

WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Solid Waste Management Plan

Five-Year Update, 2001



Prepared by:
The Will County Land Use Department
Waste Services Division

Adopted November 15, 2001



WILL COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIVE-YEAR UPDATE

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Will County Land Use Department
Waste Services Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIVE-YEAR UPDATE

September 2001

In January 1991, the Will County Board adopted the Solid Waste Management Plan prepared pursuant to the Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415, ILCS 15/1 et seq.). Implementation of the 1991 Plan began immediately following adoption. The Act also requires that each County Solid Waste Management Plan shall be updated and reviewed every 5 years, and any necessary or appropriate revisions shall be submitted to the Agency for review and comment. In March 1996, Will County adopted its first five-year Solid Waste Management Plan Update. The purpose of this document (Plan Update) is to meet the requirement for the second five-year update.

Pursuant to the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/4 (c)7), the Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division is the entity responsible for implementing the Plan recommendations on behalf of the County. The Waste Services Division currently consists of ten personnel: Manager, Solid Waste Engineer, Recycling Coordinator, Environmental Specialist, Environmental Educator, three Waste Analysts, one full-time secretary, and one part-time secretary. The County expects to maintain this level of staff unless budget levels are too low.

The 1991 Plan contained seven volumes, which included technical information on volume reduction, recycling, and landscape waste composting, combustion for volume reduction, and landfilling. The analysis conducted for the 1991 and 1996 Plans regarding these technologies remain unchanged.

The Legislative changes that have occurred since the 1991 Plan are included in this Plan Update. Some of the legislation that has been adopted during the past five years has pertained to transfer

stations, waste storage, landfill bans, recycling of construction and demolition debris, and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's solid waste fund.

This Plan Update includes updated population figures from the 2000 census. This incorporates new population projections and disposal needs during the planning period from 2001 to 2020 for the Will County Service Area. The Will County Service Area includes all municipalities either fully or partially within Will County. Based upon these projections, as much as 2,110,865 tons of waste could be generated (assuming no recycling) in the Will County Service Area by 2020. This assumes that a third airport is built in Will County during that timeframe.

Over 70 service providers collect solid waste that is generated in the Will County Service Area. The waste generated in the County was, until recently, direct hauled to the CDT Landfill in Joliet, Wheatland Prairie Landfill in Wheatland Township, and the Laraway Landfill near Elwood. Now the majority of the County's waste is hauled to transfer stations, from which waste is transported to landfills out of the County. This is due to in-County landfill capacity being depleted.

The County has planned for its disposal needs for the next 20 - 23 years. A landfill (now named the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility) to be located at the former Joliet Arsenal was approved through the local siting process in March 1999. However, in October 1999, a restriction was placed on the deed for the land that is to be transferred from the federal government to the County. The restriction allowed only waste from the Will County Service Area. As a result, delays have occurred in going forward with the project. The County and the landfill operator are currently working out an agreement to continue with the development of the facility. Additionally, any transfer stations that are developed in the County must adhere to the County's landfill contract and provide waste to that facility.

Since 1996, the County's recycling rate has increased to 34%, with most municipalities implementing curbside recycling, while more commercial recycling programs have also been established. In addition, this higher recycling rate can be attributed to an aggressive education program to schools and the public. The County also established collection events for residents to

drop off hard-to-handle items such as tires, household hazardous waste, oil, electronics, and books. A reporting ordinance was adopted which provided more complete reporting from the haulers in each waste segment.

The 1991 Plan and 1996 Plan Update addressed various waste management alternatives to disposal, which included waste reduction and recycling. In this second Plan Update, many recommendations in the areas of recycling and waste reduction have been reestablished and reinforced, especially in the area of commercial recycling outreach. To complete the recycling circle, the County will assist in the promotion of markets for recyclable materials, particularly in the construction and demolition (C&D) sector. Outreach programs such as collection events and solid waste education will be continued. A Solid Waste Education Center is planned at the Joliet Arsenal pursuant to the contract with the landfill operator. A recycling facility for C&D materials may be developed there as well.

Since 1988, the County has maintained a delegation agreement with the IEPA to conduct inspections at permitted and unpermitted sites throughout the County. During the past five years, Will County has dramatically increased the amount of inspections conducted pursuant to this program. The results have been several hundred sites remediated, and landfills, transfer stations, compost and land application sites monitored for compliance according to the operator's permit and the regulations. Additionally, the County regularly monitors the groundwater at the landfills, which includes commenting on applications submitted by the landfill operators. Aerial photography has been utilized at the closed landfills, to compare the site's contours to its permit. These programs are expected to continue and will be adapted as needed.

In summary, the County plans to continue established programs in the areas of solid waste planning, education, enforcement, and collection events. Programs will be evaluated as to their effectiveness, and new areas addressed on an as needed basis. This document will be used as a guideline for solid waste management in Will County during the next five years.

Dean Olson, Manager
Will County Land Use Department
Waste Services Division

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR UPDATE TO THE WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2001 UPDATE)

WHEREAS, in January 1991, the Will County Board adopted the Solid Waste Management Plan prepared pursuant to the Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415, ILCS 15/1 et. seq.); and

WHEREAS, in March 1996, the Will County Board adopted its first five-year Solid Waste Management Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, in June 2001, the Will County Board adopted certain amendments to the Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires that the County Solid Waste Management Plan be updated and reviewed every five years, and that any necessary and/or appropriate revisions to the same be submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and also be made available to the public for review and comment; and

WHEREAS, Will County issued public notice, held a written public comment period and a public hearing; and

WHEREAS, Will County distributed copies of the second five-year solid waste plan update to Will County waste and recycling haulers, municipalities, county board members, county executive, and townships and anyone that requested a copy for public comment; and

WHEREAS, the second five-year solid waste plan update contains updated waste generation figures for Will County and the Will County Service Area (which includes municipalities which are in whole or in part within Will County); and

WHEREAS, the Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division received three written comments and no comments at the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the public comments received and Will County's responses thereto are included within the Second Five-Year Update to the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan; and

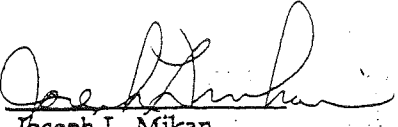
WHEREAS, the Will County Public Works Committee has reviewed and recommends approval of the attached Second Five-Year Update to the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Second Five Year Update in the form of the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan of September, 2001 (attached hereto) adopted;
2. This Resolution and every provision thereof shall be considered separable, and the invalidity and any portion of this Resolution shall not affect the validity of the remainder.
3. All Resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.
4. This Resolution shall take effect following its passage, approval, recording and publishing as may be required by law.

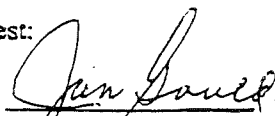
DATED THIS 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2001

By:


Joseph L. Mikan
Will County Executive

Attest:

By:


Jan Gould
County Clerk

Vote:

Yes	<u>25</u>
No	<u>0</u>
Pass	<u>0</u>

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this Plan Update. In January 1991, the Will County Board adopted a Solid Waste Management Plan prepared pursuant to the Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/1 et seq.). In 1996, Will County prepared and adopted a five-year Plan update also required by Illinois law. Given the dynamic nature of the solid waste industry, the considerable growth occurring in the County, and the finalization of long-term plans to ensure solid waste disposal capacity within the County, a subsequent update to the Plan is deemed necessary.

This document does not include in-depth analysis of the various solid waste management technologies as was prepared for the original Plan in 1991. The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/1 et seq.) does not require this information to be included in the Plan update, therefore it is not included in this Plan update. Nevertheless, the Solid Waste Management Plan contained in this update supercedes and replaces both the original 1991 Plan and 1996 Plan Update, and thus becomes the officially adopted Plan for the management of municipal waste generated within the boundaries of Will County.

This Plan update includes the following chapters:

Chapter 2 - updated demographic and waste management data including projections of population, employment, and waste generation to the year 2020;

Chapter 3 - a status report on the 1991 Plan and 1996 Plan Update recommendations; and

Chapter 4 - the officially adopted plan for the management of municipal waste generated within the boundaries of Will County.

Legislative Changes. A great deal of solid waste-related legislation has been enacted in Illinois since 1991 (when the original Plan was adopted) that affects the management of municipal waste

in Will County. Table 1-1 summarizes the most important solid waste-related legislation that has been passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor.

Judicial Rulings. Since 1991, there have also been landmark judicial rulings in both the federal and state courts that affect solid waste management in Will County. In addition, the Illinois Pollution Control Board has issued important opinions and orders with regards to solid waste management. Table 1-2 summarizes the most important solid waste-related judicial rulings from the courts as well as opinions and orders of the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

TABLE 1-1. SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE-RELATED LEGISLATION PASSED IN ILLINOIS SINCE 1991	
Legislation	Description of Legislation
P.A. 87-290	Provides that a township operating a recycling program may continue to operate such program, and that operation will constitute implementation of the county recycling program within that township. Authorizes townships to adopt and implement more stringent recycling programs at any time.
P.A. 87-330	Authorizes IEPA to provide financial assistance to counties for the implementation of their Solid Waste Management Plans.
P.A. 87-474	Requires that all paper purchased for printing purposes by the Legislative Printing unit shall have 50% recycled content.
P.A. 87-475	Requires the use of recycled cellulose insulation for weatherization projects.
P.A. 87-476	Requires CMS to develop a program to use retread tires on all State vehicles.
P.A. 87-484	Requires quarterly reports from incinerator and landfill operators indicating the quantity and source of out-of-state waste.
P.A. 87-485	Requires state agencies to use recycled paper and paper products.
P.A. 87-608	Requires new compost facilities to be located 1/8 mile from the nearest residence.
P.A. 87-626	Requires all schools to procure recycled paper and paper products.
P.A. 87-634	Creates a task force on developing new markets for recyclables.
P.A. 87-727	Imposes a \$1 fee on each tire sold at the retail level. Monies collected will be used to assist the used tire recycling/manufacturing industry and to eliminate stockpiles of waste tires. Requires retailers of new tires to accept for recycling used tires collected from customers in a quantity equal to the number of new tires purchased. Limits the disposal of white goods in landfills unless CFC's, mercury and PCB-containing components have been removed.
P.A. 87-735	Requires IEPA to formulate a plan for the collection of small quantities of household hazardous waste. Authorizes the IEPA to issue landscape waste composting facility permits for up to 10 years. Increase the local share of the tip fee surcharge.
P.A. 87-800	Requires hospitals that generate hazardous waste to adopt waste reduction plans.
P.A. 87-847	Authorizes that preference shall be given to bidders using products made from recycled-content.
P.A. 87-858	Moves back the date of the landfill ban on white goods to July 1, 1994. A White Goods Task Force is also created to develop statutory, regulatory and programmatic changes necessary to implement the white goods disposal ban.
P.A. 87-906	Encourages solid waste planning on a multi-county, regional basis.
P.A. 87-1082	Requires school boards, public schools and attendance centers to purchase recycled paper for use in student newspapers.
P.A. 87-1118	Creates the Illinois Adopt-A-Highway Act to allow private citizens to support municipal, township and county anti-littering efforts by allowing groups to adopt a section of highway for the purposes of litter collection.
P.A. 87-1159	Authorizes a grant program to assist local governments to establish a permanent HHW collection center.
P.A. 87-1171	Includes reclaimed asphalt in the definition of "clean construction and demolition debris."
P.A. 87-1213	Bans the disposal of liquid used oil from landfills effective July 1, 1996.

TABLE 1-1. SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE-RELATED LEGISLATION PASSED IN ILLINOIS SINCE 1991	
Legislation	Description of Legislation
P.A. 87-1227	Requires IEPA and ENR to develop and make recommendations regarding standards and testing procedures for end-product compost. Authorizes local governments to use proceeds from the local tipping fee to pay for expenses incurred in the removal of municipal waste illegally dumped on public property.
P.A. 87-1250	Creates the Battery Task Force to study how to deal with household batteries.
P.A. 88-60	Requires ENR to develop and implement a workshop on the feasibility and methods of recycling in high rise, multi-family housing units.
P.A. 88-182	Requires ENR to issue an RFP to establish a wet/dry collection project, to evaluate the feasibility of wet/dry collection systems that divert source separated recyclables and compostable materials from the residential and commercial waste streams.
P.A. 88-293	Requires a pollution control facility that does not accept any municipal waste for a period of 5 or more years to obtain a new operating permit before accepting any waste.
P.A. 88-445	Requires ENR to create a two-year pilot program that provides grants and loans that encourage recycling and waste reduction in economically depressed areas.
P.A. 88-454	Provides that no IEPA Bureau of Land permit is required for the application of vegetable by-products conducted pursuant to a permit issued by the IEPA Bureau of Water.
P.A. 88-474	Exempts HHW collection centers from local siting requirements if the local government agrees to such exemption.
P.A. 88-496	Requires the Pollution Control Board to issue rules that are identical in substance to federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations related to municipal waste landfills.
P.A. 88-557	Provides that a transfer station used exclusively for transportation of landscape waste is subject to local zoning approval not siting approval.
P.A. 88-681	Removes the words "regional" and "non-regional" from the definition of a pollution control facility.
P.A. 89-101	Requires the IEPA to deny a permit for the construction, development or operation of any new municipal waste incinerator if 1) the Agency finds in the permit application any non-compliance with any current state laws or rules, or 2) the facility will not be able to meet the current air emission regulations within 6 months of operation. Prohibits the Agency from granting any limit of liability waiver to any person seeking to construct or develop a new incinerator or waste-to-energy facility in the future.
P.A. 89-102	Removes the exemption to the SB172 siting law for any new or expanded pollution control facilities sited in unincorporated Cook County.
P.A. 89-122	Clarifies that facilities that store sealed solid waste transfer containers are not classified as waste storage or transfer stations. Exempts these facilities from siting requirements. Also allows uncovered containers of construction and demolition debris only to be stored at these facilities.
P.A. 89-143	Exempts the USA/XL waste processing facility in Crestwood from transfer station setback requirements.

