

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



District Department of the Environment

Public Report on Recycling
Fiscal Year 2010

Issued May 2012

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the District of Columbia Government, the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) has compiled this Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Report pursuant to D.C. L7-226, the D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Recycling Act of 1988.

The report summarizes and evaluates recycling activities in the District of Columbia during FY 2010, including information as required by D.C. L7-226, DC Official Code §8-1014 (2001). The Act requires the Government of the District of Columbia to develop an annual recycling report that includes:

- An analysis of the residential, commercial, and District Government building recycling programs (based on estimated and available data) in meeting the statutory recycled materials recovery targets;
- An analysis of solid waste and recycling tonnage, cost, and revenue;
- An evaluation of the District Government's mandatory recycling program;
- Updates on the District Government's public education and outreach efforts;
- A progress report on enforcement activities; and
- Information on sustainable practices, including - but not limited to - Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP) and new procurement policies and directives.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 RECYCLING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2010 Public Report on Recycling summarizes recycling efforts in the District's residential and commercial recycling properties, District Government-occupied buildings and other waste prevention programs including environmentally preferable purchasing. The primary goal of the District's Recycling Program is to promote environmentally sound policies and procedures that reduce waste and improve the health and quality of life for District residents, government employees, and visitors. A major component of this effort includes increasing recycling rates within the District's residential and commercial sectors as well as in the District Government's owned and leased facilities.

The lead agencies responsible for implementing the District's recycling programs are the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP), Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization (OPEFM), and the Department of Real Estate Services (DRES). In January 2009, DDOE was given shared responsibility for recycling policy and outreach and for reporting on the status of the District's recycling programs in an annual report.

DPW implements the District's single-family residential collection (defined as structures of three units or less), as well as education and commercial enforcement programs. The residential recycling program serves approximately 103,000 single-family homes and buildings with three or fewer housing units. Multi-family dwellings with four or more units and larger commercial buildings are served by private waste and recycling haulers. The District's recycling activities in the commercial sector focus primarily on compliance with District recycling laws in multi-family buildings, office buildings, and businesses. DPW's Office of Recycling leads this effort.

DRES spearheads recycling activities in most District Government-owned commercial buildings and provides technical support to tenant agencies and building managers of leased facilities in support of the city's overall waste diversion goal. DRES educates employees on the importance and ease of recycling and the District's regulatory requirements. In addition, DRES ensures that janitorial and hauling contractual language clearly defines performance expectations. DRES also conducts facility assessments to corroborate contractor performance and agency participation.

OPEFM, in coordination with DC Public Schools (DCPS), spearheads recycling activities in public schools and provides educational services to staff and students. OPEFM manages contacts for recycling and waste hauling for public schools.

The D.C. L7-226, the D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Recycling Act of 1988, requires the recycling of at least 45% of the total solid waste stream in the District. While the entire District's recycling has not reached this target, government buildings have continually grown closer to it and some have surpassed it.

The following information summarizes the District's overall recycling efforts for FY 2010 and identifies key initiatives underway for FY 2011:

- The single-family residential diversion rate for FY 2010 was 21.74% (DPW collected 133,307 tons of residential waste and 28,985 tons were recycled). The residential recycling rate decreased by 9.9% compared to FY 2009.
- DPW *estimates* the overall recycling diversion rate from the city-wide waste streams was 23.24%, slightly lower than its FY 2009 estimate of 25%. These numbers are based on data reported to DPW—waste haulers are not required to report waste and diversion data to DPW, though many do provide such data. Commercial establishments in the District reported collection of more than 110,201 tons of recyclable materials.
- The District of Columbia is not meeting the recycling rate “of at least 45% of the total solid waste stream in the District” as required by D.C. L7-226, the D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Act of 1988.
- DPW conducted 380 commercial inspections and issued 2,105 violations to ensure compliance with recycling laws. In FY 2010, DPW placed more emphasis on enforcement of recycling regulations in commercial properties. Fewer inspections were conducted in part because DPW moved away from recycling plan completion and put more emphasis on ensuring actual recycling activities.
- Waste diversion stands at 55% in the District Government’s Four Core Buildings (John A. Wilson Building, Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center, One Judiciary Square, and Henry Daly Municipal Building), unchanged from FY 2009.
- DRES portfolio includes single and multi-tenanted offices, warehousing facilities, police stations, and shelters among others. The overall DRES diversion rate for the entire DRES portfolio is 35%. However, it is worth noting that if DRES separated or segregated shelter activities from all other office/warehousing/stations activities, the diversion rate would be 49%. Shelters present an interesting challenge as they serve a transient population. Bulk trash is a constant challenge for our shelter personnel as a result of in-kind donations.
- District Government facilities recyclables tonnage for FY 2010 was 6,161 tons (this total includes 4,138 tons for construction and demolition debris created due to the construction of the new Consolidated Forensic Laboratory). The adjusted year-to-year recycling rate increased by 13%.
- OPEFM reports that 102 schools will be capable of recycling at the end of 2011; the schools will have received posters, bins, and educational materials. 40 schools recycled in FY 2010. OPEFM created a Recycling Manager position to implement a recycling program for District schools.

Expected changes in FY 2011

- Due to Department of Public Works (DPW) budget cuts for Fiscal Year 2011, recycling outreach and education staff will be reduced.
- By the end of the first semester (December 2011), all District schools are scheduled to have recycling programs.
- OCP's Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program will be implemented; this will allow the District to track "green purchases" (both in dollars and number of purchases). With an estimated purchasing budget of \$1.8 billion per year, the District's impact on "green purchasing" is significant. This program will support both recycling and green initiatives.
- DDOE and DRES will launch an office composting pilot project at the DDOE office at 1200 First Street, NE. When combined with recycling and increased education, DDOE hopes to achieve a goal of 75% diversion rate.

