# From 77\% to 95\% by 2030 

City of Santa Monica's
Road to Zero Waste

## What is Zero Waste?



## What does the Zero Waste Strategic Plan entail?

- Review and summary of current policies, programs, facilities, and re tructure.
- R
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- C
c
Potential Diversion Programs
- Io in
- C re
- A rogramcost


## Costs \& yt Effects on Rate Structure <br> Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Healthy Communities
- Waste Reduction
- Education \& Outreach
- New Technologies
- Municipal Management
- Producer Responsibility
- Economic \& Social Benefits
- Local Market Development
- City Leads by Example
- Regional Partnerships



## Goal Areas, Indicators \& Targets

- Waste Reduction
- Environmental Benefits
- Economic Benefits
- City Lea dership
- ProducerResponsibility
- Zero Waste Culture Change



## Waste Reduction

## Indicator

## Target

$\square$

Total Citywide generation $\square$ $80 \%$ diversion by 2015
$\square$ Amount landfilled
$\square$ Amount diverted
$\square$ 95\% diversion by 2030Percapita disposal rate of less than 3.6 pounds/person/day by 2022

Estimated 92\% diversion from the implementation of policies, programs and facilities. 95\% diversion reached with the processing of residual waste.

## Existing Waste Generation, Diversion \& Disposal

## City’s 2011 Disposed Waste

| Source | Tons |
| :--- | ---: |
| SF Residential |  |
| MF Residential | 6,976 |
| Commercial | 20,692 |
| Self-Haul (City controlled) | 39,931 |
| Self-Haul (Not City controlled) | 7,494 |
|  | Total |

Waste Generation per State

| Generation | Per Capita <br> Disposal |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 6 0 , 0 0 0}$ tons | 5.0 pounds per <br> person/ day |

Overall 2011 Diversion

| Disposal | Diversion | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82,997 tons | 275,355 <br> tons | 358,351 |
|  | tons |  |

## Progra mming - Multiple Phases

- Single Fa mily Food ScrapsCollection (Over 47\% of SF Wa ste Stream)
- Behavior Change Marketing
- Multi-fa mily Bulky Item Collection Program
- Weekly Organics And Recycling Collection
- Bi-Weekly Refuse Collection
- Multi-fa mily Food ScrapsCollection (Over 43\% of MF Wa ste Stream)

2016-2022

- Residuals Processing
- Wet/Dry Collection

Long Term
2023-2030

- Expansion of Mandatory Recyc ling


## Program Options - Diversion Estimates

|  | Estimated Diversion Increase (tons) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Short } \\ & \text { Term } \\ & \text { (2013- } \\ & 2015) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Short to Medium Term (20132020) | Medium Term (20212025) | Medium to Long Term (20212030) | Long Term (20262030) | Total Diversion Increase (20132030) | Total Diversion Rate Increase (\%) | Residual Processing Diversion (tons) | Diversion Increase with Residual Processing (tons) | Diversion Rate Increase with Residual Processing (\%) |
| SF Residential | 1,819 | 1,249 | 130 | 926 | 736 | 4,860 | 1.3\% | 1,248 | 6,107 | 1.7\% |
| MF Residential | 4,032 | 4,686 | 1,244 | 3,098 | 1,970 | 15,031 | 4.1\% | 3,377 | 18,408 | 5.0\% |
| Commercial | 5,410 | 5,090 | 4,669 | 6,168 | 10,490 | 31,826 | 8.7\% | 4,919 | 36,745 | 10.0\% |
| Self-Haul | 0 | 2,543 | 0 | 0 | 1,711 | 4,254 | 1.2\% | 0 | 4,254 | 1.2\% |
| C\&D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 976 | 976 | 0.3\% | 0 | 976 | 0.3\% |
| Diversion (tons) | 11,261 | 13,568 | 6,043 | 10,192 | 15,883 | 56,946 |  | 9,543 | 66,490 |  |
| Diversion (\%) | 3.1\% | 3.7\% | 1.6\% | 2.8\% | 4.3\% |  | 15.6\% |  |  | 18.2\% |

## Potential Collection Program Changes

Weekly Organics \& Rec ycling Bi-Weekly Refuse

- Benefits
- Reduced OperationsCosts
- Fewer Collection Truck Tips
- Reduced Vehicle Air, Noise and GHG Emissions
- Increased Efficiency in labor time and maintenance
- Phased In
- Single Fa mily

long tem


## Wet/ Dry Collection/ Processing

- Wet - Processed via a naerobic digestion orcomposting
- Yard Trimmings
- Food Scraps
- Soiled Paper
- Dry-Reused orRecycled
- Paper
- Glass
- Etc.

