

# **Resource Management Plan**

## **Executive Summary**

**DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT**

**Peoria County, Illinois**

**June 16, 2014**





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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Appendix</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
Key Principals of Success .....	1
Current Generation .....	2
<b>Resource and Waste Management Plan</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Resource and Waste Management Goals .....	6
<b>PLAN OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Goals &amp; Objectives</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Maintain and Improve Current County Programs .....	8
Single Stream Recycling .....	8
Rural Residential Recycling Program .....	8
Construction & Demolition (C&D) .....	8
Commercial Recycling Ordinance` .....	9
Landfill Expansion.....	9
Free Dumping Policy .....	9
A Planning Framework for Responsible Resource Management .....	9
Highlighted Initiatives for Organizational Development .....	9
Highlighted Initiatives for Recycling Services .....	10
Highlighted Initiatives for Composting Services .....	10
Highlighted Initiatives for Refuse Services .....	11
Highlighted Initiatives for Landfill Site Management Services .....	11
<b>PLAN UPDATE STRATEGIES –DESCRIPTIONS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Strategies for Solid Waste/Recycling System Organization .....	12
Organization-1: Responsible Resource Use - .....	12
Organization-2: Increase Diversion through Performance-Based Management - .....	12
Organization-3: Incentives for Recycling & Clean Community .....	13
Organization-4: Solid Waste Code and Regulatory Actions .....	14
Organization-5: Performance-Based Service Partnerships- .....	15
Organization-6: Regional Partnerships and Development of a Regional Authority- .....	15
Organization-7: Market-Based Contracting For Commodity Services .....	16
Organization-8: Funding Of Operations .....	16
Organization-9: Maintain County Operation as an Enterprise Fund .....	17
Organization-10: Environmental Sustainability .....	17
<b>PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR RECYCLING SERVICES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Recycling-1: Curbside Recycling Collection .....	18
Recycling-2: Multi-Family and Commercial Curbside Recycling Collection - .....	19
Recycling-3: Commercial Recycling Collection.....	20
Recycling-4: Citizen Convenience Center Drop-Off Recycling Collection - .....	21
Recycling-5: Recyclable Materials Processing and Marketing .....	22
Recycling-6: Bulky/Special Materials Recycling and Reuse .....	22
Recycling -7: Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling - .....	22
Recycling-8: The Reuse Network .....	23
Recycling-9: Parks/Recreation Recycling – Pull out schools.....	24
Recycling-10: Special Events Recycling .....	24

PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR End market Development.....	25
Market Development-1: Utilize Recovered Materials for Enhancing Economic Development .....	25
STRATEGIES FOR ORGANICS MANAGEMENT AND COMPOSTING SERVICES .....	25
Compost-1: Curbside Yard Waste Collection.....	26
Compost-2: Vegetative Waste Collection - .....	26
Compost-3: Citizen Convenience Center Drop-Off Facility - .....	27
Compost-4: Processing Capacity/Compost Site - .....	27
Compost-5: Marketing Of Finished Product.....	28
Compost-6: Utilities Biosolids.....	29
STRATEGIES FOR REFUSE SERVICES .....	29
Refuse-1: Residential Refuse Collection.....	29
Refuse-2: Commercial Solid Waste Franchise Role.....	30
Refuse-3: Drop-Off Refuse Collection .....	30
Refuse-4: Bulky Waste Collection and Reuse.....	31
Refuse-5: Parks and Special Events Refuse Collection .....	31
Refuse-6: Litter Cans and Clean Community Initiative .....	32
STRATEGIES FOR LANDFILL SITE MANAGEMENT.....	32
Landfill Site-1: Site Expansion Licensing and Disposal Capacity .....	32
Landfill Site-2: Refuse Transfer .....	33
Landfill Site-3: Closure Plan/Maintenance.....	33
Landfill Site-4: Methane Gas Management.....	34
Plan Implementation Timelines.....	35
Organization-2: Regional Partnerships and Development of a Regional Authority .....	41
Organization-3: Performance-Based Service Partnerships .....	41
Organization-5: Incentives for Recycling & Clean Community .....	41
Organization-6: Solid Waste Code and Regulatory Actions .....	41
Organization-9: Maintain County Operation as An Enterprise Fund .....	41
Recycling-1: Curbside Recycling Collection.....	42
Recycling-2: Multi-Family and Commercial Curbside Recycling Collection.....	42
Recycling-5: Citizen Convenience Center Drop-Off Recycling Collection .....	42
Recycling-10 and 11: Parks/Recreation Recycling and Special Events .....	42
Market Development-1: Utilize Recovered Materials for Enhancing Economic Development .....	42
Compost-1: Curbside Yard Waste Collection.....	42
Compost-3: Citizen Convenience Center Drop-Off Facility .....	43
Refuse-1: Residential Refuse Collection.....	43
Refuse-2: Commercial Solid Waste Franchise Role.....	43
Landfill Site-1: Site Expansion Licensing and Disposal Capacity .....	43
<b>Current Program Background .....</b>	<b>46</b>
Description of the Study Area .....	46
Existing and Current State and County Regulations.....	47
Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act .....	47
Illinois Electronic Products Recycling and Reuse Act .....	48
Free Dumping Policy.....	48
Commercial Recycling Ordinance .....	42
Facilities Inventory .....	42
Introduction .....	42
Existing Solid Waste Landfills .....	42
Resource Recovery and Recycling .....	43
Single Stream Recycling .....	43
Commercial Recycling Program.....	44
Construction & Demolition (C&D).....	44
Management Framework.....	44

