

6.1 DATA SOURCES

Sources for the data collected to provide the information in this Compliance Report are operations managed directly by DSNY, and voluntary reports of other solid waste operations in the city made to DSNY. Financial information is from the City’s Adopted Capital Budget and DSNY’s Expense Budget. Recycling Diversion Reports derive information on recycling diversion from DSNY scale and vendor invoice data and, for the commercial sector including fill and C&D, from quarterly reports submitted by private transfer stations operating in the city. Attachments II and III provide the sum of all DSNY-managed disposal tonnage exported for the period based on scale data. Data on commercial waste disposed is also derived from the quarterly reports submitted by private transfer stations. Reported data from non-DSNY managed and non-commercial sources has been provided by the Agency or operation that generated it; for example, biosolids data was provided by the NYCDEP. DSNY does not audit or validate the source data on anything other than DSNY-managed waste. Other than other Agency or DSNY managed waste as reported herein, DSNY does not have data on solid waste generated in NYC that is directly exported (i.e., that does not pass through a private transfer station in the city). This data gap will be considered as part of SWMP26.

6.2 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTED BY DSNY

The lists of destinations for DSNY managed MSW during the Reporting Period are appended hereto as Attachment II (CY 2023) and Attachment III (CY 2024), respectively. During the Reporting Period, an average of 3.3 million tons per year was disposed in facilities located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South Carolina. The Attachments contain specific disposal facility information.

6.3 RECYCLABLES COLLECTED BY DSNY

MGPC and Paper collected by DSNY during the Reporting Period was delivered to SMR and Pratt Paper. Covanta recovers metals after the incineration of DSNY delivered waste. A proportionate

tonnage from the three Covanta facilities utilized in the Reporting Period is also considered DSNY recycling. DSNY also recycles metal and tires from its fleet and operations. Table 17 provides a summary of the tonnage of these recyclables during the Reporting Period, by year.

Table 17: DSNY Collected Recycling by Material Type, CY 2023 & CY 2024

Material Type	2023 Tons	2024 Tons
MGPC	285,728	283,164
Paper	296,709	293,421
Covanta recovered metals	30,425	29,189
Bulk Metal*	1,923	2,731
Tires**	502	543
Rims**	35	48
Total	615,322	608,736

*Bulk Metal is from DSNY and Agency operations, not residential collections.

**DSNY also recycles tires and rims, collected both from DSNY vehicles and equipment but also through the derelict vehicle recycling program.

The list of destinations for these recyclables are provided in Attachment VII. Bulk Metal and Tire and Rim quantities/destination details are provided in Attachment IX.

6.4 ORGANICS COLLECTED BY DSNY

DSNY operates multiple organics diversion programs as detailed in Section 4.1.3 and this Section 6.4. Table 18 provides a summary of the tonnage of organics collected or received during the Reporting Period, by year.

Table 18: Collected Organics Received by Program/Facility, CY 2023 & CY 2024

Program/Facility	2023 Tons	2024 Tons
DSNY Compost Facilities	32,730	33,434
Compost Project Partners	1,588	241
DSNY large-scale processing vendors	37,589	58,275
Total	71,907	91,950

The list of destinations for organics received by DSNY large-scale vendors is appended hereto as Attachment VIII. The remainder of the organics were processed at the facilities described in the following sub-Sections or in Section 4.1.3.

Organics recovered in small-scale compost sites, such as community gardens and backyards, are not included in these totals.

6.4.1 STATEN ISLAND, RIKERS ISLAND AND SOUNDVIEW COMPOST FACILITIES

The Staten Island Compost Facility (SICF) Rikers Island and Soundview Compost Facilities are DSNY owned windrow composting facilities operated under contract with Denali. SICF is authorized to accept up to 105,000 cubic yards of yard trimmings and tree debris per year that includes a mulch processing facility authorized to accept up to 70,000 cubic yards of tree debris per year. Until February 2024, the SICF was also authorized to accept up to 30 tons per week (tpw) of source separated organics (food scraps or SSO). In 2023, construction was completed on an upgrade of this facility to incorporate the Gore® Cover System technology for improved operations and as of February 2024, the permitted capacity for the Staten Island Compost Facility increase to 600 tpw. Much of the material received at the facility is from private landscapers, although many of them service NYC residents. Manure is also received from the NYPD mounted command. During the reporting period, the SICF started receiving SSO from all Staten Island schools, and starting in October 2024, the Staten Island Compost Facility began receiving an

increased amount of DSNY-collected comingled food and yard waste from NYC residents when the curbside composting collection program expanded to include all of Staten Island.

The Rikers Island Compost Facility processes food scraps from the NYC Department of Corrections activities on the island. All compost produced is used on the island.

The Soundview Facility processes leaves and other woody debris, mostly collected from residents of the Bronx. Table 19 summarizes the tonnage processed by these facilities in the Reporting Period. This is a sub-level of detail to the totals in the first row of Table 18, with the addition of some commercial landscaper waste.

Table 19: Organics Received by DSNY Compost Facilities

Facility	Material Category	2023 Tons	2024 Tons
Staten Island Compost Facility	Leaves	8,251	11,317
	Grass Clippings	14,614	11,726
	Brush	5,641	5,356
	Food Waste	891	1,374
	Manure	496	712
	Wood Debris/X-mas Trees	263	91
	Total	30,155	30,577
Rikers Island	Food Waste	2,164	2,182
	Woodchips	1,029	803
	Total	3,193	2,985
Soundview	Leaves	184	519
	Wood Debris/X-mas Trees	277	156
	Total	411	675

The Staten Island and Soundview facilities file annual reports with NYSDEC per the requirements of Part 360.

6.5 BIOSOLIDS

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is on track towards the goal of zero landfilling of biosolids by 2030. See Attachment X for an overview of this strategy. In FY23 DEP achieved 43% beneficial use rate of biosolids. In FY24, this increased to 58%.

DEP's Office of Energy and Resource Recovery Programs is nearing completion of the Agency's Energy and Carbon Neutrality Plan "the ECN Plan", which continues to incorporate codigestion and biogas to grid as key strategies. The codigestion program at the Newtown Creek Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) in Brooklyn continues and received an average of 200 tons per day of source separated organics slurry in FY 2024. The program is hopeful to surpass pre-pandemic volume as DSNY continues to expand the residential organics collection program.

Detailed information on DEP's biosolids management is provided in the Tables that follow. Of note, biosolids production has yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. This could be a result of many factors, including capital and process improvements DEP has put in place at multiple WRRFs.

Table 20: Current NYCDEP Biosolids Management Contract Coverage

Biosolids Management Contract Number	Number of Dewatering Location Serviced	Maximum Allowable Daily Tonnage As Per Contract (Wet Tons/day)	Daily Tonnage Received from WRRFs (Average Range of Wet Tons/Day)	Contract End Date
1515-BIO	1	160	30	7/31/2025
1534-BIO (1,2,3)	6	925	200-325	9/6/2025
1564-BIO	2	350	200-225	9/30/2031
1566-BIO	2	350	250-350	11/30/2026
1567-BIO	3	150	150-175	7/16/2032
1563-DWOH	1	400	120-130	5/31/2023

Table 21: NYC Biosolids Tonnage- All WRRFs Combined

End Sites- FY 2023

Location of Treatment or Disposal Location By State	% of Total Wet Tons Produced Delivered*
Pennsylvania	57.76
New York	6.83
Ohio	21.16
Virginia	0.0
New Jersey	14.26

End Uses- FY 2023

Disposition	FY 23 Wet Tons	% of Total
Landfill	154,837.00	35%
Composting	159,995.00	36%
Alkaline Stabilization (Mine or Agricultural use)	77,775.00	17%
Thermal Drying	47,094.00	11%
Direct Land Application	7,656.00	2%
Total	464,083	100

End Sites- FY 2024

Location of Treatment or Disposal Location By State	% of Total Wet Tons Produced Delivered*
Pennsylvania	53.51
New York	11.6
Ohio	22.86
Virginia	0.0
New Jersey	12.03

End Uses- FY 2024

Disposition	FY 24 Wet Tons	% of Total
Landfill	177,775.00	42%
Composting	117,680.00	28%
Alkaline Stabilization (Mine or Agricultural use)	53,804.00	13%
Thermal Drying	62,227.00	15%
Direct Land Application	8,650.00	2%
Total	452,050	100

*This is a running average for FY 2023 and FY 2024; does not match EPA 503 annual reporting.

6.6 FRESH KILLS LANDFILL CLOSURE

All landfill closure and post-closure activities at the Fresh Kills Landfill are performed under a 1990 Order on Consent, as amended ("Consent Order"), with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) (DEC Case# D2-9001-89-03).

6.6.1 POST-CLOSURE

Overview

The environmental management systems at the closed landfill sections continue to operate subject to federal and state solid waste regulations, including the requirements of the Consent Order for post-closure monitoring and maintenance operations. These requirements apply to the operation and maintenance of the landfill gas control, leachate control, final cover, and stormwater control systems and require monitoring of the performance of these systems for changes in the quality of groundwater and surface water and landfill gas emission controls.

Leachate Management

Landfill leachate is a wastewater created when rain percolates through garbage. The regulatory concern is that contaminants picked up in the leachate could impair the quality of surface and groundwater; therefore, its release into the surface and ground waters must be controlled. The leachate management system consists of a perimeter leachate collection system around the circumference of the landfill, collection wells, monitoring wells, and pipes that convey the leachate to a dedicated treatment facility at the base of Section 1/9, constructed in 1994 with a design capacity of 1.3 million gallons per day based on estimated discharges at that time. While active collection and treatment of leachate has continued at Sections 6/7 and 1/9, the graph below (Figure 4) illustrates the dramatic decline in leachate flows due to the installation of final cover at each of the landfill mounds over time. The quantities managed at the treatment plant have dropped

from approximately one million gallons per day (gpd) at the start of operations to an average of below 386,000gpd during FY 2013 (July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013), following the final capping of Section 6/7. During this reporting period, leachate collection quantities have stabilized and maintained an average below 175,000 gpd. The declines over the last ten years can also be attributed to the termination of leachate collection at Sections 2/8 and 3/4 in mid-2016, and the completion of final cover construction at Section 1/9 in late 2021.

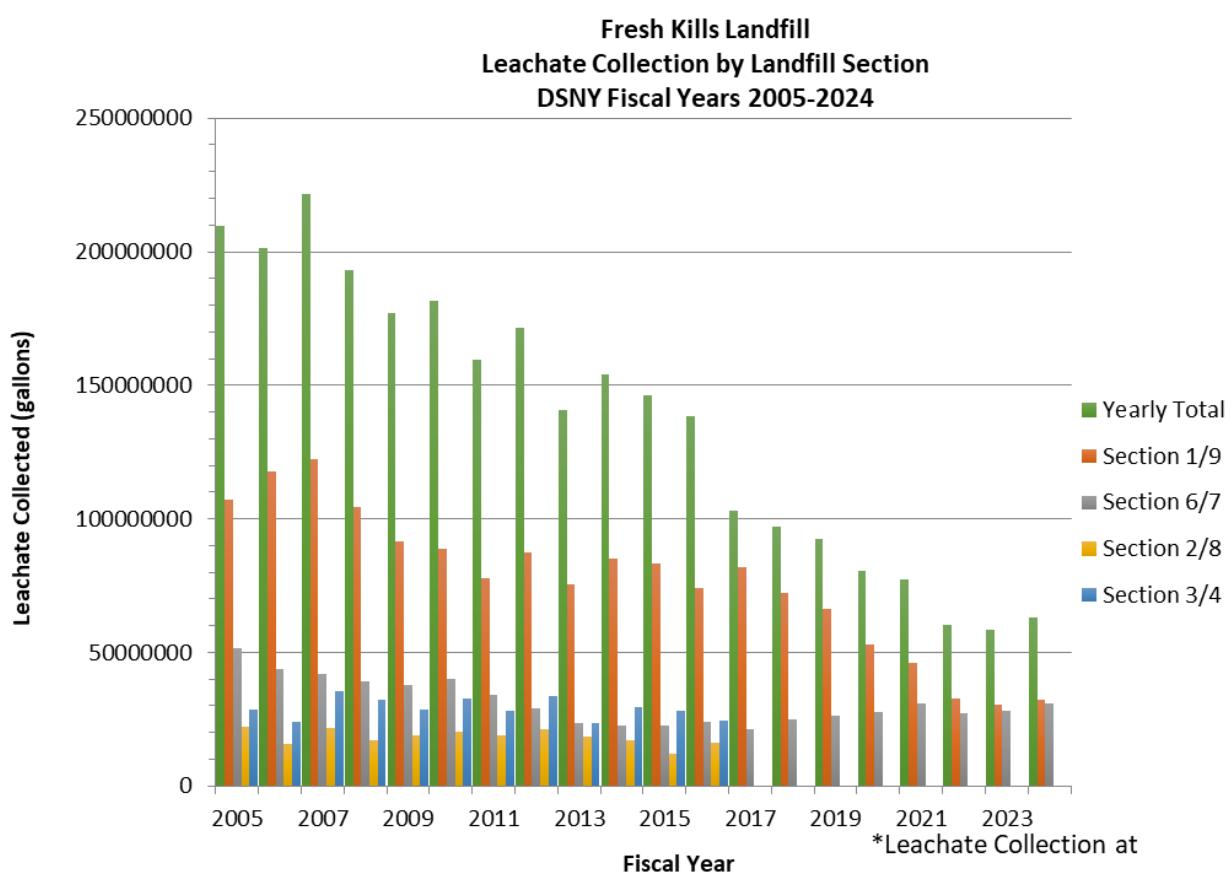


Figure 4: Fresh Kills Landfill: Leachate Collection by Landfill Section, DSNY FY 2005-2024

Landfill Gas Management

Landfill gas (LFG) is generated as garbage decomposes. Typically, the peak of LFG generation occurs one to two years after a landfill stops receiving municipal solid waste and then decreases over time.

The chart below (Figure 5) indicates how significant the annual decline has been since the cessation of landfilling operations. With such a decline in LFG production, the purification plant ceased operation in December 2020, as previously reported. Since then, annual quantities of gas generated at the landfill are generally controlled and stabilized based on 35-hour per week flare operation. Measured in thousand standard cubic feet (mscf):

- FY 2022: 473,802
- FY 2023: 508,464
- FY 2024: 540,909

This remaining gas is actively managed through collection and flaring in accordance with the applicable Title V facility permit¹²: the collection wells are connected by pipeline to the flare station at Section 2/8, which has the capacity to handle the full volume. The Department also performs monitoring and reporting for all four landfill units.

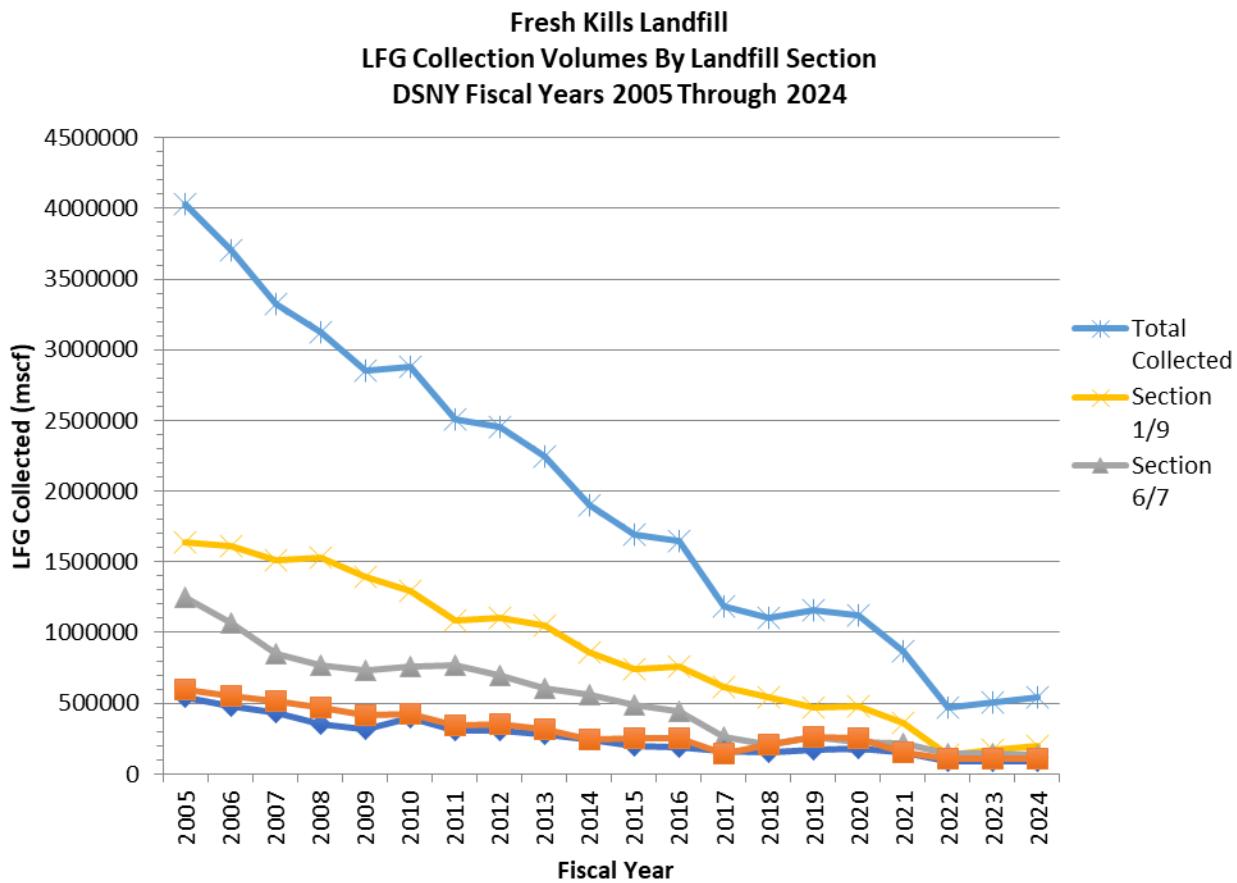


Figure 5: Fresh Kills Landfill: LFG Collection Volumes by Landfill Section, DSNY FY 2005-2024

During this reporting period

- Based on approval from NYSDEC, the Department continued to operate the Flare Station on an intermittent basis. The Flare is operated only approximately 35 hours per week. (0730-1430hrs, M-F).
- The Department is in the process of renewal of the facility Air Title V permit 2-6499-00029/00151.
- Based on changes in the facility operations, the Department was able to discontinue the Part 360 Solid Waste Permit for the facility.

6.6.2 CHANGE OF LANDFILL END USE - PARK DEVELOPMENT

The City's Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) has proposed multi-phased plans for Fresh Kills Park which are at varying stages of development. Because any change of land use modifies the landfill post-closure care plans, whether classified as a major or minor modification, a proposed action cannot interfere with DSNY's infrastructure or ability to execute its post-closure obligations under the Fresh Kills Consent Order, Part 360 or Part 363 regulations. Proposed changes in land use also require an appropriate level of environmental review and technical analysis. All such analyses and reports must be approved by NYSDEC. Parks is in the process of conducting the requisite investigations, technical analyses, and environmental reviews for their proposed "landfill to landscape" redevelopment.

6.7 2023-24 COMMERCIAL WASTE QUANTITIES FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

This subsection provides a count of private transfer stations operating in the City that process putrescible waste (MSW), recycling (metal, glass, plastic, and paper), source-separated organics, non-putrescible waste (C&D), and fill (concrete, brick, asphalt, rock, and soils – “Fill”) material in the city (as defined by DSNY Rules at 16 RCNY Chapter 4) and a summary of the tonnage⁹ received by type. Some putrescible transfer stations extract recycling from incoming loads, that tonnage has been added to the recycling totals. For details on the quantities of material that the facilities accepted during the Reporting Period, see Attachment XI for CY 2023 and Attachment XII for CY 2024. These reports have been simplified from prior reporting periods’ format to remove information related to DSNY tonnage delivered (documented elsewhere in this Report) and transfer of material between transfer stations.

⁹ DSNY calculates annual tonnage using a daily average tonnage times 312 operating days per year. This may result in totals different than reported to NYSDEC from Private Transfer Facilities on their Annual Reports.

Table 22: Commercial Waste Received at Private Transfer Stations

Material Type	Count of Transfer Stations (2023/2024)	2023 <i>calculated tonnage</i>	2024 <i>calculated tonnage</i>
Commercial MSW (Putrescible)	16	2,833,988	2,869,691
Commercial C&D (Non-Putrescible)	22	2,126,475	2,027,876
Commercial Fill	22	3,194,084	3,458,146

Table 23: Commercial Waste Recycled from Private Transfer Station Receipts

Material Type	Count of Transfer Stations (2023/2024)	2023 <i>calculated tonnage</i>	2024 <i>calculated tonnage</i>
Commercial Recycling (Recycling Transfer Stations + recycling from MSW Transfer Stations)	30/29	1,664,017	1,658,885
Commercial Organics	4	70,269	69,401
Commercial C&D (Non-Putrescible)	22	2,116,195	2,023,180
Commercial Fill ¹⁰	22	3,190,386	3,448,979

¹⁰ Fill recycling tons are higher than received due to onsite inventory reduction during the reporting period

6.8 NON-DSNY CITY AGENCY RECYCLING

6.8.1 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Asphalt millings are generated from the repaving and repair of roadways. Asphalt millings can be ground up and high-quality material can be returned to the road as reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). The New York City Department of Transportation (DOT) uses RAP throughout NYC. DOT also produces recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from crushing and screening of concrete debris at its yard in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. DOT makes both materials available free of charge to private industry and community developments via the [RCA Bank](#) and [Asphalt Millings Bank](#).

DOT is also testing various low carbon concrete mixtures, including incorporating RCA as an aggregate and glass pozzolan made from ground-recycled glass as a cement replacement.

During FY 2023 and FY 2024, the following quantities of RAP and RCA were reused in DOT operations or via the RCA and Asphalt Banks:

Table 24: RAP and RCA Reuse, FY 2023 & FY 2024

Material	FY 2023 Tons	FY 2024 Tons
RAP	327,559	363,059
RCA	15,198	24,798

6.8.2 CLEAN SOIL BANK

The [Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation](#) operates a soil stockpile and exchange program. The NYC Clean Soil Bank (CSB) recovers clean, native soil from deep excavations at construction sites and redirects it to the City's Forbell Street stockpile in Brooklyn (which opened in 2020), to NYC construction sites, both public and private, and to community and school gardens. During the Reporting Period over 111,000 tons of clean soil were transferred between NYC-based construction projects or retrieved from the stockpile. The CSB is also piloting a topsoil manufacturing operation, blending compost (some from DSNY's SICF) with the clean soil creating a value-added product.



Figure 6: NYC Clean Soil Bank logo

6.8.3 NYCDEP WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS

NYCDEP operates many programs to reduce the conveyance of litter and other pollution into NYC waterways as part of their water quality programs. A summary of these efforts including the catch basin inspection, floatables monitoring, stormwater management, green infrastructure, and harbor protectors programs is available in Attachment XV.

6.9 DREDGE

With the closure of the Fresh Kills Landfill and DSNY's discontinuance of acceptance of this material at that facility, DSNY is not engaged in the management of dredge in the Planning Unit as it was historically. DSNY performs dredging (via contractors) as part of ongoing infrastructure operations (e.g., MTSs), and those projects are completed in compliance with all state and federal requirements. What follows is a summary of information publicly available on the US Army Corps of Engineers' [website](#).

USACE New York District Dredging Projects

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) New York District conducted dredging on five projects during the Reporting Period. At the East Rockaway Inlet, maintenance dredging in

January 2023 removed 180,000 cubic yards of sand from the navigation channel for beneficial used along adjacent downdrift Rockaway Beach shoreline. Dredging for the Arthur Kill waterway was completed in September 2023 and August 2024 and resulted in a total of 240,000 cubic yards of dredge material being removed and beneficially used at state-approved upland sites. Maintenance dredging in East River South Brother Island Channel and the “Seguine Point to Outerbridge Crossing” reach of the New York and New Jersey Channels in 2023 and removed over 475,000 cubic yards of material for beneficial use at the Historic Area Remediation Site (HARS) in the Atlantic Ocean. In 2024, maintenance dredging at Great Kills Harbor and the “Raritan Bay” reach of the New York and New Jersey Channels removed 583,000 cubic yards of material for beneficial use at the HARS.

New York Harbor and New Jersey Drift Collection

USACE New York District is responsible for the management of the New York Harbor and New Jersey Drift Collection. USACE manages the removal and contracts for the disposal of drift and floatables (floating debris that has washed into the waterways) in the New York and New Jersey Harbor Estuary from the New Jersey Atlantic Highlands to the Tappan Zee Bridge, including adjacent tributary waters, and Long Island Sound.

Multiple drift collection vessels work daily (one vessel works on each weekend day) to collect the floating drift which poses a threat to vessels in navigation. 288,485 cubic feet of drift and floatables were collected in FY 2024, avoiding \$36,308,000 in damage to cargo vessels, tankers, barges, passenger commuter ferries, cruise ships, and recreational vessels. The annual federal cost for this program was \$13,376,000 for FY 2024.

USACE produced a [Dredged Material Management Plan](#) for the Port of New York and New Jersey in September 1999. This plan identified management options needed to the need the dredging requirements of the Port through the year 2065.

6.10 TONNAGE PROJECTIONS

Per NYSDEC’s request in response to DSNY’s prior biennial update, and as outlined in 6 NYCRR § 366-5.1(b)(4) and required under § 366-2.7, revised Tonnage Projections for the remainder of the Planning Period (through 2026) are covered in this Section. Summary projections by generator type and waste stream are provided below. The base year used was 2019 to avoid impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 2019 and 2022 actuals are included for comparison in the Tables that follow. “Residential” is used to describe all DSNY managed collections (includes schools and other Agencies/Institutions) and to distinguish it from commercial waste. Additional detail on the methodology, projections by recycling material type, and assumptions is included in Attachment XIII.

6.10.1 RESIDENTIAL MSW, RECYCLING, AND ORGANICS

The 2006 SWMP projected generation and diversion of waste for 2004-2007, 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2026. This 2023 – 2024 Biennial Report compares the projections made in the 2006 for 2026 to the waste generated in 2023 (most recent tonnage data) and to the updated 2026 projections. The methodology used to develop the projections presented in this chapter can be found in Attachment 13.

In 2023 DSNY managed (10,084 tpd or approximately 3.15 million tpy). The amount of waste, including refuse and recycling) managed by DSNY has remained fairly consistent over the second half of the Planning Period, ranging from an average of 10,592 tons per day (tpd) in 2016, 10,728 tpd in 2019 to 10,428 tpd in 2023. The quantity of recyclables (MGP, paper, and organics) diverted during the Reporting Period averaged 1,878 tpd in 2023, less than the 3,849 tpd that was projected in the 2006 SWMP for 2026 (2023 projections were not published).

Unlike the amounts of refuse, which have trended close to the amounts projected in the 2006 SWMP, the recycling amounts are substantial lower than those that were projected. DSNY attributes this to a stagnant capture rate, coupled with the increased use of digital communications (rather than print), light-weighting of product packaging, and complexity of materials used for

packaging and consumer products, resulting in confusion regarding what is recyclable. NYC is not alone in this, as curbside recycling rates have remained relatively stagnant nationwide over the last decade. Looking forward, using 2023 tonnage as a baseline (for material other than organics), the composition from DSNY's 2023 Waste Characterization Study, and NYSDEC's tonnage projection tool (MSW calculator), DSNY projected MSW and Recycling tonnage through 2026, the last year of this Planning Period.

DSNY operates multiple organics diversion programs. Since the 2021 – 2022 Biennial Report, DSNY completed the rollout of the Citywide Residential Organics Program. This program includes curbside organics collection for residents and citywide public schools. The organics projections are based on a 2025 baseline to incorporate the expansion and growth of the Citywide Residential Organics Program over the past year. DSNY estimates that approximately 140,000 tons of DSNY-managed organics will be separated for diversion in 2025 through the curbside and other programs. The methodology to estimate the organics baseline for 2025 is described in Attachment 17. Aside from organics, no additional diversion programs that would substantively affect the projections are planned to be in place by 2026.

Table 25 summarizes projections for 2025 and 2026, with baseline 2023 data and actual and estimated 2024 data also provided.

Table 25: Annual DSNY-Managed Tonnage – Baseline (2023), 2024, and Projections

Waste Stream	Baseline (Actual) 2023	Actual/Estimated 2024	Projected 2025	Projected 2026
MSW***	3,806,227	3,660,103**	3,846,881	3,867,370
MGP Recycling	286,375	287,900	289,433	290,975
Paper Recycling	297,443	299,028	300,620	302,221
Organics*	53,595	86,522**	141,045	141,796

Note: *Organics recycling in 2023 is based on calendar year data available; 2025 organics data is estimated based on monthly collections; and 2026 organics data is projected at the same rate of diversion as estimated for 2025.

**2024 MSW and organics are based on fiscal year data (reported per Local Law 40), as a complete dataset for the calendar year is not yet available.

*** MSW includes MSW diverted and MSW disposed.

DSNY expects tire and rim recycling to remain stable over the remainder of the planning period at approximately 500 tons per year (total). These totals are lower than projected in the 2006 SWMP for FY 2026 at approximately 1,600 tons per year, possibly due to increased tire recycling or disposal through commercial establishments rather than through DSNY collections.

6.10.2 BIOSOLIDS

NYCDEP prepared the following projections of biosolids tonnage through the remainder of the planning period:

Table 26: City-Wide Biosolids Projections

Year	Total Wet Tons
2019 (actual)	518,719
2023 (actual)	541,362
2024 (actual)	474,281
2025	482,887
2026	491,649

The projections are based on a calculated growth factor (the average between the ratio of total wet tons in previous years). Data prior to 2020 was excluded from the growth factor calculation as the annual tonnage production prior to the pandemic was significantly higher than the last three years post-pandemic. 2019 is shown as an example. Tonnages are expected to continue to decrease,

per capita, due to improvement to solids separation and stabilization processes and multiple WRRFs over the next 10 to 20 years. The above-mentioned improvements will also allow DEP to increase the amount of food waste that it accepts for co-digestion, which would increase the tonnages; however, it might not be to the point that it completely offsets the decrease in volume from the above mentioned improvements.

6.10.3 COMMERCIAL AND C&D

Commercial tonnage is more heavily influenced by macroeconomic trends, business decisions, and the private carting industry operations. The methodology for projections is described in Attachment 17. The 2006 SWMP provided no projections for commercial waste recycling tonnage but did provide an estimated 27% recycling rate for commercial MSW for 2003. The 2023 estimated recycling rate for commercial waste is 28%, indicating that the recycling rate has stagnated. With the implementation of the Commercial Waste Zones program and continued enforcement and engagement on the commercial organics recycling rules, DSNY anticipates an increase in this diversion rate over time, beyond 2026.

For C&D and fill projections, an average of the 2018 through 2023 material amounts were used as the baseline and assumed to remain stable through 2026. Table 27 provides a summary of baseline and projected commercial waste and C&D material tonnage.

Table 27: Commercial & C&D Annual Tonnage – Baseline (2023) and Projections

Waste Stream	2023 Baseline	2024	2025	2026
Commercial MSW (Putrescible)	2,212,654	2,224,439	2,248,344	2,260,319
Commercial Diversion (paper + MGP + Organics)	621,553	624,863	631,579	634,942
<i>Commercial Organics*</i>	70,269	70,643	71,402	71,782
C&D Debris	2,122,082	2,282,532	2,282,532	2,282,532
Fill	3,149,636	3,358,038	3,358,038	3,358,038
Note: It is assumed that 50% of C&D is recycled and all fill is reused.				
*This value is included in the commercial diversion amount in the row above.				

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INITIATIVES

7.1 FLEET AND EQUIPMENT INITIATIVES

DSNY's fleet continues to rank among the cleanest and most environmentally advanced heavy-duty fleets in the world, with a sustained and accelerated push toward electrification in alignment with Executive Order 90, signed in December 2021. The number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs) in the DSNY fleet has increased during the Reporting Period. DSNY previously piloted the full electrification of a district garage, offering valuable insight into the infrastructure, operational, and fiscal considerations associated with supporting an all-electric fleet. These learnings are helping to inform a more strategic and scalable approach to electrification moving forward. In the near term, DSNY is prioritizing the electrification of non-plowing vehicles, as many collection trucks also serve snow removal functions, and battery technology suitable for plowing operations is still under development. The following summarizes recent DSNY efforts to make its fleet more efficient, safe, and sustainable:

- **Light-duty fleet** - DSNY's owns/operates 312 HEVs, 268 PHEVs, 215 BEVs.
- **EV Chargers** - DSNY owns/operates 76 DC Fast Charger, 146 Level-2 EV chargers and 18 new Solar Car Ports for a total of 256 charging ports. DSNY will continue to expand its inventory of EV chargers to accommodate the growing number of BEVs in its fleet.
- **Reduced Fuel Usage** - Since September 2023, New York City has transitioned its heavy-duty fleet to renewable diesel. Based on FY 2024 data, DSNY's diesel fleet used approximately 9 million gallons of diesel and renewable diesel fuel - a 14% reduction when compared to FY 2005 and reinforcing its role as the city's largest municipal user and highlighting DSNY's commitment to sustainability and cleaner operations. In FY 2024, DSNY used 429,434 gallons of unleaded fuel - a 63% reduction when compared to FY 2005.

- **Renewable Diesel**- Since September 2023, New York City has transitioned its heavy-duty fleet to renewable diesel. In 2024, DSNY consumed approximately 9 million gallons of renewable diesel fuel, reinforcing its role as the city's largest municipal user and highlighting DSNY's commitment to sustainability and cleaner operations.
- **Hybrid Electric Street Sweeper** - DSNY operates the world's first HEV street sweeper and currently owns/operates 23 HEV street sweepers.
- **Plug-in Hybrid Electric Street Sweeper** – Purchase orders for 72 Plug-in Hybrid Electric Street Sweepers were registered across FY2023 and FY2024. Extensive research and development efforts are underway, with the first units expected to be delivered in FY2026.
- **BEV Collection Truck** - DSNY was among the first fleets in the United States to pilot an all-electric battery electric (BEV) collection truck, working closely with Mack to test and advance this emerging technology. The initial unit—a pre-production Mack BEV LR—was not originally designed for snow plowing, but DSNY and Mack collaborated to install a snowplow hitch in order to collect performance data during winter operations. While the truck was successfully deployed during the two snow events of the pilot period, testing revealed that battery performance during plowing was limited to approximately two hours on a full charge. As a result, Mack incorporated design updates to improve performance in subsequent models. DSNY secured federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) funding to support the acquisition of seven Mack BEV LR units, which were initially intended to be dual-purpose vehicles capable of refuse collection and snow plowing. However, ongoing testing has demonstrated that current BEV technology remains insufficient for snow plowing applications. Consequently, plow frames have been removed from these vehicles, and DSNY is now focused on utilizing them strictly for refuse collection while continuing to monitor advancements in battery technology that may support future dual-purpose use.

- **Full Electric Bike Lane Street Sweeper** - The challenge of sweeping and cleaning over 600 protected bike lane miles in New York City has become one of DSNY's key responsibilities. As the number of protected bike lane miles continues to grow, DSNY seeks to facilitate the sweeping service in an environmentally friendly and sustainable approach. Mindful of the environment, DSNY decided to test the effectiveness of utilizing battery-powered bike lane sweepers. To date, DSNY runs 11 battery-electric bike lane sweepers in total.
- **BEV Alley Trucks** – Orders for 14 BEV Alley Trucks were placed in FY2023 and are all expected to be in service in FY2026. These vehicles will primarily service the Bronx.
- **Tippers** - To support the residential waste containerization program, DSNY began installing mechanical tippers on 11 new collection vehicles for pilot testing in July 2023. To date, 166 vehicles have been equipped with mechanical tippers. All future vehicle orders will come with the mechanical tippers installed.
- **Side Loader** – In CY 2023, DSNY initiated the design phase for new side-loading collection vehicles. Orders were placed for 10 right-side and 6 left-side loaders, which were deployed in FY 2025 to launch a pilot program operating out of Manhattan District 9.

A detailed report on DSNY's green fleet, equipment innovations, and associated environmental improvements is provided in Attachment XIV.

7.2 SANITATION FOUNDATION

Since 2016, the Sanitation Foundation has engaged New Yorkers through public-private partnerships to support NYC's sustainable waste management goals. Their mission is to inspire every New Yorker to recognize the role they play in keeping the city clean and empower them to take action towards waste reduction.

The Sanitation Foundation uses civic engagement and waste education programming to reach New Yorkers. In CY2023 and CY2024, they led citywide volunteer-based civic engagement programs including the Big Spring Clean and Summer Sports Series litter cleanups. They also launched Adopt Your Spot, a program where New Yorkers pledge to keep a local area litter-free for one year.

Another program run by the Sanitation Foundation is the NYC Trash Academy. Launched in 2021, this adult education program provides a deep-dive into waste education with ten modules, office hours, in-person events, and access to various networking opportunities. Their alumni network now includes over 2,000 participants.

.They also provide educational guides and resources for NYC Public School students, to inspire youth to improve waste management practices in their schools and neighborhoods, with an emphasis on environmental justice communities.

SECTION 8: PLANNING UNIT POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

During the Reporting Period, various new and/or revised material source separation and/or solid waste management-related Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, Resolutions, Rules, and Executive Orders (Collectively “Legislation”) were enacted or revised. Detailed summaries are provided in Attachment V “Summary of Legislative Actions, 2023-2024”. The full text of each item is provided in Attachment VI. Listed below is a summary by type.

8.1 LOCAL LAWS

- Local Law 17 of 2023 prohibits food service establishments and food delivery platforms and couriers from providing utensils, extra containers, napkins, and condiment packets unless requested by customers.
- Local Law 38 of 2023 requires the fire department to develop an informational campaign to educate the public on fire risks posed by powered mobility devices
- Local Law 39 of 2023 prohibits the sale, lease, or rental of powered mobility devices, such as e-bikes and electric scooters, and storage batteries for these devices, that fail to meet recognized safety standards.
- Local Law 40 of 2023 requires the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices
- Local Law 41 of 2023 requires DCWP and FDNY to provide food delivery workers with information on safety measures that mitigate the fire risks posed by powered mobility devices
- Local Law 42 of 2023 prohibits the assembly or reconditioning of a lithium-ion battery using cells removed from used storage batteries; and (ii) the sale of a lithium-ion battery that uses cells removed from used storage batteries. The Fire Department would be required to engage in an outreach campaign to stores that repair powered mobility devices to inform such stores of the conduct prohibited by this law.
- Local Law 81 of 2023 requires the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) to donate surplus computer equipment to eligible organizations.

- Local Law 85 of 2023 requires DSNY to create a mandatory residential curbside organics collection program available to all City residents by October 7, 2024.
- Local Law 86 of 2023 requires DSNY to establish a goal of diverting 100% of recyclable waste by 2030.
- Local Law 87 of 2023 requires DSNY to prepare and publish an annual zero waste report.
- Local Law 88 of 2023 requires DSNY to establish two community recycling centers in each borough as well as host at least one recycling event in every community district annually.
- Local Law 89 of 2023 requires the establishment of at least 30 organic waste drop-off sites throughout the city, with at least three in each borough in operation no later than April 1, 2024.
- Local Law 35 of 2024 requires sports venues to allow event attendees to bring reusable beverage containers into the venue, with the stipulation that venues may limit containers to 24 ounces and require attendees to empty the containers.
- Local Law 118 of 2024 requires the creation of additional composting facilities in five parks in each borough by July 1, 2028.

8.2 AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO CITY RULES

- Title 16, §1-02.1, §1-02.5 amends the rules relating to the use of certain receptacles by certain entities that receive Department collection service.
- Title 16, §1-02.1, §1-02.6 establishes a pilot program for the use of on-street stationary containers.
- Title 16, §1-02.4 amends rules relating to the use of certain receptables by entities receiving curbside collection from a private carter.
- Title 16, §1-08 amends rules regarding the residential collection of designated recyclable materials to require the source separation of organic waste.
- Title 16, §1-10 – 1-11 amends the rule relating to commercial recycling and commercial organics in accordance with the Mayor’s Small Business Forward initiative.

- Title 16, §20-01, 20-34, 20-56, 20-57, Subchapter E (20-60 – 20-62) sets additional reporting requirements for carters operating in Commercial Waste Zones.
- Title 16, §20-02, 20-20 establishes Queens Central Commercial Waste Zone.
- Title 16, §22-01, 22-02 establishes fees for the disposal of yard waste and organic waste at DSNY-owned and operated compost facilities.

