

MMAC Local Government Sub Committee

Draft of Local Gov Section of State Plan

Committee Task: to prepare a draft outline of our section of the report, including:

- Outline of recommended standard elements in a county SWMP
- Outline of recommended toolbox or menu of potential implementation actions for various types of counties to consider.

Existing 5-year IEPA report form sections

- Recommendations and Implementation schedule in current Plan (Using EPA Waste Hierarchy, maybe we should keep for easy comprehension)
- Current Plan Implementation Status
- Recycling Program Status
- Needs Assessment (metrics)
- Recommendations and new schedule

Local Government Section - Suggested format

Local Government Section will be formatted like a county plan that follows the below structure, including dialog on elements that should be included in a County plan with explanatory text.

Draft Table of Contents for a Local Government Plan

- Executive Summary
- Current Plan Implementation Status
 - Include state waste hierarchy
 - Include reporting requirements (set by the MMAC to be required annually, five year, 10 year?)
- Existing Infrastructure (existing recycling and disposal entities in county or utilized by county)
- Needs Assessment
 - Generation (metrics)
 - *possibly include model county licensing and reporting ordinance*
 - *state level data reporting requirement (this may be in the larger state report, but this is a placeholder in case nothing is done on a state level, we will include it in our section, so that we can push for a cohesive data collection system for the state)*
 - Funding (statement of current budgets, discussion on potential sources)
- Goals & Objectives
 - ie. diversion rates, program related goals
- Recommendations Menu - for future or ongoing actions/goals
 - Diversion:
 - List of materials
 - Rethink, Reduce, Reuse (Product Stewardship, repair & share culture)
 - Traditional Recycling (Curbside/single-stream [municipal franchise contracts or private unincorporated accounts, residential, commercial, industrial])
 - Non-traditional (C&D, HHW, Electronics, Hard-to-recycle materials)
 - Other: Composting, Alt Tech (WTE)
 - Waste Management: Landfill disposal
 - Public Information: Education & Outreach
 - Partnerships & Policy
- Action plan & implementation strategy (timeline, responsible parties, plan maintenance)

RECOMMENDATIONS MENU DRAFT

Outline of recommendation topics to include (sourced from IL county plans, TN & OH state plans, and Local Gov committee brainstorm)

1. Rethink & Reduce (Waste Minimization)

- a. Circular Economy: development of a Circular Economy Partners program to develop and strengthen partnerships with the business community, waste haulers, institutions, service and professional organizations, and governmental entities to expand the outreach potential for focused educational efforts
- b. Product Stewardship: working with the Illinois Product Stewardship Council (ILPSC) to drive manufacturer-funded take-back programs and encourage design-for-environment practices
- c. Green purchasing: minimum PCRC (post consumer recycled content) requirements
 - i. Green purchasing procurement workshops
 - ii. Reward green buying practices for schools/gov/commercial (substitute toxic with less harmful purchases like soy/water based ink in printers/copiers, purchasing 70-100% recycled content material like copy paper, paper towels, toilet paper, tissues, etc.)
 - iii. Residential recommendation on buying or making safer cleaning products instead of harsh chemicals (to avoid HHW buildup)
- d. Public recognition program for commercial source reduction
- e. Community partner food waste reduction program
- f. Ohio: each district “shall explore how to incorporate economic incentives into source reduction and recycling programs.”
- g. Commit to rewarding schools/gov/commercial who perform waste audits by IEPA approved firm and commit to reduced landfill dependence (either through a special award, article, newsletter, etc.)
- h. Promote waste minimization through education and outreach to encourage reduced consumption and creative reuse of materials, including providing online resources targeted at various sectors.

2. Reuse

- a. Foster and promote a repair & share culture
 - i. Conduct a Repair Fair, film (or share) a video on the topic
 - ii. Create and manage a "Reuse Network" (or tool library for example) possibly in partnership with a local library or other public entity
- b. BUD Beneficial Use Determination for certain materials (ie. C&D fines to ADC alternative daily cover, materials for road base, solidification)
- c. Building materials (stone, timber, etc.)