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND CITY-WIDE RECYCLING

Residential Recycling Tonnages and Diversion Rates

The District continues to provide residential recycling collection service for approximately 103,000 single-family residences (defined as having three units or less). Residential recycling collection is “single-stream” meaning that paper, plastic, glass, and metal recyclable items are collected together in 32-gallon rolling bins. In addition, DPW received 132 tons of electronic waste, recovered 575 tons of scrap metal, and shredded 118 tons of paper during weekly drop-offs at District’s transfer stations in FY 2010 (DPW changed to monthly drop-offs starting in October 2010). DPW composted 4,666 tons of leaves during the seasonal leaf collection program.

Since October 2008, the District has collected the following materials for single-family residences:

- Aerosol cans
- Milk and juice cartons
- Plastic bags (e.g., grocery bags, newspaper bags, and shopping bags)
- Rigid plastics: plastic milk/soda crates, plastic buckets with metal handles, plastic laundry baskets, plastic lawn furniture, plastic totes, plastic drums, plastic coolers, plastic flower pots, plastic drinking cups/glasses, plastic 5-gallon water bottles, plastic pallets, plastic toys, and empty plastic garbage/recycling bins
- Wide-mouth containers: peanut butter, margarine/butter tubs, yogurt, cottage cheese, sour cream, mayonnaise, whipped topping, and prescription and other medicine bottles.

Information regarding opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle materials intended for disposal is available online at <http://www.recycle.dpw.dc.gov>.

Table 1 shows the tonnage of waste and recyclables collected by DPW from the single-family residences, the number of reported missing recycling collections, and the number of recycling carts requested. In FY 2010, DPW collected 28,985 tons of recyclable material, generating a diversion rate of 21.74%. Missed collections totaled 2,372 in FY 2010, down significantly from the previous year and residents requested more recycling carts than any other year (3,592).

Table 2 records recycling tonnage collected from one year to the next.

Table 1: FY 2006 - FY 2010* Single-family Residential Recycling Collection

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Waste Stream Tons	141,776	146,217	148,403	138,416	133,307
Recycling Tons	29,224	24,883	30,885	33,414	28,985
Recycling Missed Collections Reported	3,558	4,464	3,126	3,592	2,372
Recycling Carts Requested	4,969	4,210	5,609	5,921	5,409
Diversion Rate	20.61%	17.02%	20.81%	24.14%	21.74%

* Includes single-family residential collections, scrap metal recycled from bulk collections, hazardous and electronic waste recycled, and yard waste composted.

Table 2: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Change in Single-Family Residential Recycling Collection

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Tons Collected*	29,224	24,883	30,885	33,414	28,985
% Change from Previous Year**	2%	-15%	24%	8%	-13%

* Includes single-family residential collections, scrap metal recycled from bulk collections, hazardous and electronic waste recycled, and yard waste composted.

** The Percent Change for FY 2006 and FY 2008 have been corrected in the FY 2009 Recycling Report. The value of 3% has been changed to 2%, and 19% has been changed to 24% respectively. The reason for this change is due to calculation errors.

Table 3: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Year-to-year Comparison of Single-Family Residential Diversion Rate

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Diversion Rate*	20.61%	17.02%	20.81%	24.14%	21.74%
Year-to-year Percentage Change in Diversion Rate	20.5%	-17.4%	22.26%	16.0%	-9.9%

* Includes single-family residential collections, scrap metal recycled from bulk collections, hazardous and electronic waste

Total percentage of materials diverted from the waste stream

The District estimates its total recycling rate by combining the volume of waste and recyclables that pass through District-owned transfer stations (including residential collection) with the volume that is reported by commercial haulers registered with DPW. The entire volume of waste and recycling is not captured by this method since 100% of all commercial haulers do not report back to DPW. Haulers are not prevented from collecting and tipping outside of the District's

border and are not required to report all hauling of recycling and waste streams from the city. Without a closed system and direct accountability of collection vehicles, it is only possible for the District to provide estimated citywide recycling rates. Data collected from District-owned transfer stations and registered haulers are listed in **Table 4** below, resulting in an estimated recycling rate of 23.24% for the District.

Table 4: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Percentage of Material Diverted and Recycled

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Single-family Residential Recycled Tons Collected*	29,224	24,883	30,885	33,414	28,985
Commercial Recycled Tons Collected**	83,260	68,235	127,783	112,444	110,201
Transfer Station Tons Processed	497,736	443,493	501,702	435,252	459,496
Estimated Diversion Rate***	18.4%	17.3%	24%	25%	23.24%

* Includes single-family residential collections, scrap metal recycled from bulk collections, hazardous and electronic waste recycled, and yard waste composted.

** All commercial companies do not report.

***Diversion rate percentage calculated as: (residential +commercial) / (residential + commercial +transfer station)

FUNDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECYCLING

In FY 2010, the District’s expenditures for recycling programs decreased overall, reflecting a significant reduction in collection and processing costs. Expenditures for enforcement and technical assistance increased 17% over FY 2009.

Tables 5 and 6 display the expenditures and revenue for recycling activities reported by DPW.

DPW’s overall costs for program expenditures for FY 2010 decreased 12.7% for FY 2010, with a total cost of \$5,647,831. Total revenue from the sale of recycled commodities increased by 7% from FY 2009 to \$1,541,007 despite the 13% reduction in volume reported in Table 2. The District’s processing contract is structured in such a manner that the city benefits from strong markets, but when market conditions decline, the District bears some of this risk as well.

Table 5: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Expenditures for Recycling Activities

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Enforcement and Technical Assistance	\$486,719	\$504,371	\$597,141	\$613,739	\$720,300
Single-family Residential Recycling Collection/ Processing*	\$5,955,596	\$5,863,027	\$6,112,269	\$6,347,495	\$4,927,531
Other Expenditures (Public Education)	\$55,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	--
Total Expenditures	\$6,497,315	\$6,467,398	\$6,809,410	\$7,061,234	\$5,647,831
% Change from Prior Year	37.6%	-.05%	5.3%	3.7%	-12.7%

* Total includes the net processing costs after the District's share of market revenues is factored out.