Attachment I: 2006 SWMP Milestone Review

2006 SWMP Milestone Review

A. Recycling and Waste Reduction

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
PROPOSED ACTION – RECYCLING FACILITIES AND SERVICES				
MATERIALS PROCESSING FACILITY, 30TH STREET PIER AT SBMT				
City and SHN execute 20-year agreement		2007	§ 2.3.1 + 2.4.3	Completed
SHN's South Brooklyn processing facility to begin receiving paper in addition to MGP (MGP acceptance began in 2011)	2013	2011	§ 2.3.1 + 2.4.3	Completed CY2013
MANHATTAN “ACCEPTANCE FACILITY” RECYCLABLES TRANSFER STATION				
Finalize site selection and complete design and permitting	2014	2008	§ 2.3.2 + 3.3.4	On hold, reevaluate in 2026 SWMP
Complete construction and begin facility operation	2017	2011	§ 2.3.2 + 3.3.4	On hold, reevaluate in 2026 SWMP
NEW INITIATIVES – RECYCLING				
Propose LL19 amendments to Council, including to replace mandatory tonnage diversion w/percentage goals		2007	§ 2.4.1	Completed
Reach resolution on draft legislation to revise LL19		2008	§ 2.4.1	Completed
Electronics recycling Citywide events and mailings		Ongoing	§ 2.4.5	Completed; preempted by State EPR e-waste law enactment
Develop electronics recycling legislative initiative		2007	§ 2.4.5	Completed
Issue Citywide Waste Characterization Study and Final Report	2017	2007	§ 2.4.2	Completed; updated in 2017
Conduct public education market research		Ongoing	§ 2.4.7.1	Completed

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
Submit Council on the Environment Outreach and Education Office work plan and budget		2007	§ 2.4.0	Completed
Report on Council on the Environment Outreach and Education Office w/recommendations		2007	§ 2.4.0	Completed
Increase recycling diversion rate		Ongoing	§ 2.4.1	Residential curbside diversion rate <u>improved</u> from 17.0% in FY22 ¹ to 17.2% in FY23 and 17.5% in FY24.
Promote restoration of recycling services		Ongoing	Attachment VI, § 1.4.2	Completed ¹
Begin recycling re-education of City Agencies and institutions		2007	§ 2.4.0	Continuously ongoing
SHN to Test Feasibility of separating, marketing and recycling plastics 3-7 and if feasible, DSNY to require source separation and educate public	2013	2009-10	§ 2.4,3.1	Completed. Rigid plastics added FY 2013
DSNY/BIC to report on completed study on efficacy of current laws and feasibility of increasing commercial recycling and report and discuss cost-effective ways to improve diversion		2010	§ 2.4.7.5	Completed Report issued August 2016
2010 review of SWMP recycling initiatives		2010-11	§ 2.5.1	Completed
Issue various new public education materials		Ongoing	§ 2.4.7.4	See Sections 4.1.11 and 7.2 of the Report
Conduct public recycling pilot		2007	§ 2.4.9	Completed
NEW INITIATIVES – WASTE REDUCTION				
Develop, launch and promote Stuff Exchange Website		2007-8	§ 2.4.4.1	Completed

¹ Status changed from previous biennial update status of “Ongoing” to “Complete” as full service was restored in 2004. Outreach and education remain ongoing.

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
Pilot spring yard waste collection on SI and report		2007-8	§ 2.4.2.2	Completed
Market Wa\$teMatch to add focus on hospitality, healthcare, and property management industries		2010-12	§ 2.4.4.2	Completed
Launch new Citywide publication/campaign to promote junk mail reduction		2007-8	§ 2.4.4.3	Completed
Resume yard waste collection (where permitted composting facilities are available)	2013	2005	Attachment VI, § 1.7.2	Completed Resumed Fall 2016
Resume compost education and give-back programs in cooperation with the City's Botanical Gardens		2005	Attachment VI, § 1.7.5	Completed
Seek regulation revision to require residents to set out leaves in paper bags, educate public and retailers		2007	§ 2.4.8	Completed
Issue electronic newsletter		Ongoing	§ 2.4.7.2	Completed
NYCDEP to issue RFP to study the feasibility of a food waste disposal pilot		2008	§ 5.4	Completed
NYCDEP to complete food waste disposal feasibility study		2009	§ 5.4	Completed
Issue new HHW reduction publication		2007	§ 2.4.7.4	Completed on-line
Issue RFP for HHW collection days and report to Council on proposal selection		2007-8	§ 2.4.6	Completed
Commence HHW collection contract		2009	§ 2.4.6	Completed
Establish Composting/New Technology Facility Task Force		2008	§ 2.4.8.4	Completed

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
Resolve feasibility issues regarding development of on-site food composting facility at Hunt's Point Food Center	2014	2007	§ 2.4.8.2	NYCDEP is investing in the Hunts Point WRRF, including a possible future co-digestion project. See Section 4.1.3 of the Report
DSNY to support legislation to require composting of landscaping organic waste/subsidize and promote bins		N/A	§ 2.4.8.3	Completed

B. Residential Waste

Facilities & Long-Term Contracts for Transport and Disposal (Export)

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Status / Implementation
PROPOSED ACTION – LONG-TERM EXPORT FACILITIES AND SERVICES				
DSNY HAMILTON AVENUE CONVERTED MTS, HAMILTON AVENUE AT GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN				
Complete procurement and award Transport & Disposal contract	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed February 2017
Complete design and permitting	2008	2007	See § 3.2	Completed June 2008
Complete construction/begin facility operation.	2014	2010	See § 3.2	Completed; facility operation began September 2017.
DSNY SW BROOKLYN CONVERTED MTS, SHORE PKWY AT BAY 41ST STREET, BROOKLYN				
Complete procurement and award Transport & Disposal contract	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed February 2017
Complete design and permitting	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed November 2013
Complete construction and begin facility operation.	2017	2010	See § 3.2	Completed; facility operation began October 2018.
DSNY EAST 91ST STREET CONVERTED MTS, MANHATTAN				
Complete procurement and award Transport & Disposal contract	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed July 2013
Complete design and permitting	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed July 2012
Complete construction and begin facility operation	2016	2010	See § 3.2	Completed March 2019
DSNY NORTH SHORE CONVERTED MTS, 31ST AVENUE AND 122ND STREET, QUEENS				

Complete procurement and award Transport & Disposal contract	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed July 2013
Complete design and permitting	2010	2007	See § 3.2	Completed January 2010
Complete construction and begin facility operation	2014	2010	See § 3.2	Completed March 2015
BRONX LONG-TERM EXPORT PROCUREMENT				
Complete contract negotiations and award contract	2008	2007	See § 3.2	Completed July 2007
Complete design permitting and construction, if required, ¹¹ and begin facility operation	2008	2007	See § 3.2	Completed July 2007
BROOKLYN LONG-TERM EXPORT PROCUREMENT				
Complete contract negotiations and award contract	2008	2007	See § 3.2	Completed February 2008
Complete design, environmental review, permitting and construction and begin facility operation		2009	See § 3.2	Completed March 2009
QUEENS LONG TERM-EXPORT PROCUREMENT				
Complete contract negotiations and award contract	2013	2007	See § 3.2	Completed November 2013
Complete design, environmental review, permitting and construction and begin facility operation	2013	2009	See § 3.2	Completed July 2015
INTERMUNICIPAL PROCUREMENT FOR DISPOSAL SERVICES AT A REGIONAL WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY				
Complete contract negotiations, award contract and commence service	2012	2007	See § 3.2	Completed October 2012
STATEN ISLAND TRANSFER STATION				

Complete facility construction		2007	See § 3.1 + Table 3.2-1	Completed 2006
Begin facility operations and implement long term service agreement for container rail transport and disposal		2007	See § 3.1 + Table 3.2-1	Completed November 2006
CONVERTED MTS REPORTING/PERMITTING				
Report to Council on RFP process/permit approvals for MTSs		2008	See § 3.7	Completed
Report to Council if any of the MTS agreements are not finalized by 2010 and recommend (as appropriate) proposed SWMP modification on handling residential solid waste	2012	2010-11	See § 3.7	Completed FY 2012
ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION AND PLANNING				
Issue Phase 2 Alternative Technology Evaluation		2007	See § 5.2	Completed
Evaluate development of a pilot project to establish the basis for commercial application	2012	2007	See § 5.2	Completed; RFP Issued March 2012 and Cancelled in FY 2014

¹¹ Only one of the two private waste transfer stations in the Bronx requires permit modifications and construction.

C. Commercial Waste

PROGRAM Milestone	Revised Scheduled Fiscal Year	Scheduled Fiscal Year	SWMP Section	Current Status
ASSESS FEASIBILITY OF USING WEST 59TH STREET MTS FOR PROCESSING COMMERCIAL WASTE				
Issue an RFP to solicit private vendors		2007	See § 4.3 + 3.6	Completed
Report on West 59 th Street RFP process progress and required approvals		2008	§ 4.3 + 3.6	Completed
Report and recommend (as appropriate) SWMP modifications on commercial waste to Council if the City does not have an executed agreement for use of West 59 th Street MTS	2012	2009	See § 4.3 + 3.6	Revised SWMP Compliance Report dated February 2012 submitted to Council in March 2012
USE OF CONVERTED MTSs TO CONTAINERIZE COMMERCIAL WASTE				
Assess alternative implementation methods	2013	2009	See § 4.3	Pending
Implement selected method	2014	2010	See § 4.3	Pending
Report on use of MTSs for transport and disposal of commercial waste	2015	2010	See § 4.3	Submitted April 2019 Report to Council
Report to Council on status of commercial recycling and propose SWMP modifications if for 3 years in a row, any MTS receives less than 50% of commercial capacity analyzed in FEIS	Post 2017	Post 2010	See § 4.3	Submitted April 2019 Report to Council
FUTURE MANHATTAN CAPACITY				
Investigate potential alternative Manhattan solid waste transfer station locations and report to		2008	See § 3.6	Completed 2008

Council annually on efforts to identify alternative locations				
TRANSFER STATION CAPACITY REDUCTION				
Commence negotiations with transfer station operators to seek transfer station putrescible and C&D capacity (permitted and used) reductions in select CDs	2007	2006	See § 4.4	See Local Law 152 of 2018
Reach agreement on transfer station capacity reductions by April 2007; if not work with Council to draft legislation to accomplish reductions	2014	2007	See § 4.4	See Local Law 152 of 2018
MTS host district specific and Bronx capacity reductions to occur	2014	2010	See § 4.4	See Local Law 152 of 2018
TRUCK TRAFFIC ANALYSIS				
DSNY and NYCDOT to conduct a traffic study to assess the feasibility of redirecting transfer station truck routes to minimize potential impacts to residential areas	2009	2008	See § 4.4	Completed; study for Brooklyn communities issued in 2008
NYCDEP FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL STUDY				
With support from DSNY and NYCEDC, issue RFP to solicit consultant to conduct study to understand the costs and benefits of the use of commercial food waste disposals in defined areas of the City		2008	See § 5.4	Completed; RFP issued in 2007
Consultant to complete study		2009	See § 5.4	Completed; report issued in 2008

Attachment II: Residential Waste Disposal for CY 2023

Residential Waste Disposal for CY 2023

Facility Name	Tons/Day by Disposal Site	Disposal Sites	State	Truck or RR	Type of Disposal Site
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	224	Reworld Delaware	DE	T	WTE
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	257	Reworld Niagara	NY	RR	WTE
American Recycling	38	Seneca Meadows	NY	T	LF
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	1381	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	32	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	9	Lee County	SC	RR	LF
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	589	Reworld Delaware	DE	T	WTE
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	1018	Reworld Niagara	NY	RR	WTE
Regal Recycling	25	Fairless Hills	PA	T	LF
Reworld Essex	1234	N/A - Not transferred from Facility. Waste To Energy	NJ	N/A	WTE
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	867	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	22	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Staten Island Transfer Station (DSNY)	696	Lee County	SC	RR	LF
Tully Environmental	19	Commonwealth Environmental Systems	PA	T	LF
Tully Environmental	59	Keystone	PA	T	LF
Tully Environmental	95	Seneca Meadows	NY	T	LF
Waste Management - Harlem River Yard	1985	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	281	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	2	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	697	High Acres	NY	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	157	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	72	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	850	High Acres	NY	RR	LF
Total	10609				

Facility Name	Facility Ownership	Facility Transport Vendor	Contract Type	Average Tons Per Day	Delivered Tons/Per Year	WTE Tons Per Day	WTE Tons Per Year
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	481	144781	481	144781
American Recycling	Private	American Recycling	Interim	38	11438		
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1413	425313		
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	1616	486416	1607	483707
Regal Recycling	Private	Regal Recycling	Interim	25	7525		
Reworld Essex	Private	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	1234	371434	1234	371434
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	889	267589		
Staten Island Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Republic Services	Long-Term	696	209496		
Tully Environmental	Private	Tully Environmental	Interim	173	52073		
Waste Management - Harlem River Yard	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1985	597485		
Waste Management - Review	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	980	294980		
Waste Management - Varick	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1079	324779		

Total	10609	3193309	3322	999922
Percent Waste-To-Energy				31%

Notes:

- WTE denotes Waste-to-Energy.
- All other facilities: trucks assumed to haul an average of 22 tons top-loaded with no backhauling.
- GWB denotes George Washington Bridge. VMT means vehicle miles traveled.
- Rail transport from Harlem River Yard averages 90 tons/car; from WM/Julia 85 tons/car and WM-Varick Ave 77 tons/car
- Long-haul trucks to waste-to-energy resource recovery facilities are included; DSNY direct haul to such facilities (Covanta-Essex & Covanta-Hempstead) excluded.
- Distances conservatively assumed to be the shortest (or least congested) typical route; model added 10 miles to trip to avoid Manhattan tunnels and associated congestion.
- Numbers may not add due to rounding.
- Barges from North Shore MTS transport containers to GCT to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 557 barge trips one-way from North Shore MTS 21 nautical miles to Global Container Terminal in Staten Island each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from 91st ST MTS transport containers to GCT to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 167 barge trips one-way from 91st ST MTS 21 nautical miles to Global Container Terminal in Staten Island each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from Hamilton MTS transport containers to Transflo to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 523 barge trips one-way from Hamilton MTS 10.5 nautical miles to Transflo in New Jersey each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from SouthWest MTS transport containers to Transflo to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 309 barge trips one-way from SouthWest MTS 11 nautical miles to Transflo in New Jersey each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.

Final Disposal Locations

Disposal Site Location	Address	City, State, Zip
Amelia/Maplewood	20221 Maplewood Road	Jetersville, VA 23083
Atlantic Waste Waverly	3474 Atlantic Lane	Waverly, VA 23890
Commonwealth Environmental Systems	99 Commonwealth Road	Hegins, PA 17938
Fairless Hills	1400 Bordentown Rd	Morrisville, PA 19067
High Acres	425 Perinton Parkway	Fairport, NY 14450
Keystone	249 Dunham Drive	Dunmore, PA 18512
Reworld Delaware	10 Highland Ave	Chester, PA 19013
Reworld Essex	183 Raymond Blvd	Newark, NJ 07105
Reworld Niagara	100 Energy Blvd	Niagara Falls, NY 14304
Seneca Meadows	1786 Salomon Road	Waterloo, NY 13165

Attachment III: Residential Waste Disposal for CY 2024

Residential Waste Disposal for CY 2024

Facility Name	Tons/Day by Disposal Site	Disposal Sites	State	Truck or RR	Type of Disposal Site
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	237	Reworld Delaware	DE	T	WTE
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	273	Reworld Niagara	NY	RR	WTE
American Recycling	114	Seneca Meadows	NY	T	LF
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	1126	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	17	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	713	Lee County	SC	RR	LF
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	524	Reworld Delaware	DE	T	WTE
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	995	Reworld Niagara	NY	RR	WTE
Regal Recycling	9	Fairless Hills	PA	T	LF
Reworld Essex	1194	N/A - Not transferred from Facility. Waste To Energy	NJ	N/A	WTE
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	1069	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	10	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Staten Island Transfer Station (DSNY)	713	Lee County	SC	RR	LF
Tully Environmental	40	Commonwealth Environmental Systems	PA	T	LF
Tully Environmental	101	Keystone	PA	T	LF
Tully Environmental	32	Seneca Meadows	NY	T	LF
Waste Management - Harlem River Yard	2036	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	156	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	59	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Review	793	High Acres	NY	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	125	Amelia/Maplewood	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	109	Atlantic Waste Waverly	VA	RR	LF
Waste Management - Varick	75	Fairless Hills	PA	T	LF
Waste Management - Varick	828	High Acres	NY	RR	LF
Total	11348				

Facility Name	Facility Ownership	Facility Transport Vendor	Contract Type	Average Tons Per Day	Delivered Tons/Per Year	WTE Tons Per Day	WTE Tons Per Year
91st St Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	510	153510	510	153510
American Recycling	Private	American Recycling	Interim	114	34314		
Hamilton Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1143	344043		
North Shore Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	2232	671832	1519	457219
Regal Recycling	Private	Regal Recycling	Interim	9	2709		
Reworld Essex	Private	Covanta Sustainable Solutions, LLC	Long-Term	1194	359394	1194	359394
SouthWest Marine Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1079	324779		
Staten Island Transfer Station (DSNY)	NYC	Republic Services	Long-Term	713	214613		
Tully Environmental	Private	Tully Environmental	Interim	173	52073		
Waste Management - Harlem River Yard	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	2036	612836		
Waste Management - Review	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1008	303408		
Waste Management - Varick	Private	Waste Management of New York, LLC	Long-Term	1137	342237		

Total	11348	3415748	3223	970123
Percent Waste-To-Energy				28%

Notes:

- WTE denotes Waste-to-Energy.
- All other facilities: trucks assumed to haul an average of 22 tons top-loaded with no backhauling.
- GWB denotes George Washington Bridge. VMT means vehicle miles traveled.
- Rail transport from Harlem River Yard averages 90 tons/car; from WM/Julia 85 tons/car and WM-Varick Ave 77 tons/car
- Long-haul trucks to waste-to-energy resource recovery facilities are included; DSNY direct haul to such facilities (Covanta-Essex & Covanta-Hempstead) excluded.
- Distances conservatively assumed to be the shortest (or least congested) typical route; model added 10 miles to trip to avoid Manhattan tunnels and associated congestion.
- Numbers may not add due to rounding.
- Barges from North Shore MTS transport containers to GCT to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 544 barge trips one-way from North Shore MTS 21 nautical miles to Global Container Terminal in Staten Island each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from 91st ST MTS transport containers to GCT to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 178 barge trips one-way from 91st ST MTS 21 nautical miles to Global Container Terminal in Staten Island each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from Hamilton MTS transport containers to Transflo to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 422 barge trips one-way from Hamilton MTS 10.5 nautical miles to Transflo in New Jersey each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.
- Barges from SouthWest MTS transport containers to Transflo to be loaded on rail. Avg 80 tons/car.
- There were 387 barge trips one-way from SouthWest MTS 11 nautical miles to Transflo in New Jersey each with 48 containers, plus return of empty containers by barge.

Final Disposal Locations

Disposal Site Location	Address	City, State, Zip
Amelia/Maplewood	20221 Maplewood Road	Jetersville, VA 23083
Atlantic Waste Waverly	3474 Atlantic Lane	Waverly, VA 23890
Commonwealth Environmental Systems	99 Commonwealth Road	Hegins, PA 17938
Fairless Hills	1400 Bordentown Rd	Morrisville, PA 19067
High Acres	425 Perinton Parkway	Fairport, NY 14450
Keystone	249 Dunham Drive	Dunmore, PA 18512
Reworld Delaware	10 Highland Ave	Chester, PA 19013
Reworld Essex	183 Raymond Blvd	Newark, NJ 07105
Reworld Niagara	100 Energy Blvd	Niagara Falls, NY 14304
Seneca Meadows	1786 Salomon Road	Waterloo, NY 13165

Attachment IV. MTS History

DSNY Marine Transfer Stations: Permitting and Construction History

Hamilton Avenue MTS Permitting and Construction History

Permitting: Having obtained approval for the project under the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedures, NYSDEC issued final State permits (Solid Waste Management, Air State Facility, Tidal Wetlands, Water Quality Certification, Protection of Waters) to DSNY to operate and construct (including demolition of the existing over-water MTS and construction dredging) the MTS on June 3, 2008. The current Part 360 permit for the MTS has an effective of December 2, 2020 and an expiration date of December 1, 2025. In accordance with changes in federal law, in 2022, NYSDEC determined that the MTS emissions were de minimis and extinguished the State Air Facility Permit for the MTS.

The project required an Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit for in-water demolition and dredging activities and the construction of a barge fendering system; the now expired USACE nationwide permit was issued for the MTS on May 22, 2008 (renewed in 2010).

Construction: Pursuant to competitive bid procurements, DSNY awarded construction contracts in 2010. In the aftermath of Super Storm Sandy, basic flood proofing measures were incorporated into the MTS design. The MTS opened in September 2017 and began serving the whole waste shed in September 2018.

Southwest Brooklyn MTS Permitting and Construction History

Permitting: After substantial completion of final designs for the MTS and having obtained approval for the MTS under the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedures, DSNY submitted the final permit applications for the State environmental permits (Solid Waste Management, Air State Facility, Tidal Wetlands, Water Quality Certification, Protection of Waters) needed for the construction and operation of the facility in January/February 2007. NYSDEC issued the permits in July 2012. In support of its permit application, DSNY held an Environmental Justice Informational Meeting on the project in the Southwest Brooklyn Converted MTS community on

April 16, 2007. A Notice of Complete Application and draft permits were issued for the project on August 29, 2007. The Notice established an October 1, 2007 deadline for public comments. Based on the comments received, NYSDEC referred the permit application to NYSDEC Office of Hearings and Mediation Services and assigned an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) to oversee the permit proceedings.

The NYSDEC permit process began with a Legislative Hearing in the community on January 15, 2008 that was presided over by the ALJ. Opponents of the project seeking party status were heard at an Issues Conference held at NYSDEC Region 2 offices on January 23, 2008. Briefing opportunities were provided to NYSDEC staff, DSNY and those seeking party status. In July 2009, the ALJ issued Ruling on Issues and Party Status (Rulings) that held that there were no issues to adjudicate, the record was closed and the permit application remanded to NYSDEC staff for processing. An appeal of the Rulings was filed by Assemblyman William Colton on behalf of NY/NJ Baykeeper, Natural Resources Protective Assn., Wake Up and Smell the Garbage, Urban Divers Estuary Conservation and the No Spray Coalition (Appellants). The appeal was denied and NYSDEC issued the above-described State environmental permits in July 2012. Petitioners filed an Article 78 proceeding for the review of the NYSDEC permit decision in August 2013 and the Supreme Court, Kings County, issued an April 2013 decision denying the petition and dismissing the proceeding. An appeal of the Supreme Court decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York was perfected, and briefs were filed by the City and Appellants in 2014. Appellants also sought a stay of construction, which was denied. The appeal of the Supreme Court's decision to deny the petition and dismiss the Article 78 proceeding was dismissed by the Appellate Division in June 2016.

DSNY was issued a permit to construct the Southwest Brooklyn Converted MTS by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in November 2013. The ACOE permit governed dredging activities, the construction of a barge fendering system and a king pile wall to protect the adjacent marina and barge staging that affected littoral and non-littoral zones. The now-expired ACOE permit was modified to extend dredging until December 15, 2015 and to modify the storm water outfall and king pile wall protection design.

DSNY submitted a timely and complete Part 360 Permit renewal application to NYSDEC in January 2017 and a Part 360 permit was issued effective July 31, 2017. NYSDEC natural resources permits were modified and reissued in 2017 to reflect changes in storm water outfall and king pile wall protection designs. In accordance with changes in federal law, in 2022, NYSDEC determined that the MTS emissions were de minimis and extinguished the State Air Facility Permit for the MTS. The current Part 360 permit for the MTS has an effective date of January 19, 2023 and an expiration date of January 18, 2033.

Construction: A construction contract was awarded in 2014 and construction began in December 2014. Construction dredging for the MTS was completed in December 2015 and resulted in the issuance of an NYSDEC Notice of Violation to DSNY for failure to fully close the environmental clamshell bucket required to be used at the site to remove contaminated sediment. The violation occurred during dredging in areas where timber and other debris was being removed as part of the dredging operation. In the aftermath of Super Storm Sandy, basic flood proofing measures were incorporated into the design of the MTS. Construction was completed in September 2018 and the facility was fully operational in October 2018.

East 91st Street MTS Permitting and Construction History

Permitting: After substantial completion of final designs for the East 91st Street Converted MTS (MTS) and having obtained approval under the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedures, DSNY submitted the final permit applications for the State environmental permits (Solid Waste Management, Air State Facility, Tidal Wetlands, Water Quality Certification, Protection of Waters) needed for the construction and operation of the facility in January and February 2007. In support of its permit application, thereafter, DSNY held an Environmental Justice Informational Meeting on the project in the MTS community on April 19, 2007. A Notice of Complete Application and draft permits were issued for the project on May 30, 2007. The Notice established a July 2, 2007 deadline for public comments. Based on the comments received, NYSDEC referred the permit application to NYSDEC Office of Hearings and Mediation Services and assigned an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) to oversee the permit proceedings.

The NYSDEC permit process began with a Legislative Hearing in the MTS community on October 9, 2007 that was presided over by the ALJ. Opponents of the project seeking party status were heard at an Issues Conference held at NYSDEC Region 2 offices on October 16, 2007. After briefing opportunities were provided to NYSDEC staff, DSNY and those seeking party status, the ALJ issued Rulings of the Administrative Law Judge on Issues and Party Status dated April 7, 2008 (Rulings) that determined that there were no issues to adjudicate except that DSNY had not submitted evidence that it had met the Part 360 noise standards for the project. The petitioners for party status, Environmental Defense Fund and Gracie Point Community Council, et al., were granted party status on the noise standard issue. Petitioners Gracie Point Community Council, et al., appealed the Rulings on May 2, 2008. After the parties had briefed the noise standard issue, in a Supplemental Issues Ruling dated December 10, 2008, the ALJ held that no issue existed with respect to the ability of the MTS, as designed, to meet the Part 360 noise standards. NYSDEC denied the appeal of Rulings and issued permits to operate and construct the MTS in October 2009. Petitioners appealed in Supreme Court. In June 2010, the Supreme Court determined that the State's decision to issue permits was not arbitrary and capricious, and dismissed the petition. In December 2011, the Appellate Court affirmed the dismissal of the challenge.

The current Part 360 permit for the MTS has an effective date of November 6, 2015 and an expiration date of November 5, 2025. In accordance with changes in federal law, in 2022, NYSDEC determined that the MTS emissions were de minimis and extinguished the State Air Facility Permit for the MTS.

DSNY applied for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit to construct the E. 91st Street Converted MTS to the Army Corps of Engineers in 2008. The project required an ACOE permit for in-water demolition, construction and dredging activities, the construction of a barge fendering system and a pile-supported transformer building and barge staging that will affect littoral and non-littoral zones. ACOE held a public hearing on the application on September 18, 2008 and established a thirty-day comment period on the permit application. DSNY provided ACOE with responses to the comments received. DSNY submitted a Mitigation Plan in June 2011 and thereafter USACE

issued a Supplemental Public Notice on July 25, 2011, establishing a 30-day written comment period on the Mitigation Plan. The now expired USACE permit was issued on July 20, 2012.

Legal Actions: The project has been the subject of a number of lawsuits. The first two were brought on the sufficiency of the environmental review: (*The Association for Community Reform Now (ACORN), et al. v. Mayor Michael Bloomberg, et al.*; and *New York State Assemblyman Adam Clayton Powell, IV, et al. v. City of New York (Powell)*). The ACORN lawsuit was unsuccessful at the Supreme Court level. On appeal, the Appellate Division, in June 2008, upheld the lower court's finding that DSNY took the required hard look at the relevant areas of environmental concern for the project and made a reasoned elaboration of the basis for its determination in its Final Environmental Impact Statement. In the *Powell* lawsuit, the Supreme Court held that the project's environmental review was lawful in all respects; on a parkland issue, in June 2011, the Appellate Court affirmed the lower court decision that the Asphalt Green and Bobby Wagner were not parks entitled to protection under the Public Trust Doctrine and held that even if these properties could be considered parks, the proposed MTS construction would not result in a substantial invasion of parkland that would trigger the Public Trust Doctrine.

Two lawsuits were brought in 2010 to challenge the issuance of the NYSDEC permits for the facility. The issuance of the DEC permit was subsequently upheld by the Court. Two lawsuits were brought in 2012 to challenge the issuance of the USACE permit. Decisions on these lawsuits resulted in the dismissal of both in 2014.

Construction: A competitive bid solicitation issued for the construction of the project in January 2012 resulted in the registration of a construction contract in December 2012. Construction began in March 2013, with the demolition of the existing MTS completed (except for the ramp) in 2013. In the aftermath of Super Storm Sandy, basic floodproofing measures were incorporated into the design of the MTS. Construction was completed in February 2019 and the facility was fully operational in March 2019.

New MTS and Southbound FDR Entrance Ramps Construction: In 2015, a new MTS entrance ramp was proposed to be constructed at East 92nd Street along with a new southbound entrance to

the FDR highway a few blocks north of the new MTS ramp. The design and construction of this project was suspended by the NYC Department of Design & Construction in March 2020. If the ramp project were to advance, it would be subject to approval under the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedure and require an environmental review. DSNY would be required to request a modification of its NYSDEC Part 360 permit for the East 91st Street MTS to construct the ramp. In the meantime, the MTS will continue to operate using the already constructed ramp at the foot of E. 91st Street and York Avenue.

North Shore MTS Permitting and Construction History

Permitting: Having obtained approval under the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedures, DSNY obtained NYSDEC environmental permits to construct (including demolition of the existing MTS and construction dredging) and operate the MTS (Solid Waste Management, Air State Facility, Tidal Wetlands, Water Quality Certification, Protection of Waters in September 2007 (renewed in 2012). DSNY applied for renewal of its Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility permit to NYSDEC in March 2017 and a renewal permit was issued effective June 2017.

DSNY applied for a permit to construct the North Shore Converted MTS to the Army Corps of Engineers in October 2007. The project required an ACOE permit for in-water demolition and construction and dredging activities, the construction of a barge fendering system and barge staging that will affect littoral and non-littoral zones. The now expired final ACOE permit was issued on January 11, 2010.

In accordance with changes in federal law, in 2022, NYSDEC determined that the MTS emissions were de minimis and extinguished the State Air Facility Permit for the MTS. The current Part 360 permit for the MTS has an effective date of June 17, 2022 and an expiration date of June 16, 2032.

Construction: Pursuant to a competitive bid solicitation, DSNY received construction bids for the project and awarded contracts in 2009. Construction was substantially completed in early 2015; training activities for the facility began in November 2014. Because of its proximity to LaGuardia Airport, to ensure the safety of air traffic in the vicinity of the MTS, modifications were made to

the MTS to deter wildlife, especially birds, from the MTS and an MTS wildlife hazard management plan was implemented that is currently managed by a USDA wildlife biologist. In the aftermath of Super Storm Sandy, basic flood proofing measures were incorporated into the design of the MTS.

Attachment V: Summary of Legislative Actions, 2023-2024

Legislative Actions, 2023-2024

1. Local Laws Pertaining to DSNY

Local Law	Summary of Provisions	Administrative Code Provision(s) Amended (If other, will be indicated)	Effective Date
Local Law 17 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to restricting the provision of eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins and extra eating containers, and clarifying the definition of third-party courier service.</p> <p>[This law prohibits food service establishments and food delivery platforms and couriers from providing utensils, extra containers, napkins, and condiment packets unless requested by customers.]</p>	§16-402	<p>Effective 7/31/2023</p> <p>2/1/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>
Local Law 38 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the fire department to develop an informational campaign to educate the public on fire risks posed by powered mobility devices.</p> <p>[This law requires the fire department to develop an informational campaign to educate the public on fire risks posed by powered mobility devices.]</p>	§15-147	<p>Effective 3/20/2023</p> <p>3/20/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>
Local Law 39 of 2023	A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the sale, lease, rental of powered bicycles, powered mobility devices and storage batteries.	§20-609 - §20-610	<p>Effective 9/16/2023</p> <p>3/20/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>

	[This law prohibits the sale, lease, or rental of powered mobility devices, such as e-bikes and electric scooters, and storage batteries for these devices, that fail to meet recognized safety standards.]		
Local Law 40 of 2023	<p>A Local Law in relation to the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices.</p> <p>[This law requires the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices.]</p>		<p>Effective 3/20/2023</p> <p>3/20/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>
Local Law 41 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the City of New York, in relation to providing food delivery workers with information on safety measures that mitigate the fire risks posed by powered mobility devices.</p> <p>[This law requires DCWP and FDNY to provide food delivery workers with information on safety measures that mitigate the fire risks posed by powered mobility devices.]</p>	§10-157, §20-1525	<p>Effective 9/16/2023</p> <p>3/20/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>
Local Law 42 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the New York city fire code, in relation to prohibiting the sale of lithium-ion batteries assembled or reconditioned using cells removed from used batteries.</p> <p>[This law prohibits the assembly or reconditioning of a lithium-ion battery using cells removed from used storage batteries; and (ii) the sale of a lithium-ion battery that uses cells removed from used storage batteries. The Fire Department would be required to engage in an outreach campaign to stores that repair powered mobility devices to inform</p>	FC 309	<p>Effective 3/20/2023</p> <p>3/20/2023: Signed by the Mayor</p>

	such stores of the conduct prohibited by this law.]		
Local Law 81 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the department of citywide administrative services to donate surplus city-owned computers to eligible organizations for beneficial use.</p> <p>[This law requires the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) to donate surplus computer equipment to eligible organizations.]</p>	§12-214	<p>Effective 10/23/23</p> <p>6/25/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 85 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to residential curbside organics collection, and to repeal subdivision a of section 16-308 of such code, in relation to pilot programs for the diversion of organic waste.</p> <p>[This law requires DSNY to create a mandatory residential curbside organics collection program available to all City residents by October 7, 2024.]</p>	§16-129.1	<p>Effective 7/9/23</p> <p>7/9/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 86 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a goal of zero divertible waste for New York city by 2030.</p> <p>[This law requires DSNY to establish a goal of diverting 100% of recyclable waste by 2030.]</p>	§16-144	<p>Effective 7/9/23</p> <p>7/9/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 87 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city New York, in relation to the goal of achieving zero waste by increasing waste diversion from landfill or incineration, and to repeal subdivision k of section 16-305 of</p>	§16-305	<p>Effective 7/9/23</p> <p>7/9/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>

	<p>such code, in relation to an annual recycling report, and subdivision e of section 16-307.3 of such code, in relation to the inclusion of certain information in an annual recycling report.</p> <p>[This law requires DSNY to prepare and publish an annual zero waste report.]</p>		
Local Law 88 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to organic waste drop off sites.</p> <p>[This law requires DSNY to establish two community recycling centers in each borough as well as host at least one recycling event in every community district annually.]</p>	§16-310.3	<p>Effective 7/9/23</p> <p>7/9/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 89 of 2023	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to organic waste drop off sites.</p> <p>[This law requires the establishment of at least 30 organic waste drop-off sites throughout the city, with at least three in each borough in operation no later than April 1, 2024.]</p>	§16-308.2	<p>Effective 7/9/23</p> <p>7/9/23: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 35 of 2024	<p>A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to allowing reusable beverage containers in sports venues.</p> <p>[This law requires sports venues to allow event attendees to bring reusable beverage containers into the venue, with the stipulation that venues may limit containers to 24 ounces and require attendees to empty the containers.]</p>	§16-403	<p>Effective 5/19/24</p> <p>1/20/24: City Charter Rule Adopted</p>
Local Law 118 of 2024	A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of	§18-165	Effective 12/13/14

	<p>New York, in relation to establishing composting facilities in parks.</p> <p>[This law requires the creation of additional composting facilities in five parks in each borough by July 1, 2028.]</p>		12/13/24: City Charter Rule Adopted
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2. Rules of the City of New York Added or Amended by DSNY

The Rules of the City of New York (All Title 16)	Added or Amended	Description	Date Added or Amended	Date Effective
§1-02.1	Amended	Amends rules relating to the use of certain receptables by food-related businesses and certain entities that receive Department collection service.	11/15/24	12/15/24
§1-02.4	Added; Amended	Amends rules relating to the use of certain receptables by entities receiving curbside collection from a private carter.	Added 6/30/23; Last Amended 9/4/24	10/4/24
§1-02.5	Added	Amends the rules relating to the use of certain receptacles by certain entities that receive Department collection service.	9/4/24	10/4/24
§1-02.6	Added	Establishes a pilot program for the use of on-street stationary containers.	11/15/24	12/15/24
§1-08	Amended	Amends rules regarding the residential collection of designated recyclable materials to require the source separation of organic waste.	5/21/24	6/20/24
§1-10 – 1-11	Amended	Amends the rule relating to commercial recycling and commercial organics	5/21/24	6/20/24

		in accordance with the Mayor's Small Business Forward initiative.		
§20-01, 20-34, 20-56, 20-57	Amended	Sets additional reporting requirements for carters operating in Commercial Waste Zones.	6/26/24	7/26/24
§20-02, 20-20	Amended	Establishes Queens Central Commercial Waste Zone.	4/19/24	5/19/24
§20-60 – 20-62	Added	Sets additional reporting requirements for carters operating in Commercial Waste Zones.	6/26/24	7/26/24
§22-01, 22-02	Added	Establishes fees for the disposal of yard waste and organic waste at DSNY-owned and operated compost facilities.	9/13/24	10/13/24

Attachment VI: Solid Waste and Recycling Legislation

**Attachment VI: Solid Waste and Recycling Legislation,
Local Laws**

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 17

Introduced by Council Members Velázquez, Bottcher, Brannan, Cabán, Abreu, Brewer, Joseph, Hudson, Restler, Gennaro, Krishnan, Won, Avilés, Brooks-Powers, Ossé, Rivera, Nurse, Menin, Hanif, De La Rosa, Marte, Narcisse, Gutiérrez, Powers, Sanchez, Salamanca, Farías, Ayala, Feliz, Lee, Ung, Williams, Hanks, Holden, Moya, Barron, Richardson Jordan, Stevens, Louis and Dinowitz (in conjunction with the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to restricting the provision of eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins and extra eating containers, and clarifying the definition of third-party courier service

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 4 of title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-402 to read as follows:

§ 16-402 Restrictions on providing eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins and extra eating containers. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section:

Condiment packet. The term "condiment packet" means an individual single-service container, sealed by the manufacturer, containing a sauce or other substance used to enhance the flavor of food, which may include, but need not be limited to, mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, soy sauce, hot sauce or salad dressing.

Eating container. The term "eating container" means a tool used for holding food or beverage, including but not limited to, a plate, bowl, cup, or lid, but does not include a beverage splash stick as defined in section 16-401.

Eating utensil. The term “eating utensil” means a tool used for eating and drinking, including, but not limited to, a knife, fork, spoon, or chopsticks, but does not include a beverage stirrer or beverage straw as defined in section 16-401.

Extra eating container. The term “extra eating container” means an empty eating container that is not used to hold a customer’s food or beverage.

Food service establishment. The term “food service establishment” has the same meaning as set forth in section 16-401.

Napkin. The term “napkin” means a piece of cloth or paper used to wipe a person’s hands or face or protect garments while eating.

Take-away. The term “take-away” means food or beverage provided by a food service establishment to be consumed off the premises of such food service establishment.

Third-party courier service. The term “third-party courier service” means a service that: (i) facilitates the same-day delivery or same-day pickup of food, beverages, or other goods from a food service establishment on behalf of such food service establishment or a third-party food delivery service; (ii) is owned and operated by a person other than the person who owns such food service establishment, and (iii) is not a third-party food delivery service.

Third-party food delivery service. The term “third-party food delivery service” means any website, mobile application or other internet service that: (i) offers or arranges for the sale of food and beverages prepared by, and the same-day delivery or same-day pickup of food and beverages from, a food service establishment; and (ii) that is owned and operated by a person other than the person who owns such food service establishment.

b. No food service establishment shall provide eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, or extra eating containers to a take-away customer, whether directly to such customer or through a third-party courier service or third-party food delivery service, unless such customer requests eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, or extra eating containers. A food service establishment maintaining a self-service station at which such items are offered shall not be a violation of this subdivision.

c. 1. Third-party food delivery services shall provide options to allow a customer to request eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, and extra eating containers upon submission of an order, if such items are offered by the food service establishment fulfilling such order. Such options shall be prominently and conspicuously provided for all methods of ordering, including but not limited to phone, internet, or mobile phone application orders. The default selected option shall be that no eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, or extra eating containers are requested.

2. No third-party courier service or third-party food delivery service shall provide eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, or extra eating containers to a customer, unless such eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins, or extra eating containers are requested by such customer, or such eating utensils, condiment packets, napkins or extra eating containers are in the food or beverage packaged by the food service establishment for delivery when such third-party courier service or third-party food delivery service picks up such food or beverage.

3. If a food service establishment fills an order placed through a third-party food delivery service, such food service establishment may rely on the information provided by such third-party food delivery service regarding whether the customer has requested eating utensils, condiment

packets, napkins, or extra eating containers pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subdivision. In a proceeding to collect a civil penalty pursuant to subdivision f of this section, it shall be a complete defense for a respondent food service establishment to establish that such food service establishment relied on the information provided to it by the third-party food delivery service regarding the customer's choice pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subdivision. A copy or screenshot of a communication by the third-party food delivery service to the food service establishment regarding the customer's choice pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subdivision shall constitute prima facie evidence that the food service establishment relied on the information provided to it by the third-party food delivery service. Each third-party food delivery service shall provide such communication in writing to a food service establishment within 72 hours of such food service establishment's request for such communication.

d. The department and the department of consumer and worker protection shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of this section.

e. In consultation with other city agencies, the department shall conduct outreach and education about the requirements of this section.

f. Any food service establishment, third-party food delivery service, or third-party courier service that violates this section or any rule promulgated thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner or the commissioner of consumer and worker protection, or in a proceeding before the office of administrative trials and hearings pursuant to section 1049-a of the charter, or in the case of a food service establishment within the jurisdiction of the commissioner of consumer and worker protection, in a proceeding before the office of administrative trials and hearings pursuant to

section 1048 of the charter. Such penalties shall be in the amount of \$50 for the first violation, \$150 for the second violation committed on a different day within a period of 12 months, and \$250 for the third and each subsequent violation committed on different days within a period of 12 months, except that any agency enforcing the provisions of this section shall not issue a notice of violation, but shall issue a warning and provide information on the provisions of this section, for any violation that occurs before July 1, 2024.

g. The department, as part of the waste characterization study required pursuant to subdivision b of section 16-316.1, shall, where practicable, assess the amount of single-use items in the waste stream and the change in such amount from any previous studies. The department shall include such information in such study submitted to the council and the mayor.