TABLE 1-1. SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE-RELATED LEGISLATION PASSED IN ILLINOIS SINCE 1991	
Legislation	Description of Legislation
P.A. 89-200	Extends the deadline by which landfills must comply with federally-mandated Subtitle D financial assurance requirements. Extends the length of time (from 2 to 3 years) a county board's or municipality's SB172 local siting decision for construction or expansion of a landfill is good for before the applicant would have to re-apply for siting. Exempts from the definition of a "tire storage site" those retail stores that sell tires, provided the retailer stores less than 1,300 recyclable tires on-site, and stores the tires inside a building or in such a manner to prevent the tires from accumulating water.
P.A. 89-443	Eliminates the IEPA's authority to issue Phase III Implementation grants. Transfers monies annually from the Solid Waste Management fund to Brownfield's implementation.
P.A. 89-499	Changes the annual allocation of Used Tire Management funds to state agencies. Abolishes all allocations after July 1, 2000. Requires that all agencies receiving allocations from this fund to report on their activities to the Governor and General Assembly.
P.A. 89-556	Exempts from local siting any waste transfer station that was in existence before January 1, 1979 and was in continuous operation from that date to January 1, 1993, provided 1) the operator submitted a permit application to the IEPA to operate the transfer station during April 1994; 2) the local government in which the facility is located does not object; and 3) the facility has local zoning approval.
P.A. 89-619	Prohibits the disposal of fluorescent and high intensity lights in incinerators. Requires the Pollution Control Board to seek authorization from the USEPA to include fluorescent lights as a category of universal waste subject to the streamlined hazardous waste regulations.
P.A. 90-217	Requires applicant for local siting approval to notify all contiguous municipalities and the county board of the county in which the facility is to be located of the local siting hearing within 14 days prior to the hearing. Specifically allows the county and any contiguous communities to participate in the local siting hearing.
P.A. 90-266	Authorizes the owner or operator of any landfill to accept source separated and processed landscape waste for final disposal, provided the owner or operator has received an IEPA permit to use landscape waste as an alternative daily cover at the landfill.
P.A. 90-344	Prohibits any person from generating, storing, transporting, transferring or operating any facility for the receipt, transfer, recycling or other management of construction/demolition debris without maintenance of load tickets and other manifests reflecting receipt of the debris from the hauler and generator of the debris.
P.A. 90-409	Requires that any host agreements negotiated or entered into between units of local government and a developer to be made public prior to the unit of local government deciding upon siting approval.
P.A. 90-475	Exempts recycling centers that handle only clean construction/demolition debris in Cook and DuPage Counties from local siting, but also requires that these facilities comply with local zoning requirements (where applicable), or in the absence of zoning be located no closer than 1,320 feet from the nearest property zoned for primarily residential uses. Expands the definition of a recycling center to include those facilities accepting general construction/demolition debris for the removal of recyclable materials. Exempts such facilities from IEPA permit requirements. Modifies the purposes for which local governments may utilize their local solid waste tip fee revenues. Prohibits the use of such funds for the construction of any new pollution control facility other than a household hazardous waste facility.
P.A. 90-502	Reclassifies hazardous fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps as a category of universal waste.
P.A. 90-503	Prohibits local governments from siting new or expanded landfills or waste disposal areas within the 100-year floodplain.

TABLE 1-1. SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE-RELATED LEGISLATION PASSED IN ILLINOIS SINCE 1991

Legislation	Description of Legislation
P.A. 90-761	Deletes provisions prohibiting persons from conducting any operation for the receipt, transfer, recycling or other management of clean construction or demolition debris without the maintenance of load tickets and certain other manifests. Requires that such persons to maintain certain documentation for three years, except for permitted facilities. Further exempts from the definition of "generation" and "recycling" clean construction and demolition debris when such debris is used as fill, erosion control, or aggregate in roadway shoulder construction.
P.A. 91-909	Changes the definition of "clean construction or demolition debris." Provides that material from certain construction or demolition sites used on the same site as an aboveground mound lower than 20 feet shall not be categorized as "waste."
P.A. 91-856	Maintains indefinitely the current allocation of the State Used Tire Management Fund, the allocation of money in the Fund was scheduled to be discontinued beginning July 1, 2000. Money in the fund over \$2 million are to be allocated 55% to the Agency for enforcement and clean-up and 45% to DCCA for recycling grants and loans.

**TABLE 1-2. SUMMARY OF COURT DECISIONS SINCE 1991 AFFECTING
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

COURT CASE	BACKGROUND AND FINAL DECISION
CASES DECIDED OUTSIDE ILLINOIS	
NSWMA v. Voinovich (C2-89-85, Ohio Federal District Court, 5/1/91)	In 1988, the State of Ohio enacted a law that would 1) allow a tiered-fee structure for waste disposed in Ohio, 2) grant planning districts across the state the discretion to impose fees in addition to the other fees. The Federal District Court ruled that differential fees were a transparent attempt to discourage the shipment of MSW into Ohio.
Fort Gratiot Sanitary Landfill, Inc. v. Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources (U.S. Supreme Court No. 91-636, 6/1/92)	Michigan's solid waste law prohibited private landfills from accepting MSW that originated outside a county without prior approval of the county, 67% of its municipalities, and the Michigan DNR. The Supreme Court ruled that waste import restrictions "unambiguously discriminate against interstate commerce and are appropriately characterized as protectionist measures. . . . Unless a county acts affirmatively to permit other waste to enter its jurisdiction, the statute affords local waste producers complete protection from competition from out-of-state waste producers who seek to use local waste disposal areas."
Chemical Waste Management, Inc. v. Hunt (U.S. Supreme Court No. 91-471, 6/1/92).	The State of Alabama imposed a \$72/ton fee on out-of-state hazardous waste destined for commercial hazardous waste facilities located in Alabama. The Supreme Court ruled that Alabama targeted only interstate hazardous waste, and found that "there is absolutely no evidence before this Court that waste generated outside of Alabama is more dangerous than waste generated in Alabama." Therefore, concerns for the environmental well-being and concern for the health of its citizens are no reasons to discriminate against waste generated out-of-state.
Waste Systems Corp. v. County of Martin and County of Faribault, Minnesota (92-1642, 2/18/93).	Waste Systems Corp., an Iowa corporation, contested Minnesota county ordinances mandating the disposal of all wastes generated in the Martin and Faribault Counties at a jointly-owned disposal facility. The U.S. Court of Appeals found that the Facility must be justified on economic terms. Since cheaper alternatives for the management of waste generated in the two Counties exist, the ordinances "discriminate against interstate commerce and are economic protectionist measures that violate the Commerce Clause."
Waste Management of the Desert, Inc., and the City of Rancho Mirage v. Palm Springs Recycling Center Inc. (California Supreme Court, 3/31/94)	Waste Management and the City of Rancho Mirage, CA sought an injunction against another hauler collecting recyclables in violation of city franchise agreements. The California Supreme Court held that the Integrated Waste Management Act does not allow an exclusive franchise for the collection of recyclables not discarded by their owners. "If the owner of property disposes of it for compensation, it is not waste because it has not been discarded. The owner is not required to transfer this property to the exclusive franchise, but an owner cannot discard property as he sees fit. Discarding property renders the property waste and subjects it to the Act."
Oregon Waste Systems, Inc. v. Dept. of Environmental Quality (U.S. Supreme Court, No. 's 93-70 & 93-108, 4/4/94)	The State of Oregon imposed a surcharge on "every person who disposed of solid waste generated out-of-state in a disposal site or regional disposal site," believing out-of-state waste generators were not paying their fair share of the true costs of disposing waste in Oregon. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that such fees are discriminatory because they impose a higher fee on the disposal of out-of-state waste than on the disposal of identical in-state waste.
C&A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown, NY (114 S. Ct. 1677, 1994)	Clarkstown, NY adopted a flow control ordinance which required that all non-hazardous waste within the town be taken to a local transfer station for the purpose of financing the cost of the transfer station through tipping fee revenues. C.A. Carbone challenged the flow control ordinance and the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that such ordinances violate the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.

TABLE 1-2. SUMMARY OF COURT DECISIONS SINCE 1991 AFFECTING WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	
COURT CASE	BACKGROUND AND FINAL DECISION
Atlantic Coast Demolition and Recycling v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County, NJ 112 F. 3d 731 (3d Cir. 1997)	New Jersey statewide disposal system discriminates against interstate commerce. The state cannot designate facilities to which hauling in each disposal district must deliver locally generated waste.
SSC Corp. v. Town of Smithtown, NY, 66 F. 3d 502 (Second Circuit Court, 1995)	A local government may engage a private contractor for waste collection services under an agreement that requires the service provider to transport waste to a designated facility without violating the Commerce Clause. However, local governments may not force the contractor, by ordinance, to deliver waste to such a facility.
USA Recycling, Inc. v. Town of Babylon, NY 66 F. 3d 1272 (2d Cir, 1995)	A local government does not discriminate against or burden interstate commerce when it exclusively manages municipal solid waste, even if such action displaces the local commercial garbage market and private firms win the rights to exclusively perform certain functions.
Harvey & Harvey, Inc. v. County of Chester, NJ 68 F. 3d 788 (3d Cir. 1995)	Local governments do not unlawfully interfere with interstate commerce by requiring haulers to bring locally generated solid waste to designated disposal facilities. However, communities must select such facilities using a fair, open and competitive process that does not discriminate against out-of-state interests.
Peake Excavating, Inc. v. Town Board of Hancock 93f. 3d 68 (2d cir. 1996)	A local government does not interfere with interstate commerce when it prohibits the disposal of waste anywhere except at a municipally operated transfer station or landfill.
Individuals for Responsible Government v. Washoe County 110 F. 3d 699 (9 th Cir. 1997)	A local ordinance that requires residents to subscribe to a trash collection service offered by a private hauler that has an exclusive franchise does not violate the Commerce Clause and does not amount to an unconstitutional "taking" of property.
Ben Oehrleins, Inc. v. Hennepin County, MN 115 f. 3d 731 (8 th Cir. 1997)	A local government unlawfully discriminates against interstate commerce when it restricts the flow of waste to out-of-state facilities. However, controlling the disposition of waste destined for in-state disposal may not unreasonably burden commerce. In any event, waste generators whose costs are affected by flow control measures may not challenge the regulations under the Commerce Clause.
Waste Management of Tennessee v. Metro Govt. of Nashville and Davidson County, TN 130 F. 3d 731 (6 th Cir. 1997)	A flow control system for Nashville and surrounding Davidson County discriminates against interstate commerce. The ruling also suggested that another element of the scheme – conditions under which disposal facilities must accept waste delivered by passenger vehicles and pickup trucks – may amount to an unconstitutional "taking" of a waste company's property.
NSWMA v. Minn. Poll. Control Agency 146 F. 3d 595 (8 th Cir. 1997)	A state solid waste management plan that requires local governments to send waste to designated facilities does not violate the Commerce Clause because the state is acting as a market participant in directing the purchasing behavior of local government units.
Tinnerello & Sons v. Town of Stonington 141 F. 3d 46 (2d Cir. 1998)	A local government may take over municipal solid waste operations, effectively dissolving the private market for commercial waste collection, without violating the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

**TABLE 1-2. SUMMARY OF COURT DECISIONS SINCE 1991 AFFECTING
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

COURT CASE	BACKGROUND AND FINAL DECISION
Houlton Citizens Coalition v. Town of Houlton 175 F 3d 178 (1 st Cir. 1999)	A local government does not discriminate against interstate commerce or otherwise violate haulers' constitutional rights when it a) contracts with a solid waste collector on an exclusive basis and b) enacts an ordinance to assure that all waste is either collected by the contractor or brought to a designated facility.
United Waste Systems of Iowa v. Wilson 189 F 3d 762 (8 th cir. 1999)	A state solid waste program does not unlawfully interfere with interstate commerce by giving local governments freedom to contract with haulers and landfill operators to designate interstate landfills for their disposal needs.
Village of Rockville Centre v. Town of Hempstead, 196 F 3d 395 (2d Cir. 1999)	When a governmental authority furnishes waste disposal services for municipalities that, in return, provide contractual guarantees of waste supply, such an arrangement is ordinary market transaction that does not interfere with interstate commerce.
U&I Sanitation v. City of Columbus, 205 F.3d 1063 (8 th Cir., 2000)	A municipal ordinance does not discriminate against interstate commerce by requiring haulers to use a specific in-state facility while allowing them free choice of out-of-state disposal sites. Nevertheless, such a restriction can unlawfully burden the interstate market in recyclables.
Huish Detergents v. Warren County, KY 214 F3d 707 (6 th Cir., 2000)	A county ordinance may unlawfully interfere with interstate commerce if it incorporates a waste collection and hauling agreement whereby local residents are obliged to purchase services directly from the exclusive provider. However, the county can achieve the same results without Commerce Clause implications if it directly hires a service provider using public funds.
On the Green Apartments v. City of Tacoma 98-35976 (9 th Cir, 2001)	A local ordinance does not burden interstate commerce if it requires residents and businesses to use city-provided waste collection services and prevents self-hauling by waste generators to in-state disposal sites.
A.G. G. Enterprises v. Washington County, OR 99-1071-KI (2000)	A.G.G. requested a permit to haul waste in Washington County, but was denied. They challenged the exclusive franchise by arguing that under the Federal Aviation Administration Act of 1994 the County could not regulate any private motor carrier with respect to the transportation of property. The District Court found that haulers are motor carriers as defined in the legislation and that they haul property.
Maharg, Inc. v. Van Wert SWMD 99-4035, (6 th Cir 2001)	A waste management agency does not unconstitutionally burden interstate commerce by requiring all solid waste collected within the county to be transported to transfer and disposal facilities designated by the County. In-state and out-of-state facilities were eligible for designation if they contracted with the county to collect and remit to the county a fee on all solid waste from the county.
Randy's Sanitation v. Wright County, MN (98-1205, D. Minnesota 1999)	Wright County passed an ordinance that required all of the county's solid waste discarded in-state to be disposed of at a county-owned composting facility. The District Court ruled that flow control ordinances are unconstitutional as applied to intrastate as well as interstate commerce
United Haulers Assoc. Inc. v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority, 2d Cir, 7-27-01	Reversing a prior federal district decision, the appeals court ruled that Oneida and Herkimer Counties flow control rules are exempt from the Commerce Clause, because the counties designated a publicly owned waste facility for disposal. The prohibition against flow control in the <i>Carbone</i> case only applies to privately owned facilities.