Commercial Recycling Program.....	44
<b>Financing Framework .....</b>	<b>45</b>
Current Costs and Finance Methods .....	45
County Costs and Finance Methods.....	45
Local Tip Fee Surcharge .....	45
Landfill Expansion - PDC Transfer Station Option.....	45
Landfill Expansion Contract - PDC .....	46
Existing Transfer Stations.....	49
Existing Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs).....	49
Existing Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Collection Activities .....	50
Existing Medical Waste Home Collection.....	54
Existing Compost Facilities .....	55
Existing Wastewater Facilities.....	56
<b>Peoria County Waste Generation.....</b>	<b>57</b>
Current Generation .....	57
Waste Generation Projections .....	59
Existing Solid Waste Landfills .....	60
<b>City of Peoria .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Resource Recovery and Recycling .....</b>	<b>62</b>
Single Stream Recycling .....	62
Rural Residential Recycling Program.....	63
Commercial Recycling Program.....	63
Construction & Demolition (C&D).....	64
Hazardous Waste Management.....	64
<b>Peoria Diversion/Recovery Rates .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Current Financial Framework .....</b>	<b>69</b>
Solid Waste Management Fund.....	69
<b>Recycling and Solid Waste Best Practices.....</b>	<b>70</b>
Review of Illinois Solid Waste Authority Solid Waste Management Plans.....	70
<b>Single Stream Recycling.....</b>	<b>73</b>
National Changes in Collection Systems .....	73
Factors That Influence Collection Programs .....	73
Recycling – Levels of Service.....	74
Single-Sort Collection Program .....	74
Curb Container Set out Options .....	75
Processing Options.....	76
Consolidated Contracting for Recyclable Materials Processing and Marketing.....	77
<b>Multi-Family Programs .....</b>	<b>79</b>
Best Practice Characteristics .....	80
Rural Residential Recycling Programs .....	83
Commercial Recycling Recommendations .....	84
<b>Construction &amp; Demolition (C&amp;D) Recommendations .....</b>	<b>86</b>
Central Processing Facility.....	86
Job Site Material Recovery.....	87
On-Site Material Processing.....	88
C&D Waste Mitigation and Salvage .....	88
Reuse and Recycling Options for C&D Debris .....	90
<b>Special Wastes.....</b>	<b>92</b>
Household Hazardous Waste Programs.....	92
IEPA Hazardous Waste Program .....	92
Hazardous Waste Options.....	93
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Used Tire Program.....	93

Recycling Incentives .....	94
Pay As You Throw (PAYT) .....	94
Types of Variable-Rate Waste-Disposal Pricing Systems.....	95
County Secondary Market Development Opportunities.....	100
The Role of Government in Recycling Market Development .....	100
Components of a Recycling Market Development System .....	100
Approach to Market Development .....	101
County Management Opportunities and Options.....	102
Intergovernmental Opportunities.....	102
Legislative Authority of Local Units in the Organizational Structure .....	106
Operational & Administrative Roles in the Organizational Structure .....	107
Costs & Counting Financing.....	112
Local Initiated Funding Approaches.....	112
Optional Funding Mechanisms.....	113
Statutory Definitions .....	118
Non-Statutory Definitions .....	123