§ 2. Section 20-1501 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 114 for the year 2021, is amended to read as follows:

Third-party courier service. The term "third-party courier service" means a service that (i) facilitates the same-day delivery or same-day pickup of food, beverages, or other goods from a food service establishment on behalf of *such food service establishment or* a third-party food delivery service; [and] (ii) that is owned and operated by a person other than the person who owns such food service establishment; *and (iii) and is not a third-party food delivery service.*

§ 3. This local law takes effect 180 days after it becomes law, except that section two of this local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on January 19, 2022 and approved by the Mayor on February 1, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 17 of 2023, Council Int. No. 559-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2024**

No. 35

Introduced by Council Members Abreu, Velázquez, Powers, Hudson, Nurse, Restler, Krishnan, Menin, Schulman, Stevens, Bottcher, Gutiérrez, Hanif, Marte, Ung, Farías, Gennaro, Avilés, Cabán, Richardson Jordan, Brooks-Powers, Joseph, Ossé, Riley, Won, De La Rosa, Brewer, Rivera, Feliz, Salamanca, Brannan, Williams, Ayala, Louis, Narcisse, Sanchez, Lee and Dinowitz (in conjunction with the Manhattan Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to allowing reusable beverage containers in sports venues

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 4 of title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-403 to read as follows:

§ 16-403 Reusable beverage containers in sports venues. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Reusable beverage container. The term “reusable beverage container” means a drinking vessel that is composed primarily of aluminum or stainless steel, and is designed and manufactured to be capable of multiple reuses, including a bottle or cup.

Sports venue. The term “sports venue” means a building, structure, or place in which professional or collegiate sporting competitions are held.

b. A sports venue shall not prohibit an individual attending any professional or collegiate sporting competition in such sports venue from bringing a reusable beverage container into the

sports venue, except as provided in this subdivision. A sports venue may require that reusable beverage containers be empty upon entering the sports venue. A sports venue may restrict reusable beverage containers capable of holding more than 24 fluid ounces.

c. Any sports venue that violates this section or any rule promulgated thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner or in a proceeding before the office of administrative trials and hearings pursuant to section 1049-a of the charter. Such penalties shall be in the amount of \$500 for the first violation, \$750 for the second violation committed on a different day within a period of 12 months, and \$1,000 for the third and each subsequent violation committed on different days within a period of 12 months.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 120 days after it becomes law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on December 20, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on January 19, 2024.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 35 of 2024, Council Int. No. 1161-A of 2023) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter.

SPENCER FISHER, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 38

Introduced by Council Members Brewer, Avilés, Gutiérrez, Feliz, Louis, Hanif, Hudson, Joseph, Ung, Sanchez, Nurse, Won, Powers, Bottcher, Brannan, Velázquez, Narcisse, Holden, Farías, Cabán, Abreu, Rivera, Gennaro, Ariola, Kagan and Paladino.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the fire department to develop an informational campaign to educate the public on fire risks posed by powered mobility devices

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 15 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to add a new section 15-147 to read as follows:

§ 15-147 Powered mobility device education and outreach. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the term “powered mobility device” means: (i) a bicycle with electric assist as defined in section 102-c of the vehicle and traffic law or any successor provision; (ii) an electric scooter as defined in section 114-e of the vehicle and traffic law or any successor provision; (iii) a motorized scooter as defined in section 19-176.2; or (iv) any other personal mobility device powered by a lithium-ion or other storage battery. The term does not include wheelchairs or other mobility devices designed for use by persons with disabilities, or any vehicle that is capable of being registered with the New York state department of motor vehicles.

b. The department, in consultation with the department of consumer and worker protection, shall develop an informational campaign to educate the public on the fire risks posed by powered

mobility devices and safety measures that mitigate such risks. Such campaign shall address both commercial and personal use of powered mobility devices and include, but not be limited to, guidance on: (i) purchasing mobility devices and battery equipment that meet established fire safety standards; (ii) maintenance and care information for powered mobility devices and lithium-ion batteries; and (iii) storage and charging precautions for powered mobility devices and lithium-ion batteries. Such campaign shall include, but not be limited to, the use of print, online and social media advertisements, public service announcements, and public forums.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on March 2, 2023 and approved by the Mayor on March 20, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 38 of 2023, Council Int. No. 656-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 39

Introduced by Council Members Feliz, Brewer, Abreu, Ariola, Salamanca, Williams, Joseph, Menin, Riley, Ung, Holden, Stevens, Velázquez, Farías, Powers, Yeger, Gennaro, Brannan, Bottcher, Narcisse, Dinowitz, Hanks, Ayala, Moya, Schulman, Barron, Rivera, Kagan, Paladino, Borelli, Vernikov and Carr.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the sale, lease, and rental of powered bicycles, powered mobility devices and storage batteries

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 4 of title 20 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new subchapter 2 to read as follows:

SUBCHAPTER 2

POWERED MOBILITY DEVICES

§ 20-609 Definitions. For purposes of this subchapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

Powered bicycle. The term “powered bicycle” means a bicycle with electric assist as defined in section 102-c of the vehicle and traffic law.

Powered mobility device. The term “powered mobility device” means an electric scooter as defined in section 114-e of the vehicle and traffic law or successor provision or other personal mobility device powered by a lithium-ion or other storage battery. The term does not include powered bicycles, wheelchairs or other mobility devices designed for use by persons with

disabilities, or any vehicle that is capable of being registered with the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Stock keeping unit. The term “stock keeping unit” means each group of items offered for sale of the same brand name, quantity of contents, retail price and variety.

§ 20-610 Sale, lease, and rental of powered bicycles, powered mobility devices, and storage batteries for such devices. a. No person shall distribute, sell, lease, rent or offer for sale, lease or rental a powered bicycle unless:

1. The electrical system for such bicycle has been certified by an accredited testing laboratory for compliance with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standard 2849, or such other safety standard as the department has established by rule in consultation with the fire department; and

2. Such certification or the logo, wordmark, or name of such accredited testing laboratory is displayed: (i) on packaging or documentation provided at the time of sale for such powered bicycle; or (ii) directly on such powered bicycle or the battery of such bicycle.

b. No person shall distribute, sell, lease, rent, or offer for sale, lease, or rental, a powered mobility device unless:

1. The electrical system for such powered mobility device has been certified by an accredited testing laboratory for compliance with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standard 2272, or such other safety standard as the department has established by rule in consultation with the fire department; and

2. Such certification or the logo, wordmark, or name of such accredited testing laboratory is displayed: (i) on packaging or documentation provided at the time of sale for such powered mobility device; or (ii) directly on such powered mobility device or the battery of such device.

c. No person shall distribute, sell, lease, rent or offer for sale, lease or rental a storage battery for a powered bicycle or powered mobility device unless:

1. Such storage battery has been certified by an accredited testing laboratory for compliance with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standard 2271, or such other safety standard as the department has established by rule in consultation with the fire department; and

2. Such certification, or the logo, wordmark, or name of such accredited testing laboratory is displayed: (i) on packaging or documentation provided at the time of sale for such storage battery; or (ii) directly on such storage battery.

d. No powered bicycle or powered mobility device, or storage battery for a powered bicycle or powered mobility device, shall be required to display the certification or the logo, wordmark, or name of an accredited testing laboratory as required by subdivision a, b, or c of this section if such powered bicycle, powered mobility device, or storage battery: (i) is being sold or leased second-hand, or is being rented; and (ii) does not include packaging, or does not include printed documentation, at the time of distribution, sale, lease, rental or offer for sale, lease or rental, as applicable.

e. A person who violates subdivision a, b, or c of this section, or any rule promulgated thereunder, is liable for a civil penalty as follows:

1. For the first violation, a civil penalty of zero dollars; and
2. For each subsequent violation issued for the same offense on a different day within two years of the date of a first violation, a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

f. Each failure to comply with subdivision a, b, or c of this section with respect to any one stock keeping unit constitutes a separate violation.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 180 days after it becomes law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on March 2, 2023 and approved by the Mayor on March 20, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 39 of 2023, Council Int. No. 663-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 40

Introduced by Council Members Holden, Feliz, Powers, Hudson, Bottcher, Brannan, Velázquez, Narcisse, Avilés, Menin, Farías, Abreu, Rivera, Gennaro, Ariola, Paladino, Kagan and Vernikov.

A LOCAL LAW

In relation to requiring the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the term “powered mobility devices” means: (i) a bicycle with electric assist as defined in section 102-c of the vehicle and traffic law or any successor provision; (ii) an electric scooter as defined in section 114-e of the vehicle and traffic law or any successor provision; (iii) a motorized scooter as defined in section 19-176.2; or (iv) any other personal mobility device powered by a lithium-ion or other storage battery. The term does not include wheelchairs or other mobility devices designed for use by persons with disabilities, or any vehicle that is capable of being registered with the New York state department of motor vehicles.

b. No later than January 30, 2024, and within 30 days after the beginning of each of the four following calendar years, the fire department shall submit to the speaker of the council a report relating to safety measures to mitigate fire risks posed by powered mobility devices. Such report shall include but need not be limited to:

1. Information on all fires that occurred during the prior calendar year in which powered mobility devices were determined by the fire department to be the cause of such fire, including the geographic location and building occupancy type where each such fire occurred, and whether circumstances at each such location indicated compliance with relevant fire code and administrative code provisions, provided that such information can be ascertained;
2. A review of existing New York City Fire Code and Administrative Code provisions governing the purchase, use, storage and charging of powered mobility devices, and an evaluation of additional local measures, regulatory or otherwise, that could further mitigate fire risks posed by powered mobility devices; and
3. A summary of relevant activities taken by the fire department to decrease the occurrence of fires caused by powered mobility devices, including a summary of all related inspections or enforcement actions, and other fire prevention activities.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on March 2, 2023 and approved by the Mayor on March 20, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 40 of 2023, Council Int. No. 722-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 41

Introduced by Council Members Avilés, Restler, Joseph, Farías, Hanif, Abreu, Powers, Hudson, Bottcher, Brannan, Velázquez, Narcisse, Gutiérrez, Holden, Menin, Cabán, Won, Nurse, Rivera, Gennaro and Kagan.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to providing food delivery workers with information on safety measures that mitigate the fire risks posed by powered mobility devices

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 10-157 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new subdivision l to read as follows:

l. A business using a bicycle for commercial purposes shall provide to its bicycle operators the materials identified by the department of consumer and worker protection pursuant to subdivision a of section 20-1525. Unless such business has already provided such materials pursuant to subdivision b of section 20-1525, such business shall provide such materials to its bicycle operators no later than sixty days after such department publishes such materials pursuant to subdivision a of section 20-1525. Such materials shall be provided in English, the designated citywide languages as defined in section 23-1101, and any additional languages in which such materials have been published by the department of consumer and worker protection.

§ 2. Subchapter 2 of chapter 15 of title 20 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 20-1525 to read as follows:

§ 20-1525 Fire safety materials. a. The department, in consultation with the fire department, shall identify materials developed pursuant to section 15-147, regarding the fire risks posed by powered mobility devices and safety measures that mitigate such risks, for dissemination to food delivery workers. The department shall publish such materials on the city's website.

b. A third-party food delivery service or third-party courier service shall provide the materials identified by the department pursuant to subdivision a of this section to a food delivery worker hired, retained, or engaged by any such service. A third-party food delivery service or third-party courier service shall provide such materials by email and as a link within a text message sent to a food delivery worker no later than sixty days after the department publishes such materials pursuant to subdivision a of this section. Such materials shall be provided in English, the designated citywide languages as defined in section 23-1101, and any additional languages as determined by the commissioner, provided that the department has published the materials in such additional languages.

§ 3. This local law takes effect 180 days after a local law amending the administrative code of the city of New York, relating to requiring the fire department to develop an informational campaign to educate the public on fire risks posed by powered mobility devices, as proposed in introduction number 656-A for the year 2023, takes effect.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on March 2, 2023 and approved by the Mayor on March 20, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 41 of 2023, Council Int. No. 749-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 42

Introduced by Council Members Brewer, Mealy, Williams, Powers, Brannan, Yeger, Bottcher, Velázquez, Narcisse, Ung, Menin, Holden, Abreu, Rivera, Gennaro, Ariola and Paladino.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the New York city fire code, in relation to prohibiting the sale of lithium-ion batteries assembled or reconditioned using cells removed from used batteries

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section FC 309 of the New York city fire code is amended by adding a new section 309.3.5 to read as follows:

309.3.5 Second-use batteries. It shall be unlawful to:

- 1. assemble or recondition a lithium-ion battery using cells removed from used storage batteries; or*
- 2. sell or offer for sale a lithium-ion battery that uses cells removed from used storage batteries.*

§ 2. The fire department shall engage in an outreach campaign to stores that repair powered mobility devices, as such term is defined in section 1 of a local law for the year 2023, relating to requiring the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices, as proposed in introduction number 722-A, to inform such stores of the conduct prohibited by FC 309.3.5. Information about this outreach campaign shall be included in the first report required by such local law.

§ 3. This local law takes effect on the same date as a local law for the year 2023, relating to requiring the fire department to report on safety measures to mitigate fire risk associated with powered mobility devices, as proposed in introduction number 722-A, takes effect.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on March 2, 2023 and approved by the Mayor on March 20, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 42 of 2023, Council Int. No. 752-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council and approved by the Mayor.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 81

Introduced by Council Members Gutiérrez, Louis, Restler, Hanif, Hudson, Brewer, Ung, Sanchez, Ayala, Holden, Lee, Farías, Schulman, Hanks, Avilés, Brooks-Powers, Dinowitz and Paladino.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the department of citywide administrative services to donate surplus city-owned computers to eligible organizations for beneficial use

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 2 of title 12 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 12-214 to read as follows:

§ 12-214 Donation of surplus computer equipment. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Beneficial use. The term “beneficial use” means the use of equipment by an eligible organization for an educational or other public purpose, provided that such organization has a demonstrated need for such equipment; and provided further that such use shall not include religious worship, instruction, or proselytization.

Computer. The term “computer” means a desktop computing device, a laptop, or other portable computing device, containing a central processing unit and any peripheral components that are connected to the central processing unit such that they may reasonably be viewed functionally as a single unit, including but not limited to motherboards, RAM, hard drives, or other storage devices, video or sound cards, and computer cases.

Department. The term “department” means the department of citywide administrative services.

Eligible organization. The term “eligible organization” means a public school, public library, other public or private educational institution, and a not-for-profit institution serving persons with disabilities, senior citizens, or low income individuals.

Equipment. The term “equipment” means a computer and its associated peripheral components, and other electronic devices that operate with or can be operated by a computer, including but not limited to floppy disk drives, CD drives, USB drives, printers, modems, networking devices, scanners, monitors, and the cables or wiring required to connect a computer with the computer equipment.

Surplus. The term “surplus” means equipment that is no longer in use, and not needed for use, by any agency.

b. The department shall, by rule, implement a process through which the department shall donate, at no cost except for any reasonable shipping and handling fees, surplus equipment to eligible organizations for beneficial use. Such process shall include, at a minimum:

- 1. Public notification of the department’s intent to donate surplus equipment, a description of such surplus equipment, and the total shipping and handling fees, if any, for the delivery of such equipment; and*
- 2. The opportunity for eligible organizations to submit to the department a specific plan for the beneficial use of such equipment.*

c. The department shall not donate surplus equipment to an eligible organization unless such organization provides to such department a specific plan for the beneficial use of such surplus equipment. The department shall specify, by rule, how to determine priority when multiple eligible

organizations provide such specific plan for the beneficial use of such equipment, except that public schools and libraries shall receive first priority. Such rule shall require consideration of the following factors:

- 1. Whether the beneficial use of such equipment facilitates services to the public for low or no cost;*
- 2. Whether the beneficial use of such equipment will serve communities that are under-serviced or have difficulty receiving services;*
- 3. In the event that an eligible organization has previously received a donation of surplus equipment, whether such organization has utilized such equipment to fulfill the beneficial use for which it was donated;*
- 4. Whether an eligible organization has a greater need for a donation of surplus equipment due to its limited size as compared to other eligible organizations; and*
- 5. Any other factor that the department deems relevant.*
 - d. Notwithstanding subdivision c of this section, the department shall endeavor to donate surplus equipment that is in need of repair or restoration to an eligible organization, if any, that intends to use the repair or restoration of such equipment in the training of its students. Upon such repair or restoration, such organization may retain such equipment or may return it to the department for donation to another eligible organization pursuant to the process established in subdivision b of this section.*
 - e. The department may auction or otherwise dispose of surplus equipment pursuant to chapter 5 of title 55 of the rules of the city of New York, or successor rule, provided that no eligible organization has provided a specific plan for the beneficial use of such surplus equipment over the course of one year. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the department to*

donate equipment where the department determines, upon consideration of the factors identified in paragraphs 1 through 5 of subdivision c of this section, that no eligible organization has demonstrated that it intends to use such equipment for a predominant public purpose in which any private benefit is merely incidental.

f. The donation of any equipment pursuant to this section shall comply with section 10-504.

g. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create any substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable by law by a party against the city, its officers, or its employees.

h. No later than June 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the department shall submit to the mayor and the speaker of the council a report on its donations of surplus equipment, including a list of each donation made during the reporting period; the number and type of surplus equipment comprising each donation; the estimated free market value of each donation; the identity and location of the recipient of the donation; a summary of the specific plan submitted by the recipient of the donation; summaries of specific plans of each eligible organization where multiple eligible organizations provided a specific plan for such surplus equipment; and the factors that weighed in favor of the eligible organization that received the donation. The report shall be disaggregated by the borough of each recipient of the donation and by any other factors that may be appropriate.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 120 days after it becomes law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on May 25, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on June 29, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 81 of 2023, Council Int. No. 664-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 85

Introduced by Council Members Hanif, the Speaker (Council Member Adams), Won, Nurse, Bottcher, Gennaro, Menin, Hudson, Cabán, Powers, Brewer, Rivera, Sanchez, Marte, Stevens, De La Rosa, Joseph, Ung, Ossé, Avilés, Restler, Dinowitz, Abreu, Krishnan, Ayala, Moya, Richardson Jordan, Riley, Holden, Gutiérrez, Barron, Feliz, Louis, Narcisse, Brannan, Lee, Velázquez, Williams, Salamanca, Brooks-Powers, Schulman and Farías (by request of the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to residential curbside organics collection, and to repeal subdivision a of section 16-308 of such code, in relation to pilot programs for the diversion of organic waste

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 16-129.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law 93 for the year 1991, is amended to read as follows:

§ 16-129.1 Rate for the use of department compost facilities. The commissioner is authorized to collect [a fee of ten dollars per cubic yard] fees for the disposal of yard waste *and organic waste* at department compost facilities. *Such fees shall be set by rule promulgated by the commissioner.* For purposes of this section, the [term "yard waste" shall mean leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, vegetative residue that is recognizable as part of a plant or vegetable, small or chipped branches, and similar material, except that no material greater than eight inches in diameter and eight feet in length shall be considered yard waste;] terms "yard waste" and "organic waste" have the same meanings as set forth in section 16-303 and the term "compost facilities" [shall mean]

means facilities operated by the department and used for the aerobic and thermophilic decomposition of organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material.

§ 2. Subdivision b of section 16-305 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 40 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

b. The commissioner shall adopt and implement rules designating at least six recyclable materials, including plastics to the extent required in subdivision c of this section and yard waste to the extent required in section 16-308 of this chapter *and organic waste to the extent required in section 16-308.1 of this chapter*, contained in department-managed solid waste and requiring households to source separate such designated materials.

§ 3. Subdivision c of section 16-305.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as amended by local law number 50 for the year 2003, is amended to read as follows:

c. For purposes of this section "designated recyclable materials" shall mean solid waste that has been designated by the commissioner as recyclable pursuant to section 16-305, [or] section 16-307, *or section 16-308.1 of this chapter*.

§ 4. Subdivision a of section 16-308 of the administrative code of the city of New York is REPEALED.

§ 5. Subdivisions b, d and f of section 16-308 of the administrative code of the city of New York, subdivision d as amended by local law number 37 for the year 2010 and relettered by local law number 77 for the year 2013, subdivisions b and f as amended and relettered by local law number 77 for the year 2013, are amended to read as follows:

b. [On and after July first, two thousand sixteen, the] *The* commissioner shall provide for the source separation, collection and composting of [department-managed] yard waste [generated within designated areas of the city in which a substantial amount of yard waste is generated from

March first to July thirty-first and September first to November thirtieth of each year], unless the generator otherwise provides for recycling or storage for composting or mulching. In addition, the commissioner shall provide for the collection and composting of yard waste generated and source separated at residential properties owned or operated by the New York city housing authority. There shall be operated by or on behalf of the department one or more yard waste composting facilities through which the department shall compost yard waste collected by or delivered to the department pursuant to this section. In order to comply with this provision, the department may utilize the services of privately-owned or operated facilities. The department shall also work in consultation with the composting facility siting task force established by the two thousand and six solid waste management plan to identify additional locations to site yard waste composting facilities with the goal of establishing at least one such composting facility in each borough where the department conducts yard waste composting collection.

d. [Within twenty-four months of the effective date of the local law that amended this section, no] *No* landfill, waste transfer station, intermodal facility, incinerator or resource recovery facility owned, operated or used by the department shall accept truckloads of department-managed waste primarily composed of yard waste for final disposal [from March 1 to July 31 and September 1 to November 30 of each year], except that composted yard waste may be used as part of the final vegetative cover for a department landfill.

f. Generators of yard waste, except those identified in subdivision g of this section, shall separate, tie, bundle, or place into [paper bags or unlined rigid containers] *bags or receptacles*, in accordance with rules promulgated by the commissioner, any yard waste set out for collection by the department pursuant to subdivision b of this section. The commissioner shall notify all

residents in districts that receive yard waste collection by the department of such pre-collection procedures, and undertake any other action necessary to effectuate the purposes of this subdivision.

§ 6. Subchapter 2 of chapter 3 of title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-308.1 to read as follows:

§ 16-308.1 Curbside organics collection. a. Organics collection program. The department shall establish a mandatory citywide curbside organics collection program for the diversion of organic waste in accordance with this section. Such program shall be implemented by no later than:

1. October 2, 2023, for residential properties in no less than 30 sanitation districts, as determined by the commissioner by rule.

2. October 7, 2024, for residential properties in all remaining sanitation districts.

b. Implementation plan. No later than July 1, 2023, the department shall develop, submit to the mayor and speaker of the council, and post on the department's website a curbside organics collection implementation plan. Such plan shall include information related to, at minimum:

1. How the department will implement such program;

2. The education and outreach program required pursuant to subdivision e of this section; and

3. How the department will distribute necessary materials, including rodent-proof organics collection bins, at no cost to residential building owners, and a timeline for such distribution.

c. End use of collected organic waste. In the next solid waste management plan prepared pursuant to section 27-0107 of the environmental conservation law and presented to the council pursuant to section 16-140 following the effective date of the local law that added this subdivision, the department shall include a plan to maximize the usable composting of organic waste collected pursuant to this section. Such plan for the usable composting of organic waste shall describe the

amount of organic waste collected and sent to composting facilities to be processed into usable compost pursuant to this section.

d. Reporting. The department shall report by weight the total amount of organic waste diverted pursuant to this section during the previous year, disaggregated by sanitation district. Such report shall be included as part of the department's annual zero waste report required pursuant to section 16-316.5 of this chapter.

e. Education and outreach. The department shall develop an outreach and education program to educate residents, building owners, and staff of residential buildings on the curbside organics collection program established pursuant to this section. Materials used for such outreach and education program shall be available in all designated citywide languages, as defined in section 23-1101, and any additional languages as determined by the department in consultation with local community organizations. No later than two months prior to the implementation of the curbside organics collection program for residential properties in a sanitation district pursuant to subdivision a of this section, the department shall distribute such materials to residents, building owners, and community based organizations in such district. Such materials shall also be made available on the department's website. Such materials shall include:

- 1. A detailed explanation of organic waste and the benefits of curbside organics collection;*
- 2. Information on how the curbside organics collection program will be implemented and instructions for how to properly source separate organic waste; and*
- 3. Any other information as determined by the commissioner.*

f. Rules. The commissioner shall adopt and implement rules as necessary to effectuate this section. Such rules may include, but need not be limited to, the designation of organic waste as a recyclable material pursuant to subdivision b of section 16-305 of this chapter, procedures

requiring the placement of organic waste at the curbside, in specialized containers or in another manner determined by the commissioner pursuant to subdivision d of such section, and the implementation and enforcement of this section and such rules in buildings containing four or more dwelling units pursuant to subdivisions e, f, and g of section 16-305.

g. Penalty. A residential building owner who violates this section shall be liable for a civil penalty as set forth in section 16-324, except that prior to April 1, 2025, a residential building owner who violates this section shall be issued a written warning that a violation has been observed, provided that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the department from enforcing any rules relating to yard waste separation promulgated pursuant to section 16-308 of this chapter.

§ 7. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on June 8, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on July 13, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 85 of 2023, Council Int. No. 244-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 86

Introduced by Council Members Nurse, Bottcher, Ossé, Menin, Gutiérrez, Hanif, Powers, Hudson, Brewer, Sanchez, Stevens, Yeger, Marte, Joseph, Ayala, Restler, Abreu, Krishnan, Avilés, Rivera, Moya, Williams, Richardson Jordan, Riley, Holden, De La Rosa, Cabán, Dinowitz, Won, Barron, Feliz, Louis, Narcisse, Brannan, Schulman, Velázquez, Farías, Gennaro, Salamanca, Brooks-Powers, Lee and Ung (in conjunction with the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a goal of zero divertible waste for New York city by 2030

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-144 to read as follows:

§ 16-144 Zero waste goal. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the term “citywide-generated recyclable waste” means all recyclable materials, as defined in section 16-303, collected within the city by the department and by entities licensed to collect trade waste pursuant to title 16-A.

b. Diversion of citywide-generated recyclable waste. The department shall establish a goal of diverting citywide-generated recyclable waste by 100 percent by calendar year 2030 from landfills or incinerators.

c. If the department determines that the citywide-generated recyclable waste diversion goal established pursuant to subdivision b of this section is not feasible despite the best efforts of city

government, the department shall report such findings and make recommendations with respect to policies, programs, and actions that may be undertaken to achieve such diversion, as part of the department's annual zero waste report required pursuant to subdivision b of section 16-316.5.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on June 8, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on July 13, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 86 of 2023, Council Int. No. 274-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 87

Introduced by Nurse, Cabán, Bottcher, Ossé, Menin, Gutiérrez, Hanif, Powers, Hudson, Brewer, Sanchez, Stevens, Yeger, Ayala, Restler, Abreu, Krishnan, Avilés, Rivera, Joseph, Marte, Moya, Williams, Richardson Jordan, Riley, Holden, De La Rosa, Dinowitz, Won, Barron, Feliz, Louis, Narcisse, Brannan, Schulman, Velázquez, Farías, Gennaro, Salamanca, Brooks-Powers, Ung and Lee (by request of the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the goal of achieving zero waste by increasing waste diversion from landfill or incineration, and to repeal subdivision k of section 16-305 of such code, in relation to an annual recycling report, and subdivision e of section 16-307.3 of such code, in relation to the inclusion of certain information in an annual recycling report

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Paragraph 3 of subdivision c of section 16-305 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 35 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

3. If the commissioner determines that the cost to the city of recycling rigid plastic containers is not reasonable in comparison with the cost of recycling only metal, glass and plastic that have been designated as recyclable materials as of the effective date of the local law that added this subdivision, the commissioner shall annually reevaluate the cost to the city of designating such rigid plastic containers as recyclable materials, and shall annually make a new determination as to whether the cost of designating such containers as recyclable materials is reasonable in comparison with the cost of recycling only metal, glass and plastic that have been designated as recyclable materials as of the effective date of the local law that added this subdivision and shall report such

evaluations to the council as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*. The department shall not promulgate rules designating rigid plastic containers as recyclable materials, and need not conduct outreach or education relating thereto if, pursuant to paragraph two of this subdivision, the commissioner determines that the cost to the city of recycling rigid plastic containers is not reasonable in comparison with the cost of recycling only metal, glass and plastic that have been designated as recyclable materials as of the effective date of the local law that added this subdivision.

§ 2. Subdivision k of section 16-305 of the administrative code of the city of New York is REPEALED.

§ 3. Subdivision c of section 16-307 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 36 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

c. On or before July first, two thousand twelve and annually thereafter, every lead recycling or sustainability coordinator shall submit a report to the head of his or her respective agency and to the commissioner, summarizing actions taken to implement the waste prevention, reuse and recycling plan for the previous twelve-month reporting period, proposed actions to be taken to implement such plan, and updates or changes to any information included in such plan. The department shall consolidate the information contained in all reports prepared pursuant to this subdivision and include such information as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 4. Subdivision d of section 16-307.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 41 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

d. [On or before January first, two thousand twelve, the] *The chancellor shall submit a report to the commissioner by January 1 of each year* regarding compliance with the requirements of this section [for the period of January first, two thousand eleven through June thirtieth, two thousand eleven, and shall submit an annual compliance report by January first of each year thereafter] for the preceding July [first] 1 through June [thirtieth] 30. The department shall include the chancellor's report as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 5. Paragraph 2 of subdivision d of section 16-307.2 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 57 for the year 2021, is amended to read as follows:

2. The department shall consolidate the information contained in all reports prepared pursuant to this subdivision and include such information as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 6. Subdivision e of section 16-307.3 of the administrative code of the city of New York is **REPEALED**.

§ 7. Subdivision h of section 16-308 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as amended and redesignated by local law number 77 for the year 2013, is amended to read as follows:

h. Each permitted composting facility within the city, including those operated by city agencies, shall annually report to the commissioner the amount of yard waste and any other organic waste collected and disposed of by weight at such composting facility. All such reports shall be submitted prior to February first of each calendar year and shall contain the amount collected and disposed of for the previous calendar year. The department shall consolidate the information contained in all reports prepared pursuant to this subdivision and include such information as part

of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 8. Subdivision d of section 16-310 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 38 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

d. The department shall report the total number of public space recycling receptacles added during the relevant reporting year, and the locations in which they were placed. Such report shall be included as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 9. Subdivision c of section 16-310.1 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 38 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:

c. The department shall report by weight the amount of textiles collected in publicly accessible textile drop-off bins located on city property or property maintained by the city, through public textile reuse and recycling sites pursuant to subdivision a of this section and in publicly accessible textile drop-off bins maintained on private property. Such report shall be included as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 10. Subdivisions b and c of section 16-316.3 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 39 for the year 2010, are amended to read as follows:

b. The department shall report annually the total amount of household hazardous waste diverted by the program established pursuant to subdivision a of this section. Such report shall specify each category of material and the amount of such material collected at each collection event or site established pursuant to subdivision a of this section. Such report shall be included as

part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

c. The commissioner shall study opportunities to establish additional household hazardous waste collection events and sites, as well as opportunities to provide for the collection of household hazardous waste at designated sites on a regular basis. The commissioner shall report on such opportunities to the mayor and the council within two years of the effective date of this section, and annually thereafter, and such report shall be included as part of the department's annual [recycling] *zero waste* report required pursuant to [subdivision k of section 16-305 of this chapter] *subdivision b of section 16-316.5*.

§ 11. Subchapter 3 of chapter 3 of title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-316.5 to read as follows:

§ 16-316.5 Zero waste plan and report. a. On or before January 1, 2024, the commissioner shall submit to the mayor, the speaker of the council, the district manager of each community board, and each citizens' solid waste advisory board as defined in section 16-317, and make publicly available online, a plan to achieve the goal of zero waste pursuant to section 16-144 and to increase waste diversion from landfill and incineration through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

b. On or before October 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall submit to the mayor, the speaker of the council, the district manager of each community board, and each citizens' solid waste advisory board as defined in section 16-317, and make publicly available online, a report on the city's progress toward the goal of achieving zero waste pursuant to section 16-144 and toward increasing waste diversion from landfill and incineration through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

c. The plan and reports required by this section shall include, but need not be limited to:

- 1. Annual waste disposal and diversion targets, disaggregated by waste stream, including any expected changes to diversion rates as a result of any new or discontinued programs, market conditions, or other factors, and the methodology used to arrive at such waste disposal and diversion targets;*
- 2. Diversion rates for recyclable and organic material collected curbside by the department, disaggregated by material and community district, where feasible;*
- 3. Diversion rates for recyclable and organic material that are not collected curbside, disaggregated by material;*
- 4. A description of how the department will increase diversion rates, including but not limited to strategies to increase diversion for each material;*
- 5. A description of education and outreach programs available to the public and strategies to improve such education and outreach programs;*
- 6. A description of initiatives to increase diversion in residential buildings and buildings owned or operated by the New York city housing authority, in commercial establishments, and in the construction and demolition sector;*
- 7. A list of materials that are not easily diverted from landfill or incineration, and strategies for eliminating such materials from the waste stream;*
- 8. An analysis of the economic market for each recyclable material;*
- 9. An analysis of current processing capacity for recyclable materials, disaggregated by material stream;*
- 10. An analysis of disposal capacity and prices at disposal facilities used by the department and by designated carters as defined in section 16-1000;*

11. A description of initiatives to increase diversion of materials disposed of in public litter baskets, public recycling bins, and public organics bins, including those located in parks and transit facilities;

12. A description of initiatives to increase the reuse of materials that would otherwise be disposed of; and

13. Recommendations on new or updated strategies, policies, and programs to achieve the goal of zero waste established in section 16-144.

§ 12. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on June 8, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on July 13, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 87 of 2023, Council Int. No. 275-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 88

Introduced by Council Members Powers, Rivera, Brewer, Nurse, Hanif, Cabán, Bottcher, Hudson, Menin, Stevens, Joseph, Ayala, Restler, Abreu, Krishnan, Avilés, Ossé, Marte, Moya, Williams, Dinowitz, Richardson Jordan, Riley, Gutiérrez, De La Rosa, Barron, Won, Feliz, Louis, Narcisse, Brannan, Schulman, Ung, Velázquez, Lee, Farías, Kagan, Holden, Gennaro, Salamanca, Brooks-Powers, Sanchez and Hanks (by request of the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to community recycling centers and events

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-310.3 to read as follows:

§ 16-310.3 Community recycling. a. Community recycling centers. No later than December 31, 2024, the department shall ensure that at least two community recycling centers are established and operational in each borough. Each such center shall be available for drop offs at least 24 hours per week, including weekends. Such centers shall be located in geographic areas that are easily accessible, including for persons with disabilities, and shall be in close proximity to public transportation and public housing developments, where practicable. Any organic waste drop off site provided for by local law may be co-located within such a center.

b. Community recycling events. No later than September 30, 2023, and annually thereafter, the department shall host no less than one community recycling event in each community

district. Each such event shall be located in a geographic area that is easily accessible, including for persons with disabilities, and in close proximity to public transportation and public housing developments, where practicable. Such events may be co-located with other sanitation services. Community recycling events required by this subdivision shall be in addition to any recycling event operated by an entity or organization other than the department, provided that any recycling event operated pursuant to a contract with the department shall be considered to be hosted by the department for purposes of this section.

c. Materials collected. Each community recycling center and community recycling event shall accept, to the extent practicable, inorganic material that is not collected through regular curbside collection but that can be recycled or reused. One community recycling center per borough shall also accept hazardous material, as practicable and as defined by the department, that should not be disposed of as curbside waste.

d. Community recycling center and event information. The department shall make available on the department's website, and distribute to each local community board, the following information about the community recycling centers and community recycling events required by this section:

- 1. Location, including street address and borough;*
- 2. Contact information;*
- 3. Hours of operation; and*
- 4. Services provided.*

e. Education and outreach. The department, in consultation with any agency identified by the mayor, shall develop an outreach and education program to inform residents about community

recycling centers and community recycling events, including their locations, contact information, hours of operation, and the services they provide.

f. Reporting. The department shall report annually on the operation of community recycling centers and community recycling events required pursuant to this section. Such report shall be included as part of the department's annual waste diversion report required pursuant to section 16-316.5. Such report shall include, but need not be limited to, the following information, disaggregated by community recycling center and community recycling event, where feasible:

- 1. The number of individuals utilizing such centers and events;*
- 2. The material collected at each such center and event, disaggregated by material type;*
- 3. The number of full-time and part-time staff persons working at each such center and event;*
- 4. Where each type of material collected is sent; and*
- 5. A description of the education programs offered to the public.*

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on June 8, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on July 13, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 88 of 2023, Council Int. No. 280-A of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2023**

No. 89

Introduced by Council Members Powers, Nurse, Rivera, Brewer, Hanif, Cabán, Bottcher, Hudson, Menin, Stevens, Joseph, Ayala, Restler, Abreu, Krishnan, Avilés, Ossé, Marte, Moya, Williams, Dinowitz, Richardson Jordan, Riley, Gutiérrez, De La Rosa, Won, Barron, Feliz, Louis, Narcisse, Brannan, Schulman, Ung, Velázquez, Lee, Kagan, Holden, Gennaro, Salamanca, Brooks-Powers, Sanchez and Farías (by request of the Brooklyn Borough President).

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to organic waste drop off sites

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 16 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 16-308.2 to read as follows:

§ 16-308.2 Organic waste drop off sites. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Community partner. The term “community partner” means a not-for-profit organization, community garden or other similar organization that operates or makes available to the public an organic waste drop off site.

Community scale composting facility. The term “community scale composting facility” means a physical location operated by a not-for-profit organization that engages in composting, through a registration or agreement with the department, but that is not of sufficient size so as to be

required to obtain a permit for the operation of such facility from the New York state department of environmental conservation.

Organic waste drop off site. The term “organic waste drop off site” means a physical location for the collection of organic waste from members of the public.

b. Except as provided in subdivision c of this section, no later than April 1, 2024, the department, in consultation with community partners, shall ensure that no less than 30 organic waste drop off sites are established and operational throughout the city, provided that no less than three such sites are established in each borough. Each such site shall have a minimum of 20 hours available per week for individuals to drop off organic waste, except that organic waste drop off sites operated by community partners shall be open for a minimum of five hours per week, and each such organic waste drop off site shall be located in a geographic area that is easily accessible, including for persons with disabilities, and in close proximity to public transportation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an organic waste drop off site operated by a community partner may be operated on a seasonal basis.

c. For the purposes of subdivision b of this section, an organic waste drop off site may be a community scale composting facility or a drop off site operated by the department, including co-location with a recycling center, as required pursuant to section 16-310.3.

d. No later than January 1, 2026, the department shall review the requirements of subdivision b of this section and submit to the mayor and the speaker of the council a recommendation as to whether such drop off sites should be continued.

e. Site information. The department shall post on its website information about each organic waste drop off site established pursuant to this section. Such information shall include each such site’s address, contact information, hours of operation and services provided. Where applicable,

such information shall also be clearly posted in a publicly visible location at the entrance to each such site.

f. Education and outreach. The department, in consultation with any agency or office designated by the mayor, shall develop an education and outreach program to inform residents about the organic waste drop off sites and community scale composting facilities established pursuant to this section. Such education and outreach shall include the information set forth in subdivision e of this section. Any educational or outreach materials developed pursuant to this section, as well as any other educational materials on recycling that the commissioner deems relevant, shall be available in all designated citywide languages, as defined in section 23-1101, and supplied to each organic waste drop off site. The department shall also perform outreach to community partners and other not-for-profit organizations to provide them with information on how the public can engage in opportunities to work with the department to open and operate organic waste drop off sites and community scale composting facilities.

g. Reporting. The department shall report annually on the operation of organic waste drop off sites. Such report shall be included as part of the department's annual zero waste report required pursuant to section 16-316.5. Such report shall include, at a minimum, the following information, disaggregated by organic waste drop off site where feasible:

- 1. The total amount of material collected at such site;*
- 2. The number of individuals who used such site during the reporting period;*
- 3. The number of full-time and part-time staff members working at such site, if any; and*
- 4. Where the organic waste collected at such site was processed following collection.*

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on June 8, 2023 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on July 13, 2023.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 89 of 2023, Council Int. No. 281-B of 2022) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2024**

No. 118

Introduced by Council Members Brewer, Krishnan, Williams, Menin, Schulman, Won, Rivera, Louis, Nurse, Ayala, Salaam, Marte, Hanif, Ung, Hudson, Gennaro, Restler, Avilés, Cabán, Sanchez, Yeger, Banks, Zhuang, Abreu and Dinowitz.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing composting facilities in parks

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of title 18 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 18-165 to read as follows:

§ 18-165 Compost facilities in parks. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Compost facility. The term “compost facility” means a site at which the decomposition of organic material is managed.

Plant waste. The term “plant waste” means leaves, grass clippings, small woody and herbaceous material, and similar material.

b. The department shall establish compost facilities within parks for the composting of plant waste collected at parks within its jurisdiction pursuant to the following timetable:

1. On or before July 1, 2026, at least 1 compost facility within 2 parks in each borough, as determined by the commissioner;

2. *On or before July 1, 2027, at least 1 compost facility within 3 parks in each borough, as determined by the commissioner; and*

3. *On or before July 1, 2028, at least 1 compost facility within 5 parks in each borough, as determined by the commissioner.*

c. 1. The department shall use a compost facility in a park to compost plant waste collected from such park as well as other nearby parks within the department's jurisdiction.

