

Appendix A: Household Hazardous Waste Event

Peoria, Illinois

September 8, 2012

Waste Amounts Collected	Number of Containers	Container Size	Weight	% of Total	Rank	Disposal Method
Oil-based paints	32	55 gallon drum	16,094	15.2%	3	Burned for fuel
Latex paints	53	55 gallon drum	29,780	28.1%	1	Burned for fuel
Flammable Solvents	12	55 gallon drum	5,554	5.2%		Burned for fuel
Anti-freeze	6	55 gallon drum	2,682	2.5%		Burned for fuel
Adhesives, Sealers- Flam	36	Cubic yard	21, 579	20.4%	2	Burned for fuel
Corrosives	16	55 gallon drum	2, 833	2.7%		Incinerated
Poisons and pesticides- solid	13	Cubic yard	8,002	7.5%	4	Incinerated
Poisons and pesticides- liquid	26	55 gallon drum	4,252	4.0%		Incinerated
Oils	17	55 gallon drum	7,736	7.3%		Redistilled
Oxidizers	1	55 gallon drum	89	0.1%		Incinerated
Oxidizers	3	5 gal & 16 gal drums	60	0.1%		Incinerated
Aerosol Paints	8	Cubic yard	3, 943	3.7%		Recovered
Aerosol Pesticides & Poisons	5	55 gallon	641	0.6%		Incinerated
Household batteries	8	5, 16, & 30	1, 481	1.4%		Recycled
Fluorescent lamps	7300	Per foot	922	0.9%		Recycled
Compact fluorescent lamps	4	30 gal & 55 gal drums	268	0.3%		Recycled
Mercury	1	16 gallon	34	0.0%		Recycled
Asbestos	1	30 gallon	78	0.1%		Landfilled
Water reactive solvents	1	5 gallon	4	0.0%		Incinerated
Totals (not counting fluorescent lamps)	243		106,032	82.5%		

HHW Event September 2012

Sponsored by: Illinois EPA

Hosted by: Peoria County, City of Peoria, and Tazewell County

Location: Expo Garden

County	# of vehicles	% of total	Vehicles (based on 1400 vehicles)
Peoria	830	67%	942
Tazewell	305	25%	346
Woodford	64	5%	73
Stark	1	0%	1
Marshall	4	0%	5
Fulton	9	1%	10
Knox	8	1%	9
Other	12	1%	14

Appendix B: MSW Generation Methodology Summary

Material Class	Material Category	U.S. Product	Data Source/ Methodology
PAPER	Newsprint	Newsprint (ONP)	County level market data; circulation of Newspapers and weight of newspapers
	High Grade Office Paper	High Grade Office Paper	Generation factors applied to county employment Statistics
	Magazines/Catalogs	Magazines	County level market data; circulation of
		Commercial Printing	National average
	Uncoated OCC/Kraft	Old Corrugated Containers	Generation factors applied to county employment Statistics
		Paper Bags and Sacks	National average adjusted with economic indicator
		Other Paperboard Packaging	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Boxboard	Boxboard	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Mixed Paper - Recyclable	Standard Mail	National average adjusted with sampling data
		Directories	National average adjusted with sampling data
		Books	National average adjusted with sampling data
	Compostable Paper and Other Paper - Distribution of U.S. categories based on sampling study results	Tissue Paper & Towels	National average
		Paper Plates and Cups	National average
		Other Nonpackaging Paper	National average
Other Paper Packaging		National average adjusted with economic indicator	
Beverage Container	Milk & Juice Cartons/Boxes	Milk Cartons	USDA Illinois market data adjusted with sampling data
PLASTICS	#1 PET Bottles/Jars and #1 Other PET Containers - Distribution of U.S. categories based on Sampling study results	PET Soft Drink	National average adjusted with economic indicator - State level median income adjusted
		PET Containers & Packaging	National average adjusted with economic indicator - State level median income adjusted with sampling data
	#2 HDPE Bottles/Jars - Clear, #2 HDPE Bottles/Jars - Color, and #2 Other HDPE Containers - Distribution of U.S. categories based	HDPE Milk	USDA Illinois market data adjusted with sampling data
		HDPE Other Containers	USDA Illinois market data adjusted with sampling data
	#6 Exp. Polystyrene Packaging and #3-#7 Other - All - Distribution of U.S. categories based on sampling study results	Other Containers	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Illinois food store sales adjusted with
		Plastic Food Service	National average
		Other Plastics Packaging	National average adjusted with economic indicator - County level median income
	Other Rigid Plastic		See Inorganics section below
	Grocery & Merchandise Bags	Plastic Bags and Sacks	National average adjusted with economic indicator - County level median income adjusted
	Trash Bags	Trash Bags	National average adjusted with sampling data
	Commercial & Industrial Film	Wrap	National average adjusted with economic indicator - County level median income adjusted
	Other Film	Other Film	Illinois sampling data
	Other Plastic	Other Miscellaneous Packaging	National average adjusted with economic indicator
Miscellaneous Nondurables		National average adjusted with economic indicator - County level median income adjusted	

Material Class	Material Category	U.S. Product	Data Source/ Methodology
GLASS	Recyclable Glass Bottles & Jars	Glass Beer and Soft Drink Bottles	Illinois market data and national average
		Glass Wine and Liquor Bottles	Illinois market data
		Food and Other Bottles & Jars	National Average
	Flat Glass		Illinois sampling data
	Other Glass		See Inorganics section below
METALS	Aluminum Beverage Containers	Aluminum Beverage Containers & Foil and Closures	Illinois and U.S. regional level market data
	Other Aluminum		See Inorganics section below
	HVAC Ducting		Illinois sampling data
	Ferrous Containers (Tin Cans)	Steel Food and Other Cans and Other Steel Packaging	National average adjusted with sampling data
	Other Ferrous		See Inorganics section below
	Other Non-Ferrous	Other Non-Ferrous	Illinois sampling data
ORGANICS	Other Metal		See Inorganics section below
	Yard Waste - Compostable and Yard Waste - Woody - Distribution of U.S. category based on sampling study results	Yard waste	National average adjusted for effect of yard waste legislation
	Food Scraps	Food Scraps	National average adjusted with economic indicators – Residential - Illinois food store sales, Commercial - County accommodation and food
	Bottom Fines & Dirt		Illinois sampling data
	Diapers	Diapers	National average adjusted with sampling data
INORGANICS	Other Organic	Other Organic	Illinois sampling data
	Televisions	Televisions	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Computer Monitors	Computer Monitors	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Computer Equipment/Peripherals	Computer Equipment/Peripherals	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Electronic Equipment - Distribution of U.S. categories based on	Other Electronic Equipment	National average adjusted with economic indicator
		Small Appliances	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	White Goods - Refrigerated	White Goods - refrigerated	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Illinois historical appliance store sales
	White Goods - Not refrigerated	White Goods - not refrigerated	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Lead-acid Batteries	Lead-acid Batteries	National average adjusted with Illinois motor vehicle registrations
	Other Household Batteries		Illinois sampling data
	Tires	Tires	National average adjusted with Illinois automotive fuel consumed and miles traveled per registered vehicle
	Other Rigid Plastic Products, Other Glass, Other Ferrous, Other Metal, Household Bulky Items - Distribution of U.S. categories based on sampling study results	Furniture and Furnishings	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Illinois historical furniture and furnishings
		Miscellaneous Durable Goods	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Average of factors developed for white
Miscellaneous Inorganic Wastes		National Average	
Fluorescent		Illinois sampling data	

Material Class	Material Category	U.S. Product	Data source/ Methodology
TEXTILES	Carpet	Carpet and rugs	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Illinois number of carpet installers adjusted
	Carpet Padding	Carpet padding	National average adjusted with economic indicator - Illinois number of carpet installers adjusted
	Clothing	Clothing	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Other Textiles	Footwear and Linen	National average adjusted with sampling data
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	Latex Paint		Illinois sampling data
	Oil Paint		Illinois sampling data
	Plant/Organism/Pest Control/Growth		Illinois sampling data
	Used Oil/Filters	Used Oil and Used Oil Filters	National average adjusted with Illinois motor vehicle registration, salvaged vehicles, and annual miles driven
	Other Automotive Fluids	Transmission Fluid	National average adjusted with Illinois motor vehicle registration, salvaged vehicles, and annual miles driven
	Mercury-Containing Items		Illinois sampling data
	Sharps & Infectious Waste		Illinois sampling data
	Ash, Sludge, & Industrial Wastes		Illinois sampling data
	Sewage Solids		Illinois sampling data
	Other HHW		Illinois sampling data
Construction & Demolition (C&D)	Clean Dimensional		Illinois sampling data
	Clean Engineered Wood		Illinois sampling data
	Wood Pallets	Wood Pallets	National average adjusted with economic indicator
	Painted Wood		Illinois sampling data
	Treated Wood		Illinois sampling data
	Concrete		Illinois sampling data
	Reinforced Concrete		Illinois sampling data
	Asphalt Paving		Illinois sampling data
	Rock & Other Aggregates		Illinois sampling data
	Bricks		Illinois sampling data
	Gypsum Board		Illinois sampling data
	Composition Shingles		Illinois sampling data
	Other Roofing		Illinois sampling data
	Plastic C&D materials		Illinois sampling data
	Ceramics/Porcelain		Illinois sampling data
Other C&D		Illinois sampling data	

Appendix C: Definitions

STATUTORY DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Wastes: Any refuse, except garbage or dead animals, generated on a farm or ranch by crop and livestock production practices including such items as bags, carbons, dry bedding, structural materials and crop residues but excluding landscape wastes. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.101.)