Table 6: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Revenue from Recycling Activities

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Rebate from Materials Recovery Facility Recycling Contract	\$1,286,188	\$1,500,708	\$2,525,903	\$1,433,920	\$1,532,669
Recycling Haulers Registration Fee*	\$6,921	\$8,184	\$7,632	\$6,472*	\$8,338*
Total Revenue	\$1,293,109	\$1,508,892	\$2,533,535	\$1,440,392	\$1,541,007
% Change from Prior Year	38%	17%	68%	-43%	7%

*Some hauler registration fees are for two years.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Department of Real Estate Services

The mission of the Department of Real Estate Services (DRES) is to support the District Government and its residents through strategic real estate management, construction, and facilities management. DRES performs space acquisition, construction, leasing, facility management, repair and alteration, facility modernization, and security services for approximately 72 executive branch agencies and independent operating units of the Government of the District of Columbia, which occupy more than 33 million square feet of rentable space.

DRES is comprised of five core divisions (including Protective Services Division). The four divisions with a role in the recycling program are:

- **Portfolio**, which manages the District's owned and leased real estate assets in support of DC agency clients and DC residents.
- **Facilities**, which ensures clean and welcoming environments for District agency workers and residents doing business with the DC government.
- **Construction**, which spearheads building and capital repairs to meet the District's facility needs.
- **Contracting and Procurement**, which secures vertical construction procurement and real-estate specific services for District agencies.

DRES tracks and measures progress of key organizational objectives to evaluate performance and quantify the organization's overall results in meeting the citywide objectives. A main objective of DRES is to provide a clean and secure work environment for District agencies through effective and efficient facility management and maintenance services. To accomplish this, DRES has committed to expanding waste prevention and recycling programs to increase diversion rates, increase types of commodities collected and reduce associated hauling costs.

In recent years, DRES has tracked the following recycling-related performance measure: "Increase the number of buildings¹ receiving recycling services by adding the final DRES managed facilities." In 2010, DRES contracted recycling hauling services for all 45 DRES-managed and operated facilities to comply with the D.C. L7-226, D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Materials Recycling Act of 1988. The Act requires owners and occupants of commercial properties (including government buildings) to abide by the 45% diversion (by weight) for the separation and collection of recyclables from the total solid waste stream.

DRES Recycling Overview

¹ The District of Columbia awards a citywide Trash and Recyclables Contract, which provides all labor, materials, equipment, containers, management, recordkeeping, reporting, and other services necessary to perform trash and recyclable materials collections from various District Government facilities. Various award groups are included under this Agreement and participating agencies include the Department of Parks and Recreation, DC Housing Authority, DC Public Libraries, the University of the District of Columbia, DC Department of Corrections, DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services, and DC Health Department. Other agencies contracting separately include DC Public Schools and DC Water.

DRES gathers Total Waste Stream weight (trash and recyclables) information for waste collected and removed from properties under the citywide trash and recyclables contract to calculate monthly and annual diversion rates for each of the four core buildings.

Continued improvements in the performance throughout the entire DRES-managed and operated portfolio can be attributed to various factors, including the use of multi-ports or materials sorting centers, mini-bin trash cans, employee outreach efforts, and increased container-use checks. In addition, DRES continues to monitor agency move-ins/move-outs of office space, annual purge events, and cleanups.

Four Core Buildings: Total Tonnage of Recyclables Collected as a Percentage of the Total Waste Stream

The four core buildings are the John A. Wilson Building, Frank D. Reeves Center, One Judiciary Square, and Henry Daly Buildings. **Table 7** shows the total recycling diversion rate for these four core buildings; the line chart shows the DRES target vs. actual diversion rates per fiscal year.

Table 7: Total Recycling Diversion Rate from the Four Core Buildings

Metric	Fiscal Year	Target	Actual
Total recycling diversion rate for the four core buildings (i.e., the combined percentage of overall waste that is recycled).	2009	47%	55%
	2010	50%	55%
	2011	51%	-
	2012	52%	-

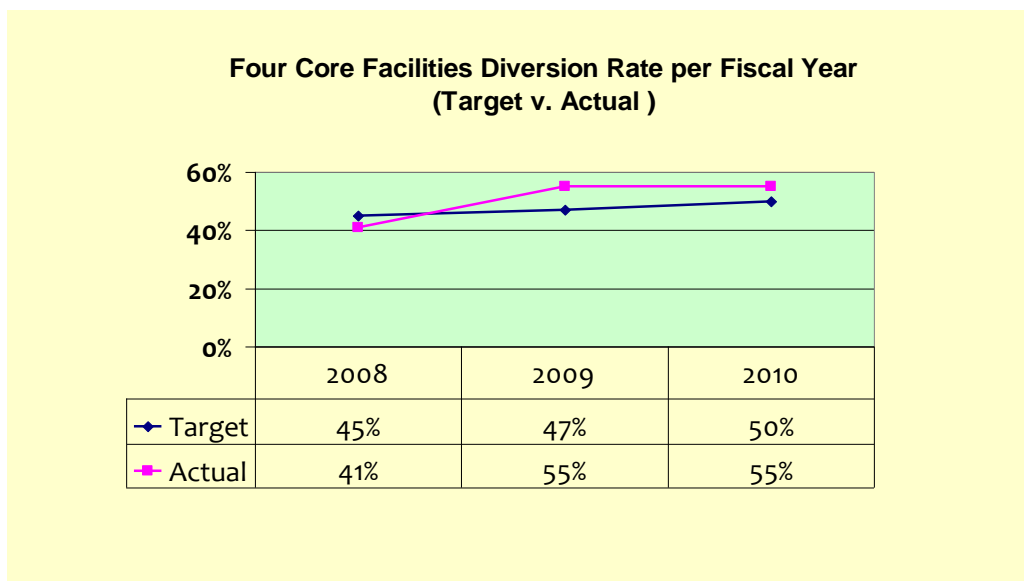


Table 8 shows the total recycling and trash tonnage collected from the four core building; there was a slight increase from 552 tons to 556 tons in 2010.