**TABLE 1-2. SUMMARY OF COURT DECISIONS SINCE 1991 AFFECTING
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

COURT CASE	BACKGROUND AND FINAL DECISION
Waste Management Holdings v. Gilmore (4 th Cir., 2001)	The federal appeals court ruled that Virginia's limits on the amount of solid waste that a landfill could accept and its ban on barges transporting solid waste on certain state rivers violates the U.S. Constitution. The decision confirms that states may not pass laws with the intent of stopping the importation of out-of-state waste.
ILLINOIS COURT CASES	
TENNSV, Inc. v. Gade (U.S. District Court of S. Illinois, 92-503 & 92-522, 7/8/93)	TENNSV was engaged in the rail shipment of MSW generated outside Illinois. A contract dispute with another company prevented the waste from being disposed at a landfill in Fairmont City, IL. In the meantime, the waste sat on the tracks for 12 days, thus violating Illinois law. TENNSV was cited by the IEPA for operating a regional pollution control facility without a permit issued by the IEPA. The District Court ruled that this provision of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act violated the Commerce Clause. The effect of this lawsuit is that the words "regional" and "non-regional" were removed from the definition of a pollution control facility and that all pollution control facilities are now subject to local siting under Section 39.2 of the Act.
Residents Against a Polluted Environment (R.A.P.E) and the Thornton Foundation v. PCB, LandComp Corp. and LaSalle County (3 rd District, 11/20/97)	In 1996, LandComp and LaSalle County held meetings to discuss a landfill siting application prior to formally submitting the application to the County. Eventually, the application for siting was granted. RAPE appealed the decision to the PCB claiming the decision was fundamentally unfair given the pre-application contacts. The Board ruled, and the Appellate Court upheld the decision, that the pre-application contacts were not fundamentally unfair, since the Board has no statutory authority to consider evidence of pre-application contacts.
CAO and TOTAL v. IPCB, the City of Salem, Roger Kinney and Roger Friedrichs (Illinois Appellate Court, 5 th District, 4/18/97)	The City of Salem purchased land for a new landfill four days prior to the hearing on the siting application. The application was granted. CAO and TOTAL appealed the decision on the grounds that the decision was against the manifest weight of the evidence and the City had no jurisdiction to rule on the application. The Board ruled, and the Appellate Court upheld the decision, that it could not rule on the City's annexation of the property. Furthermore, City Council members are not prejudiced simply by having opinions about the application. The record of the hearing reflected impartial rulings on evidence. The Court also ruled that authors of reports in the application may not be compelled to testify.
County of Kane v. IPCB (Illinois Appellate Court, 2 nd District, 9/4/97)	Kane County and Waste Management sought to expand the Settler's Hill landfill in an unincorporated area of Kane County without involving the City of Geneva, although part of the contiguous site was also located in Geneva. Siting was granted by the County and permit applications were submitted the IEPA. The Agency denied permit applications, since Geneva had not granted siting approval. The IPCB ruled that Geneva's approval must be sought too. The Board had ruled that a new facility included not only the new area that was to be expanded, but also the area where continued use was planned. Thus, "facility" encompassed the structures and administrative buildings located within Geneva's corporate limits. The Appellate Court disagreed with the Board finding that the plain language in the Act limits new pollution control facilities for which siting approval must be obtained to the area beyond the boundary of the currently permitted facility.

**TABLE 1-2. SUMMARY OF COURT DECISIONS SINCE 1991 AFFECTING
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

COURT CASE	BACKGROUND AND FINAL DECISION
Concerned Citizens of Williamson County v. IPCB (Illinois Appellate Court, 5 th District, 7/10/97)	Having previously reversed Williamson County's siting approval on the grounds that the hearing was fundamentally unfair, the County held another hearing and comment period. The County did not reach a decision in the required timeframe, therefore the application was approved by default. Concerned Citizens appealed stating the lack of manifest weight of evidence. The Court ruled that enough evidence was presented at the hearing to satisfy the required criterion. Furthermore, the court upheld the Board's decision to require Mr. Kibler's testimony to the County Board (the basis for the original appeal) be open to cross-examination.
Medical Disposal Services, Inc. and Industrial Fuels and Resources v. IEPA and IPCB (Illinois Appellate Court, 1 st District, 9/18/97)	Industrial Fuels was granted siting approval for a facility in Harvey, IL. Subsequent to permit applications being filed, Medical Disposal Services purchased the property on which siting was granted. The IEPA denied permit applications on the grounds that siting approval was applicant-specific and could not be transferred. The Court upheld the Board's decision, stating that the Act requires units of local government to consider the operating experience of the applicant when considering the approval of siting. Since Medical Disposal Services did not seek siting approval, their experience could not be considered.
POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD OPINIONS AND ORDERS	
Concerned Citizens for a Better Environment v. City of Havana and Southwest Energy Corporation (PCB 94-44, 5/19/94)	Several members of the Havana City Council had an invitation-only luncheon meeting with the applicant and an expenses-paid trip to see a similar facility in Massachusetts. In addition, the applicant was allowed to revise the City's siting ordinance and hire the hearing officer directly. The IPCB found that the invitation-only luncheon and trip after the application was filed with the City Council resulted in <i>ex parte</i> communication. In addition, the applicant's influence over the siting ordinance and hiring of the hearing officer lead to a fundamentally unfair proceedings.
Concerned Citizens of Williamson County v. Kibler Development Corp. and the Williamson County Board (PCB 94-262, 1/19/95)	After the required public hearing regarding the applicants local siting application, the Williamson County Board sought additional information from the applicant. The meeting was open to the public, the public was not allowed to participate. The IPCB ruled that the special meeting to discuss technical aspects of the application resulted in a fundamentally unfair proceeding, since the applicant was able to provide information to the County Board, but the public had no opportunity to participate.
R.A.P.E. v. LaSalle County and LandComp Corp. (PCB 96-243, 9/19/96)	LandComp submitted an application for local siting to the LaSalle County Board including company financial information, but this information was never placed into the public record during the hearing process. In addition, contacts between the County's Solid Waste Coordinator, the County's consultant and the applicants consultant took place while the application was pending. The application for siting was eventually granted. The Board ruled that 1) the financial information submitted as part of the application should have been available to the public during the siting process, and 2) the County's Solid Waste Coordinator's participation in contacts between the County's consultant and the applicant's consultant resulted in <i>ex parte</i> communication, since there was no opportunity for cross examination by the public.

CHAPTER 2

UPDATED DEMOGRAPHIC AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DATA

Will County, Illinois is currently experiencing considerable growth in population and employment which has a direct impact on the generation and management of solid waste. Primary waste management data collected by the Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division (Waste Services) for calendar year 2000, as well as secondary demographic data from the U.S. Census for 2000 and population and employment data from the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC), were used to determine the amount of solid waste generated in 2000, waste generation rates for Will County and projections of waste generation for Will County and the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility service area until 2020.

The Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility (Prairie View RDF) at the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant will serve as the long-term waste disposal option for Will County and those communities at least partially in Will County. These communities include Aurora, Bolingbrook, Channahon, Coal City, Diamond, Godley, Joliet, Lemont, Minooka, Naperville, Orland Park, Park Forest, Sauk Village, Steger, Tinley Park, and Woodridge. Population and employment data from the U.S. Census and NIPC for Will County and the non-Will County portions of these communities (hereafter referred to as the Service Area) were used to determine the amount of solid waste generated in the entire Service Area in 2000.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population. Will County's population is rapidly increasing. According to U.S. Census data, Will County had a population of 502,266 in 2000, up from 357,313 in 1990 (an increase of over 40 percent). Depending on whether a third Chicago metropolitan airport is constructed near Peotone, NIPC estimates Will County's population will increase to between 739,046 and 822,743 by 2020. Table 2-1 depicts the projected population growth for the Service Area through the year 2020.

Prairie View RDF Service Area Population. According to 2000 U.S. Census data, the population in the remainder of the Service Area amounted to an additional 430,937 people. Thus, the entire Service Area included 933,203 people in 2000 (502,266 Will County residents plus 430,937 non-Will County residents). The Service Area population is projected to increase to between 1,254,767 and 1,345,711 by 2020 (an increase of between 34 and 44 percent) based on projections of population from NIPC.

<p align="center">TABLE 2-1 PRAIRIE VIEW RDF SERVICE AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 2000 - 2020</p>			
Area Population	2000 ¹	2020 with Peotone Airport ²	2020 without Peotone Airport ²
Will County	502,266	822,743	739,046
Remainder of Service Area	430,937	522,968	515,721
Prairie View Service Area	933,203	1,345,711	1,254,767
<p>Source:</p> <p>1. U.S. Census, 2001</p> <p>2. NIPC (excluding Grundy and Kendall County portions), 2000</p>			

Employment. According to NIPC, 145,625 persons were employed in Will County in 2000 (not including self-employed or family workers). NIPC projections of employment suggest an increase between 66 and 145 percent to between 227,840 and 336,897 persons by 2020 (again, depending on whether the third airport is constructed). Table 2-2 presents NIPC estimates for Will County employment growth.

Prairie View RDF Service Area Employment. According to NIPC, employment in the remainder of the Service Area amounted to 183,721 persons in 2000. Thus, the entire Service Area employment was 329,347 in 2000. NIPC projections of employment in the Service Area (depending on whether the third airport is constructed) suggest an increase between 52 and 89 percent to between 498,855 and 622,123 persons by 2020.

**TABLE 2-2
PRAIRIE VIEW RDF SERVICE AREA
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2000 - 2020**

Employment Sector	2000	2020 with Peotone Airport	2020 without Peotone Airport
WILL COUNTY EMPLOYMENT			
Industrial	20,240	40,036	29,332
Commercial/Institutional	125,385	296,861	198,508
TOTAL	145,625	336,897	227,840
REMAINDER OF SERVICE AREA EMPLOYMENT			
Industrial	19,676	31,393	31,426
Commercial/Institutional	164,046	253,833	239,589
TOTAL	183,722	285,226	271,015
PRAIRIE VIEW SERVICE AREA EMPLOYMENT			
Industrial	39,916	71,429	60,758
Commercial/Institutional	289,431	550,694	438,097
TOTAL	329,347	622,123	498,855
Source: NIPC (excluding Grundy and Kendall County portions), 2000			

SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

Methodology. Since 1999, Will County waste and recycling collection service providers have been required (by ordinance) to report to the County the amount of solid waste collected from Will County's residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors. In addition, these haulers provide a breakdown of waste recycled and disposed. Seventy different haulers have reported waste collection in Will County during 2000. As a result, the Waste Services Division receives the most accurate, detailed data obtainable regarding the County's waste management.

Waste generation rates used in this Plan Update differ significantly from those used in both the 1991 Solid Waste Management Plan and the 1996 Five-Year Update (see Table 2-3). Previously used residential waste generation rates were based on a sampling of four Will County communities (Bolingbrook, Joliet, Lockport and Romeoville), which resulted in a rate of 2.8 pounds of waste generated per capita per day. Commercial waste generation rates were

determined by obtaining two independent estimates from haulers (11 responses) and commercial/industrial waste generators (16 respondents). The rate of 6.5 pounds of waste disposed per commercial employee per day and 14.6 pounds of waste disposed per industrial employee per day were obtained (both rates are net of recycling). It was estimated that 18 percent of the commercial waste stream and 30 percent of the industrial waste stream were recycled in 1991. Therefore, commercial waste was generated at a rate of 7.9 pounds per employee per day and industrial waste was generated at a rate of 20.9 pounds per employee per day. In 1991, it was estimated that construction/demolition debris was generated at a rate of 0.72 pounds per capita per day. This was a widely used industry standard in 1991.

**TABLE 2-3
COMPARISON OF WILL COUNTY
WASTE GENERATION RATES, 1991 & 2000**

Sector	1991 & '96 Waste Generation Rates ¹	2000 Waste Generation Rates ¹
Residential	2.8 PCD	2.04 PCD
Commercial/Institutional	6.5 PED / 7.9 PED ²	12.07 PED
Industrial	14.6 PED / 20.9 PED ²	30.51 PED
Construction/Demolition Debris	0.72 PCD	N/A ³
Total	5.8 PCD	6.28 PCD

Notes:

1. PCD refers to pounds per capita per day, PED refers to pounds per employee per day
2. First figure represents disposal rate, second figure represents generation rate
3. Construction/demolition debris was not disaggregated from commercial/institutional waste in 2000

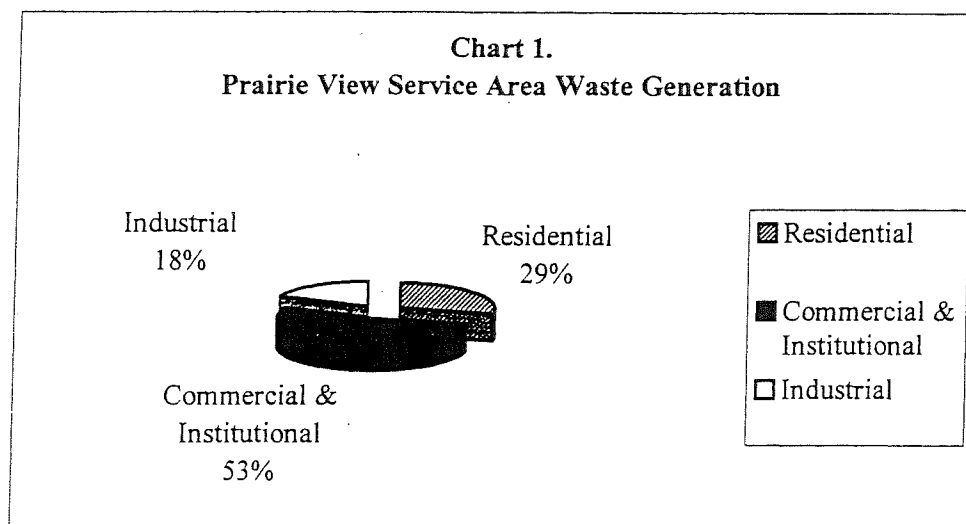
Source: Will County Solid Waste Management Plan, Volume II, 1991
Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001

Given the vastly different response rates from waste haulers in 2000 as well as the familiarity of waste haulers with the reporting procedures in Will County compared to 1991, the 2000 waste generation rates are judged to be more accurate of current waste generation in the County.

Therefore, these more recently calculated rates will be used to project the rate of waste generation for the residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sectors of Will County and the Prairie View RDF Service Area in this second five-year Will County Solid Waste Management Plan Update.

Municipal Waste Generation. As defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/3.21), municipal waste refers to “garbage, general household and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, and construction or demolition debris.” For the purposes of this Solid Waste Plan update, municipal waste will refer to residential, commercial, and institutional waste (i.e., excluding industrial waste). Residential waste was generated at a rate of 2.04 pounds per capita per day (generating 186,619 tons) and commercial/institutional waste was generated at a rate of 12.07 pounds per employee per day (generating 276,201 tons). As indicated in Table 2-4 on the following page, 462,820 tons of municipal waste was generated in Will County in 2000 and 521,481 tons of municipal waste in the remainder of the Service Area, meaning 984,301 tons of municipal waste were generated in the Service Area in 2000.