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: PEORIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE GENERATION.....	3
TABLE 2: PEORIA COUNTY WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS.....	4
TABLE 3: PEORIA COUNTY MATERIAL EXISTING DIVERSION RATES .....	5
TABLE 4: PEORIA COUNTY MATERIAL DIVERSION RATE GOALS (5 AND 10 YEARS).....	5
TABLE 5: PEORIA COUNTY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TIMELINE.....	44
TABLE 6: EXISTING LANDFILLS USED BY COUNTY.....	48
TABLE 7: EXISTING TRANSFER STATIONS USED BY COUNTY.....	49
TABLE 8: EXISTING MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES USED BY COUNTY.....	50
TABLE 9: CURBSIDE RECYCLING IN PEORIA COUNTY.....	50
TABLE 10: PEORIA COUNTY DROP-OFF SITES.....	51
TABLE 11: COUNTY ELECTRONICS RECYCLING LOCATIONS.....	52
TABLE 12: PERMANENT HHW FACILITIES IN ILLINOIS.....	53
TABLE 13: PEORIA COUNTY HHW COLLECTION EVENTS.....	54
TABLE 14: MEDICAL WASTE COLLECTION LOCATIONS.....	55
TABLE 15: EXISTING COMPOST FACILITIES.....	55
TABLE 16: EXISTING WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.....	56
TABLE 18: PEORIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE GENERATION.....	58
TABLE 19: RESIDENTIAL MATERIAL PERCENTAGES .....	58
TABLE 20: AVERAGE OF C&D WASTE CHARACTERIZATION.....	59
TABLE 21: PEORIA COUNTY WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS.....	60
TABLE 22: MSW DISPOSED AT THE PEORIA CITY/COUNTY LANDFILL #2 (TONS).....	61
TABLE 23: 2012 CITY OF PEORIA ANNUAL SOLID WASTE TONS COLLECTED .....	62
TABLE 24: PEORIA COUNTY HOUSEHOLD AND RECYCLING SERVICES.....	63
TABLE 25: PEORIA COUNTY GENERATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.....	64
TABLE 26: PEORIA COUNTY MATERIAL DIVERSION RATES ADJUSTED.....	66
TABLE 27: PEORIA COUNTY DIVERSION CALCULATION.....	67
TABLE 28: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY .....	69
TABLE 30: CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL MULTI-FAMILY RECYCLING PROGRAMS.....	80
TABLE 31: SORTING METHODS USED BY C&D CENTRAL PROCESSING FACILITIES.....	87
TABLE 32: COMMON TYPES OF C&D RECYCLING EQUIPMENT. ....	88
TABLE 33: ADVANTAGES OF MAJOR VARIABLE RATE SYSTEM TYPES .....	97
TABLE 34: DISADVANTAGES OF MAJOR VARIABLE RATE SYSTEM TYPES .....	98
TABLE 35: RELATIVE IMPLEMENTATION COSTS FOR VARIABLE-RATE SYSTEMS .....	99
TABLE 36: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL APPROACHES.....	102
TABLE 37: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES TO OPERATIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES .....	107

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY .....	46
FIGURE 2: 2007-2012 PEORIA COUNTY MONTHLY SOLID WASTE TONS DISPOSED.....	60
FIGURE 3: 2012 CITY OF PEORIA WEEKLY SOLID WASTE TONS COLLECTED .....	62
FIGURE 4: 2007 VS. 2010 COMPARISON: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES BY COLLECTION METHOD .....	73
FIGURE 5: MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF) RESIDUAL RATE* .....	77
FIGURE 6: PEORIA COUNTY RECOVERY RATE .....	79

## APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE EVENT .....	114
APPENDIX B: MSW GENERATION METHODOLOGY SUMMARY .....	116
APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS.....	118
APPENDIX D: COUNTY WASTE GENERATION BY TYPE OF MATERIAL.....	124
APPENDIX D-1: DETAILED WASTE GENERATION BY TYPE AND COMMUNITY .....	125
APPENDIX E: LANDFILL FUND SUMMARY .....	130
APPENDIX F: ILLINOIS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT.....	132
APPENDIX G: SOLID WASTE PLANNING AND RECYCLING ACT .....	145

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Peoria County Recycling Department has developed a draft of an updated twenty-year Resource Management Plan for Peoria County (2015-2034) that will replace the Peoria County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in 1991 and updated in 2008. An Advisory Committee met over the past 12 months to discuss the best practices for resource management, recycling and solid waste. Interviews have been conducted with a number of key constituencies. The following is a summary of the major recommendations that form the basis of the updated plan.

Resource Management is the application of an established and defined framework of waste management, recycling and materials recovery options that recognizes waste products as resources and facilitates the most environmentally beneficial methods of waste prevention and processing. Resource Management ultimately seeks the highest possible environmental option for management of all resources, to prevent and reduce waste materials to air, water, and land, emphasizing a closed-loop system of production and consumption.

## KEY PRINCIPALS OF SUCCESS

This plan identifies and advances the best practices and principals of success that have been an important part of the last ten years of successful performance and cost effectiveness for resource management and recycling throughout the United States and the Midwest. These key principals include:

- **Develop a Collaborative Partnership with Local Municipalities**
  - The development of intergovernmental agreements between the County of Peoria and the City of Peoria, as well as other municipalities, is a key element of this plan. *The City of Peoria is a critical partner in implementing this Resource Management Plan.* Discussions with the City of Peoria and other municipalities in the urban core area of the County should occur as a first step in the implementation of this Plan. The County Board, through the committee system, and as delegated to the appropriate departments by the County Administrator, should be responsible for implementing the goals, objectives and key elements identified in this plan.
- **Provide Single Stream Curbside Recycling to All Residents**
  - The utilization of single stream curbside and curbside recycling systems should be provided to all resident in the County (i.e., single family homes, multi-family complexes, businesses, institutions and non-governmental organizations). The use of recycling incentives should be utilized to further increase recycling participation, overall diversion, and cost effectiveness – while also targeting non-participants to encourage their initial involvement in recycling.
- **Capture Economic Benefits of Recycling through Sale of Recycled Commodities**
  - Increasing recycling through revenue sharing agreements for the sale of recycled commodities through public/private partnership with regional Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) and through reduced costs for transfer and disposal of these now recycled materials.
  - Periodic downsizing of the solid waste collection system as the recycling collection system grows.
- **Control Collection Costs through Performance-Based Contracting:**
  - To ensure that the refuse collection systems also represent best practice methods and costs, reducing these systems as the volume of trash decreases and recycling increases, will

build on partnerships with the private sector collection companies. Allowing additional for-fee services to be offered by the private sector contractors on a larger regional basis where economic benefits can be returned to the County and municipalities.

These principals have been consistently applied throughout this plan, re-affirming a basic focus on resource recovery and economic efficiency. These principals will also guide plan implementation as the ever-challenging details of day-to-day operations are addressed. Economic benefits are just some of the many reasons to continue emphasizing resource recovery in local waste management programs.

Setting goals and objectives, such as the goals identified in the Resource Management Plan, is critical to achieving both economic and environmental benefits. This plan outlines the steps needed to achieve growth in recycling and diversion in Peoria County. These recycling and management strategies, combined with further development of the many existing programs in the County for recycling, organics and other resource management programs, will build a foundation for continued growth in financial and environmental benefits for the community.

The successful implementation of the goals and objectives in this plan will result in the diversion of recyclable and recoverable materials from land disposal at a rate that will be one of the highest in the State of Illinois. All communities in the County will be collaborating with one another through partnerships and intergovernmental agreements to provide comprehensive recycling and recovery programs that will improve efficiencies and save taxpayer dollars. All residents in the County, including those living in single family homes, apartments, and condominiums will have single stream curbside recycling and the collection of yardwaste and food waste that can be composted or converted to use as organics feedstocks. The commercial sector will increase the recovery of material through the implementation of single stream recycling collection and the collection of organic materials, such as restaurant food waste. The City of Peoria and Peoria County will open a Citizen Convenience Center at the Peoria Landfill that will accept all types of material for recycling and recovery. The landfill will be managed as a state of the art facility that meets all regulatory requirements, including the efficient capture of methane.

### ***Current Generation***

The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), Division of Recycling and Waste Reduction, commissioned the Illinois Recycling Association (IRA) to develop a Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Study<sup>1</sup>. For the purposes of the study, a waste sector is identified by the particular generation characteristics that make it a unique portion of the total waste stream. This study is limited to analysis of the statutory definition of municipal solid waste (MSW or municipal waste), which is defined by Illinois law as “garbage, general household, institutional and commercial waste, and landscape waste and construction or demolition debris” as per 415 ILCS 5/3.290. Based on the definition of MSW several waste sectors were not considered as part of this study, specifically the following materials were excluded:

- Special waste includes any of the following per 415 ILCS 5/3.475:
  - Potentially infectious medical waste
  - Hazardous waste
  - Industrial process waste or pollution control waste. (415 ILCS 5/3.235)

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<sup>1</sup> Illinois Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Study, Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, Contracted by: Illinois Recycling Association, Prepared by Camp Dresser & McKee Inc. (CDM), May, 2009

- Clean construction or demolition debris (CCDD) is not considered a “waste” if it is separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream as raw materials or used as fill material (415 ILCS 5/3.160), with the exception of CCDD materials within the definition that are disposed at MSW landfills; and
- Diverted C&D materials.

The generation estimated for Illinois were applied to the 2010 U.S. Census population estimated for Peoria County and were further assessed on a municipal basis. Table 18 presents the generation of waste by material category in Peoria County. The Peoria County total residential MSW generation rate was determined to be 1,282 pounds per person per year or 3.51 pounds per capita per day. This rate includes household hazardous waste, C&D, and other wastes such as flat glass and HVAC ducting. The Peoria County total ICI MSW generation rate was determined to be 2,968 pounds per person per year or 8.13 pounds per capita per day.

**Table 1: Peoria County Solid Waste Generation**

2010 Households - 75,793	Tons	Percent of Total	Lbs. per Capita per Day
Paper	154,325	38.9%	4.53
Milk & Juice Cartons/Boxes - Coated	490	0.1%	0.01
Plastic	29,684	7.5%	0.87
Glass	7,944	2.0%	0.23
Metal	41,649	10.5%	1.22
Organics	63,310	15.9%	1.86
Inorganics	19,329	4.9%	0.57
Textiles	13,990	3.5%	0.41
<b>TOTAL MSW</b>	<b>330,721</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>9.70</b>
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	5,600	1.4%	0.16
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	60,688	15.3%	1.78
<b>Total MSW, C&amp;D, HHW</b>	<b>397,010</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11.64</b>
Residential Total	182,351	45.9%	3.51
Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Total	214,659	54.1%	8.13

## WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

For the purpose of forecasting future quantities, per capita waste generation rates were estimated using the waste quantities from Table 1 and population data from the 2010 census, to calculate the average annual per capita waste generation projections for the residential sector.