2. In addition, the department may elect to use organic material management procedures and sustainable practices for the management of plant waste generated at such park, including leaf-mowing grassy areas and leaving leaves in place in horticultural areas. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the requirements of subdivision b of this section.

d. The department shall report annually on the operation of compost facilities established pursuant to this section. Such report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The total amount of plant waste managed at each compost facility;

2. The annual cost of operating each compost facility;

3. For each park where a compost facility has been established, a description of the disposal process for plant waste from such park that was in effect prior to the establishment of such facility; and

4. The number of staff members working at each compost facility.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on November 13, 2024 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on December 16, 2024.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 118 of 2024, Council Int. No. 130-A of 2024) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor, and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter.

SPENCER FISHER, Acting Corporation Counsel.

**Attachment VI: Solid Waste and Recycling
Legislation, General Rules**

§ 1-02.1 Requirements for Receptacles and Bags Containing Solid Waste and Recyclables for Collection.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized in 16 RCNY § 1-02.3, occupants of residential buildings, public buildings, and special use buildings, except commercial occupants of residential buildings where Department collection service is not otherwise authorized by 16 RCNY § 1-03, shall place their receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables out at the curb for collection by the Department as follows:

1. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subdivision, and in accordance with 16 RCNY §§ 1-02.5 and 1-02.6, materials must be placed out at the curb no earlier than 8:00 p.m. on the day before scheduled collection and no later than 12:00 a.m. on the scheduled collection day;

2. The following materials must be placed out at the curb no earlier than 6:00 p.m. on the day before scheduled collection and no later than 12:00 a.m. on the scheduled collection day: (i) materials placed out for collection in receptacles with a tight-fitting lid; and (ii) designated recyclable paper that is tied and bundled securely without a container and set out in accordance with the requirements found in 16 RCNY § 1-08(h);

3. Receptacles containing solid waste that are set out at the curb must not exceed fifty-five gallons in size, except for those receptacles that are authorized for use pursuant to 16 RCNY §§ 1-02.5 and 1-02.6;

4. Receptacles containing designated recyclable materials, organic waste or yard waste that are set out at the curb must comply with the container specifications found in 16 RCNY § 1-08; and

5. All receptacles shall be removed before 9:00 p.m. on the day of collection, or if such collection occurs after 4:00 p.m., then before 9:00 a.m. on the day following collection.

(b) A commercial establishment that receives collection from a private carter shall place receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables out at the curb for private carter collection as follows:

1. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subdivision, and in accordance with 16 RCNY § 1-02.4, materials must be placed out at the curb no earlier than 8:00 p.m. prior to scheduled collection provided that such collection takes place later that same day or on the day immediately following;

2. Except as required in 16 RCNY § 1-02.4, materials placed out for collection in receptacles with a tight-fitting lid, and designated recyclable paper that is tied and bundled securely without a container, may be placed out for collection at the curb no earlier than one hour before closing, provided that the scheduled collection occurs before the establishment next reopens for business;

3. Any receptacle placed out for collection must be removed from the curb no later than the time the commercial establishment next reopens for business; and

4. The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to commercial establishments that receive off-street collection, including collection from inside a loading dock.

(c) If the Mayor declares a health or solid waste emergency, the Commissioner may change the authorized times for placement of receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables for collection for the duration of the emergency.

(d) Any receptacles used for the set out of waste pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of this section must be kept clean and in good repair. If other storage areas on the premises are not available, receptacles may be stored in the area within 3 feet of the building line on the sidewalk, provided that such receptacles are maintained in an orderly manner and do not impede or obstruct pedestrian flow on the sidewalk.

(e) Suspension of container requirements:

1. The requirements to set waste out in containers in this section and 16 RCNY § 1-02.4 may be suspended if:

- a. the Mayor declares a health or solid waste emergency; or
- b. the Commissioner determines that weather conditions are not conducive to the use of receptacles; or
- c. the Commissioner determines that the use of such receptacles would constitute a public nuisance.

2. In the case container requirements are suspended pursuant to paragraph 1 of this subdivision, materials may be placed out for collection as follows:

a. Occupants of residential buildings, public buildings, and special use buildings, except commercial occupants of residential buildings where Department collection service is not otherwise authorized by 16 RCNY § 1-03, shall place their receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables out at the curb for collection no earlier than 6:00 p.m. on the day before scheduled collection and no later than 12:00 a.m. on the scheduled collection day.

b. A commercial establishment that receives collection from a private carter shall place receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables out at the curb for private carter collection shall place receptacles or bags containing solid waste or recyclables out at the curb for private carter collection no earlier than either 8:00 p.m. or one hour before closing, whichever is earlier.

(Amended City Record 4/5/2017, eff. 5/5/2017; amended City Record 12/1/2022, eff. 12/31/2022; amended City Record 6/30/2023, eff. 7/30/2023; amended City Record 9/4/2024, eff. 10/4/2024; amended City Record 11/15/2024, eff. 12/15/2024)

§ 1-02.4 Receptacle Requirements for Entities Receiving Curbside Collection from a Private Carter.

(a) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, the term "commercial establishment" means an entity that is required to provide for the removal of waste pursuant to the provisions of § 16-116 of the Administrative Code.

(b) The following must set out any putrescible solid waste, including refuse and organic waste, at the curb for private carter collection in rigid receptacles with tight-fitting lids, in accordance with 16 RCNY § 1-02.1(b), (d) and (e):

1. All commercial establishments that receive curbside collection of waste by a private carter.
2. Any other entity that receives curbside collection of waste by a private carter that is not defined in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) The requirements of this section do not apply to recyclable materials other than organic waste.

(d) The requirements of this section do not apply to those entities that receive off-street collection, including collection from inside a loading dock, by a private carter.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, those entities that receive private carter collection must comply with all laws, rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the rules and regulations of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene with respect to the management of waste.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, any entity included in paragraph 2 of subdivision (b) of this section may request a temporary waiver from the Department from the requirements of this section if compliance would create a public safety hazard for pedestrians or if compliance with these requirements would pose an unreasonable hardship, provided that:

1. Entities must submit a waiver request using a form available on the Department's website;
2. The Department will notify such entity within 60 days if such temporary waiver has been granted or denied;
3. Entities denied a temporary waiver have 30 days to submit an appeal in writing to the Commissioner. The Commissioner will issue a decision on such appeal in a reasonable time, and such decision will be deemed a final determination. Such entity will not be required to comply with the requirements of this section until a final determination is made by the Department; and
4. Such temporary waiver will only be in effect until the Department implements a containerization solution that can accommodate the volume of refuse that such entity regularly produces without creating a public safety hazard for pedestrians or an unreasonable hardship.

(g) No entity may utilize a bin from an authorized vendor as defined in subdivision (a) of 16 RCNY § 1-02.5 for collection by a private carter.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, any entity that receives curbside collection of waste by a private carter and generates twenty gallons or less of waste over a period of seven consecutive days may share a container with another such entity that generates twenty gallons or less of waste over a period of seven consecutive days, provided that both entities are customers that have an agreement with the same private carter in accordance with 16 RCNY Chapter 20.

(Added City Record 6/30/2023, eff. 7/30/2023; amended City Record 8/2/2023, eff. 9/1/2023; amended City Record 11/16/2023, eff. 3/1/2024; amended City Record 9/4/2024, eff. 10/4/2024; amended City Record 3/28/2025, eff. 4/27/2025)

§ 1-02.5 Receptacles Required for Certain Buildings that Receive Department Collection.

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "authorized vendor" means any vendor selected by the Department through a competitive procurement process to produce New York City standardized receptacles, with the approval of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

(b) No later than November 12, 2024, all buildings that receive Department collection pursuant to 16 RCNY § 1-02(a) or collection from another city agency, other than residential buildings containing ten or more dwelling units, must set out any refuse at the curb for collection by the Department or another city agency in rigid receptacles with tight fitting lids.

(c) No later than June 1, 2026, all buildings that receive Department collection pursuant to 16 RCNY § 1-02(a) or collection from another city agency, other than residential buildings containing ten or more dwelling units, must set out any refuse at the curb for collection by the Department or another city agency in rigid receptacles with tightfitting lids that are purchased from an authorized vendor, and in accordance with 16 RCNY § 1-02.1(a).

(d) Buildings that receive Department collection, or are applying for collection service, may request a waiver from the Department of the requirements set forth in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section if compliance would create a public safety hazard for pedestrians, or if compliance with these requirements would pose an unreasonable hardship, provided that:

1. Buildings must submit a waiver request using a form available on the Department's website;
2. The Department will notify such building within 60 days if such temporary waiver has been granted or denied;
3. Buildings denied a temporary waiver have 30 days to submit an appeal in writing to the Commissioner. The Commissioner will issue a decision on such appeal in a reasonable time, and such decision will be deemed a final determination. Such building will not be required to comply with the requirements of this section until a final determination is made by the Department; and
4. Such temporary waiver will only be in effect until the Department implements a containerization solution that can accommodate the volume of refuse that such building regularly produces without creating a public safety hazard for pedestrians or an unreasonable hardship.

(Added City Record 9/4/2024, eff. 10/4/2024)

§ 1-02.6 Stationary On-Street Container Pilot Program.

a. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Application period. The term “application period” means the period of time in which the Department will accept applications from buildings containing 10 to 30 dwelling units to opt in to the use of stationary on-street containers in a pilot area and during which buildings containing more than 30 dwelling units must provide certain information to the Department.

End Date. The term “end date” means the date by which all buildings in the pilot area no longer have to comply with applicable containerization requirements as described in this section and by which the Department will remove any stationary on-street containers placed pursuant to this rule from the public right-of-way, to the extent provided by applicable law.

Implementation date. The term “implementation date” means the date by which all buildings in the pilot area must comply with applicable containerization requirements as provided in this section.

Stationary on-street container. The term “stationary on-street container” means a container for the storage and collection of residential waste that the Department procures from an authorized vendor and that the Department, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, places in the public right-of-way.

b. The following chart lists the pilot areas and the application periods, implementation dates, and end dates for such pilot areas.

Pilot Area	Application Period	Implementation Date	End Date
Manhattan Community District 9	December 15, 2024 to February 1, 2025	June 1, 2025	May 31, 2026

c. *Residential buildings containing 31 or more dwelling units.*

1. Beginning on the implementation date and continuing until the end date, as specified in subdivision b of this section, all residential buildings containing 31 or more dwelling units located in the pilot area must utilize stationary on-street containers for the disposal of refuse for collection by the Department.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this subdivision, a building containing 31 or more dwelling units located in the pilot area that receives Department collection, or is applying to receive Department collection, is not required to utilize a stationary on-street container if:

(a) such building receives off-street collection, including collection from inside a loading dock; or

(b) the Department determines that such building's circumstances warrant a different containerization method or alternative set-out method. The Department will make such determination based on its own independent analysis and inform such building of the method that such building must utilize no later than two months prior to the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section. Any such method must be in place by the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section.

3. During the application period, all residential buildings containing 31 or more dwelling units located in area must provide building ownership and applicable contact information using a form available on the Department's website.

d. *Residential buildings containing 10 to 30 dwelling units.*

1. Beginning on the implementation date and continuing until the end date, as specified in subdivision b of this section, any residential building containing 10 to 30 dwelling units located in the pilot area must set out its refuse for collection by the Department at the curb in rigid receptacles with tight-fitting lids not exceeding fifty-five gallons in size unless such building is directed by the Department to set out its refuse using an alternative method pursuant to paragraph 2 of this subdivision or approved by the Department to use a stationary on-street container pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subdivision.

2. If the Department determines that the circumstances of a building containing 10 to 30 dwelling units located in the pilot area that receives Department collection, or is applying to receive Department collection, warrant a different containerization method or an alternative set-out method, such building must use such method. The Department will make such determination based on its own independent analysis and will inform such building of the method that such building must utilize no later than two months prior to the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section. Any such method must be in place by the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section.

3. *Opt-in requirements for buildings containing 10 to 30 dwelling units.* An owner of a building containing 10 to 30 dwelling units located in the pilot area or such owner's agent may apply to the Department during the application period, in accordance with the requirements in paragraph 4 of this subdivision, to place such building's refuse in a stationary on-street container for collection by the Department.

(a) The Department will review any such request for the use of stationary on-street containers submitted during the application period.

(b) Applicants denied the use of stationary on-street containers will be notified in writing no later than two months prior to the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section. Such buildings must set out their refuse at the curb for collection by the Department in rigid receptacles with tight-fitting lids not exceeding fifty-five gallons in size in accordance with paragraph 1 of this subdivision unless the Department determines that the building should use an alternative containerization or set out method pursuant to paragraph 2 of this subdivision.

(c) Applicants approved by the Department to utilize stationary on-street containers will be notified in writing no later than two months prior to the implementation date specified in subdivision b of this section and must set out refuse in such containers beginning on such implementation date and continuing until the end date specified in subdivision b of this section.

4. *Application requirements.* The owner of a residential building containing 10 to 30 dwelling units in a pilot area, or such owner's agent, that seeks to opt in to setting out such building's refuse for collection by the Department in a stationary on-street container pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subdivision must submit an application to the Department in a form and format determined by the Department during the application period. Such application must include:

(a) the name and contact information of the owner of the building, and such owner's agent, if applicable;

(b) the number of dwelling units in the building;

(c) an attestation that the owner of the building, or such owner's agent, agrees to place all refuse in the stationary on-street containers if the application is approved; and

(d) any additional information deemed necessary by the Department.

e. *Change in ownership for residential buildings setting out refuse in stationary on-street containers.* When a building setting out refuse in a stationary on-street container pursuant to subdivision c or d of this section has a change in ownership, the new owner, or such owner's agent, must notify the Department immediately upon such change in ownership. Such notice to the Department must include the name and contact information of the new building ownership and may be submitted using a form available on the Department's website.

f. The requirements of paragraph 1 of subdivision c and subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of subdivision d do not apply to a building if the stationary on-street container assigned to such building has been temporarily removed at the direction of the Department or the Department of Transportation or has otherwise become inaccessible through no fault of the building's owner or agents. In the case of temporary removal or inaccessibility, such building must set out its refuse in a manner directed by the Department.

g. *Maintenance requirements for stationary on-street containers.* Each residential building disposing of refuse in a stationary on-street container pursuant to subdivision c or d of this section must ensure that such stationary on-street container is kept clean, well-maintained, and clear of trash, debris, graffiti, vermin, food scraps, and unsanitary conditions. Such residential building must also ensure that the area of the roadway extending 1 1/2 feet beyond each side of such stationary on-street container is kept clean.

(Added City Record 11/15/2024, eff. 12/15/2024)

§ 1-08 Residential Collection Service of Designated Recyclable Materials.

(a) *Designated recyclable materials.* Pursuant to § 16-305 of the New York City Administrative Code the following materials are designated as recyclable materials for purposes of this section:

- (1) metal cans, metal items, aluminum foil, aluminum foil products, containers made of glass, beverage cartons, and rigid plastics (collectively referred to as designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic);
- (2) newspaper, magazines, catalogs, phone books, mixed paper and corrugated cardboard (collectively referred to as designated recyclable paper); and
- (3) organic waste, including yard waste.

This subdivision notwithstanding, designated recyclable paper and designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic items that are substantially soiled with food, paint or some other contaminating material shall not be considered a designated recyclable material.

(b) *Implementation.*

- (1) The requirement that a specific designated recyclable material be source separated shall be scheduled and implemented by the Department on a citywide basis.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subdivision, the source separation of yard waste and organic waste shall be required in the designated districts and on the designated timetable set forth in subdivision (k) of this section.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subdivision, organic waste may be commingled with yard waste.

(c) All designated recyclable materials must be prepared and placed out for collection in the manner prescribed in this section on the collection day(s) that the Commissioner, in his/her discretion, designates for recycling in each recycling district.

(d) *Determination of mechanized collection service.* The Commissioner, after consultation with the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge of a residential building, may require that designated recyclable materials be collected from such building through mechanized collection service. Factors to be considered in imposing such a requirement include, but are not limited to:

- (1) availability of space within the building or behind the property line for the storage of containers for mechanized collection;
- (2) feasibility of Department access to such containers; and
- (3) whether the quantity of designated recyclable materials generated is sufficient to warrant mechanized collection, as determined by the Commissioner. Every building shall receive curbside collection service for designated recyclable materials unless a determination pursuant to this subdivision has been made to collect such materials via mechanized collection service and such service has commenced.

(e) *Recycling containers.*

(1) *Rigid containers for curbside recycling collection service:*

(i) *Rigid containers for designated recyclable paper:* Designated recyclable paper may be placed out for curbside collection in rigid containers provided such containers are: (A) a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) covered by a lid; and (C) clearly labeled with the words "Recycling: Mixed Paper", or some variation thereof, in letters no less than four inches in height. Alternatively, Department decals may be used to label containers. The Department recommends, but does not require, that rigid containers for curbside recycling collection of designated recyclable paper be green in color.

(ii) *Rigid containers for designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic:* Designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic may be placed out for curbside collection in rigid containers provided such containers are: (A) a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) covered by a lid; and (C) clearly labeled with the words "Recycling: Metal, Glass and Plastic", or some variation thereof, in letters no less than four inches in height. Alternatively, Department decals may be used to label containers. The Department recommends, but does not require, that rigid containers for curbside recycling collection of designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic be blue in color.

(iii) *Rigid containers for designated yard waste:* Designated yard waste may be placed out for curbside collection in rigid containers, provided that such containers are: (A) a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity and (B) clearly labeled with the words "Yard Waste" or some variation thereof, in letters no less than four inches in height. Alternatively, Department decals may be used to label containers.

(iv) *Rigid containers for designated organic waste:* Designated organic waste may be placed out for curbside collection in containers that are: (A) a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) covered by a tight-fitting lid; and (C) clearly labeled with the words "Organic Waste" or some variation thereof, in letters no less than four inches in height. Alternatively, Department decals may be used to label containers. Containers for organic waste may be lined with a clear plastic bag.

(2) *Plastic bags for curbside collection service:*

(i) *Plastic bags for designated recyclable paper:* Designated recyclable paper consisting of mixed paper may be placed out for curbside collection in plastic bags, provided such bags are: (A) a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) clear and not colored; and (C) constructed of low density polyethylene or linear low density polyethylene.

(ii) *Plastic bags for designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic:* Designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic may be placed out for curbside collection in plastic bags, provided such bags are: (A) a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) clear and not colored; and (C) constructed of low density polyethylene or linear low density polyethylene.

(iii) *Plastic bags for designated yard waste:* Designated yard waste may be placed out for curbside collection in plastic bags, provided such bags are: (A) a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 55 gallons in capacity; (B) clear and not colored; and (C) constructed of low density polyethylene or linear low density polyethylene. Designated yard waste commingled with designated organic waste may not be placed out for collection in plastic bags.

(3) *Containers for mechanized collection service of designated recyclable paper:* Containers for mechanized collection must be capable of being serviced by Department collection vehicles. Containers used for mechanized collection of designated recyclable paper must be white in color. Containers must be clearly labeled to indicate designated recyclable paper may be properly placed therein. In conjunction with its determination to provide mechanized collection service under subdivision (d) of this section, the Department may supply additional specifications for containers for mechanized collection service, and shall provide information as to where containers that comply with Department specifications may be purchased.

(4) *Paper bags for designated yard waste:* Designated yard waste may be placed in two-ply wet strength stock (fifty pounds each ply) leak-proof paper bags. Such bags must not exceed 16 inches in length by 12 inches in width by 35 inches in height, and must have a minimum capacity of 30 gallons and a maximum capacity of 55 gallons. Designated yard waste commingled with designated organic waste may not be placed out for collection in paper bags.

(f) *Responsibilities and pre-collection recycling procedures for owners, net lessees or persons-in-charge of residential buildings containing four or*

more dwelling units – curbside or mechanized collection service.

(1) *Notice / Resident Education.* The owner, net lessee, or person-in-charge of a residential building containing four or more dwelling units must be responsible for notifying the residents of such building of the requirements of the New York City Recycling Law (New York City Administrative Code, §§ 16-301 et seq.) by, at a minimum, posting and maintaining one or more signs in the storage area(s) required by paragraph (2) of this subdivision, and in other areas as required by this paragraph.

(i) Posted signs must set forth what materials are required to be source separated, the location of the building's designated recycling area where source separated recyclables will be stored, and how to dispose of such materials in that building, including the rinsing requirement as set forth in paragraph (g)(3) of this section. In buildings receiving curbside collection service in which residents are required to tie newspapers, magazines, catalogs, phone books or corrugated cardboard into bundles as set forth in subparagraph (h)(2)(i) of this section, such requirement must be included on the posted sign. Posted signs must be at least 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size and must use lettering of a conspicuous size.

(ii) The owner or person-in-charge of such residential building must also be responsible for making available to each resident at the inception of a lease a department-issued guide to recycling. Such recycling guide may be obtained from the department in print form or downloaded from the department's website. If the area designated for the collection and storage of designated recyclable materials is other than the regular solid waste collection area, the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge of the building must post a sign in the regular solid waste collection area informing residents of where to bring such materials.

(iii) In buildings in which the designated area for collection of recyclables is outside of the building, in lieu of posting a sign in such outside storage area, the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge of the building may post a sign or signs containing information required by this subdivision near the entrance to, or resident mailbox area(s) for, such building, or in some other public area in the building routinely visited by all building residents.

(iv) In buildings in which designated recyclable materials are collected at the back entrance of individual dwelling units or at locations other than the designated storage area, the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge must post a sign containing the information required by this subdivision at each such location.

(v) In buildings in which designated recyclable materials are collected at the front entrance of individual dwelling units, the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge must conspicuously post on each floor a sign containing the information required by this subdivision.

(2) *Proper storage.* The owner, net lessee, or person-in-charge of a residential building containing four or more dwelling units must, in accordance with all applicable laws, codes and rules and regulations:

(i) designate a storage area or areas in the building that is reasonably accessible to building residents for the pre-collection storage of designated recyclable materials. If reasonably accessible storage space is not available in the building, and such space is available behind the building's property line, such space behind the property line may be designated for the pre-collection storage of designated recyclable materials;

(ii) maintain the storage area(s) and store designated recyclable materials so as not to create a nuisance or sanitary problem; and

(iii) provide a sufficient number of recycling containers in each storage area so as to prevent spillover from containers and to avoid the improper disposal of designated recyclable materials. Such recycling containers must be clearly labeled with letters of a conspicuous size to indicate what designated recyclable materials may be properly placed therein, but are not required to comply with subdivision (e) of this section provided such containers are not placed at the curbside for collection. Storage areas need not be accessible to building residents in buildings in which designated recyclable materials are collected at individual dwelling units or at accessible locations other than the designated storage area.

(3) *Separation of designated yard waste and designated organic waste.* The owner, net lessee, or person-in-charge of a residential building containing four or more dwelling units must, in accordance with all applicable laws, codes and rules and regulations:

(i) designate a storage area or areas in the building that is reasonably accessible to building residents for the pre-collection storage of yard waste and organic waste. If reasonably accessible storage space is not available in the building, and such space is available behind the building's property line, such space behind the property line may be designated for the pre-collection storage of designated recyclable materials;

(ii) maintain the storage area(s) and store yard waste and organic waste so as not to create a nuisance or sanitary problem; and

(iii) provide a sufficient number of containers in each storage area so as to prevent spillover from containers and to avoid the improper disposal of yard waste and organic waste. Such recycling containers must be clearly labeled with letters of a conspicuous size to indicate that yard waste and organic waste may be properly placed therein, but are not required to comply with subdivision (e) of this section provided such containers are not placed at the curbside for collection. Storage areas need not be accessible to building residents in buildings in which designated recyclable materials are collected at individual dwelling units or at accessible locations other than the designated storage area.

(g) *Responsibilities and pre-collection recycling procedures for owners, residents, net lessees and persons-in-charge of residential buildings, mixed-use buildings, and residential buildings receiving partial private carter collection service – Curbside or mechanized collection service:* Owners, residents, net lessees and persons-in-charge of residential buildings, mixed-use buildings, and residential buildings receiving partial private carter collection service must:

(1) separate from other materials designated recyclable materials that are required to be recycled and must place such separated materials in the appropriate containers or as otherwise directed by the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge of such building in accordance with subdivision (f) of this section;

(2) place only designated recyclable materials in recycling containers; and

(3) rinse and/or clean food and/or residue from metal cans, glass containers, beverage cartons, rigid plastics, and aluminum foil and aluminum foil products prior to the placement of such materials in the appropriate containers. In addition, in buildings receiving curbside collection service for designated recyclable paper, owners, residents, net lessees and persons-in-charge must tie newspapers, magazines, catalogs, phone books and corrugated cardboard into bundles not exceeding eighteen inches in height, when notified of such requirement as set forth in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(h) *Collection procedures for designated recyclable and other materials.* The owner, resident, net lessee, or person-in-charge of a residential building must be responsible for the following. The responsibilities set forth in this subdivision shall also apply to residents of buildings containing three dwelling units or less in which as a matter of regular practice the resident is responsible for bringing his/her solid waste to curbside for collection:

(1) *Designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic:*

(i) *Curbside collection service.* Designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic (other than bulk metal or bulk plastic) that is collected for recycling via curbside recycling collection service must be placed at curbside in containers or plastic bags complying with subparagraphs (e)(1)(ii) or (e)(2)(ii) of this section on the day(s) specified for recycling collection by the Commissioner. Bulk metal and bulk plastic must be placed next to such containers on such days.

(ii) *Mechanized collection service.* Owners, net lessees or persons-in-charge must call their district garage to make arrangements for recycling collection of bulk metal and bulk plastic.

(2) *Designated recyclable paper:*

(i) *Curbside collection service.* Newspaper, magazines, catalogs, phone books and corrugated cardboard that are collected via curbside collection service must be placed out for collection in securely tied bundles. Bundles must not exceed eighteen inches in height. Mixed paper required to be recycled must be placed out for curbside collection in rigid containers or plastic bags complying with subparagraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(2)(i) of this section. Other designated recyclable paper (i.e., newspapers, magazines, phone books, and corrugated cardboard) must be placed out for curbside collection in such rigid containers or plastic bags or in securely tied bundles, which must not exceed eighteen inches in height. Corrugated cardboard must be broken into small pieces (no larger than 9 inches by 11 inches) before being placed into rigid containers or plastic bags.

(ii) *Mechanized collection service.* Designated recyclable paper that is collected via mechanized collection service must be placed in containers complying with paragraph (e)(3) of this section. Corrugated cardboard must be collapsed and placed into containers in a manner which will enable such material to fall freely from containers during collection. On the day of collection, containers must be placed in an area determined by the Commissioner to be accessible to Department vehicles.

(3) *Designated yard waste and designated organic waste.* On day(s) specified for recycling collection by the Commissioner, designated organic waste that is collected via curbside collection must be placed at curbside in containers complying with subparagraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section. Additionally, designated yard waste must be placed at curbside in containers complying with subparagraph (e)(1)(iii) of this section, plastic bags complying with subparagraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section, or paper bags complying with paragraph (e)(4) of this section or be commingled with designated organic waste in containers complying with subparagraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section.

(4) Materials that are not required to be source separated for recycling must be removed from both curbside and mechanized collection recycling containers and bags prior to recycling collection day.

(5) *Designated recyclable materials.*

(i) Designated recyclable materials that have been source separated as required by subdivision (g) of this section must not be placed out for collection in the same container as solid waste or organic waste.

(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, designated yard waste may be placed out for collection in the same container as designated organic waste in accordance with subparagraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section.

(6) The owner of any residential building or mixed use building who has arranged for private carter removal service of all or some recyclables generated at such building pursuant to § 16-461 of the New York City Administrative Code, and seeks to reinstate department collection service for such recyclables at the building, must notify the department's Collection Office in writing requesting the restoration of department recycling collection service to the building not less than sixty days prior to the discontinuation of the building's private carter removal service for such recyclables.

(i) *Compliance:* Residential buildings of four or more dwelling units:

(1) Where the Commissioner, in his/her discretion, determines that the amount of designated recyclable materials placed out for collection by a residential building containing four or more dwelling units remains significantly less than what can reasonably be expected, the owner, net lessee, person-in-charge or residents of such building must use clear bags, or such other means of disposal as the Commissioner deems appropriate, for purposes of monitoring compliance with the New York City Recycling Law (New York City Administrative Code, §§ 16-301 et seq.) to dispose of solid waste other than designated recyclable materials.

(2) Where the Commissioner determines that the owner, net lessee, or person-in-charge of the building has complied with obligations set forth in subdivision (f) of this section and the amount of designated recyclable material placed out for collection remains significantly less than what can reasonably be expected from such building, then, upon request of the owner, net lessee, or person-in-charge, the Commissioner shall, in consultation with the owner, net lessee or person-in-charge, develop a schedule to conduct random inspections in the building to facilitate compliance with this section by residents of such building. Such random inspections shall occur at a reasonable time and may include, but are not limited to, inspections of the solid waste placed out for collection in transparent bags set forth in paragraph (1) of this subdivision. Nothing herein shall limit the Commissioner's authority pursuant to § 16-305(g) of the New York City Administrative Code to conduct lawful random inspections at reasonable times without notice to ensure compliance by the owner, net lessee, person-in-charge or resident of such building.

(j) *Enforcement:* Any owner, net lessee, person-in-charge or resident who violates any provision of this section shall be liable for civil penalties as set forth in § 16-324 of the New York City Administrative Code.

(k) *Designation of districts for the required source separation of designated yard waste and designated organic waste.* Pursuant to § 16-308.1 of the New York City Administrative Code, the commissioner designates the following districts that will be required to source separate yard waste and organic waste on or after the dates specified in this section:

(1) all districts in the borough of Queens (14 districts) on the effective date of this rule.

(2) all districts in the borough of Brooklyn (14 districts) on October 2, 2023.

(3) all districts in the boroughs of Staten Island (3 districts), the Bronx (12 districts) and Manhattan (12 districts) on October 6, 2024.

(Amended City Record 2/5/2016, eff. 8/1/2016; amended City Record 5/31/2023, eff. 6/30/2023; amended City Record 9/21/2023, eff. 10/21/2023; amended City Record 5/21/2024, eff. 6/20/2024)

§ 1-10 Recycling of Private Carter-collected Waste.

(a) *Designated recyclable materials.*

(1) Pursuant to § 16-306 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York, the following materials are designated as recyclable materials for purposes of this section:

(i) metal cans, metal items, aluminum foil, aluminum foil products, metal components of bulk waste, bulk metal, containers made of glass, beverage cartons, rigid plastics and bulk plastic (collectively referred to as designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic);

(ii) high grade office paper, newspaper, magazines, catalogs, phone books, mixed paper and corrugated cardboard (collectively referred to as designated recyclable paper);

(iii) textiles generated by establishments whose solid waste during any monthly period is comprised of at least 10% textiles;

(iv) yard waste generated by establishments whose solid waste during any monthly period is comprised of at least 10% yard waste;

(v) construction and demolition waste generated by entities that exclusively engage in an activity that generates construction waste during the ordinary course of business, except that such construction waste shall exclude plaster, wall coverings, drywall, roofing shingles and glass window panes; and

(vi) organic waste, if designated as a recyclable material pursuant to § 16-306.1 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York;

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subdivision, if there exists any amount of paint, solvents, or hazardous substances contained in a designated recyclable container, such container must not be deemed a designated recyclable material. Instead, such containers must be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state or federal law.

(b) *General source separation, set-out and collection requirements for private carter-collected waste.*

(1) Generators of private carter-collected waste must source separate the materials designated in subdivision (a) as follows:

(i) Designated recyclable paper must be tied and bundled securely, or placed out separately for collection in transparent or translucent bags, or labeled bins;

(ii) Designated recyclable metal, glass, and plastic must be placed out together, for collection in transparent or translucent bags or labeled bins, provided that bulk metal and bulk plastic items that do not fit in transparent or translucent bags or labeled bins may be placed out separately;

(iii) Yard waste must be placed out separately for collection from all other designated recyclable materials and solid waste, and must be disposed of in accordance with § 16-308 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York;

(iv) Textiles must be placed out separately for collection from all other designated recyclable materials, solid waste and organic waste; and

(v) Construction and demolition debris must be placed out separately for collection from all other designated recyclable materials, solid waste and organic waste.

(2) Designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic, which may be commingled together, must not be placed in the same bags with designated recyclable paper. The provisions of this paragraph will not apply if such materials are collected pursuant to single stream collection and recycling as allowed by paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of this section.

(3) Any materials that have special collection requirements pursuant to applicable local, state or federal law must be disposed of accordingly, and must not be commingled with solid waste, designated recyclable materials or organic waste.

(c) *Commingling of solid waste with designated recyclable materials.*

(1) The commingling of any designated recyclable materials with solid waste is prohibited.

(2) The commingling of organic waste that has been designated pursuant to § 16-306.1 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, with solid waste or other designated recyclable materials is prohibited.

(3) Notwithstanding the source separation provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, a generator of private-carter collected waste may commingle designated metal, glass, and plastic with designated recyclable paper if:

(i) the private carter that collects such material operates as a designated carter pursuant to an agreement that was entered into pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code and that authorizes such carter to use single stream collection of recyclables; or

(ii) such generator obtains a registration from the business integrity commission pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 16-505 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York to transport its own designated recyclable materials and is authorized by the business integrity commission to use single stream collection of recyclables.

(d) *Generator requirements.*

(1) All generators of private carter-collected waste must ensure that the separation of materials as set forth in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section is maintained prior to the collection of such materials by a private carter or recycler. However, such requirements do not apply if single stream collection and recycling is used by a private carter or recycler pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of this section. All generators of private carter-collected waste must ensure that designated recyclable materials as set forth in subdivision (a) of this section are kept separate from solid waste and organic waste, if designated pursuant to § 16-306.1 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York.

(2) As required by § 16-116 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York, generators must post a decal identifying each private carter approved to provide collection and/or recycling services for such generators. Such decal must use lettering of a conspicuous size and be prominently displayed by attaching it to a window near the principal or service entrance of the generator's premises so as to be easily visible from outside such premises. Such decal must display the private carter's name, the private carter's license number issued by the business integrity commission pursuant to Title 16-A of the Administrative Code, and the unique customer identifier number assigned to the customer by the private carter pursuant to 16 RCNY § 20-36(a).

(e) *Implementation and notice requirements.*

(1) *Owners, net lessees or persons-in-charge of a premises who arrange for the collection of solid waste.* The owner, net lessee or person-in-charge of a premises who arranges for the collection by a private carter or recycler of solid waste or designated recyclable materials generated by such premises must:

(i) arrange with a private carter or recycler for the recycling, reuse or sale for reuse of designated recyclable materials in accordance with subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section, except where such materials are managed pursuant to the returnable container act, also known as the bottle bill, found in title 10 of article 27 of the environmental conservation law. This provision will not apply if an establishment obtains a registration issued by the business integrity commission pursuant to subdivision b of § 16-505 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York.

(ii) Notify his or her tenants, occupants, and/or employees, at least annually, in writing, of applicable source separation requirements, including what materials are required to be source separated and how to source separate such materials. A copy of such notification shall be made available to the Department upon request, provided that any penalty imposed for a violation of this subparagraph shall be reduced to zero dollars if, on or before the initial return date stated on the notice of violation, the owner, lessee or person-in-charge of the premises submits proof of having cured such violation.

(iii) Post and maintain one or more signs in maintenance areas where refuse and recycling are collected and/or stored, which describe what materials are required to be source separated and collection procedures for such materials; and

(iv) Post and maintain one or more such signs in public areas where designated recyclable materials that are required to be source separated are routinely generated, provide containers for, or otherwise provide for the separate collection of, such materials.

(2) *Tenants or occupants.* Tenants or occupants of premises that generate private carter-collected waste must, at a minimum:

(i) source separate materials in accordance with subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section, except where such materials are managed pursuant to the returnable container act, also known as the bottle bill, found in title 10 of article 27 of the environmental conservation law;

(ii) notify their employees, customers, clients, or others lawfully on the premises of applicable source separation requirements by posting and maintaining one or more signs that set forth what materials are required to be source separated and how to source separate such materials.

(3) Any sign posted pursuant to this paragraph must be posted in a common area or areas routinely visited by such employees, customers, clients,

and/or others lawfully on the premises.

(4) Containers for the collection of designated recyclable materials to be used by customers, clients, or others lawfully on the premises must be labeled to indicate what materials may be properly placed therein.

(5) Nothing in this subdivision will preclude a tenant or occupant from instituting his or her own source separation program in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) or (d) of this section.

(f) *Responsibilities of operators of non-putrescible and putrescible solid waste transfer stations.* Operators of non-putrescible and putrescible solid waste transfer stations must:

(1) remove any translucent plastic bags containing source separated designated recyclable metal, glass and plastic that are intended for recycling, reuse, or sale for reuse, or transfer to a recycling processing facility; and

(2) maintain any separated designated recyclable paper materials apart from all other solid waste and other designated recyclable materials before their transfer to another location.

(g) *Enforcement and compliance.*

(1) The Commissioner reserves the right to conduct lawful inspections at reasonable times to ensure compliance with this section. Such inspections may include, but need not be limited to:

(i) inspections of solid waste and/or designated recyclable materials placed out for collection by a generator to determine whether such materials have been placed out for collection in accordance with subdivisions (b), (c) and (d) of this section;

(ii) inspections of solid waste brought to Department solid waste disposal facilities;

(iii) inspections of non-putrescible and putrescible solid waste transfer stations; and

(iv) inspections of any other facilities required to be registered or licensed by the department.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this section will be liable for civil penalties as provided for under § 16-324 of the Administrative Code of the city of New York. In addition, operators of non-putrescible or putrescible solid waste transfer stations will be liable for civil penalties as provided for in § 16-133(a)(2) of the Administrative Code of the city of New York and rules promulgated thereunder.

(h) *Severability.* The provisions of these Rules shall be severable and if any word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, subsection or section of these Rules, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of these Rules and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

(Amended City Record 2/5/2016, eff. 8/1/2016; amended City Record 11/16/2021, eff. 12/16/2021*; amended City Record 5/21/2024, eff. 6/20/2024)

* **Editor's note:** For specific effective date provisions, see the editor's note at 16 RCNYCh. 20.

§ 1-11 Organic Waste Generated by Commercial Establishments.

(a) *Designated covered establishments.* Pursuant to § 16-306.1(b) of the New York City Administrative Code, the following commercial establishments are "designated covered establishments" for purposes of this section and shall comply with the requirements set forth in this section:

(1) an arena or stadium having a seating capacity of at least fifteen thousand persons;

(2) a food service establishment that is located within a hotel having at least one hundred sleeping rooms;

(3) a food manufacturer that has a floor area of at least twenty-five thousand square feet;

(4) a food wholesaler that has a floor area of at least twenty thousand square feet;

(5) a food service establishment that has a floor area of at least seven thousand square feet;

(6) (i) a food service establishment that is part of a chain of two or more locations in the City of New York, have a combined floor area of at least eight thousand square feet and that (A) operate under common ownership or control; (B) are individually franchised outlets of a parent business; or (C) do business under the same corporate name.

(ii) Any person who owns or operates two or fewer food service establishments may request a waiver from the commissioner of the requirements of this section if no single food service establishment has a floor area of at least seven thousand square feet, the food service establishment or establishments are individually franchised outlets of a parent business covered by this subparagraph, and the owner or operator establishes that the food service establishment or establishments do not receive private carting services through a general carting agreement between a parent business and private carter; and

(7) a retail food store that has a floor area of at least ten thousand square feet, or any retail food store that is part of a chain of three or more retail food stores that have a combined floor area space of at least ten thousand square feet and that operate under common ownership or control and receive waste collection from the same private carter;

(8) any building or premises where food service establishments having a total combined floor area of at least eight thousand square feet are located and where the owner of the building or premises, or its agent, arranges or contracts with a private carter for the removal of waste from food service establishments having at least eight thousand square feet of such building or premises;

(9) a location at which a food preparation establishment has a floor area of at least six thousand square feet;

(10) a catering establishment that is required to provide for the removal of waste pursuant to § 16-116 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York whenever the anticipated attendance for any particular event is greater than one hundred persons; and

(11) sponsors of a temporary public event with an anticipated attendance of greater than five hundred persons per day, excluding activities conducted pursuant to a valid permit for filming, demonstration, parade, or block parties.

For purposes of this section, the "floor area" of an establishment has the same meaning as defined under Section 12-10 of Chapter 2 of Article 1 of the Zoning Resolution.

(b) *Source separation requirements for designated covered establishments.*

(1) A designated covered establishment shall source separate organic waste generated at its premises and either:

(i) arrange with a private carter for the separate collection of such organic waste directly from its premises for the purpose of a beneficial organic waste use;

(ii) transport its own organic waste directly to:

(A) an organic waste processing facility; or

(B) to a transfer station authorized by the New York state department of environmental conservation to receive source separated organic waste that will be removed to another location for beneficial organic waste use, provided that the designated covered establishment first registers with the business integrity commission pursuant to subdivision b of § 16-505 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York; or

(iii) provide for a beneficial organic waste use on-site at its premises, provided that any on-site composting must be in-vessel, and that it arranges for the collection or transport of the remainder of such organic waste, if any, in accordance with clause (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) A designated covered establishment that registers with the business integrity commission pursuant to subdivision b of § 16-505 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York and transports its own organic waste shall enter into a written agreement with an organic waste processing facility that provides for a beneficial organic waste use. A copy of such written agreement shall be submitted by the covered establishment to the Department upon request within five business days of such request either by postal mail or electronic mail to the Department.