Table 8: Total Recycling and Trash Tonnage Collected from the Four Core Buildings

Metric	Fiscal Year	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)
Total recycling and trash tonnage for four core buildings	2009	552	456
	2010	556	449
	2011	TBD	TBD
	2012	TBD	TBD

The collective recycling rates have steadily increased in the four core facilities since DRES began measuring diversion performance in FY 2004. **Table 9** displays the increase in recycling tonnage and decrease in trash tonnage for each of the four core buildings. In FY 2010, the four core facilities again surpassed the 45% recycling requirement set in the D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Recycling Act of 1988.

Table 9: Tonnage of Recycling and Waste and Diversion Rates for Each of the Four Core Buildings

Building	FY 2008				FY 2009				FY 2010			
	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)	Diversion Rate	Rate	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)	Diversion Rate	Rate	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)	Diversion Rate	Rate
John A. Wilson Building	73	67	52%		87	69	56%		74	67	52%	
Frank D. Reeves Center	70	124	36%		76	93	45%		89	96	48%	
One Judiciary Square Building	182	297	38%		291	233	61%		286	201	63%	
Henry Daly Building	71	93	43%		98	61	62%		106	86	55%	
Total	396	581	41%		552	456	55%		556	449	55%	

Internally, DRES tracked and reported waste and recycling data from all DRES-managed facilities, including the DC Armory (2001 E. Capitol Street, SE), the old DC General Hospital Campus (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE), Unified Communications Center (2720 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, SE), and Department of Motor Vehicles Headquarters (95 M Street, SW).

Table 10 summarizes the recycling and trash tonnage and diversion rates from the medium-size facilities managed and tracked by DRES.

Table 10: Additional Reporting from DRES-Managed Medium-Sized Facilities

Building	FY 2009			FY 2010		
	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)	Diversion Rate	Recycling (tons)	Trash (tons)	Diversion Rate
DC Armory	16	92.60	15%	47.0	88.4	35%
DC General	7.04	86.32	8%	7.3	137.3	5%
Unified Communication Center (UCC)	11.44	11.61	50%	18.8	25.6	42%
95 M Street (DMV Headquarters)	65.20	26.96	71%	44.7	27.7	62%
Total	100	218	31%	118	279	30%

DC Armory and DC General did not meet targeted rates, in part due to the unique nature of the operation of each facility. For example, at the DC Armory there are a number of different groups operating in the space. The facility has office activities, a number of DC National Guard activities and general public events in the evening and weekend hours, which are managed by the DC National Guard or the DC Sports & Entertainment Commission.

The DC General Campus presents an interesting challenge since a portion of the campus is currently closed. The existing operation includes medical clinics, the DC Medical Examiner's Office, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA)², the DC Protective Services Police Division, and homeless shelters. DC General also served as swing space during FY 2010 for the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). DC General has a dedicated compactor for recyclables collected once every 3 to 4 weeks. Front-end trash service is twice per week.

² The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) assumed the adult probation function from the DC Superior Court, and the parole supervision function from the formerly the DC Board of Parole. CSOSA contracts for its own trash and recycling services and reports directly to the Federal government.

The 95 M Street (DMV Headquarters) recycling rate exceeds the city’s recycling diversion target. The UCC building, like the four core buildings, is equipped with a floor scale to weigh materials before they are hauled away to secure accurate tonnage reporting. At DMV over 90% of the materials are shredded to protect the privacy of their clients. Monthly tonnage is collected from service providers.

When combined, the four core and medium-sized facilities, are at 48% diversion rate –exceeding the rate required by law.

It is important to point out that the four core and the medium-sized facilities use scales or have large enough hauling units to produce an actual weight ticket on the bin. The remaining sites all use an estimated weight based on frequency of pulls and size of the hauling unit. These locations are mainly comprised of non-office environments like clinics, warehouses, small office operations, 15 shelters servicing a transitional population, and Eastern Market, which presents the challenge of public space recycling.



Cardboard captured from DC Central Kitchen’s operation at the 425 2nd Street NW shelter

Recycling tonnage for medium-sized facilities continues to increase and reached a new high in FY 2010 with 6,161 tons (a recycling rate of 31%).

The estimated tonnage reported in Table 11 reflects data from all government buildings under the city-wide Trash and Recyclables contract, and data from contractors providing shredding services to various agencies on an as-needed basis.

Table 11: FY 2008 - 2010 Recyclables Tonnage for Facilities Under Private Hauling Contracts

DC Government Facilities Recyclables Tonnage	Estimated Tons		
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Hauling Contractors (City-wide Contract)			
TAC Transport, LLC (all properties except Ward 2)	624	681	620
Bates (Ward 2 properties)	492	504	464
Kmg Hauling (Wilson Building)	73	87	74
US Facilities (UCC)			18
Urban Services (DCPS)			167
Subtotal	1,189	1,272	1,343
Shredding Contractors (No City-wide Contract)			
Shred-it DC Services ³	254	488	457
Mountain Shredding ⁴			36
Mid-Atlantic Shredding			9
Georgetown Paperstock			17
Proshred (DC Water)			.045
Subtotal	254	488	519
Other			
Consolidated Forensic Laboratory (CFL) C&D			4,138
Rodgers Brothers (Special project 51 N St NE) C&D			69
Unified Communications		12	18
CSOSA (Federal burn bags)	15	20	26
OCP Personal Property Disposal (bulk metals)			32
OCP Personal Property Disposal (electronics)			16
Subtotal	15	32	4,299
Total Tonnage⁵	1,458	1,792	6,161

³ Shred-it DC collected 618 tons of recyclable materials in FY 2010: 189 tons from District owned buildings; 243 tons at District leased facilities; 25 tons at seven DC Water locations including DC Water headquarters; and 161.2 tons as a result of its residential shredding program at the Ft. Totten transfer station in FY 2010.