Total Solid Waste Generation. Total waste is defined as all waste generated in the Service Area by the residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors. Residential waste was generated at a rate of 2.04 pounds per capita per day (generating 186,619 tons), commercial and institutional waste was generated at a rate of 12.07 pounds per employee per day (generating 276,201 tons), and industrial waste was generated at a rate of 30.51 pounds per employee per day (generating 112,715 tons). As indicated in Table 2-4, 575,535 tons of total solid waste was generated in Will County in 2000 and 631,052 tons of total solid waste in the remainder of the Service Area in 2000, meaning 1,206,587 tons of total solid waste were generated in the Service Area in 2000. See Chart 1 below for a breakdown of waste generated by sector.



**TABLE 2-4
PRAIRIE VIEW RDF SERVICE AREA
SOLID WASTE GENERATION, 2000 (TONS)**

Sector	Tons Generated	Percent of Total	Generation Rate ¹
WILL COUNTY WASTE GENERATION			
Residential Waste	186,619	32.4%	2.04 PCD
Comm/Inst Waste	276,201	48.0%	12.07 PED
Municipal Waste Generation ²	462,820	80.4%	
Industrial Waste	112,715	19.6%	30.51 PED
Total Waste Generation ³	575,535	100.0%	
REMAINDER OF SERVICE AREA WASTE GENERATION			
Residential Waste	160,117	25.3%	2.04 PCD
Comm/Inst Waste	361,364	57.3%	12.07 PED
Municipal Waste Generation ²	521,481	82.6%	
Industrial Waste	109,571	17.4%	30.51 PED
Total Waste Generation ³	631,052	100.0%	
PRAIRIE VIEW SERVICE AREA WASTE GENERATION			
Residential Waste	346,736	28.7%	2.04 PCD
Comm/Inst Waste	637,565	52.8%	12.07 PED
Municipal Waste Generation ²	984,301	81.6%	
Industrial Waste	222,286	18.4%	30.51 PED
Total Waste Generation ³	1,206,587	100.0%	
Notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCD refers to pounds per capita per day; PED refers to pounds per employee per day. Will County's residential, commercial/institutional and industrial waste generation rates were applied to the remainder of the Service Area to determine waste generation. 2. Municipal waste generation refers to the sum of residential and commercial/institutional waste. 3. Total waste generation refers to the sum of residential, commercial/institutional and industrial waste. 			
Source: Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001			

Waste Disposition. In 2000, the vast majority of waste generated in Will County was disposed in sanitary landfills (355,507 tons or 61.8 percent), as depicted in Table 2-5. The remainder was taken to recycling centers or compost/land application facilities (220,029 tons or 38.2 percent). The municipal waste recycling rate (i.e., residential, commercial and institutional waste) for Will County in 2000 was 34.1 percent or 157,911 tons. In addition, Chart 2 indicates the breakdown of materials by sector.

**TABLE 2-5
WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSITION, 2000 (TONS)**

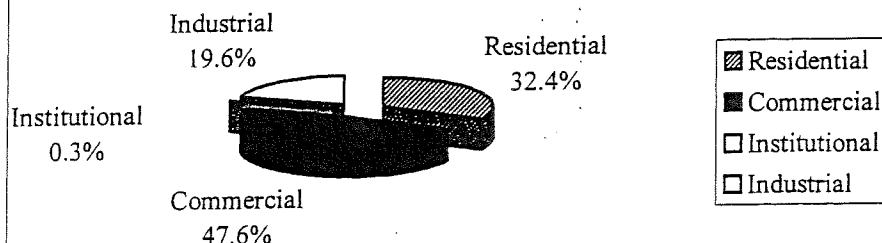
Sector	Recyclables				Solid Waste Disposed	Tons Generated	% of Total
	Fiber ¹	Containers ²	LSW ³	Other ⁴			
Residential	13,974	28,706	18,649	8,597	116,647	186,619	32.4
Commercial	9,367	4,688	18,455	53,483	188,200	274,193	47.6
Institutional	746	50	0	1,150	62	2,008	0.4
Industrial	596	8,095	1,202	52,225	50,597	112,715	19.6
Total	24,683	41,538	38,306	115,501	355,507	575,535	100.0

Notes:

1. Fiber refers to all grades of paper.
2. Containers refer to aluminum, plastic, steel and glass containers.
3. LSW refers to landscape waste.
4. Other refers to scrap metal, construction/demolition debris, dimensional lumber and other recyclables.

Source: Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001

**Chart 2
Will County Solid Waste Disposition (2000)**



Waste Collection. All solid waste collection in Will County is performed by the private sector (with the exception of small quantities of landscape waste that is collected by public works crews). Seventy different companies reported waste collection activity in Will County during 2000. Six companies have contracts or franchise agreements with municipalities for waste and/or recycling collection (Waste Management-Southwest, BFI-Elgin, Citiwaste, Crown Recycling & Disposal, Groen Waste Services and Homewood/Nu-Way Disposal). Other service providers collect waste and recyclables from the commercial sector, the unincorporated areas of the County, and those municipalities without contracts/franchised collection. Curbside recycling

is available in all but four municipalities (Crest Hill, Monee, Peotone and Beecher which are served exclusively by drop-off recycling facilities), as well as a small number of customers located in unincorporated areas of the County. Table 2-6 indicates the various service providers collecting waste in Will County.

TABLE 2-6
SERVICE PROVIDERS COLLECTING SOLID WASTE IN WILL COUNTY, 2000 ¹

A&R Recycling Inc.	Joliet Disposal
Abitibi Consolidated – Recycling Division	K&R Service
Accurate Document Destruction	Kaluzny Brothers
Ace Iron & Metals	Kendrick Paper Stock Company
American Disposal Services	Land & Lakes Company
American Mobile Shredding	Lemont Scrap Processing
Apex Waste Services	Loop Recycling
Apollo Disposal Service, Inc.	Mahoney Environmental
Atlas Roll-off Service	Metal Management-Midwest, Joliet Division
Bechstein Construction Co.	Midwest Transfer Services, Inc.
Belson Scrap & Steel, Inc.	Mobile Document Destruction
Berlinsky Scrap Corp	Panozzo Disposal
Best Environmental	Portable Services
BFI of Elgin	Prairie Disposal
Bill's Recycling	R&M Disposal Inc.
Call Today Haul Today	Recyclable Inc.
Citiwaste, Inc.	Recycled Fibers Division-Midwestern Region
Clark Excavating & Demolition	Recycling Systems, Inc.
Cornerstone Material Recovery	Region Metals
Crown Recycling & Waste Services	Resource Management Companies
D&P Roll-Off Recycling	Roy Strom Co.
Document Services Inc.	Shred It Inc.
Docu-Shred Inc.	Shred-Co
Environmental Recycling & Disposal	Shred-X Corporation
Flood Brothers Disposal Services	Skyline Disposal
Gaby Iron & Metal	Smith Salvage Co
Griffin Industries	TORVAC, Inc.
Groen Transportation, Inc.	Trashmasters Recycling & Disposal, Co.
Groen Waste Services	Tri-State Disposal Inc.
H&H Garbage Removal	United Scrap Metal, Inc.
Heartland Disposal	VIM Recyclers, Inc
Hillside Disposal Service, Inc.	Waste Box - South
Homewood/Nu-Way Disposal Service	Waste Management of the South Suburbs
Illiana Scrap Processing Inc.	Waste Management-Southwest
Iron Mountain	Wise Recycling

Note:

1. List includes all refuse haulers, scrap metal recyclers, document destruction companies, restaurant grease haulers, commingled container recyclers, and paper recyclers.

Source: Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001

POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES

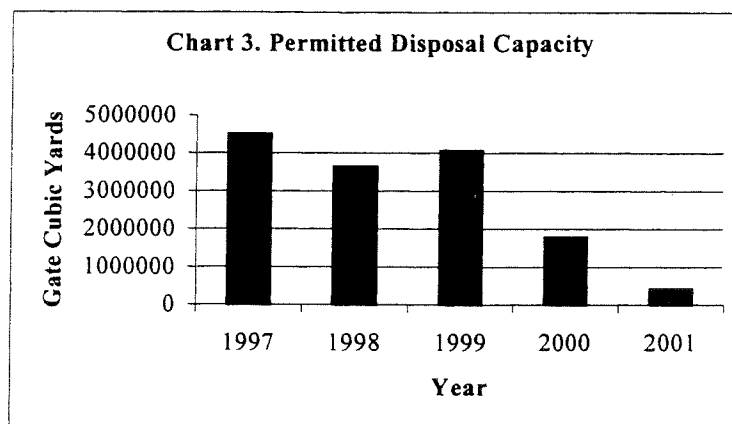
Transfer Stations - There are five transfer stations in Will County permitted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA): Banner Western Transfer and Recycling facility located in Rockdale (which accepts only Waste Management refuse), Waste Management-Southwest Transfer Station/Material Recycling Facility located in Joliet, Citiwaste, Inc. also located in Joliet (which is restricted to handling only non-putrescible waste), TCD Transfer Station in Wilmington and the E.C. Rizzi & Associates transfer station (for landscape waste only) in Bolingbrook. Table 2-7 lists the transfer stations in Will County.

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 2-7 WILL COUNTY TRANSFER STATIONS, 2000</p>		
Facility Name	Location	IEPA Site Number
Banner-Western Transfer & Recycling Center	Rockdale	1970850012
WM-Southwest Transfer Station & MRF	Joliet	1970450096
Citiwaste Transfer Station	Joliet	1978093002
E.C. Rizzi & Associates ¹	Bolingbrook	1974155082
TCD Services Transfer Station ²	Wilmington	1971100003
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepts landscape waste for transfer only. 2. Facility was closed in 2000. <p>Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2000.</p>		

Compost/Land Application. Landscape waste collected in Will County is taken to three permitted landscape waste composting facilities (CDT in Joliet and two Land & Lakes sites in Romeoville). Five on-farm land application sites are also used to manage the remainder of landscape waste collected in the county. Table 2-8 lists the compost/on-farm land application facilities in Will County.

<p align="center">TABLE 2-8 WILL COUNTY COMPOST/LAND APPLICATION SITES, 2000</p>		
Facility Name	Location	IEPA Site Number
CDT Landfill Corp. Compost Facility	Joliet	1978170005
Land & Lakes Willow Ranch Compost Facility	Romeoville	1970100001
Land & Lakes Willow Ranch Compost Facility	Romeoville	1978030003
Baltz Farms On-Farm Compost Facility	Shorewood	1970455315
Christensen Farms On-Farm Compost Facility	Peotone	1970755021
Henke Farms On-Farm Compost Facility	Wilmington	1978225001
Smits Farms On-Farm Compost Facility	Crete	1978010004
Plum Valley Nursery On-Farm Compost Facility	Crete	1970300015
<p>Sources: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2001 Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001</p>		

Sanitary Landfills. In 2000, Will County had five permitted, non-hazardous landfills, namely the CDT Landfill in Joliet, Wheatland Prairie Recycling and Disposal Facility near Plainfield, the Laraway Recycling and Disposal Facility south of Joliet, Lincoln Stone Quarry in Joliet and Mineral Solutions (formerly American Fly Ash) near Romeoville. Since neither Lincoln Stone Quarry nor Mineral Solutions accept municipal solid waste for disposal, it will not be addressed further in this Plan. According to data from the IEPA, the three remaining landfills had less than 2 years and 1,777,000 cubic yards of disposal capacity remaining, as indicated in Table 2-9. CDT stopped accepting waste for disposal in March 2000, Laraway accepts primarily special waste, although small quantities of municipal waste are accepted, and Wheatland Prairie ceased accepting waste for disposal in June 2001. As indicated in Chart 3 below, the disposal capacity has steadily decreased over the past 5 years (data provided by IEPA landfill capacity certification forms).



**TABLE 2-9
WILL COUNTY MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILLS, 2000**

Facility Name	Location	IEPA Site #	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Expected Closure Date
CDT Landfill	Joliet	1978170006	43,000	2000
Laraway Recycling & Disposal Facility ¹	Elwood	1970450002	616,000	2003
Wheatland Prairie Rec. & Disposal Fac.	Plainfield	1978200004	1,118,000	2001

Note:

1. Accepts some municipal waste, although predominantly special waste.

Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 13th Annual Report, 2000.

WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

Population and employment projections from NIPC to 2020 do not include portions of those communities (Aurora, Channahon, Coal City, Diamond, Godley, Joliet and Minooka) that extend into Kendall and Grundy Counties, nor were these communities able to provide projections to 2020 for this Plan Update. Consequently, waste generation projections for the Grundy and Kendall County portions of the Service Area were not determined for this Plan Update.

The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/1 et seq.) requires that, among other things, all counties: 1) estimate the amount of waste to be generated within its boundaries for the next 20 years, 2) describe the variables affecting the generation of waste and 3) review and update the Plan at least every five years. Population and employment projections from NIPC were used to project waste generation until 2020.

From 1970 to 1990, the population of the Chicago metropolitan area increased a mere four percent. Employment increased at a similar, relatively slow rate. According to NIPC, population and employment levels in the Chicago metropolitan area are currently increasing at an unprecedented rate. Will County is in a unique position among other counties in the Chicago

metropolitan area, since a third regional airport is being considered near Peotone in eastern Will County.

With or without the third regional airport, Will County's growth will increase dramatically. Most recent estimates from NIPC suggest Will County's population will increase by 64 percent (to 822,743) with the new airport or 47 percent (to 739,046) by 2020 without a third airport over the 2000 population of 502,266. Employment is expected to increase 131 percent (to 336,897) with the new airport or 57 percent (to 227,840) without the new airport over the 2000 employment of 145,625.

Waste generation is affected primarily by changes in population and employment. Using projections of population and employment from Tables 2-1 and 2-2, respectively, and the waste generation rates reported in Table 2-3, Will County and the Service Area will generate between 31,257,214 and 34,892,518 tons by 2020 as depicted in Table 2-10. These projections are derived annually through 2020 using the following formulas:

$$\text{Residential Waste Generation} = \frac{((2.04 \text{ PCD} * \text{Service Area Population}) * 365 \text{ days})}{2000 \text{ pounds}}$$

$$\text{Comm./Inst. Waste Generation} = \frac{((12.07 \text{ PED} * \text{Service Area Comm/Inst Employment}) * 365 \text{ days})}{2000 \text{ pounds}}$$

$$\text{Industrial Waste Generation} = \frac{((30.51 \text{ PED} * \text{Service Area Industrial Employment}) * 365 \text{ days})}{2000 \text{ pounds}}$$

(Note: calculations using these waste generation rates will result in slightly different amounts than those reported here due to rounding).