(3) A designated covered establishment that provides for a beneficial organic waste use on-site at its premises for some or all of the organic waste it generates shall:

(i) to the extent practicable, weigh and measure by volume the amount of organic waste disposed of by any such method on-site. A designated covered establishment shall maintain records of such weights and measurements for a period of three years, and the records shall be submitted by the covered establishment to the Department upon request within five business days of such request either by postal mail or electronic mail to the Department;

(ii) provide equipment on site that is properly sized to handle and process organic waste generated at the premises in a safe and sanitary manner, together with a contingency plan for handling the organic waste in the event such system becomes inoperable. The designated covered establishment shall ensure that no organic waste or other solid waste storage problem or public nuisance or condition hazardous to public health or safety is created during scheduled or unscheduled equipment maintenance, or equipment breakdown;

(iii) ensure that any such organic waste processing system is installed in accordance with the Health Code, including but not limited to the provisions of 24 RCNY Health Code Article 143, the New York City Building Code, including but not limited to Subchapters 12 and 13 of Chapter 1 of Title 27 of the Administrative Code, if applicable, and all applicable laws and rules governing the discharge of waste and waste water, including 15 RCNY § 19-11 governing the discharge of grease into the city sewer system, and any other applicable regulations enforced by the department of environmental protection or the New York state department of environmental conservation. In accordance with section 413.1 of the New York City Plumbing Code, a commercial food waste grinder unit cannot be used as an organic waste processing system for purposes of this paragraph; and

(iv) within thirty days of the installation of any on-site organic waste processing equipment, report to the Department the manufacturer, model number, size and the minimum and maximum processing capacity of the equipment and the date of installation of such equipment on a registration form prescribed by the Department, which shall be renewed annually.

(c) Storage and set-out requirements for containers.

(1) A designated covered establishment shall provide separate containers for the disposal of organic waste in any employee work area where such organic waste is generated by employees during the preparation of food. Containers for the disposal of organic waste to be used by employees shall be labeled to indicate only organic waste may be properly placed therein. For purposes of this paragraph, "label" means a display of words, which may also include graphics, that is affixed to or placed upon a container.

(2) A designated covered establishment that arranges for the collection of organic waste by a private carter shall ensure that it properly stores and maintains its source separated organic waste separately from all other materials generated at the premises, and shall not allow organic waste that is stored and maintained to be commingled with designated or nondesignated recyclable material or solid waste. All such organic waste shall be stored in a manner that does not create a public nuisance.

(3) A designated covered establishment that arranges for the collection of organic waste by a private carter shall separately set out such organic waste in one or more containers that:

(i) have a lid and a latch, lock, or other fastening or sealing mechanism or cord that keeps the lid closed and is resistant to tampering by rodents or other wildlife;

(ii) have the capacity that meets the disposal needs of the designated covered establishment and its private carter;

(iii) are compatible with the private carter's hauling collection practices; and

(iv) are closed and latched at the time any such containers are placed out for collection by the carter and are labeled to indicate organic waste is placed inside.

(d) Decal and instruction requirements.

(1) (i) A designated covered establishment that arranges for the collection of organic waste by a private carter must post a decal that states clearly and legibly the trade or business name, address, telephone number of, and the day and time of pickup by the private carter that collects the designated covered establishment's organic waste.

(ii) A designated covered establishment must prominently display such decal by affixing it to a window near the principal entrance to the designated covered establishment so as to be easily visible from outside the building or, if this is not possible, must prominently display such decal inside the designated covered establishment near the principal entrance. If posting a decal near the designated covered establishment's entrance is not practicable, the owner of such designated covered establishment must retain a copy of such decal on its premises and must furnish a copy to the Department upon request.

(2) A designated covered establishment must post instructions on the separation requirements for organic waste in an area where such instructions will be visible to employees who are disposing of organic waste. Such instructions must state that organic waste is required to be source separated and must explain how to source separate such material.

(e) Enforcement and compliance.

(1) The commissioner, together with the commissioner of the department of mental health and hygiene, and the commissioner of the department of consumer affairs, reserves the right to conduct lawful inspections during business hours to ensure compliance with this section. Such inspections may include, but need not be limited to:

(i) inspections of organic waste set out by a designated covered establishment for collection by his or her private carter to determine whether such material has been set out in accordance with paragraph 2 of subdivision c of this section; and

(ii) inspections of putrescible solid waste transfer stations that are authorized to accept source separated organics by the New York state department of environmental conservation.

(2) Any person that violates any provision of this section shall be liable for civil penalties as provided for under paragraphs one, two and three of subdivision e of § 16-324 of the New York City Administrative Code.

(Added City Record 12/18/2015, eff. 1/17/2016; amended City Record 2/15/2018, eff. 8/15/2018; amended City Record 1/31/2020, eff. 7/31/2020; amended City Record 5/21/2024, eff. 6/20/2024)

**Attachment VI: Solid Waste and Recycling
Legislation, Commercial Rules**

§ 20-01 Definitions.

(a) The following terms have the same meanings as such terms are defined in § 16-1000 of the Administrative Code: "commercial waste", "commercial waste zone", "commissioner", "containerized commercial waste", "department", "micro-hauler", "organic waste", "trade waste".

(b) The following terms have the following meanings, except as otherwise provided in this chapter:

Agreement. The term "agreement" means an agreement entered into between the Department and an awardee pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code.

Awardee. The term "awardee" means an entity with whom the Department enters into an agreement for the provision of commercial waste collection services pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code, including entities that have been selected for commercial waste collection services within one or more zones and entities that have been selected to provide citywide containerized commercial waste collection services, or both.

Bicycle. The term "bicycle" means: (1) a two or three wheeled device upon which a person or persons may ride, propelled by human power through a belt, a chain or gears; (2) a "pedal-assist bicycle" as defined in 34 RCNY § 4-01 or as otherwise defined by the department of transportation; (3) any electric scooter as defined in section 114-e of the vehicle and traffic law; or (4) any bicycle with electric assist as defined in section 102-c of the vehicle and traffic law.

Cab-over design vehicle. The term "cab-over design vehicle" means a vehicle that is designed so that the driver cab is situated in relation to the vehicle engine such that the driver sits directly above or forward of the front axle of the vehicle.

Container: The term "container" means a bin, dumpster, compactor or other receptacle for the storage or collection of commercial waste.

Commercial establishment. The term "commercial establishment" means a commercial establishment required to provide for the removal of commercial waste pursuant to the provisions of § 16-116 of the Administrative Code.

Commercial waste generation audit. The term "commercial waste generation audit" means an assessment of the commercial waste generated by a commercial establishment that:

1. Is performed by a person registered by the business integrity commission as a trade waste broker;
2. Separately assesses the commercial waste generated, disaggregated by waste stream as follows:
 - i. Refuse: Total amount of refuse at each premises;
 - ii. Designated recyclable materials: (1) Total amount of designated recyclable paper at each premises; and (2) total amount of designated recyclable metal, glass, and plastic at each premises; and
 - iii. Source separated organics: If the commercial establishment is a designated covered establishment, total amount of source separated organics at each premises; and
3. Includes a report with information on:
 - i. The actual measurements of all waste streams assessed, as recorded on-site;
 - ii. Estimates of the amount of each waste stream generated on a monthly basis;
 - iii. Contamination levels for each waste stream assessed; and
 - iv. Recommendations for waste reduction by waste stream and diversion from refuse to designated recyclable materials and source separated organic waste.

Commercial waste vehicle. The term "commercial waste vehicle" means a vehicle that is used to collect, transport or remove commercial waste.

Containerized commercial waste awardee. The term "containerized commercial waste awardee" means an awardee that is authorized to provide containerized commercial waste collection, removal and disposal service citywide pursuant to an agreement with the Department entered into pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code.

Contamination. The term "contamination" means: (1) a bag or container of designated recyclable materials that contains a detectable quantity of refuse or organic waste; (2) a container of source separated organic waste that contains a detectable quantity of non-organic waste; or (3) a bag or container of refuse that contains a detectable quantity of designated recyclable materials.

Customer. The term "customer" means: (1) a commercial establishment that is located within a commercial waste zone for which a zone awardee has been awarded an agreement pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code and that selects such awardee for collection of commercial waste or has been assigned such awardee pursuant to paragraph 4 of subdivision e of such section; or (2) a commercial establishment that selects a containerized commercial waste awardee to collect containerized commercial waste.

Designated carter. The term "designated carter" means a licensee that is authorized to provide commercial waste collection services pursuant to an agreement between an awardee and the Department entered into pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code. The term "designated carter" may describe the awardee or another licensee that the awardee has designated to fulfill the terms of such agreement as specified in the awardee's Subcontracting Plan.

Designated covered establishment. The term "designated covered establishment" means any commercial establishment designated as an establishment required to separate organic waste pursuant to subdivision (a) of 16 RCNY § 1-11.

Designated recyclable materials. The term "designated recyclable materials" means materials that have been designated for recycling by the Department pursuant to subdivision (a) of 16 RCNY § 1-10.

Final implementation date. The term "final implementation date" means the last day of the transition period.

Implementation start date. The term "implementation start date" means the first day of the transition period.

Non-collection of commercial waste. The term "non-collection" means a particular instance when an awardee fails to perform a scheduled pick-up of commercial waste from a customer, but where the awardee has not suspended or terminated service.

Normal business hours. The term "normal business hours" means 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Organic waste processing facility. The term "organic waste processing facility" has the same meaning as set forth in 16 RCNY § 1-01.

Overfilled container. The term "overfilled container" means a container with materials that project above its rim in a manner that impedes the complete closure of its lid and/or a container with materials that are placed outside the container and/or allowed to accumulate.

Qualified Inspector. The term "qualified inspector" means an individual who meets the qualifications set forth in Part 396.19 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Refuse. The term "refuse" means commercial waste that is not organic waste or designated recyclable material.

Single stream collection of recyclables. The term "single stream collection of recyclables" has the same meaning as the term "single stream collection and recycling," as defined in 16 RCNY § 1-01 and shall be deemed interchangeable with such term and with the term "single stream recycling and collection."

Source separation. The term "source separation" means the separation at the point of generation of designated recyclable materials from each other or the separation of designated recyclable materials from solid waste.

Standard service hours. The term "standard service hours" means 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., Monday through Saturday, excluding the federal holidays listed in 5 U.S.C. § 6103. For purposes of this definition, a day of the week or a holiday (e.g. Monday or Memorial Day) begins at 8 p.m. on that day and ends at 7 a.m. the following day.

Telematics system. The term "telematics system" means an integrated system of hardware and software that is capable of monitoring and recording data from GPS devices, vehicle dynamics systems, and engine performance systems and that is installed in a commercial waste vehicle, as required pursuant to 16 RCNY § 20-56.

Textiles. The term "textiles" means textiles that: (1) are source separated by a commercial establishment or (2) are required be source separated by a commercial establishment pursuant to 16 RCNY § 1-10.

Transition period. The term "transition period" means the period between the implementation start date established by the Department for a commercial waste zone and the final implementation date established by the Department for such zone.

Zero waste plan. The term "zero waste plan" means an awardee's plan describing practices to support waste reduction, reuse and recycling among commercial establishments, as set forth in the awardee's Agreement with the Department pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code.

Zone awardee. The term "zone awardee" means an awardee that is authorized to provide commercial waste collection, removal and disposal service in a particular zone assigned to the awardee pursuant to an agreement with the Department entered into pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code.

(Added City Record 11/16/2021, eff. 12/16/2021*; amended City Record 4/19/2024, eff. 5/19/2024; amended City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

* **Editor's note:** For specific effective date provisions, see the editor's note at 16 RCNYCh. 20.

§ 20-34 Commercial Waste Diversion and Disposal; Recordkeeping; Written Agreements; Reporting.

(a) All awardees and designated carters must ensure proper disposal of all commercial waste collected, consistent with the awardee's waste management plan, Zero Waste Plan, and all other terms of the agreement entered into with the Department pursuant to § 16-1002 under which the awardee is operating, and all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(b) *Dump tickets and other delivery receipts.*

(1) Each time a designated carter or micro-hauler delivers commercial waste from a customer to a waste transfer station, processing facility or any other location where such waste is dumped directly from the commercial waste vehicle in which such waste was collected from such customer, such designated carter or micro-hauler must obtain a dump ticket, delivery receipt or other written record documenting such delivery, including the amount and type of commercial waste delivered.

(2) Such records must be retained by the designated carter, micro-hauler and the awardee for five years, and must be made available for inspection by the Department. In addition, dump ticket data, including but not limited to tonnages, disposal date and time, and type of commercial waste must be provided to the Department on a monthly basis and in accordance with the provisions of 16 RCNY § 20-62.

(c) (1) An awardee must collect and maintain information on the final processing location, final disposal location, final use, or final reuse of all commercial waste collected by such awardee and any of its designated carters, disaggregated by waste stream. Unless the awardee or its designated carters is delivering such commercial waste directly from the customer to the location of such final disposal, use or reuse, the awardee must collect and maintain information regarding where such commercial waste is sent after the awardee or its designated carters delivers the commercial waste from the customer to a waste transfer station, processing facility or other location.

(2) An awardee must collect and maintain information on the mode of transport of such commercial waste from each such transfer station, processing facility or other location.

(3) An awardee may meet the requirements of this subdivision either by following the procedures described in subdivisions (d) through (g) of this section, or by otherwise collecting and maintaining the information required pursuant to this subdivision in a verifiable form and manner approved by the Department.

(d) *Designated recyclable materials.*

(1) An awardee may fulfill the requirements of subdivision (c) of this section by entering into a written agreement with each transfer station or other facility that accepts designated recyclable materials from such awardee or any of its designated carters in accordance with 16 RCNY § 20-31.

(2) Such agreement must:

- (i) Include the name and contact information of the owner of the transfer station or other facility and the address of such transfer station or facility;
- (ii) Be signed by both the awardee and such owner; and

(iii) In the case of an agreement with a transfer station, provide that such transfer station must report to the awardee on an annual basis the name and address of each material recovery facility or other destination where designated recyclable materials received by such transfer station are sent, and the mode of transport of such designated recyclable materials to each such facility or destination. Such information may be provided in the aggregate for all designated recyclable materials received by such transfer station.

(e) *Organic waste.*

(1) An awardee may fulfill the requirements of subdivision (c) of this section by entering into a written agreement with each processing facility or transfer station that accepts organic waste from such awardee or any of its designated carters in accordance with 16 RCNY § 20-32.

(2) Such agreement must:

- (i) Include the name and contact information of the owner of the processing facility or transfer station and the address of such facility or transfer station;

(ii) Be signed by both the awardee and such owner; and

(iii) In the case of an agreement with a transfer station, provide that such transfer station must report to the awardee on an annual basis the name and address of each final destination of organic waste received by such transfer station and the mode of transport of such organic material to each such destination. Such information may be provided in the aggregate for all organic waste received by such transfer station.

(3) Any awardee that provides for collection of waste in accordance with subdivision (d) of 16 RCNY § 20-32 shall enter into a written agreement with the entity that accepts such waste that meets the requirements of this subdivision. Such agreement must also include information regarding the final destination and the end use of such waste.

(f) *Refuse.*

(1) An awardee may fulfill the requirements of subdivision (c) of this section by entering into a written agreement with each transfer station or solid waste disposal facility that accepts refuse from such awardee or any of its designated carters after collection from the awardee's customers.

(2) Such agreement must:

(i) Include the address and name and contact information of the owner of such transfer station or solid waste disposal facility;

(ii) Be signed by both the awardee and such owner;

(iii) In the case of an agreement with a transfer station, provide that such transfer station must report to the awardee on an annual basis the name and address of each final disposal location of all refuse received by such transfer station and the mode of transport of such refuse to such location. Such information may be provided in the aggregate for all refuse received by such transfer station.

(g) If an awardee arranges to dispose of its commercial waste at a transfer station with which it does not have a written agreement, such as a facility used for contingencies, such arrangement must provide that such transfer station report to the awardee all of the information required by subdivisions (d) (2)(iii), (e)(2)(iii) and (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(h) Upon request by a customer, an awardee must furnish to such customer a copy of any such agreement required by this section. A copy of such agreement must also be provided to the Department upon request.

(i) Nothing in this section shall relieve the awardee from meeting any additional obligation to collect, maintain and report information regarding the final disposal locations, final processing locations, final uses, or final reuses of commercial waste collected by such awardee as set forth in this title or the agreement between such awardee and the Department entered into pursuant to § 16-1002 of the Administrative Code.

(j) *Penalties.* Any person who violates any provision of this section will be liable for civil penalties provided for under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of § 16-1015 of the Administrative Code. Paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of § 16-1015 provides for a civil penalty in the amount of \$2,500 for the first violation, and, for subsequent violations that occur within a two-year period of any previous violation, \$5,000 for the second violation and \$10,000 for any subsequent violation.

(Added City Record 11/16/2021, eff. 12/16/2021*; amended City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

* **Editor's note:** For specific effective date provisions, see the editor's note at 16 RCNYCh. 20.

§ 20-56 Telematics Systems in Commercial Waste Vehicles

(a) An awardee must ensure that each commercial waste vehicle is equipped with a telematics system that meets the requirements of this section and such other specifications as set forth in the awardee's agreement with the Department. Such system must be approved by the Department prior to the implementation start date of the zone in which such vehicle is authorized to operate pursuant to such agreement, or prior to the date that the vehicle is first used as a commercial waste vehicle, whichever is later. Such system must also be approved prior to the date the vehicle is returned to use as a commercial waste vehicle following any replacement of or material alterations to such system.

(b) The telematics system must transmit vehicle location information to both the awardee and the Department in real time, via cellular connection. Awardees must also make vehicle location information available to the Department upon request.

(c) The telematics system must transmit in real time via cellular connection the following information to the awardee and the Department:

(1) Vehicle speed;

(2) Each instance when the vehicle travels at a speed above the applicable speed limit;

(3) Each instance of sudden acceleration by the vehicle;

(4) Each instance when the vehicle engages in a hard stop;

(5) Vehicle miles traveled; and

(6) Odometer readings.

(d) On a monthly basis, the awardee must submit to the Department the information collected pursuant to paragraphs two through six of subdivision c of this section for each commercial waste vehicle, disaggregated by vehicle and, where applicable, by zone, for the previous month.

(e) The awardee must ensure that the telematics system installed in each commercial waste vehicle is constantly maintained and is in good working order.

(f) (1) If any material feature of the telematics system is not functioning, an incident report must be filed by the designated carter with the Department within two hours following the discovery of the malfunction or at such time as the designated carter reasonably should have known of the malfunction.

(2) If any material feature of the telematics system of a commercial waste vehicle is not functioning, the commercial waste vehicle must not operate for more than 7 days following the start of the malfunction or the timely filing of an incident report, whichever is later, until the system is repaired. Any commercial waste vehicle in which there is a malfunction of a material feature of the telematics system more than once in a 30 day period shall be removed from service immediately until the system is repaired.

(3) During the period the telematics system is malfunctioning and the commercial waste vehicle is permitted by this subdivision to operate, the vehicle operator or operators must record the following trip record information by hand at the end of each route:

(i) Vehicle miles traveled;

(ii) Route start and stop locations; and

(iii) A list of stops on each route.

(4) In the case of a partial malfunction of the telematics system, the information required pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subdivision need not be recorded by hand if the telematics system is capable of collecting and transmitting such data in real time in accordance with subdivision b of this section.

(5) Trip records required pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subdivision must be submitted to the Department in the monthly report required pursuant to subdivision d of this section.

(Added City Record 11/16/2021, eff. 12/16/2021*; amended City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

* **Editor's note:** For specific effective date provisions, see the editor's note at 16 RCNYCh. 20.

§ 20-57 Worker Safety Training Requirements.

(a) All workers must receive safety training as outlined in § 16-1008 of the Administrative Code.

(b) Subsequent annual training, as required by § 16-1008(e)(1) of the Administrative Code, must consist of no less than 8 hours for vehicle operators, laborers and helpers who are directly assigned to the collection, removal, transport or disposal of trade waste. For all other workers, such subsequent annual training must consist of no less than 2 hours.

(Added City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

§ 20-02 Commercial waste zones.

a. The geographic area of the city of New York shall be divided into 20 commercial waste zones as follows:

Zone name	Zone geographic area
Zone name	Zone geographic area
Lower Manhattan	Community district 101
Manhattan Southwest	Community district 102
Manhattan Southeast	Community districts 103, 106
Midtown South	The geographic area of community district 105 south of 37th Street
Midtown North	The geographic area of community district 105 north of 37th Street
Manhattan West	Community districts 104, 107, and commercial establishments located on Central Park West
Manhattan Northeast	Community district 108, excluding Roosevelt Island, community district 111, and Central Park (Joint Interest Area 64), excluding commercial establishments located on Central Park West
Upper Manhattan	Community districts 109, 110, 112
Bronx West	Community districts 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, Van Cortlandt Park (Joint Interest Area 26), and Bronx Park (Joint Interest Area 27)
Bronx East	Community districts 202, 209, 210, 211, 212, and Pelham Bay Park (Joint Interest Area 28)
Brooklyn North	Community districts 301, 303, 304
Brooklyn West	Community districts 302, 306, 307
Brooklyn East	Community districts 305, 308, 309, 316, 317, 318, Prospect Park (Joint Interest Area 55), and Brooklyn Gateway National Recreation Area (Joint Interest Area 56)
Brooklyn Southwest	Community districts 310, 311, 312
Brooklyn South	Community districts 313, 314, 315
Queens West	Community districts 401, 402, and Roosevelt Island
Queens Central	Community districts 403, 404, 405, 406, LaGuardia Airport (Joint Interest Area 80), and Forest Park (Joint Interest Area 82)
Queens Northeast	Community districts 407, 408, 411, and Flushing Meadows-Corona Park (Joint Interest Area 81)
Queens Southeast	Community districts 409, 410, 412, 413, 414, JFK International Airport (Joint Interest Area 83), and Queens Gateway National Recreation Area (Joint Interest Area 84)
Staten Island	Community districts 501, 502, 503, and Staten Island Gateway National Recreation Area (Joint Interest Area 95)

(b) Awardees for one or more of the commercial waste zones set forth in subdivision (a) of this section and for citywide containerized service are authorized to commence service in the awarded zones on the following implementation start and final implementation dates:

Zone name	Implementation start date	Final implementation date
Queens Central	September 3, 2024	January 2, 2025
Bronx East	October 1, 2025	November 30, 2025
Bronx West	October 1, 2025	November 30, 2025

(Added City Record 2/14/2020, eff. 3/15/2020; amended City Record 4/19/2024, eff. 5/19/2024; amended City Record 6/30/2025, eff. 7/30/2025)

§ 20-20 Service to Customers in a Commercial Waste Zone.

(a) (1) Each commercial establishment must enter into a written service agreement with a zone awardee selected by the Department for the zone in which the commercial establishment is located, and/or a containerized commercial waste awardee in accordance with subdivision (d) of this section, to provide all commercial waste collection, removal and disposal services for the commercial establishment. All such written service agreements must meet the requirements of 16 RCNY § 20-26 and must be entered into no later than the final implementation date for the zone in which the commercial establishment is located, as set forth in the rules of the Department.

(2) This subdivision does not apply to a commercial establishment registered by the Business Integrity Commission to haul its own commercial waste pursuant to subdivision (b) of § 16-505 of the Administrative Code operating pursuant to the terms of such registration.

(b) A commercial establishment must not enter into an agreement for the collection, removal or disposal of commercial waste with more than one zone awardee selected for the zone in which the commercial establishment is located at the same time under any circumstances.

(c) Commercial establishments that generate twenty gallons of waste or less over a period of seven consecutive days may share containers, provided that all such commercial establishments have an agreement with the same awardee in accordance with this chapter.

(d) In lieu of or in addition to a contract with a zone awardee, a commercial establishment may contract with a containerized commercial waste awardee for the removal of containerized commercial waste, provided that the other requirements of this section have been met. If a commercial establishment's contract with a containerized commercial waste awardee does not cover the entirety of the commercial establishment's commercial waste, the commercial establishment must enter into an agreement with a zone awardee for collection, removal and disposal of the remainder of the commercial establishment's commercial waste, except that such establishment may not contract with more than one zone awardee, as provided in subdivision (b) of this section.

Example 1: Bob's Restaurant is located in the zone Bronx East. Bob's Restaurant selects Containerized Carting to perform containerized commercial waste collection services. Containerized Carting receives an award to collect containerized commercial waste citywide and is also selected as a zone awardee for zone Bronx East. If Bob's restaurant uses Containerized Carting for containerized collection services, Bob's restaurant is prohibited from selecting a different Bronx East zone awardee to collect non-containerized commercial waste because Containerized Carting is a zone awardee for zone Bronx East.

Example 2: Molly's Restaurant is located in the zone Queens Central. Molly's Restaurant is looking for containerized commercial waste collection services for refuse. None of the zone awardees in zone Queens Central were selected to collect containerized commercial waste citywide. Molly's Restaurant can hire Containerized Carting to provide containerized commercial waste collection service and may choose to select a Queens Central zone carter to provide non-containerized refuse and organics collection.

(e) If an awardee is authorized to operate as a containerized commercial waste awardee and a zone awardee in a given zone, such awardee must follow all requirements applicable to zone awardees set forth in Title 16-B of the Administrative Code and this title with respect to all customers in such zone.

(f) If a commercial establishment fails to enter into a written agreement with a zone awardee selected for the zone in which such commercial establishment is located or a containerized commercial waste awardee in accordance with the requirements of this section by the final implementation date for such zone, the Department will assign a zone carter to such commercial establishment and the processes and terms of service set forth in subdivision (e) of 16 RCNY § 20-26 shall apply. The assignment of a particular awardee to a commercial establishment is at the Department's discretion, and factors that the Department will consider include, but are not limited to, effect on route efficiency, language access needs, awardee capacity, maximum rate, number of customers already served in the zone, and other factors deemed relevant by the Department.

(Added City Record 11/16/2021, eff. 12/16/2021*; amended City Record 4/19/2024, eff. 5/19/2024; amended City Record 3/28/2025, eff. 4/27/2025)

* **Editor's note:** For specific effective date provisions, see the editor's note at 16 RCNYCh. 20.

Subchapter E: Records and Reporting

§ 20-60 Required Records

(a) Each awardee must generate or collect the records required by this section and, in accordance with applicable law and upon receipt of appropriate notice, must provide them to the Department in the form, manner and frequency specified by the Department, by zone, for each awarded zone, or citywide, as applicable.

(b) Such records must be maintained in accordance with the provisions of 16 RCNY § 20-61 and must be retained for a period of five years, except where otherwise specifically provided by these rules, Title 16-B of the Administrative Code, or the awardee's agreement.

(c) Each awardee must use the records required by this section, and other materials as necessary, to create reports as required in 16 RCNY § 20-62.

(d) Each awardee must generate, collect, and provide records in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter on behalf of its designated carters and subcontractors, if any or cause such designated carters and subcontractors to generate, collect, and provide such records, as applicable.

(e) For purposes of this subchapter, the term "records" includes data, records, books, documents and other evidence in electronic as well as hard copy versions.

(f) Nothing in this subchapter precludes the imposition of additional requirements related to records, retention, maintenance or reporting pursuant to the awardee's agreement.

(g) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or who knowingly falsifies or allows to be falsified any certificate, form, map, report or other document in connection with this Chapter shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine or imprisonment pursuant to § 10-154 of the New York City Administrative Code.

(h) Each awardee must generate or collect records to include the following:

(1) Data collected by telematics systems installed on commercial waste vehicles, in accordance with the requirements of 16 RCNY § 20-56. All data and reports required by 16 RCNY § 20-56 must be collected and transmitted directly to the Department in real time. Such data collected must be retained for the term of the awardee's agreement;

(2) Waste generation estimates or waste characterization studies when performed pursuant to any commitment in such awardee's zero waste plan;

(3) Rates charged to customers, broken down by waste stream, including customer identification number, customer name, and customer address;

(4) Investments in vehicles, facilities or infrastructure, both sustainable and non-sustainable;

(5) Warnings or violations issued by local, state or federal agencies for violating local, state or federal law, including any responses to and dispositions of such warnings or violations;

(6) Workplace injuries and accidents, including motor vehicle accidents, which must include all of the following information, as applicable, except any confidential medical information protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act or other federal, state, or local law:

(i) Date and time of incident;

(ii) Location of incident;

(iii) Driver name and license plate number;

(iv) Garage or disposal facility location;

(v) If there are injuries, including any fatalities, how many of each;

(vi) If there was a 911 call made, and if yes, the name of the caller, if known, and the approximate time that the call was made;

(vii) List of all emergency departments that responded to the incident;

(viii) Any and all available reports or documents regarding the incident received by the awardee, as well as the names and identification numbers of all responding emergency personnel, if known;

(ix) A concise narrative summarizing the incident, actions taken and the resolution; and

(x) Copies of all documentation about the incident required to be filed pursuant to federal, state or local laws;

(7) Periodic training records evidencing training in accordance with the provisions of § 16-1008 of the Administrative Code. For each such training, the records must include the names of all vehicle operators, laborers, helpers, mechanics, supervisors, managers, and all other people employed by the awardee, the name of the training provider, the names of the workers who received the training, the date or dates of the training, the type of training received by each worker, the language in which such training was provided, and a record of the issuance of a safety training card evidencing completion of such training, which card must contain the name of the worker, the dates of the training, and the type of training;

(8) Emergency action plan detailing procedures to be deployed in emergency situations including fires, evacuations, spills or weather emergencies and addressing continuity and restoration of service;

(9) Records provided by a waste transfer station that document the disposal of commercial waste, records about the final processing location, final disposal location, final use or final reuse of all commercial waste, and records about the mode of transport, each as set forth in 16 RCNY § 20-34;

(10) Contracts between awardees, designated carters and subcontractors, if any;

(11) Written service agreements with all customers and consolidated monthly bills, including for those customers assigned to an awardee by the Department, which must include the additional mailing requirements pursuant to 16 RCNY § 20-26(e)(2);

(12) Copies of commercial waste generation audits pursuant to the awardee's zero waste plan or agreement;

(13) Records demonstrating utilization of programs or resources of agencies designed to promote employment opportunities for New York city residents, if applicable;

(14) In the event of a change in control of an awardee, lists of eligible employees and all required notices, preferential hiring lists, written verification of any offer of employment and performance evaluations, each as set forth in § 16-1006 of the Administrative Code. Such list must be retained for a period of three years; and

(15) Other records, as specified by the Department.

(i) Provision of records to the Department upon request. Upon request of the Department, awardees must provide to the Department any records required to be generated or collected pursuant to this section as well as any other materials required pursuant to the awardee's agreement, in accordance with applicable law and upon receipt of appropriate notice. Such records and materials must be provided within 5 business days of the Department's request, in the form and manner specified by the Department. If the awardee requests additional time to comply based upon demonstrated need, the Department may extend the response period.

(Added City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

§ 20-61 Maintenance and Delivery of Records.

(a) *Digital format required.* All records listed in 16 RCNY § 20-60 shall be properly maintained and delivered to the Department in digital format. Electronic copies must consist of computer readable data submitted in any standard interchange format which the Department may reasonably request. Nothing herein precludes the Department from requiring printed materials in lieu of or in addition to those provided in electronic or digital form.

(b) *Non-digital records.* Any data or records which do not originate in digital or electronic form, such as paper records, must be scanned into a digital format by the awardee within six months of generation.

(c) *Backup required.* Data or records originating in digital or electronic form, as well as scans of data or records not originating in digital or electronic form, must be backed up at least every six months.

(Added City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

§ 20-62 Reporting Requirements for Awardees and Micro-Haulers.

(a) *Awardees.* Each awardee must generate and submit the following required reports, notifications or certifications to the Department in a timely manner. Such reports, notifications and certifications must be provided in the form, manner and frequency specified by the Department. Nothing in this section precludes the imposition of additional requirements related to reporting, notification or certification pursuant to Title 16-B of the Administrative Code, other provisions of these rules, or the awardee's agreement.

(1) Waste generation estimates and waste characterization studies, if any, shall be the subject of a report submitted on February 1 following the final implementation date, and annually thereafter;

(2) Collection route data must be submitted monthly following the final implementation date;

(3) During the applicable transition period, the following must be reported, in accordance with the requirements of the awardee's agreement:

(i) Customer register, on a daily basis;

(ii) Notification of completion of transition period deliverables as required by the agreement; and

(iii) Additional reporting as required by the Department.

(4) Following the final implementation date, changes in customer registers must be submitted weekly. In addition, a report showing the rates charged to customers in the previous calendar year, broken down by waste stream, including customer identification number, customer name, and customer address must be submitted on February 1 following the final implementation date, and annually thereafter, and each such report must also discuss general trends and reasons for changes in rates, if rates changed during the calendar year;

(5) Following the final implementation date, investments in vehicles, facilities or infrastructure, both sustainable and non-sustainable, shall be the subject of a report submitted on February 1 following the final implementation date, and annually thereafter; and such report must discuss progress made to date toward advancing the city's zero waste and sustainability goals;

(6) Commencing upon the implementation start date, warnings or violations issued by local, state, or federal agencies for violating local, state or federal law must be submitted monthly, except that environmental, health, and safety violations, including but not limited to violations issued by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), New York City Police Department (NYPD), the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the New York State Police, must be submitted immediately, and the resolution status of each shall be the subject of a report submitted on February 1 following the implementation start date, and annually thereafter, which report must include a description of the steps taken to resolve each such warning or violation, as well as the amount of any penalties imposed by the issuing agency and payment status;

(7) Commencing upon the implementation start date, workplace injuries, as well as injuries resulting from activities related to commercial waste removal, whether such injured person is an employee, consultant, customer, member of the public, or other, must be reported immediately. Injuries and accidents shall be the subject of a report submitted on February 1 following the implementation start date, and every six months thereafter. The report must list all injuries and accidents during the applicable period, broken down by the type of incident and the type of injuries, as well as any actions taken by the awardee to prevent future injuries and accidents;

(8) Prior to the implementation start date, the names and job descriptions of employees who are subject to the training requirements of § 16-1008 of the Administrative Code, and the dates upon which such training was received, along with a certification that the requirements of § 16-1008 have been met, must be submitted within 180 calendar days after the execution of the agreement, and annually thereafter in accordance with 16 RCNY § 20-57. For employees of designated carters approved after the execution of the agreement, such names and job descriptions of employees, dates upon which training was received, and certification must be provided within 180 calendar days after the date on which the Department approves the designated carrier as a subcontractor.

(9) Commencing upon the implementation start date, the names of employees hired from the Department's displaced employees list and the date of each such hire must be provided within five business days after hire.

(10) Following the final implementation date, the dump ticket, delivery receipt, and final disposition information required to be collected by 16 RCNY § 20-34 must be submitted monthly.

(11) Information regarding customer service issues must be submitted monthly by each awardee commencing on the final implementation date. Such information must include, for all customers, any non-collections and the reasons therefor; any additional fees imposed and the reasons therefor; and a list of customers to which the awardee or any of its designated carters provided notifications of significant designated recyclable material content in refuse.

(12) A preparedness report must be provided prior to the implementation start date in accordance with the requirements of each awardee's agreement. Such report must demonstrate the awardee's ability to meet the requirements of all laws, rules and contractual obligations.

(13) A certification of accuracy must be provided by each awardee prior to the awardee's agreement effective date, in accordance with the requirements of each awardee's agreement.

(14) Notification must be provided of any complaint, investigation or audit by the business integrity commission regarding an awardee's license or regarding its trade waste collection service operations, proceedings to suspend or terminate such license, material changes to such license or status of such license, and those of its designated carters or subcontractors, if any. Additionally, notification must also be provided to the Department of any

complaint, investigation or audit made by any local, state or federal agency. These notifications must be provided to the Department immediately upon such occurrence. Suspension or revocation of a license or registration must be reported immediately.

(15) Notification of any breach or event of default of an awardee's subcontractor that may impact worker safety or public safety, if any, must be provided immediately, along with a statement of the potential effect on services or the public. The awardee must keep the Department apprised of updates and resolution.

(16) Notification of any non-safety related material breach or event of default of an awardee's subcontractor, if any, must be provided within two business days, along with a statement of the probable effect on services. The awardee must keep the Department apprised of updates and resolution.

(17) A report related to assignment of additional zones during the term of an awardee's agreement must be provided, as applicable. Prior to the Department's offer or assignment of an additional zone to the awardee, where such additional zone has become available after an awardee's agreement has been executed, a report containing assurances and information regarding customer transition must be submitted promptly upon request of the Department. Upon commencement of service in the new zone, the awardee must provide biweekly updates to the Department on the smooth and orderly transition of the new zone for a period of 90 calendar days unless such update requirements are modified by the Department.

(18) Upon termination or expiration of the agreement, the awardee must provide copies of all books, records, documents and material specifically related to the agreement that the Department requests be turned over, must provide an inventory of all containers and equipment on the property of customers or public property within 10 calendar days, and within 90 calendar days, must provide a final statement and report relating to the agreement in a form prescribed by the Department.

(19) An annual report must be prepared summarizing the status of the awardee's operations, evaluating the awardee's compliance with its commercial waste zone plans as provided by the awardee's agreement, and addressing whether these plans are sufficient or should be modified. The annual report for the prior fiscal year (the period from July 1 through June 30) must be submitted by August 1 of each year.

(20) Notification must be provided to the Department of the name and address of each and every customer within 3 business days of an awardee observing any of the following conditions:

(i) Customers not using containers in accordance with 16 RCNY § 1-02.4; or

(ii) Customers placing bags of source separated designated recyclable materials in a container with bags containing, but not limited to, non-designated recyclable materials and putrescible solid waste.

(21) Any other reports, notifications or certifications requested by the Department, in accordance with applicable law and upon receipt of appropriate notice.

(b) *Micro-hauler reports.* On or before February 1, 2025 and each February 1 thereafter, each micro-hauler must submit to the Department and the Business Integrity Commission a report for the previous calendar year in the form and manner specified by the Department. If such micro-hauler's commercial waste collection is pursuant to an agreement with an awardee, such report must include the amount of source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter; the mode of transport of all source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter year; the disposal location of all source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter year; and a list of commercial establishments from which source separated organic waste was collected, broken down by zone. If such micro-hauler's commercial waste collection is not pursuant to an agreement with an awardee, such report must include the amount of source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter; the mode of transport of all source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter year; and the disposal location of all source separated organic waste collected from commercial establishments, broken down by quarter year.

(Added City Record 6/26/2024, eff. 7/26/2024)

Chapter 22: Compost Facility Usage Rates

§ 22-01 Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

Compost Facility. "Compost facility" has the same meaning as in § 16-129.1 of the New York City Administrative Code.

CPI. "CPI" means the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, as defined by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the twelve months ended on June 30th.

Department. "Department" means the Department of Sanitation.

Organic Waste. "Organic waste" has the same meaning as in § 16-303 of the New York City Administrative Code, except for plant trimmings which may be considered yard waste if they contain no other organic wastes.

Yard Waste. "Yard waste" has the same meaning as in § 16-303 of the New York City Administrative Code.

(Added City Record 9/13/2024, eff. 10/13/2024)

§ 22-02 Rates of Charge.

a. Pursuant to § 16-129.1 of the Administrative Code, the following rates will be charged and collected by the Commissioner from any person or entity depositing organic waste and/or yard waste at Department compost facilities:

1. The rate for the disposal for leaf and yard waste will be \$12 per cubic yard beginning October 15, 2024, and will be adjusted annually after July 1 thereafter in accordance with any change in the CPI.

2. The rate for the disposal for organic waste will be \$85 per ton beginning October 15, 2024, and will be adjusted annually after July 1 thereafter in accordance with any change in the CPI.

b. The Department will publish the new rates, if any, in the City Record and on the Department's website on or about August 1 every year with such rates becoming effective as of September 1 of such calendar year.

(Added City Record 9/13/2024, eff. 10/13/2024)

Attachment VII: Destination and Tonnage for Recyclables

Destination and Tonnage for Recyclables

Material	Contractor Name	Street	City and State	State	CY 2023 Tons Delivered	CY 2024 Tons Delivered
MGPC	SIMS Municipal Recycling	30-27 Greenpoint Ave	Queens, NY	NY	83,917	84,197
	SIMS Municipal Recycling	850 Edgewater Rd	Bronx, NY	NY	86,973	85,891
	SIMS Municipal Recycling	Claremont Terminal	Jersey City, NJ	NJ	49,121	48,633
	SIMS Municipal Recycling	472 2nd Avenue	Brooklyn, NY	NY	67,550	66,217
	Covanta recovered metals*	Various	Various	NJ/NY/PA	30,425	29,189
Paper	SIMS Municipal Recycling	30-27 Greenpoint Ave	Queens, NY	NY	73,709	74,760
	SIMS Municipal Recycling	850 Edgewater Rd	Bronx, NY	NY	59,016	58,784
	SIMS Municipal Recycling	472 2nd Avenue	Brooklyn, NY	NY	32,917	32,882
	VISY Paper of New York	4435 Victory Blvd	Staten Island, NY	NY	63,097	60,709
	VISY Paper of New York	W 59th St & West Side	New York, NY	NY	68,520	67,793
Organics	American Recycling Transfer Station	172-33 Douglas Avenue	Queens, NY	NY	11,121	15,944
	Cunningham Park Mulch Facility	196-10 Union Turnpike	Queens, NY	NY	192	-
	Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	287 Halleck Street	Bronx, NY	NY	-	5,333
	DSNY Soundview Compost Facility	Rosedale and Randall Ave	Bronx, NY	NY	581	305
	DSNY Staten Island Compost Facility	310 West Service Rd	Staten Island, NY	NY	2,915	4,872

	DSNY Rikers Island Compost Facility	17801 Hazen St	Queens, NY	NY	3,193	2,985
	Waste Management of New York, LLC - Flora CORe Facility	847 Flora Street	Elizabeth, NJ	NJ	-	1,613
	Waste Management of New York, LLC - Varick CORe Facility	215 Varick Avenue	Brooklyn, NY	NY	27,058	35,351

*Covanta recovers metal after incineration at multiple facilities where DSNY delivers MSW for combustion.