⁴ Mountain Shredding collected from both owned and leased facilities. Mountain Shredding also collected 196.19 tons for District-leased space in FY 2010.

⁵ Reported tonnage for FY 2010 does not include data from DC Courts. FY 2010 tonnage report includes C&D totals.

Table 11A: Adjusted Total Tonnage (CFL C&D project amount subtracted from subtotal)

Total Tonnage	1,458	1,792	6,161
(Subtracting CFL C&D)			<u>-4,138</u>
Adjusted Total Tonnage	1,458	1,792	2,023
Year-to-Year Percentage Change (adjusted)	NA	23%	13%

Improving Recycling Practices in Leased Facilities

DRES conducted monthly building reviews to monitor program participation in the 64 buildings and 5.3 million square feet of leased facilities that house District agencies. DRES staff continues to participate in tenant-representative meetings and conducted added training for tenant agencies. DRES staff helped promote single stream or dual-stream practices as applicable throughout the District leased portfolio, and provided updated program information, as needed.

DRES has worked with various sister agencies to secure additional centralized recycling containers in accordance with the new design specifications guidelines unveiled by DRES. There is an ongoing program to promote recycling programs that start at the desk to affect change and help educate all occupants of government owned or leased space.



Single-stream collection at 51 N Street NE

Training of Recycling Coordinators and Other Activities

In FY 2010, DRES conducted special trainings for its building managers and building specialists, tenant agencies at owned and leased space and sister agencies like DC Courts, the DC Housing Authority, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. The DRES bilingual staff also helps educate janitorial workers on acceptable recyclable materials and waste separation practices.

OCP, on behalf of DRES, has awarded a number of contracts in support of recycling activities District-wide (shown in **Table 12**). Among these are: Consolidated Maintenance contracts for the John A. Wilson (Wilson), One Judiciary Square (OJS), Frank D. Reeves Center (Reeves), Unified Communications Center (UCC), and 95 M Street, SW (DMV Headquarters); and a new citywide Janitorial Service.

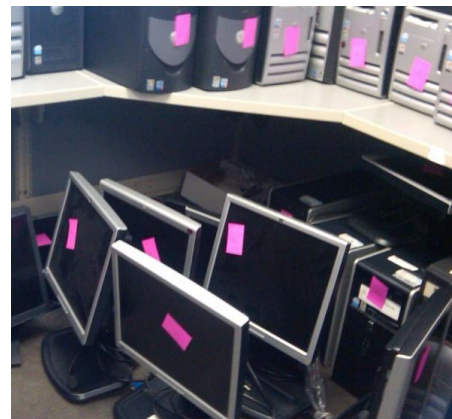
These consolidated contracts will provide added support in areas applicable to the handling of the Universal Waste (UW) stream, which finds alternative ways to dispose of potentially hazardous waste. Materials like batteries, pesticides, and mercury-containing devices, electric components and others similar products, are diverted to the appropriate treatment or recycling facilities in accordance to hazardous waste regulatory requirements. UW activities are currently under reported because they are commonly managed by third parties or tenant agencies. The consolidated maintenance contract will provide all management, supervision, labor, materials, supplies, and equipment for the Operations, Maintenance and Repair (OM&R) of One Judiciary Square, Reeves Center, 95 M Street, SW, the John A. Wilson Building, and the Unified Communications Center.

Table 12: Applicable DRES Contracts and Base Year Cost Associated Cost

Contract Description	Contractor	Site	Base Year price
Consolidated Maintenance Contract	Crockett Facilities Services	Wilson	\$ 1,256,424.00
	US Facilities, Inc.	OJS	\$ 2,313,754.00
	US Facilities, Inc.	UCC	\$ 1,302,887.00
	Portfolio Property Management	Reeves	\$ 1,757,483.00
	The Donohoe Companies, Inc.	95 M St SW	\$ 577,698.06
City-wide Janitorial Services			
City-wide Janitorial Services	Motir Services	Multiple city-wide	\$ 234,034.94
	Motir Services	Multiple city-wide	\$ 977,260.80
	Knight Facilities Management	Multiple city-wide	\$ 363,156.13
	Knight Facilities Management	Multiple city-wide	\$ 177,166.51
City-wide Trash-Recyclables Contract			
City-wide Trash-Recyclables Contract	Urban Services Systems	Multiple city-wide	\$ 1,494,469.45
	Bates Trucking	Multiple city-wide	\$ 490,690.00
Base Year Approximate Cost			\$10,945,023.89

Also in FY 2010 DRES, saw a substantial number of District Government leases come to an end, which required relocation of parts or all of twenty different agencies throughout the city. DRES, in partnership with the OCP Personal Property Disposal Division, managed these transitions to ensure the greatest possible reuse and recycling of excess and surplus DC Government personal property.

Hundreds of old computers, surplus furniture, and miscellaneous office equipment, were either transferred to other government agencies or auctioned online.



Computers staging



Systems furniture panels at the recycling center

Unwanted systems furniture was processed at a local recycling center. On average, 70% of the recovered materials were recycled. In the case of commercial single-stream recyclables (paper, cardboard, bottles, and cans), on average, DRES was able to recycle 90% of the commodities collected.

Typical loads of material removed from facilities as excess contained approximately 40% wood or particleboard that was pulverized and made into "fines"; 30% interior fill (material inside cloth covers of the cubicle panels that we pulverized and made into aggregate); 10% metal (mostly framing around cubical panels and desk tops); 5% cloth; 5% plastic; and 10% non-recyclable materials.



View of particleboard found during systems furniture deconstruction.

Other Green Efforts in District Government Facilities

The District of Columbia's Green Building Act continues to have an impact on recycling practices in government facilities, and the way in which waste stream is perceived and managed.