Clean Construction or Demolition Debris: Broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, and stone reclaimed asphalt pavement or uncontaminated dirt or sand generated from construction or demolition activities. (Sec. 3.78 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Garbage: Waste resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, and wastes from the handling, processing, storage, and sale of produce. (Sec. 3.11 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Hazardous Waste: A waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed, and which has been identified, by characteristics or listing, as hazardous pursuant to Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, P.L. 94-580, or pursuant to Board regulation. (Sec. 3.15 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Industrial Process Waste: Any liquid, solid, semi-solid, or gaseous waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the manufacture of a product or the performance of a service. Any such waste that would pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means is an industrial process waste. "Industrial Process Waste" includes but is not limited to spent pickling liquors, cutting oils, chemical catalysts, distillation bottoms, etching acids, equipment cleanings, paint sludges, incinerator ashes (including but not limited to ash resulting from the incineration of potentially infectious medical waste), core sands, metallic dust sweepings, asbestos dust, and off-specification, contaminated or recalled wholesale or retail products. Specifically excluded are uncontaminated packaging materials, uncontaminated machinery components, general household waste, landscape waste and construction or demolition debris. (Sec. 3.17 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Landscape Waste: All accumulations of grass or shrubbery cuttings, leaves, tree limbs and other materials accumulated as the result of the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines and trees. (Sec. 3.20 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Municipal Waste: Garbage, general household and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, and construction and demolition debris. (Sec. 15.3 of the SWPRA.)

Pollution Control Waste: Any liquid, solid, semi-solid or gaseous waste generated as a direct or indirect result of the removal of contaminants from the air, water or land, and which pose a present or potential threat to human health or to the environment or with inherent properties which make the disposal of such waste in a landfill difficult to manage by normal means. "Pollution Control Waste" includes but is not limited to water and wastewater treatment plant sludge; baghouse dusts, landfill waste, scrubber sludge and chemical spill cleanings. (Sec. 3.27 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTE:

- A. The following types of waste generated in connection with the diagnosis, treatment (i.e., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals; research pertaining to the provision of medical services; or the production or testing of biologicals:
 1. Cultures and stocks. This waste shall include but not be limited to cultures and stocks of agents infectious to humans, and associated biologicals; cultures from medical or pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live or attenuated vaccines; or culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, or mix cultures.
 2. Human pathological wastes. This waste shall include tissue, organs, and body parts (except teeth and the contiguous structures of bone and gum); body fluids that are

removed during surgery, autopsy, or other medical procedures; or specimens of body fluids and their containers.

3. Human blood and blood products. This waste shall include discarded waste human blood, blood components (e.g., serum and plasma), or saturated material containing free flowing blood or blood components.
4. Used sharps. This waste shall include but not be limited to discarded sharps used in animal or human patient care, medical research, or clinical or pharmaceutical laboratories; hypodermic, intravenous, or other medical needles; hypodermic or intravenous syringes; Pasteur pipettes; scalpel blades; or blood vials. This waste shall also include but not be limited to other types of broken or unbroken glass (including slides and cover slips) in contact with infectious agents.
5. Animal waste. Animal waste means discarded materials, including carcasses, body parts, body fluids, blood, or bedding originating from animals inoculated during research, production of biologicals, or pharmaceutical testing with agents infectious to humans.
6. Isolation waste. This waste shall include discarded waste materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, and secretions from humans that are isolated to protect other from highly communicable diseases. "Highly communicable diseases" means those diseases identified by the Board in rules adopted under subsection (e) of Section 56.2 of this Act.
7. Unused sharps. This waste shall include but not be limited to the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic, intravenous, or other needles; hypodermic or intravenous syringes; or scalpel blades.

B. Potentially infectious medical waste does not include:

1. Waste generated as general household waste;
2. Waste (except for sharps) for which the infectious potential has been eliminated by treatment; or
3. Sharps that meet both of the following conditions:
 - a. The infectious potential has been eliminated from the sharps by treatment; and
 - b. The sharps are rendered unrecognizable by treatment. (Sec. 3.84 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Recycling, Reclamation or Reuse: A method, technique, or process designed to remove any contaminant from waste so as to render such waste reusable, or any process by which materials that would otherwise be disposed of or discarded are collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products. (Sec. 3.3 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Recycling Center: A site or facility that accepts only segregated, nonhazardous, nonspecial, homogenous, nonputrescible materials, such as dry paper, glass, cans or plastics, for subsequent use in the secondary materials market. (Sec. 3.81 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Sludge: Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar characteristics and effects. (Sec. 3.44 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Special Waste: Any industrial process waste, pollution control waste or hazardous waste, except as may be determined pursuant to Section 22.9 of this Act. "Special Waste" also means any potentially infectious medical waste. (Sec. 3.45 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

Transfer Station: A site or facility that accepts waste for temporary storage or consolidation and further transfer to a waste disposal, treatment or storage facility. "Transfer station" includes a site where waste is transferred from:

1. A rail carrier to a motor vehicle or water carrier;
2. A water carrier to a rail carrier or motor vehicle;
3. A motor vehicle to a rail carrier, water carrier or motor vehicle;
4. A rail carrier to a rail carrier, if the waste is removed from a rail car; or
5. A water carrier to a water carrier, if the waste is removed from a vessel.

"Transfer Station" does not include: (i) a site where waste is not removed from the transfer container, or (ii) a site that accepts or receives open top units containing only clean construction and demolition debris, or (iii) a site that stores waste on a refuse motor vehicle or in the vehicle's detachable refuse receptacle for no more than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, but only if the detachable refuse receptacle is completely covered or enclosed and is stored on the same site as the refuse motor vehicle that transported the receptacle to the site.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to be less stringent than or inconsistent with the provisions of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-480) or regulations adopted under it. (Sec. 3.83 of Ill. Env. Prot. Act.)

White Goods:

- A. Beginning July 1, 1994, no person shall knowingly offer for collection or collect white goods for the purpose of disposal by landfilling unless the white good components have been removed.
- B. Beginning July 1, 1994, no owner or operator of a landfill shall accept any white goods for final disposal, except that white goods may be accepted if:
 1. The landfill participates in the Industrial Materials Exchange Service by communicating the availability of white goods;
 2. Prior to final disposal, any white good components have been removed from the white goods; and
 3. If white good components are removed from the white goods at the landfill, a site operating plan satisfying this Act has been approved under the site operating permit and the conditions of such operating plan are met.
- C. For the purposes of this Section:
 1. "White goods" shall include all discarded refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, air conditioner, humidifiers and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances.
 2. "White good components" shall include:

- i. Any chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant gas;
- ii. Any electrical switch containing mercury; and
- iii. Any device that contains or may contain PCBs in a closed system, such as a dielectric fluid for a capacitor, ballast or other component.

D. The Agency is authorized to provide financial assistance to units of local government from the Solid Waste Management Fund to plan and implement programs to collect, transport and manage white goods. Units of local government may apply jointly for financial assistance under this Section.

Applications for such financial assistance shall be submitted to the Agency and must provide a description of:

- A. The area to be served by the program;
- B. The white goods intended to be included in the program;
- C. The methods intended to be used for collecting and receiving materials;
- D. The property, buildings, equipment and personnel included in the program;
- E. The public education systems to be used as part of the program;
- F. The safety and security systems that will be used;
- G. The intended processing methods for each white goods type;
- H. The intended destination for final material handling location; and
- I. Any staging sites used to handle collected materials, the activities to be performed at such sites and the procedures for assuring removal of collected materials from such sites.

The application may be amended to reflect changes in operating procedures, destinations for collected materials, or other factors.

Financial assistance shall be awarded for a State fiscal year, and may be renewed, upon application, if the Agency approves the operation of the program.

E. All materials collected or received under a program operating with financial assistance under this Section shall be recycled whenever possible. Treatment or disposal of collected materials are not eligible for financial assistance unless the applicant shows and the Agency approves which materials may be treated or disposed of under various conditions.

Any revenue from the sale of materials collected under such a program shall be retained by the unit of local government and may be used only for the same purposes as the financial assistance under this Section.

F. The Agency is authorized to adopt rules necessary or appropriate to the administration of this Section.

- G. There is established a White Goods Task Force. The task force shall be composed of representatives of all of the following:
 - 1. White goods retailers and manufacturers.
 - 2. Local governments.
 - 3. Affected businesses and utilities.
 - 4. Businesses involved in the processing, hauling, and disposing of used white goods.
 - 5. Environmental advocacy groups.

The Director of the Agency and the Director of the Department shall appoint the members of the task force, and they or their designees shall serve as co-chairs of the task force. The task force shall develop and propose desired statutory, regulatory, and programmatic changes necessary to effectively implement the provisions of this Section. The task force shall report its recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly by July 1, 1993. (Section 22.28 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act)

NON-STATUTORY DEFINITIONS

Commercial Waste: As applied to municipal waste, means nonhazardous municipal waste originating from wholesale, retail, or service establishments such as office buildings, stores, markets, theaters, hotels, motels, government offices, distribution centers and warehouses.

Construction or Demolition Debris: As applied to municipal waste, means mixed non-hazardous materials, such as broken concrete, stone, rock, bricks, structural wood, gypsum, or other building or construction debris resulting from construction or demolition activities.

General Household Waste: As applied to municipal waste, means nonhazardous residential waste originating in single and multiple-family dwellings.

Industrial Lunchroom or Office Waste: Non-industrial municipal waste produced in industrial lunchrooms, cafeterias or food-serving functions, or non-industrial municipal waste produced at industrial offices. (Planners may choose to categorize industrial lunchroom or office waste as a component of commercial waste.)

Industrial Packaging Waste: Wastes that are generated as a result of daily operations, but are not produced or manufactured at the industry. This would include such items as cardboard, plastic shrink-wrap, pallets, etc.

Institutional Waste: As applied to municipal waste, means non-industrial municipal waste originating in facilities such as schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, correctional facilities, and research institutions.

Waste Generation: As applied to municipal waste, means the weight or volume of materials and products after they are either discarded or enter the municipal waste stream before materials recovery, combustion, land filling or other disposal methods occur.