**TABLE 2-10
PRAIRIE VIEW RDF SERVICE AREA
SOLID WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS, 2000 – 2020**

Waste Stream	Tons of Waste Generated		
	2000	2020 ¹	2020 ²
WILL COUNTY WASTE GENERATION			
Residential	186,619	305,694	274,596
Commercial/Institutional	276,201	653,932	437,278
Municipal Waste Generation ³	462,820	959,626	711,874
Industrial	112,715	222,956	163,347
Total Waste Generation ⁴	575,535	1,182,582	875,221
REMAINDER OF SERVICE AREA WASTE GENERATION ⁵			
Residential	160,117	194,311	191,618
Commercial/Institutional	361,364	559,149	527,772
Municipal Waste Generation ³	521,481	753,460	628,896
Industrial	109,571	174,824	175,008
Total Waste Generation ⁴	631,052	928,284	803,904
PRAIRIE VIEW SERVICE AREA WASTE GENERATION			
Residential	346,736	500,005	466,214
Commercial/Institutional	637,565	1,213,081	965,050
Municipal Waste Generation ³	984,301	1,713,085	1,431,264
Industrial	222,286	397,780	338,355
Total Waste Generation ⁴	1,206,587	2,110,865	1,769,618

Notes:

1. Assuming third Chicago regional airport is constructed.
2. Assuming no third Chicago regional airport is constructed.
3. Municipal waste generation refers to the sum of residential and commercial/institutional waste.
4. Total waste generation refers to the sum of residential, commercial/institutional and industrial waste.
5. Will County's residential, commercial/institutional and industrial waste generation rates were applied to the remainder of the Service Area to determine waste generation in these areas.

Source: Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 2001

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF 1991 AND 1996 RECOMMENDED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COMPONENTS

This chapter summarizes the status of Solid Waste Management Plan components contained in the original 1991 Plan as well as the 1996 Plan update. Table 3-1 summarizes each of the recommended 1991 and 1996 solid waste management plan components as well as a recommendation to either implement, modify, or remove the 1996 Plan Update components from further consideration. *Note: this chapter contains a status report for the previous plan components; additional components are added to the officially adopted Plan in Chapter 4.*

It is necessary to periodically update the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan in order that it conveys the intent of the Will County Board with regards to Plan implementation. Some of the original Plan's recommended system components are no longer relevant, applicable, necessary, or appropriate. Therefore, the recommended system components have been modified or eliminated from this Plan update to reflect current conditions.

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENT STATUS
(1991 SOLID WASTE PLAN AND 1996 FIVE-YEAR UPDATE)

Plan Component	1991 Plan Recommendation	1996 Update Recommendation	Status and Recommendation(s)
Source Reduction and Reuse	5% volume reduction goal at the source	5% volume reduction goal at the source	Delete; there is no standardized methodology to track the effects of source reduction
	Build cost of disposal into bid considerations	Recommendation dropped from further consideration	Modify; cost of disposal should be given informal consideration during bidding
	Assign bid preferences for recycled feedstock and consideration of disposal cost	No bid preferences, rather County will promote recycled-content procurement	Implement; no bid preferences shall be given to products with recycled-content
	Develop promotional campaign regarding source reduction	Continue in grade schools, discontinue for businesses and institutions	Modify; develop source reduction campaign for schools and businesses
	Requirement of a two-sided copying policy for County govt.	Requirement removed, since all county offices have double-sided copying ability	Implement
	Creation of information clearinghouse	Discontinue due to lack of personnel	Modify; establish clearinghouse within Waste Services' Education Center
	Work with Three Rivers Mfg. Assn. and others to offer waste audit assistance	Discontinue due to lack of personnel	Modify; offer waste audit assistance to all businesses in County
	Work with municipalities to develop volume/weight-based collection programs	Provide technical assistance as requested	Implement
	Continue volume reduction/recycling grant program	Continue with tip fee surcharge revenues	Implement
Recycling & LSW	30, 40 and 50 % reduction goals 5, 10 and 15 years after implementation of Plan	30, 40 and 50 % reduction goals 5, 10 and 15 years after implementation of Plan	Modify; 30, 35, 40 & 45% goals in 5, 10, 15 and 20 years respectively.
	Develop public education campaign for recycling	Continue for residential sector, business leaders should implement education for commercial sector	Modify; develop public education campaigns for residential and non-residential sectors
	Develop technical assistance program for recycling	Develop technical assistance program for recycling	Implement
	Continue grant/loan program for recycling with record keeping requirements	Continue program, but discontinue record keeping requirements	Modify; re-instate record keeping requirements
	Develop support of recycling programs for elected officials	Develop support of recycling programs for elected officials	Implement
	Implement/expand in-house recycling program	Implement/expand in-house recycling program	Implement

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENT STATUS
(1991 SOLID WASTE PLAN AND 1996 FIVE-YEAR UPDATE)

Plan Component	1991 Plan Recommendation	1996 Update Recommendation	Status and Recommendation(s)
Recycling & LSW (cont'd)	Implement "pay-by-the-bag" programs in unincorporated areas of County	Implement "pay-by-the-bag" programs in unincorporated areas of County	Modify; seek cooperation of townships on implementation of variable rate pricing
	Identify/implement demonstration programs for recycling	Identify/implement demonstration programs for recycling	Implement;
	Prepare "general use" recycling materials	Prepare "general use" recycling materials	Implement;
	Provide site approval support for recycling/LSW facilities	Provide site approval support for recycling/LSW facilities	Implement;
Incineration	Provide market development assistance for recycling industry	Removed from consideration, given level of private-sector recycling	
	Volume reduction is totally excluded due to prohibitive cost	Volume reduction is totally excluded due to prohibitive cost	Modify; re-instate market development activities, primarily for C&D materials
	Energy recovery not included in County's plan for the near future	Exclude from future consideration given county landfill plans	Implement
	County will develop landfill with the private sector	Site selected at Joliet Arsenal for county-owned landfill	Implement
Landfills	Landfill will be only for the disposal of waste generated within Will County	Landfill will be primarily for county waste, with a 20-year disposal capacity guarantee	Modify; 20 to 23 year disposal capacity guarantee for service area generated waste
	County-owned, privately operated facility	County-owned, privately operated facility	Implement;
	County will investigate processing methods to reduce volume of waste landfilled	Not mentioned in Plan Update	Modify; volume reduction processing methods are to be considered at landfill
	County will prepare siting application	Not mentioned in Plan Update	Implemented; County reviewed siting application prepared by contractor selected to operate landfill
	Intergovernmental agreement to be signed with municipalities to feed landfill	Intergovernmental agreement to be signed with municipalities to feed landfill	Delete; no formal agreements with municipalities will be sought
	County will assume costs of site purchase, siting, permitting, and construction. Bonds will be issued to cover all costs	Not mentioned in Plan Update	Modify; selected contractor will assume all costs of siting, permitting and construction
		County will charge market rate tip fees at landfill for non-residential waste; county municipalities will be charged a discounted tip fee	Modify; non-residential tip fee not mentioned in landfill contract; contractor selected and operating agreement has been signed

**TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF WILL COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENT STATUS
(1991 SOLID WASTE PLAN AND 1996 FIVE-YEAR UPDATE)**

Plan Component	1991 Plan Recommendation	1996 Update Recommendation	Status and Recommendation(s)
Household Hazardous Waste	County will conduct at least 3 HHW collection programs annually	County will provide 1 collection event through contract, 2 additional collections annually will be sought from IEPA	Modify; landfill contractor to provide at least 3 collections, additional collections sought through IEPA, municipalities and townships
	Cost of holding HHW collection events will eventually be built into disposal costs at LF	Not mentioned in Plan Update	Implement; costs are borne by selected landfill contractor through operating agreement
Transfer Stations	Transfer stations will be needed depending on selected landfill location	One transfer station needed in both northern and eastern parts of County	Modify; selected contractor may desire to site transfer stations in northern and eastern parts of the County
Collection in Unincorporated Areas	County will franchise collection in unincorporated areas	County will franchise collection in unincorporated areas	Implement
	Curbside and/or drop-off recycling will be required of all haulers operating in unincorporated areas	Drop-off recycling will be implemented in municipalities to serve unincorporated areas	Modify; County will implement waste collection franchises in the County under certain conditions
Plan Updates	Updated at minimum of 5-year intervals	Updated at minimum of 5-year intervals	Modify; update Plan as needed (at a minimum of 5-year intervals)
	Assess volume reduction goals at first five-year update	Assess volume reduction goals at next five-year Plan Update	Delete; discontinue source reduction tracking; maintain recycling record keeping
	Review technologies intended to reduce volume of material permanently disposed at landfills	Not mentioned in Plan Update	Implement volume reduction strategies at landfill

CHAPTER 4

UPDATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The solid waste management plan presented in this section is a reflection of the information and technology available as of 2001. The solid waste management field has evolved considerably since 1991 because of political, social, economic, and technological change. The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/1 et seq.) recognizes this fact and requires that each County's Plan be updated at least every five years.

The Will County Solid Waste Management Plan must achieve two goals. First, it must provide sufficient detail and direction to facilitate the efficient and effective implementation of the waste reduction and final disposal components called for in this Plan. Second, the Plan must at the same time be flexible enough to accommodate new, expanded, or modified programs and facilities. This Plan update for Will County will accomplish both goals.

The Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division (Waste Services) is the governmental entity responsible for implementing this Plan on behalf of the County. Since 1988, Waste Services has been the entity that enforces Illinois solid waste regulations through a delegation agreement with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Waste Services is also responsible for coordinating the review of applications for local siting in unincorporated areas of Will County, pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2).

The updated solid waste management Plan for Will County conforms to the waste management hierarchy established in the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act [415 ILCS 20/2(b)]. All recommendations listed in this Plan are contingent upon adequate funding and staffing levels. This updated Plan includes the following sections:

- Waste reduction recommendations (includes source reduction and reuse, recycling and composting recommendations);
- Pollution control facility recommendations;

- Enforcement/inspection recommendations;
- Funding mechanisms; and
- Other implementation tasks.

WASTE REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Maintain Information Clearinghouse - The Will County Waste Services Division (Staff) will gather existing reference materials and information handouts concerning source reduction and reuse, household hazardous waste, recycling and composting, as well as various disposal technologies developed by various private and public agencies.

Staff has developed educational materials on a variety of waste reduction and environmental topics, including proper disposal of tires, household hazardous waste, composting and the use of alternatives for certain hazardous household items. These materials will be updated and new materials will be prepared on an as needed basis. Future topics will likely include “buy recycled,” commercial waste reduction and pollution prevention. All materials will be made available to the public through an information clearinghouse, will be mentioned in the *Waste and Recycling Pages* and on the website.

Education Center – Staff will maintain an Education Center that will be housed at the Prairie View RDF that will have interactive exhibits on a variety of environment-related topics. The education center will be a place where school- and community groups can visit to learn about waste reduction, processing, and disposal issues.

School Waste Reduction Programs - Staff will prepare environment-related programs specifically for school-aged children (K-12). The programs will be updated as needed, will be tailored to the specific needs of area schools and will meet the goals of the Illinois Learning Standards for elementary and secondary students. Teacher workshops will also be conducted to fulfill their continuing education requirements. Staff will continue to periodically publish ENVIRONEWS

for teachers, administrators, and students. Staff, along with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, will assist area schools that wish to participate in the Illinois Earth Flag Award Program. Schools are recognized each year for their efforts in recycling, waste reduction, and environmental education.

Book Recycling Events – Staff will conduct an annual book collection event enabling residents, schools, and others to drop-off outdated curriculum materials or old books for reuse or recycling. Waste Services has collected over 35,000 books since 1999.

Consumer Electronics Recycling Events – Staff will conduct at least one electronics collection event annually enabling residents, schools and others to drop-off outdated consumer electronic devices (item such as CPUs, keyboards, hard drives, compact disc devices, typewriters, adding machines, telephones, stereo components, speakers, and other similar devices) for recycling or proper disposal. These events are NOT intended for the recycling or disposal of any item deemed a “white good” according to Illinois law. Waste Services collected over 56,000 pounds of materials for recycling at two events in 2000.

Public Education Programs - Staff will continue to develop and conduct educational programs for park districts as well as adult and community groups regarding waste reduction and other similar environment-related issues. Presentations by Waste Services shall be available to all public and private community groups on a first come, first served basis. Since 1997, over 20,000 students, teachers, and other members of the community received presentations by Waste Services staff. These programs may include:

- Earth Day – Each year, Earth Day (April 22nd) is an opportunity to partner with community groups to celebrate our environment. Waste Services will use Earth Day events to educate the public about recycling and other “clean earth” practices.
- Will County Fair – Will County government will continue to rent exhibit space at the Will County Fair held annually in Peotone. The fair provides an opportunity to educate residents and businesses about solid waste/recycling issues and listen to public concerns.

- America Recycles Day – This nationwide event is celebrated on November 15. The event promotes the importance of purchasing items made with recycled content. Staff will continue to coordinate local events in conjunction with other programs on the state and federal level. Events may include shopper awareness programs at retail outlets and “green shopping challenge” contests.
- Compost Education – Staff will promote composting, mulching, vermicomposting or chipping as alternatives to burning and/or disposal for yard waste and specific food waste components. These events may include opportunities for residents to purchase compost bins. Staff will solicit partnerships with area park districts, schools, community organizations and “master gardeners” to assist with compost education throughout the year. Staff may also establish and maintain compost demonstration sites.
- Videos and other Public Education Opportunities – Staff will prepare and distribute other public education materials on various environmental topics as deemed necessary. Videos will be prepared for the purpose of airing on public access channels.
- Adopt-A-Highway – Staff will consider continued participation in the Illinois Department of Transportation’s Adopt-A-Highway program and encourage other community groups to do likewise.

In addition, Staff will continue to publish an annual waste and recycling guide as well as a periodic newsletter to inform county residents and businesses about timely topics and upcoming events. Both the waste and recycling guide and periodic newsletter will be sent to all residents and businesses via mail as budgets allow. Staff will also maintain a website containing links to the various publications, upcoming events and other local solid waste agencies. Web site content will be added as it becomes available. Lastly, staff will prepare an annual report detailing the activities of the Division, the recycling rate of the County and highlighting possible future endeavors.