The Act that phases-in green building in the District requires the use of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design™ (LEED) Green Building Rating System, a nationally-acclaimed benchmark tool for green building design, construction, and operation. The Act, as well as LEED, promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health (of which recycling is an important part): sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality.

Environmental Stewardship
Government of the District of Columbia
DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE SERVICES

The "Green Wave"
The "Green Wave" is making its way through government entities on a local as well as national level. This is not the exception anymore, it is becoming the norm to make environmental stewardship a key part of real estate and operational strategy. Government institutions, as well as private corporations, are incorporating sustainable thinking and goals into every corner of their operations as well as service to their communities. It is important that those writing policies are leading by example. The District's Green Building Act and Clean and Affordable Energy Act are two prime examples of such leadership.

Some of the goals and initiatives established by various government entities include:

- Increasing renewable energy generation
- Working towards carbon neutrality
- Implementing aggressive recycling and waste reduction programs
- Monitoring energy usage in government buildings
- Reducing land use and transportation impact
- Offering incentives to residents and businesses for their increased sustainable efforts

At least 10 states and the District of Columbia have legislated that part of their electricity be generated by non-emitting renewable energy:

• Arizona 1.1% by 2007	• Minnesota 4.9% by 2012
• California 10% by 2012, 20% by 2017	• Nevada 10% by 2013
• Colorado 3% by 2007, 10% by 2015	• New Jersey 6.5% by 2008
• Connecticut 13% by 2009	• New Mexico 10% by 2011
• District of Columbia 10% by 2009	• New York 24% by 2013
• Hawaii 20% by 2003	• Rhode Island 10% by 2013
• Iowa 2% by 1990	• Pennsylvania varies by utility
• Maine 20% by 2000	• Texas 2.2% by 2000
• Maryland 7.2% by 2010	• Wisconsin 2.2% by 2011
• Massachusetts 4% by 2009	

Thinking Sustainably:
green energy dc
planNYC
USCAP
BOSI Inc.
The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
SolarBoston
Baltimore Office of Sustainability
The West Coast Governors Global Warming Initiative

7.0
Version 1.1
1 October 2009

DRES Workplace Design Guidelines

Newly designed District Government buildings must achieve LEED compliance, including space for recycling containers and commitments for maintaining recycling programs.

In FY 2010, DRES unveiled the Workplace Design Guidelines⁶ to provide agencies, planners, space programmers and designers a reference guide and toolkit for creating a high performance workplace. The Guidelines work to integrate sustainable principles, leverage technology, increase awareness, and give context for DRES' latest thinking about the workplace.

DRES' sustainable development staff also released a new publication, *Existing Buildings & Small Projects Sustainable Designs Guide*⁷, that will help expand sustainable practices across the entire District portfolio, as envisioned under the *Green Building Act*.

Construction and Demolition Efforts

The Consolidated Forensic Laboratory (CFL), a 287,000-square-foot building, under the purview of the DRES capital construction team and currently under construction will consolidate the city's public safety forensic science and public health efforts into a single world-class, state-of-the-art facility in space formerly occupied by the 1st MPD District. This state-of-the-art facility will be certified under the United States Green Building Council's (USGBC) LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) for New Construction Version 2.2.

The CFL's construction documents included a requirement for the general construction contractor (GC) to recycle or reclaim 70% of the construction waste. The District, as owner, plays a key role in ensuring that the LEED points are achieved and maintained.

As of last September, Baltimore-based construction company, Whiting Turner (WT), which is building the CFL, had recycled 85%⁸ of materials found on site, surpassing the deliverable requirements under the LEED MR Credit 2.1 & 2.2: Construction Waste Management Divert (which is set at 50% to 75%). Materials included drywall, cardboard, aggregate, concrete, lamp ballast, fluorescent lamps, metal, tin, #2 steel, rebar, black iron, non-ferrous metal, plastics, and wood.



Staging metal and plastic components for recycling.

Other LEED credits that the project will achieve include MR Credit 4.1 & 4.2: Recycled Content 10% - 20%; MR Credit 5.1 & 5.2: Local / Regional Material 10% - 20%; and MR Credit 7: Certified Wood Products.

⁶ Guidelines can be found at <http://dres.dc.gov/DC/DRES/Construction+Projects/Guidebooks+and+Manuals>

⁷ <http://dres.dc.gov/DC/DRES/Programs/Existing%20Buildings%20&%20Small%20Projects%20Sustainable%20Design%20Guide%202011.pdf>

⁸ Total Waste Stream reported under MR Credit 2.1. & 2.2 includes 4,138 tons of diverted waste with a total waste stream of 4,849 tons during the 1st District demolition, or 85.3%.



Construction/Demolition First MPD District

Future Plans

In the future as new awards, funds, and new sustainable practices are available, DRES will work to build upon the sustainable policies already in place. DRES will continue to monitor and expand its oversight in areas such as waste management, pollution prevention, construction /demolition, environmental preferable purchasing, and universal waste stream materials.

DRES will work with the Office of Contracting and Procurement, which is integrating an equipment inventory control bar coding system that will increase its ability to track surplus and excess materials. This, in turn, will help DRES account for electronics and other excess property at the source and consequently lead to a more precise per building diversion rate.

TRAINING AND OUTREACH/EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Staffing to Support Recycling Efforts

In FY 2010, there were six employees in DPW's Office of Recycling, including a recycling program officer, three commercial investigators, a recycling educator, and one administrative program assistant. Throughout the year, DPW staff participated in numerous trainings and outreach events in schools, businesses, and at community events to educate the public on recycling services and the District's recycling requirements.

Outreach and Education

DPW strives to educate and inform the public on the proper methods and benefits of recycling through various media, including newspaper and radio advertisements, inserts in utility bills, community listservs, and participation at public forums and events. The agency distributes recycling brochures and reminders through the mail and on the DPW website. All publications are available in both English and Spanish.