Appendix D: County Waste Generation by Type of Material

	Revised Peoria County Generation	Percent of Total Generation	Peoria County Generation Estimate in IL Study (Tons)	2010 Recycling Allowed (Tons)	2010 Residential Recycling Allowed (Tons)	Total 2010 Recycling Allowed (Tons)	2010 Total as Percent of Peoria Revised Generation Estimate
Material Category				Commercial	Residential	Comm. & Res	
Paper	154,325	38.9%	90,160	64,165	4,198	68,364	44.3%
Newsprint	18,804	4.7%	7,000	11,804	3,332	15,136	80.5%
High Grade Office Paper	7,175	1.8%	5,720	1,455		1,455	20.3%
Magazines/Catalogs	6,281	1.6%	6,280	1		1	0.0%
Uncoated OCC/Kraft	94,091	23.7%	52,140	41,951		41,951	44.6%
Boxboard	3,710	0.9%	3,710			0	0.0%
Mixed Paper - Recyclable	15,470	3.9%	6,520	8,950		8,950	57.9%
Compostable Paper	6,760	1.7%	6,760			0	0.0%
Other Paper	2,033	0.5%	2,030	3	866	869	42.8%
Beverage Containers	490	0.1%	490			0	0.0%
Plastic	29,684	0.1%	28,800	884	333	1,217	4.1%
Glass	7,944	7.5%	7,900	44	1,266	1,310	16.5%
Metal	41,649	2.0%	12,650	28,999	267	29,266	70.3%
Aluminum Beverage Containers	1,470	10.5%	1,440	30	100	130	8.9%
Other Aluminum	1,919	0.4%	1,190	729		729	38.0%
HVAC Ducting	60	0.5%	60			0	0.0%
Ferrous Containers (Tin Cans)	2,473	0.0%	2,470	3		3	0.1%
Other Ferrous	6,419	0.6%	5,050	1,369	167	1,536	23.9%
Other Non-Ferrous	470	1.6%	470	0		0	0.1%
Other Metal	28,838	0.1%	1,970	26,868		26,868	93.2%
Organics	63,310	7.3%	50,850	12,460	24,910	37,370	59.0%
Yard Waste - Compostable	6,873	15.9%	6,710	163	24,910	25,073	364.8%
Yard Waste - Woody	10,175	1.7%	6,160	4,015		4,015	39.5%
Food Scraps	34,001	2.6%	26,330	7,671		7,671	22.6%
Bottom Fines & Dirt	1,830	8.6%	1,830			0	0.0%
Diapers	4,280	0.5%	4,280			0	0.0%
Other Organic	6,152	1.1%	5,540	612		612	9.9%
Inorganics	19,329	1.5%	12,500	6,829	600	7,429	38.4%
Textiles	13,990	4.9%	13,990			0	0.0%
Household Hazardous Waste	5,600	3.5%	2,620	2,980		2,980	53.2%
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	60,688	1.4%	59,790	898		898	1.5%
Total MSW (tons)	397,010	15.3%	279,750	117,260	31,574	148,834	37.5%

Appendix D-1: Detailed Waste Generation by Type and Community

Community Name	Paper	Newsprint	High Grade Office Paper	Magazines/ Catalogs	Uncoated OCC/Kraft	Boxboard	Mixed Paper - Recyclable	Compostable Paper	Other Paper	Recyclable Glass Bottles & Jars	Flat Glass	Other Glass
Bartonville	3,194	248	203	222	1,847	131	231	239	72	263	12	5
Bellevue	944.5	73.3	59.9	65.8	546.2	38.9	68.3	70.8	21.3	77.6	3.7	1.5
Brimfield	405.6	31.5	25.7	28.3	234.6	16.7	29.3	30.4	9.1	33.3	1.6	0.6
Chillicothe	3,034.6	235.6	192.5	211.4	1,754.9	124.9	219.4	227.5	68.3	249.4	11.8	4.7
Dunlap	582.9	45.3	37.0	40.6	337.1	24.0	42.2	43.7	13.1	47.9	2.3	0.9
Elmwood	987.3	76.7	62.6	68.8	571.0	40.6	71.4	74.0	22.2	81.1	3.8	1.5
Glasford	513.9	39.9	32.6	35.8	297.2	21.1	37.2	38.5	11.6	42.2	2.0	0.8
Hanna City	649.5	50.4	41.2	45.2	375.6	26.7	47.0	48.7	14.6	53.4	2.5	1.0
Kingston Mines	148.7	11.5	9.4	10.4	86.0	6.1	10.8	11.1	3.3	12.2	0.6	0.2
Lake Camelot	719.7	55.9	45.7	50.1	416.2	29.6	52.0	54.0	16.2	59.1	2.8	1.1
Mapleton	129.7	10.1	8.2	9.0	75.0	5.3	9.4	9.7	2.9	10.7	0.5	0.2
Norwood	220.1	17.1	14.0	15.3	127.3	9.1	15.9	16.5	5.0	18.1	0.9	0.3
Peoria	56,089.9	4,354.8	3,558.5	3,906.9	32,437.1	2,308.0	4,056.2	4,205.5	1,262.9	4,609.9	217.7	87.1
Peoria Heights (partial)	3,359.3	260.8	213.1	234.0	1,942.7	138.2	242.9	251.9	75.6	276.1	13.0	5.2
Princeville	803.0	62.3	50.9	55.9	464.4	33.0	58.1	60.2	18.1	66.0	3.1	1.2
Rome CDP	829.1	64.4	52.6	57.8	479.5	34.1	60.0	62.2	18.7	68.1	3.2	1.3
West Peoria	2,313.7	179.6	146.8	161.2	1,338.0	95.2	167.3	173.5	52.1	190.2	9.0	3.6
Remainder of Peoria County	15,234.6	1,182.8	966.5	1,061.2	8,810.3	626.9	1,101.7	1,142.3	343.0	1,252.1	59.1	23.7
TOTAL	90,160.0	7,000.0	5,720.0	6,280.0	52,140.0	3,710.0	6,520.0	6,760.0	2,030.0	7,410.0	350.0	140.0
Annual												
Lbs./HH/Yr.	2,379	185	151	166	1,376	98	172	178	54	195.5	9.2	3.7
Lbs./Capita/Yr.	967	75	61	67	559	40	70	72	22	79.5	3.8	1.5
Lbs./Capita/Day	2.65	0.21	0.17	0.18	1.53	0.11	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.218	0.010	0.004

Community Name	Plastic	#1 PET Bottles/Jars	#1 Other PET Containers	#2 HDPE Bottles/Jars - Clear	#2 HDPE Bottles/Jars - Color	#2 Other HDPE Containers	#6 Exp. Polystyrene Packaging	#3-#7 Other - All	Other Rigid Plastic Products	Grocery & Merchandise Bags	Trash Bags	Commercial & Industrial Film	Other Film	Other Plastic
Bartonville	1,020	83	7	33	47	7	56	56	296	36	84	96	98	122
Bellevue	301.7	24.5	2.1	9.6	13.9	2.0	16.6	16.7	87.5	10.6	24.7	28.4	29.0	36.1
Brimfield	129.6	10.5	0.9	4.1	6.0	0.9	7.1	7.2	37.6	4.5	10.6	12.2	12.5	15.5
Chillicothe	969.3	78.8	6.7	31.0	44.8	6.4	53.2	53.5	281.0	34.0	79.4	91.2	93.2	116.1
Dunlap	186.2	15.1	1.3	5.9	8.6	1.2	10.2	10.3	54.0	6.5	15.3	17.5	17.9	22.3
Elmwood	315.4	25.6	2.2	10.1	14.6	2.1	17.3	17.4	91.4	11.1	25.8	29.7	30.3	37.8
Glasford	164.2	13.3	1.1	5.2	7.6	1.1	9.0	9.1	47.6	5.8	13.5	15.4	15.8	19.7
Hanna City	207.5	16.9	1.4	6.6	9.6	1.4	11.4	11.5	60.2	7.3	17.0	19.5	20.0	24.9
Kingston Mines	47.5	3.9	0.3	1.5	2.2	0.3	2.6	2.6	13.8	1.7	3.9	4.5	4.6	5.7
Lake Camelot	229.9	18.7	1.6	7.3	10.6	1.5	12.6	12.7	66.7	8.1	18.8	21.6	22.1	27.5
Mapleton	41.4	3.4	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.3	2.3	2.3	12.0	1.5	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.0
Norwood	70.3	5.7	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.5	3.9	3.9	20.4	2.5	5.8	6.6	6.8	8.4
Peoria	17,916.9	1,455.8	124.4	572.3	827.4	118.2	982.9	989.2	5,194.7	628.3	1,468.2	1,685.9	1,723.3	2,146.3
Peoria Heights (partial)	1,073.1	87.2	7.5	34.3	49.6	7.1	58.9	59.2	311.1	37.6	87.9	101.0	103.2	128.5
Princeville	256.5	20.8	1.8	8.2	11.8	1.7	14.1	14.2	74.4	9.0	21.0	24.1	24.7	30.7
Rome CDP	264.8	21.5	1.8	8.5	12.2	1.7	14.5	14.6	76.8	9.3	21.7	24.9	25.5	31.7
West Peoria	739.1	60.0	5.1	23.6	34.1	4.9	40.5	40.8	214.3	25.9	60.6	69.5	71.1	88.5
Remainder of Peoria County	4,866.4	395.4	33.8	155.5	224.7	32.1	267.0	268.7	1,410.9	170.7	398.8	457.9	468.1	583.0
TOTAL	28,800.0	2,340	200.0	920.0	1,330.0	190.0	1,580.0	1,590.0	8,350.0	1,010.0	2,360.0	2,710.0	2,770.0	3,450.0
Annual														
Lbs./HH/Yr.	760	62	5	24	35	5	42	42	220	27	62.3	71.5	73.1	91.0
Lbs./Capita/Yr	309	25	2	10	14	2	17	17	90	11	25.3	29.1	29.7	37.0
lbs./Capita/Day	0.846	0.069	0.006	0.027	0.039	0.006	0.046	0.047	0.245	0.030	0.069	0.080	0.081	0.101