Commercial Waste Reduction - Staff will provide personalized, on-site technical assistance to commercial, institutional and industrial establishments wishing to characterize waste, expand source reduction, reuse and recycling opportunities and implement waste reduction programs.

Staff will also conduct waste reduction workshops for interested businesses and/or area chambers of commerce and distribute waste reduction-related information for businesses. Commercial waste reduction will be the major focus of the Division during the next few years. Staff intends to work closely with area chambers to establish community-wide programs encouraging recycling and waste reduction. Such programs may include commercial waste franchising or contracts for waste and recycling collection. Lastly, a Commercial Recycling Guide will be developed specifically for Will County businesses.

Procurement Policies - Staff will work with various County departments to amend the County's Procurement Ordinance to favor the purchase and use of items manufactured with post-consumer recycled-content materials when performance standards, product availability and price are comparable to similar items made with virgin materials. Staff will keep up-to-date with federally established procurement standards and various items made with post-consumer recycled content. Any formally adopted procurement standards/ordinances will be shared with other units of local government within the County for their consideration.

In addition, as new county buildings are constructed/renovated, staff will encourage the consideration of energy efficiency and use of recycled-content building products.

Variable Rate Collection - Quantity-based waste collection programs provide economic incentives to reduce waste generation and disposal. In addition, these programs tend to provide rate equity in that waste generators pay for service based on the quantity of waste requiring disposal, rather than a flat rate for unlimited quantities. Staff will provide technical assistance to interested Will County municipalities in order to encourage the implementation of variable rate collection systems (i.e., volume- and/or weight-based collection systems).

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management - Waste Services will provide HHW collection events as budgets allow and will maintain applications with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to hold IEPA-funded collection events, as appropriate. Since 1996, nearly 675,000 pounds of HHW was collected for proper disposal and recycling at Will County's

HHW collection events. If necessary, the County may provide financial assistance to hold HHW collection events at other times throughout the year. Listings of local businesses that accept HHW from the public will be maintained and listed in annual editions of the *Waste and Recycling Pages*. Staff will maintain a list of dates of other HHW collection programs scheduled in the Chicago area in the event that Will County residents choose to attend.

The need for permanent HHW collection centers to serve the needs of all County residents will be evaluated. In addition, staff will endeavor to keep the City of Naperville's permanent HHW facility open and accept as many different types of HHW as possible. Financial contributions from local governments in Will County will be solicited to support the operation of Naperville's facility.

Staff will investigate the possibility of implementing permanent used oil collection programs with municipalities and/or townships throughout the County.

Finally, staff will work with units of local government to establish curbside collection of HHW for those residents unable to attend one-day collection events or bring materials to a permanent collection facility.

Pollution Prevention – Staff will work with interested conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG's) in the County to determine the quantity and composition of the CESQG waste stream. Depending on the need, Staff will distribute waste audit and other pollution prevention information to these businesses. In addition, staff will work with selected industries to target pollution prevention opportunities. The County will recognize and award businesses that successfully implement pollution prevention programs.

Used Tire Management - Waste Services will periodically provide tire collection programs for County residents either independently of or in conjunction with the IEPA's Tire Cleanup Program. These events will be open to all county residents as well as municipal public works and township highway departments. Over the past 4 years, Will County has collected over

53,000 tires for proper disposal and recycling. Will County will also assist businesses in locating disposal options for tires, but will not pay for the disposal of tires from businesses.

Permanent solutions to the tire disposal problem will be sought in conjunction with state agencies and local tire retailers.

A listing of tire retailers that accept used tires from the public will be maintained and published annually in the *Waste and Recycling Pages*. In addition, Waste Services will update the tire management brochure to keep information contained therein current with the Will County tire management infrastructure.

Lastly, Waste Services will work with state agencies and local businesses to develop end markets for used tires.

Household Battery Collection - Staff will maintain a current list of local retailers that accept household batteries from the public for recycling and/or proper disposal. Notice of the collection programs will be mentioned in annual editions of the *Waste and Recycling Pages*.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Management – Will County recognizes that anticipated growth in population over the next 20 years will result in increased generation of construction and demolition (C&D) debris. Staff will maintain current waste reduction programs for C&D debris and establish new programs as the need arises. Staff will:

- assist contractors, developers and waste/recycling service providers to locate outlets for or alternatives to disposal of C&D debris;
- assist local and state agencies to maintain directories of C&D debris recycling opportunities;
- develop educational materials and sponsor workshops to promote C&D recycling as necessary;
- conduct on-site waste audits and provide practical solutions to C&D management;

- assist service providers to expand recycling service availability and provide market development assistance;
- maintain lists of grant opportunities to fund C&D management projects; and
- develop a C&D recycling facility at the landfill in conjunction with the private sector, if the need arises.

Staff will maintain and/or expand the existing Builders Permit Reimbursement Program designed to recycle C&D materials at the job site and rebate a portion of the builders permit fee as funding allows.

In-House Recycling Program - Staff will work with all County departments to maintain and/or expand the in-house recycling program. Emphasis will be placed on diverting the maximum number of waste stream components while ensuring ease of use. Waste generation and recycling quantity record keeping will be a required component of all future county waste/recycling collection contracts.

POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Long Term Disposal – Since adoption of its Solid Waste Management Plan in 1991, Will County has consistently pursued development of a County-owned, privately operated landfill. Following an extensive site selection process that evaluated potential sites throughout the County, a preferred site was identified on the property of the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.

Pursuant to the Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-106), the federal government will convey a portion of the Arsenal property to the County for use as a long-term disposal facility. Will County will continue to support the legislative transfer of ownership of the selected site to the County. On March 4, 1999, the parcel was granted site location approval by the Will County Board (Ordinance #99-72) pursuant to section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2).

The siting of this landfill, now named the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility (RDF), culminated nearly 10 years of proactive, cooperative solid waste planning by the County, municipalities, elected officials, citizens, businesses, and the solid waste industry. The landfill will meet the waste disposal needs of the Will County Service Area (Will County and municipalities located at least partly in the County) for a period of 20 years. Development of the Prairie View RDF over the next 20 years will coincide with a period of rapid growth within the service area. The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission projects the service area population will grow by 44 percent over Year 2000 Census figures if the Peotone airport is constructed, and 34 percent if the airport is not built. The landfill is a crucial component of the public infrastructure that will be needed to address such growth.

Having sited a long-term disposal facility in accordance with the policies contained in the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan, the County has determined that there is no need for any new or expanded landfill facilities within Will County, nor for any new or expanded transfer stations except as contemplated within the Host Agreement for the Prairie View RDF. This policy determination shall remain effective until the Prairie View RDF has depleted its capacity or the County amends the Solid Waste Management Plan to indicate otherwise.

New and/or Expansions of Existing Pollution Control Facilities – The goal of the County's Solid Waste Management Plan is to develop a comprehensive, integrated solid waste management system to accommodate the needs of the County for at least 20 years. Among the objectives of the plan is to comply with the statutes governing the siting of pollution control facilities, specifically section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2), states that siting approval may only be granted if "sufficient details" demonstrating compliance with the nine criteria of Section 39.2 are included in siting applications. Therefore, in order to comply with this statute, and in order to ensure that sufficient information is presented on proposed pollution control facilities, applications for local siting approval to be located anywhere in Will County shall contain at a minimum the information detailed in Section 39.2 of the Act. It is the opinion of the County Board (based on a recommendation by Staff) that unless an application

contains all the required information, the application is incomplete and does not contain the necessary information for the siting authority to adequately review and objectively rule on the proposed facility. Any siting application filed within Will County that does not contain all of the required information is inconsistent with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan, and therefore inconsistent with Criteria 9 of Section 39.2 of the Act.

Any new or expanded pollution control facility seeking local siting approval anywhere in Will County (in order to be consistent with Criteria 9 of Section 39.2 of the Act) must negotiate a host agreement with the County prior to any determination of Plan consistency being made by the County. Host agreements with the County shall be for the purpose of:

- outlining the type of pollution control facility and scope of operations at the proposed site;
- indemnifying the County from possible future environmental liabilities;
- compensating the County and other units of local government in the form of a host fee applied to each ton of waste received for processing and/or disposal;
- compensating the Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division in the form of a host fee applied to each ton of waste received for processing and/or disposal to cover the cost of inspections, enforcement actions and other solid waste related activities performed by the Division;
- creating an Environmental Contingency Fund in addition to any such similar funds required by State law;
- requiring approval of operation transfer by the Will County Board (based on a recommendation by Staff);
- remaining capacity determinations (where applicable);
- prohibitions on the acceptance of hazardous waste;
- long-term disposal capacity requirements for non-hazardous waste generated in Will County;
- a property value protection program for adjoining properties;
- a domestic water well protection program for adjoining properties;
- maintaining and/or improving local roadways affected by new/expanded facilities;

- access to financial records;
- if the facility is a transfer station, the facility will be sufficiently sized to ensure all waste processing will occur inside the building; and
- development of procedures to enforce all host agreement provisions.

The County may, at its option, waive any of the above requirements or suggest further requirements if it is determined to be in the best interest of the County.

Open Door Policy – Any new and/or expanded pollution control facility located in Will County shall not exclude any participant in the local solid waste management marketplace from using the facility.

Transfer Stations – The County will not pursue the development of a County-owned transfer station, rather the County will allow the private-sector to develop a transfer station network as it deems appropriate and pursuant to the terms of the Host and Operating Agreement for the Prairie View RDF.

Incineration for Volume Reduction and/or Energy Recovery - Incineration facilities of any kind are not recommended components of the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan because the County's and service area's long-term disposal option is the Prairie View RDF, as well as the relatively high capital costs of constructing and operating such facilities (resulting in tip fees that are more expensive than landfilling or transferring waste for proper disposal).

ENFORCEMENT/INSPECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Delegation Agreement with the IEPA - Will County will maintain a delegation agreement with the IEPA to conduct inspections and enforce provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.) at over 20 IEPA-permitted facilities and numerous open dumpsites. During 2000, Waste Services conducted 547 inspections of non-hazardous waste sites in the county, including 125 inspections of IEPA-permitted sites, 412 inspections of illegal dumps and

ten on-farm compost or land application facilities. Through these efforts, Waste Services enforced the cleanup of 91 illegal dumpsites, while attempting to keep the IEPA-permitted facilities in compliance.

In addition, Will County will apply for enforcement grants from the IEPA, seeking the highest level of reimbursement possible, as long as the grants are available.

Brownfields Programs – In addition to the inspection and enforcement program, the County is dedicated to remediating contaminated sites. A countywide database of private- and public sector brownfields sites will be developed and maintained. Phase I site assessments will be performed on selected sites and Phase II clean up will take place as warranted.

The County will seek grant funding through the USEPA's Brownfield Assessment Demonstration Pilot Grant. Up to \$200,000 is available to inventory and assess abandoned and underutilized properties that are hampered by real or perceived contamination problems.

The County will also seek grants from state and private sources to assess contamination and/or remediate brownfields in the county. Lastly, the County will assist units of local governments applying for similar grants.

Groundwater Monitoring - Waste Services will continue to conduct "split sampling" of groundwater samples at each of Will County's eleven permitted landfill sites in accordance with IEPA sampling protocol (see table 4-1 below). The samples are sent to an IEPA-certified laboratory for analysis. The County verifies the results obtained by the individual landfills that are then reported to the IEPA. This process maintains the integrity of the sampling program for each facility. Quarterly and annual groundwater monitoring results are reviewed for each site to identify any exceedances of Applicable Groundwater Quality Standards, determine if statistically significant trends are present and report statistically significant changes in groundwater quality to the IEPA. Constituents to be sampled are those found in that facility's permit. In addition,

Waste Services will continue to comment on groundwater components in a facility's IEPA permit application.

TABLE 4-1. LIST OF WILL COUNTY PERMITTED LANDFILLS AT WHICH SPLIT SAMPLING IS CONDUCTED	
FACILITY	PERMIT STATUS
Mineral Solutions ¹	Operating
Beecher Landfill, Units I and II	Closed
Beecher Landfill, Unit III	Closed
CDT Landfill, 005	Closed
CDT Landfill, 006	Closed
Prairie View Recycling & Disposal Facility	under development
Laraway Recycling and Disposal Facility	Operating
Lincoln Stone Quarry/Midwest Generation ²	Operating
Wheatland Prairie Landfill	Closed
Willow Ranch Landfill	Closed
Wilmington Municipal Landfill	Closed
Notes:	
1. This landfill accepts only fly ash from coal combustion facilities.	
2. This landfill accepts on-site generated fly ash from coal combustion facilities.	

Aerial Photography and Altitude Comparison. It is the intent of Waste Services to conduct aerial surveys, determine final cover elevations, and compare IEPA-permitted elevations and/or waste volumes with actual elevations and/or waste volumes of landfills in Will County. Waste Services will use this data to determine whether a facility is in compliance with its permitted height contours, waste boundaries, and/or volumes.

FUNDING MECHANISMS

Sources of Funding - As indicated in the landfill operating agreement with Waste Management of Illinois, Waste Services will collect the maximum allowable fee for every ton of "commercial solid waste" received for final disposal at the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility in the form of a permanent disposal surcharge fee. Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection

Act [415 ILCS 22.15(j)], Will County has also enacted an ordinance to collect a tip fee surcharge on waste permanently disposed of within the County. In the future, Will County intends to collect the maximum tip fee surcharge allowed by State of Illinois for all pollution control facilities as well as any applicable host fees.

Other possible sources of funding include surcharges at various collection events, cost-share programs with other units of local government to provide various services and collection of franchise fees for waste collected in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Use of Funds - Will County will use all permanent disposal fees, host fees, tip fee surcharges collected from pollution control facilities in the County and other sources to fund all programmatic and administrative costs of the Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, including implementation of this Plan.

OTHER IMPLEMENTATION TASKS

Disposal Capacity Monitoring - Waste Services will continually monitor available disposal capacity at pollution control facilities in northern Illinois and northwest Indiana.

Legislative Tracking - Staff will continually monitor legislation concerning solid waste-related issues. In addition, Waste Services will continue to prepare summaries of legislation and recommendations for action to the Will County Board's Legislative Committee. Lastly, Staff will work with the Legislative Committee to propose state legislation as deemed necessary by the Committee.