Increase diversion by:
6\% Commercial
8\% Residential

## More Programs

- Required commercial and residential food scraps/organic scollection
- Bulky Item Collection; Move-in/Move-out Program
- City to collaborate with reuse entities (thrift stores, repair shops, non-profits).

- Expanded Mandatory

Commercial Recycling - AB341

- Required New Material

Recycling

- Collection programsfor mattresses, carpet, textiles

COMPOST $=$ YARD SCRAPS YARD SCRAPS recortes de jardin


City of
BTT Santa Monica
PICK UP
310-458-2223
Call for an estimate:

## Policy \& Facility Options

## Mandatory Requirements - Bans

- Disposal Bans
- Plastic Water Bottles
- Yard Trimmings
- C\&D
- Single-use Camy-Out Bags
- Disposable Container Ordinance
- C\&D Ordinances
- Increase recycling requirement from 70\% to $95 \%$ by 2030
- Diversion Rate Minimums for all sectors including hotels.


## Facilities

- Regional Resource Recovery Centers (RRCs)
- Drop off centers for hard to recycle items
- Mattresses
- Textiles
- Reusable building materials
- Buyback Options
- Altemative Technology Facilities
- Thermal\& Biological Processes
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Gasification
- Pyrolysis


## Upstream/Downstream Diversion Influences

## Upstream

- Extended Producer Responsibility
- Packaging Legislation
- BehaviorChange Marketing

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Upstream - Policies and programs to support re- design strategies to reduce the volume and toxic ity of discarded products and materials, and promote low-impact or reduced consumption lifestyles.
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Downstream - Polic ies and programs to address reuse, recycling and composting of end-of-life products and materials to ensure their highest and best use.

## Downstream

- Expanded Blue Cart Acceptable Items
- Multifa mily Outreach
- Self-haul Waste Origin Reporting
- RegionalCollaboration
- Environmental Directory
- Rewards Program-Resident Recognition
- Centralized Garage Sales
- Business/Resta urant Food Donation
- HHW Collection at public events


## Environmental Benefits

## Indicator



Greenhouse gasemissions reduction through waste reduction \& recycling

Conversion of fleet to clean fuels


## Target


$50 \%$ contribution to G HG reduction by 2022
$100 \%$ of all City RRR fleet vehic les to clean fuels by 2030

## Economic Benefits

## Indicator

$\square$Creation of new jobs
$\square$ Local Market Development


## Target


$20 \%$ inc rease in local jobs from waste prevention and recycling
$\square$ 3 new local partnerships by 2015

5 new partnerships by 2022

## City Leadership

## Indicator

$\square$Zero waste at City offices and facilities
$\square$
$\square$


## Target

$\square$
Recycling and composting at all City facilities by 2015

80\% diversion rate at City fac cilities by 2015

95\% diversion rate at City fac ilities by 2030

## Producer Responsibility

## Indicator



Producer responsibility for problem products (advocacy at state level or implementation of City ordinances)


## Target

State legislation or City ordina nce to address phamaceuticals, sha pps, batteries, fluoresc ent bulbs by 2022

State legislation to address packing of products and additional disposal feesfor packaging materials.

## Zero Waste Culture Change

## Indic ator



Customer participation and reduced
conta mination

Zero waste a wareness at home, at work, at school, at play

Target Population Partic ipation


## Target



80\% partic ipation in City programs by 2015

90\% partic ipation in City programs by 2022

100\% partic ipation in City programs by 2030Contamination reduced to $2 \%$ by 2015Conta mination reduced to $1 \%$ by 2022

80\% of residents and businesses aware of Zero Waste by 2015$90 \%$ of residents a nd businesses
aware of Zero Waste by 2022


## Program Costs and Rate Impacts

## RNANCIAL \& COSTANALYSIS

The a nalysis considers two quantita tive factors:

- Diversion potential (measured by tons peryear); and,
- Cost effectiveness (measured by the cost per diverted ton).