Community Name	Metal	Aluminum Beverage Containers	Other Aluminum	HVAC Ducting	Ferrous Containers (Tin Cans)	Other Ferrous	Other Non-Ferrous	Other Metal
Bartonville	448	51	42	2	88	179	17	70
Bellevue	132.5	15.1	12.5	0.6	25.9	52.9	4.9	20.6
Brimfield	56.9	6.5	5.4	0.3	11.1	22.7	2.1	8.9
Chillicothe	425.8	48.5	40.1	2.0	83.1	170.0	15.8	66.3
Dunlap	81.8	9.3	7.7	0.4	16.0	32.6	3.0	12.7
Elmwood	138.5	15.8	13.0	0.7	27.0	55.3	5.1	21.6
Glasford	72.1	8.2	6.8	0.3	14.1	28.8	2.7	11.2
Hanna City	91.1	10.4	8.6	0.4	17.8	36.4	3.4	14.2
Kingston Mines	20.9	2.4	2.0	0.1	4.1	8.3	0.8	3.2
Lake Camelot	101.0	11.5	9.5	0.5	19.7	40.3	3.8	15.7
Mapleton	18.2	2.1	1.7	0.1	3.6	7.3	0.7	2.8
Norwood	30.9	3.5	2.9	0.1	6.0	12.3	1.1	4.8
Peoria	7,869.8	895.8	740.3	37.3	1,536.6	3,141.7	292.4	1,225.6
Peoria Heights (partial)	471.3	53.7	44.3	2.2	92.0	188.2	17.5	73.4
Princeville	112.7	12.8	10.6	0.5	22.0	45.0	4.2	17.5
Rome CDP	116.3	13.2	10.9	0.6	22.7	46.4	4.3	18.1
West Peoria	324.6	37.0	30.5	1.5	63.4	129.6	12.1	50.6
Remainder of Peoria County	2,137.5	243.3	201.1	10.1	417.4	853.3	79.4	332.9
TOTAL	12,650.0	1,440.0	1,190.0	60.0	2,470.0	5,050.0	470.0	1,970.0
Annual								
Lbs./HH/Yr.	333.8	38.0	31.4	1.6	65.2	133.3	12.4	52.0
Lbs./Capita/Yr.	135.7	15.4	12.8	0.6	26.5	54.2	5.0	21.1
Lbs./Capita/Day	0.372	0.042	0.035	0.002	0.073	0.148	0.014	0.058

Community Name	Organics	Yard Waste - Compostable	Yard Waste - Woody	Food Scraps	Bottom Fines & Dirt	Diapers	Other Organic
Bartonville	1,801	238	218	933	65	152	196
Bellevue	532.7	70.3	64.5	275.8	19.2	44.8	58.0
Brimfield	228.8	30.2	27.7	118.5	8.2	19.3	24.9
Chillicothe	1,711.5	225.8	207.3	886.2	61.6	144.1	186.5
Dunlap	328.7	43.4	39.8	170.2	11.8	27.7	35.8
Elmwood	556.9	73.5	67.5	288.3	20.0	46.9	60.7
Glasford	289.8	38.2	35.1	150.1	10.4	24.4	31.6
Hanna City	366.3	48.3	44.4	189.7	13.2	30.8	39.9
Kingston Mines	83.9	11.1	10.2	43.4	3.0	7.1	9.1
Lake Camelot	405.9	53.6	49.2	210.2	14.6	34.2	44.2
Mapleton	73.1	9.6	8.9	37.9	2.6	6.2	8.0
Norwood	124.1	16.4	15.0	64.3	4.5	10.4	13.5
Peoria	31,634.6	4,174.4	3,832.2	16,380.3	1,138.5	2,662.7	3,446.5
Peoria Heights (partial)	1,894.6	250.0	229.5	981.0	68.2	159.5	206.4
Princeville	452.9	59.8	54.9	234.5	16.3	38.1	49.3
Rome CDP	467.6	61.7	56.6	242.1	16.8	39.4	50.9
West Peoria	1,304.9	172.2	158.1	675.7	47.0	109.8	142.2
Remainder of Peoria County	8,592.3	1,133.8	1,040.9	4,449.1	309.2	723.2	936.1
TOTAL	50,850.0	6,710.0	6,160.0	26,330.0	1,830.0	4,280.0	5,540.0
Annual							
Lbs./HH/Yr.	1,341.8	177.1	162.5	694.8	48.3	112.9	146.2
Lbs./Capita/Yr.	545.3	72.0	66.1	282.4	19.6	45.9	59.4
Lbs./Capita/Day	1.494	0.197	0.181	0.774	0.054	0.126	0.163

Community Name	Textiles	Carpet	Carpet Padding	Clothing	Other Textiles	Household Hazardous Waste	Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	Total MSW (tons)
Bartonville	496	126	18	148	204	93	2,118	9,910
Bellevue	146.6	37.2	5.4	43.7	60.2	27.4	626.4	2,930.6
Brimfield	62.9	16.0	2.3	18.8	25.9	11.8	269.0	1,258.6
Chillicothe	470.9	119.5	17.5	140.4	193.5	88.2	2,012.4	9,415.7
Dunlap	90.4	23.0	3.4	27.0	37.2	16.9	386.5	1,808.6
Elmwood	153.2	38.9	5.7	45.7	63.0	28.7	654.8	3,063.5
Glasford	79.7	20.2	3.0	23.8	32.8	14.9	340.8	1,594.5
Hanna City	100.8	25.6	3.7	30.0	41.4	18.9	430.7	2,015.3
Kingston Mines	23.1	5.9	0.9	6.9	9.5	4.3	98.6	461.4
Lake Camelot	111.7	28.3	4.2	33.3	45.9	20.9	477.3	2,233.0
Mapleton	20.1	5.1	0.7	6.0	8.3	3.8	86.0	402.3
Norwood	34.1	8.7	1.3	10.2	14.0	6.4	145.9	682.8
Peoria	8,703.4	2,208.5	323.5	2,594.2	3,577.2	1,629.9	37,196.3	174,036.8
Peoria Heights (partial)	521.3	132.3	19.4	155.4	214.2	97.6	2,227.7	10,423.3
Princeville	124.6	31.6	4.6	37.1	51.2	23.3	532.5	2,491.4
Rome CDP	128.7	32.6	4.8	38.3	52.9	24.1	549.8	2,572.6
West Peoria	359.0	91.1	13.3	107.0	147.6	67.2	1,534.3	7,178.9
Remainder of Peoria County	2,363.9	599.9	87.9	704.6	971.6	442.7	10,102.9	47,270.3
TOTAL	13,990.0	3,550.0	520.0	4,170.0	5,750.0	2,620.0	59,790.0	279,750.0
Annual								
Lbs./HH/Yr.	369.2	93.7	13.7	110.0	151.7	69.1	1,577.7	7,381.9
Lbs./Capita/Yr.	150.0	38.1	5.6	44.7	61.7	28.1	641.2	3,000.1
Lbs./Capita/Day	0.411	0.104	0.015	0.123	0.169	0.077	1.757	8.219

Appendix E: Landfill Fund Summary

Landfill Fund Summary

	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2012	Sep 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	TOTAL 2012
Tonnage													
General - Haulers	12,747	11,624	14,262	13,900	16,319	16,286	16,185	17,499	14,892	16,802	16,185	12,457	179,157
General - Free Loads	142.35	122.86	166.60	125.64	155.73	164.76	144.04	156.44	127.15	130.66	129.20	129.69	1,695.12
General - \$5 Loads	1.64	0.79	2.76	3.11	1.10	0.47	0.71	0.69	0.95	0.69	0.05	0.78	13.74
Roadside	1.12		4.90	0.37	0.68	0.18	0.23	1.21	0.01	0.60	0.76	0.18	10.24
General - Subtotal	12,892	11,748	14,436	14,029	16,477	16,451	16,330	17,657	15,021	16,934	16,315	12,587	180,876
Special - Industrial (Declassified)	1,349	939	1,497	1,096	763	655	5,493	1,789	502	489	1,744	669	16,985
Special - Industrial (Exempt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special - Subtotal	1,349	939	1,497	1,096	763	655	5,493	1,789	502	489	1,744	669	16,985
Total Landfill Receipts	14,241	12,687	15,933	15,125	17,240	17,106	21,823	19,447	15,522	17,423	18,059	13,256	197,861
Yard - City Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yard - All Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.6	120.7	158.6	189.0	6.8	565.7
Yard - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.6	120.7	158.6	189.0	6.8	565.7
Origin of Tonnage													
In County	7,863	6,981	9,155	8,348	9,936	9,383	9,270	10,265	7,952	9,163	8,150	6,930	103,397
Out of County	6,378	5,707	6,777	6,777	7,304	7,722	12,553	9,181	7,571	8,259	9,908	6,326	94,465
Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,241	12,687	15,933	15,125	17,240	17,106	21,823	19,447	15,522	17,423	18,059	13,256	197,861

Payments													
Payable to City/County													
General Refuse (1.50/ton)	\$19,121	\$17,436	\$21,392	\$20,849	\$24,479	\$24,428	\$24,278	\$26,248	\$22,339	\$25,203	\$24,277	\$18,685	\$268,736
Special Waste (1.50 /ton)	\$2,023	\$1,409	\$2,245	\$1,644	\$1,145	\$982	\$8,240	\$2,684	\$753	\$733	\$2,616	\$1,003	\$25,478
Total	\$21,144	\$18,845	\$23,638	\$22,493	\$25,624	\$25,410	\$32,518	\$28,933	\$23,091	\$25,936	\$26,893	\$19,688	\$294,213
Payable to County (\$1.27/T)													
General Refuse	\$16,189	\$14,763	\$18,112	\$17,653	\$20,726	\$20,683	\$20,555	\$22,224	\$18,913	\$21,339	\$20,554	\$15,820	\$227,529
Special Waste	\$1,713	\$1,193	\$1,901	\$1,392	\$969	\$831	\$6,977	\$2,273	\$637	\$621	\$2,215	\$849	\$21,571
Total	\$17,902	\$15,956	\$20,013	\$19,044	\$21,695	\$21,514	\$27,531	\$24,496	\$19,551	\$21,959	\$22,769	\$16,669	\$249,101
Payable/Receivable County													
Net on \$5 and Free Loads	\$(280)	\$(275)	\$(291)	\$(111)	\$(298)	\$(342)	\$(301)	\$(324)	\$(259)	\$(262)	\$(277)	\$(255)	\$(3,274)

Appendix F: Illinois Solid Waste Management Act

(415 ILCS 20/1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7051)

Sec. 1. Short title. This Act shall be known as the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

(Source: P.A. 84-1319.)