Estimating industrial, commercial and institutional waste generation for each member community is difficult because commercial waste is typically collected by several private haulers that often municipal boundaries collect from Institutional and commercial customers, Peoria County has an ordinance that requires haulers to report on quantities of waste collected for recycling but does not have an ordinance that requires haulers to report on quantities of waste collected for disposal.

In order to translate the data into jobs and types of commercial and industrial development, the plan investigated employment by industry in Peoria County using the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 County Business Patterns, Peoria County. The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) has developed employment projections for both industries and occupations. Short-term projections cover a two-year

period and long-term projections cover a 10-year period. The IDES projects that the Local Workforce Area that includes Peoria County will experience a compound annual growth rate for all occupations of .74 percent over the next 10 years.

This annual growth rate was applied to the quantity of ICI waste quantities to project future quantities. Commercial waste also includes industrial lunchroom and office waste, but excludes special waste (industrial process waste) generated by manufacturing operations.

The following table presents the annual total waste generation estimates for the next 20 years. The projected waste generated in 10 years is 434,835 tons while the waste generated in 20 years is projected at 456,659

**Table 2: Peoria County Waste Generation Projections**

Year	Population Projection	Residential Waste Generation	ICI Waste Generation*	TOTAL WASTE GENERATION PROJECTION	Percent Increase
2010	186,834	119,758	277,251	397,009	0.0%
2015	190,903	122,366	287,662	410,029	3.3%
2020	194,083	124,405	298,465	422,869	6.5%
2025	195,266	125,163	309,672	434,835	9.5%
2030	193,314	123,912	321,301	445,213	12.1%
2035	192,347	123,292	333,367	456,659	15.0%

\* ICI Growth at 0.74% per Year

## THE DIVERSION RATE

The Advisory Committee agreed that the current methodology employed by the IEPA to determine the diversion rate is appropriate and should be continued. The rate is derived by dividing the total amount of municipal waste that was generated by the amount of municipal waste that was recycled or recovered to produce the percentage of waste diverted from disposal. Both numbers should be for the same time period.

$$\text{Percentage of municipal waste diverted} = \frac{\text{Recycled \& Recovered Municipal Waste}}{\text{Total Municipal Waste}} \times 100$$

The total municipal waste generated must include the recycled municipal waste as well as the non-recycled municipal waste. It should also include any waste that may eventually be discarded, collected, or disposed. Thus, wastes generated may include wastes that are:

- Improperly disposed, littered, or illegally dumped;
- Transported outside the area;
- Stored; and
- Disposed of on-site

It is important to remember when calculating the weight of recycled material that only the portion of material collected for recycling that is actually recycled can be included. Currently there is no mechanism in Illinois that requires the quantity of recovered materials to be reported to a central entity. Therefore, Illinois cannot accurately determine what the actual diversion rate is in the state. Illinois EPA is required to annually publish the Non-hazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity Report that relies on voluntary reporting.

The diversion rate is a key indicator as to the success or failure of recovery efforts. In order to calculate a diversion rate, the quantity of materials generated must be known as well as knowledge of the quantity of materials recovered. Unfortunately the task of ascertaining the quantity of materials being recovered is difficult due to the lack of a uniform reporting requirement for haulers and processors of recovered materials. Nonetheless, a diversion rate can be estimated by assuming that the difference between the generation quantities and disposal quantities. According to the 2010 County Diversion Report, 148,831 tons of waste is recycled in Peoria County yielding a diversion rate of 37.5% by weight.

**Table 3: Peoria County Material Existing Diversion Rates**

Waste Stream Component	2011 Quantity (tons)	2010 Quantity (tons)
<b>Residential Recycling (curbside and drop-off programs)</b>	7,373	6,664
<b>Commercial and Institutional</b>	127,693	117,257
<b>Yard Waste and Organic Waste (Commercial and Residential)</b>	25,900	24,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,966</b>	<b>148,831</b>
<b>Municipal Waste Diversion Rate</b>		
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Commercial and Residential Recycling Rate</b>	39.8%	37.5%
<b>Commercial and Residential Recycling Rate (includes Special Waste)</b>	39.1%	35.9%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate (includes Yard Waste)</b>	10.6%	10.5%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate</b>	4.0%	3.7%