3. Recycling

- a. Traditional
 - i. “Recycle Right” Education and Outreach to residents, businesses, and institutions on the State recycling guidelines and the dirty dozen (include resources section)
 - ii. Conduct one-on-one outreach to municipalities with below average residential diversion rates, low participation, or high contamination (based on review of annual hauler reports if available) to identify how the County can assist in promoting increased waste reduction and lower contamination rates through education and outreach efforts
 - iii. increase MFD recycling through ordinances & education of owners
 - iv. ordinances that mandate residential and/or commercial recycling
 - v. alternative model: demonstration (pilot) project in a muni that does not provide recycling to show efficacy of alternative recycling models beyond single stream. This may include reducing the number of accepted materials, or multi stream recycling (for low-pop communities?)

- vi. extended sustainability: consider requiring businesses that contract with the County to practice commercial and/or industrial recycling
- vii. waste surges: ie. end of school year student move out waste impact or debris management and emergency event planning
- viii. require parks and recreation, sports, cultural and special event recycling (through partnerships and by requiring resource management plans/permits for events)
- ix. Ohio: “incorporate a strategic initiative for the industrial sector” in the plan
 - 1. possible services: waste assessments; collaborating with a materials marketplace; waste reduction analysis; extended producer responsibility opportunities
- b. Non-traditional
 - i. Research current opportunities for the recycling of non-traditional materials and develop programs where feasible to increase the quantity of recycling and maximize landfill diversion to the extent practically and economically feasible, by improving current and developing new county-managed recycling programs.
 - 1. Batteries, bikes, bulbs, carpet, motor oil, latex paint, pharmaceutical/sharps, scrap metal, styrofoam, textiles, tires, etc.
 - ii. One-day events and/or Drop-off locations for Hard-to-Recycle Materials
 - 1. Mobile drop-off programs for under resourced areas
 - iii. Electronics - consider opting into CERA program, secure permanent drop offs and/or organize events
 - iv. C&D - ordinances, programs, education - list of facilities
 - v. HHW - permanent locations, one-day events, home collection programs, promote healthy alternatives to commonly used hazardous products
 - vi. Alternative technologies to transform waste into useful products

4. Composting

- a. County Recommendations:
 - i. Join the Illinois Food Scrap Coalition (IFSC)
 - ii. Promote greenscaping & educate on home management of yard waste
 - iii. promote backyard composting programs
 - iv. develop opportunities for pre- & post-consumer food recovery to feed people
 - v. evaluate voluntary vs. ordinance for food scrap composting programs
 - vi. actively support and promote the inclusion of curbside food scrap collection in hauler contracts within the county (Curbside Compost Ride-along programs)
 - vii. public drop-offs for food scraps
 - viii. consider food scrap container swap franchise agreements on the municipale level for all properties
 - ix. promote commercial collection for businesses that are large generators of food scrap
 - x. attract food scrap composting facility to county
 - xi. wood chip recycling programs
 - xii. Anaerobic Digestion
 - xiii. burning regulations
 - xiv. increase enforcement on small scale commercial incineration
 - xv. Pumpkin composting events, Christmas Tree mulching
 - xvi. county and state projects use end-market compost
- b. State recommendations:
 - i. set definition of food scraps
 - ii. set statewide diversion goals? (being cognisant of contamination and cost issues)
 - iii. refund the state compost infrastructure grant program
 - iv. consider tiered landfill ban

v. IFSC Goal: Develop a comprehensive plan for a major statewide policy push, including

1. infrastructure funding,
2. a tiered food scrap composting diversion plan,
3. policies to support plan, and d) goal targets related to outcomes.