(415 ILCS 20/2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7052)

Sec. 2. Public Policy. (a) The General Assembly finds:

- (1) that current solid waste disposal practices are not adequate to address the needs of many metropolitan areas in Illinois;
- (2) that the generation of solid waste is increasing while landfill capacity is decreasing;
- (3) that siting of new landfills, transfer stations, incinerators, recycling facilities, or other solid waste management facilities and the expansion of existing facilities is very difficult due to the public concern and competition with other land uses for suitable sites;
- (4) that more effective and efficient management of solid waste is needed in a manner that promotes economic development, protects the environment and public health and safety, and allows the most practical and beneficial use of the material and energy values of solid waste;
- (5) that state government policy and programs should be developed to assist local governments and private industry in seeking solutions to solid waste management problems;
- (6) that the purchase of products or supplies made from recycled materials by public agencies in the State will divert significant quantities of waste from landfills, reduce disposal costs and stimulate recycling markets, thereby encouraging the further use of recycled materials and educating the public about the utility and availability of such materials;
- (7) that there are wastes for which combustion would not provide practical energy recovery or practical volume reduction, which cannot be reasonably recycled or reused and which have reduced environmental threat because they are non-putrescible, homogeneous and do not contain free liquids. Such wastes bear a real and substantial difference under the purposes of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act from solid wastes for which combustion would provide practical energy recovery or practical volume reduction, which can be reasonably recycled or reused, or which are putrescible, non-homogeneous or contain free liquids;
- (8) since it is the policy of the State as set forth in the Environmental Protection Act to assure that contaminants discharged into the atmosphere or waters of the State are given the degree of treatment or control necessary to prevent pollution, that wastes generated as a result of removing contaminants from the air, water or land bear a real and substantial difference from other wastes in that the generation of wastes containing pollution treatment residuals can improve the environment in Illinois and should be encouraged;
- (9) since it is the policy of the State as set forth in the Environmental Protection Act to promote conservation of natural resources and minimize environmental damage by encouraging and effecting recycling and reuse of waste materials, that wastes from recycling, reclamation or reuse processes designed to remove contaminants so as to render such wastes reusable or wastes received at a landfill and recycled through an Agency permitted process bear a real and substantial difference from wastes not resulting from or subject to such recycling, reclamation, or reuse and that encouraging such recycling, reclamation or reuse furthers the purposes of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act;
- (10) that there are over 300 landfills in Illinois which are permitted to accept only demolition or construction debris or landscape waste, the vast majority of which accept less than 10,000 cubic yards per year. By themselves these wastes pose only a minimal hazard to the environment when landfilled in compliance with regulatory requirements in an Agency-permitted site without commingling with other wastes and, as such, landfills receiving only such wastes bear a real and substantial difference from landfills receiving wastes which are commingled. Disposal of these wastes in landfills permitted for municipal wastes uses up increasingly scarce capacity for garbage, general household and commercial

waste. It is the policy of the State to encourage disposal of these wastes in separate landfills.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to reduce reliance on land disposal of solid waste, to encourage and promote alternative means of managing solid waste, and to assist local governments with solid waste planning and management. In furtherance of those aims, while recognizing that landfills will continue to be necessary, this Act establishes the following waste management hierarchy, in descending order of preference, as State policy:

- (1) volume reduction at the source;
- (2) recycling and reuse;
- (3) combustion with energy recovery;
- (4) combustion for volume reduction;
- (5) disposal in landfill facilities.

(Source: P.A. 85-1440.)

(415 ILCS 20/2.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7052.1)

Sec. 2.1. Definitions. When used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

"Department", when a particular entity is not specified, means (i) in the case of a function to be performed on or after July 1, 1995 (the effective date of the Department of Natural Resources Act), the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity), as successor to the former Department of Energy and Natural Resources under the Department of Natural Resources Act; or (ii) in the case of a function required to be performed before July 1, 1995, the former Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

"Deinked stock" means paper that has been processed to remove inks, clays, coatings, binders and other contaminants.

"End product" means only those items that are designed to be used until disposal; items designed to be used in production of a subsequent item are excluded.

"High grade printing and writing papers" includes offset printing paper, duplicator paper, writing paper (stationery), office paper, note pads, xerographic paper, envelopes, form bond including computer paper and carbonless forms, book papers, bond papers, ledger paper, book stock and cotton fiber papers.

"Paper and paper products" means high grade printing and writing papers, tissue products, newsprint, unbleached packaging and recycled paperboard.

"Postconsumer material" means only those products generated by a business or consumer which have served their intended end uses, and which have been separated or diverted from solid waste; wastes generated during production of an end product are excluded.

"Recovered paper material" means paper waste generated after the completion of the papermaking process, such as postconsumer materials, envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, printing waste, cutting and other converting waste, butt rolls, and mill wrappers, obsolete inventories, and rejected unused stock. "Recovered paper material", however, does not include fibrous waste generated during the manufacturing process such as fibers recovered from waste water or trimmings of paper machine rolls (mill broke), or fibrous byproducts of harvesting, extraction or woodcutting processes, or forest residues such as bark.

"Recycled paperboard" includes recycled paperboard products, folding cartons and pad backing.

"Recycling" means the process by which solid waste is collected, separated and processed for reuse as either a raw material or a product which itself is subject to recycling, but does not include the combustion of waste for energy recovery or volume reduction.

"Tissue products" includes toilet tissue, paper towels, paper napkins, facial tissue, paper doilies, industrial wipers, paper bags and brown papers.

"Unbleached packaging" includes corrugated and fiber boxes.

"USEPA Guidelines for federal procurement" means all minimum recycled content standards recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 20/3) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7053)

Sec. 3. State agency materials recycling program.

(a) All State agencies responsible for the maintenance of public lands in the State shall, to the maximum extent feasible, use compost materials in all land maintenance activities which are to be paid with public funds.

(b) The Department of Central Management Services, in coordination with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, shall implement waste reduction programs, including source separation and collection, for office wastepaper, corrugated containers, newsprint and mixed paper, in all State buildings as appropriate and feasible. Such waste reduction programs shall be designed to achieve waste reductions of at least 25% of all such waste by December 31, 1995, and at least 50% of all such waste by December 31, 2000. Any source separation and collection program shall include, at a minimum, procedures for collecting and storing recyclable materials, bins or containers for storing materials, and contractual or other arrangements with buyers of recyclable materials. If market conditions so warrant, the Department of Central Management Services, in coordination with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, may modify programs developed pursuant to this Section.

The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) shall conduct waste categorization studies of all State facilities for calendar years 1991, 1995 and 2000. Such studies shall be designed to assist the Department of Central Management Services to achieve the waste reduction goals established in this subsection.

(c) Each State agency shall, upon consultation with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, periodically review its procurement procedures and specifications related to the purchase of products or supplies. Such procedures and specifications shall be modified as necessary to require the procuring agency to seek out products and supplies that contain recycled materials, and to ensure that purchased products or supplies are reusable, durable or made from recycled materials whenever economically and practically feasible. In choosing among products or supplies that contain recycled material, consideration shall be given to products and supplies with the highest recycled material content that is consistent with the effective and efficient use of the product or supply.

(d) Wherever economically and practically feasible, the Department of Central Management Services shall procure recycled paper and paper products as follows:

(1) Beginning July 1, 1989, at least 10% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the Department of Central Management Services shall be recycled paper and paper products.

(2) Beginning July 1, 1992, at least 25% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the Department of Central Management Services shall be recycled paper and paper products.

(3) Beginning July 1, 1996, at least 40% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the Department of Central Management Services shall be recycled paper and paper products.

(4) Beginning July 1, 2000, at least 50% of the total dollar value of paper and paper products purchased by the Department of Central Management Services shall be recycled paper and paper products.

(e) Paper and paper products purchased from private vendors pursuant to printing contracts are not considered paper products for the purposes of subsection (d). However, the Department of

Central Management Services shall report to the General Assembly on an annual basis the total dollar value of printing contracts awarded to private sector vendors that included the use of recycled paper.

(f)(1) Wherever economically and practically feasible, the recycled paper and paper products referred to in subsection (d) shall contain postconsumer or recovered paper materials as specified by paper category in this subsection:

- (i) Recycled high grade printing and writing paper shall contain at least 50% recovered paper material. Such recovered paper material, until July 1, 1994, shall consist of at least 20% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall consist of at least 25% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall consist of at least 30% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall consist of at least 40% deinked stock or postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall consist of at least 50% deinked stock or postconsumer material.
- (ii) Recycled tissue products, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 25% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 30% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material.
- (iii) Recycled newsprint, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 60% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 70% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 80% postconsumer material.
- (iv) Recycled unbleached packaging, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 35% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 40% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 45% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 50% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 2000, shall contain at least 55% postconsumer material.
- (v) Recycled paperboard, until July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 80% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1994, shall contain at least 85% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1996, shall contain at least 90% postconsumer material; and beginning July 1, 1998, shall contain at least 95% postconsumer material.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, "postconsumer material" includes:

- (i) paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after the waste has passed through its end usage as a consumer item, including used corrugated boxes, old newspapers, mixed waste paper, tabulating cards, and used cordage; and
- (ii) all paper, paperboard, and fibrous waste that are diverted or separated from the municipal solid waste stream.