## DIVERSION RATE GOAL

A model was developed to estimate the future diversion rate given the program goals and objectives outlined in the Plan. The diversion rates were estimated for a 5-Year and a 10-Year period. These goals are consistent with the goals identified in Solid Waste management Plans of two of the largest regional authorities in Illinois: Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) and Solid Waste Agency of Lake County (SWALCO). SWANCC reached their 40 percent residential diversion goal and did not identify a new numeric goal in their 2014 plan update. SWALCO will continue to expand recycling programs to achieve a 45% goal by 2014. In order to reach a recycling rate of 60%, a task force will be convened to investigate, evaluate and develop recommendations to assist in realistically reaching this goal by 2020

**Table 4: Peoria County Material Diversion Rate Goals (5 and 10 Years)**

Municipal Waste Diverted	10 Year Goals	5 Year Goals
<b>Commercial and Residential Recycling Rate*</b>	60%	50%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate (includes Yard Waste)*</b>	20%	15%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate*</b>	15%	10%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate includes Yard Waste**</b>	50%	30%
<b>Residential Recycling Rate**</b>	30%	20%

\* Based on Total MSW

\*\* Based on Residential MSW

## RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The new Resource and Waste Management Plan identifies ways for the county to move towards their Resource Management goal. Components of this twenty-year plan are within a resource management framework, and include the following:

- Develop intergovernmental agreements between the County of Peoria, the City of Peoria and all municipalities in the County, which should occur as a first step in the implementation of this Plan.
- Increase single-family residential diversion rates<sup>2</sup> and provide single stream curbside recycling to all single-family households.
- Increase total countywide diversion rates.
- Implement Multi-family apartment single stream recycling.
- Develop a countywide commercial recycling plan with mandated single stream recycling at all nonresidential locations.
- Evaluate a user fee based (Pay As you throw) waste collection program, and implement where practical.
- Re-locate and develop a new comprehensive Citizen Convenience Center for Drop-Off of recyclables, refuse, bulky items, organics, and any other materials.
- Pilot food waste composting to include all plate scrapings, and if successful, a pilot providing year-round weekly compost collection and bi-weekly refuse collection for single-family residential routes.
- Expand Resource Management educational efforts for residents, schools, parks, businesses, and special events.
- Involve stakeholders to review and implement measures to increase waste reduction, recycling and composting such as promoting refillable water bottle stations, standardizing carryout food packaging for composting or recycling, and managing construction and demolition waste.

## RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT GOALS

1. Set a five-year residential waste diversion goal of 20% and an overall diversion goal (including the entire commercial sector) of 50%. Set a ten-year residential waste diversion goal of 30% and an overall diversion goal (including the entire commercial sector) of 60%. In order to achieve these goals, a major effort in residential recycling is required. This goal should be re-evaluated in ten years.
2. Set a five-year household participation rate for curbside residential recycling of 50% of households, including single family and multifamily households. Set a ten-year household participation rate for curbside residential recycling of 90% of households, including single family and multifamily households.
3. Evaluate multi family recycling collection as a requirement of the Commercial Recycling Ordinance (CRO).
4. The City of Peoria is a critical partner in implementing this Resource Management Plan. Discussions on the development of intergovernmental agreements between the County of Peoria and the City of Peoria, as well as other municipalities in the County should occur as a first step in the implementation of this Plan.

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<sup>2</sup> *Diversion definition: A combination of municipally-collected or contracted recycling and compost collection divided by the total solid waste collected (recycling + compost + trash); i.e., the amount of material that is not being sent to the landfill.*

5. Enhance the solid waste ordinance language and enforcement relating to mandatory recycling requirements for both the residential and commercial sectors for increasing types of recyclable materials as dictated by end market demand and potentially toxic items (household hazardous waste, computers, electronics and fluorescent tubes), with the goal of keeping these materials out of the landfill. In order to be effective, however, such “enforcement” will be carefully balanced with the provision of convenient recycling alternatives and outreach/education, so the public’s support can be reasonably obtained.
6. Develop partnership opportunities, where practical, with area communities and agencies in order to improve services, reduce costs, and achieve greater waste recovery, especially relating to drop-off station operations, collection services and material processing and disposal. Two examples of this approach include creating an authority or intergovernmental agreement for operation of the regional drop-off station, as well as expansion of commercial recycling.
7. Develop fee-for-service programs, including cross-jurisdiction recycling and recovery programs, supplemental dumpster service, special “bulk” collections, community event services, etc. in order to more effectively serve the needs of the community and diversify the department’s revenue sources.
8. Evaluate for-fee “pay-as-you throw” options. Further evaluation of pay-as-you throw approaches will be needed if recovery levels fail to improve during the next five years.
9. Continue to develop opportunities for the expanded collection and processing of pre-consumer vegetative waste in both the commercial and residential sectors in cooperation with municipalities, the Chamber of Commerce and the local hospitality/food service industry, in order to achieve the County’s waste recovery goals and avoid the disposal of valuable resources.
10. Increase code enforcement, litter management and the use of community volunteers, where appropriate, as part of the County’s “clean community” efforts to enhance the community’s pride and sense of responsibility in protecting and enhancing our public and private outdoor areas.