Attachment VIII: Destinations for DSNY Vendor Managed Organics

Destinations for DSNY Collected Vendor Managed Organics

Vendor Name	End Location	End Facility Type	2023 Tons	2024 Tons	End Facility Address
American Recycling Management LLC	7505 Sand Lot, Inc	Beneficial Reuse	1,612	4,141	7505 Cox Ln. Cutchogue, NY
American Recycling Management LLC	Pine Island Farm Digester and Compost Site	Beneficial Reuse	4,617	6,589	1474 Hewins Street Sheffield, MA
American Recycling Management LLC	RER Supply - Riverdale	Beneficial Reuse	40	0	4 S Corporate Drive Riverdale, NJ
American Recycling Management LLC	Seneca Meadows Landfill	Disposal	4,881	9,586	1786 Salmans Road Waterloo, NY
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	Arrowhead Landfill	Disposal	0	334	622 Tayloe Road Perry County, AL
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	Quantum Biopower Anaerobic Digester	Beneficial Reuse	0	28	49 DePaolo Drive Southington, CT
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	Reinford Farms Anaerobic Digester	Beneficial Reuse	0	47	505 Cedar Grove Road Mifflintown, PA
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	Trenton Biogas Anaerobic Digester	Beneficial Reuse	0	55	1600 Lambertown Road Trenton, NJ
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	WeCare - Ellington CT Compost Site	Beneficial Reuse	0	71	235 Sadds Mill Road Ellington, CT
Denali Water Solutions - Metropolitan Transfer Station	DSNY Staten Island Compost Facility	Beneficial Reuse	0	349	450 West Service Road, Staten Island, NY
Waste Management of New York, LLC - Flora CORe Facility	Rahway Valley Sewerage Authority	Beneficial Reuse	0	1,113	1050 East Hazelwood Avenue, Rahway, NJ
Waste Management of New York, LLC - Varick CORe Facility	High Acres Landfill	Disposal	5,127	7,353	425 Perinton Parkway Fairport, NY
Waste Management of New York, LLC - Varick CORe Facility	Newtown Creek Wastewater Recovery Facility	Beneficial Reuse	20,334	27,639	329 Greenpoint Avenue Brooklyn, NY
Waste Management of New York, LLC - Varick CORe Facility	Reliable Wood/Nature's Choice	Beneficial Reuse	978	389	25 Baler Blvd. Kearney, NJ

	2023 Tons	2024 Tons
Total Recovered for Beneficial Reuse	27581	40421
Total Beneficial Reuse + Disposal	37590	57695
Percent Recovered for Beneficial Reuse	73%	70%

Attachment IX: Destinations for DSNY-managed Bulk Metal, Tires, and Rims

Destinations for Bulk Metal, Tires, and Rims, 2023 and 2024

Tons of Bulk Metal managed by SMR for DSNY

Delivery Method	CY 2023	CY 2024
DSNY delivered	1324	1441
SMR pick-up	599	930
Total Tons	1923	2371

Bulk Metal is processed at SMR Facilities in the Bronx, Long Island City, NY and Jersey City, NJ. Addresses in Attachment 8.

Tires and Rims collected in NYC by DSNY and final recovery destinations

Material	Address	City	State	Tons 2023	Tons 2024
Tires	350 Horseback Road	Brookhaven	NY	502.10	542.95
Rims	4100 Grand Av	Pittsburgh	PA	35.18	48.04
Total Tons				537.28	590.99

All Material Processed by S&M Prompt Rubbish Removal Service, Inc.
228 Miller Avenue, Freeport, NY 11520

Attachment X: Interim Biosolids Management Plan



The Red Hook Sludge Vessel

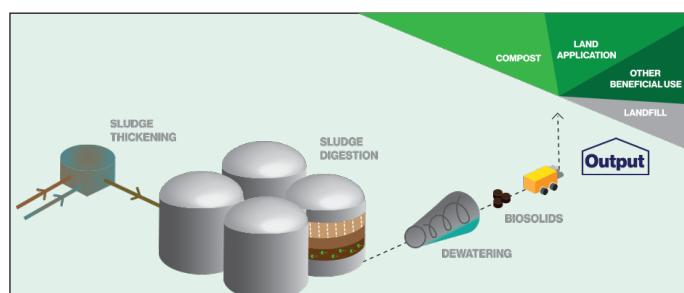


Biosolids Beneficial Use Plan 2020 - 2030

Biosolids are a product of the wastewater treatment process that, when treated to regulatory standards for beneficial reuse, are widely used to enhance soils and provide ecosystem benefits.

New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) treats wastewater from all five boroughs at 14 wastewater resource recovery facilities (WRRFs), generating over 1200 wet tons of biosolids per day. Water is removed from these biosolids at six of the WRRFs, where third-party contractors collect, haul, and dispose or recycle the biosolids. Currently, these biosolids end up primarily in landfills, due to a lack of beneficial use processing capacity in the Northeast and a recent history of lower pricing for disposal. The cost for the City to manage biosolids has risen by over 50% in the past seven years as landfill capacity becomes increasingly scarce.

At the same time, the City has set aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals, as outlined in [OneNYC](#), calling for a 40% reduction in emissions by 2025 and a 50% reduction by 2030 as well as a target of zero waste to landfill as part of this plan. Reduction of landfilling wastes, particularly of organic materials like biosolids that significantly contribute to GHG emissions, is in strong alignment with these goals. **When taken together, the drastically rising cost of landfill disposal and the desire to reduce GHG emissions point to the fact that the current biosolids management strategy is not sustainable from both a financial and an environmental standpoint.**



Biosolids, a resource, not a waste!

When biosolids are recycled to land, either as a soil amendment, compost, or fertilizer pellet, they impart multiple environmental benefits including:

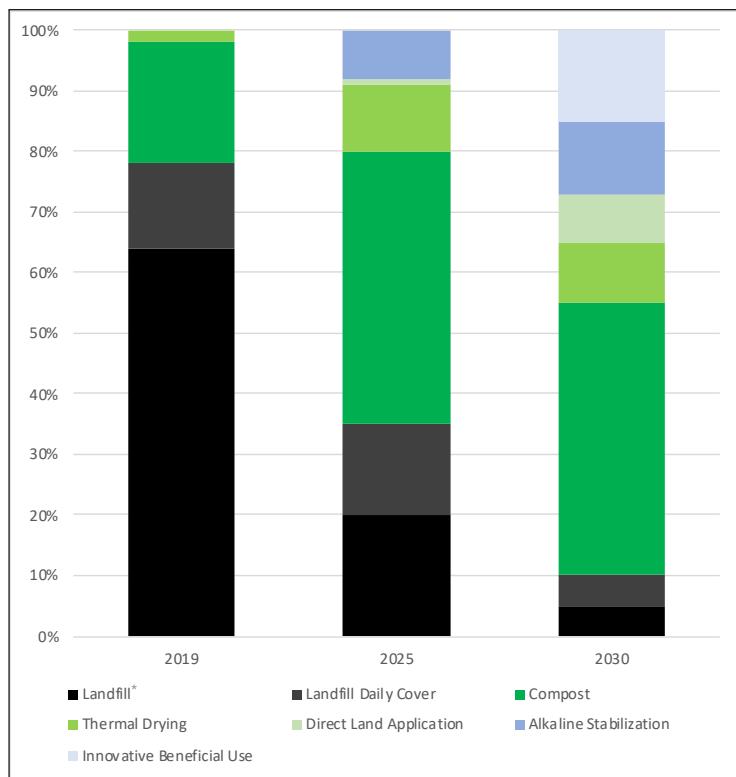
- **Building healthy soils** by improving their structure, increasing water holding capacity and improving erosion resistance.
- **Boosting plant growth** by providing slow release macro-nutrients, essential micronutrients and organic matter.
- **Sinking carbon** in the soil and in the plants they nourish while offsetting fossil based fertilizer use - all climate change solutions.

In support of the need to shift course, DEP formed an internal working group in 2020 that surveyed the market seeking collaborative opportunities to recover the city's biosolids as a resource. Opportunities were assessed based on the following desired outcomes:

-  Landfill diversion and GHG reduction
-  Diversification of end use sites (e.g. no more than 30% of the City's biosolids to any one site)
-  Diversification of vendors; at least three to four unique vendors should provide this service to the City
-  Commitment to returning some biosolids products to the City and collaboration on opportunities for expansion of urban reuse

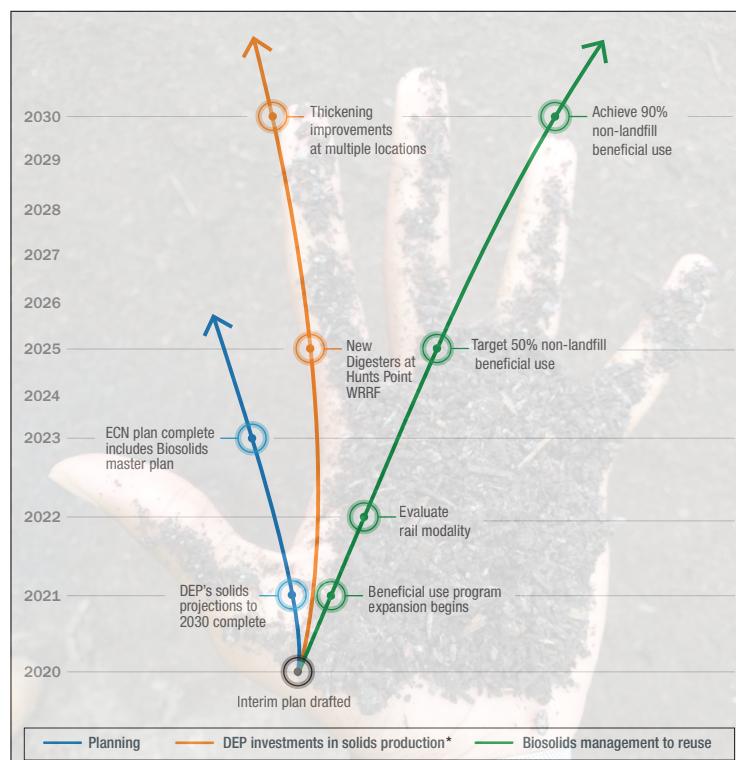
DEP has identified a pool of vendors capable of helping the City achieve its goals. Regional processing capacity under development or expansion by these vendors is being secured in long term agreements. This approach to manage up to 50% of the City's biosolids tonnage, will effectively displace a significant portion of the tonnage currently managed in landfills. These agreements are expected to begin in mid-2021 and have a duration of up to 10 years, providing NYCDEP with cost certainty and beneficial use throughout the near term.

The adjacent figures compare today's management portfolio to the portfolio envisioned in the future, once this management plan is in place. Through DEP's recent efforts, additional vendors interested in developing more beneficial use capacity in the region have been identified, potentially allowing DEP to further divert tonnage from landfills. DEP is committed to exploring new opportunities for biosolids resource recovery as infrastructure and projects come online. This approach allows for a flexible path forward in the near term. DEP is also developing a proactive approach to agency planning around biosolids, as part of the Agency's Energy & Carbon Neutralization Plan (ECN). Through these efforts, planning, capital, and day to day management are working together to achieve both the Agency's and the City's goals.



Expected biosolids management under the City's new contracting strategy.

* With a comprehensive plan to reduce waste, improve recycling rates, and divert organics from landfill, New York City aims to reduce the amount of material it sends to landfill by 90% by 2030.



DEP's Biosolids program - planning, investment and management timeline (2020-2030)

* Subject to funding availability

Attachment XI. Commercial Waste Quantities 2023

Transfer Station Report – Putrescible Waste (MSW + Recycling), by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2023 – Tons per Day

	Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Putr.		
BRONX		
1 ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS (5504) 920 E 132ND ST	1,359.37	175.82
2 IESI NY CPRP. (1114) 325 CASANOVA	-	-
3 METROPOLITAN TRANSFER STATION (1117) 287 HALLECK ST 98 LINCOLN AVE	467.02	-
4 USA WASTE SERVICES OF NYC, INC. (1032) (HARLEM RVR YD)	191.12	-
SubTotal BRONX	2,017.51	175.82
Percent Of Total	37.55%	
BROOKLYN		
5 ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL LLC (5503) 941 STANLEY AVE	356.61	0.11
6 BROOKLYN TRANSFER LLC (5511) 115 THAMES ST	191.43	1.87
7 HI-TECH RESOURCE RECOVERY (2213) 130 VARICK AVE	218.29	0.62
8 IESI NY CORP. (2163) 577 COURT ST	356.35	-
9 IESI NY CORP. (4263) 110-120 50TH ST.	457.49	0.14
10 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2128) 485 SCOTT AVE	693.63	12.29
11 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2211) 215-221 VARICK AVE	127.80	-
SubTotal BROOKLYN	2,401.61	15.02
Percent Of Total	44.70%	
QUEENS		
13 A & L CESSPOOL SERVICE (5512) 38-40 REVIEW AVE	-	-
14 AMERICAN RECYCLING (4314) 172-33 DOUGLAS AVE	376.43	6.11
15 REGAL RECYCLING CO., INC. (3402) 172-02 DOUGLAS AVE	318.05	34.49
16 TULLY ENVIRONMENTAL INC. (4404) 127-20 34TH AVE	258.73	0.15
17 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (3214) 38-50 REVIEW AVE	-	-
SubTotal QUEENS	953.21	40.76
Percent Of Total	17.74%	
Total for Transfer Station: Putr.	5,372.33	231.60
Percent Of Grand Total	23.24%	
Putrescible Transfer Station Diversion Rate		4.31%

Calculated annual received tonnage	1,676,167
Calculated annual recycling tonnage (extracted from received MSW)	72,258
Calculated annual disposal tonnage	1,603,909

Transfer Station Report – Non-Putrescible Waste (C&D), by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2023 – Tons per Day

		Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Non-Putr.			
BRONX			
18 A J RECYCLING INC. (4280)	325 FAILE ST	802.07	297.73
19 JD RECYCLING (4402)	216-222 MANIDA ST	176.70	8.22
20 JOHN DANNA & SONS, INC. (1104)	318 BRYANT AVE	56.69	45.39
21 ASPHA LLC. (1120)	1264 VIELE AVE	39.15	2.72
22 ZEVEL TRANSFER, LLC (1113)	620 TRUXTON ST	415.40	360.03
SubTotal BRONX		1,490.01	714.10
Percent Of Total		22.18%	
BROOKLYN			
23 ASTORIA CARTING CO., INC. (2117)	538-545 STEWART AVE	133.22	69.20
24 ATLAS ROLL-OFF CORP. (2053)	889 ESSEX ST	446.49	247.68
25 CITY RECYCLING CORP. (2118)	151 ANTHONY ST	795.24	375.01
26 COOPER TANK & WELDING INC. (4233)	222 MASPETH AVE	-	-
27 DECOSTOLE CARTING CO. (2011)	1481 TROY AVE	270.32	66.56
28 GADS (SAB) (BFI WASTE SYSTEMS) (4218)	594 SCHOLES ST	597.29	267.00
29 BROOKLYN C&D, LLC. (4266)	548 VARICK AVE	431.75	25.92
30 POINT RECYCLING, LTD. (2115)	686 MORGAN AVE	99.35	37.51
31 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2222)	75 THOMAS ST	2.93	2.93
32 COOPER RECYCLING. (4267)	123 VARICK AVE	1,288.39	739.87
SubTotal BROOKLYN		4,064.99	1,831.69
Percent Of Total		60.50%	
QUEENS			
33 AMERICAN RECYCLING (3662)	172-33 DOUGLAS AVE	50.24	2.35
34 CROWN CONTAINER CO. (3613)	126-46 34TH AVE	291.86	50.39
35 NEW STYLE RECYCLING CORP. (3327)	49-10 GRAND AVENUE	116.13	11.89
36 REGAL RECYCLING CO. INC. (4336)	172-06 DOUGLAS AVE	169.33	43.56
37 THOMAS NOVELLI CONTRACTING CORP. (42-94-20 MERRICK BLVD)		91.85	9.80
SubTotal QUEENS		719.42	117.99
Percent Of Total		10.71%	
STATEN ISLAND			
38 FLAG CONTAINER SERVICES, INC. (3419)	11 FERRY ST	174.13	6.59
39 STOKES WASTE PAPER CO., INC. (3476)	17-25 VAN ST	270.09	44.21
SubTotal STATEN ISLAND		444.22	50.80
Percent Of Total		6.61%	
Total for Transfer Station: Non-Putr.		6,718.63	2,714.57
Percent Of Grand Total		34.45%	
Non-Putrescible Transfer Station Diversion Rate		40.40%	

Calculated annual received tonnage
Calculated annual recycling tonnage

2,096,212
846,946

Transfer Station Report – Fill, by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2023 – Tons per Day

		Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Fill			
BRONX			
40 ALL CITY RECYCLING (4974)	850 E 133 STREET	168.28	147.27
41 BRONX CITY RECYCLING (1059)	1390 VIELE AVENUE	14.85	13.47
42 CASTLE HILL RECYCLING (5610)	1000 ZEREGA AVENUE	258.83	404.73
43 JUSTUS RECYCLING CORP. (1080)	3300 PROVOST AVE	-	-
44 NEW YORK RECYCLING, LLC (1025)	475 EXTERIOR ST	379.51	370.56
45 PETRO RECYCLING (5578)	290 EAST 132 ST	96.47	93.25
46 TILCON (CON AGG RECYCLING CORP.) (1038)	980 E 149TH ST	-	-
SubTotal BRONX		917.93	1,029.28
Percent Of Total		9.08%	
BROOKLYN			
47 ALLOC CO RECYCLING (2218)	540 KINGSLAND AVE	2,603.64	2,793.75
48 KEYSPAN ENERGY dba NATIONAL GRID (2058)	287 MASPETH AVE	101.45	86.80
SubTotal BROOKLYN		2,705.08	2,880.56
Percent Of Total		26.76%	
NEW YORK			
49 CON EDISON (3204)	276-290 AVE C	13.04	13.04
SubTotal NEW YORK		13.04	13.04
Percent Of Total		0.13%	
QUEENS			
50 DURANTE BROTHERS (4331)	31-40 123RD ST	920.67	623.66
51 EVERGREEN RECYCLING OF CORONA (3414)	MTA CORONA MEADOWS YARD	1,397.05	1,392.05
52 HUNTERS POINT RECYCLING (3479)	29-55 HUNTERS POINT AVE	644.66	1,087.77
53 MASPETH RECYCLING (3345)	58-08 48TH ST	260.44	237.22
54 NEW YORK PAVING (3416)	37-18 RAILROAD AVE	237.77	237.77
55 PEBBLE LANE ASSOCIATES (3319)	5700 47TH STREET	-	-
56 WHIP (RUSSO RECYCLING INC.) (3365)	248-12 BROOKVILLE BLVD	286.74	306.74
SubTotal QUEENS		3,747.32	3,885.20
Percent Of Total		37.08%	
STATEN ISLAND			
57 FAZTEC INDUSTRIES (4782)	200 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE	821.27	1,018.66
58 J. BRUNO & SONS, INC. (3444)	280 MEREDITH AVENUE	505.15	518.06
59 SOUTH SHORE RECYCLING (3478)	18 ZARELLI CT	433.96	420.44
60 T.M. MAINTENANCE (4457)	451 SPENCER STREET	412.87	358.92
61 VANBRO CORP. (3508)	1900 SOUTH AVE	550.23	412.07
SubTotal STATEN ISLAND		2,723.47	2,728.16
Percent Of Total		26.95%	
Total for Transfer Station: Fill		10,106.86	10,536.24
Percent Of Grand Total		45.53%	
Calculated Fill Transfer Station Diversion Rate:		104.25%	
Effective Fill Transfer Station Diversion Rate:		100.00%	

Calculated annual received tonnage

3,153,339

Calculated annual recycling tonnage

3,287,306

NOTE: Recycling is higher than received due to distribution of onsite inventory from prior periods

Transfer Station Report – Commercial Recycling, by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2023 – Tons per Day

		Paper Tons	MGP Tons	Bulk Metal Tons	Single Stream Tons	Textile Tons	Other Tons	Total Waste	DOS Material	From Outside Of NYC	Material Betw. Tr.Station	Total Commercial Waste Stream	
Recycling Processors													
BRONX													
1	PARALLEL PRODUCTS OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.	900 EAST 136TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.36	0.00	0.00	110.36	0.00	0.00	0.97	109.39
2	PARALLEL PRODUCTS OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.	901 EAST 138TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.88	0.00	0.00	27.88	0.00	0.00	2.76	25.12
3	PAPER FIBERS CORP.	960 BRONX RIVER AVENUE BRONX, NY 10473	79.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.01	87.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.92
*4	SIMS MUNICIPAL RECYCLING OF NEW YORK LLC	850 EDGEWATER ROAD, BRONX, NY 10474	188.95	277.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	466.54	466.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	TRIBORO FIBERS	891 EAST 135TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	213.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.80
6	IESI NY CORP - CANAL PLACE RECYCLING FACILITY	246 -266 CANAL PLACE, BRONX NY 10451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal BRONX		482.66	277.60	0.00	138.24	0.00	8.01	906.50	466.54	0.00	3.72	436.24	
Percent Of Total								17.99%				24.62%	
BROOKLYN													
7	ALLOCCO RECYCLING INC.	540 KINGSLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY 11222	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	ALLOCCO RECYCLING LTD.	575 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11237	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	USA RECYCLING, INC.	141 6TH STREET, BROOKLYN 11215	113.90	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	114.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.02
10	RAPID PROCESSING BROOKLYN	860 HUMBOLDT STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11222	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	METROPOLITAN (ALLIED) (RUTIGLIANO.)	992 ESSEX STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11208	91.13	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.88	92.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.16
12	HI-TECH	492 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, 11237	46.83	0.10	6.14	17.27	0.00	0.00	70.34	0.00	0.00	0.71	69.62
13	EMERSON RECYCLING CORP.	63-65 EMERSON PLACE, BROOKLYN NY 11205	29.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	31.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.02
14	WILLIAMSBURG PAPER STOCK CO.	51 UNION STREET, BROOKLYN NY 11231	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*15	SIMS BROOKLYN	472 2ND AVE, 29TH STREET PIER, NY 11232	111.44	762.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	873.67	322.06	0.00	551.61	0.00
Subtotal BROOKLYN		392.64	762.34	6.14	17.54	1.67	0.88	1,181.20	322.06	0.00	552.32	306.82	
Percent Of Total								23.44%				17.32%	
QUEENS													
		30-27 GREENPOINT AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101											
*16	SIMS MUNICIPAL RECYCLING OF NEW YORK LLC	NY 11101	234.68	263.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	498.63	498.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	COMMERCIAL RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY LLC	57-01 FLUSHING AVENUE, QUEENS NY 11378	5.54	0.00	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	9.76	0.00	3.72	0.00	6.04
18	GPB WASTE NY LLC - NY NJ RECYCLING	58-35 47TH STREET, MASPETH, NY 11378	104.41	1.69	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.55	108.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.16
19	EMPIRE STATE CARDBOARD PAPER RECYCLING	3 RAILROAD PLACE, MASPETH NY 11378	42.13	0.53	0.00	61.94	0.00	0.00	104.59	0.00	0.00	1.90	102.69
20	EWG GLASS RECOVERY AND RECYCLE	94-54 158TH STREET, JAMAICA, NY 11433	0.00	280.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.72
21	EWG GLASS RECOVERY AND RECYCLE	107-28-180TH STREET, JAMAICA, NY 11431	0.00	133.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.88
22	ROYAL RECYCLING SERVICES	187-10 JAMAICA AVE, JAMAICA, NY 11423	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.65	0.00	0.00	182.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.65
23	ROYAL WASTE SERVICES, INC.	187-40 HOLLIS AVENUE, JAMAICA, 11423	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.67	0.00	0.00	214.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.67
Subtotal QUEENS		386.76	680.76	0.00	464.98	0.00	0.55	1,533.05	498.63	3.72	1.90	1,028.80	
Percent Of Total								30.43%				58.06%	
STATEN ISLAND													
24	PRATT INDUSTRIES	4435 VICTORY BLVD, STATEN ISLAND, NY 10314	1,391.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.31	1,417.93	421.49	577.72	418.71	0.01
Subtotal STATEN ISLAND		1,391.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.31	1,417.93	421.49	577.72	418.71	0.01
Percent Of Total								28.14%				0.00%	
Total for Recycling Processors		2,653.69	1,720.70	6.14	620.75	1.67	35.75	5,038.69	1,708.72	581.43	976.66	1,771.87	

Calculated annual recycling tonnage

552,824

**Bulk Metal data is still under review and has not been finalized.*

Paper Tons - includes Mixed Paper, Cardboard, Comingled Paper, OCC, and DLK(Double Lined Kraft)

MGP Tons - includes Metal, Non-Ferrous and Aluminum

Other includes: Wood

Transfer Station Report – Commercial Source Separated Organics

Quarterly Recap CY 2023 – Tons per Day

Transfer Station	Address	Average tons per day
* WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2211)	215-221 VARICK AVE	127.25
BROOKLYN TRANSFER (5511)	115 THAMES ST.	1.96
HI-TECH RESOURCE RECOVERY (2213)	130 VARICK AVE	7.02
REGAL RECYCLING CO., INC. (3402)	172-02 DOUGLAS AVE	88.99
Total		225.22
Calculated annual received tonnage		70,269

* Includes tonnage from third parties and transfer stations

Attachment XII. Commercial Waste Quantities 2024

Transfer Station Report – Putrescible Waste (MSW + Recycling), by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2024 – Tons per Day

Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Putr.	
BRONX	
1 ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS (5504) 920 E 132ND ST	1,331.09
2 IESI NY CPRP. (1114) 325 CASANOVA	-
3 METROPOLITAN TRANSFER STATION (1117) 287 HALLECK ST	509.60
4 USA WASTE SERVICES OF NYC, INC. (1032) 98 LINCOLN AVE (HARLEM RVR Y	240.17
SubTotal BRONX	2,080.85
Percent Of Total	38.95%
BROOKLYN	
5 ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL LLC (5503) 941 STANLEY AVE	370.91
6 BROOKLYN TRANSFER LLC (5511) 115 THAMES ST	205.16
7 HI-TECH RESOURCE RECOVERY (2213) 130 VARICK AVE	213.62
8 IESI NY CORP. (2163) 577 COURT ST	374.31
9 IESI NY CORP. (4263) 110-120 50TH ST.	402.33
10 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2128) 485 SCOTT AVE	656.56
11 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2211) 215-221 VARICK AVE	107.19
SubTotal BROOKLYN	2,330.09
Percent Of Total	43.61%
QUEENS	
13 A & L CESSPOOL SERVICE (5512) 38-40 REVIEW AVE	-
14 AMERICAN RECYCLING (4314) 172-33 DOUGLAS AVE	338.34
15 REGAL RECYCLING CO., INC. (3402) 172-02 DOUGLAS AVE	329.25
16 TULLY ENVIRONMENTAL INC. (4404) 127-20 34TH AVE	264.07
17 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (3214) 38-50 REVIEW AVE	-
SubTotal QUEENS	931.66
Percent Of Total	17.44%
Total for Transfer Station: Putr.	5,342.60
Percent Of Grand Total	23.24%
Putrescible Transfer Station Diversion Rate	4.29%

Calculated annual received tonnage

1,666,890

Calculated annual

23.24%

Percent Of Grand Total Putrescible Transfer Station Diversion Rate

4.29%

Calculated annual received tonnage

(extracted from received MSW)

Calculated annual recycling tonnage (extracted from received MSW)

71.456

Calculated annual disposal tonnage

1 595 434

Transfer Station Report – Non-Putrescible Waste (C&D), by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2024 – Tons per Day

		Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Non-Putr.			
BRONX			
18 A J RECYCLING INC. (4280)	325 FAILE ST	730.89	293.98
19 JD RECYCLING (4402)	216-222 MANIDA ST	228.16	10.52
20 JOHN DANNA & SONS, INC. (1104)	318 BRYANT AVE	60.94	62.13
21 ASPHA LLC. (1120)	1264 VIELE AVE	1.61	0.20
22 ZEVEL TRANSFER, LLC (1113)	620 TRUXTON ST	409.95	86.63
SubTotal BRONX		1,431.55	453.45
Percent Of Total		22.15%	
BROOKLYN			
23 ASTORIA CARTING CO., INC. (2117)	538-545 STEWART AVE	128.08	56.31
24 ATLAS ROLL-OFF CORP. (2053)	889 ESSEX ST	411.43	222.64
25 CITY RECYCLING CORP. (2118)	151 ANTHONY ST	799.13	355.63
26 COOPER TANK & WELDING INC. (4233)	222 MASPETH AVE	-	-
27 DECOSTOLE CARTING CO. (2011)	1481 TROY AVE	185.66	86.34
28 GADS (SAB) (BFI WASTE SYSTEMS) (4218)	594 SCHOLES ST	552.77	294.02
29 BROOKLYN C&D, LLC. (4266)	548 VARICK AVE	416.04	18.39
30 POINT RECYCLING, LTD. (2115)	686 MORGAN AVE	93.04	30.30
31 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2222)	75 THOMAS ST	(0.00)	-
32 COOPER RECYCLING. (4267)	123 VARICK AVE	1,253.38	720.28
SubTotal BROOKLYN		3,839.53	1,783.92
Percent Of Total		59.40%	
QUEENS			
33 AMERICAN RECYCLING (3662)	172-33 DOUGLAS AVE	60.72	3.34
34 CROWN CONTAINER CO. (3613)	126-46 34TH AVE	292.46	49.93
35 NEW STYLE RECYCLING CORP. (3327)	49-10 GRAND AVENUE	109.77	10.97
36 REGAL RECYCLING CO. INC. (4336)	172-06 DOUGLAS AVE	170.13	27.46
37 THOMAS NOVELLI CONTRACTING CORP. (494-20 MERRICK BLVD		115.60	13.74
SubTotal QUEENS		748.68	105.45
Percent Of Total		11.58%	
STATEN ISLAND			
38 FLAG CONTAINER SERVICES, INC. (3419)	11 FERRY ST	172.41	5.95
39 STOKES WASTE PAPER CO., INC. (3476)	17-25 VAN ST	271.74	47.92
SubTotal STATEN ISLAND		444.14	53.87
Percent Of Total		6.87%	
Total for Transfer Station: Non-Putr.		6,463.91	2,396.70
Percent Of Grand Total		34.45%	
Non-Putrescible Transfer Station Diversion Rate		37.08%	

Calculated annual received tonnage

2,016,739

Calculated annual recycling tonnage

747,770

Transfer Station Report – Fill, by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2024 – Tons per Day

		Total Commercial Waste Stream	Recycling Tons
Trans.Station Fill			
BRONX			
40 ALL CITY RECYCLING (4974)	850 E 133 STREET	126.95	103.86
41 BRONX CITY RECYCLING (1059)	1390 VIELE AVENUE	3.62	0.94
42 CASTLE HILL RECYCLING (5610)	1000 ZEREGA AVENUE	367.91	605.30
43 JUSTUS RECYCLING CORP. (1080)	3300 PROVOST AVE	-	-
44 NEW YORK RECYCLING, LLC (1025)	475 EXTERIOR ST	289.92	422.58
45 PETRO RECYCLING (5578)	290 EAST 132 ST	64.23	67.11
46 TILCON (CON AGG RECYCLING CORP.) (1038)	980 E 149TH ST	-	-
SubTotal BRONX		852.62	1,199.79
Percent Of Total		7.75%	
BROOKLYN			
47 ALLOCOCO RECYCLING (2218)	540 KINGSLAND AVE	3,303.76	3,174.88
48 KEYSpan ENERGY dba NATIONAL GRID (2058)	287 MASPETH AVE	106.00	94.53
SubTotal BROOKLYN		3,409.77	3,269.41
Percent Of Total		31.00%	
NEW YORK			
49 CON EDISON (3204)	276-290 AVE C	10.20	10.20
SubTotal NEW YORK		10.20	10.20
Percent Of Total		0.09%	
QUEENS			
50 DURANTE BROTHERS (4331)	31-40 123RD ST	829.49	664.66
51 EVERGREEN RECYCLING OF CORONA (3414)	MTA CORONA MEADOWS Y	1,366.06	1,207.87
52 HUNTERS POINT RECYCLING (3479)	29-55 HUNTERS POINT AVE	726.86	1,176.41
53 MASPETH RECYCLING (3345)	58-08 48TH ST	283.19	357.93
54 NEW YORK PAVING (3416)	37-18 RAILROAD AVE	282.35	282.35
55 PEBBLE LANE ASSOCIATES (3319)	5700 47TH STREET	-	-
56 WHIP (RUSSO RECYCLING INC.) (3365)	248-12 BROOKVILLE BLVD	241.26	378.09
SubTotal QUEENS		3,729.21	4,067.31
Percent Of Total		33.90%	
STATEN ISLAND			
57 FAZTEC INDUSTRIES (4782)	200 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE	1,163.45	1,142.63
58 J. BRUNO & SONS, INC. (3444)	280 MEREDITH AVENUE	589.43	602.57
59 SOUTH SHORE RECYCLING (3478)	18 ZARELLI CT	496.21	474.96
60 T.M. MAINTENANCE (4457)	451 SPENCER STREET	149.18	138.63
61 VANBRO CORP. (3508)	1900 SOUTH AVE	599.90	496.72
SubTotal STATEN ISLAND		2,998.16	2,855.50
Percent Of Total		27.26%	
Total for Transfer Station: Fill		10,999.97	11,402.21
Percent Of Grand Total		48.23%	
Calculated Fill Transfer Station Diversion Rate:		103.66%	
Effective Fill Transfer Station Diversion Rate:		100.00%	

Calculated annual received tonnage

3,431,989

Calculated annual recycling tonnage

3,557,489

NOTE: Recycling is higher than received due to distribution of onsite inventory from prior periods

Transfer Station Report – Commercial Recycling, by County

Quarterly Recap CY 2024 – Tons per Day

		Paper Tons	MGP Tons	Bulk Metal Tons*	Single Tons	Textile Tons	Other Tons	Total Waste	DOS Material	From Outside Of NYC	Material Betw. Tr.Station	Total Commercial Waste Stream	
Recycling Processors													
BRONX													
1	PARALLEL PRODUCTS OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.	900 EAST 136TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.92	0.00	0.00	113.92	0.00	0.00	0.64	113.28
2	PARALLEL PRODUCTS OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.	901 EAST 138TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.42	0.00	0.00	25.42	0.00	0.00	4.71	20.72
3	PAPER FIBERS CORP.	960 BRONX RIVER AVENUE BRONX, NY 10473	70.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.86	78.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.24
*4	SIMS MUNICIPAL RECYCLING OF NEW YORK LLC	850 EDGEWATER ROAD, BRONX, NY 10474	187.99	274.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	462.19	462.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	TRIBORO FIBERS	891 EAST 135TH STREET, BRONX, NY 10454	213.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.80
6	IESI NY CORP - CANAL PLACE RECYCLING FACILITY	246 -266 CANAL PLACE, BRONX NY 10451	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal BRONX		472.17	274.20	0.00	139.35	0.00	7.86	893.58	462.19	0.00	5.35	426.05	
Percent Of Total													
BROOKLYN													
7	ALLOCCO RECYCLING INC.	540 KINGSLAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY 11222	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	ALLOCCO RECYCLING LTD.	575 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11237	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	USA RECYCLING, INC.	141 6TH STREET, BROOKLYN 11215	115.35	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	115.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.39
10	RAPID PROCESSING BROOKLYN	860 HUMBOLDT STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11222	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	METROPOLITAN (ALLIED) (RUTIGLIANO.)	992 ESSEX STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11208	93.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.81	93.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.84
12	HI-TECH	492 SCHOLES STREET, BROOKLYN, 11237	51.86	0.08	0.21	14.48	0.00	0.00	66.63	0.00	0.00	0.46	66.17
13	EMERSON RECYCLING CORP.	63-65 EMERSON PLACE, BROOKLYN NY 11205	27.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	29.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.48
14	WILLIAMSBURG PAPER STOCK CO.	51 UNION STREET, BROOKLYN NY 11231	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
*15	SIMS BROOKLYN	472 2ND AVE, 29TH STREET PIER, NY 11232	102.52	756.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	858.95	317.74	0.00	541.21	0.00
Subtotal BROOKLYN		390.39	756.51	0.21	14.53	1.84	0.81	1,164.28	317.74	0.00	541.67	304.87	
Percent Of Total													
QUEENS													
*16	SIMS MUNICIPAL RECYCLING OF NEW YORK LLC	30-27 GREENPOINT AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NY	239.52	267.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	506.53	506.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	COMMERCIAL RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY LLC	57-01 FLUSHING AVENUE, QUEENS NY 11378	5.69	0.00	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	9.92	0.00	4.25	0.00	5.67
18	GPB WASTE NY LLC - NY NJ RECYCLING	58-35 47TH STREET, MASPETH, NY 11378	96.88	0.79	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.70	99.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.69
19	EMPIRE STATE CARDBOARD PAPER RECYCLING	3 RAILROAD PLACE, MASPETH NY 11378	47.52	1.11	0.00	48.72	0.00	0.00	97.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.14
20	EWG GLASS RECOVERY AND RECYCLE	94-54 158TH STREET, JAMAICA, NY 11433	0.00	310.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.33
21	EWG GLASS RECOVERY AND RECYCLE	107-28-180TH STREET, JAMAICA, NY 11431	0.00	149.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.77
22	ROYAL RECYCLING SERVICES	187-10 JAMAICA AVE, JAMAICA, NY 11423	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.28	0.00	0.00	166.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.28
23	ROYAL WASTE SERVICES, INC.	187-40 HOLLIS AVENUE, JAMAICA, 11423	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.85	0.00	0.00	277.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.85
Subtotal QUEENS		389.61	729.00	0.00	498.41	0.00	0.70	1,617.72	506.53	4.25	2.22	1,104.72	
Percent Of Total													
STATEN ISLAND													
24	PRATT INDUSTRIES	4435 VICTORY BLVD, STATEN ISLAND, NY 10314	1,337.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337.65	410.63	550.88	376.13	0.01
Subtotal STATEN ISLAND		1,337.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,337.65	410.63	550.88	376.13	0.01	
Percent Of Total													
Total for Recycling Processors		2,589.83	1,759.71	0.21	652.29	1.84	9.36	5,013.24	1,697.09	555.13	925.36	1,835.65	

Calculated annual recycling tonnage

572,723

**Bulk Metal data is still under review and has not been finalized.*

Paper Tons - includes Mixed Paper, Cardboard, Comingled Paper, OCC, and DLK(Double Lined Kraft)

MGP Tons - includes Metal, Non-Ferrous and Aluminum

Other includes: Wood

Transfer Station Report – Commercial Source Separated Organics

Quarterly Recap CY 2024 – Tons per Day

Transfer Station	Address	Average tons per day
* WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NY, LLC (2211) BROOKLYN TRANSFER (5511)	215-221 VARICK AVE 115 THAMES ST.	101.67 26.48
HI-TECH RESOURCE RECOVERY (2213)	130 VARICK AVE	2.78
REGAL RECYCLING CO., INC. (3402)	172-02 DOUGLAS AVE	91.51
Total		222.44
Calculated annual received tonnage		69,401

* Includes tonnage from third parties and transfer stations

Attachment XIII. Projections Methodology and Assumptions

1. Waste and Recycling Tonnage Projections

This document summarizes the methodology used to project New York City's solid waste amounts and provides key results by waste stream. The following waste streams are included: DSNY-managed waste, commercial waste, and construction and demolition debris. The methodology describes inputs and modifications to some of the procedures and default data in the excel-based tonnage projections tool (MSW calculator) available on the DEC website.ⁱ

Methodology Overview

Planning Period, Baseline, and Planning Unit

This biennial SWMP update (2023-2024) includes revised projections for the remainder of the current planning period (through 2026) assuming no significant changes to the per capita waste generated, disposed, or diverted, except for organics, and no changes to waste composition, as compared to a 2023 baseline.

The 2023 baseline includes the effects of policies that have been implemented as part of the 2006 SWMP, currently in effect. Within the DEC MSW calculator, **Planning Unit** was set to New York City and the **Planning Period** was set to 2024 to 2026.

Separate Projections for DSNY-Managed and Commercial Waste

One major modification to the default procedures available in the MSW calculator was preparing separate projections for DSNY-managed waste (Residential, Agency and some Institutional waste) and for privately managed Commercial Waste (which also includes some institutional and manufacturing/industrial business waste). The reasons for the split and additional notes on the projections are summarized below.

- › The available data for DSNY-managed waste is of better quality than commercial data.
- › New York City conducted waste-characterization studies (WCS) for the DSNY-managed waste stream (2023), and separately for the commercial waste stream (2012ⁱⁱ). Bifurcating the projection estimates allowed for use of both, and slightly different, New York City-specific WCS datasets.
- › Industrial waste is assumed to be included in the commercial waste estimates, as there is no separately available information on those waste streams, DSNY only has access to what is reported through the private transfer stations.
- › Biosolids are projected separately, as calculated by DEP.

Waste Generation Baseline

The MSW calculator includes three options for specifying the amount of waste generated in the planning unit:

1. Option 1: "I know the amount of MSW generated (Tons/year)"

2. Option 2: “The planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate (lb/person/day) is:”
3. Option 3: “The amount of MSW Generated and the planning unit Average MSW Generation Rate are unknown.”

