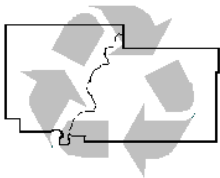


Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan 2021 Update



October, 2021



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Mission Statement

The mission of the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department is to promote a clean and healthy environment by encouraging recycling, waste reduction, and safe disposal options for waste generated in Ogle County. The Department strives to fulfill this mission through educational programs, recycling grants and initiatives, local monitoring and enforcement of solid waste laws and regulations, and the implementation of special collection events that benefit the residents of Ogle County.

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Executive Summary

The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act was adopted in 1988 and requires each Illinois county to develop plans for the management of municipal waste generated within their borders. The plans are also required to be updated every five years to reflect changes in waste generation and management practices, to review the status of implementation of previous plan recommendations, and to develop new recommendations for the next five years.

Ogle County adopted its first Solid Waste Management Plan in 1993, and then completed five-year updates of the Plan in 1998, 2003, and 2015. This Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan 2021 Update (Plan Update) supersedes all previous Plan Updates and reflects the current recommendations and policies for municipal waste management in Ogle County. The Plan Update was completed by forming a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), reviewing the previous update of the Plan, discussing options and alternatives for managing municipal waste, and finally making the new recommendations included in this Plan Update.

Ogle County continues to strive for a strong solid waste management program through the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department, which will benefit the residents of Ogle County by providing programs and services that meet their needs and fulfill the mission of the Department.

The last five years have been a challenging time for recycling and waste management in Ogle County and the region, as well as nationally. Shifts in global and national recycling markets have resulted in severe price increases for domestic recycling programs. Fuel increases, poor economic conditions, and the COVID-19 Pandemic have caused many programs to cut back or close. The Drop-Off Recycling Program that was provided in the County for over twenty-five years had to be closed. However, there are signs that things are getting better as the waste and recycling industry slowly adapt to the changes, recycling markets improve, and locally we continue to provide services as we are able.

We look forward to moving beyond this trying time, and this Plan Update provides a plan for doing so. This 2021 Plan Update follows a similar format to the 2015 Update and includes the following components:

- Background on the Plan review process and requirements;
- Updated population and waste generation data and trends;
- Status of recycling, landfills, hauling services, and waste management systems in the County;
- Discussion of enforcement challenges and sources of funding;
- A review of the implementation status of the 2015 Plan Update recommendations;
- A new set of recommendations and tasks based on current data and input from the CAC, staff, and Board Members

The 2021 Recommendations are organized in outline form, rather than table form for ease of use. These recommendations will serve as a road map for the Solid Waste Management Department,

and begin with public information and education. All of the programs and services we provide rely on communicating with people to make them successful. This task is critical to the success of everything we do.

Waste minimization and reuse are also vital to a successful waste management program. The more people reduce their waste, the less there is to manage! Sounds simple, but it is one of the less tangible goals in the Plan Update.

Recycling makes up a large part of the 2021 Plan Update, and has been the mainstay of many of the programs and services we have been providing and plan to keep providing to residents. As recycling markets improve, residential, commercial, drop-off recycling and special recycling services and events should also improve. Many tasks and recommendations are included in the Plan Update to garner this recycling progress.

Providing services or informing people of how to dispose of or recycle things is an ongoing task that will continue with this Plan Update. Popular programs like electronics recycling, motor oil, latex paint, and paper shredding events will continue as funding allows. Referrals to outside services for disposing of things like household hazardous waste, tires, appliances, and similar products will continue as well.

Recommendations regarding landfills or other pollution control facilities, siting laws for these facilities, plan requirements for host community agreements, and other considerations have been revised in this Plan Update to reflect current issues, knowledge, and circumstances. The ADS Orchard Hills Landfill has expressed interest in pursuing an expansion of the landfill, however despite several years of negotiations, Ogle County and Davis Junction Officials have been unable to negotiate new host agreements with the previous owner, Advanced Disposal Services, and have yet to begin with Waste Management, Inc.

Monitoring and enforcement activities by staff, under the Intergovernmental Delegation Agreement with the IEPA, continue to consume a significant portion of their time. Regular inspections of the landfills, as well as ongoing solid waste complaints about waste burning and dumping throughout the County indicate the continued need for local enforcement through this program.

Finally, updated recommendations are included which outline organization, administration, and funding of the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department to insure a strong future for the Department, in order to continue to provide the programs and services the residents of Ogle County have come to expect.

This 2021 Plan Update represents the hard work of the Citizen Advisory Committee, County Board Members, and OCSWMD staff. Their work is appreciated, and I look forward to working with them and the residents, to serve Ogle County, and to meet the expectations in this Updated Plan.

*Stephen J. Rypkema, Director
Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department*

CHAPTER 1 - Background

The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (SWPRA) (415 ISCS 15/1 et seq.) requires each Illinois county to develop, adopt, and implement comprehensive plans for the management of solid waste generated within each respective county. The purpose of the SWPRA is to decrease the generation of municipal waste, and to increase recycling, reuse, waste reduction and composting. The SWPRA requires the following for each county's original plan:

1. Development of a needs assessment determining waste generation rates, composition, and final disposal or management practices being employed in the county.
2. Proposed programs/alternatives for management of municipal waste for a 20 year planning period.
3. Economic analysis of alternatives.
4. Public involvement through the formation of a "Citizen Advisory Committee." (CAC)
5. Inclusion of a recycling program designed to recycle 15 and 25 percent of municipal waste generated in the county within 3 and 5 years of adoption of the plan.

The SWPRA also requires that all County plans must conform with the waste management hierarchy established as State policy in subsection (b) of Section 2 of the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act listed in descending order of preference (415 ILCS 20/1 et seq.):

- (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.

Further, the SWPRA mandates that the plans be reviewed and updated every five years, and any necessary or appropriate revisions be submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for review and comment. It does not detail the process or specific requirements for updating the plans. The purpose of this 2021 Plan Update to the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan is to meet the requirements of the SWPRA and to continue to be pro-active about solid waste management and planning in Ogle County.

The Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department (OCSWMD) is the entity responsible for implementing the Plan Update. The Health, Education & Welfare, Solid Waste, & Veterans Committee of the Ogle County Board oversees the activities of the OCSWMD. The full Ogle County Board is responsible for adopting the solid waste management plans and updates.

The original *Ogle County Solid Waste Needs Assessment* was completed in April of 1991. This needs assessment was conducted to determine current and future trends in generation, transport

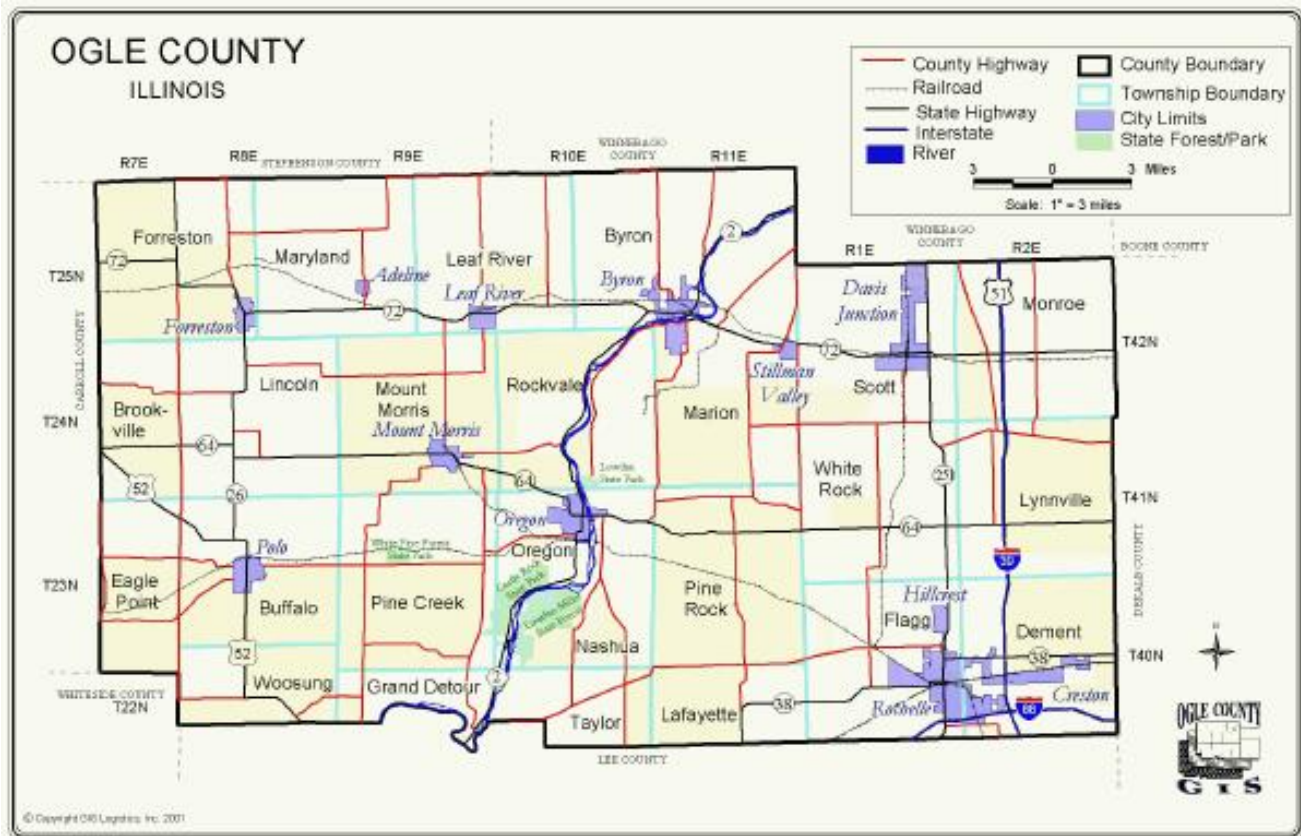
and management of non-hazardous solid waste generated in Ogle County. This data was used as the basis for the development of the County's original solid waste management plan.

