

**4-COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIVE-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
FOR
STARK COUNTY**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Local Government: Stark County
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Plan Adoption Date: 1995
Plan Update Due: 2026

1. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE CONTAINED IN THE ADOPTED PLAN

The following is a summary of the recommended implementation programs, goals and schedule that were included in the 4-County Solid Waste Management Plan (4-County Plan) adopted in 1995. These are listed by task number in Table 1. For further details on these programs, please refer to the original 4-County Plan.

A. SOURCE REDUCTION – 5% source reduction goal by the year 2000
1996-1998

- Education; e.g., literature, publicity, cable TV & radio PSAs
- Initiate a Waste Exchange Service
- County recycled product procurement
- Waste reduction week
- Annual business and institutional awards program
- “Don’t Burn” campaign
- Quantity-Based Fees (in communities with 1000+ population)

1998-2000

- Waste Audits
- Volunteer recruitment and training
- Model business & institutional programs
- Low interest loans to businesses (if funding available)

2000 & Beyond

- Expand source reduction for businesses
- Develop programs geared to the construction and demolition sector
- Measure effectiveness of source reduction

B. RECYCLING AND REUSE – Strive to achieve 15% municipal waste recycling rate by the year 1998 and 25% by the year 2000

Incorporated Communities of 1,000 Population or Greater

- Quantity-Based Fees with one can per week limit
- Weekly curbside collection of recyclables (glass, aluminum, steel cans, plastics #1&2, newspaper, mixed paper, chipboard)
- Access to unstaffed drop-off sites (to complement but not serve as a substitute for curbside collection)
- Centrally located, unstaffed leaf and brush collection sites
- Burn barrel education campaign
- Consideration of a burn barrel ban

Incorporated Communities of Less Than 1,000 Population

- Quantity-Based Fees (where feasible)
- Weekly curbside collection of recyclables (where feasible)
- Monthly curbside collection of recyclables
- Access to unstaffed drop-off sites (to complement but not serve as a substitute for curbside collection)
- Burn barrel education campaign
- Consideration of a burn barrel ban

Counties and Townships for Unincorporated Areas

- Weekly or monthly curbside collection of recyclables (where feasible)
- Access to unstaffed drop-off
- Burn barrel education campaign

Commercial, Institutional & Industrial Establishments

- Strongly urge commercial, institutional & industrial establishments to implement recyclable materials collection programs for office paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, glass, metal & plastic containers, and other high-volume materials as identified by individualized waste audits

Builders, Construction Firms & Demolition Firms

- Encourage builders, construction firms and demolition firms to expand recycling and reuse of construction and demolition materials

Additional Programs/Recycling Mandates (if a 25% recycling rate is not achieved by 2000)

- Establish a waste hauler licensing program and, as a condition of the license, require that haulers offer recycling services to all their customers
- Contract or franchise with one or more haulers to provide recycling services countywide
- Adopt a county ordinance which requires all incorporated municipalities with 1,000 or more population to institute quantity-based fees and weekly curbside recycling
- Adopt a county ordinance which requires all incorporated municipalities with less than 1,000 population to provide a minimum of monthly curbside recycling to all single-family residents
- Adopt a mandatory business recycling ordinance which is effective countywide
- Encourage municipalities with over 1,000 population to adopt a ban on leaf and brush burning

C. COMBUSTION FOR ENERGY RECOVERY

- Not recommended.

D. COMBUSTION FOR VOLUME REDUCTION

- Not recommended.

E. DISPOSAL OPTIONS – Continue to use and expand use of existing facilities

- Continuing to use and expand use of the Princeton Transfer Station as indicated by current economic conditions and landfill accessibility and space availability
- Continue to use neighboring landfills for the remainder of the waste

2. CURRENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS

- a. Which recommendations in the adopted plan have been implemented?
- b. Briefly describe which recommendations were not implemented and the reasons why these were not implemented.
- c. Which recommendations in the adopted plan have been implemented according to the plan's schedule?
- d. Briefly describe which recommendations were not implemented according to the adopted plan's schedule, and attach a revised implementation schedule.

