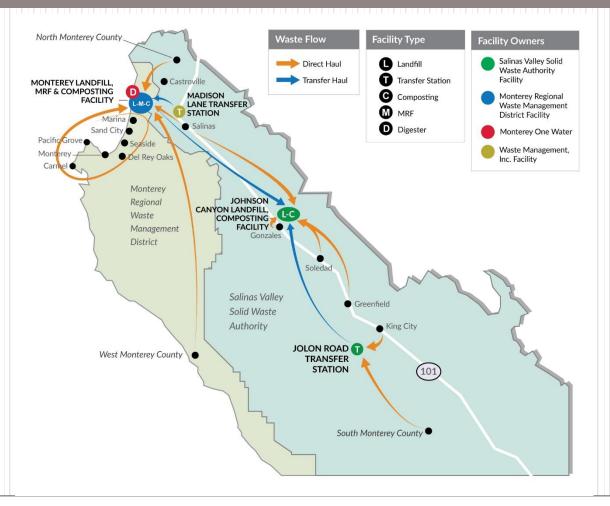
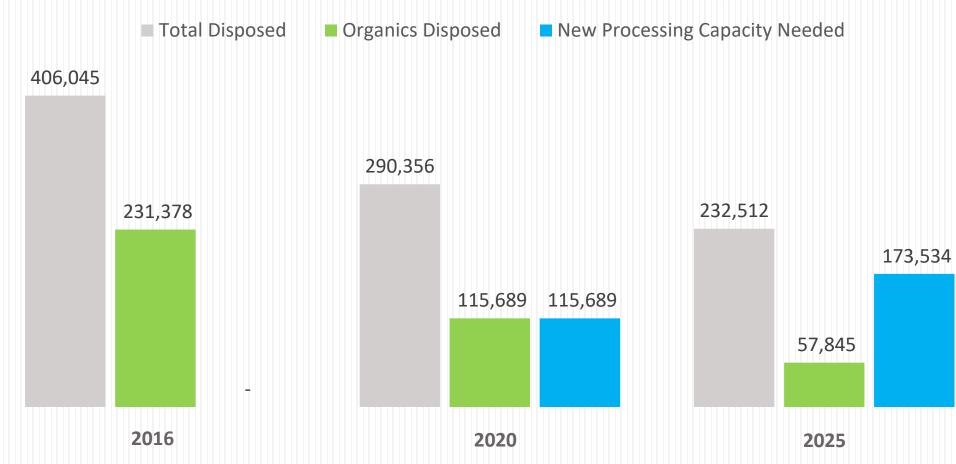
# Opportunities For Cooperative Management of Monterey County's Waste Management Infrastructure



## The Coming Challenge

#### **Estimated Impact of New Organics Legislation**



### Benefits of Authority and District Cooperation

- Minimize customer rate increases
- Eliminate need for a new/upgraded transfer station location
- Eliminate need for redundant facilities
- Think County-wide
  - Leverage opportunities for economies of scale
- Better alignment between community needs and existing/ future solid waste facilities

### Constraints & Concerns to Overcome

#### District

- Unprocessed waste not accepted for disposal must use MRF or other processing
- No low-cost disposal only "deals"

#### Authority

- Flow control
- Revenue control of all transactions
- Tip Fee rate equalization
- Unknown cost impacts closing Sun Street Transfer Station, reducing disposal volume at Johnson Canyon Landfill, re-task Madison Lane Transfer Station

## What Can Be Gained – Benefits to Both District and Authority Rate Payers

- Fully utilize District MRF processing capacity
  - Consolidate "dirty" MRF processing of commercial mixed waste
  - Possible use of "local" MRF processing of source-separated recyclables
  - Processing of construction and demolition materials
- Consolidate Organics Processing
  - Eliminate duplicate need for expanded organics processing
  - Johnson Canyon location closer to agricultural markets
- Authority and District share common resources
  - Shared use of staff, equipment, administrative facilities
  - Hiring displaced employees
  - Development of County-wide messaging, public outreach materials, common color schemes on collection containers, etc.