(3) For the purposes of this Section, "recovered paper material" includes:

- (i) postconsumer material;
- (ii) dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets), including envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations, or from bag, box and carton manufacturing, and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
- (iii) finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others.

(g) The Department of Central Management Services may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Section.

(h) Every State agency shall, in its procurement documents, specify that, whenever economically and practically feasible, a product to be procured must consist, wholly or in part, of recycled materials, or be recyclable or reusable in whole or in part. When applicable, if state guidelines are not already prescribed, State agencies shall follow USEPA guidelines for federal procurement.

(i) All State agencies shall cooperate with the Department of Central Management Services in carrying out this Section. The Department of Central Management Services may enter into cooperative purchasing agreements with other governmental units in order to obtain volume discounts, or for other reasons in accordance with the Governmental Joint Purchasing Act, or in accordance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act if governmental units of other states or the federal government are involved.

(j) The Department of Central Management Services shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly concerning its implementation of the State's collection and recycled paper procurement programs. This report shall include a description of the actions that the Department of Central Management Services has taken in the previous fiscal year to implement this Section. This report shall be submitted on or before November 1 of each year.

(k) The Department of Central Management Services, in cooperation with all other appropriate departments and agencies of the State, shall institute whenever economically and practically feasible the use of re-refined motor oil in all State-owned motor vehicles and the use of remanufactured and retread tires whenever such use is practical, beginning no later than July 1, 1992.

(l) (Blank).

(m) The Department of Central Management Services, in coordination with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (now Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity), shall implement an aluminum can recycling program in all State buildings within 270 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997. The program shall provide for (1) the collection and storage of used aluminum cans in bins or other appropriate containers made reasonably available to occupants and visitors of State buildings and (2) the sale of used aluminum cans to buyers of recyclable materials.

Proceeds from the sale of used aluminum cans shall be deposited into I-CYCLE accounts maintained in the State Surplus Property Revolving Fund and, subject to appropriation, shall be used by the Department of Central Management Services and any other State agency to offset the costs of implementing the aluminum can recycling program under this Section.

All State agencies having an aluminum can recycling program in place shall continue with their current plan. If a State agency has an existing recycling program in place, proceeds from the aluminum can recycling program may be retained and distributed pursuant to that program, otherwise all revenue resulting from these programs shall be forwarded to Central Management Services, I-CYCLE for placement into the appropriate account within the State Surplus Property Revolving Fund, minus any operating costs associated with the program.

(Source: P.A. 96-77, eff. 7-24-09.)

(415 ILCS 20/3.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7053.1)

Sec. 3.1. Institutions of higher learning.

(a) For purposes of this Section "State-supported institutions of higher learning" or "institutions" means the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, the colleges and universities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, the colleges and universities

under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of Regency Universities, and the public community colleges subject to the Public Community College Act.

(b) Each State-supported institution of higher learning shall develop a comprehensive waste reduction plan covering a period of 10 years which addresses the management of solid waste generated by academic, administrative, student housing and other institutional functions. The waste reduction plan shall be developed by January 1, 1995. The initial plan required under this Section shall be updated by the institution every 5 years, and any proposed amendments to the plan shall be submitted for review in accordance with subsection (f).

(c) Each waste reduction plan shall address, at a minimum, the following topics: existing waste generation by volume, waste composition, existing waste reduction and recycling activities, waste collection and disposal costs, future waste management methods, and specific goals to reduce the amount of waste generated that is subject to landfill disposal.

(d) Each waste reduction plan shall provide for recycling of marketable materials currently present in the institution's waste stream, including but not limited to landscape waste, corrugated cardboard, computer paper, and white office paper, and shall provide for the investigation of potential markets for other recyclable materials present in the institution's waste stream. The recycling provisions of the waste reduction plan shall be designed to achieve, by January 1, 2000, at least a 40% reduction (referenced to a base year of 1987) in the amount of solid waste that is generated by the institution and identified in the waste reduction plan as being subject to landfill disposal.

(e) Each waste reduction plan shall evaluate the institution's procurement policies and practices to eliminate procedures which discriminate against items with recycled content, and to identify products or items which are procured by the institution on a frequent or repetitive basis for which products with recycled content may be substituted. Each waste reduction plan shall prescribe that it will be the policy of the institution to purchase products with recycled content whenever such products have met specifications and standards of equivalent products which do not contain recycled content.

(f) Each waste reduction plan developed in accordance with this Section shall be submitted to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity for review and approval. The Department's review shall be conducted in cooperation with the Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Community College Board.

(g) The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall provide technical assistance, technical materials, workshops and other information necessary to assist in the development and implementation of the waste reduction plans. The Department shall develop guidelines and funding criteria for providing grant assistance to institutions for the implementation of approved waste reduction plans.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 20/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7054)

Sec. 4. Projections of Disposal Capacity. On or before July 1, 1987, and annually thereafter, the Environmental Protection Agency shall publish a report regarding the projected disposal capacity available for solid waste in sanitary landfills subject to the fee requirements in Section 22.15 of the Environmental Protection Act. Such reports shall present the data on an appropriate regional basis. With respect to such sanitary landfill facilities, the report shall include an assessment of the life expectancy of each site.

(Source: P.A. 87-895.)

(415 ILCS 20/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7055)

Sec. 5. Informational Clearinghouse. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, in

cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, shall maintain a central clearinghouse of information regarding the implementation of this Act. In particular, this clearinghouse shall include data regarding solid waste research and planning, solid waste management practices, markets for recyclable materials and intergovernmental cooperation.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 20/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7056)

Sec. 6. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall be the lead agency for implementation of this Act and shall have the following powers:

(a) To provide technical and educational assistance for applications of technologies and practices which will minimize the land disposal of non-hazardous solid waste; economic feasibility of implementation of solid waste management alternatives; analysis of markets for recyclable materials and energy products; application of the Geographic Information System to provide analysis of natural resource, land use, and environmental impacts; evaluation of financing and ownership options; and evaluation of plans prepared by units of local government pursuant to Section 22.15 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(b) To provide technical assistance in siting pollution control facilities, defined as any waste storage site, sanitary landfill, waste disposal site, waste transfer station or waste incinerator.

(c) To provide loans or recycling and composting grants to businesses and not-for-profit and governmental organizations for the purposes of increasing the quantity of materials recycled or composted in Illinois; developing and implementing innovative recycling methods and technologies; developing and expanding markets for recyclable materials; and increasing the self-sufficiency of the recycling industry in Illinois. The Department shall work with and coordinate its activities with existing for-profit and not-for-profit collection and recycling systems to encourage orderly growth in the supply of and markets for recycled materials and to assist existing collection and recycling efforts.

The Department shall develop a public education program concerning the importance of both composting and recycling in order to preserve landfill space in Illinois.

(d) To establish guidelines and funding criteria for the solicitation of projects under this Act, and to receive and evaluate applications for loans or grants for solid waste management projects based upon such guidelines and criteria. Funds may be loaned with or without interest.

(e) To support and coordinate solid waste research in Illinois, and to approve the annual solid waste research agenda prepared by the University of Illinois.

(f) To provide loans or grants for research, development and demonstration of innovative technologies and practices, including but not limited to pilot programs for collection and disposal of household wastes.

(g) To promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of subsections (c), (d) and (f) of this Section.

(h) To cooperate with the Environmental Protection Agency for the purposes specified herein.

The Department is authorized to accept any and all grants, repayments of interest and principal on loans, matching funds, reimbursements, appropriations, income derived from investments, or other things of value from the federal or state governments or from any institution, person, partnership, joint venture, corporation, public or private.

The Department is authorized to use moneys available for that purpose, subject to appropriation, expressly for the purpose of implementing a loan program according to procedures established pursuant to this Act. Those moneys shall be used by the Department for the purpose of financing additional projects and for the Department's administrative expenses related thereto.

(Source: P.A. 94-91, eff. 7-1-05.)

(415 ILCS 20/6a) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7056a)

Sec. 6a. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall:

(1) Work with nationally based consumer groups and trade associations to develop nationally recognized logos which may be used to indicate whether a container is recyclable, made of recycled materials, or both.

(2) Work with nationally based consumer groups and trade associations to develop nationally recognized criteria for determining under what conditions the logos may be used.

(3) Develop and conduct a public education and awareness campaign to encourage the public to look for and buy products in containers which are recyclable or made of recycled materials.

(4) Develop and prepare educational materials describing the benefits and methods of recycling for distribution to elementary schools in Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 20/6.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7056.1)

Sec. 6.1. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 86-776. Repealed by P.A. 89-445, eff. 2-7-96.)

(415 ILCS 20/6.2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7056.2)

Sec. 6.2. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 90-372, eff. 7-1-98. Repealed internally, eff. 7-1-98.)

(415 ILCS 20/6.3) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7056.3)

Sec. 6.3. (Repealed).

(Source: P.A. 87-1250. Repealed by P.A. 91-798, eff. 7-9-00.)

(415 ILCS 20/7) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7057)

Sec. 7. It is the intent of this Act to provide the framework for a comprehensive solid waste management program in Illinois.

The Department shall prepare and submit to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before January 1, 1992, a report evaluating the effectiveness of the programs provided under this Act and Section 22.14 of the Environmental Protection Act; assessing the need for a continuation of existing programs, development and implementation of new programs and appropriate funding mechanisms; and recommending legislative and administrative action to fully implement a comprehensive solid waste management program in Illinois.

The Department shall investigate the suitability and advisability of providing tax incentives for Illinois businesses to use recycled products and purchase or lease recycling equipment, and shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 1987, on the results of this investigation.

By July 1, 1989, the Department shall submit to the Governor and members of the General Assembly a waste reduction report:

- (a) that describes various mechanisms that could be utilized to stimulate and enhance the reduction of industrial and post-consumer waste in the State, including their advantages and disadvantages. The mechanisms to be analyzed shall include, but not be limited to, incentives for

prolonging product life, methods for ensuring product recyclability, taxes for excessive packaging, tax incentives, prohibitions on the use of certain products, and performance standards for products; and

(b) that includes specific recommendations to stimulate and enhance waste reduction in the industrial and consumer sector, including, but not limited to, legislation, financial incentives and disincentives, and public education.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, with the cooperation of the State Board of Education, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and others as needed, shall develop, coordinate and conduct an education program for solid waste management and recycling. The program shall include, but not be limited to, education for the general public, businesses, government, educators and students.