Table 1 provides the implementation and scheduling status of each task contained in the 1995 Plan. The recommended tasks are grouped into four categories: (1) Organization and Administration, (2) Source Reduction, (3) Recycling, and (4) Transfer and Direct Haul. Each category was further broken into three time periods: 1996-1998, 1998-2000, and 2000 & beyond.

Associated with each task in this table is the implementation status, comments regarding the implementation, whether or not the task is on schedule, and comments regarding the scheduling. This information answers the above four questions.

3. RECYCLING PROGRAM STATUS

- a. Has the program been implemented throughout the county or planning area? **Yes**
- b. Has a recycling coordinator been designated to administer the program? **Yes**
If yes, when? July 1996
- c. Does the program provide for separate collection and composting of leaves? **No**
- d. Does the recycling program provide for public education and notification to foster understanding of and encourage compliance with the program? **Yes**
- e. Does the recycling program include provisions for compliance, including incentives and penalties? **Yes**
If yes, please describe. In June of 1997, all three counties passed a Residential Recycling Ordinance that became effective January of 1998. This ordinance included annual hauler licensing requirements. In order to receive a license, a hauler must provide at least monthly recycling opportunities for their customers, and provide collection statistics to the county recycling coordinator on a bi-annual basis. The Ordinance also encourages communities to support their own recycling programs, and sets up a fee structure for the hauler licenses and a penalty structure for lack of compliance.

Quantity-based fee programs are encouraged whenever a community is initiating a solid waste program to include recycling. The recycling coordinator is available to assist the community with the development of a new program. The aid can include writing drafts of the ordinance, invitation to bid, and the hauler contract, as well as promotional and educational support.
- f. Does the program include provisions for recycling the collected materials, identifying potential markets for at least three materials, and promoting the use of products made from recovered or recycled materials among businesses, newspapers, and local governments? **Yes**
If yes, please describe.

Several markets are available in the areas surrounding the 3-county area. These include Eagle Enterprises in Galva, Illinois Valley Recycling in Ottawa, the Princeton Recycling Center, Ehrlichman's in Peoria and Mahoney's in Pekin. There is also a manufacturer in Lostant, Phoenix Paper Products, that uses newspaper and other paper products to make products. These markets are supported and promoted as much as possible to keep them viable.

Seven versions of a Recycled Product Guide were produced and distributed. The seven versions were Agriculture, Commercial/Industrial, Household, Marine, Office, Schools, and Street & Roads. A Buy Recycled/Environmental Shopping workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension.

A 4-page newspaper style Recycling Guide is produced annually. Its features include articles on businesses that are recycling, general information on how and where to recycle various items, and the locations of all the recyclers in the area. They are listed along with what they accept, their hours, and location and phone number.

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

Because the 3-county area is a rural area with very little industry, building up a recycling rate is difficult. Rural residents tend to deal with a lot of their waste on site. The distances that trash haulers have to drive make curbside pickup economically infeasible for any areas other than the communities. Drop-off's can be a problem as they can too easily become trashed with garbage or materials that have disposal problems.

The main features of the current program are the Barrel Cover loan-out program, the hauler licensing program, the 3-county recycling guide, and assistance to communities, businesses and institutions with grant writing, education, program development, etc.

Future plans for the program include expanding education in the schools and cooperative efforts with other resource agencies, increasing the America Recycles Day program, continuing to promote curbside in all the communities, development of a rural drop-off in Stark County, and development of a web site.

4. *CURRENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT INFORMATION (OPTIONAL)*

- a. MW generated per year:
- b. MW generation rate:
- c. MW recycled/year:
- d. MW incinerated/year:
- e. MW landfilled/year:

5. *NEW RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE*

Table 2 provides the updated list of recommended tasks along with their respective scheduling needs.

As reflected in the update, solid waste management practices within Stark County have remained relatively consistent over the past 25 years. The County continues to rely on the same general waste management framework established under the original 1995 4-County Solid Waste Management Plan. Existing waste collection, recycling opportunities, transfer, and disposal methods have continued to adequately serve the needs of Stark County's residents and businesses.

Because there have been no significant changes in the County's solid waste management system, this update primarily documents the continued implementation of the existing program and confirms that the overall approach remains appropriate for the County's rural character and current waste management needs.