Achieving these goals during the next twenty-years will position the County for cost effective, high quality waste management services for the next ten years. In addition to reaching these goals, the County could further reduce costs and the environmental impact of the County’s utilization of recovered resources for decades to come.

To accomplish this task, a broad base of community leadership and citizen participation will need to be mobilized in many sectors including area businesses, environmental organizations and elected officials as well as community groups and, teachers, and students.



## PLAN OVERVIEW

Peoria County solicited assistance in preparing the next 20-Year update of the Peoria County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. An Advisory Group was formed to provide guide the necessary research and analysis and to provide a broad perspective on the updated 20-Year Plan Goals and objectives. County Staff and the Advisory group meet in a series of strategic planning work sessions to review the existing data, current programs, and key issues that would be included in the updated plan. A key decision was made to call the Plan the Peoria County 20-Year Plan Resource Management Plan

Plan strategies were developed for five activity areas:

- Recycling Services
- Composting Services
- Refuse Services
- Organization
- Landfill Capacity and Site Management Services

This section highlights each of the five activity areas to focus on. An implementation chart is also provided for each area, showing a twenty-year timeframe for proceeding with each strategy in all five-activity areas.

## GOALS & OBJECTIVES

### MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE CURRENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

The current programs in Peoria County should continue and, where needed, expand to meet the goals set by this plan.

#### *Single Stream Recycling*

Non-subscription curbside service is offered by the City of Peoria for free collection of curbside waste and recycling to their residents and parts of Peoria County by a contracted service vendor called Peoria Disposal Company (PDC). The remaining residents in Peoria, Chillicothe, West Peoria, Peoria Heights, Princeville, Dunlap, and Bartonville are offered subscription curbside service. A single stream recycling program should continue to be offered and eventually be expanded to all residents in the County. Expanding this current program will help the County

#### *Rural Residential Recycling Program*

The Rural Residential Recycling Grant Program provides funding to rural community recycling programs to develop, enhance, and process targeted materials. The County should continue supporting this grant program in order to provide rural communities opportunities to begin or expand their recycling programs. This type of program will support the increase of recycling for the County.

#### *Construction & Demolition (C&D)*

Although Peoria County does not currently have a construction & demolition-recycling program, the County has had a few projects including the OSF Saint Francis Medical Center renovations that have recycled their construction & demolition materials. This type of program could be developed and would help the County reach their recycling goals and divert more materials from the landfill.

### ***Commercial Recycling Ordinance`***

The Peoria County Commercial Recycling Ordinance (CRO) was officially adopted to achieve the County's goal of increasing the commercial and industrial recycling rate. As required by the ordinance, every commercial customer of a commercial establishment which has recyclable materials must separate from all other refuse, garbage and municipal waste, their two largest recyclable materials. In order to continue increasing their recycling rate, the County should continue to try and expand this ordinance to include more commercial and industrial properties and the materials that are recycled. Increasing the amount of commercial recycling collected has the potential to not only save the County additional costs from businesses diverting trash from the landfill, but also can earn extra revenue to help offset of the cost of commercial recycling.

### ***Landfill Expansion***

The current Peoria City/County Landfill #2 is expected to reach full capacity between 2020 and 2023. In 2009, the City of Peoria and County of Peoria approved the Landfill Agreement with Peoria Disposal Company (PDC) to operate the Peoria City/County Landfill #3 (PCCL #3). At this time, the plan is to locate PCCL #3 adjacent to PCCL #2. Peoria County's will continue to support of the landfill expansion and will work with PDC and the City of Peoria to obtain the necessary permits from the State of Illinois to ensure the continued operation of the Peoria City/County Landfill.

### ***Free Dumping Policy***

The Peoria City/County Landfill allows residents of Peoria County to dispose of one load of residential refuse per week at no charge. Residents may dispose of additional loads of residential refuse in the same week for a charge of \$5.00 per load.

## **A PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

This framework will optimize the use and reuse of resources in the community. A key approach to meeting this overall framework is the establishment of target goals for recovery of resources and the diversion of materials from disposal. The following targets have been established for the 20-year period of the Peoria County Resource Management Plan.

### ***Highlighted Initiatives for Organizational Development***

1. Adoption of the Resource Management Plan with a ten-year residential waste diversion goal a 30% residential waste diversion goal and a 60% overall waste diversion goal through waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting for a ten-year plan period with a major emphasis on a residential recycling initiative targeting increased recycling for all residential households, including multi-family.
2. Use a performance-based management or franchise approach with the waste collection companies to negotiate and manage the service specifications and budgets for these services with competitive on-going open-market bidding within a municipal partnership framework. The following is a description of the two key approaches to performance based management:

*Performance-based contracting* is an effective way to build on service arrangements that are already performing successfully, but will push them to continuously improve performance and cost effectiveness. This is made possible by first tracking key performance measures and unit costs, then benchmarking those to comparable programs in other communities, looking for "best practice" levels of performance in both service and cost effectiveness. These best practice benchmarks are then used in the contracting and budgeting process to allocate and limit resources (trucks, staff, etc.)

and to establish specifications for the targeted performance (# of stops, etc.) for those resources.