Contracts/Franchises for Waste Collection and Disposal - Staff will provide technical assistance to units of local government and commercial/institutional establishments in Will County wishing to implement and/or renew contracts for waste management services with private-sector service

providers. Waste Services will endeavor to maintain current copies of all municipal contracts as well as lists of service providers and a database of the services they provide.

Waste Hauler Reporting - Will County will maintain its Waste Hauler Reporting Ordinance (#00-398) affecting all haulers collecting waste and recyclables in Will County. The purpose of this ordinance is to ensure that Waste Services maintains accurate and timely waste generation, collection, and disposal records from Will County service providers and track the County's progress towards the waste reduction goals found in this Plan and the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/1 et seq.).

Franchise Collection of Waste in the Unincorporated Areas. If recycling opportunities for residents in unincorporated areas do not increase and township governments are not willing to create solid waste collection districts, Will County will consider franchising the collection of residential waste in the unincorporated areas of Will County. If the County elects to proceed with these plans, Waste Services may hold informational meetings for the public and elected officials across the County, designate waste collection districts, prepare bid specifications, hold pre-bid meetings with County service providers, request bids for and award franchises for the collection of all residential waste generated in the unincorporated areas of Will County.

APPENDIX A

**RESPONSES TO WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED
REGARDING THE PUBLIC COMMENT DRAFT OF THE WILL
COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, SECOND
FIVE-YEAR UPDATE**

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Response to comments received from James P. Shapard, Deputy City Manager, City of Joliet in a letter dated September 17, 2001.

1. "On page E-2 of the Executive Summary as much as 2,110,865 tons of waste is projected assuming no recycling. I suggest that assumption cannot be valid when most (certainly the largest) Will County municipalities have active, curbside programs."

The 2,110,865 tons of waste mentioned on page E-2 refers to the total amount of waste that will be generated during the next 20 years, based on waste generation projections performed for this Plan Update. Some of this waste will be diverted for recycling and the remainder will be disposed.

2. "Also on page E-2 the Plan states 'any transfer stations that are developed in the County must adhere to the County's landfill contract and provide waste to that facility.' I do not see how the County's landfill contract binds the City of Joliet in any way."

The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415 ILCS 15/4(a)) states that, "each county with a population of 100,000 or more and each municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more, and by March 1, 1995, each county with a population of less than 100,000, shall submit to the (Illinois Environmental Protection) Agency an officially adopted plan for the management of municipal waste generated within its boundaries." Provisions of the County's landfill contract comprise a major portion of the County's Solid Waste Management Plan with regards to siting new or expanded pollution control facilities as well as directing waste to the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility.

Secondly, according to an Illinois Attorney General's opinion (94-006, dated March 24, 1994), counties may "plainly and unambiguously. . . regulate the disposal of waste from any premises within the county." Therefore, Will County can regulate disposal of waste generated anywhere within the incorporated or unincorporated areas of the County.

Lastly, section 39.2 (viii) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2(viii)) states that, "if (any new or expanded) facility is to be located in a county where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan consistent with the planning requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the facility is consistent with that plan." Therefore, if a new or expanded pollution control facility (i.e., transfer station, sanitary landfill, incinerator or other disposal facility) is to satisfy the requirements of 39.2(viii) of the Environmental Protection Act, the new or expanded pollution control facility must be consistent with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan.

3. "Page 14, table 2-1, provides population projections through 2020. The chart refers to population in Will County and the 'remainder of the service area' and the 'Prairie View service area.' It is my understanding that federal legislation prohibits accepting refuse from outside Will County. I may not understand the table."

The federal legislation in question (Public Law No: 106-65, section 2840) states that, "The land fill established on the real property conveyed under subsection (a) may contain only waste generated in the county in which the landfill is established and waste generated in municipalities located at least in part of that county." Therefore, all of the waste generated in cities such as Aurora, Naperville and Joliet (for instance) may be disposed of at the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility.

4. "On page 16 (table 2-3) the year 2000 waste generation rates for residential customers should probably be listed as pounds per capita rather than pounds per employee.

The recommended change has been made.

5. "On page 21, third line (under transfer stations) there is a redundant use of the word 'only.' "

The recommended change has been made.

6. "On page 28, table 3-1, do goals take into consideration the separation of yard waste from the waste stream?"

The recycling goals mentioned on Table 3-1 do include separation of yard waste.

7. "On pages 39 and 40 you address new and/or expansions of existing pollution control facilities. The requirement to negotiate a host agreement with the County would not apply to those facilities located within the limits of municipalities. The siting approval for such facilities would be the City Council or Village Board who would determine consistency with the Solid Waste Management Plan and whether the proposal was consistent with criteria 9 of section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act."

Will County, the entity responsible for authoring and implementing the County's Solid Waste Management Plan, is the sole judge as to whether a new and/or expanded pollution control facility is consistent with the Plan. This Plan includes provisions any new and/or expanded pollution control facilities must comply with in order to be consistent with the County Plan. City Councils and/or Village Boards are the siting authorities pursuant to Section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, but they do not have the authority to determine a new and/or expanded pollution control facility's consistency with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan.

Response to comments received from John Marc C. Sianghio, resident of Bolingbrook in a letter dated September 26, 2001.

1. "The statistical data update does not show any waste characterization study to show the percentage of biodegradeables in collected waste. The closest information available is described as residential waste or landscape waste included in the generic term of municipal waste.

Waste characterizations with the level of detail mentioned in your question are not required in county solid waste management plans, nor was it determined necessary to further characterize waste.

2. "There is no cost data on a per capita basis indicated that can be used by the reader to study and compare with what is economically justifiable or not."

Will County determined economic justifiability on the basis of tipping fees for each ton of waste requiring disposal. Recently, the Robbins Resource Recovery facility (incinerator) ceased operation, because the cost per ton for disposal (that include costs associated with construction, operation and maintenance of the facility) was not attractive enough to compete with landfill disposal methods in this area. Since there are no other means of disposing municipal waste in northern Illinois, it was not deemed necessary to investigate other means of disposal for comparison beyond those that appeared in the original 1991 Will County Solid Waste Management Plan.

3. "There appears to be no clear solution or siting offered on how the solid waste coming from outside the Will County areas will be serviced."

Will County is responsible for the waste generated within its boundaries. In addition, the service area of the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility includes the remainder of those towns that are located at least partly within Will County (e.g., the Cities of Aurora, Naperville and Joliet). Areas outside of the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility service area must plan for the management of waste generated in those areas.

4. "Because the waste generated up to the year 2020 can still be absorbed in the proposed Joliet Army Ammunition plant site, the long term plan seems to consider that the waste management solution search is already sufficiently justifiable."

Will County has been planning for the management of waste generated within its boundaries for many years. All types of disposal technologies were investigated and it was determined after a lengthy screening process to manage the County's waste using sanitary landfill technologies.

5. "While there is mention of compost education for composting, mulching, vermicomposting or chipping as alternatives to burning and/or disposal for yard waste and specific food waste components, there is really no strong program included to pursue this as one of the best

alternative and long term solution both for pollution prevention and control as well as the opportunity to lessen the search for new and future sites.”

As mentioned in the previous response, Will County investigated all types of alternatives to managing municipal waste generated and settled on the landfill disposal option. Since that decision was first made in 1991, there have been no municipal waste composting operations sited, permitted or implemented in the State of Illinois.

“We wish to recommend the following approaches in the search for long-term solutions:

A. The need to establish Material Recovery Facilities and Composting Centers (paraphrased recommendation).”

The private sector has already established sufficient recycling and composting capacity to serve the needs of Will County and surrounding communities. What is needed is disposal capacity and we believe we satisfy the disposal need for Will County via the Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility.

“B. Community Composting Centers must be identified and installed (paraphrased recommendation).”

Composting operations for landscape waste are sufficient to meet the needs of the County. With regards to remaining organic waste in the waste stream, the infrastructure to compost municipal waste does not exist. The permitting requirements for such facilities are very stringent in Illinois, thus the lack of such facilities statewide.

“C. Undertake recycling and composting in the old, closed or filled up landfill sites (paraphrased recommendation).”

This option is not as simple as you suggest. Closed landfills are subject to stringent post-closure permit requirements. Often these facilities also include gas and leachate collection systems that may or may not be compatible with composting or recycling operations.

“D. Initiate the education campaign to concentrate on waste segregation of biodegradeables and non-biodegradeables (paraphrased recommendation).”

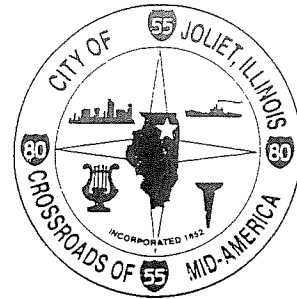
Since 1991, the County has been involved in education programs encouraging residents and businesses to segregate their recyclables from other waste. In addition, the County has provided many opportunities to segregate and properly manage other waste stream components (i.e., household hazardous waste, tires, books, consumer electronics, etc.). This system has been successful as evidenced by the County’s municipal waste recycling rate. Until disposal costs using sanitary landfills increase to such a degree to make other alternatives viable, the

County will continue to promote the most economically efficient and environmentally sound waste management strategies.

The Waste Services Division also received a memo from Tyson Warner, Chief Planner with the Planning Division on October 9, 2001 indicating the second five-year update to the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan is supported by the goals and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan (1990).

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
JAMES P. SHAPARD
DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
OFFICE 815/ 724-3730
FAX 815/724-3737

CITY OF



JOLIET

150 W. JEFFERSON STREET
JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60432-4158

September 17, 2001

Mr. Dean Olson
Waste Services Manager
Will County Land Use Department
58 E. Clinton Street, Suite 500
Joliet, IL 60432

Dear Dean:

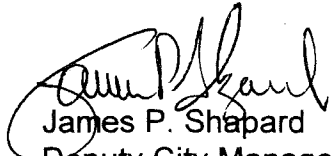
I have reviewed the Solid Waste Management Plan Five Year Update, 2001, and offer the following comments.

1. On page E-2 of the Executive Summary as much as 2,110,865 tons of waste is projected assuming no recycling. I suggest that assumption cannot be valid when most (certainly the largest) Will County municipalities have active, curbside programs.
2. Also on page E-2 the Plan states "any transfer stations that are developed in the County must adhere to the County's landfill contract and provide waste to that facility". I do not see how the County's landfill contract binds the City of Joliet in any way.
3. Page 14, table 2-1, provides population projections through 2020. The chart refers to population in Will County and the "remainder of service area" and "Prairie View service area". It is my understanding that federal legislation prohibits accepting refuse from outside Will County. I may not understand the table.
4. On page 16 (table 2-3) the year 2000 waste generation rates for residential customers should probably be listed as pounds per capita rather than pounds per employee.
5. On page 21, third line (under transfer stations) there is a redundant use of the word "only".

6. On page 28, table 3-1, do goals take into consideration the separation of yard waste from the waste stream?
7. On pages 39 and 40 you address new and/or expansions of existing pollution control facilities. The requirement to negotiate a host agreement with the County would not apply to those facilities located within the limits of municipalities. The siting approval for such facilities would be the City Council or Village Board who would determine consistency with the Solid Waste Management Plan and whether the proposal was consistent with criteria 9 of section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the 2001 Will County Solid Waste Management Plan Update.

Sincerely,



James P. Shapard
Deputy City Manager

JPS:pt

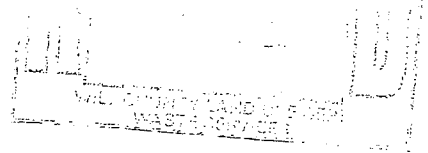
cc: City Manager
Corporation Counsel
Director of Public Works and Utilities

olson.js

JOHN MARC C. SIANGHIO
6 Ashbury Ct., Bolingbrook, Illinois, 60440
Email: sianghio@juno.com
Tel. 630 - 9729330

September 26 2001

The Manager
Will County Land Use Department
Waste Services Division
58 E. Clinton Street
Joliet, Illinois 60442



Re: Comment to the Public Comment Draft on
The Will County Solid Waste Management Plan
Five Year Update, 2001

Gentlemen:

As a twelve year resident of the Will County area, I would like to offer my comments to the Will County Solid Waste Management Plan Public Comment Draft which you offered for reading, and which is expected to be heard by the public on October 9th.

My general comments are as follows:

1. The statistical data update does not show any waste characterization study to show the percentage of **biodegradables** in the collected waste. The closest information available is described as residential waste or landscape waste included in the generic term of municipal solid waste.

Biodegradable waste consists of food waste, restaurant waste, kitchen food preparation waste and washings, animal litter, dead animals, yard waste, and even sludge from the septic system processed in the waste water treatment yards. When mixed with plastics and other waste, they will **contribute to toxic gas emissions, dioxins and furans, and would have the tendency to release polluting leachate as they ferment and degrade.**

2. There is no cost data on a per capita basis indicated that can be used by the reader to study and compare with what is economically justifiable or not.

3. There appears to be no clear solution or siting offered on how the solid waste coming from outside the Will County areas will be serviced.

4. Because the waste generated up to the year 2020 can still be absorbed in the proposed Joliet Army Ammunition plant site, the long term plan seems to consider that the waste management solution search is already sufficiently justifiable.

5. While there is mention of Compost Education for composting, mulching, vermicomposting or chipping as alternatives to burning and/or disposal for yard waste and specific food waste components, there is really no strong program included to pursue this as one of the best alternative and long term solution both for pollution prevention and control as well as the opportunity to lessen the search for new and future sites.

In general, the waste management program of Will County is structured along a continuing Sanitary Land Fill Program and several specialized Recycling Campaigns and does not highlight a stronger program to identify alternatives.

Outlook for Solutions

We wish to recommend the following approaches in the search for long term solutions:

A. The need to establish Materials Recovery Facilities and Composting Centers. All over the world, the environmental solid waste management direction is for recycling and composting through the establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF's) within their communities. Waste segregation, which is in general already being practiced in most Will county residential areas, must be pursued actively in the homes, commercial as well as industrial establishments, where waste originates.

This need for a facility will be greatly felt as land values and population growth increases. Highly urbanized cities such as San Francisco in California or many other States fully encourage the establishment of MRF's and the discontinuance of large sanitary land fills as their solution to their garbage problems.

Try to imagine the extent of the odor and bacterial problems that will be generated from food waste from the numerous restaurants, food chains, grocery stores, vegetable, fish and meat markets, as well as food waste from the homes in the Will County area!