Rate-payers interests should be looked at on a County-wide basis

# What Can Be Gained – Additional Benefits to Authority Rate Payers

- Fully utilize District MRF processing capacity
  - Eliminate Authority's need for capital cost of additional MRF processing capacity
- Eliminate capital cost needed for replacement transfer station
  - Direct haul is "cost neutral" from transfer operations
- Extend the life of Johnson Canyon Landfill
  - Spread out closure costs over longer time (lower cost per ton capture needed)
  - Eliminate/delay capital cost for new cell development at Johnson Canyon Landfill
- Possible early buy down on debt
  - Secure additional revenue stream (District's organics)
  - Avoid incurring debt for duplicate MRF processing capacity (potential to use cash reserves to pay off debt)

Rate-payers interests should be looked at on a County-wide basis

# What Can Be Gained – Additional Benefits to District Rate Payers

- Fully utilize District MRF processing capacity
  - Spread capital and operating costs over larger tonnage
- Eliminate duplicate need for expanded organics processing
  - Eliminates need to lease or purchase additional land, and permit a compost facility
  - Eliminates need to incur long-term debt for new compost facility
- Reduce need for out-of-county MSW for disposal
  - More secure tonnage/revenue stream
  - Lower GHG due to shorter transfer distances

### Leveraging Infrastructure

- Re-Direct Salinas and North County Waste to the District
  - Direct-haul Salinas (Republic and North County (WM) franchised waste (Republic) to the District
    - commercial/multi-family /C&D to MRF
    - residential waste directly to landfill
  - Continue direct-haul of franchised organics to Authority's compost facility
- Combine self-haul traffic and ancillary services at Madison Lane Transfer Station
  - HHW and local self-haul is taken to Madison Lane
  - Further reduces the need for Sun Street Transfer Station
  - Re-direct self-haul C&D from Sun Street to 1) District MRF, and/ or 2) Madison Lane Transfer Station
  - Limited MSW transfer loads to the District MRF

Reduces the need for Sun Street Transfer Station and enables Salinas to develop the Alisal Marketplace

Reduces <u>packer truck</u> traffic into Madison Lane Transfer Station

### Leveraging Infrastructure

- Re-Direct Peninsula Organics to the Authority
  - Direct-haul or transfer franchised waste to the Authority's compost facility (current and future)
  - Transfer self-haul organic waste to the Authority's compost facility (current and future)
- Utilize Monterey One Water's existing digester capacity to process <u>clean</u> commercial food waste (organics)
  - Generate renewable energy with utilizing existing technology
  - Re-direct franchised source-separated commercial food waste from both the District and the Authority, where feasible
  - Consider developing "shared" collection routes for franchised source-separated commercial food waste collection
  - Provide additional time to "pilot" and evaluate conversion technology (the Authority's proposed auto-clave facility)

### Leveraging Infrastructure

- Potential benefits to South County
  - Continue delivering South County waste to either Jolon Road or Johnson Canyon at unified rate
  - If more diversion is needed, re-direct franchised commercial/multifamily waste to the District MRF — avoid new/additional capital costs for duplicative processing (transfer or direct-haul)
  - Gain economies of scale for joint use of compositing facility
  - Extend the life of Johnson Canyon Landfill
    - Spread out closure costs over longer time (lower cost per ton)
    - Eliminate/delay capital cost for new cell development at Johnson Canyon Landfill
  - Authority maintains tip fee rate equalization

### Necessary Pieces - Recommendations

- Develop and Execute Agreements:
  - District agreement with Authority for organic waste composting
  - Authority agreement with District for MRF processing (commercial, multi-family and C&D)
  - Authority agreement with District for landfill disposal (post-sorted waste)
  - Authority and District agreement for shared use of common resources
  - Authority agreement with District and/or Monterey One Water for digester capacity

Path forward requires action by both District and Authority Boards

### Questions/Comments