In 1993, the Ogle County Board adopted the original *Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan)* in accordance with the SWPRA. The original Plan consisted of two volumes. *Volume I, Solid Waste Management Alternatives*, was an analysis of the various waste management alternatives available to the County. *Volume II, Solid Waste Management Plan*, included the original recommendations adopted by the County. An environmental consulting firm was hired to develop the Needs assessment, and Volumes I and II of the original Plan. Five year updates to the Plan were developed by OCSWMD staff and adopted in 1998, 2003, and 2015. The 2021 Plan Update supersedes and replaces the 2015 Update and complies with the requirements of the SWPRA.

As in previous updates, a CAC was formed by contacting people involved in the solid waste planning process in the past, as well as representatives from local government (municipalities & townships), waste hauling companies, landfill operators, special interest groups, League of Women's Voters, the local Farm Bureau, and other interested individuals. Five public meetings were held as a part of the update process. Public comments made at these meetings, and subsequent written comments, were considered in the process of developing the 2021 Plan Update.

The general components of the waste management system will remain similar in the 2021 Plan Update to the previous Plan. The County will continue to implement programs and policies that address waste minimization and final disposal of waste generated in the County. Waste minimization includes source reduction, toxicity reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and landscape waste management. Final disposal includes maintaining long-term disposal options for managing that portion of the waste stream that cannot be reduced or recycled. Specific recommendations are included in Chapter 4.

Figure 1: Map of Ogle County



CHAPTER 2: Waste Generation and Management in Ogle County

Population & Waste Generation:

This section updates estimates of population and waste generation in Ogle County. This is helpful in quantifying the amounts of waste that must ultimately be managed in some way.

Population estimates and decennial census numbers for 2010 through 2020 are shown in Figure 2. The 2020 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate for the County was 51,788. This spike in the population number for 2020 is believed to be showing not an actual jump in the Ogle County population between 2019 and 2020, but rather demonstrating overestimated annual decreases in the population by the Census Bureau between 2010 and 2020.

The 2015 Solid Waste Plan Update showed an estimated population growth in the County using the County Amendatory Comprehensive Plan 2012 Update annual growth rate in the population calculated at +0.79%. The current data for County population trends do not match the positive

growth rate outlined previously. The current Census Bureau data show a population peak in the County in 2008 with an estimated population of 53,802. Population estimates since that time are trending downward, decreasing from 53,497 in 2010 to an estimated 51,788 in 2020, which is a negative 0.32% average annual decrease over ten years.

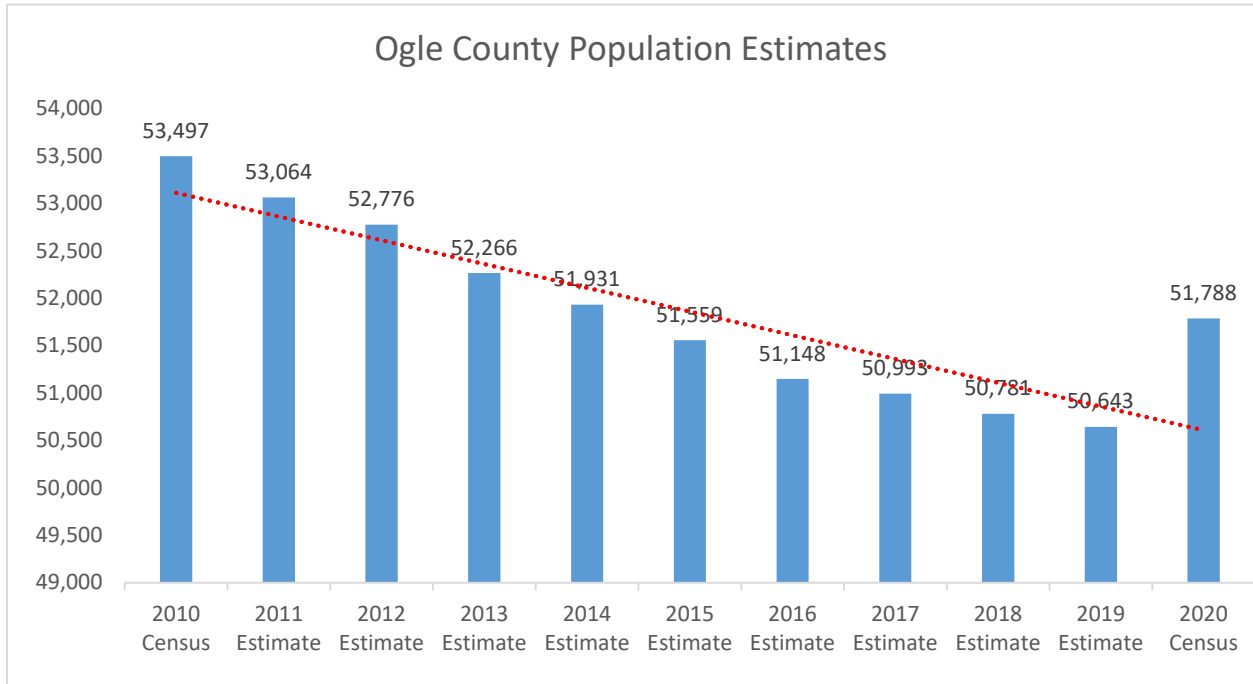


Figure 2: Ogle County Population Estimates, 2010-2020.

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Population Division, October 2021

The data shown in Table 1 projects this negative growth rate of -0.32% per year in County populations over the next twenty years, in ten year increments.

Table 1: Ogle County Population Forecast

Year	2010	*2020	**2030	**2040
Population	53,497	51,788	50,134	48,532

** Source: 2020 U.S. Census Bureau Census Population for Ogle County*

*** Population projections based on negative calculated growth rate of -0.32% per year, based on population decrease observed from 2010 to 2020.*

The Solid Waste Planning & Recycling Act (SWPRA) requires that county solid waste plans include information about the origin, content, and weight or volume of municipal waste

generated within the county’s boundaries, and projections for those items during the next 20 years.

Municipal waste, as defined in the SWPRA, includes garbage, general household, institutional and commercial waste, industrial lunchroom or office waste, landscape waste, and construction and demolition debris. The scope of this Plan Update will focus on municipal waste generated in Ogle County, and does not include other waste streams such as industrial wastes, special wastes, hazardous wastes, and wastes from sewage treatment plants, such as various sludge and filter cakes from activities at these facilities.

Table 2 shows the County’s projected municipal waste generation volumes over the next twenty (20) years, based on the population estimates above. Using data from the OCSWMD’s Annual Waste Generation & Recycling Surveys, the average per capita municipal solid waste generation rate was calculated to be 5.2 pounds/person/day between 2006 and 2016. This survey was sent annually to all of the waste haulers, recycling companies, and landfills in the County to determine how much waste is being disposed and recycled. The 2016 Survey was the most recent survey completed by the OCSWMD due to reporting compliance difficulties.

Using the per capita waste generation rate of 5.2 pounds/person/day, Table 2 shows decreases in the County-wide municipal solid waste generation in the future due to projected population decreases. Due to the limited data and accuracy of the information collected in the surveys, the numbers in Table 2 are considered rough estimates. The Survey generally tracks residential and commercial municipal waste streams, but may not include data for all waste streams from Ogle County generators, since construction/demolition debris, landscape waste, recycled materials, or other wastes may not have been fully included in the survey data.

Table 2: Projected Waste Generation Rate for MSW, 2010-2040

Year	Population	MSW Generation Rate Per Capita (lbs./person/day)*	MSW Generation in Tons/Year
2010	53,497	5.2	50,769
2020	51,788	5.2	49,147
2030	50,134	5.2	47,577
2040	48,532	5.2	46,057

* Source: Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department Annual Recycling Survey Data for Waste Generation Per Capita Waste Generation Median Average Value, 2006 – 2016.

Formula: Waste Generation/year = Population x Per Capita Generation Rate x 365 Days x (1 ton/2000 lbs.)

While the focus of this Plan Update is on municipal waste, total non-hazardous waste generation data in Ogle County was also updated. This number is used to determine annual estimates for waste capacity guarantees included in host agreements with the landfills in the County, and is also useful in understanding the total waste disposal capacity needs for the area. Table 3 below shows the total estimated non-hazardous waste generation rate per capita, based on the 2012 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s “Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States,” and updated local data for both residential and commercial waste generation rate obtained from recent OCSWMD Survey data. The total estimated pounds per capita waste generation, when all non-hazardous waste is considered, was 11.9 lbs./person/day.

Table 3: Total Non-Hazardous Waste Generation Estimates

Type of Waste	Percent by Weight	Pounds/Capita/Day Estimates
Industrial	47%	5.2
Sewage Sludge	14%	1.5
Residential	24%	2.9*
Commercial	15%	2.3*
Total (Non-Hazardous) Estimate	100%	11.9**
* Municipal Waste Generation Rate = 5.2 lbs./capita/day (Source: OCSWMD Annual Recycling Survey Average 2006-2016)		** Projected value for all non-hazardous waste generated in Ogle County per capita per day obtained from OCSWMD Survey Data and U.S. EPA MSW Generation, Recycling and Disposal in the U.S., 2012.

Sources: OCSWMD Annual Survey Data 2006 to 2016, and USEPA 2012 Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States.

Ogle County Waste Composition

Two waste composition studies were reviewed and considered for this Plan Update. The first was the 2015 Illinois Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Update commissioned by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and the second was the 2018 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s National Overview: Facts and Figures on Materials, Wastes, and Recycling. While the material categories were different in the two studies, the overall waste composition in the studies were similar.