B. Community Composting Centers must be identified and installed. Table 2-8 showed eight (8) Composting/Land Application sites which are strategically located all over Will County. While some have been closed, the service contributions of these facilities should be looked into further. Community composting centers will diminish road usage and truck haul traffic, reduce civil works deterioration, and lessen operating costs for collection and trucking if there is short distance hauling. Most of all, it will define the responsibilities for solid waste management to be within each township and their residents and solve the future problem of NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) that host communities will raise as environmental protest increases, specially when the population load and the value of land properties appreciates, and the incidence of sickness increases.

C. **Undertake Recycling and Composting in the old, closed or filled up Landfill Sites.** This is clearly a very inexpensive, ideal, and most readily adaptable land use plan. All that has to be done is to construct closed factory type or barn type structures that will serve as Material Recovery Facility and Composting Centers. This activity can be continually pursued through private initiative.

Since most of the dry recyclables or recoverables are already collected separately in various routes, only the pathologically harmful food waste that generates odor through fermentation and a handful of recyclable waste will have to be segregated and processed in these Centers. After this secondary waste segregation, the residuals will be minimal and this will be the only material that will have to be brought to the land fills together with the construction and debris waste that is also plentiful in Will County.

A Composting Center established for Will County biodegradable waste composting will only require an estimated space of not more than ten (10) acres to handle the residential waste on a continuing basis. The estimated residential waste is estimated at:

Year 2000

Will County	186,619 metric tons per day
Remainder of Service Area	160,117
Prairie View Service Area	<u>346,736</u>
Total Residential Waste	693,472 metric tons per day

Estimated Biodegradables at 40% of Total Residential Waste	277,388 metric tons per day
---	------------------------------------

50% of Total Residential Waste	346,736 metric tons per day
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

These estimated 277 to 346 metric tons per day of biodegradables should not be mixed with the regular waste brought to the landfills but should instead be subjected to composting. This activity will minimize and avoid the problems of leachate and toxic emissions from the fermenting pile.

An economic benefit that will arise is the production of organic compost fertilizers that can adequately be utilized for City greening programs and in the vast garden, tree and farm plantations all around Will County and environs.

Sanitary landfills that will carry only dry and non-fermenting waste and residuals will present no objections or problems now or in the future. For sanitary landfills that were designed to carry residential waste loads, the life span of the sites will be multiplied by at least nine (9) times their expected life.

D. **Initiate the Education Campaign to concentrate on Waste Segregation of Biodegradables and Non-Biodegradables.** This program will save the County from the future problems brought about by air and water pollution that will cause cancer and other diseases that almost always affects an ever increasing population in growing communities.

An Invitation

The establishment of MRF's and Composting Centers is not a new innovation in the environment industry. We would like to invite you to visit several newly set up installations that we visited in the Philippines during our last visit there. We can arrange these visits for your Waste Services Division executives and staff very easily, or you can contact:

Mr. Rolando L. Sianghio
Managing Director
Lacto Asia Pacific Corporation
115 Calbayog Street, Mandaluyong City
Philippines
Tel. 632 - 535 0564 / 63917 - 843 4321
Fax 632 - 809 2177
Email: happysoil@edsamail.com.ph

We also encourage the use of the Brownfield Fund or any other fund for the establishment of a **Composting Center** that can be put up in any private land or old landfill facility, to serve as a model to prove and demonstrate that Recycling and Composting are the best alternatives to solve the solid waste problems of the Will County area.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

JOHN MARC C. SIANGHIO


cc.: Mr. Rodolfo Molano, Will County Controller
The City Mayors of Will County



WILL COUNTY LAND USE DEPARTMENT

58 East Clinton Street • Suite 500 • Joliet, Illinois 60432

Memorandum

Date: 10/9/01
To: Dean Olsen, Waste Services Manager
From: Tyson Warner AICP, Chief Planner 
RE: Solid Waste Management Plan Update

I have reviewed the September 2001 Public Comment Draft of the update to the Solid Waste Management Plan and found no apparent conflicts with existing Land Use plans. In fact, the solid waste plan is specifically supported by the goals and objectives excerpted below from the current Land Resource Management Plan (1990):

LAND (from *Will County Planning Goals and Objectives*)

- Objective Institute solid waste recycling programs to reduce the demand for land fill sites and the consumption of raw materials.
- Objective Protect both public health and the environment from damage by cleaning existing hazardous waste sites and uncontrolled dump sites. (p7)

PUBLIC WORKS (from *Will County Management Goals and Objectives*)

- Objective The County must take all necessary steps to implement the solid waste management plan. (p14)

continued

COUNTY-WIDE POLICIES

- The County will adopt and implement a rational procedure for the siting of solid waste facilities which prevent the siting of facilities in areas where they may be incompatible with either the land uses or natural environment.
- The County should not allow access to County-owned or operated solid waste facilities for municipal or commercial waste haulers which do not conduct recycling programs, such as those for paper, aluminum, ferrous metal, glass, and recyclable plastics, reducing total volumes in accordance with County solid waste policy.
- The County will explore resource recovery, incineration, co-generation, and other techniques to reduce the need for land fill space as part of its solid waste policy planning.
- The County will adopt a waste management plan which ensures adequate and safe capacity to meet the needs of County residents, businesses and industry. (p44)

The programs and tasks identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan update would appear to be consistent with the above policies and objectives.

cc: Ron Grotovsky, Director, Will County Land Use Department
Michael Shay AICP, Senior Planner/Long Range Planning

APPENDIX B

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WITH REGARDS TO
PLAN UPATE**



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

THOMAS V. SKINNER, DIRECTOR

FIVE YEAR MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

The Agency has prepared this form to assist local governments with the five year updates of municipal waste (MW) plans. Although local governments may prepare and submit a more extensive document, the Agency will consider submission of this completed form to be the plan update required under the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (SWPRA).

Attach additional labelled pages as necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Local Government: Will County

Contact Person: Larry Newton, Recycling Coordinator

Address: Will County Land Use Dept.
58 E. Clinton Street, Suite 500
Joliet, IL 60432

Telephone: 815/727-8834 Plan Adoption Date: 1991, 1996

Re-Adoption Date: 11/15/01 Plan Update Due: 2006

1. Recommendations and Implementation Schedule Contained in the Adopted Plan

This information should be easily accessible in the plan's Executive Summary or Recommendations chapter. Briefly describe the recommendations and implementation schedule for each alternative in the adopted plan below.

a. Source Reduction

For all information related to Question 1, refer to
Chapters 3 & 4 of attached plan.

b. Recycling and Reuse

c. Combustion for Energy Recovery

d. Combustion for Volume Reduction

e. Disposal in Landfills

2. **Current Plan Implementation Efforts**

a. Which recommendations in the adopted plan have been implemented?

For all information related to Question 2, see

Chapters 3 & 4 of attached plan.

Briefly describe which recommendations were not implemented and the reasons why these were not implemented.

b. Which recommendations in the adopted plan have been implemented according to the plan's schedule?

Briefly describe which recommendations were not implemented according to the adopted plan's schedule, and attach a revised implementation schedule.

3. **Recycling Program Status**

Because the Agency's annual landfill capacity report includes data on each adopted plan's recycling status, information on your recycling percentages is not being requested on this form. This will avoid duplication of efforts.

- a. Has the program been implemented throughout the county or planning area?
yes ☒ no ☐
- b. Has a recycling coordinator been designated to administer the program?
yes ☒ no ☐ If yes, when? _____
- c. Does the program provide for separate collection and composting of leaves?
yes ☒ no ☐
- d. Does the recycling program provide for public education and notification to foster understanding of and encourage compliance with the program?
yes ☒ no ☐
- e. Does the recycling program include provisions for compliance, including incentives and penalties?
yes ☒ no ☐ If yes, please describe.

See Chapter 4 of attached plan.

- f. Does the program include provisions for recycling the collected materials, identifying potential markets for at least three materials, and promoting the use of products made from recovered or recycled materials among businesses, newspapers, and local governments?
yes ☒ no ☐ If yes, please describe.

g. Provide any other pertinent details on the recycling program.

4. **Current Needs Assessment Information (optional)**

Depending upon the available resources, updated waste generation data, current municipal waste recycling and disposal information, and any other recent available data may be included; this information will not be required by the Agency.

a.	MW generated per year:	<u>462820</u>	tons	<u> </u>	cubic yards
b.	MW generation rate:	<u>5.05</u>	pcd	(lbs/capita/day)	
c.	MW recycled/year:	<u>157910</u>	tons		
d.	MW incinerated/year:	<u>0</u>	tons	<u> </u>	cubic yards
e.	MW landfilled/year:	<u>304910</u>	tons	<u> </u>	cubic yards
	Time period for this information:	<u>2000</u>	calendar	<u>year</u>	

5. **New Recommendations and Implementation Schedule**

Due to political, fiscal, or technological changes, a local government may choose to recommend different waste management options for the revised plan. It should be noted, however, that the recycling program requirements of the SWPRA must be followed. Discuss any new recommendations included in the revised plan, and the implementation schedule to be followed.

All recycling tasks have either already been implemented, are in the process of being implemented or dropped from consideration.

See individual Chapters for specifics.



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

RENEE CIPRIANO, DIRECTOR

217/785-8604

Fax: 217/782-9290

December 4, 2001

Mr. Larry Newton
Recycling Coordinator
Will Co. Land Use Dept., Waste Svs. Div.
58 E. Clinton St., Suite 500
Joliet, Ill. 60432

Re: SWM Grant/Will County/Planning/Correspondence

Dear Mr. Newton:

This letter is to inform you that we received Will County's ten year municipal waste management plan update on November 30, 2001. The County adopted the plan update on November 15, 2001.

As you know, the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (SWPRA) requires each county to review and update adopted plans every five years, and submit necessary or appropriate revisions to the Agency for review and comment. The SWPRA does not designate the required content of the plan updates, nor the process a unit of local government should follow in completing their revisions. The law does not specify the public notification process a unit of local government should follow to complete its plan update.

However, if Will County provided public notification or held a certain number of days public comment period or public meeting/hearing please let me know what dates. Also, let me know if any public comments have been received.

I have reviewed your ten year plan update, which includes a completed plan update form designed by the Agency. This form completed by the County and submitted to the Agency will serve as the plan update required by the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act. In addition to the plan update form, I have read the County's more extensive document prepared to revise its municipal waste management plan. Please submit three copies of the final plan update and the resolution adopting the plan update to me if they are available.

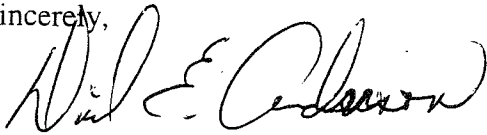
GEORGE H. RYAN, GOVERNOR

Page 2

Will County's ten-year plan update has been completed in accordance with the provisions required in the SWPRA.

Please contact me if you need anything further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David E. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" being more prominent.

David E. Anderson, Project Manager
Planning and Grants Unit
Solid Waste Management Section
Bureau of Land

DEA:jab\01233.doc



WILL COUNTY LAND USE DEPARTMENT

58 East Clinton Street • Suite 500 • Joliet, Illinois 60432

December 7, 2001

Mr. Dave Anderson
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
PO Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

DELIVERED VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
7000 1670 0008 4019 5804
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Subject: Will County Solid Waste Management Plan
Second Five-Year Update

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Please find attached:

- three copies of Will County's second five-year Solid Waste Management Plan Update;
- a Certificate of Publication from the *Chicago Tribune* for the public notice regarding the public comment period and public hearing held on October 9, 2001; and
- a Certificate of Publication from the *Joliet Herald-News* for the public notice regarding the public comment period and public hearing held on October 9, 2001.

There were no comments received at the public hearing, however we did receive three written comments. Responses to the written comments appear in Appendix A of the Plan. I have added another appendix (Appendix B) containing correspondence with the IEPA.

Should you need further information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Larry Newton
Recycling Coordinator

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C H I C A G O T R I B U N E

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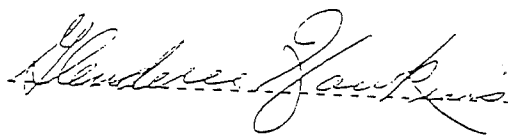
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Chicago Tribune Company hereby certifies that it is the publisher of the Chicago Tribune; that the Chicago Tribune is an English language newspaper of general circulation, published daily in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois; that the Chicago Tribune has been so published continuously for more than one year prior to the date of first publication of the notice mentioned below and is further a newspaper as defined in Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 100, SS 5 & 10; that the undersigned person is the duly authorized agent of Chicago Tribune Company to execute this certificate on its behalf; and that a notice of which the annexed is an electronic copy was printed and published in said newspaper 1 time(s) and starting on : 08/29/01 and ending on : 08/29/01.

Executed at Chicago, Illinois on 08/29/01.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY

By



PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take notice that the County of Will has completed a draft of the 2001 Will County Solid Waste Management Plan Update. A written public comment period will begin on September 7, 2001 and end on October 9, 2001. A copy will be on file between these dates and may be obtained from the Will County Land Use Department, Waste Services Division, 58 East Clinton Street, Joliet, Illinois 60432. Any written comments should be directed to the Waste Services Division Manager. A public hearing will also be held on October 9, 2001 at the Public Works Committee meeting at 10:30 A.M. at the Will County Highway Department, 16841 W. Laraway Road, Joliet, Illinois.

Certificate of Publication in **The Herald News**

STATE OF ILLINOIS } SS
COUNTY OF WILL

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177973

FOX VALLEY PUBLICATIONS, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY:
That it is a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois;

That it is the publisher of The Herald News, a secular daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Joliet, in Will County, Illinois, and of general circulation in said City, County and State; and in Kendall, Grundy, DuPage, Kane, and in other Cities in Will County; and that it is a newspaper as defined in "An Act to Revise the Law in Relation to Notices"—Ill. Revised Statutes, Chap. 100, Sections 1, 5 and 10.

That a notice of which the annexed is a true copy has been regularly published in said newspaper one time each day for one successive day; that the first publication of said notice was on the 29th day of August, 2001; and the last publication thereof was on the 29th day of August, 2001; that the face of type in which each publication of said notice was printed was the same as the body of type used in the classified advertising in the newspaper in which said publication was made;

That said The Herald News has been regularly published in said City, County and State for at least one year prior to the first publication of said notice.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, said Fox Valley Publications, publisher as aforesaid, has executed this Certificate of Publication by its Officer or Agent thereunto duly authorized this 29th day of August, 2001.

FOX VALLEY PUBLICATIONS

By E. J. J. J.

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