



ENGLEWOOD
MASTER PLAN
2009
Recycling

November 24, 2009

ENGLEWOOD RECYCLING ELEMENT

Recycling

The City of Englewood has a long-standing commitment to recycling that preceded the enactment of mandatory

recycling by the State of New Jersey in 1987. In the 1970's and 1980's, Englewood had a far-reaching recycling program that was administered and operated by volunteers. Englewood was well prepared to develop and operate a suc-

cessful mandatory recycling program upon the adoption of the state requirement that each municipality establish and implement a municipal recycling program (Chapter 102, Laws of N.J. 1987). In the late 1980's Englewood's recycling program was professionally operated by the Department of Public Works.

The City of Englewood, following the guidelines in the Revised General Ordinances, requires recycling and source separation of recyclables from other garbage and rubbish. Recyclable materials include newspapers, glass, aluminum, mixed metal containers, white metal, plastic bottles, batteries, waste motor oil, corrugated paper, high grade bond paper and leaves. Englewood also recycles asphalt materials as part of its road reconstruction projects.

Englewood collects glass and aluminum materials and newspaper and other white paper, once each week throughout the residential areas of the City. Also, private haulers are required to report recycled amounts collected from the commercial sectors. In a joint venture with its neighboring Borough of Leonia, Englewood operates a leaf composting site that recycles leaves from both municipalities and transforms them into mulch. Not only is this effort an excellent model for shared services between communities but it also removes 100% of



*Figure IX - 1: Leaf Compost Facility
Joint Venture with the Borough of Leonia*

RECYCLING ELEMENT		2006 GENERATION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING RATES IN NEW JERSEY (Tons)									
COUNTY	POPULATION	GENERATION	DISPOSAL			RECYCLING			MSW	Total	Total %
			Disposal and	MSW	BULKY	TOTAL	MSW	Recycled			
			Recycling				%	Recycled			
	2000			MSW	BULKY	TOTAL	MSW	w/Add-ons			
Atlantic	252,552	920,383	321,432	123,242	444,874.00	121,970.75	27.5%	475,708.64		51.7%	
Bergen	884,118	2,111,129	708,354	288,894	997,248.00	533,647.27	43.0%	1,113,880.52		52.8%	
Burlington	423,394	1,092,554	355,890	130,673	486,563.14	241,147.45	40.4%	605,990.53		55.5%	
Camden	508,932	1,062,179	373,754	177,439	551,193.00	171,636.14	31.5%	510,986.03		48.1%	
Cape May	102,326	605,555	136,161	84,788	220,948.38	69,669.79	33.8%	384,607.05		63.5%	
Cumberland	146,438	526,259	174,498	28,900	203,398.00	113,859.40	39.5%	322,861.21		61.4%	
Essex	793,633	1,803,741	588,419	258,838	847,257.00	358,949.21	37.9%	956,483.96		53.0%	
Gloucester	254,673	630,682	226,650	90,630	317,280.29	163,547.90	41.9%	313,401.36		49.7%	
Hudson	608,975	1,734,401	508,349	208,567	716,916.00	234,992.84	31.6%	1,017,485.15		58.7%	
Hunterdon	121,989	242,696	102,725	54,286	157,011.57	28,640.15	21.8%	85,684.20		35.3%	
Mercer	350,761	948,866	267,040	104,163	371,203.52	164,448.97	38.1%	577,662.89		60.9%	
Middlesex	750,162	2,662,046	614,876	331,285	946,161.00	409,185.97	40.0%	1,715,884.90		64.5%	
Monmouth	615,301	1,629,133	538,894	238,995	777,889.00	313,616.82	36.8%	851,244.27		52.3%	
Morris	470,212	1,145,060	403,988	177,479	581,487.00	227,138.25	36.0%	563,592.56		49.2%	
Ocean	510,916	1,418,245	476,221	184,115	680,336.85	202,560.48	29.8%	757,909.36		53.4%	
Passaic	489,049	1,173,131	406,334	161,963	568,296.73	196,939.05	32.6%	604,834.60		51.6%	
Salem	64,285	133,307	34,323	47,335	81,658.14	20,663.87	37.6%	51,649.32		38.7%	
Somerset	297,490	805,978	280,603	154,263	434,885.28	138,542.51	33.1%	371,112.48		46.0%	
Sussex	144,166	274,769	94,967	47,955	142,921.44	34,683.98	26.8%	131,847.36		48.0%	
Union	522,541	1,489,082	415,457	196,015	611,472.00	200,602.08	32.6%	877,609.99		58.9%	
Warren	102,437	223,673	77,753	34,871	112,624.27	26,801.74	25.6%	111,048.87		49.6%	
TOTAL	8,414,350	22,632,869	7,106,689	3,124,694	10,231,384	3,973,245	35.9%	12,401,485		54.8%	

NOTES: MSW Recycled tonnages do not include total recycling activities from 8 municipalities which did not report. However, "MSW" and "Total Recycled" tonnage columns includes approximately 2,323 tons to municipalities which did not submit a report but was reported by Class A recycling facilities. Total Recycled with Add-ons also includes tonnage reported by ISRI/AMRA and Class B recycling facilities which was not reported by the municipalities. Totals subject to rounding.