5. Waste Management

- a. Landfill expansion & Location
 - i. review of siting ordinance, recommend updates
- b. feasibility study for exporting waste
- c. contracts to reserve space at out-of-county landfills
- d. Alt Tech for waste treatment (feasible or functional yet?)
- e. monitor the status of emerging waste-to-fuel technologies
- f. host agreements

6. Public Information & Education

- a. Ohio: Each district "shall provide the following required programs: a website; a comprehensive resource guide; and inventory of available infrastructure, and a speaker or presenter."
- b. Audiences: public, business community, institutions, organizations, governmental entities, teachers, students, etc
 - i. outreach to county program coordinators (through ILCSWMA)
 - ii. Ohio: each district " shall provide education, outreach, marketing and technical assistance regarding reduction, recycling, composting, reuse, and other alternative waste management methods to identify target audiences using best practices."
 - iii. Ohio: five target audiences: residents; schools; industries; institutions and commercial businesses; and communities and elected officials.
 - iv. Ohio "Implement effectively by having measurable outcomes"
- c. Education Funding
- d. website upgrades and regular updates, social media
 - i. local list of resources for reuse and for recycling
- e. Utilize statewide recycling guidelines, customize and disseminate to all haulers, municipalities, educators
- f. Create online educational videos targeted at various sectors, on topics such as: repair & share solutions; recycling guidelines and activities for students; recycling guidelines and tips for residents and for businesses; and how to compost at home and at work.
- g. School education programs
- h. Toolkits (created by Education Subcommittee)
- i. Cart Tagging Programs

7. Partnerships

- a. form critical partnerships with largest cities to implement plan
- b. develop partnerships for services (ie. regional drop-off locations, or expansion of commercial recycling)
- c. develop fee-for-services (cross-jurisdictional recycling and recovery programs, supplemental dumpster service, bulk collections, community event services)
- d. regional partnerships and development of a regional authority
- e. partnership with local leadership councils to implement SWPs
- f. partner with municipal recycling program coordinators
- g. small communities joint contracting, franchising
 - i. IGA btwn County and munis to act as collective
 - ii. Municipal franchise agreements
 - iii. Commercial Franchises
 - iv. County - Township evaluate unincorporated county franchise hauling

- h. performance based partnership contracting with benchmarking and cost plus budgeting as guiding management strategy
- i. pursue grant opportunities as available and appropriate to support implementation of Plan recommendations (e.g., Closed Loop Fund, USEPA grants, The Recycling Partnership, etc.)
- j. work in cooperation with other regional planning agencies and area counties where appropriate to share research and resources concerning solid waste and recycling programs and services

8. Policy

- a. Recycling Ordinances, data collection, diversion goals
- b. voluntary, not mandated recycling (Effingham)
- c. evaluate voluntary vs. ordinance for food scrap
- d. ban recyclable items from landfill
- e. ordinance for takeout food containers
- f. commercial & industrial recycling ordinance
- g. mandatory (business) recycling ordinance enforcement, work with haulers to promote
- h. Host community benefit agreement for siting
- i. consider becoming a delegated county

-----For ongoing Internal Local Government Sub Committee discussion -----

Comments on recommendations the MMAC may make to the state

- o state diversion goal ?
 - Ex: Ohio plan requirements include “reduce and recycle at least 25% of the solid waste generated by the residential/commercial sector and at least 66% of the solid waste generated by the industrial sector” & “each district must provide access to recycling opportunities to 90% of its residential population of each county, and ensure that commercial generators have access to adequate recycling opportunities.”

WHERE DO WE INCLUDE MARKET DEVELOPMENT? (in the state level initiatives part of the plan, not the county level)

Ohio: the district “has the option of providing programs to develop markets for recyclable materials and the use of recycled-content materials.”