In FY 2010, DPW produced the following publications:

- *2010 Holiday Trash and Recycling Slide Guide* (electronic version only)
- *2010 MRSI Program Accomplishments Report* (electronic version only)
- *DPW's Fall-Winter Leaf Collection Guide* (print and electronic versions)
- *Ft. Totten Transfer Station Rules of Usage* (electronic version only)
- *Recycling Made Easy* (Recycling Puzzle and Information (electronic version only)

The District coordinates and participates in numerous community events to increase awareness of recycling efforts in the community as well as provide residents with opportunities to recycle nontraditional waste products.

In FY 2010, DPW took part in:

- 10 Staff Development Workshops
- 11 Consulting or technical assistance meetings
- 15 Business Recycling Workshops
- 22 Inter-Agency Partnerships/Meetings/Events
- 28 Community Fairs
- 29 Schools Attending Recycling Workshops

Community Fairs included:

- 10/10/2009 Information Booth: Green Festival
- 10/10/2009 Escorted students of Raising Expectations, Inc. through the Green Festival
- 10/11/2009 Green Festival Lecture: Debunking Recycling Myths

10/11/2009 Information Booth: Green Festival
 10/18/2009 Information Booth: George Washington University Neighborhood Fair
 10/27/2009 Community Workshop: Pilgrim Rest Church (Deanwood)
 10/28/2009 Information Booth: Plummer Elementary Community Day Fair
 Information Booth: America Recycles Day at Ft. Totten E-cycling/HHW Drop-
 11/14/2009 Off
 11/17/2009 Information Booth: US Dept. of Health and Human Services
 Information Booth: Summer Recycling Interns joined visit to employees of the
 11/19/2010 US EPA
 1/19/2010 Community Workshop: Capitol Hill Energy Co-Op Presentation
 3/31/2010 Information Booth: US Dept. of Justice Employee Fair
 4/20/2010 Information Booth: US Dept. of Veterans Affairs Earth Day Fair
 4/20/2010 Information Booth: US Environmental Protection Agency Earth Day Fair
 4/21/2010 Information Booth: US General Services Administration Earth Day Fair
 4/22/2010 Information Booth: US National Institutes of Health Earth Day Fair
 4/22/2010 Information Booth: US Dept. of the Interior Earth Day Fair
 4/22/2010 Information Booth: US Dept. of Labor Earth Day Fair
 4/28/2010 DPW's Director's Online Q/A Chat Session
 Information Booth: District Dept. of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Building
 5/3/2010 Safety Fair
 5/5/2010 Information Booth: Destiny Pride Fair
 5/8/2010 Information Booth: Lafayette Elementary School's Annual Spring Fair
 5/13/2010 Information Booth: Community Multi-Cultural Fair
 6/12/2010 Information Booth: DPW Truck Touch
 7/15/2010 Information Booth: Amtrak Employees' Greener You
 7/17/2010 Information Booth: DCRA "Do it Yourself Projects" Day
 7/29/2010 Information Booth: YMCA Annual Thingamajig
 9/25/2010 Information Booth: Ward 3 BBQ

Special Community Training

The DPW Office of Recycling, in partnership with Howard University, the Walter E. Washington Convention Center, the Alice Ferguson Foundation, Keep America Beautiful, Mid-City Business Association and Eco-Coach, Inc., completed its second year of training young adults to be solid waste management professionals.

Chosen through a competitive selection process, the six Howard University enrollees of the 2010 Material Resources Sustainability Internship Program (MRSI) pursued the following goals:

1. Develop young adults with relevant skills and understanding of environmental management.
2. Increase diversity of voices in environmental management.
3. Develop skills to increase civic participation and community organizing.
4. Add capacity to local school recycling.

5. Work with local businesses and educational institutions to elevate sustainable practices within our community.

During the seven-week program, this ambitious training curriculum addressed complex issues such as extraction, manufacturing, marketing, consumption, disposal, remanufacturing, business management and environmental justice.

Having completed their summer training, the final phase of their internship involved community service via independent “Venture Projects.” Via the generous sponsorship and co-coordination of Keep America Beautiful, team members worked in local District of Columbia public schools to guide school staff members in organizing a school Green Team, developing collection systems, creating staff and student educational materials and workshops, and establishing program performance measurements. Milestones included kick-off events, celebrations of America Recycles Day, and a presentation before the national chapter conference of Keep America Beautiful in December 2010, in Orlando, Florida.

The DPW interns were Brian Meniffee, Domenio Smith, Illai Kenney, Rose Boomsma, and Thomya Goode.

ENFORCEMENT

The DPW commercial recycling investigators perform site inspection at each business establishment to check and monitor for recycling compliance. When conducting a site inspection the investigator’s primary goal is to establish whether the establishment has an effective recycling program in compliance with District law. Some of the information they look for and collect includes:

- A business occupancy license;
- A licensed solid waste hauler and a registered recycling hauler;
- Proof that recycling is kept separate from solid waste;
- No trash contamination in recycling containers;
- No recycling in the trash containers;
- Making sure all recyclable containers are clean and the materials are not overflowing from the recycling container;
- Properly labeled containers;
- No broken containers;
- Closed lids on containers;
- Evidence that all recyclable materials are being recycled as required by District law; and
- Educated and informed employees.

The investigator can also request to see the business lease or rental agreement along with the hauler’s contract agreement. DPW can request to have locked containers open for inspection.

As shown in **Table 13**, in FY 2010, DPW's three inspectors performed 380 recycling site inspections in which direct contacts were made with commercial establishments. These inspections represent the primary education and outreach tool used to enroll commercial establishments in the District's mandatory recycling program. Those who fail to recycle are fined. Proposed regulatory changes are currently under review; a revised fine schedule went into effect on December 17, 2010.