Last Updated on 11/17/2008

By DEP/DSHW

Figure IX - 2: 2006 Recycling Rates in New Jersey By County

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Year	Total Tons	RECYCLING			
		Total Tons	% of Total Tons	MSW Tons	% of MSW Ton
1985 1)	11.4	0.9	8%	0.6	9%
1986 1)	11.5	1.1	10%	0.7	12%
1987 1)	12.4	1.8	15%	1.2	18%
1988 2)	14.0	5.4	39%	1.5	23%
1989 2)	14.3	6.1	43%	2.1	30%
1990 2)	14.8	6.8	46%	2.5	34%
1991 2)	14.3	7.2	50%	2.8	39%
1992 3)	13.2	6.3	48%	3.1	42%
1993 3)	14.8	7.8	53%	3.1	40%
1994 4)	15.9	9.0	56%	3.3	42%
1995 4)	16.8	10.1	60%	3.6	45%
1996 5)	16.9	10.2	61%	3.3	42%
1997 5)	16.9	10.3	61%	3.4	43%
1998 5)	15.7	8.7	56%	3.3	40%
1999 5)	17.2	9.5	55%	3.4	39%
2000 5)	17.7	9.4	53%	3.4	38%
2001 5)	18.8	10.2	54%	3.4	36%
2002 5)	19.3	10.3	53%	3.1	34%
2003 5)	19.8	10.3	52%	3.2	33%
2004 5)	21.8	12.0	55%	3.5	34%
2005 5)	21.6	11.4	53%	3.6	34%
2006 5)	22.7	12.4	55%	4.0	36%

Figure IX - 3: 1985 to 2006 Recycling Rates for the State of New Jersey

the leaf waste out of the solid waste stream.

Waste generation in New Jersey has consistently increased from 1985 to the present, almost doubling in quantity during that period. In 2006, the last fully reported year, 22.7 million tons of solid waste were generated. Bergen County generated over 2 million tons of that waste, second only to Middlesex County in the State.

In 2005, the State of New Jersey generated over 21 million tons of solid waste per year. In that year 53% of the solid waste was recycled, including glass, plastic, aluminum, newspaper, scrap iron, concrete and wood.

In the 1990's, the State established a goal of recycling 60 percent of the total waste stream. This goal was exceeded in 1996 and 1997 (the recycling rate was 61 percent), but in 1997 a federal court decision deregulating solid waste in the state led to County control of the waste flow. The result was that the state tax that provided grant monies to municipalities for recycling ceased and there was less promotion of recycling throughout the state. As a result, since 1997, the state as well as most municipalities, have not provided the same level of education and support for recycling in New Jersey. Both local and Statewide recycling efforts ended up with decreased amounts of recycling. This trend must be turned around.

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Englewood generates approximately 18,000 tons of municipal waste (residential waste) annually which is consistent with Bergen County as a whole. Of that 18,000 tons, 2,300 tons of materials were recycled. Figure IX—4 shows the recent trend in the municipal recy-



*Figure IX - 5: Englewood Department of Public Works
Bottle, Can and Cardboard Collection*

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cardboard, Paper, Bottles and Cans (total annual tonnage)	2,329	2,279	2,543	2,276

*Figure IX - 4: 2004 through 2007 Municipal Recycling
City of Englewood*

cling effort. The level of recycling has been consistent over the past four years, however this quantity can be greatly increased. An increase in recycled tonnage will have direct value to the City by decreasing dumping fees (the fees charged by landfills) which is currently \$83 per ton but it will also produce increased revenues from the sale of the recycled materials. In these difficult economic times, an investment in education and enforcement could be enormously beneficial to the City by markedly increasing the tonnage of recycled materials.

The Department of Public Works is currently reviewing its entire recycling program and is preparing an increased education program that will focus on the schools in the City.

The Master Plan continues to support the concept of recycling. It is an environmentally sound practice with important practical benefits. The Master Plan encourages the City to provide a continu-

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ous education program in both the City's private and public schools, particularly in the elementary school level and to enlist students in programs designed to increase recycling throughout the City. A carefully crafted and funded recycling effort will more than pay for itself.

An enhanced recycling program should establish specific tonnage goals for each material and should have a public education as well as an enforcement component. Recycling in New Jersey and the City of Englewood is mandatory and the program outcomes should reflect the fact that all residents as well as businesses are required to recycle a variety of materials. The current quantity of recycled materials indicate that there is not full participation in the program. In fact, an analysis of the quantities of waste generated and the percentage of recycled materials that are actually being diverted from the waste stream through recycling shows that recycling can and should be dramatically increased in the City. To accomplish greater participation in the recycling program, the program itself will need to be transformed. Additional staff and other Public Works resources may be required. Educational materials will need to be generated and distributed and

specific ordinance revisions will be necessary. Increased education, communication and enforcement should be fundamental components of a comprehensive effort.