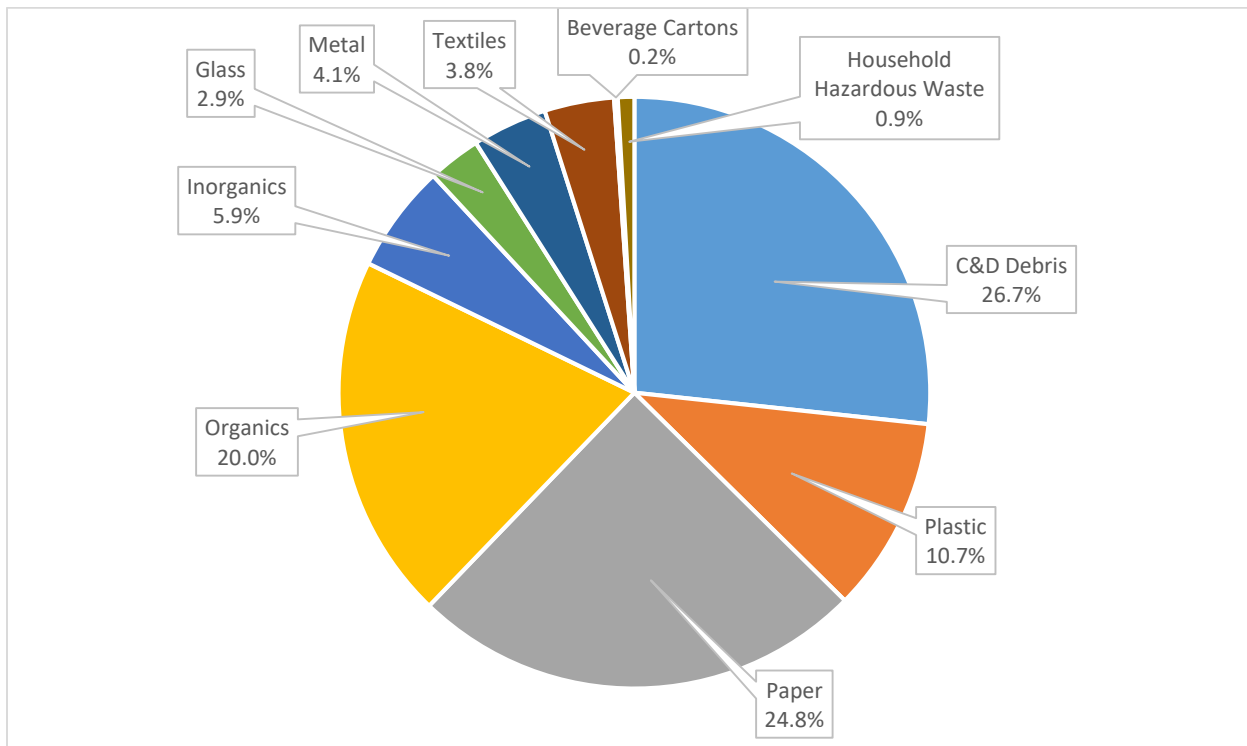
Previous Plan updates relied on past Illinois studies to analyze what was present in the County waste stream, rather than conducting a local study. This 2021 Plan Update will also rely on the data gathered in the 2015 Illinois study to characterize waste composition in the County. This information is useful in determining what materials to target in waste minimization and recycling initiatives.

Figure 3 shows the 2015 Illinois study data for state-wide MSW generation by material class. The data show that a majority of wastes generated (organics and paper products, 44.8%) have the potential to be either recycled, composted, or otherwise removed from the waste stream through other waste reduction practices. Furthermore, plastics (10.7%), while an ever-emerging component in the waste stream and the environment as a whole, can also be targeted for waste reduction and recycling programs.

Construction and demolition debris (CDD) makes up 26.7% of the waste stream. These materials will continue to represent a challenging and substantial portion of waste generated in the County. While this percentage will vary based upon economic conditions, the housing and construction market, and acts of nature, no infrastructure is currently in place in the County for the recycling of CDD material, so most of this material is disposed at local landfills.

Other notable waste streams, such as inorganics (white goods, electronics, tires, bulky items), textiles, metals, and household hazardous waste, while making up smaller portions of the overall waste generation rates, may have potential management options including recycling, viable reuse options, and safe, proper disposal options in or near the County.

Figure 3: Illinois Waste Generation by Material Class



Source: 2015 Illinois Commodity /Waste Generation and Characterization Update

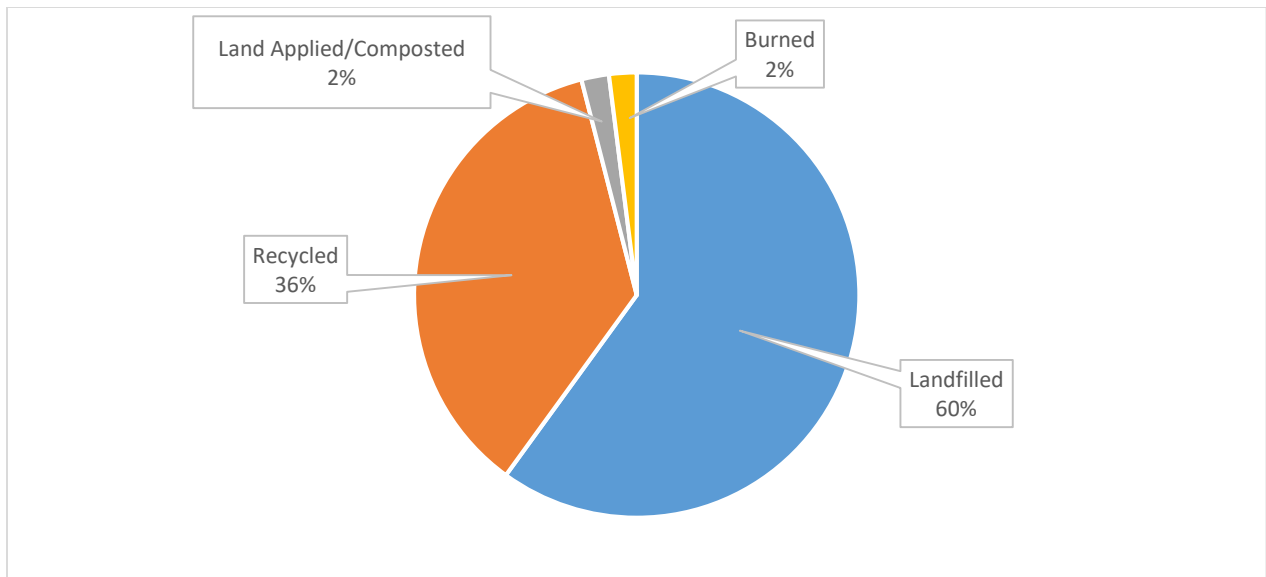
The 2015 Illinois study cited above, as well as data from the 2018 U.S. EPA study, indicate the majority of waste generated both nationally and locally consists of paper products (cardboard, newsprint, and other paper products), organics (landscape waste and food waste), plastics, and construction and demolition debris. This data is also consistent with past Plan updates and is useful when considering strategies for waste diversion and recycling of wastes generated in the County.

Current Waste Management System

Waste hauling operations in the County are generally handled by private waste hauling companies through contracts with municipalities, businesses, institutions, other units of local government, or individuals. This model has remained consistent throughout the years. There are currently no hauling license requirements or mandatory recycling ordinances in the County.

Figure 4 shows County waste management methods from the OCSWMD Recycling Surveys conducted between 2006 and 2016, and show an average rate of recycling in the County at 36%. Survey data also indicate between 2% & 4% of waste in the County either being land applied, composted, or burned as a means of disposal. The vast majority, around 60%, of waste generated in the County is being landfilled for final disposal.

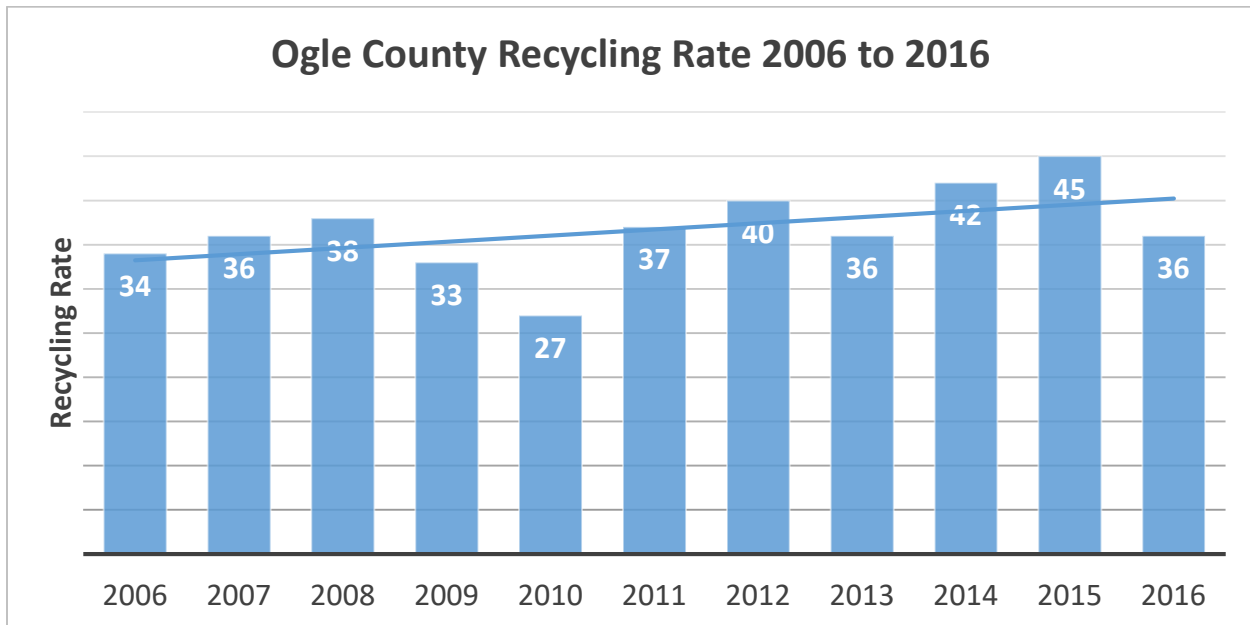
Figure 4: Ogle County Waste Management Methods



Source: OCSWMD Survey Data Averages, 2006-2016

Figure 5 tracks the recycling rates from 2006 to 2016, based on data collected in the annual Recycling Surveys. From 2017 to 2021, County recycling rates likely fell below 30% to approximately 28%, while landfilled amounts most likely rose. Since local recycling surveys were not conducted between 2017-2020, this estimate is based on state and national trends.