Table 13: FY 2006 - FY 2010 Recycling Inspection Activity

Activity	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010**
Commercial Sites Inspected	3017	3,209	5,171	3,114	380
Commercial Plans Received	896	969	2,694	767	360
Commercial Plans Approved*	947	924	1,598	1,374	203
Commercial Plans Disapproved	627	438	1,754	1,230	116
Commercial Contacts/Presentations	2	13	15	44	48
Official Warnings Issued	883	692	1,204	928	416
Notices of Violation Issued	983	2,343	1,410	1,409	2,105
Haulers Registered	61	67	60	49	55
Vehicles Registered	227	242	291	239	347

* Note: some plans were received in FY 2009, haulers and vehicles information (includes self-implementers).

** DPW conducted 380 commercial inspections and issued 2,105 violations to ensure compliance with recycling laws. In FY 2010, DPW placed more emphasis on enforcement of recycling regulations in commercial properties. Fewer inspections were conducted in part because DPW moved away from recycling plan completion and put more emphasis on ensuring actual recycling activities.

PROCUREMENT

There are currently 55 agencies using the Procurement Automated Support System (PASS). This has resulted in automated purchasing by all of the Office of Contracting and Procurement's (OCP) customer agencies. OCP has instituted several initiatives to ensure that Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP) increases across the District Government pursuant to improved legislation, purchasing system upgrades and staff commitment to greening purchasing efforts. While the percentage of Environmental Preferable Purchasing cannot be determined for FY 2010 (due to insufficient data and ineffective "EPP Indicator" tool in PASS), OCP is implementing a new system that will allow green spending to be tracked on a product level for relevant contracts (see #3 below).

During FY 2010, OCP advanced its environmental procurement program through:

- (1) Continued development of a structured Green Purchasing Program (GPP) (implemented at the start of FY 2011). The GPP is being rolled out in conjunction with the passage of the *Procurement Practices Reform Act of 2010* (PPRA). PPRA calls for an Environmental Analysis of large contracts and requires OCP to submit an EPP Annual Report to Council. The new GPP is guided by the Green Procurement Team, which was formed in October 2010 and includes representation from all of the OCP commodity groups, the University of the District of Columbia (UDC), the Department of Public Works (DPW), the Department of Real Estate Services (DRES), the District Department of Transportation (DDOT), and the District Department of Environment (DDOE). The group meets monthly and has worked to create an Environmental Preferable Purchasing System (EPPS) Acquisition Plan that identifies and prioritizes contracts that will receive an Environmental Analysis in the approaching Fiscal Quarters.

The Environmental Analysis, though still in development, is being applied to a series of District-wide term contracts including a contract for remanufactured toner cartridges, office supplies, and letterhead and envelopes. Additionally, the GPP applies an Environmental Analysis to high-priority contracts over \$100,000 that will expire or enter option years in the approaching 3 to 9 months. The rollout of GPP has also resulted in a series of trainings for the entire OCP contracts group, and starting in the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, will provide green purchasing training to select OCP serviced, independent, and exempt agencies throughout the District.

- (2) Development of multiple solicitations for paper and paper related products including a copy paper contract that requires paper that is either *Green Seal* or *Ecologo* certified and contains post-consumer recycled content ranging from 30% to 40%; envelope and letter head products, and an office supply solicitation, all of which mandate recycled content standards of at least 30% post-consumer recycled content. It is worth noting that OCP has included language in these solicitations requiring vendors to provide monthly "Green Spend Reports." The Green Spend Reports will request total spending against a contract, the percentage of spending that is "green," and an accompanying description of the product that justifies its designation as green. This addition is one strategy OCP is

pursuing to improve its paper purchases reporting capabilities. It is also likely that new reporting capabilities, made possible through implementation of the Ariba Contracts Module, will allow the District to track spending on paper unilaterally.

- (3) Strengthened leadership role in the green community through membership in Responsible Purchasing Network (RPN) and National Association of State Procurement Officials (NASPO) Green Purchasing Task Force. OCP staff participates in the Keystone Green Products Roundtable (GPR), which aims to identify and remove barriers to environmentally preferable purchasing.
- (4) Providing green purchasing training to all District purchase card holders. At each training, facilitators explain minimum post-consumer recycled content standards that all paper products must meet, and are encouraged to purchase products that are processed chlorine-free, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, and/or are certified by reputable environmental standards such as *Green Seal* and *Ecologo*.

Ongoing EPP programs:

- (1) Continuing development of green city-wide contracts through implementation of the GPP.
- (2) Increasing EPP education and outreach in the District Government through a green procurement “wikisite,” green procurement buyer training (with a focus on paper and paper related products), and enhanced P-Card green procurement trainings.
- (3) Reviewing boiler plate contract language to promote the District Government’s EPP goals.
- (4) Identifying and pursuing regional purchasing partners and cooperative purchasing agreements that promote green purchasing.
- (5) Improving the District Government’s capability to accurately monitor green spending.

Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization (OPEFM)

OPEFM is responsible for instituting the District of Columbia's recycling program for 123 District public education facilities. OPEFM utilizes a "single stream" collection method. The recycling program's primary collection areas are classrooms, hallways and cafeterias. In compliance with the *Healthy Schools Act*, the District's goal is to strongly advocate recycling efforts; introduce and educate all students, faculty, and staff about recycling; and provide ample recycling sites with timely contractor service.

OPEFM has drafted a comprehensive recycling plan to direct all persons in support of OPEFM's school recycling program. OPEFM is also designing an educational support program to complement the recycling plan, including recycling themes in each classroom, and at every bin and toter.

In FY 2010, one-third of the District's public schools had recycling capabilities. With the establishment of new hauling contracts and following the hiring of a dedicated OPEFM recycling coordinator, all District public schools are scheduled to have recycling programs by end of the first semester of the 2011-2012 school year (December 2011*). OPEFM is working closely with the Alice Ferguson Foundation and other groups to develop education and outreach programs for public schools.

* This goal was not achieved. Updates and progress will be provided in the FY 2011 Report.