The education program shall address, at a minimum, the following topics: the solid waste management alternatives of recycling, composting, and source reduction; resource allocation and depletion; solid waste planning; reuse of materials; pollution prevention; and household hazardous waste.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity shall cooperate with municipal and county governments, regional school superintendents, education service centers, local school districts, and planning agencies and committees to coordinate local and regional education programs and workshops and to expedite the exchange of technical information.

By March 1, 1989, the Department shall prepare a report on strategies for distributing and marketing landscape waste compost from centralized composting sites operated by units of local government. The report shall, at a minimum, evaluate the effects of product quality, assured supply, cost and public education on the availability of compost, free delivery, and public sales composting program. The evaluation of public sales programs shall focus on direct retail sale of bagged compost at the site or special distribution centers and bulk sale of finished compost to wholesalers for resale.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 20/7.1) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7057.1)

Sec. 7.1. Waste paint.

(a) The Department shall conduct a study to develop cost effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible waste paint disposal options for small businesses, including at least painting contractors, auto body shops and households. The study shall include on site investigations of manufacturing processes, including demonstration projects on reprocessing, and on pigment and solvent extraction.

(b) The Department shall develop an effective public education program to inform small businesses and households about the best available waste paint reduction and management options.

(c) By November 1, 1991, the Department shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly on its activities pursuant to this Section, with recommendations for legislation or regulations necessary to address the reduction and management of waste paint.

(Source: P.A. 89-445, eff. 2-7-96.)

(415 ILCS 20/7.2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7057.2)

Sec. 7.2. Pesticide containers. (a) The Department of Agriculture, in consultation and cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, shall design and implement a pilot pesticide container collection project, to be completed by June 30, 1991, to:

- (1) collect and recycle empty, triple-rinsed pesticide containers;
- (2) develop, demonstrate, and promote proper pesticide container management; and
- (3) evaluate current pesticide container management methods and the cause and extent of problems associated with pesticide containers.

By November 30, 1991, the Department of Agriculture shall report to the Governor and the General Assembly its conclusions from the project, and its recommendations for additional legislation or regulations governing management of pesticide containers.

(b) The Environmental Protection Agency shall develop informational and educational materials to promote proper methods of pesticide container management.

(c) The Department of Agriculture shall provide for the establishment and operation of temporary collection sites for pesticide containers. The Environmental Protection Agency may limit the type and quantity of pesticide containers acceptable for collection.

During the pilot project, the Department of Agriculture shall conduct surveys and collect information on proper and improper pesticide container storage and disposal.

The Department of Agriculture and any other entity collecting pesticide containers shall manage and dispose of the containers in compliance with applicable federal and State requirements.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, the term "pesticide" means a substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, and a substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

(Source: P.A. 86-1026.)

(415 ILCS 20/7.3)

Sec. 7.3. Waste collection pilot project. On or before March 1, 1994, the Department shall issue a Request for Proposals to establish a pilot wet/dry collection pilot project, serving at least 600 households, to evaluate the feasibility of wet/dry collection systems that divert source separated recyclables and compostable nontoxic organic materials from the residential and commercial waste streams.

The study shall evaluate both two-stream and three-stream systems using, at a minimum, the following criteria: convenience and effectiveness of different sorting systems, waste diversion potential, compost quality, marketability of end-products, contamination levels, efficiency and cost of various collection systems, and participation levels.

The pilot project shall include, but need not be limited to, the following materials: newspapers, mixed paper, glass containers, plastic containers, food scrap, paper towels, facial tissue, cardboard, and metals. The pilot program shall include promotional materials to discourage residents from collecting their grass clippings.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(415 ILCS 20/7.4)

Sec. 7.4. The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling.

(a) The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling is hereby created to review the status of recycling and solid waste management planning in Illinois. The goal of the Task Force is to investigate and provide recommendations for expanding waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and composting in Illinois in a manner that protects the environment, as well as public health and safety, and promotes

economic development.

The Task Force's review shall include, but not be limited to, the following topics: county recycling and waste management planning; current and potential policies and initiatives in Illinois for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse; funding for State and local oversight and regulation of solid waste activities; funding for State and local support of projects that advance solid waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and composting efforts; and the proper management of household hazardous waste. The review shall also evaluate the extent to which materials with economic value are lost to landfilling, and it shall also recommend ways to maximize the productive use of waste materials through efforts such as materials recycling and composting.

(b) The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling shall consist of the following 21 members appointed as follows:

- (1) four legislators, appointed one each by the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her representative;
- (3) the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her representative;
- (4) two persons appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent local governments;
- (5) two persons appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a local solid waste management agency;
- (6) two persons appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent the solid waste management industry;
- (7) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent non-profit organizations that provide recycling services;
- (8) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent recycling collection and processing services;
- (9) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent construction and demolition debris recycling services;
- (10) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent organic composting services;
- (11) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent general recycling interests;
- (12) one person appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent environmental interest groups;
- (13) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent environmental interest groups;
- (14) one person appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a statewide manufacturing trade association; and
- (15) one person appointed by the Director of the

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a statewide business association.

(c) The Directors of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or their representatives, shall co-chair and facilitate the Task Force.

(d) The members of the Task Force shall be appointed no later than 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly. The members of the Task Force shall not receive compensation for serving as members of the Task Force.

(e) The Task Force shall seek assistance from the Illinois Department of Central Management Services, the Illinois Green Economy Network, and the Illinois Green Governments Coordinating Council to help facilitate the Task Force, using technology, such as video conferencing and meeting space, with the goal of reducing costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel.

(f) The Task Force shall prepare a report that summarizes its work and makes recommendations resulting from its study, and it shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than 2 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

(g) The Task Force, upon issuing the report described in subsection (f) of this Section, is dissolved and this Section is repealed.

(Source: P.A. 97-853, eff. 1-1-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)

(415 ILCS 20/8)

Sec. 8. Recycling Economic Development Program. On or before March 1, 1994, the Department shall issue a Request for Proposals that invites individuals, not-for-profit corporations, and small businesses to submit proposals to develop enterprises that use secondary materials that are collected in municipal and business recycling programs for the manufacture of recycled-content products. Grants to qualified applicants shall not exceed \$50,000 for any one proposal. The Department shall provide grants in an amount not to exceed \$150,000 during any one fiscal year. The terms of the grants shall be determined by the Department. This program shall operate for a period not to exceed 2 years.

The Department shall give priority to proposals that will create small scale businesses in economically depressed areas. In determining the most viable proposals, the Department may consider, in addition to its regular market development program guidelines, the nature of the business, its capital needs, benefits to the community, program budget constraints, local financing opportunities, and the type of secondary material that will be used as feedstock in the reuse or remanufacturing process.

The Department shall hold at least 2 informational meetings in the State to publicize the existence of this recycling economic redevelopment Request for Proposals and shall provide technical assistance to any potential respondent desiring such assistance. Grant recipients shall prepare and submit to the Department a one year progress report which the Department shall summarize and submit to the General Assembly along with recommendations on measures that the State can undertake to stimulate small-scale market development ventures, particularly in economically-depressed areas.

None of the provisions of this Section shall limit or affect other programs administered by the Department pursuant to this Act.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(415 ILCS 20/10)

(This Section will be renumbered as Section 7.4 in a revisory bill.)

Sec. 10. The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling.

(a) The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling is hereby created to review the status of recycling and solid waste management planning in Illinois. The goal of the Task Force is to investigate and provide recommendations for expanding waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and composting in Illinois in a manner that protects the environment, as well as public health and safety, and promotes economic development.

The Task Force's review shall include, but not be limited to, the following topics: county recycling and waste management planning; current and potential policies and initiatives in Illinois for waste reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse; funding for State and local oversight and regulation of solid waste activities; funding for State and local support of projects that advance solid waste reduction, recycling, reuse, and composting efforts; and the proper management of household hazardous waste. The review shall also evaluate the extent to which materials with economic value are lost to landfilling, and it shall also recommend ways to maximize the productive use of waste materials through efforts such as materials recycling and composting.

(b) The Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling shall consist of the following 21 members appointed as follows:

(1) four legislators, appointed one each by the

President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or his or her representative;

(3) the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, or his or her representative;

(4) two persons appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent local governments;

(5) two persons appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a local solid waste management agency;

(6) two persons appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent the solid waste management industry;

(7) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent non-profit organizations that provide recycling services;

(8) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent recycling collection and processing services;

(9) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent construction and demolition debris recycling services;

(10) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent organic composting services;

(11) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent general recycling interests;

(12) one person appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent environmental interest

groups;

(13) one person appointed by the Director of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to represent environmental interest groups;

(14) one person appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a statewide manufacturing trade association; and

(15) one person appointed by the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to represent a statewide business association.

(c) The Directors of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or their representatives, shall co-chair and facilitate the Task Force.

(d) The members of the Task Force shall be appointed no later than 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly. The members of the Task Force shall not receive compensation for serving as members of the Task Force.

(e) The Task Force shall seek assistance from the Illinois Department of Central Management Services, the Illinois Green Economy Network, and the Illinois Green Governments Coordinating Council to help facilitate the Task Force, using technology, such as video conferencing and meeting space, with the goal of reducing costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel.

(f) The Task Force shall prepare a report that summarizes its work and makes recommendations resulting from its study, and it shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than 2 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

(g) The Task Force, upon issuing the report described in subsection (f) of this Section, is dissolved and this Section is repealed.

(Source: P.A. 97-853, eff. 1-1-13.)