When Option 1 is selected, the amount of waste specified by the MSW calculator user for the baseline year is the starting point for future year projections for generated waste. When Option 2 is selected, the MSW calculator outputs a ton per year generation rate by multiplying the average per person per day generation rate by the baseline year population and converting the units from lb/day to tons/year. When Option 3 is selected, a State average MSW generation rate of 5.15 lb/person/day serves as the basis for the projections. Since information on the amount of MSW generated in New York City is available, Option 1 was selected for projecting both DSNY-managed waste and commercial waste.ⁱⁱⁱ

Forecasting Future Conditions

The MSW calculator also provides three options for projecting the waste generation rate:

4. Option 1: “MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa.”
5. Option 2: “MSW generation amount remains the same, regardless of whether or not the planning unit's population fluctuates.” (emphasis added)
6. Option 3: “As a result of successfully implementing the Local Solid Waste Management Plan, MSW generation will be reduced by an annual factor of...” (the MSW calculator selects an annual reduction of 0.5%, 1.0%, 1.5%, or 2.0%).

The projections developed are based on Option 1. The effect of many policies and initiatives implemented as part of the 2006 SWMP are already captured in the 2023 waste generation and composition baseline and new policies are unlikely to be implemented at a large scale until the 2026 SWMP is adopted. Therefore, it was reasonable to assume that the per capita waste generation rate would not substantially change by 2026 and that the total tonnage of waste generated will increase in proportion to population growth (Option 1). This approach was used for both DSNY-managed and for commercial waste, except for Organics. The methodology for organics is provided in **Section 2: DSNY-Managed Residential and Institutional Waste and Recycling Projection Methodology**.

Population Projections

The MSW calculator includes multi-year population data for each county in New York State, based on the 2010 U.S. Census. The default population information available within the MSW calculator for New York City counties (the five boroughs) was modified using the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC) projections, available in their 2055 Socioeconomic and Demographic (SED) Forecasts. NYMTC is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the region. NYMTC's demographic projections are used by New York City's Department of City Planning and other City agencies that plan for providing services and infrastructure for a growing population and economy. NYMTC's population projections used to modify DEC's MSW calculator are summarized in **Table 1**. Additional information on NYMTC's methodology and source data used for the projections is available in the SED Forecast reports.^{iv}

The MSW calculator includes multi-year population data for each county in New York State, based on the 2010 U.S. Census. The default population information available within the MSW calculator for New York City counties (the five boroughs) was modified using the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC) projections, available in their 2055 Socioeconomic and Demographic (SED) Forecasts. NYMTC is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the region. NYMTC's demographic projections are used by New York City's Department of City Planning and other City agencies that plan for providing services and infrastructure for a growing population and economy. NYMTC's population projections used to modify DEC's MSW calculator are summarized in **Table 1**. Additional information on NYMTC's methodology and source data used for the projections is available in the SED Forecast reports.¹

Following the methodology built in the MSW calculator (using NYMTC data), the average population growth was used for the projections. The average annual growth rate for 2020-2030 (0.53%) was applied through 2026.

Table 1. NYMTC Population Projections

County	2010	2015	2017	2020	2025	2030	2040
Bronx	1,385,108	1,423,160	1,443,220	1,454,816	1,515,667	1,548,245	1,595,881
Kings	2,552,911	2,593,655	2,650,441	2,647,112	2,760,391	2,820,822	2,894,388
New York	1,585,873	1,636,537	1,663,244	1,668,548	1,698,050	1,735,482	1,768,412
Queens	2,250,002	2,294,943	2,323,062	2,349,324	2,418,636	2,463,405	2,500,457
Richmond	468,730	477,525	482,793	484,897	491,202	495,047	502,327
New York City Total	8,242,624	8,425,820	8,562,760	8,604,697	8,883,946	9,063,001	9,261,465

Commercial Waste Basis for Projections

The amount of waste generated by residents generally scales with population. Commercial waste generation is more directly related to employment by type of commercial establishment. Large commercial uses tend to generate more waste than smaller ones and the amounts and types of waste vary by type of use. For example, the waste generated

¹ <https://www.nymtc.org/en-us/Data-and-Modeling/Socioeconomic-and-Demographic-SED-Forecasts/2055-Forecasts>

by business offices, restaurants, medical offices, retail, and childcare are all likely to be different both in terms of per capita amount and type of waste. For consistency with waste projections throughout New York State, and due to the relatively short amount of time remaining in the current planning period, coupled with the level of effort and lack of readily availability information for alternative approaches, the revised waste generation projections for commercial uses are based on population, following the approach in the MSW calculator (with the modification of using NYMTC population data).

2. DSNY-Managed Residential and Institutional Waste and Recycling Projection Methodology

Waste Generated and Waste Diverted Baseline

The MSW calculator projects total waste generated and waste diverted. The waste generated (as modeled in the calculator) is the total of “MSW Disposed” (refuse) and “MSW Diverted” (waste separated for diversion via recycling, composting, or other methods). The total DSNY-managed waste generated in 2023 was calculated to be approximately 3.8 million tons. This total is the sum of 3.17 million tons of DSNY-managed “MSW Disposed” and approximately 0.67 million tons of diverted waste, as reported in the City’s reports for Recycling (via SIMS and Pratt), Organics^v, Textiles (refashionNYC and Textile Donations), Wood^{vi}, and Miscellaneous Materials (Harmful Products,ecycleNYC Electronics Collections, and Electronics Recycling). With the exception of organics, which uses a 2025 baseline, the diversion of other materials is based on the 2023 diverted tonnage summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2. 2023 Diverted Material

Material	Tons Diverted
Paper	297,443
Metal, Plastic, Glass (MPG)	286,375
Organics	141,045*
Textiles	3,624
Wood	8,136
Miscellaneous	10,771
Diverted Total	747,394

Sources: New York City Municipal Refuse and Recycling Report (FY23, FY25), DSNY Monthly Tonnage Data; donateNYC Annual Report 2023, DSNY internal datasets (refashionNYC, Paper and MPG)

Notes: *A 2025 baseline is used for organics (while a 2023 baseline is used for other materials).

**Miscellaneous material includesecycleNYC Electronics Collections and Electronics Recycling.

- Based on the population and the 2023 baseline DSNY-managed waste generation (including both refuse and recyclables) the per capita DSNY-managed daily waste generation rate was calculated to be 2.40 lb/person/day. This number should not be compared to the statewide waste generation rate of 5.09 lb/person/day^{vii} (or 5.15 lb/person/day specified as the default in the calculator for Option 3), because the statewide numbers include both residential and commercial waste, while the 2.40 lb/person/day includes only DSNY-managed (residential and some institutional) waste.

Waste Characterization

In 2023, DSNY conducted the *NYC Residential, School, and NYCHA Waste Characterization Study* (2023 Study). The MSW calculator includes default waste composition estimates for the total MSW stream (total of residential, institutional, and commercial). As New York City-specific waste characterization information is available for

DSNY-managed waste and for privately managed (commercial) waste, the default values available in the MSW calculator were modified using New York City data. The waste characterization composition estimates obtained from the 2023 Study for use in DSNY-managed waste projections are provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Residential Waste Categories and Composition Estimates

Material Category (DSNY)	% in DSNY-Curbside and Containerized Collections
Paper	27.1%
Newspaper	0.8%
Plain OCC/Kraft Paper	7.2%
High-Grade Paper	0.4%
Mixed Low-Grade Paper	7.1%
Compostable: Containers and Packaging	0.4%
Compostable: Other Soiled Paper/Waxed OCC/Kraft	8.7%
Other Non-Recyclable Paper	1.7%
Beverage Cartons and Aseptic Boxes	0.4%
Shredded Paper	0.3%
Plastic	15.1%
#1 PET Bottles - Clear & Green	1.5%
#1 PET Bottles - All Other Colors	0.1%
#2 HDPE Natural Bottles	0.4%
#2 HDPE Colored Bottles	0.5%
#3-#7 & Unlabeled Bottles	0.1%
Thermoforms	1.2%

Table 3. Residential Waste Categories and Composition Estimates

Material Category (DSNY)	% in DSNY-Curbside and Containerized Collections
Tubs & Lids	0.9%
#6 Expanded Polystyrene Containers & Packaging (EPS)	0.3%
#1-#7 Other Rigid Containers/Packaging	0.3%
Film: Retail Bags & Sleeves	0.7%
Film: Garbage Bags	3.9%
Film: Oversize Items	0.3%
Film: Other #2/#4 Polyethylene Bags	0.5%
Film: Other Non-Polyethylene/ Contaminated	1.6%
Single-Use Plastics	0.8%
Appliances: Plastic	0.2%
Bulk/Rigid: Plastic	0.1%
Bulk/Rigid: Plastic Toys/Housewares	0.4%
Bulk/Rigid: Other Durable	0.2%
Other Plastics Materials not Elsewhere Classified	0.9%
Glass	4.6%
Clear Container Glass	1.7%
Green Container Glass	1.0%
Brown Container Glass	0.3%
Other Color Container Glass	0.1%

Table 3. Residential Waste Categories and Composition Estimates

Material Category (DSNY)	% in DSNY-Curbside and Containerized Collections
Mixed Cullet	1.2%
Other Glass	0.3%
Metal	4.0%
Aluminum Cans & Bottles	0.3%
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.9%
Other Aluminum	0.1%
Other Non-Ferrous	0.2%
Steel/Tin Food Cans	0.8%
Empty Aerosol Cans	0.2%
Other Ferrous	0.8%
Mixed Metals	0.6%
Appliances: Ferrous	0.2%
Organics	43.7%
Shoes/Rubber/Leather*	0.9%
Yard Waste	5.7%
Food: Loose	14.6%
Food: Intact Packaging	1.5%
Food: Open Packaging	4.6%
Food: Liquid	0.5%

Table 3. Residential Waste Categories and Composition Estimates

Material Category (DSNY)	% in DSNY-Curbside and Containerized Collections
Non-C&D Wood	0.5%
Textiles: Non-Clothing*	1.7%
Textiles: Woven Bags*	0.3%
Textiles: Clothing - Stretchy Fabric*	0.7%
Textiles: Clothing - Non-Stretchy*	1.2%
Carpet/ Upholstery: Broadloom Carpet*	0.2%
Carpet/ Upholstery: Other Carpet*	0.2%
Carpet/ Upholstery: Spring Mattresses and Boxsprings*	0.1%
Carpet/ Upholstery: Other Upholstery*	0.2%
Disposable Diapers & Sanitary Products*	4.6%
Animal By-Products	1.9%
Garden Hoses*	0.0%
Fines*	3.1%
Miscellaneous Organics	1.1%
Electronic Waste	0.5%
Audio/Visual Equipment (TV Peripherals - Covered)	0.2%
Audio/Visual Equipment (Non-Covered)	0.3%
Other Computer Equipment	0.1%
Construction & Demolition	3.2%

Table 3. Residential Waste Categories and Composition Estimates

Material Category (DSNY)	% in DSNY-Curbside and Containerized Collections
Untreated Dimension Lumber, Pallets, Crates	0.4%
Treated/Contaminated/ Composite Wood	0.9%
Other C&D Debris Not Elsewhere Classified	1.9%
Hazardous Household Waste**	0.4%
Home Medical Products	0.2%
Pharmaceuticals	0.1%
Other Potentially Harmful Wastes	0.1%
Miscellaneous	1.4%
Miscellaneous Inorganics	1.4%
Total	100%

Source: New York City Department of Sanitation, *2023 NYC Waste Characterization Study*, Citywide Material Subtype Categorization.

Notes: * Indicates items that were recategorized as a different material (e.g., upholstery recategorized from organics to textiles).

** In the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Population and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Composition calculator, hazardous household waste is a sub-category of miscellaneous waste.

***Material categories for materials that make up less than 0.1% of the total waste are not shown.

Since the material categories and subcategories available in the MSW calculator differed somewhat from the naming and grouping of categories and subcategories used in the 2023 study, New York City's categories and subcategories of waste were grouped and allocated to MSW calculator categories and subcategories, as summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Waste Characterization Alignment

DEC Population and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Calculator Material Categories	2023 NYC Waste Characterization Study Material Categories
Newspaper	Newspaper
Corrugated Cardboard	Plain OCC/Kraft Paper
Other Recyclable Paper	High-Grade Paper; Mixed Low-Grade Paper; Shredded Paper
Other Compostable Paper	Compostable: Containers & Packaging; Compostable: Other Soiled Paper/Waxed OCC/Kraft
Ferrous Containers	Steel/Tin Food Cans; Empty Aerosol Cans
Aluminum Containers	Aluminum Cans & Bottles; Aluminum Foil/Containers
Other Ferrous Metals	Other Ferrous; Appliances Ferrous
Other Non-Ferrous Metals: Other Aluminum	Other Aluminum
Other Non-Ferrous Metals: Automotive Batteries	Wet-Cell Batteries
Other Non-Ferrous Metals: Other Non-Aluminum	Other Non-Ferrous; Mixed Metals; Appliances Non-Ferrous
PET Containers	#1 PET Bottles - Clear & Green; #1 PET Bottles - All Other Colors
HDPE Containers	#2 HDPE Natural Bottles; #2 HDPE Colored Bottles
Other Plastic (#3-#7) Containers	#3-#7 & Unlabeled Bottles
Film Plastic	Film (All)
Other Plastic: Durables	Tubs & Lids; Appliances: Plastic; Bulk/Rigid: Plastic; Bulk/Rigid: Plastic Toys/ Housewares; Bulk/Rigid: Other Durables

Table 4. Waste Characterization Alignment

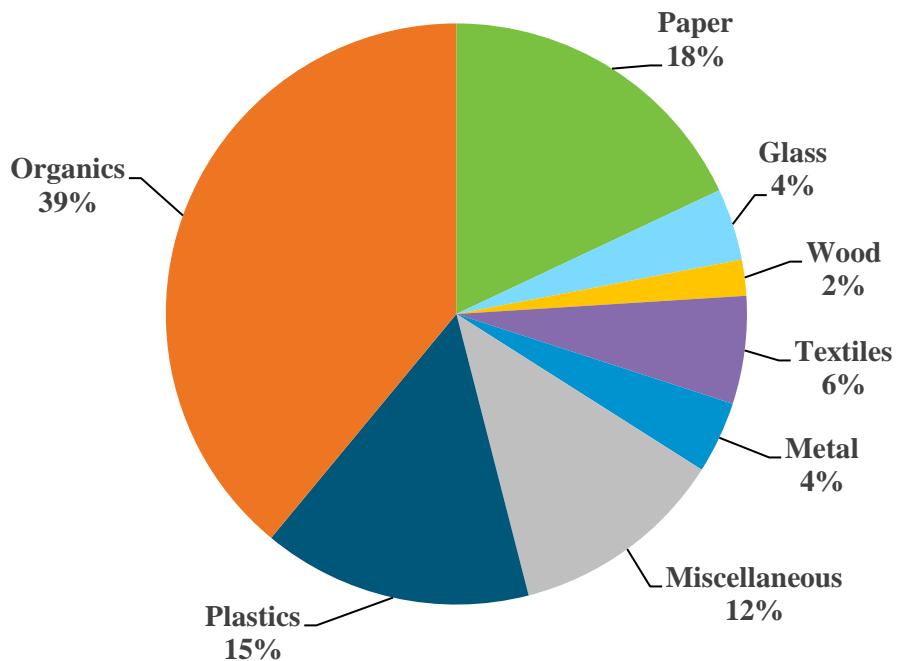
DEC Population and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Calculator Material Categories	2023 NYC Waste Characterization Study Material Categories
Other Plastic: Non-Durables	Thermoforms; Other PVC; Single-Use Plastics; Other Plastics Materials not Elsewhere Classified
Other Plastic: Packaging	#6 Expanded Polystyrene Containers & Packaging (EPS); #1 - #7 Other Rigid Containers/Packaging
Glass Bottles, Jars and Containers	Clear Container Glass; Green Container Glass; Brown Container Glass; Other Color Container Glass
Other Glass (Flat Glass, Dishware, Light Bulbs, etc.)	Mixed Cullet; Other Glass
Food Scraps	Compostable: Containers & Packaging; Compostable: Other Soiled Paper/Waxed OCC/Kraft; Food: Loose; Food: Intact Packaging; Food: Open Packaging; Food: Liquid; Animal By-Products
Leaves and Grass / Pruning and Trimmings	Yard Waste; Miscellaneous Organics
Clothing Footwear, Towels, Sheets	Shoe/ Rubber/ Leather; Textiles: Non-Clothing; Textiles: Woven Bags; Textiles: Clothing - Stretchy Fabric; Textiles: Clothing - Non-Stretchy
Carpet	Carpet/ Upholstery: Broadloom Carpet; Carpet/ Upholstery: Tile Carpet; Carpet/ Upholstery: Other Carpet; Carpet/ Upholstery: Spring Mattresses and Boxsprings; Carpet/ Upholstery: Other upholstery
Total Wood (Pallets, Crates, Adulterated and Non-Adulterated Wood)	Non C&D Wood; Untreated Dimension Lumber; Pallets; Crates; Treated/Contaminated/ Composite Wood
DIY - Construction & Renovation Materials	Other C&D Debris Not Elsewhere Classified
Diapers	Disposable Diapers & Sanitary Products

Table 4. Waste Characterization Alignment

DEC Population and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Calculator Material Categories	2023 NYC Waste Characterization Study Material Categories
Electronics	Audio/ Visual Equipment (TV Peripherals - Covered); Audio/ Visual Equipment (Non-Covered); Computer Monitors; Televisions; Other Computer Equipment
Tires	Not included in 2023 WCS
Household Hazardous Waste	Oil Filters; Antifreeze; E-Mobility Batteries; Vape Pens; Rechargeable Batteries; Other Dry-Cell Batteries; Water-Based Adhesives/ Glues; Latex Paint; Oil-Based Paint/Solvent; Fluorescent Tubes/CFLs; Mercury-Laden Wastes; Compressed Gas Cylinders; Fire Extinguishers; Home Medical Products; Pharmaceuticals; Pesticides/Herbicides/Rodenticides; Other Potentially Harmful Waste
Soils and Fines	Fines
Other Composite Materials: Durable and/or Inert	Miscellaneous Inorganic; Garden Hoses

Figure 1 illustrates the DSNY-managed waste composition, based on the 2017 study, as allocated to the material categories used in the MSW calculator. The most notable difference is observed with organics, where the 2023 WCS attributes 36% of the waste stream to organics compared to the MSW calculator, which attributes 39% to organics.

Figure 1. DSNY-Managed Waste Composition as Allocated to MSW calculator Categories



Diversion

Information on the DSNY-managed tonnage of waste materials diverted (e.g., recycling, composting) that was used in the MSW calculator was based on DSNY's 2023 Annual Municipal Refuse and Recycling Report and other reports, as discussed in the **Waste Generated and Waste Diverted Baseline** section. The amount of Metal, Glass, and Plastic (MGP) recycled is not reported separately by material, but as a total in DSNY's reports. Therefore, to enable projections of each material separately using the MSW calculator, the total tonnage of recycled MGP was multiplied by the percent of paper, percent of metal, and percent of plastic in the WCS to estimate the recycled tonnage of each material of those three materials. The percentages of metal, plastic, and glass within the MGP stream were based on the 2023 Study and are summarized in **Table 5**.

Table 5. NYC Metal, Glass, Plastic (MPG) Composition, 2023

Material	% of NYC MPG Stream
Metal	16.8
Glass	19.4
Plastic	63.8
Total MPG	100

Note: The 2023 Waste Characterization Study examined the waste set out for disposition. The composition of MPG set for disposition was assumed to be the same as the composition of MGP separated for recycling.

Source: 2023 Waste Characterization Study

Organics Diversion Programs and Projection Methodology

As described in the body of the biennial update report, DSNY is investing heavily in the collection of organics from residents and anticipates increased diversion of this waste stream over the remainder of the planning period. To maintain consistency with the LSWMP26 report and account for increased diversion due to the implementation of the Citywide Organics Program, DSNY applied actual data available for organics data in 2023, 2024, and part of 2025. Since 2025 is incomplete, estimates were made for the entire year.

The 2025 organics baseline is based on actual curbside collections between January 2025 and July 2025 and estimates for the remainder of the year (August 2025 through December 2025), for which actual tonnage was not available when projections were developed. For August 2025 through December 2025, a conservative estimate of 7% diversion for residential organics and 3% diversion for schools of the estimated monthly curbside and containerized organics generation were applied to approximate the 2025 baseline. The total amount of residential and school organics diverted is 110,000 tons, based on these estimates for 2025. With the addition of Rikers Island food waste, private landscaper leaf and yard waste, organics collected from Green Markets and City-funded community compost locations (approximately 31,000 tons), the total 2025 organics diversion baseline is estimated at approximately 141,000 tons. This is equivalent to a 9.3% capture of organics in 2025. tons. This is equivalent to a 9.3% capture of organics in 2025.

To determine the diversion of organics in 2026, the 2025 estimated diversion rate (9.3%) was applied to the projected organics generation.

3. Commercial Waste Projection Methodology

Waste Generated and Waste Diverted Baseline

For commercial uses in New York City, the waste generated in 2023 was estimated to be approximately 2.2 million tons. This total is the sum of approximately 1.6 million tons of commercial “MSW Disposed” and approximately 0.6 million tons of diverted waste, as reported by private transfer stations within New York City that accept commercial waste. The 2023 diverted tons by material category are summarized in **Table 6**.^{viii}

Table 6. 2023 Diverted Material

Material	Tons Diverted
Paper	335,311
Metal, Glass, Plastic	180,852
Organics	70,269
Textiles	2,734
Miscellaneous	32,387
Diverted Total	621,553

Based on the population and the 2023 baseline commercial waste generation (including both refuse and recyclables) the per capita commercial daily waste generation rate was calculated to be 1.39 lb/person/day. As noted in the biennial report, the Commercial Waste Zones program is expected to result in changes to diversion. The rollout of the program began in 2025. DSNY expects higher quality commercial data to be available for the next planning period as a result.

Waste Characterization

DSNY conducted the *2012 Waste Characterization Study* (2012 Study)^{ix} for commercial waste. As was done for DSNY-managed waste, the default values available in the MSW calculator were modified using New York City data. The waste characterization waste composition estimates obtained from the 2012 Study (tonnage information on page 39) for use in commercial waste projections for New York City are provided in **Table 7**.

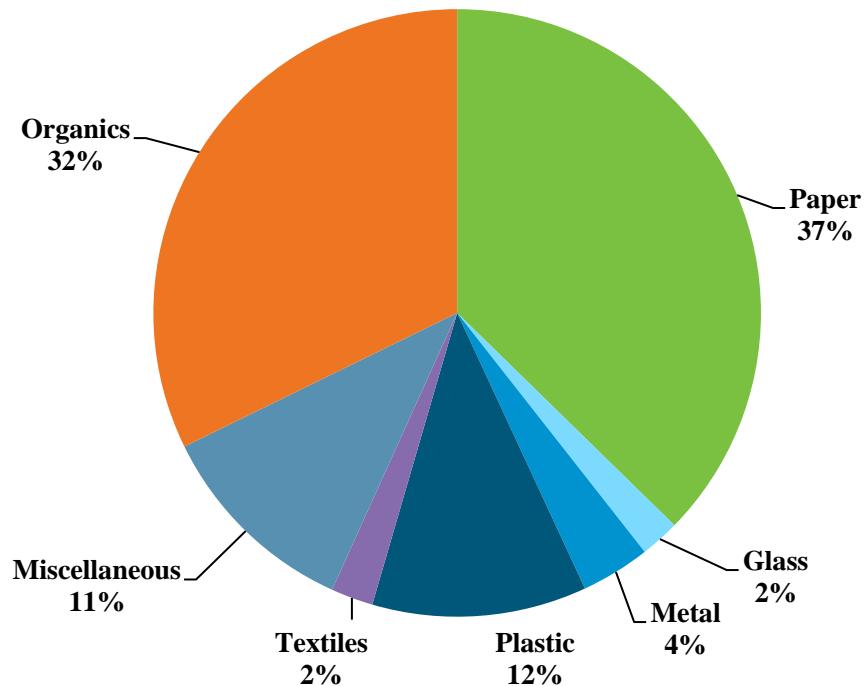
Table 7. Commercial Waste Composition

Material	Composition
Paper	37.32%
Glass	2.09%
Metal	3.68%
Plastic	11.42%
Electronics	0.23%
Food	25.44%
Yard	3.48%
Textiles	1.97%
Carpet	0.27%
Other Organics	3.33%
Construction and Demolition (C&D)	8.75%
Designated Hazardous Waste	0.46%
Special Waste	1.01%
Mixed Residue	0.54%
Total	100%

Note: The C&D composition shown is not representative of all the C&D waste generated in the city. Only C&D waste from generally smaller C&D projects can be combined with the commercial waste stream, for example, window replacement in a commercial building.

Figure 2 illustrates the commercial waste composition, based on the 2012 study, as allocated to the material categories used in the MSW calculator.

Figure 2. Commercial Waste Composition as Allocated to DEC Categories



Methodology

To project commercial waste generation and diversion through 2026, the DEC MSW calculator was used. As with the DSNY-managed waste, Option 1 (“I know the amount of MSW generated”) was selected in the MSW calculator for commercial waste generation. Option 1: “MSW generation rate does not change. Consequently, MSW generation fluctuates with the population of the planning unit, if the population increases, waste generation will rise as well, and vice versa” was selected for the projection approach.

4. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Projection Methodology

Overview

To project C&D Debris and Fill material amount generated in New York City, Private Transfer Station reports to DSNY were summarized for the 2016 – 2023 period and trends were analyzed. As shown in **Table 8**, the amount of fill decreased and then stabilized. C&D debris amounts have not trended consistently over this period. Overall, the amount increased somewhat between 2016 and 2019, but then dropped in 2020, with no major changes through 2023. This information was compared with another data source – the facility reports to DEC. The overall tonnage and trends were similar.

Table 8. New York City Construction and Demolition Debris and Fill Material Trends (Tons)

Material	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2018 – 2023 (Million Tons)
C&D Debris	2,488,041	2,612,755	2,719,603	2,540,776	2,093,687	2,111,242	2,107,798	2,122,082	2.28
Fill	5,553,437	5,147,096	4,066,837	3,705,850	3,013,062	3,018,794	3,194,046	3,149,636	3.36
Total	8,041,478	7,759,851	6,786,440	6,246,626	5,106,749	5,130,036	5,301,844	5,271,718	5.64

Source: Non-Putrescible and Fill Private Transfer Station Reports.

Note: The tons of materials shown include adjustments to tonnage accepted by transfer stations, such as removal of DSNY-delivered waste, transfers between stations, and materials from outside of the City.

- › Private transfer station data and trends were used to make projections through the end of the current SWMP reporting period (2026). An average of 2018 – 2023 tonnage (shown in **Table 3**) was used as the projected tonnage for each year 2024 – 2026.
- › To project future C&D debris diversion, it was estimated that 50% of C&D debris was recycled or otherwise diverted from landfills in the baseline year. This assumption is based on a sample of C&D facilities DSNY and DEC reports that indicated diversion rates that varied from 40% to 60%. This same diversion of 50% of C&D debris was also projected through 2026.

5. Results

The quantity of DSNY-managed waste in the final years of the projection period are expected to increase at a rate consistent with population growth. In 2023, MSW generation was 3.83 million tons. By 2026, MSW generation is expected to increase to approximately 3.89 million tons. Disposal is expected to remain the same as in the baseline year, at approximately 3.15 million tons. Diversion is projected to increase from 0.69 million tons in 2023 to 0.76 million tons in 2026. The increase in diversion can be attributed to the implementation of the Citywide Residential Organics Program in 2024 and the continued growth of the program through the end of the planning period. **Table 9** presents DSNY-managed waste generation, disposal, and diversion projected in 2024 through 2026 with the exception of organics.

Table 9: DSNY-Managed Waste Generation, Disposal, and Diversion Projections

Projections	2023 Baseline (actuals)	2024	2025	2026
MSW Generation	3,806,227	3,660,103**	3,846,881	3,867,370
MSW Disposed	3,146,485	3,130,399	3,093,010	3,109,484
MSW Diverted	659,742	696,101	753,871	757,886
<i>MGPC Recycling</i>	286,375	287,900	289,434	290,975
<i>Paper Recycling</i>	297,443	299,028	300,620	302,222
<i>Organics Recycling*</i>	53,393	86,522**	141,045	141,796
<i>Textile Recycling</i>	3,624	3,643	3,662	3,682
<i>Wood Recycling***</i>	8,136	8,179	8,223	8,267
<i>Miscellaneous Recycling</i>	10,771	10,829	10,887	10,944

Notes: MSW Diverted is a total of MGPC, Paper, Organics, Textiles, Wood, and Miscellaneous. *Organics recycling in 2023 is based on calendar year data available; 2025 organics data is estimated based on monthly collections; and 2026 organics data is projected at the same rate of diversion as estimated for 2025.

**2024 MSW and organics are based on fiscal year data (reported per Local Law 40), as a complete dataset for the calendar year is not yet available.

***Recycled wood includes pallets, crates, adulterated, and non-adulterated wood.

Sources: DSNY 2023 Municipal Refuse and Recycling Report (per Local Law 40), DSNY Internal Recycling Data (Paper, MGP, Organics, refashionNYC), donateNYC 2023 Annual Report

Commercial waste generation is projected to increase from 2.21 million tons in 2023 to 2.26 million tons in 2026. Increases in disposal and diversion are also anticipated between 2023 and 2026. Commercial MSW disposal is anticipated to reach 1.63 million tons, an increase of approximately 34,000 tons, while diversion is anticipated to increase to 0.63 million tons, an increase of approximately 13,000 tons. Commercial generation projections are listed in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Commercial Waste Generation, Disposal, and Diversion Projections

Projections	2023 Baseline (actuals)	2024	2025	2026
MSW Generation	2,212,654	2,224,439	2,248,344	2,260,319
MSW Disposed	1,591,101	1,599,576	1,616,766	1,625,377
MSW Diverted	621,553*	624,863	631,578	634,942
Note: *For data not available for 2023, 2022 data was substituted.				

Construction and demolition debris is expected to remain about the same with 50% disposed and diverted as depicted in **Table 11**. The quantity of C&D disposed and diverted is based on the assumption that 50% of C&D waste is diverted. The quantity of fill generated is also anticipated to remain approximately the same at 3.36 million tons.

Table 11: Construction and Demolition Disposal and Diversion Projections

Projections	2023 Baseline (actuals)	2026	2030	2036
Generation	2,122,082		2,282,532	
Diverted	1,061,041		1,141,266	
Disposed	1,061,041		1,141,266	

ⁱ New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Planning Tools, <https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/waste-management/solid-waste-management-planning/tools-resources>

ⁱⁱ New York City Commercial Solid Waste Study and Analysis, 2012. https://dsny.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/about_2012-commercial-waste-study_0815.pdf.

Note: A more recent commercial waste characterization study was conducted as part of the Commercial Waste Zones Plan development and was not published. The 2012 study was used because it is public, as well as because it contains information on diversion (capture) rates and better aligns with the inputs required for the MSW calculator.

ⁱⁱⁱ Note that the MSW calculator populates some spreadsheet entries for the options that are not selected and that this information should be ignored.

^{iv} <https://www.nymtc.org/en-us/Data-and-Modeling/Socioeconomic-and-Demographic-SED-Forecasts/2055-Forecasts>

^v DSNY curbside programs; leaves, grass, brush, food waste, and manure managed at the Staten Island Composting Facility, Rikers Island, and Soundview Park; New York City Compost Project (NYCCP); and Food Scrap Drop-Off (FSDO) programs.

^{vi} Wood debris, Christmas trees, and wood chips managed at the Staten Island Composting Facility, Rikers Island, and Soundview Compost Facility.

^{vii} https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/draftsswmp.pdf

^{viii} For materials where 2023 data were unavailable, 2022 data were used as proxy values for BAU and IPP scenarios, under the assumption that material quantities are relatively consistent year over year.

^{ix} https://dsny.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/about_2012-commercial-waste-study_0815.pdf

Attachment XIV: Green Fleet Equipment Innovations



The City of New York Department of Sanitation



2023 Annual Report on Alternative Fuel Vehicle Programs Pursuant to Local Law 38 of 2005



NYC's First Battery-Electric Bike Lane Sweeper

Jessica Tisch, Commissioner
March 26, 2024

DSNY Annual Report on Alternative Fuel Vehicle Programs

I. Introduction

The Department of Sanitation (DSNY) operates a sizeable fleet of trucks and other vehicles to carry out its mission to keep New York City clean, safe, and healthy by collecting, recycling and disposing of waste, cleaning streets, attacking the scourge of illegal dumping, and clearing snow and ice. In 2005, the City Council enacted Local Law 38 (LL38/2005), which directs DSNY to report annually on its use and testing of alternative fuel vehicles.¹ This report, which is submitted to the Mayor, the Comptroller and the City Council in accordance with LL38/2005, discusses the testing, analyses and assessments of DSNY's alternative fuel sanitation collection vehicles and street sweepers, and the feasibility of incorporating new alternative fuel sanitation vehicles and technology into DSNY's fleet. As explained in prior annual reports, DSNY previously completed the LL38/2005-mandated evaluation pilot study of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) sweepers in four sanitation districts with one district in an area with high rates of asthma among residents.

DSNY endeavors to operate the cleanest possible fleet and therefore seeks to minimize emissions of concern from such operations, notably particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide. As of March 2024, DSNY's active fleet of 5,981 vehicles consists of:

Collection Trucks	2,345
Street Sweepers	418
Salt Spreaders	427
Front End Loaders (earth moving)	436
Light Duty Vehicles	1,171
Other (various support vehicles)	1,184

Based on Fiscal Year 2023 figures, DSNY's diesel fleet consumed approximately 8.7 million gallons of biodiesel fuel and 443,985 gallons of gasoline. Since 2005, DSNY's fleet has cut annual diesel fuel use by 17% and cut its light duty fleet gasoline use by 61%. Since LL 38/2005 was passed, DSNY's heavy-duty truck fleet relies mostly on clean diesel technology while the Department's light-duty fleet increasingly incorporates hybrid-electric, plug-in hybrid-electric and all-electric technology to minimize vehicular emissions.

This report includes the total number of alternative fuel "sanitation vehicles" owned or operated by DSNY by type of alternative fuel used, discusses notable advances in DSNY's clean diesel fleet, and

¹ NYC Administrative Code § 24-163.2(c)(1) & (2).

² NYC Administrative Code § 24-163.2(a)(6).

provides information regarding DSNY efforts to further incorporate alternative fuel vehicles into its fleet to further reduce emissions, including GHGs, in accordance with City air quality and sustainability goals. “Sanitation vehicles” are defined by LL38/2005 as vehicles used by DSNY “for street cleaning purposes or for the collection of solid waste or recyclable materials.”²

II. Alternative Fuel Vehicles

Despite the success of clean diesel in minimizing PM and NOx from DSNY fleet emissions, further improvements are possible as technology advances. DSNY therefore continues an active program of testing other kinds of fuels and technologies. Under LL38/2005, “alternative fuels” include natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen, electricity, and any other fuel which is at least eightyfive percent, singly or in combination, methanol, ethanol, any other alcohol or ether. Including collection trucks, sweepers, and light duty vehicles that are not used to collect refuse or recyclables, DSNY currently has 783 vehicles that operate on various alternative fuels, including electric and hybrid-electric vehicles.

Vehicle/Technology	Count
Hybrid Electric Passenger Vehicles	307
Hybrid Electric Street Sweepers	33
Hybrid Electric Rack Trucks	6
Hybrid Electric Tire Trucks	5
Hybrid Electric Plug-in Passenger Vehicles	246
Battery Electric Passenger Vehicles	170
Battery Electric Bike Line Sweepers	8
Battery Electric Street Sweepers	1
Battery Electric Collection Trucks	7

In October 2023, Mayor Adams signed Local Law 140 (LL 140/2023), formally codifying Executive Order 90 of 2021. According to LL 140/2023:

By July 1, 2035, all light-duty vehicles and medium-duty vehicles in active operation shall be zero emission vehicles subject to the commercial availability and reliability of zero emission light-duty vehicles and medium-duty vehicles, and the technical and physical availability of related planned infrastructure, including but not limited to charging stations and depots for zero emission light-duty vehicles and medium-duty vehicles.

By July 1, 2038, all heavy-duty and specialized motor vehicles shall be replaced with zero emission vehicles subject to the commercial availability and reliability of zero emission heavy-duty and specialized motor vehicles, and the technical and physical availability of related planned infrastructure, including but not limited to charging stations and depots for zero emission heavy-duty and specialized motor vehicles.

A. *Light-Duty Vehicles*

DSNY's light duty fleet currently includes 723 advanced low- or zero-emission vehicles, such as hybrid-electric, plug-in hybrid-electric (PHEVs), and battery-electric vehicles (BEVs). Hybrid electric vehicles operate on gasoline assisted by battery technology. Plug-in hybrid-electric vehicles can operate in battery mode for a certain distance before the gasoline engine must be used. BEVs operate on electric battery power alone. Consistent with LL38/2005 and LL140/ 2023, DSNY expects to increase its fleet of light-duty electric vehicles.

Vehicle/Technology	Count	Make & Model
Hybrid-Electric	307	Ford Escape, Fusion / Toyota Camry, Highlander, Prius, RAV4
Plug-In Hybrid Electric	246	Chevy Volt / Ford Fusion (Energi) / Mitsubishi Outlander
Zero-Emission Battery-Electric	170	Chevy Bolt / Ford E-Transit, F-150, Mach-E

Zero-emission vehicles have the potential to bring further benefits to local air quality, as well as fuel cost savings and GHG reduction, compared to DSNY's current hybrid fleet. However, such BEVs require additional charging infrastructure, and may limit DSNY's operational flexibility for such sedans and be impractical in winter emergency snow situations due to relatively slow charging times and lack of four-wheel drive capability that is essential in responding to winter emergency weather. As a result, DSNY generally uses hybrid or plug-in hybrid SUVs with four-wheel drive capability in lieu of BEVs and/or plug-in hybrid cars lacking such capability for all jurisdictions responsible for snow-removal operations.

EV chargers are also known as Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE). DSNY currently owns/operates 206 EVSE comprised of 131 Level-2 EV charging stations, 57 Direct Current Fast Chargers (DCFC)² and 18 solar car ports totaling 298 charge-ports citywide. DCFC can deliver a very high rate of charge and are more suitable for heavy-duty vehicles with very large battery-packs. Level 2 EV chargers deliver a much lower rate of charge and are more suitable for light-duty passenger vehicles with much smaller battery packs. Both Level-2 and DCFC can be purchased with various power outputs (Kilowatts) and therefore can have an impact on EV charging rates/times. For instance, see the table below highlighting the significant difference in the power requirements between a sample Level 2 EVSE vs DCFC. Many, if not all of DSNY's existing facilities/structures do not have adequate power to

² 56 of the 57 DCFC were funded by DCAS.

support the transition to full fleet electrification without the need for electrical service upgrades, assuming the local utility provider can support the timelines and power demands. In many cases, an electrical service upgrade will require major space redesign, construction work and consulting services which will weigh heavily on the Department's budget. Two existing DSNY locations recently required costly electrical service upgrades (new feeder cables from the utility) after DCFC installations.

Charger Type	Volts	Amps	# Phases	Output
Level-2	220	50	1	11 kW
DCFC	480	100	3	48 kW

As new zero-emission vehicles come on the market, DSNY intends to conduct further studies on the economic and operational feasibility of incorporating more alternative fuel light-duty vehicles into its fleet.

B. Heavy-Duty Vehicles

1. Heavy Duty Battery-Electric Vehicles

In the past few years, the development of heavy-duty BEVs has advanced. Cummins, Freightliner, Kenworth, and Mack Trucks are among the truck manufacturers who have announced on-going

development of Class-8 BEVs. As noted above, DSNY's EV charging infrastructure has grown over the years to accommodate the increased number of plug-in vehicles in the DSNY fleet. To build on DSNY's experience and success in deploying a fleet of light-duty EVs and continue the progress of reducing GHG emissions from heavy-duty vehicles, DSNY expressed interest to Mack Trucks and Global Environmental Products about exploring the development of a BEV collection truck and street sweeper, respectively. Based on DSNY's pioneering R&D record and expressed interest, both Mack Trucks and Global Environmental Products agreed to begin development of a BEV collection truck and BEV street sweeper, respectively. The pilot/prototype BEV street sweeper and collection truck are among the first in the country in their weight-class. In anticipation of this pilot, DSNY installed its first DCFC at DSNY's Brooklyn District 1 Garage, where the BEV collection truck was assigned.

BEV Collection Truck

Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and at no cost to the City, on November 18, 2020, DSNY commenced pilot-testing one of the first Mack (Model LRe) BEV refuse collection trucks. The cab/chassis specifications of the Mack LRe is identical to the current DSNY diesel collection truck (72,000 lb. GVW). DSNY installed its first DCFC to accommodate the charging needs of the Mack LRe. After one year (term of MOU) of rigorous testing in the streets of NYC, the Mack LRe yielded

impressive test results (payload, state of charge [SOC], uptime, performance) and was well received by DSNY sanitation workers.³

Taking into consideration the introduction of LL 140/2023 which orders the City fleet to be 100% electric by 2038, and as a result of the performance metrics described above, for the next phase of testing (R&D) and in the interest of collecting in-use data, DSNY has decided to move forward with the procurement of seven (7) Mack LRe units. DSNY utilized federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) funds to help pay for the incremental cost of the seven Mack LRe units.