*Franchise based contracting* is an exclusive right to provide services that is granted by a public agency, typically for one or more types of services (solid waste, recycling, yard waste collection), and for one or more sectors (residential, commercial, etc.). The public agency (either municipality or county) specifies service requirements and takes quotes for the service so that rates are established through a competitive process. The contract is typically long term, often 5, 10 or even 20 years in length. The franchise requirements can dictate where material will be taken or require that certain facilities be constructed.

3. Where practical, take steps to partner with other area communities and agencies (e.g., adjacent communities, Counties, and institutions) in order to improve services and reduce costs, up to and including, participation in a regional authority. Discussions on the development of intergovernmental agreements between the County of Peoria and the City of Peoria, as well as other municipalities in the County, as well as other municipalities in the County, should occur as a first step in the implementation of this Plan.
4. Amend the solid waste ordinance to ban certain easily recyclable items as well as certain toxic materials from residential and commercial trash. Likely candidates for this list could include cardboard, newspapers, magazines, aluminum cans, batteries, and fluorescent lights.
5. Continue development of education/outreach initiatives for waste reduction, reuse and recycling as the primary strategy to encourage further landfill diversion, waste reduction activities, and use of the recycling systems.
6. Evaluate for-fee “pay-as-you throw” options over the next five years if recovery levels fail to improve.

#### **Highlighted Initiatives for Recycling Services**

1. Maximize utilization of the single stream curbside and curbside recycling systems by expanding the number of customers serviced (i.e., single family homes, multi-family complexes, businesses, institutions and non-governmental organizations).
2. Explore incentives for high performing curbside and curbside recycling customers (i.e., “super recyclers”) to further increase recycling participation, overall diversion, and cost effectiveness – while also targeting non-participants to encourage their initial involvement in recycling.
3. Expand dumpster-based recycling services for larger generators of recyclable cardboard and paper.
4. Collect waste electronics and pilot the collection of nylon carpeting at the Drop-off Station for reuse and recycling.
5. Identify and consider funding of appropriate property, plant, and equipment improvements to the Drop-off Station to allow more materials to be collected.
6. Place more emphasis on recovery for reuse and recycling of bulky goods collection programs.
7. Encourage development of a more coordinated area-wide “Reuse Network”, in collaboration with Peoria County, to help divert more reusable materials out of the waste stream.
8. Initiate a coordinated effort with other agencies to make recycling opportunities available at local parks and recreational facilities as well as major sports, cultural and special events.

#### **Highlighted Initiatives for Composting Services**

1. . Pilot an expanded yard waste collection program (test residential demonstration areas) to include pre-consumer vegetative waste.
2. Pilot food waste composting by demonstrating collection and composting of vegetative waste from commercial and institutional sources within the County.
3. Develop and implement the appropriate property, plant, and equipment improvements as needed to expand operations at the compost-processing site for receiving and

composting vegetative waste as part of the commercial/institutional vegetative waste collection pilot.

4. Expand marketing of the County's compost products through certification (e.g., from U.S. Composting Council) and offering of bagged compost and mulch products through the Drop-off Station and other locations throughout the County.
5. Encourage the region's wastewater treatment facilities, in their evaluation of biosolids management approaches, to make sure that their analysis explores, to the fullest extent possible, the use of composting and other related processes to manage the wastewater treatment plant sludge and return it to a productive role in the regional biomass system.

#### ***Highlighted Initiatives for Refuse Services***

1. Increase emphasis on regional partnerships for continued provision of drop-off opportunities for small quantities of refuse from residential and commercial sources at the Drop-off Station, as identified in the landfill contract with PDC.
2. Continue emphases on providing refuse services to all sectors of the County as part of an overall "clean community" campaign.
3. Continue efforts to move commercial customers to the most efficient collection system suitable for their needs (e.g., moving rear-load customers to carts or front-load service and high-generation sites to on-site single or multi-user refuse compaction systems).
4. Continue increasing the emphasis on reuse and recycling as an integral part of bulky waste collection system in the County.
5. Step up code and litter enforcement and help initiate a Clean Community Network through a partnership effort with area agencies and service organizations

#### ***Highlighted Initiatives for Landfill Site Management Services***

1. Secure all necessary permits required for PCCL #3 to meet the need for disposal capacity when the PCCL #2 close sin 2020-21
2. Manage the long-term closure, cleanup, and methane gas recovery operations at PCCL #1 and #2.