Discussion on county tiers:

- County populations may be one indicator of tiers. Mary Margaret has a list that she can share that includes a population break out based on 2018 population estimates: 0-25,000 (52 counties), 25,001-100,000 (30 counties), 100,000-200,000 (10 counties), 200+ (10 counties)
- Other indicators might include landfill in county, infrastructure, human resources (staff count)
- TN has state funds for a grant program to help counties or districts to complete the plans (potential MMAC recommendation)
- TN plan has 4 tiers, OH plan has 2 tiers, maybe recommendation is under a certain population level then the term for each plan update may be longer. Maybe smaller counties are required to do a full plan rewrite every 15 years or so. Population less than X doesn’t need to update. (goes against the state mandate).
- *We have not sorted recommendations according to any demographical tiers yet*
- *May sort each group further into commercial, residential, other (schools, gov offices, etc.)*

BRIGHT IDEAS:

- Collaboration with neighboring counties (form “districts” of 2 or more counties to produce updates together)
- Consider the financial impact of requirements
- Consider recommendation on securing funding in future budget (host fees, eco fees)

- Include funding in the recommendation to the state for counties with no SW revenue to pay for planning/measurement data procurement
- Hauler Tonnage reporting requirement: Sample County level hauler licensing and reporting ordinance, State legislation possible?
- Tool kit to help counties complete the SWP updates: like funding mechanism ideas, like model ordinance
- List things that need to be done to further the recommendations in THIS plan, things that are not within our scope for this project.
- Submissions of plans should be able to be done online and mailed in, whether by fillable form or uploading pdf plan.
- IEPA sends an annual reminder to include other county staff responsible within each county, on an annual basis and 6 months before the due date. Reminder will be anticipated SWMP Update due date/Ideally with central file location where county reps can log in, view previous submissions (if doesn't exist).
- IEPA to ensure a Five Year Update input field form has FAQ, IEPA Contact, Primary Objective, Section Instructions /Expectations of IEPA from county on form. Make available printable/downloadable versions.
- IEPA should draft form and pilot in form of survey/study to see what is missing. Make mandatory review for all county reps as part of introduction to new form/forthcoming process/requirement.
- Some IL SWP Updates include a section listing any new State or Federal Laws or include Federal or State Regulatory or Court decisions that impact recycling and solid waste. This is difficult for many Counties to do and it would be very useful if the Agency had a website page that listed this information with links to the Acts.

FUNDING note

Funding mechanisms used by Illinois counties including:

- Hauler Licensing fees;
- Municipal contributions for program management;
- Hauler contract fee mechanism (Municipality inserts a clause for the hauler to pay to the county \$X/household/year to go towards programs for collection of non-curbside items like HHW, tires, and electronics)

LIST OF MATERIALS

PLACEHOLDER -from WM Materials Management Plan publication, sourced 8/28/20

(<https://www.wm.com/sustainability-services/documents/insights/Materials%20Management%20Plan%20Insight.pdf>)

Will correspond to the list being created by the Market Development subcommittee...

MATERIAL	EXAMPLE(S)
Paper	Old corrugated cardboard (OCC)
	Kraft paper
	White office paper
	Newspaper
	High grade office
	Mixed paper
Plastics	Paperboard
	Compostable paper
	#1 PET
	#2 HDPE
	#3-#7 plastics
Glass	Rigid plastics
	Plastic films
	Clear, green, and brown serviceware
Metals	Stoneware
	Glassware
	Ceramics
Organics	Ferrous and non-ferrous food and beverage
	Packaging, including aluminum
	Yard waste
Consumer Products	Food waste
	Land clearing debris
	TVs
	Computers
	Handheld e-waste
Wood	Textiles
	Mattresses
	Treated wood
	Untreated wood
Construction Materials	Painted wood
	Pallets
	Sawdust
	Sheetrock
Hazardous Materials	Concrete
	Brick
	PVC
	Pipes
	Fluorescent lamps and ballasts
Hazardous Materials	Thermostats
	Lead acid batteries/alkaline batteries
	Oils
	Cleaners
	Pesticides
	Paints
	Fuels
Hazardous Materials	Pharmaceuticals

Then we will want to connect all of the materials to the sections below ensuring that they are all represented.