Figure 5: Ogle County Recycling Rates



Source: OCSWMD Annual Recycling Surveys 2006 - 2016

Recycling costs rose dramatically and recycling programs were cut or suspended throughout the United States between 2018-2020. Several factors combined to hamper recycling both locally and nationally, starting with the 2018 Chinese National Sword Policy, which limited or outright stopped shipments of all U.S. recyclable materials to China due to massive contamination in the waste material and a shift in China’s waste management policies. Up until that point, China was the largest importer of recyclable materials. Tariffs and changes in international trade policies complicated matters. Due to a lack of U.S. infrastructure to process the increased volume of recyclables, and other countries banning the import of these materials, recycling commodity prices plunged as supplies skyrocketed, producing an untenable situation for U.S. recycling markets.

In 2020 the world wide COVID-19 pandemic further hampered recycling efforts as collections underwent limitations, and staffing at recycling centers and processing plants were reduced.

In 2019, the five drop-off recycling stations sponsored by the OCSWMD since 1994 were removed due to severe hauling and processing cost increases, and contamination problems. The program provided unstaffed, enclosed roll-off containers in locations spread out around the County for residents that did not have curbside recycling available where they live. Cancellation of this program was a major set-back for recycling in the County, and left many residents without a local option for recycling. The program was very popular among residents and contributed to the overall growth in recycling rates in the County. Table 4 lists the amounts collected in the program between 2010-2019, and the annual costs of the program. Many residents have requested renewal of this program or something comparable in the future.

Currently in the County, there are only two drop-off locations for recyclables, one in Polo, and the other at the Orchard Hills Landfill in Davis Junction.

Table 4: Drop-off Recycling Program Data

Amounts Collected at Drop-off Recycling Stations, 2010-2019		
Year	Tons Collected	Annual Cost
2010	866	\$57,573
2011	874	\$58,757
2012	861	\$59,969
2013	834	\$59,855
2014	772	\$58,317
2015	820	\$59,958
2016	783	\$60,384
2017	759	\$60,353
2018	724	\$64,745
2019	284	\$26,361
Total	7,577	\$566,272

Curbside collection programs exist in most of the municipalities in the County including Byron, Creston, Davis Junction, Hillcrest, Leaf River, Mt. Morris, Oregon, Polo, Rochelle, and Stillman Valley. Each of these curbside recycling operations collect, at a minimum, the following materials: aluminum cans, glass bottles and jars, plastic containers coded #1-7 (except #6 Styrofoam), steel cans, newspapers, magazines, junk mail, corrugated cardboard, chipboard, catalogs and phone books. These curbside collection programs have had a significant impact on the volumes of materials recycled in the County. However, curbside recycling programs throughout the County were also impacted by the shift in international recycling markets and other recent adverse impacts on recycling in recent years. Some waste haulers limited what was recycled and sent other materials to landfills due to high contamination and processing costs and limited or non-existing markets for the materials.

Efforts to increase awareness and educate the residents in municipalities about curbside recycling must be made to increase the number of households participating in curbside recycling, to reduce contamination, and to increase the volumes of what they recycle.

Special Recycling Events:

Each year, the OCSWMD hosts a variety of special recycling events to target items that are difficult to recycle or dispose of, and not collected by the waste hauling companies. These include, waste motor oil, filters, and antifreeze, document shredding, latex paint, Christmas lights, Christmas trees, and electronics recycling. The events have been well-attended, and the

most popular of these programs has been the electronics recycling events. Table 5 lists the number of electronics recycling events held, amounts collected, and costs associated with the program.

Table 5: Electronics Recycling Program Data

Program Year	# Events	# Households	Tons Collected	Pounds/ Household	Total Cost \$
2010	2	902	76	168	\$1,153
2011	3	1280	74	229	\$2,002
2012	4	1640	100	244	\$2,909
2013	3	1495	93	237	\$2,578
2014	4	526	16	60	\$3,208
2015	12	No Data	64	No Data	\$10,586
2016	14	2431	123	101	\$6,613
2017	14	2562	139	109	\$7,192
2018	14	2575	157	123	\$6,405
2019	19	3045	148	97	\$6,043
2020	14	2142	115	107	\$5,093
Totals	103	18,598	1,105	119	\$53,782

Grants:

The OCSWMD continued to award many recycling grants to local schools, businesses, governmental agencies, and non-profit organizations for the development or improvement of waste reduction, recycling, and educational programs. These grants offer up to \$2,000, require a 20 percent match by the recipient, and have helped to initiate recycling programs by off-setting the start-up costs of purchasing containers and other equipment needed for the collection of recyclable materials. Table 6 lists the number and the total amounts of the grants that have been awarded from 2010 to 2020.

Table 6: Waste Reduction/Recycling Grants Awarded

Year	Number of Grants	\$ Awarded
2010	4	\$2,774
2011	4	\$3,725
2012	5	\$5,652
2013	5	\$4,436
2014	5	\$6,000
2015	4	\$4,853
2016	5	\$4,047

2017	4	\$2,887
2018	3	\$6,000
2019	2	\$414
2020	0	\$0
Totals	41	\$40,788

Clean-Up Day Grants were also offered each year to units of government in the County. These grants are intended to help communities clean up their respective areas of items that are not normally picked up by the waste hauling companies. Items like tires, furniture, building materials, electronics, scrap metal and such are often included in these special cleanup events. The grants are up to \$2,000, require a 50 percent match by the unit of government, and encourage the recycling of items collected, if possible. Table 7 lists the grants awarded each year from 2010 to 2020.

Table 7: Clean Up Grants Awarded

Year	Number of Grants	\$ Awarded
2010	6	\$6,945
2011	5	\$5,890
2012	4	\$4,059
2013	4	\$4,070
2014	5	\$3,400
2015	5	\$4,835
2016	4	\$4,017
2017	5	\$4,979
2018	5	\$5,810
2019	7	\$7,869
2020	6	\$8,532
Totals	56	\$60,406

While the recycling industry has faced extremely difficult times in the last five years, so far in 2021, recycling commodity prices appear to be on the rise, and it is hoped that this trend will continue, and result in a higher recycling rate for waste generated in the County.

This Plan Update will continue to utilize current recycling trends and current best practices to devise strategies to reinvigorate recycling efforts here in the County. While County recycling efforts plateaued prior to 2018, then most likely receded much like national recycling rates, this Plan Update seeks to continue to address recycling in the County. Central to these efforts will be the attempt to re-establish the County drop-off recycling program for County residents who do not have curbside recycling, attempt to bolster business and institutional recycling,

communicate with waste haulers about proper recycling, and to continue educational programs to educate and encourage proper recycling to reduce contamination and make recycling more efficient and economical.

Status of Local Landfills

Ogle County currently has three permitted, non-hazardous landfills, one of which is currently capped and closed. There is also an additional permitted, closed, demolition waste disposal site in Rochelle (Rochelle West Lagoon).

The **BFI/Davis Junction Landfill** is approximately 64 acres in size and reached capacity in May of 1995. Final closure of the facility has been completed, and closure certification took place on March 30, 2000. The site is managed by Republic Services Inc. and regular post-closure care, monitoring, and inspections continue at this site.

The **Advanced Disposal Services Orchard Hills Landfill (ADS-OHL)**, lies in Davis Junction along IL Route 251, just south of the BFI/Davis Junction Landfill. This landfill was acquired by Waste Management Inc. in late 2020, and was previously owned and operated by Advanced Disposal Services Inc. The landfill received initial siting approval from the Village of Davis Junction for approximately 175 acres in April 1996. It received an operating permit and began accepting waste in January of 1998. On March 9, 1999, the Village of Davis Junction approved the siting of the Orchard Hills Landfill Expansion which was both a vertical expansion of the 175 acres previously sited, and a horizontal expansion onto an additional 76 acres for a total landfill footprint of 251 acres.

Since its' inception, this landfill has had a variety of owners and parent companies, starting with BFI Inc., then Onyx Inc., Veolia Waste Services Inc., then Advanced Disposal Services Inc., and currently Waste Management Inc. The current title of this landfill is Advanced Disposal Services Orchard Hills Landfill, as the site is a subsidiary of Waste Management Inc.

The landfill is an operating, Illinois EPA-permitted sanitary landfill subject to 35 Illinois Administrative Code, Subtitle G. It is inspected regularly by the OCSWMD and IEPA and must comply with state and federal landfill regulations for all waste disposal, construction, management, and monitoring activities of the site.

Since 2019, problems associated with off-site landfill gas odors from this site and the nearby Winnebago Landfill have resulted in numerous complaints filed by residents in communities surrounding the two landfills. Enforcement actions filed by the OCSWMD, IEPA, and/or the Illinois Attorney General's Office against both landfills are still pending in court as of June of 2021. While conditions at the landfills have improved, periodic landfill odor problems and

complaints made to the IEPA or OCSWMD point out the fact that prevention of off-site odors by the landfills and ongoing monitoring and enforcement efforts by OCSWMD and the IEPA must be vigilant.

The Orchard Hills Landfill has a January 2021 reported remaining landfill life of approximately 6.4 years, or until 2027, assuming the site would continue to receive waste at 2020 intake levels. The life expectancy of the site may be extended due to decreased waste volumes received in 2020 and 2021. In 2020, the site reported receiving an average of around 2,900 tons of waste per day.

Landfill representatives expressed their intent during the last Plan Update to pursue siting approval from the Village of Davis Junction for an expansion of the facility in the future, but no date has yet been set for this. Negotiations for new host agreements between ADS-OHL and the Village of Davis Junction and Ogle County had gone on for over three years, but no final written agreements were finalized. Meaningful negotiations with the new owner, Waste Management, Inc., have yet to begin, but the parties have had some initial conversations.

The **Rochelle Municipal Landfill #2** is owned by the City of Rochelle and operated under contract by Rochelle Waste Disposal L.L.C., (RWD), a subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc. The site is located on Mulford Road, about one half mile south of Illinois Route 38, and lies within the City of Rochelle. The original 61-acre landfill began operations in the 1970's. In April of 2007, the Rochelle City Council granted siting approval for an expansion of the landfill to 111 acres, including a vertical expansion of the existing site.