Appendix G: Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act

(415 ILCS 15/1) (from Ch. 85, par. 5951)

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the Solid Waste Planning and

Recycling Act. (Source: P.A. 85-1198.)

(415 ILCS 15/2) (from Ch. 85, par. 5952)

Sec. 2. (a) The General Assembly finds:

(1) that parts of this State have inadequate and rapidly diminishing disposal capacity for municipal waste;(2) that counties should have the primary responsibility to plan for the management of municipal waste within their boundaries to insure the timely development of needed waste management facilities and programs;

(3) that waste reduction and recycling are preferable to the disposal of municipal waste;

(4) that removing certain materials from the municipal waste stream will decrease the flow of waste to sanitary landfills, aid in the conservation and recovery of valuable resources, conserve energy in the manufacturing process, increase the supply of reusable materials for the State's industries, and reduce substantially the need for municipal waste incineration facilities and contribute to their overall combustion efficiency, thereby resulting in a significant cost savings in the planning, construction and operation of these facilities; and

(5) that solid waste planning should be encouraged to take place on a multi-county, regional basis and through inter-governmental cooperation agreements whereby various units of local government within a region determine the best methods and locations for disposal of solid waste.

This amendatory Act of 1992 shall not be construed to impact the authority of units of local government in the siting of solid waste disposal facilities.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to provide incentives for decreased generation of municipal waste, to require certain counties to develop comprehensive waste management plans that place substantial emphasis on recycling and other alternatives to landfills, to encourage municipal recycling and source reduction, and to promote composting of yard waste.

(415 ILCS 15/3) (from Ch. 85, par. 5953)

Sec. 3. As used in this Act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Composting" means the biological process by which microorganisms decompose the organic fraction of waste, producing a humus-like material that may be used as a soil conditioner.

"County" means any county of the State and includes the City of Chicago.

"Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

"Municipal waste" means garbage, general household, institutional and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, and construction and demolition debris.

"Person" means any individual, partnership, cooperative enterprise, unit of local government, institution, corporation or agency, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

"Recycling, reclamation or reuse" means a method, technique or process designed to remove any contaminant from waste so as to render the waste reusable, or any process by which materials that would otherwise be disposed of or discarded are collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products.

"Recycling center" means a facility that accepts only segregated, nonhazardous, nonspecial, homogeneous, nonputrescible materials, such as dry paper, glass, cans or plastics, for subsequent use in the secondary materials market.

(Source: P.A. 94-793, eff. 5-19-06.)

(415 ILCS 15/4) (from Ch. 85, par. 5954)

Sec. 4. (a) By March 1, 1991, 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 Agency an officially adopted plan for the management of municipal waste generated within its boundaries. Such plan shall conform with the waste management hierarchy established as State policy in subsection (b) of Section 2 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

(b) The Agency shall review each county waste management plan to ensure consistency with the requirements of this Act and, if warranted, return it to the county with specific recommendations for improving the plan within 90 days after the plan is submitted. If the plan is returned, the county shall consider the Agency recommendations, make any appropriate revisions, and adopt a revised plan by September 1, 1991, or by September 1, 1995 in the case of a county with a population of less than 100,000.

(c) Each waste management plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) A description of the origin, content and weight or volume of municipal waste currently generated within the county's boundaries, and the origin, content, and weight or volume of municipal waste that will be generated within the county's boundaries during the next 20 years, including an assessment of the primary variables affecting this estimate and the extent to which they can reasonably be expected to occur.

(2) A description of the facilities where municipal waste is currently being processed or disposed of and the remaining available permitted capacity of such facilities.

(3) A description of the facilities and programs that are proposed for the management of municipal waste generated within the county's boundaries during the next 20 years, including, but not limited to their size, expected cost and financing method.

(4) An evaluation of the environmental, energy, life cycle cost and economic advantages and disadvantages of the proposed waste management facilities and programs.

(5) A description of the time schedule for the development and operation of each proposed facility or program.

(6) The identity of potential sites within the county where each proposed waste processing, disposal and recycling program will be located or an explanation of how the sites will be chosen. For any facility outside the county that the county proposes to utilize, the plan shall explain the reasons for selecting such facility.

(7) The identity of the governmental entity that will be responsible for implementing the plan on behalf of the county and explanation of the legal basis for the entity's authority to do so.

(8) Any other information that the Agency may require.

(d) Any county may delegate power to a municipality within the county or Municipal Joint Action Agency for the specific purpose of preparing the waste management plan or any portion thereof under this Act.

(e) Counties may, by intergovernmental agreement, jointly create and administer their solid waste management plans, provided that such joint plans fulfill all the requirements of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 86-228.)

(415 ILCS 15/5) (from Ch. 85, par. 5955)

Sec. 5.

(a) Prior to adopting a waste management plan for submission to the Agency, the county shall form an advisory committee, which shall include representatives from municipalities within the county, citizen organizations, industry, the private solid waste management industry operating within the county, local recyclers and any other persons deemed appropriate by the county. The advisory committee shall review the plan during its preparation, make suggestions and propose any changes it believes appropriate.

(b) The county shall provide written notice to all municipalities and interested members of the public when plan development begins and shall provide periodic written progress reports to such entities concerning the preparation of the plan.

(c) Prior to adoption by the governing body of the county, the county shall submit copies of the proposed plan for review and comment to the Agency, all municipalities within the county, all area wide planning agencies and the county health department. The county shall also make the proposed plan available for public review and comment. The period for review and comment shall be 90 days. The county shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed plan during this period. The plan subsequently submitted to the governing body of the county for adoption shall be accompanied by a document containing written responses to substantive comments made during the comment period.

(d) The governing body of the county shall adopt a plan within 60 days from the end of the public comment period. Within 10 days of adoption, the plan shall be submitted to the Agency for review.

(e) Each county 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. (Source: P.A. 89-443, eff. 7-1-96.)

(415 ILCS 15/6) (from Ch. 85, par. 5956)

Sec. 6. Each county waste management plan adopted under Section 4 shall include a recycling program. Such recycling program:

- (1) Shall be implemented throughout the county and include a time schedule for implementation of the program.
- (2) Shall provide for the designation of a recycling coordinator to administer the program.
- (3) Shall be designed to recycle, by the end of the third and fifth years of the program, respectively 15% and 25% of the municipal waste generated in the county, subject to the existence of a viable market for the recycled material, based on measurements of recycling and waste generated in terms of weight. The determination of recycling rate shall not include: discarded motor vehicles, wastes used for clean fill or erosion control, or commercial, institutional or industrial machinery or equipment.
- (4) May provide for the construction and operation of one or more recycling centers by a unit of local government, or for contracting with other public or private entities for the operation of recycling centers.
- (5) May require residents of the county to separate recyclable materials at the time of disposal or trash pick-up.
- (6) May make special provision for commercial and institutional establishments that implement their own specialized recycling programs, provided that such establishments annually provide written documentation to the county of the total number of tons of material recycled.
- (7) Shall provide for separate collection and composting of leaves.
- (8) Shall include public education and notification programs to foster understanding of and encourage compliance with the recycling program
- (9) Shall include provisions for compliance, including incentives and penalties.
- (10) shall include provisions for (i) recycling the collected materials, (ii) identifying potential markets for at least 3 recyclable materials, and (iii) promoting the use of products made

from recovered or recycled materials among businesses, newspapers and local governments in the county.

- (11) May provide for the payment of recycling diversion credits to public and private parties engaged in recycling activities.

(Source: P.A. 86-777; 87-650.)

(415 ILCS 15/7) (from Ch. 85, par. 5957)

Sec. 7. (a) Each county shall begin implementation of its waste management plan, including the recycling program, within one year of adoption of the plan. The county may enter into written agreements with other persons, including a municipality or persons transporting municipal waste on the effective date of this Act, pursuant to which the persons undertake to fulfill some or all of the county's responsibilities under this Act. A person who enters into an agreement shall be responsible with the county for the implementation of such programs.

(b) In implementing the recycling program, consideration for the collection, marketing and disposition of recyclable materials shall be given to persons engaged in the business of recycling within the county on the effective date of this Act, whether or not the persons were operating for profit. If a township within the county is operating a recycling program on the effective date of the plan which substantially conforms with or exceeds the requirements of the recycling program included in the plan, the township may continue to operate its recycling program, and such operation shall constitute, within the township, implementation of the recycling program included in the plan. A township may at any time adopt and implement a recycling program that is more stringent than that required by the county waste management plan.

(c) The Department shall assist counties in implementing recycling programs under this Act, and may, pursuant to appropriation, make grants and loans from the Solid Waste Management Fund to counties or other units of local government for that purpose, to be used for capital assistance or for the payment of recycling diversion credits or for other recycling program purposes, in accordance with such guidelines as may be adopted by the Department.

(Source: P.A. 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

(415 ILCS 15/8) (from Ch. 85, par. 5958)

Sec. 8. (a) Any municipality or combination of municipalities that has a total population of 20,000 or more may apply to the Department for assistance grants to operate a pilot recycling project that demonstrates the economic feasibility and environmental benefits of a recycling method. Population shall be determined by the most recent federal decennial census. The pilot recycling project shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

- (1) A curbside program requiring the occupants of at least 3,000 single family residences to separate at least 3 materials deemed appropriate by the municipality from other solid waste generated at their residences, and to store such material until collection; the 3 materials shall be chosen from the following: glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, newsprint, corrugated paper, used motor oil, plastics.

- (2) A scheduled day, at least twice per month, during which separated materials are to be placed at the curbside or a similar location for collection.

- (3) A system including trucks and related equipment for collecting recyclable materials from the curbside or similar locations at least twice per month from each participating residence.

- (4) A drop-off or buy-back center for the collection and sale or reuse of recyclable materials, including but not limited to glass, aluminum cans and newsprint.

- (5) Provisions for recycling of collected materials.

- (6) Provisions for public education and compliance.

(b) The Department shall establish guidelines for solicitation of grants under this Section. Applications for assistance shall be filed with the Department on forms provided by the Department.