A marked increase in recycled quantities will require an holistic approach and the Master Plan encourages the City to make this needed investment.

With regard to ordinance revisions, a number of changes are recommended to the Englewood Municipal Land Use Ordinance (MLUO) including but not limited to a requirement that applications for site plan approval for commercial or industrial development utilizing 5,000 sq. ft. or more of land should be required to have a centralized collection point that is adequate in size and configuration to accommodate recycling of each of the mandatory materials to be recycled. The section governing "Major Subdivisions" adequately addresses residential development but this section should be placed in the site plan section and not the subdivision section.

Both the Planning Board and the Board of Adjustment should require provisions of the State Recycling Act to be fully implemented in all site plans, however the inclusion of relevant provisions of this act as well as Englewood's Municipal Recycling Ordinance into the appropriate sections of the Englewood MLUO would advance the required outcomes of the

State Act and the Municipal Recycling Ordinance.

Waste Reduction

Recycling is just one part of an overall effort to decrease the amount of waste that requires management and disposal. Reduction, (also known as source reduction or waste prevention), is the first and most important tier of the "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" solid waste management hierarchy. The term, waste reduction, is used to describe activities that decrease the amount (weight or volume) or toxicity of waste entering the solid waste stream. Simply stated, waste reduction means cutting disposal by going right to the source: deciding not to make or buy something that becomes waste in the first place. Waste reduction includes activities that increase product durability, reusability, and reparability. Reuse programs keep materials that would normally be discarded out of the waste stream.

Waste reduction together with recycling and reuse form a comprehensive approach to eliminate waste from entering the disposal stream and decreasing the need to produce the source materials in the first place. The municipality should integrate waste reduction efforts with the recycling program. Education is a key component of a waste reduction program and special events can be used to support activities related to waste reduction and reuse.

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A municipal waste reduction program should include the following:

- ◆ Provide information to residents on the new dual stream recycling program.
- ◆ Provide information and a demonstration area to inform residents on backyard composting.
- ◆ Consider means of reducing the amount of unwanted printed materials tossed onto driveways and lawns.
- ◆ Support a municipal Reuse Day, or week, when residents can set out their unwanted goods at the curb for other residents to pick up. This will require promotion that includes information on the date of the event, how long the material will be left out for collection by residents and when the event ends.
- ◆ The information should identify the items that can be put out on the curb and should clearly state that NO household hazardous waste will be accepted. This event should be promoted in newspapers and the city web page at least one month prior to the event.
- ◆ Provide community information on

websites and organizations that link free, unwanted, useful items from donors to recipients, such as Freecycle.

- ◆ Provide community wide information on how to stop junk mail.
- ◆ Work with the Board of Education to purchase recycled paper.

Waste reduction for all municipal offices and buildings:

- ◆ Require that all discarded paper be recycled.
- ◆ Purchase items that are all or partially recycled paper products: paper towels, toilet paper, trash bags, scratch pads, business cards, paper towels, toilet paper and tissues.
- ◆ Recycle and use recycled toner cartridge.



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- ◆ Use computers to reduce paper use: post notices electronically, and send documents for review by email; let the recipient decide whether to print or not; set up shared file systems to let people access documents without requesting a hard copy; store files electronically only.
- ◆ Reformat fax forms to avoid a cover sheet.
- ◆ Buy printers and copiers that print on both sides. If you cannot print two-sided documents, and if you have many printers, designate one to be the draft printer, and print on the back of used paper; print odd number sides, then print even number sides.
- ◆ Reuse old folders; use old memos for scrap paper.
- ◆ Reuse office furnishings.
- ◆ Use refillable products such as pens, pencils, tape dispensers and calendars.
- ◆ Use solar powered calculators.
- ◆ Eliminate single use cups. Encourage municipal workers to bring in their own reusable drinking cups.

The Master Plan recommends the following:

- The City of Englewood should review and revise its recycling ordinance and the Municipal Land Use Ordinance to reflect the mandatory nature of recycling and to ultimately increase the amount of recycling in Englewood;
- The City of Englewood adopt an ordinance requiring demolition contractors

to recycle certain materials (copper, lead, aluminum, white metals, etc.) and submit a report to the Building Department as part of the permit process;

- The Municipal Land Use Ordinance should require that all new commercial development, as well as the already regulated residential development, meet the requirements set forth above to establish recycling plans and construct the facilities needed to carry out recycling.

Figure IX - 6: Leaf Pickup in Englewood



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- In partnership with the Board of Education and the private schools to develop recycling educational programs in all of Englewood schools.
- Provide recycling education for resi-

dents of the City's multi-family complexes.

- Develop multi-lingual recycling information communications, in particular in Spanish and Korean.
- Expand community partnerships to improve the communication to the community about the necessity and relevance of recycling.

- Develop a communication strategy and advertising campaign using the City of Englewood website.
- Vigorously monitor and enforce recycling within the city. Identify those multi-family and commercial developments that are not complying and use enhanced communication, monitoring and enforcement to achieve the overall goals of the program.
- Initiate a comprehensive waste reduction program beginning with a waste reduction program for all municipal buildings.