The site has a maximum waste intake limit of 1,000 tons per day as agreed upon in the Host Agreement between RWD and the City of Rochelle. Currently, the landfill is accepting approximately 350 to 400 tons of waste per day. Recent new and modified host agreements between Rochelle Waste Disposal and the Village of Creston, and the City of Rochelle have increased the daily waste limit to 2,500 tons and changed other design and operational requirements for the site. The agreements are contingent upon approval of the changes by the IEPA.

This landfill also operates under 35 Illinois Administrative Code, Subtitle G, and is routinely inspected by the OCSWMD. The landfill has a January 2021 reported remaining landfill life of approximately 57 years, for a life expectancy at 2020 waste intake levels extending to the year 2076. This life expectancy would obviously decrease substantially if the waste intake increased as discussed above.

All of the landfills in IEPA Region 1 are shown in Figure 6.

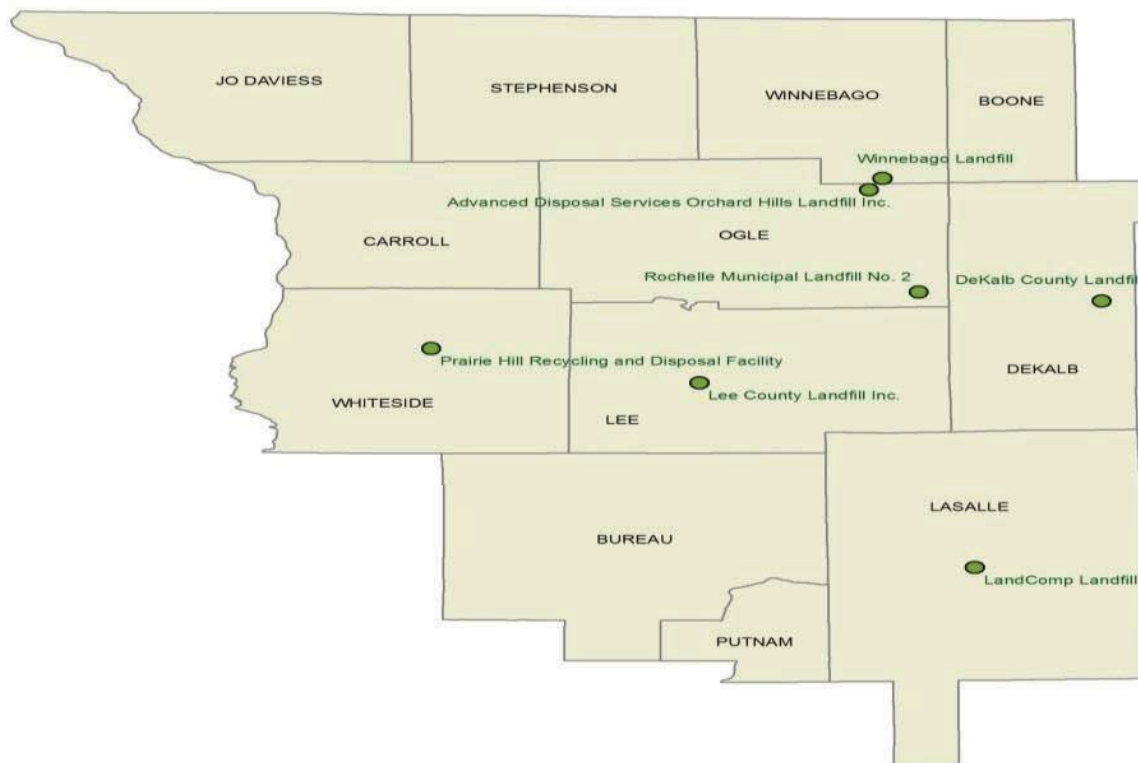


Figure 6: Landfills in Northwestern Illinois

Source: Illinois Landfill Disposal Capacity Report, October 2019

Table 8 shows the remaining capacities, size, and remaining life in years for all of the landfills in IEPA Region 1, as reported in *Illinois Landfill Disposal Capacity Report, October 2020*, as of January 1, 2020. The seven (7) landfills located in Region 1 reported a remaining disposal volume of over 504 million cubic yards and an aggregate life expectancy of 25.2 years. Landfill life expectancies will vary based on current volume intakes, which fluctuate with economic conditions, changes in ownership or hauling contracts, landfill expansions, and strategic changes by waste management companies. An expansion and/or reduced volumes will increase life expectancies, while an increase in waste disposal and/or lack of expansions over time will reduce waste capacity.

The 2021 Capacity Report by the IEPA was not complete at the time of this Plan Update, so the numbers in Table 8 do not include the 2021 Capacity Certification numbers reported to the IEPA by the two landfills in Ogle County and discussed earlier in this chapter.

Table 8: IEPA Region 1 Landfill Capacity Data

Landfill	Remaining Capacity (Cubic Yards)	Volume of Waste Disposed in 2019 (Cubic Yards)	5-Year Average Disposal Rate	Life Expectancy on 1/1/2020 (Years)
Orchard Hills Landfill	41,986,998	9,286,698	7,789,109	5.4
DeKalb County Landfill	67,852,217	2,396,885	2,228,552	30.4
Landcomp Landfill (LaSalle County)	14,729,878	870,644	915,860	16.1
Lee County Landfill	53,600,570	658,583	1,088,296	49.3
Prairie Hill Recycling and Disposal (White side County)	35,600,762	1,224,418	1,132,481	31.4
Rochelle Muni. Landfill #2	11,673,840	164,115	395,121	29.5
Winnebago Landfill	278,684,249	17,992,552	6,295,185	44.3
Totals	504,128,514	32,593,895	19,844,604	25.2

Source: IEPA Illinois Landfill Disposal Capacity Report, January 1, 2020

Waste Hauling Services in the County

Three (3) main waste hauling companies service most of Ogle County: Moring Disposal Inc., Waste Management Inc., (formerly Advanced Disposal Services), and Northern Illinois Disposal Services (NIDS, formerly Rochelle Disposal Services Inc.). Other companies that may serve individual customers in the County include Republic Services Inc., Tidy Bug Inc., Sipes Disposal Inc., and private enterprise individuals providing clean out services and waste disposal on a local level.

Ogle County does not require licenses from waste haulers, so this information is based on voluntary responses to surveys sent to recycling and waste hauling companies that service the County. The most recent survey sent in early 2021 for waste collected in 2020, resulted in responses from only two waste haulers, Moring Disposal Inc. and Northern Illinois Disposal Service (NIDS). Their data is presented below in Table 9, which shows the amount of waste collected in the County and the final disposal destination for the waste reported by the companies.

Table 9: 2020 OCSWMD Waste Hauler Data

Waste Hauling Service	Tons Landfilled in 2020	Landfill	Percentage of Ogle County Waste Reported
NIDS	12,117 tons	Rochelle (RMLF)	48%
NIDS	1,198 tons	Winnebago LF	5%
Moring Disposal Services	11,468 tons	Lee County or Whiteside County LF's	47%

Source: OCSWMD 2020 Recycling Survey

The data above represents a total of 24,783 tons of waste collected in 2020 in the County by these two waste haulers. Data was not received from Waste Management (formerly Advanced Disposal Services Inc.) for waste collected and ultimately disposed of at the Orchard Hills Landfill (roughly 8% of total waste collected from the County), nor does it factor in other minor waste hauling services or waste brought directly to landfills from private citizens or other entities operating in the County.

The waste collected from within the County is generally hauled directly to regional landfills, however, some of the waste picked up on the west side of the County is hauled to the MDI Lanark Transfer Station prior to final disposal. Table 10 shows waste transfer stations located in northwestern Illinois that could be used by haulers that service Ogle County.

Table 10: Transfer Stations in Northwestern Illinois

Transfer Station	Municipality	County
Princeton Solid Waste	Princeton	Bureau
Freeport Transfer Station	Freeport	Stephenson
MDI Env. Systems TS #1	Lanark	Carroll
Savanna Solid Waste	Savanna	Carroll
Lee Co. LF LSW TF	Dixon	Lee
Montgomery Trucking 2	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess

Source: IEPA Illinois Landfill Disposal Capacity Report, January 1, 2020

Enforcement Program

The OCSWMD continued its commitment to the Intergovernmental Delegation Agreement with the IEPA for the purpose of intergovernmental cooperation in solid waste management site inspection, and investigation and enforcement of solid waste management laws and regulations in Ogle County. This Agreement was updated and approved by the IEPA and Ogle County in

June of 2021 and remains effective for five years (June 30, 2026). The Agreement should be renewed at that time in order to continue the joint solid waste inspection, investigation and enforcement program. This will allow the County to continue monitoring the regulatory compliance of the existing landfills, any new or expanded landfill, and any open dump sites in the County.

Each year around forty inspections of IEPA-permitted landfills in the County are conducted, and between fifty and sixty complaints regarding improper disposal or burning of waste, illegal dumping, nuisance, or landfill related complaints are investigated. This has resulted in the removal and proper disposal of waste from hundreds of sites over the years. In some cases, fines were imposed through Administrative Citations filed with the Illinois Pollution Control Board or by other legal actions by the Ogle County State's Attorney Office or Illinois Attorney General's Office.

While this program has proven to be very effective in curbing illegal dumping and open burning of waste in Ogle County, and has helped with compliance at the permitted landfills, it is not perfect. As noted earlier, due to the complexity of the odor issues, many complaints about landfill odors have proved to be very difficult for the OCSWMD to monitor, prove the source of, and resolve through the State enforcement and legal system. This has resulted in time consuming efforts to address and resolve the issues, and frustrated residents who feel like their concerns are not being addressed. However, having the local enforcement authority and ability to investigate complaints has certainly benefited the County and its residents over the years rather than relying on limited staff and resources from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The County should continue to provide training and support for this enforcement program.