## Financial \& Cost Analysis

## Residential Programs

| Program | Phase | Incremental Annual <br> Cost/ (Savings) - <br> Median of Estimated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food Scraps Collection | Short | $\$ 111,550$ |
| Behavior Change <br> Marketing | Short | $\$ 44,500$ |
| Weekly Organic sand <br> Recyclables; Bi-Weekly <br> Refuse Collection <br> Wet/Dry Collection | Short-Med | $(\$ 147,536)$ |
| Mesidual Processing | Long | $(\$ 273,878)$ |

## Fina ncial \& Cost Analysis

## Multi-Fa mily Programs

| Program | Phase | Incremental Annual <br> Cost/ (Savings) - <br> Median of Estimated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Behavior Change <br> Marketing | Short | $\$ 293,677$ |
| Bulky Item Collection; <br> Move-In/Move-Out <br> Program <br> Weekly Organicsand <br> Recyclables; Bi-Weekly <br> Refuse Collection | Short-Med | $\$ 195,689$ |
| Food Scraps Collection - <br> Cart Customers | Short-Med | $\$(215,454)$ |
| Food ScrapsCollection - <br> Bin Customers | Medium | $\$ 48,756$ |
| Wet/Dry Collection | Med-Long | $\$ 215,469$ |
| ResidualsProcessing | Long | $\$(88,098)$ |

## Financial \& Cost Analysis

## Commercial Programs

| Program | Phase | Incremental Annual <br> Cost/(Savings) - <br> Median of Estimated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Behavior Change <br> Marketing | Short | $\$(27,098)$ |
| Food Scraps Collection | Medium | $\$ 536,112$ |
| Wet/Dry Collection | Med-Long | $\$(197,908)$ |
| Expansion of Mandatory <br> Commercial Recycling | Long | $\$ 285,013$ |
| Residuals Processing | Long | $\$ 46,863$ |

## Program Implementation Rate Impact 2012-2030

|  | Single Family |  | Multi-family |  | Commercial |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Program | phase | rate chg. | phase | rate chg. | phase | rate chg. |
| Food Collection - carts | short | 3.8\% | medium | 1.7\% |  |  |
| Behavior Change | short | 1.5\% | short | 3.9\% | short | (0.8)\% |
| Bulky Move In-Out |  |  | short - <br> med | 2.6\% |  |  |
| Weekly Organics/Recycling \& Bi-Weekly Refuse Senvice | short - med | (0.5)\% | short med | (7.3)\% |  |  |
| Food Collection - bins |  |  |  | 2.5\% | medium | 6.1\% |
| Wet/ Dry Collection Mandatory Recycling | med - long | (9.3)\% | med long | (1.2)\% | med - long long | $\begin{gathered} (2.3) \% \\ 3.3 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Residual Processing | long | 0.4\% | long | 0.4\% | long | 0.5\% |
| Total Rate Impact 2012-2030 Carts |  | (4.5)\% |  | (0.3)\% |  |  |
| Total Rate Impact 2012-2030 Bins |  |  |  | (0.5)\% |  | 6.8\% |

## Rate Setting

## - Integrated Waste Management Fee

- Based on all commodities (waste, recycling \& organics)
- Incentivize customers to increase recycling and reduce disposal
- Potential reduction in collection costs
- Antic ipated fee structure would result in $4 \%$ increase in diversion for the singlefa mily sector
- Commercial customer rates would be modified to reflect a uniform "percubic yard" rate forthe whole range of bin or container sizes and collection frequency offered to customers.
-The amount of the cubic yard (unit) rate would be established to ensure that sufficient revenues are generated to cover the City's costs.

Recycling Rate
Commercial

- A recycling rate would be established underthis fee structure, as measured by the full service costs for recycling materials. Based upon the quantity of recycling, this rate could be less than the refuse rate.


# The "Road to Zero Waste" is our reality. 

## Tha nk you.



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