The next phase of testing (R&D) will allow DSNY to assess the Mack BEV LRe units for refuse collection only as well as expand the testing to one truck per geographical zone. The seven LRe units are projected to go into service the second quarter of 2024.

BEV Street Sweeper

DSNY was among the first public or private fleets in the country to pilot-test an all-electric BEV street sweeper. Under a Research and Development grant funded by New York State Energy & Research Development Authority (NYSERDA), DSNY was awarded \$255,000 towards the incremental cost of an all-electric street sweeper (compared to the base cost of a diesel hybrid-electric vehicle (HEV) street sweeper).⁴

The DSNY BEV street sweeper is manufactured by Global Environmental Products (GEP) and is the same “M4” model currently in use by DSNY today. The US Hybrid Corporation (Torrance, CA) designed and built the propulsion on the BEV sweeper. The BEV sweeper incorporates a regenerative braking system designed to capture kinetic energy during braking events when in travel or sweeping modes. Under certain conditions, regenerative braking can help improve the range of BEV. The BEV features a fully integrated electric powertrain with a single traction motor and a 180 kWh battery pack.

After the BEV sweeper arrived in January 2020, DSNY conducted preliminary shakedown testing. DSNY identified various technical issues and worked with GEP and US Hybrid to address them. The official launch of the Department's first BEV sweeper was significantly delayed due to COVID19. The BEV sweeper went into service on May 6, 2021. The BEV sweeper was assigned to DSNY's Brooklyn District 4 (BK4) garage. The BK4 street sweeping routes are in a NYC environmental justice community. After one year of rigorous testing in the streets of New York City, the BEV sweeper yielded impressive test results (payload, SOC, uptime, performance) and was well received by DSNY sanitation

³ As a pre-production unit, this first Mack LRe was not originally designed to plow snow. However, due to the mutual interest in collecting data, Mack and DSNY agreed to up fit the truck with a snow plow hitch to give it the ability to plow snow. DSNY was able to plow snow utilizing the Mack BEV LR on the only two days of snow activity during the pilot period. This preliminary data revealed that the truck lasted no more than two hours on a full charge for plowing snow. Based on these results, Mack is working to develop and advance the technology in its BEV collection trucks.

⁴ The cost of an HEV street sweeper is \$431,817; the cost of a BEV street sweeper is only 30% more (\$614,860).

workers. The results of a study funded by NYSERDA found that the BEV sweeper is capable of performing the duty cycle of a conventional diesel street sweeper. However, the BEV maintenance costs were more than twice that of a conventional diesel street sweeper.⁵ DSNY believes the performance of future BEV street sweepers will improve and attributes the preliminary test results to the fact that the first unit was a pre-production prototype. Due to the sheer number of street sweepers in the DSNY fleet (418), the commercialization of BEV street sweepers will have a significant impact on the Department's ability to electrify its fleet.

BEV Bike Lane Sweepers

The challenge of sweeping and cleaning over 600 protected bike lane miles in NYC has become one of DSNY's key responsibilities. Being mindful of our environment, DSNY decided to test the effectiveness of utilizing battery-powered bike lane sweepers. As the number of protected bike lane miles grows over time, DSNY seeks to facilitate the sweeping service in an environmentally-friendly and sustainable approach. The manufacturer of the Department's first battery-electric bike lane sweeper is AEBI Schmidt. The eSwingo 200⁺ is the first fully electric compact sweeper from Schmidt. The eSwingo 200⁺ is ideal for daily cleaning and sweeping duties of inner-city and pedestrian walkways. In FY2023, DSNY ordered 9 new battery-electric bike lane sweepers from AEBI Schmidt. In FY2024, DSNY ordered two more battery-electric bike lane sweepers. The first battery-electric bike lane sweeper arrived in April 2023. The delivery of the last eSwingo 200⁺ should be completed by the second quarter of 2024. With a battery pack of 75 kWh, the eSwingo 200⁺ has an operating range of approximately 10 hours. The eSwingo 200⁺ is only capable of charging via Level-2, which means the battery pack can be fully charged in less than eight hours. DSNY looks forward to the testing and addition of battery-electric bike lane sweepers to its portfolio of electric vehicles in the fleet.

2. Heavy Duty Plug-In Hybrid-Electric Vehicles (PHEV)

With resiliency in mind and the challenges of building an adequate EV charging infrastructure citywide, DSNY commissioned the design and construction of the world's first Plug-in Hybrid Electric (PHEV) street sweepers. In FY2023, DSNY ordered thirty-seven (37) new PHEV street sweepers from Global Environmental Products. The PHEV street sweeper is the same make and model as the diesel and hybrid street sweepers currently in use today by DSNY. As street sweepers are currently assigned

to eighty percent of DSNY garages citywide, having a sustainable plan is of the utmost importance. With a battery pack of 35 kWh, this new PHEV street sweeper will have an EV (full electric) range of approximately 30 miles. The first PHEV street sweeper is due the second quarter of 2024. DSNY looks forward to the addition of PHEV street sweepers into the DSNY fleet.

C. Renewable Diesel

In June 2018, DSNY was one of several city agencies participating in a Hydrogenation-derived Renewable Diesel Fuel (RD) Pilot. Utilizing a blend of 99% RD with 1% petroleum diesel, the pilot

⁵ CALSTART, DSNY Battery Electric Street Sweeper: Final Report, January 2023.

commenced upon receiving a Letter of No Objection from the New York City Fire Department. DSNY was the first city agency to receive a delivery of RD. DSNY expanded the RD pilot to 17 district garages in all five boroughs. DSNY consumed 653,218 gallons of RD throughout the five-month period of the pilot program (June 2018 through October 2018). Test results of random fuel samples indicated that the RD met all ASTM testing specifications. RD did not negatively impact DSNY's fleet or its operation, and no adjustments were necessary to the preventive maintenance schedule of the DSNY fleet.

RD is a fuel made from fats and vegetable oils, such as soybean oil or canola oil, and is processed to be chemically the same as petroleum diesel. It meets the ASTM D975 specification for petroleum in the United States. RD can be used as a replacement fuel or blended with any amount of petroleum diesel. Nearly all domestically produced RD is used in California due to economic benefits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. RD can be produced by several different technology pathways. Currently, commercial production facilities are using the traditional hydrotreating pathway, involving the reaction of feedstocks (e.g., fats, oils, and greases) with hydrogen under elevated temperatures and pressures in the presence of a catalyst. RD offers many benefits, including:

- **Engine and infrastructure compatibility**—RD meets the conventional petroleum ASTM D975 specification allowing it to be used in existing infrastructure and diesel engines.
- **Fewer emissions**—The United States National Renewal Energy Laboratory study found RD reduced both CO₂ and NO_x emissions when compared with petroleum diesel. California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard Certified Carbon Intensities shows RD reduces carbon intensity on average by 65% when compared with petroleum diesel.
- **More flexibility**—RD is a replacement for diesel and can be used to fully replace diesel or blended with any amount. RD can be made from multiple feedstocks, and it can be made at plants that also produce sustainable aviation fuel.

On November 29, 2023, New York City Mayor Eric Adams, and New York City Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) outlined a plan that will make New York City the first city on the East Coast to transition all diesel-powered vehicles in the city's fleet from fossil to renewable fuel. On September 1, 2023, DSNY became the first City Agency to begin the transition to RD citywide. At the time of this report, 100% of the diesel-powered vehicles in the DSNY fleet were utilizing RD. To date, the DSNY diesel fleet consumed well over 5 million gallons of RD.

V. Conclusion

DSNY endeavors to operate its fleet in the most environmentally sustainable manner, consistent with available resources, and therefore seeks to minimize emissions of concern from such operations, notably PM, NO_x, and greenhouse gases such as CO₂. The Department is currently working with various manufacturers to help advance the commercialization of environmentally-friendly technologies designed for use in heavy-duty vehicles.

LL 140/2023 seeks to expand on NYC's leadership in fleet sustainability and will allow NYC to serve as a national model for other 21st century cities in fighting climate change. The ambitious goal of LL 140/2023 is for the City of New York to achieve an all-electric fleet by the year 2038. DSNY will continue to assess the industry's ability to produce and deliver BEVs across every vehicle class and type. DSNY seeks to incorporate more BEV street sweepers into its fleet, as well as continuing to incorporate zero-emission light-duty BEVs into its fleet. The implementation and adoption of RD offers DSNY a sustainable and environmentally friendly near-term option as the Department works to overcome the many challenges of electrifying one of the largest and geographically diverse municipal refuse fleets in the world. DSNY will work with all stakeholders to overcome the challenges of electrifying its large fleet of heavy-duty vehicles, expanding its EVSE infrastructure, determining/calculating the proper amount of electrical power needed to sustain an all-electric fleet and to implement a strategic resiliency plan to guard against power outages that may occur during natural or man-made emergencies and disasters.

DSNY has dramatically reduced fuel consumption and GHG emissions from its fleet of light-duty vehicles from the 2005 baseline. DSNY will continue to participate in research and development of new technologies and to evaluate the mechanical reliability and operability of alternative fuel collection trucks to assess their respective environmental and economic performances. DSNY will continue to assess its facilities, build EV infrastructure and work with DCAS and local utilities to receive the necessary funding and service level upgrades to support this major endeavor. DSNY is committed to achieving the goals of LL 140/2023.

Attachment XV: NYCDEP Water Quality Programs

NYC Department of Environmental Protection Water Quality, Harbor Monitoring, and Floatables Programs

When it rains, trash and debris on the street can end up in the city's catch basins. While DSNY is responsible for street sweeping to keep trash and debris from reaching the City's sewers, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for the City's sewer system and implements a variety of programs to intercept trash and debris before it becomes waterborne and to manage debris and trash that enters the City's waterways (floatables), including plastics.

Specifically, DEP implements a Catch Basin Inspection Program, operates the City's wastewater treatment plants, and manages end-of-pipe controls, education, and outreach to keep trash and debris out of waterways. These programs are described in detail on DEP's website at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/how-nyc-is-keeping-our-waterways-trash-free.page>

More generally, DEP is responsible for the City's drinking water supply and quality. Information about the City's drinking water system and DEP's 2024 Drinking Water Supply and Quality Report appear at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/about/drinking-water-supply-quality-report.page>

Harbor Water Quality and Floatables Monitoring Reporting

Information about DEP's floatables and harbor monitoring programs appears at <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/harbor-water-quality.page>

DEP's 2024 Floatables Monitoring Progress Report, the most recent report it has issued on floatables, appears in the Combined Sewer Outfall Best Management Practices Annual Report <spdes-bmp-cso-annual-report-2024.pdf>

State of the Sewers Reporting

Information on the operation of the City's sewer system, including on the role of catch basins, can be found in DEP's annual State of the Sewer reports. The 2024 State of the Sewer Report appears at <state-of-the-sewers-2024.pdf>

NYC Stormwater Management Program

The NYC SWMP Plan details how the City reduces the risk of pollution in stormwater runoff discharging into and from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The NYC Stormwater Management Program: 2024 MS4 Annual Report appears at

<https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/downloads/pdf/water/stormwater/ms4/nyc-ms4-annual-report-2024.pdf>

NYC Green Infrastructure Program

DEP is implementing green infrastructure to manage stormwater in targeted areas to reduce combined sewer overflows and opportunistically in MS4 areas to improve harbor water quality. The Green Infrastructure 2024 Annual Report outlines the progress made to date. For details, see <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/downloads/pdf/water/stormwater/green-infrastructure/gi-annual-report-2024.pdf>

Trash in Waterways and Environmental Education

DEP's public education campaigns including Trash It Don't Flush It, Adopt-a-Catch-Basin, and Pet Owners Outreach Program (Operation P.O.O.P), engage the public to foster environmental stewardship to help keep neighborhoods clean and pollution such as floatables out of waterways. Information on DEP's environmental education programs can be found at nyc.gov/site/dep/environment/education-programs.page

Attachment XVI: Referenced Online Content

Referenced Online Content
All retrieved September 2025

1. Section 1
 - a. Environmental Justice for All
<https://climate.cityofnewyork.us/topic/environmental-justice/>
 - b. First Comprehensive Study on Environmental Inequality
<https://www.nyc.gov/content/climate/pages/reports-and-publications/ejnyc-report>
 - c. EJNYC Mapping Tool
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6a3da7b920f248af961554rdf01d668b/page/Data-Explorer>
2. Section 2
 - a. Department of City Planning (DCP): Population Statistics
<https://www.nyc.gov/content/planning/pages/planning/population>
 - b. DCP's New York City Population Projections by Age/Sex & Borough
https://www.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/projections_report_2010_2040.pdf
3. Section 4
 - a. DSNY Residential Curbside Recycling Program information
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dsny/collection/residents/recycling.page>
 - b. Smart Bin compost and FSDO locations
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dsny/collection/residents/food-scrap-drop-off.page>
 - c. Public Space Recycling bin locations
<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Environment/Public-Recycling-Bins/sxx4-xhzg>
 - d. NYCHA Sustainability Agenda
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/sustainability.page>
 - e. NYCHA 2023 Progress Report
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/sustainability-2023.page>
 - f. NYCHA 2024 Progress Report
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/sustainability-2024.page>
 - g. CEQR for Waste Equity Law (No. 18O0M004Y)
<https://a002-ceqraccess.nyc.gov/ceqr/>
 - h. NYC Administrative Code and Rules
<https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/newyorkcity/latest/overview>
4. Section 5
 - a. Mayor's Management Report (MMR)
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/operations/performance/mmr.page>
5. Section 6
 - a. Department of Transportation
 - i. Recycled Concrete Aggregate Bank
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/oer/safe-land/rca-bank.page>
 - ii. Asphalt Millings Bank
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/oer/safe-land/asphalt-millings-bank.page>
 - b. Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (Clean Soil Bank)
<https://www.nyc.gov/site/oer/safe-land/clean-soil-bank.page>
 - c. US Army Corps of Engineers

<https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Projects-in-New-York/>

- i. Dredged Material Management Plan

<https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Portals/37/docs/harbor/dredmgmt/Dredge d%20Material%20Mgmt%20Plan.pdf>

6. Attachment XV

- a. Catch Basin Inspection Program

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/how-nyc-is-keeping-our-waterways-trashfree.page>

- b. DEP 2024 Drinking Water Supply and Quality Report

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/about/drinking-water-supply-quality-report.page>

- c. DEP Floatable and Harbor Monitoring Programs

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/harbor-water-quality.page>

DEP 2024 Floatables Monitoring Progress Report [spdes-bmp-cso-annual-report-2024.pdf](https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/2024_spdes-bmp-cso-annual-report-2024.pdf)

- d. State of the Sewers Reporting

[state-of-the-sewers-2024.pdf](https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/2024_state-of-the-sewers-2024.pdf)

- e. DEP Stormwater Management Program: 2024 MS4 Annual Report

[nyc-ms4-annual-report-2024.pdf](https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/2024_nyc-ms4-annual-report-2024.pdf)

- f. Green Infrastructure 2024 Annual Report

[gi-annual-report-2024.pdf](https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/2024_gi-annual-report-2024.pdf)

- g. Trash in Waterways and Environmental Education

[Education Programs - DEP](https://www.nyc.gov/assets/dep/2024_Education_Programs_-_DEP)

7. Attachment XIII

- a. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Solid Waste Management Planning Tools

<https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/waste-management/solid-waste-management-planning/tools-resources>

- b. SED Forecast reports

<https://www.nymtc.org/en-us/Data-and-Modeling/Socioeconomic-and-Demographic-SED-Forecasts/2055-Forecasts>

Attachment XVII: Outreach and Education Materials

Curbside Composting Returns March 27th!

I'm Back!!

Plus, we're giving away FREE
compost for your garden!

Learn more inside.



sanitation



Hey Brooklyn!

FREE weekly service
begins October 2nd.

Compost will be collected every
week on your recycling day.

**Leaf and Yard Waste Separation
is Mandatory!**

Put in a bin or bag separate from trash.

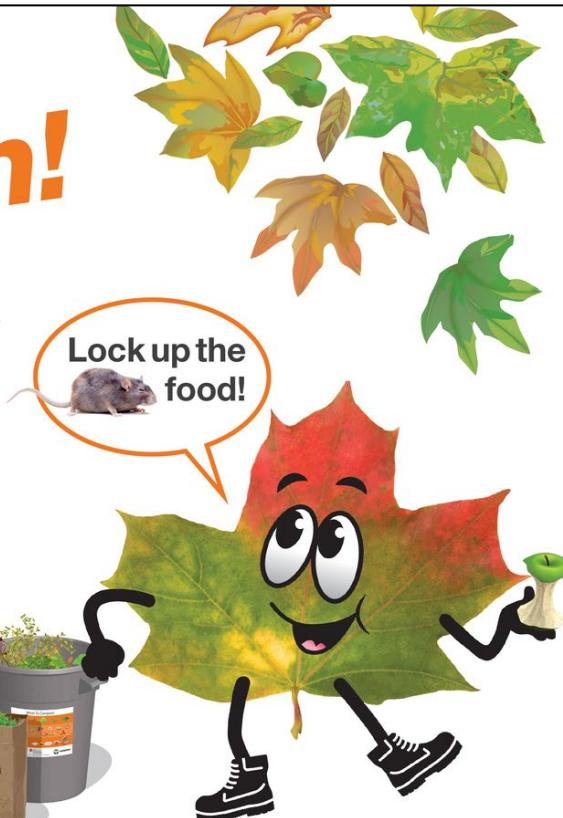
Food Scraps and Food-Soiled Paper

Put in a labeled bin (max. 55 gallons) with a
secure lid. Order a free Composting Bin Decal
at nyc.gov/CompostingBinDecal.

Or, use your DSNY brown bin. Don't have one?
Order one for free by **October 13, 2023** at
nyc.gov/CurbSideComposting.



sanitation



nyc.gov/CurbSideComposting | call 311
Follow us @NYCsanitation

CCM-23-BK: CURBSIDE COMPOSTING MAILER BK EN F23

Hey Manhattan!

FREE weekly service begins October 6.

Compost will be collected every week on your recycling day.

**Separating leaf and
yard waste, food scraps,
and food-soiled paper
from trash is mandatory.**

Put it in:

- A labeled bin, 55 gallons or less, with a secure lid. Get a free label at nyc.gov/CompostingBinDecal, or
- A DSNY brown bin. If you do not already have one, go to nyc.gov/CurbSideComposting by October 28 to request a FREE bin.

Follow us @NYCsanitation | call 311



Curbside Composting is Easy!

Composting keeps our homes and neighborhoods cleaner.

Putting leaf and yardwaste, food scraps, and food-soiled paper in bins with secure lids keeps rats out and our streets clean.



nyc.gov/CurbSideComposting | call 311
Follow us @NYCsanitation



What to Compost

Leaf and Yard Waste

plants, leaves, twigs, grass



Food Scraps

fruit, vegetables, meat, bones, dairy, prepared food



Food-soiled Paper

napkins, towels, tea bags, plates, coffee filters, pizza boxes



No **Recycling:** metal, glass, plastic, cartons, clean paper and cardboard
Trash: wrappers, pet waste, medical waste, diapers, foam, hygiene products

FREE Resources

- Order bindecalcs, tipsheets, and building signage at nyc.gov/SanitationMaterials.
- Find a Compost Giveback Event near you at nyc.gov/GetCompost.
- Request a presentation for your residents, or request free kitchen containers at on.nyc.gov/EventRequest.

WEEKLY Curbside Composting Returns March 27th!

Plus, we're giving away FREE compost for your garden!

It's easy! Place yard waste and food scraps in a separate bin with a secure lid **on your recycling day**, all year long. Visit nyc.gov/CurbSideComposting or call 311 to learn more.

Get FREE compost!

You gave us your yard waste and food scraps, and we turned it into compost — now we're giving it back!

Find a Giveback Event at nyc.gov/GetCompost

Hey Queens!
You set out 13 million pounds of yard waste and food scraps in just three months last year.
You're doing a great job — keep it up!
xoxo Scrappy



Follow us on social @NYCsanitation



Get Free Compost!

DSNY Compost Giveback Events:

5/22 (Mon) Alley Pond Park 224-6576thAveBayside, NY 11364
5/23 (Tues) Kissena Park Velodrome KissenaVelodrome Flushing, NY 11355
5/24 (Wed) Cunningham Park 19600UnionTpkeFreshMeadows, NY 11365
5/31 (Tues) Curtis "50 Cent" Jackson Comm. Garden 17-15 165th St Jamaica, NY 11434
6/7 (Wed) Luyster Creek 3602 19th Ave Astoria, NY 11105
6/14 (Wed) Luyster Creek 3602 19th Ave Astoria, NY 11105
6/21 (Wed) Luyster Creek 3602 19th Ave Astoria, NY 11105
6/28 (Wed) Luyster Creek 3602 19th Ave Astoria, NY 11105

Time: 3:00pm-7:00pm

Registration Required! nyc.gov/getcompost

To learn more about Curbside Composting visit nyc.gov/curbsidecomposting

nyc.gov/getcompost | call 311

Follow us on social media @NYCsanitation



NYC Keeping NYC clean, safe, and healthy since 1881

311 Search all NYC.gov websites

Italiano Text Size

sanitation

Home / Services / Food Scraps and Yard Waste /

Brooklyn Curbside Composting

Starting October 2, 2023, Curbside Composting will be available to ALL Brooklyn residents!

Compost will be picked up on your recycling day. [Find your collection schedule.](#)

Need a DSNY brown bin? Click here to order one for free by October 13, 2023. Order by September 1 for guaranteed delivery before the start of service.

Some residents in Brooklyn Community Boards 1, 2, 6, and 7 already receive curbside composting service. No new addresses will be added at this time. If you currently have service, collection will move to your recycling day in October.

How to Compost

Leaf and yard waste separation will be mandatory

- Place in any labeled bin (55 gallons or less) with a secure lid or in your DSNY brown bin, paper lawn and leaf bag, or clear plastic bag.
- Bundle twigs and branches with twine and place on curb next to bins or bags.

**sanitation****OFFICIAL NOTICE****ALL food-related businesses & chain stores are required to use bins!**

If your business does not use a bin with a secure lid, it will be **FINED**.

Keep bins inside, outside facing the building, or within three feet of the building line.

Set bins out after 8:00 p.m. or an hour before closing.

Your business is our partner in the war on rats. **Use a secure, lidded bin to avoid a fine and keep vermin away.**



Starting March 1st, all businesses in New York City must use bins with secure lids.



Visit nyc.gov/UseBins, call 311, or scan to learn more.
在此了解更多資訊 | Aprenda más | Meso mè shumé | عربى | آر ئاسن |
Môst mprôpôpôto | Jwenn plis enfòmasyon | ຂໍເສີມເກົ່າຫວັດຂົກ | Per saperne di più |
자세한 사항은 | узнаć więcej | ລົງ ຂ່າຍ | Pour en savoir plus

ABC-F23: ALL BUSINESS CONTAINERIZATION FLYER FALL 2023 EN

**sanitation****공식 통지****2024년 3월 1일부로:****뉴욕시의 모든 사업체는 반드시 완전히 밀폐되는 덮개가 달린 수거함을 사용해야 합니다!**

귀 사업체가 완전히 밀폐되는 덮개가 달린 수거함을 사용하지 않는 경우 벌금이 부과됩니다.

수거함은 건물 안쪽에 두거나 건물을 향하도록 외부에 두거나 건물 라인으로부터 3피트 이내에 두십시오.

수거함은 오후 8시 이후 또는 폐점 1시간 전에 내놓을 수 있습니다.

쥐와의 전쟁에서 사업체들의 협조가 필요합니다. 완전히 밀폐되는 덮개가 달린 수거함을 사용하여 벌금도 피하고 쥐도 퇴치하십시오.



보다 자세한 사항은 nyc.gov/UseBins를 방문하거나, 전화 311번으로 연락하여 확인해 주십시오. 또는 여기 코드를 스캔해 주십시오.

在此了解更多資訊 | Aprenda más | Meso mè shumé |
كُوكُوك | آر ئاسن | Môst mprôpôpôto | Jwenn plis enfòmasyon |
ຂໍເສີມເກົ່າຫວັດຂົກ | Per saperne di più | 자세한 사항은
 узнать больше | บັນຍາ | ລົງ ຂ່າຍ | Pour en savoir plus

NYC
Eric Adams
Mayor

ABGF-24: ALL BUSINESS CONTAINERIZATION FLYER KO



New York City Department of Sanitation

August 13, 2023 ·

...

Knock knock!

Who's there?

It's us!

Hey Brooklyn! You may hear us knocking on YOUR door this week to talk Curbside Composting.

Service starts Oct. 2; we will collect your yard waste & food scraps on your recycling day. Learn more or order a bin: nyc.gov/curbsidecomposting



Margaret Pellegrino, Nicole Doz - Pillarella and 72 others

26 comments 4 shares

Like

Comment

Share



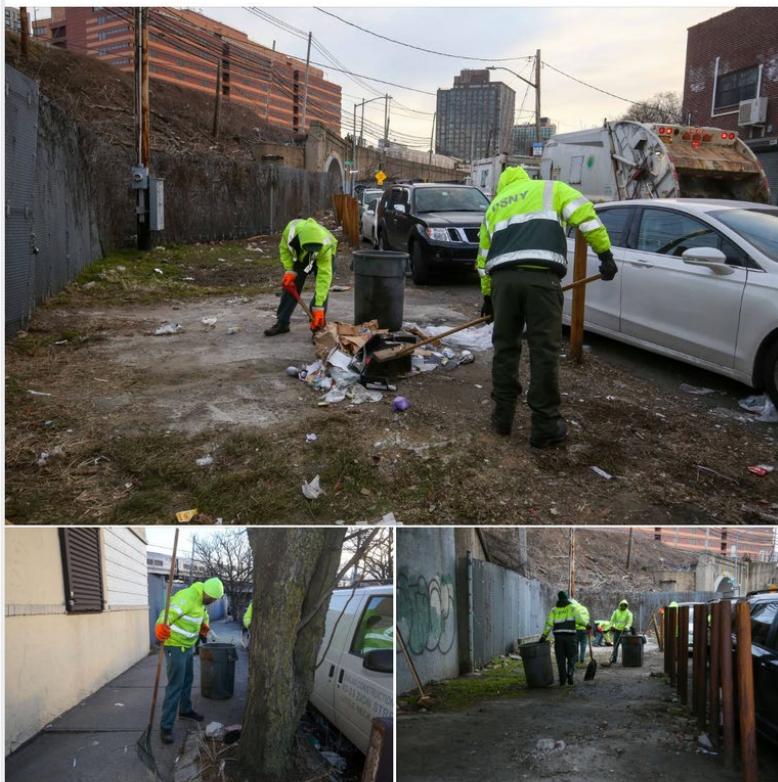
New York City Department of Sanitation

February 12, 2023 ·

...

You've seen our "before" and "after" cleaning photos, but the work doesn't happen magically.

The dedicated members of our Targeted Neighborhood Taskforce (T.N.T.) are working day in and day out to get the job done, cleaning up the neglected spaces in the City that need some love.



79

12 comments 2 shares

Like

Comment

Share

DSNY

SWMP Biennial Update Report 2023-2024

Attachment XVII Page 7 of 13

October 2025 – Revised November 2025



New York City Department of Sanitation

August 7, 2023 ·

...

An "ICK!" restaurant shed, falling apart and creating a mess of our City.

No more! Now it's an "AHHH!" after **#NewYorksStrongest** got on the job, removing this eyesore from the street in Williamsburg.

See a shed that's overstayed its welcome? Let us know by calling 311.

ICK!



Sal Danisi and 144 others

34 comments 4 shares

Like

Comment

Share



New York City Department of Sanitation

August 17, 2023 ·

...

RUBBISH RATER: 6.5/10

New bins! Bags are on top, so we know they don't like rats. But! Trash goes IN the bins, and bundle that cardboard (though it does look nice and orderly). Bags look silver?

Heart's in right place; room for improvement.

Info: nyc.gov/UseBins



497

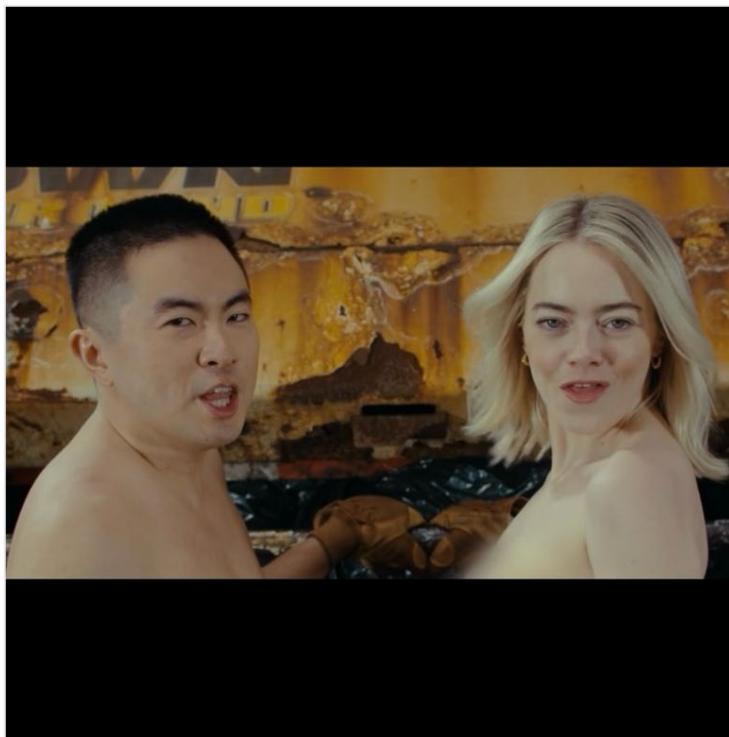


568 comments 28 shares

Like

Comment

Share



nycsanitation  ...

nycsanitation Hey NYC, cover up...those trash bags. No one wants to see your bare bags on the streets.

Containerization is coming. Learn more at Use Bins link in bio.

(ICYMI, there's a link to the @nbcsnl clip in our bio 😊)

101w

eodesignnyc There are definitely a lot of cover ups happening with how food scraps are handled by y'all.

101w Reply

eny_ortiz



101w 1 like Reply

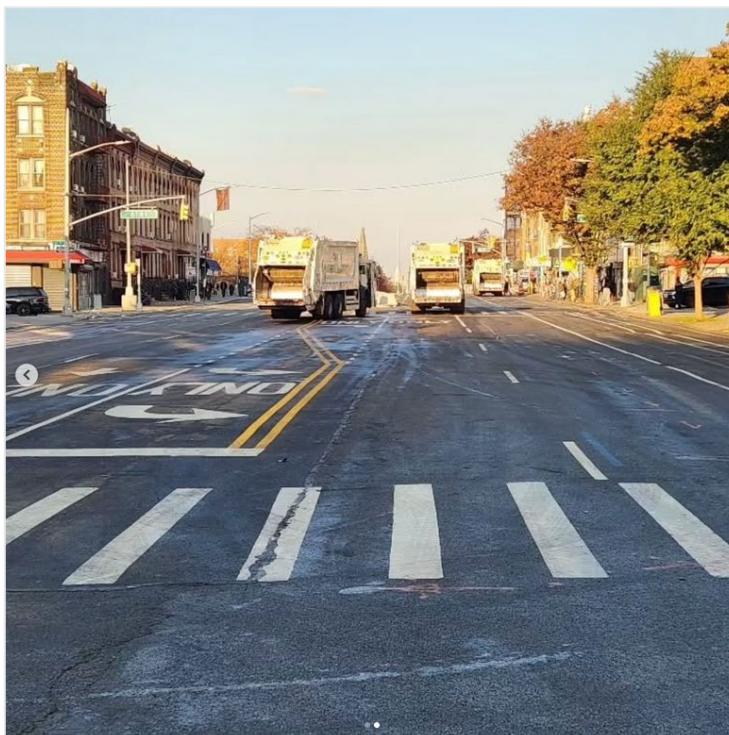
angelamcam And whose responsibility is something that I



Liked by justjustinnyc and 1,361 others

December 3, 2023

Post



nycsanitation  ...

nycsanitation 50,000 runners.

300 Sanitation Workers later, it's like it never even happened.

105w

brandee.nelsongb Thank you sanitation workers! Your efforts are appreciated.

102w Reply

jesse.mosier Wish y'all would pay that much attention to my block...

102w Reply

insta_cecil Amazing. Now please start cleaning the streets the other 364 days of the year. 🙏

104w Reply

jonathanlipkinpersonal NY sanitation is the best!

104w Reply

akfrancis Thank you!

105w Reply

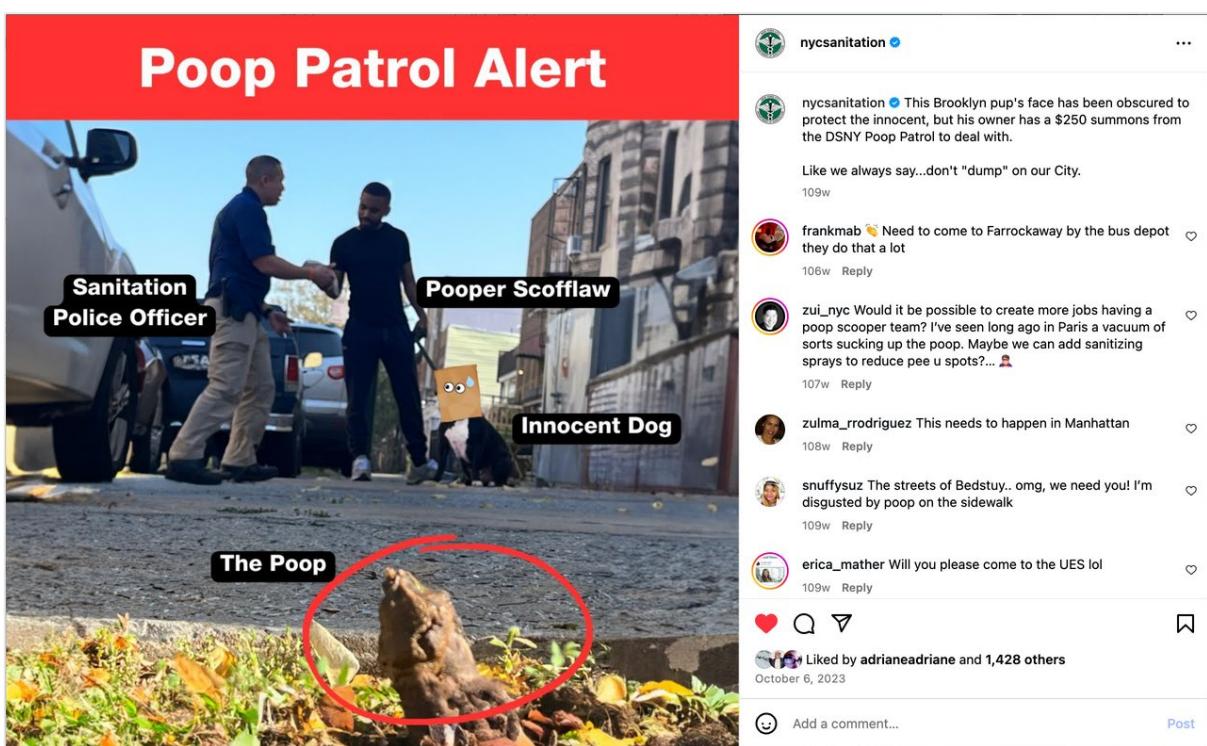
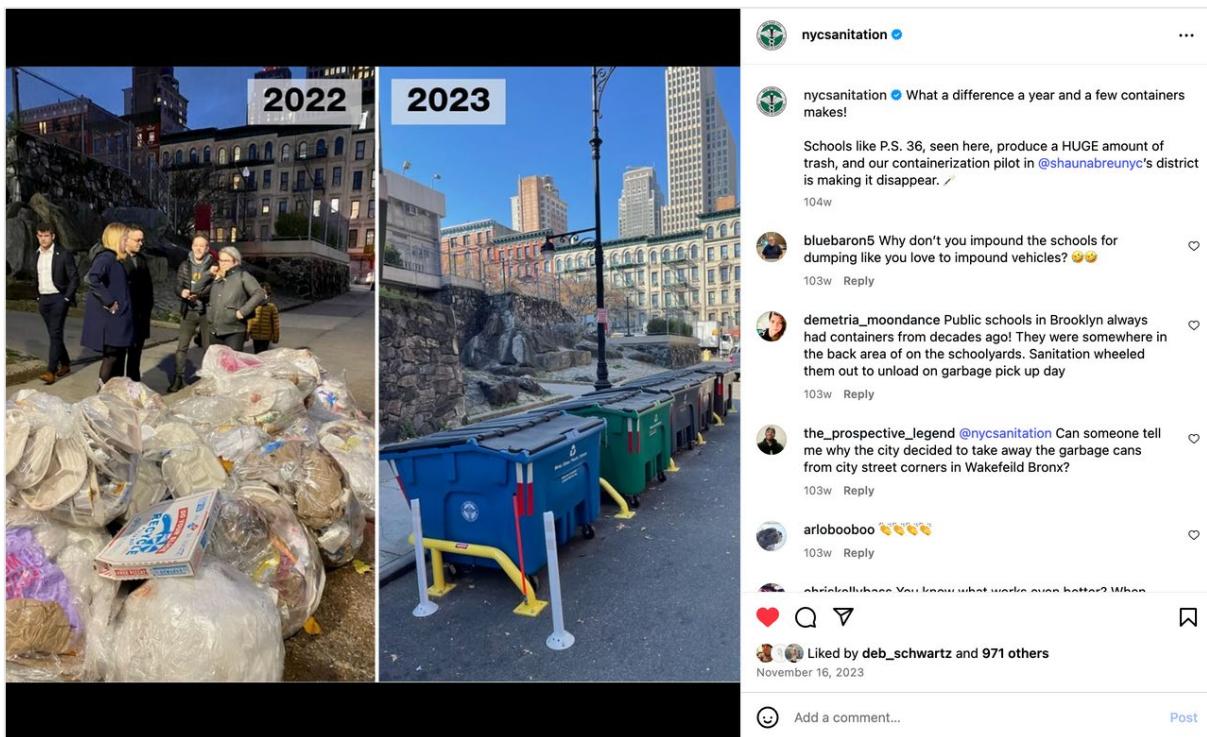
demetria_moondance If only the street sweeper, wouldn't skip my block every other week, I might cheer for this. Why do we have alternate side of the street parking when you



Liked by chandra11209 and 4,282 others

November 5, 2023

Post



That's it - we've seen enough!

We hereby declare today, September 7th, GRAY'S PAPAYA DAY at the New York City Department of Sanitation!!!

swipe for more!

ALT

... nycsanitation [@NYCSanitation](#)

nycsanitation We hereby declare today, September 7th, [@grayspapayany](#) Day at the New York City Department of Sanitation!!!

#nycsanitation #dsny #trashcontainers #containerization #noratfood

114w

yougogwarts They probably killed more New Yorkers than Covid. 113w 1 like Reply

ahosh God bless the day that small businesses have compensated for DSNY's failure to provide proper service. cheers Gray's! 113w Reply

newoldphotogal 🥰🥰 well deserved 😊 113w Reply

efa.rbpmw Can't wait to eat hwre 113w Reply

efa.rbpmw This is how we do it McDonald's 113w Reply

...

Liked by freckledchicano and 1,686 others

September 7, 2023

Add a comment... Post

RALPH LAUREN

... nycsanitation [@ralphlauren](#)

nycsanitation We expected more from you, [@ralphlauren](#). We thought you loved NYC???

As a CHAIN BUSINESS, you are now REQUIRED to containerize your trash.

And the trash at your "flagship" is out WAY too early two days in a row!

Many of NYC's small businesses are already following the rules...

112w

sizzielimms Keep this up 112w Reply

ph.eebss Get em 112w Reply

jorgeissc this is giving wendy's twitter... 🔥 112w Reply

liddipop__ Damn talk about public shaming kudos NYC Sanitation 112w Reply

amandavinci Drag them to hell 😂 112w Reply

...

Liked by colleenred and 3,926 others

September 6, 2023

Add a comment... Post



nycsanitation  ...

nycsanitation  DON'T TOSS CAR BATTERIES IN YOUR TRASH OR RECYCLING.

Someone put a car battery with their recycling and it caused a fire in our truck. DON'T DO THAT. It's DANGEROUS.

Find the right way to dispose of batteries at nyc.gov/batteries or at "Battery Disposal Info" link in bio.

(And thanks to [@FDNY](#) for the help!)

106w

 chris_dust_ The one time it pays to be a garbologist 😊 103w Reply

 therealcore_ I mean but yah shouldn't be tossing it in there as wel. They blaming the people but won't blame the workers either 106w Reply

 aknodushi Thankfully You guys are safe !!! Thank you DSNY and FDNY !!! 106w 1 like Reply

 aknodushi IGNORANT people 😡😡😡😡😡😡 106w Reply

Liked by [stoishere](#) and 1,460 others

October 29, 2023

 Add a comment...

[Post](#)



nycsanitation  Original audio ...

nycsanitation  Rain or shine, [#NewYorksStrongest](#) do not stop.

The vast majority of today's trash was collected overnight and this morning, and we are on our way to get the rest by end of day.

Thank you to everyone working to keep the City clean.

110w

 aerosmith87 And ? 65w Reply

 allmighty718 That was me ...take this down or give me a raise 😊 101w Reply

 jaewonder 🚀🚀🚀 110w Reply

 isus69 Love mine 😊 110w Reply

 perchadvisors 🙌🙌 thank you for your service!! 110w Reply

Liked by [chandra11209](#) and 2,744 others

September 29, 2023

 Add a comment...

[Post](#)