While not required under the Delegation Agreement, the OCSWMD has continued to monitor the proper payments of quarterly host fees by both landfill companies, based on the waste tonnage numbers reported with the payments.

Over the past ten years, a number of questions have come up throughout the State regarding the payment of host fees and fees authorized under 415 ILCS 5/22.15 and 415 ILCS 5/22.44. The questions have to do with the use of wastes at landfills for alternative daily cover, intermediate cover or road building materials, and whether such use exempts the waste from state and local fees, or renders such waste a non-waste when used in these ways. The proper payment of state and local fees is extremely important to the fiscal wellbeing of the County, the IEPA, and other units of local government that assess these fees. The interpretation of these complicated questions has also had a direct bearing on what the landfill companies believe is subject to the payment of local host fees, and has resulted in what is believed to be millions of dollars of unpaid fees in Ogle County and other parts of the State.

Not paying the fees is only part of the problem. Some landfills are also not reporting the materials to the IEPA because they assert that if it isn't waste, it doesn't need to be reported. If the materials aren't being reported, it is very difficult if not impossible to monitor and enforce proper payments.

The OCSWMD has pursued this issue with the landfills in the County, as well as with other affected units of government and the IEPA, and will continue to do so until this problem is resolved. Legislative efforts, enforcement actions, and/or direct negotiations with landfill companies may be employed to resolve the issue of what is believed to be many years of improper payment of host fees.

Sources of Funding

Funding of the OCSWMD and all of the programs, grants and collection events that are implemented by the Department come from two main sources: the host fees received from landfills located in the County; and grant funds.

OCSWMD will continue to apply each year for enforcement funding from the IEPA. This has funded around 42 percent of the annual costs of the enforcement program in recent years. Although the funding for this program from the IEPA has remained flat (about \$60,744) for the past few years, OCSWMD will seek the highest level of reimbursement possible, as long as the financial assistance is available.

In November of 1999, the Ogle County Board passed a resolution entitled "Resolution Regarding Landfill Host Fees," which allocated host fees received by the County first to the Solid Waste Management and Environment Fund to fund the OCSWMD and to be available for emergency environmental problems that could threaten the County, and then to the Long Range Capital Improvements Fund (LRCIF). Each year as host fees are received, the approved appropriation for the OCSWMD is met first, then, any remaining fees received that year go into the LRCIF.

A second resolution was adopted at the same time entitled "Resolution Regarding Long Range Capital Improvements Fund," which established the LRCIF and stated that these funds shall be earmarked for future capital improvements. It also stated the guidelines for requesting expenditures from the LRCIF. In recent years, the procedures for implementation of this Resolution and use of the funds have been frequently discussed and debated. Interpretation has varied somewhat over the years, however, the landfill host fees and the LRCIF have enabled the County to build and remodel several buildings without a heavy tax burden on the residents of Ogle County. Host fees received from each of the landfills over the past ten years are included in Table 11 below.

Year	Orchard Hills Landfill		Rochelle Municipal Landfill #2	
	Tons Reported to Ogle County	Host Fees Received	Tons Reported to Ogle County	Host Fees Received
2010	1,512,877	\$3,563,199	119,231	\$165,772
2011	1,368,622	\$3,224,680	113,329	\$152,899
2012	1,119,091	\$2,616,822	171,869	\$265,773
2013	1,250,816	\$3,022,693	298,318	\$540,934
2014	1,351,915	\$3,317,141	327,522	\$633,686
2015	1,320,994	\$3,279,867	383,619	\$808,252
2016	1,113,495	\$2,698,040	296,460	\$582,001
2017	1,082,885	\$2,657,774	120,746	\$214,104
2018	1,060,697	\$2,623,364	91,115	\$146,331
2019	1,268,683	\$3,278,315	103,349	\$168,019
2020	826,712	\$2,025,711	113,303	\$192,694
Totals:	13,276,787	\$32,307,606	2,138,861	\$3,870,465

Table 11: Landfill Tons Received and Host Fees Paid

The Ogle County Board has been very supportive of the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department programs and budgets in the past. It is anticipated that this support will continue in the future to enable the Department to implement the recommendations in this 2021 Plan Update.

CHAPTER 3: Status of 2015 Recommendations

This chapter reviews the 2015 Plan Update Recommendations as well as the status of each recommendation as to whether it was implemented, partially implemented, or not implemented. In some cases, comments were listed pertinent to the recommendations' status as additional information was warranted. Table 12 is divided into two (2) main categories, Waste Reduction and Final Disposal, each with specific tasks and sub-tasks.

2015 Plan Recommendations Review Tables

Table 12: Current Status of 2015 Recommendations

Waste Reduction Recommendations, Status & CAC Comments			
Plan Component	2015 Plan Recommendations	2021 Status of 2015 Plan	Comments/Revisions
Task #1	Education & Motivation of the Public		
A	Maintain and promote the OCSWMD Resource Library.	Partially Implemented	The Resource Library has shifted to providing documents and information online. Little interest in books.
B	Continue to obtain informational documents as needed on source reduction, recycling, composting, and HHW.	Implemented	
C	Design and implement educational programs about recycling, waste reduction, HHW, composting, open dumping, burning and other similar topics.	Implemented	Worked with schools, civic groups, and others to implement these topics.
D	Obtain assistance from local organizations.	Implemented	Worked with local service groups.
E	Seek or design school curricula or programs that conform to current educational standards to educate students about waste management issues. Work with schools to implement.	Implemented	Limited interest from schools in recent years.
F	Write news articles and public service announcements for local newspapers.	Implemented	Routinely send articles and press releases to local papers.
G	Maintain and improve the OCSWMD website for dissemination of information.	Ongoing Implemented	Continually updated for current information; the OCSWMD also has a Facebook page which is frequently updated.
H	Promote and assist development of in-school waste reduction and recycling programs.	Implemented	Assistance provided through waste reduction grants and, in some cases, meetings with students/staff.

Task #2	Education & Motivation of Private Business		
A	Continue to obtain information about waste auditing, commercial source reduction, commercial recycling, and procurement practices.	Implemented	
B	Publicize and distribute information through the OCSWMD resource library, website, local business organizations, and newspapers.	Implemented	
C	Continue to develop and implement programs that recognize businesses for their waste reduction and recycling efforts.	Partially Implemented	
D	Continue, if fiscally possible, to make grants available for the development and implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs.	Implemented	Waste Reduction/Recycling Grants available each year.
E	Encourage businesses and industries to develop and implement waste reduction and recycling plans.	Partially Implemented	Seek to expand these opportunities for businesses as recycling markets improve.
Task #3	Waste Audits and Assistance to Businesses		
A	Offer assistance to businesses with identifying options for recycling and procurement of materials that reduce waste, increase the markets for recyclable goods, or that are easily recyclable.	Not Implemented	Difficult to implement as recycling has become fiscally challenging in the current climate.
B	Continue or expand County government recycling and waste reduction programs, including the procurement of recycled-content products to set an example for other units of government and businesses.	Implemented	
C	Offer assistance, if requested, with waste audits to commercial, institutional and industrial businesses in the County.	Not Implemented	Discontinued, due to lack of requests from businesses.
D	Using audits as substantiation, recommend options for waste reduction and recycling.	Not Implemented	See above discontinuation, until interest is found for this service.
Task #4	Establish Residential Curbside and Drop-off Recycling		
A	Continue to encourage curbside recycling programs in communities where services are available. Work with haulers and municipalities to promote curbside recycling.	Implemented	
B	Continue the drop-off recycling program and if fiscally feasible, consider the need for new stations in areas of the county where recycling collection is not locally available, or to add capacity in heavily used areas.	Implemented up until 2019	Closed in 2019. Seek to re-establish this popular program.

C	Research and consider the factors involved in mandatory recycling laws for single and/or multi family dwelling units.	Partially Implemented	Discontinue this research at this time.
Task #5	Establish Commercial Recycling		
A	Examine commercial recycling operations being conducted by local haulers and work with them to encourage more recycling.	Partially Implemented	
B	Study possible alternatives to increase and promote commercial recycling in the County.	Partially Implemented	
C	Provide recognition to businesses with waste reduction and recycling programs.	Implemented	
D	Consider providing incentives or assistance to businesses that seek to implement waste reduction and recycling programs.	Implemented	
E	Provide information and assistance to help businesses establish recycling programs.	Partially Implemented	
F	Research and consider the factors involved in a mandatory recycling ordinance for commercial establishments in Ogle County.	Partially Implemented	This was researched and discussed but deemed not feasible for the County at the time
Task #6	Record Keeping and Reporting of Recycling Operations		
A	Continue to collect data and maintain a record keeping system for recycling and waste generation statistics for Ogle County and amend or update as needed.	Partially Implemented	Seek to re-establish the annual recycling survey
B	Research and consider the factors involved in a licensing and reporting ordinance for waste and recycling haulers.	Partially Implemented	Discontinue this research at this time
Task #7	Negotiation with Municipalities for Implementation of Recycling Programs		
A	Offer to meet with municipal officials to discuss ordinances, licensing agreements, and/or other incentives to institute: A, B, C, D & E: Residential curbside recycling in communities with 800 or more people.	Partially Implemented	Residential recycling mostly established in communities with >800 people; the OCSWMD has not been a part of municipal waste hauling negotiations, nor has it sought to mandate hauler licensing in the County.
B	Drop-off recycling in communities with less than 800 people.	Partially Implemented	Consider reestablishing a drop-off program.
C	Commercial and multi-family recycling.	Not Implemented	Not feasible until recycling markets improve and recycling becomes less financially burdensome.
D	Prohibition of burning and dumping of municipal waste.	Implemented	The OCSWMD responds to several incidents per year, but frequency is decreasing.

E	Seek alternatives to burning and encourage on-site recycling or disposal of landscape waste.	Implemented	
Task #8	Evaluation of Waste Disposal/Recycling Options		
A	Explore and evaluate options for local or regional household hazardous waste (HHW) collection and management. Apply for IEPA funded collection events when available.	Implemented	Application submitted each year for HHW collection; Rockford permanent site available to County residents.
B	Consider alternatives to a collection center including waste exchanges and single event collection programs for wastes such as electronics, motor oil, tires, appliances, waste prescription medicine, clothing, and HHW.	Implemented	Several single day events held each year, as well as several other options available either in the County or regionally for these waste streams.
C	Continue to consult with local appliance and scrap dealers to determine their future roles in managing white goods. Provide lists of sites that accept them.	Implemented	
D	Consider alternatives for the collection and management of white goods, (large appliances).	Partially Implemented	
E	Continue to monitor and evaluate the current system for managing used tires and determine the need for additional planning.	Implemented	Ongoing.
F	Consider the IEPA programs for management of HHW, electronics, used tires, and other difficult to manage waste and apply for such events in Ogle County, when available.	Implemented	Ongoing effort.
G	Explore alternatives for the recycling and reuse of construction/demolition waste. Promote such options to encourage recycling of construction & demolition waste.	Partially Implemented	
Task #9	Program Monitoring and Evaluation		
A	Continue to support the OCSWMD programs and staff.	Implemented	
B	Maintain funding mechanisms such as host agreements, grants, local surcharge, etc. to pay for programs, staff salaries and other plan components.	Implemented	
C	Continue to monitor and evaluate waste reduction and recycling programs. Update solid waste management plan every five years.	Implemented	
Task #10	Legislative and Regulatory Tracking and Lobbying		
A	Track the status of bills introduced in the Illinois General Assembly that may influence	Implemented	

	Ogle County's solid waste management planning.		
B	Partner with various associations in Illinois to lobby for bills and solutions that address waste management problems in Illinois. Make the public aware of these issues and bills. Send letters and/or meet with legislators on any key bills.	Implemented	
C	Track the status of the IEPA's and DCEO's rule-making for grants for the management of household hazardous waste, electronics, white goods, and other wastes.	Implemented	

2015 Final Disposal Recommendations

Plan Component	2015 Plan Recommendations	2021 Status of 2015 Plan	
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Task #1	20 Year Guarantee of Capacity for Ogle County Waste: Negotiations between Existing Landfills, Landfill Siting Applicants, and the County Concerning the Application for a New Landfill or an Expansion		
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A	<p>Agreements have been negotiated with BFI (now Advanced Disposal Services) and Rochelle Waste Disposal (RWD) to provide at least 20 years' capacity for waste generated within Ogle County. It is the County's intent to utilize only the two existing landfills and to ensure at least 20 years' capacity between the two existing landfills.</p> <p>The "Amendment to Host County Agreement" between RWD and the County provides at least 20 years' disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste generated within the County, commencing on September 29, 2006.</p> <p>The "Orchard Hills/Ogle County Agreement" provides at least 20 years' disposal capacity for non-hazardous solid waste generated within the County, commencing on the date BFI first received waste for disposal at Orchard Hills Landfill (January 13, 1998). Both agreements allow for shared capacity with the other facility to meet the County's disposal needs. Both agreements require the County to estimate annually the amount of non-hazardous solid waste it expects to be generated within the County for the year. This final disposal component of the Plan has been met through these agreements. An expansion of the Advanced Disposal Services Orchard Hills Landfill is contemplated in the next five years.</p>	Implemented	
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	<p>Prior to filing a siting application for a new pollution control facility or for an expansion of an existing facility, the applicant shall enter into a new or amended host community benefit agreement with Ogle County to guarantee disposal capacity for waste generated in Ogle County and to provide other benefits listed herein. Any future host agreements must provide at least 20 years of disposal capacity for non-hazardous solid waste generated in Ogle County.</p> <p>If the proposed facility is located in an incorporated area, the applicant shall also negotiate a host benefit agreement with the local siting authority.</p> <p>This Plan Update limits the number of pollution control facilities to the two existing landfills.</p>			
Task #2	Economic Benefits: Negotiation between Landfill Siting Applicants and the County for New Landfill or an Expansion			
A	<p>Establish a host-benefit fee for Ogle County Government (minimum of \$2.50/ton recommended) with any applicant proposing a new or expanded landfill. Any host fees negotiated with a local siting authority other than Ogle County, or other units of government shall be in addition to the County host benefit fee.</p> <p>The County host benefit fee shall be adjusted annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) during the previous year, however, the fee shall not decrease.</p> <p>Host fees shall be assessed on all types of non-hazardous solid waste accepted at the landfill, regardless of their use as alternative daily, intermediate, or final cover, or any other beneficial use at the site, unless otherwise agreed upon by the County Board and the applicant in a host benefit agreement. The County shall be entitled to audit the non-proprietary tonnage-related business records of the landfill to verify proper payments of host fees.</p>	Implemented		
B	Determine whether a portion of the fees will be allocated to other affected units of government, and if so, how much of the fee will be allocated.	Implemented		

Task #3	Environmental Safeguards: Negotiation Between Landfill Siting Applicants and the County Concerning the Application for a new Landfill or an Expansion		
A	Require that an applicant for landfill siting formally propose to establish: 1) an environmental contingency escrow fund or supplemental environmental liability insurance in addition to the financial assurance requirements of the State of Illinois. 2) a property value guarantee program for households within 1,320 feet from the proposed site, and 3) a domestic water well protection plan for domestic wells within 1,320 feet of the proposed landfill site.	Implemented	
Task #4	Technical Reviews of Siting Applicants		
A	As the need arises, the County will hire legal and technical consultants to assist in the review of an application for local siting approval. For a proposed landfill site in a municipality, the County should work with the municipal government to hire technical consultant(s), and to assist in the review of the application for local siting approval. The County reserves the right to hire its own consultants if needed.	Implemented	
Task #5	Enforcement of the Negotiated Capacity Set Aside Amount and of State Landfill Regulations		
A	Continue to monitor and assess the integrity of the County's host agreements and 20 year capacity guarantees.	Implemented	Ongoing.
B	Continue delegation agreement with the IEPA and local enforcement of the State's solid waste regulations.	Implemented	Ongoing.
Task #6	Alternative Waste Management Technologies		
A	Research alternative methods and technologies for waste management and disposal, and consider for future plan updates.	Partially Implemented	This research has been started, and will continue to be attempted with all stakeholders as to the viability for the County to be a possible location for an emerging waste to energy facility in the future.

CHAPTER 4: 2021 Plan Update Recommendations:

This chapter lists the 2021 Plan Update recommendations and is divided into eight categories, as listed in the outline below. Each of these categories is further divided into specific target areas.

These recommendations are based on review of the 2015 Plan, practical experience, research, economic conditions, and comments made by the Citizen Advisory Committee, OCSWMD staff, and Ogle County Board Members. Comments considered for these recommendations were received from members of the CAC and County Board Members either in written form or during meetings of the CAC. A number of these recommendations were continued from the previous Plan. An effort was made to present these updated recommendations in an outline form and condense, when possible, various tasks under their umbrella category. An outline of the recommendations is included below for ease of reference.

2021 Plan Update Recommendations Outline

1. Public Information & Education
2. Waste Minimization & Reuse
3. Recycling
 - 3.1. Residential
 - 3.2. Commercial
 - 3.3. Appliances
 - 3.4. Electronics
 - 3.5. Organics
 - 3.6. Record Keeping
4. Disposal Options
5. Pollution Control Facilities
 - 5.1. Introduction
 - 5.2. Host Community Agreements
 - 5.3. Landfills
 - 5.4. Alternative Waste Management Technologies
6. Monitoring & Enforcement
7. Organization & Administration
8. Department Funding

2021 Plan Update Recommendations

1. Public Information & Education:

Public information is critical to the success of all of the programs and activities provided by the OCSWMD. With recycling standards, solid waste laws and regulations, and services changing from time to time, ongoing efforts will continue in the following areas to meet the goals of this Plan Update.

1.1. Education of the General Public

1.1.1. Maintain, update, and promote OCSWMD resources and information, and disseminate via brochures, press releases/ads, the County website, radio ads, presentations, and social media. Topics to include: source reduction, material reuse, disposal laws and regulations, recycling, composting, and options for difficult to manage waste materials.

1.2. Education in County Schools

1.2.1. Seek or design school curricula or educational programs that conform to current educational standards to educate students about waste management issues and work with schools to promote, design, and implement waste reduction, composting, and recycling programs in the schools to put educational objectives into practice.

1.2.2. Consider volunteer educators to work with schools to educate students and staff about waste reduction, composting, recycling, and other pertinent topics.

1.3. Community/Business Outreach

1.3.1. Obtain assistance from local organizations, such as service organizations, citizens' groups, Chambers of Commerce, scout groups, school parent organizations etc. to inform the public about local waste management issues and programs.

1.3.2. Continue to provide assistance to local businesses and institutions with their specific waste reduction and recycling goals through the OCSDWMD database of information and resources.

2. Waste Minimization and Reuse:

As stated in Chapter 1, waste minimization includes efforts to reduce waste at the source, reduce the toxicity of waste, increase recycling and reuse of materials, and other methods to reduce the quantity of materials requiring management in the first place. It is the most preferred waste management alternative in the waste management hierarchy in the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act. The quantities or success of waste minimization and reuse efforts are very difficult to measure, however, efforts in education and legislative initiatives will continue with this Plan Update, as well as efforts to measure waste minimization and reuse.

2.1. Legislative and Regulatory

2.1.1. Continue to monitor and evaluate waste reduction and recycling programs regionally and in the State, and track the status of bills introduced in the Ill. General Assembly that may influence the County's solid waste management planning.

2.1.2. Continue to partner with the IEPA, lobbying groups, and professional organizations to influence legislation towards source reduction, extended producer responsibility (EPR), enhanced recycling opportunities and markets geared toward the "circular economy."

2.2. Materials Reuse

2.2.1. Continue to promote the concept of reuse for a wide variety of materials in the County, including furniture, textiles, books, children's items, sporting goods, building materials, and other materials deemed still useful, which can be kept from the waste stream.

2.2.2. Expand and promote the OCSWMD database for businesses and organizations that accept materials for reuse, including local churches and charitable groups, civic organizations, local businesses, and other stakeholders to increase the opportunity for County residents and businesses to donate or sell used materials.

2.2.3. Explore the concept of a materials exchange or reuse program or site in the County for items such as furniture, books, paint, bicycles, etc. Research other similar programs from around the country and see if this would be locally feasible.

3. **Recycling:**

Recycling will continue to be the foundation of Ogle County's waste management programs. The County realizes that in order to improve on the recycling rate, each of the components of MSW must be targeted, including residential, commercial, institutional, construction/demolition, and office and lunchroom wastes from the industrial sector.

The recycling goals of 15 -20% in the Illinois SWPRA are outdated and are currently being updated through a statewide initiative. The Illinois Materials Management Advisory Committee has been meeting for over a year to recommend changes to various laws, and update the statewide goals and methods for measuring recycling and other waste minimization efforts. Until new statewide laws and goals are adopted, Ogle County will continue to work towards its previous goal of recycling 40% of the MSW generated in the County in the next five years.

3.1. Residential Recycling

3.1.1. Work with local waste haulers and municipalities to expand residential curbside recycling service to as many areas of the County as practical, and work to maintain and improve residential curbside recycling service in Ogle County.

3.1.2. Initiate efforts to re-establish the County recycling drop-off stations in various locations around the County. If economically feasible, implement the program so that rural residents and residents of multi-family units without recycling services may have outlets for their recyclable materials.

3.2. Commercial Recycling

3.2.1. Examine commercial recycling operations being conducted by local waste haulers, and consider options to increase and promote commercial recycling in the County. Continue to provide information and assistance, such as Waste Reduction/Recycling Grants, to help businesses establish recycling programs.

3.2.2. Research and consider providing incentives, tax breaks, or other assistance to businesses that seek to implement waste reduction and recycling programs, and continue to provide recognition to businesses with substantial waste reduction and recycling programs.

3.3. Recycling of Appliances

3.3.1. Continue to disseminate information via the County website, social media, press releases, and brochures to the public on how to properly manage the recycling of large appliances, and research expanded opportunities for County residents to recycle these items through the private sector.

3.3.2. Research the possibility of County collection events, in cooperation with the private sector, specifically for appliances, to make the recycling process for these items as easy as possible for County residents and to limit fly dumping of these materials in the County.

3.4. Recycling of Electronics

3.4.1. Continue the residential and business electronic recycling programs and the County's enrollment in the Illinois Consumer Electronics Recycling Act so as to continue to collect and process electronic material for the County in a safe, secure, and convenient manner.

3.4.2. Continue to work with municipalities, local nonprofits, housing developments, and other community entities to provide a convenient outlet for electronic waste. and to limit fly dumping of these materials in the County.

3.5. Composting and Organics Management

3.5.1. Continue to encourage and promote the proper management of landscape waste in the County, including hauling to compost sites in areas where available, or on-site composting and/or mulching of such materials. OCSWMD will continue to discourage open burning in the County.

- 3.5.2. Continue to encourage and promote residential composting and vermi-composting of food and landscape waste, and consider the bulk purchasing of home compost bins to distribute, at cost, to encourage home composting of organic waste.
- 3.5.3. Research the feasibility of a County-managed food waste drop-off site or container, which could accept limited food waste items from residents to be recycled into compost. Consider partnerships or co-ops with businesses or municipalities to coordinate a county-wide composting program.
- 3.5.4. Research potential options for food waste composting for schools, businesses, and other entities which generate significant amounts of food waste. Explore food sharing options with local food pantries.

3.6. Record Keeping

- 3.6.1. Continue and expand efforts to collect data, maintain record keeping systems, and amend as needed statistics for recycling and waste generation within the County. This includes reestablishing the annual Ogle County Waste & Recycling Surveys sent to waste management, recycling, and related businesses that service Ogle County.

4. **Disposal Options**

Disposal options include providing information and services to Ogle County residents and businesses that promote safe alternatives for waste and materials that are difficult to dispose of or recycle. Some of these alternatives may be provided by the OCSWMD, and others may be referrals to services that are provided by other entities in the region.

- 4.1. Cleanup Day Grants: If fiscally possible, continue to fund and offer cleanup day grants to local municipalities and townships for difficult to manage waste items such as furniture, demolition debris, and other large items so as to limit fly dumping and/or open burning of these waste materials in the County.
- 4.2. Household Hazardous Waste: Continue to promote and encourage the use of the IEPA Rockford Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection point.
 - 4.2.1. Continue to apply to the IEPA on a regular basis for HHW collection events in the County.
- 4.3. Waste Medicine Disposal: Continue to promote and encourage the use of the Waste Medicine Disposal Program provided by local law enforcement departments throughout the County. If needed, assist with final disposal options for waste medicine collected in the program.
- 4.4. Paint Disposal: If fiscally possible, continue to fund and organize latex paint recycling collection events for residents, in cooperation with regional paint recyclers.

4.4.1. Continue to educate and promote County residents on the proper disposal options for various types of paint and related items, including donation and/or reuse, drying, proper disposal, and HHW collection points for certain types of paints and related items.

4.5. Motor Oil & Antifreeze: If fiscally possible, continue to fund and organize motor oil and anti-freeze collection events for residents.

4.5.1. Continue to promote and educate residents on available outlets for motor oil, anti-freeze, and related items.

4.6. Tires & Other Bulky Waste Items: Continue to inform and educate the public regarding outlets for other forms of difficult to manage waste materials such as hazardous materials, used tires, mattresses, carpet, construction and demolition debris, furniture, and other large and bulky waste items.

4.6.1. Continue to partner with other units of local government (ULG) and the IEPA to offer a tire disposal option for used tires as they are collected by these various ULG's around the County.

4.6.2. Expand and share information from local waste haulers about disposal options for difficult to manage waste so the public may be informed of what services are offered to them.

5. Pollution Control Facilities

5.1. Introduction

Pollution Control Facilities (PCF) are defined in Section 3.330 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (ACT) (415 ILCS 5/ et seq.) and include landfills, waste storage, treatment and disposal sites, waste transfer stations, waste incinerators, and other alternative disposal technologies.

Illinois law assigns the responsibility of approving the location, or siting, of PCFs to the unit of local government in which the proposed facility lies. Indeed, local siting approval is a prerequisite for an applicant to obtain a development and operational permit from Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The law also spells out the process that local officials must follow to approve or deny local siting approval. This law can be found in Section 39.2 of the ACT (415 ILCS 5/39.2). The law specifies that an applicant for local siting approval shall submit sufficient details describing the proposed facility and evidence to demonstrate compliance, and local siting approval shall be granted only if the proposed PCF meets the following criteria:

5.1.1. the facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve;

- 5.1.2. the facility is so designed, located and proposed to be operated that the public health, safety and welfare will be protected;
- 5.1.3. the facility is located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area and to minimize the effect on the value of the surrounding property;
- 5.1.4. (A) for a facility other than a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the facility is located outside the boundary of the 100 year flood plain or the site is flood-proofed; (B) for a facility that is a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the facility is located outside the boundary of the 100-year floodplain or if the facility is the area of expansion beyond the boundary of a currently permitted sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, provided that the area of expansion is, on August 19, 1997, owned by the owner or operator of the currently sited or permitted sanitary landfill or waste site to which the area of expansion is adjacent, the site is flood-proofed;
- 5.1.5. the plan of operations for the facility is designed to minimize the danger to the surrounding area from fire, spills, or other operational accidents;
- 5.1.6. the traffic patterns to or from the facility are so designed as to minimize the impact on existing traffic flows;
- 5.1.7. if the facility will be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste, an emergency response plan exists for the facility which includes notifications, containment and evacuation procedures to be used in case of an accidental release;
- 5.1.8. if the facility is to be located in a county where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan consistent with the planning requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the facility is consistent with that plan; for purposes of this criterion (8), the “solid waste management plan” means the plan that is in effect as of the date the application of siting approval is filed; and
- 5.1.9. if the facility will be located within a regulated recharge area, any applicable requirements specified by the Board [Illinois Pollution Control Board] for such areas have been met.
- 5.1.10. The county board or the governing body of the municipality may also consider as evidence the previous operating experience and past record of convictions or admissions of violations of the applicant (and any subsidiary or parent corporation) in the field of solid waste management when considering criteria 2 and 5 under this Section (of the ACT).
- 5.1.11. If the facility is subject to the location restrictions in Section 22.14 of the ACT, compliance with that Section shall be determined as of the date the application for siting approval is filed.

Because of criterion 8 (5.1.8) above, solid waste management plans have specific importance in the siting of pollution control facilities. Therefore, any PCF proposed to be located in Ogle County must demonstrate that it is consistent with this Section 5 of the 2021 Plan Update in order to receive local siting approval.

Ogle County also has specific application requirements for a PCF proposed to be located

in unincorporated areas of the County, included in the Ogle County Code of Ordinances, Division 9, Pollution Control Facility Siting. Local municipalities may also have their own ordinances with siting application requirements, for a proposed PCF located within their boundaries.

5.2. Host Community Agreements

5.2.1. Prior to filing a siting application for a new pollution control facility or for an expansion of an existing facility pursuant to Section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, in order for the facility to be consistent with the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan, the applicant shall enter into a new or amended written host community benefit agreement with Ogle County. If the proposed facility is located in an incorporated area, the applicant shall also negotiate a written host community benefit agreement with the local siting authority.

The new or amended host community benefit agreements must provide, at a minimum, provisions for 1) a guarantee of access to disposal capacity for waste generated in Ogle County; 2) enhanced environmental safeguards; 3) the payment of host benefit fees, as described further in this Section 5; and 4) other agreed upon terms and conditions of development and operation.

The terms and conditions of the host agreement shall be disclosed and made a part of the hearing record for that local siting proceeding.

In the event that siting approval has been transferred to a subsequent owner or operator, that subsequent owner or operator shall take the PFC subject to any and all terms and conditions of any existing host agreement between the prior owner or operator and Ogle County and any appropriate local siting authority.

5.3. Landfills

While all of the waste minimization and recycling efforts described above should have a significant impact on the amounts of waste reduced, reused or recycled in the County, there remains a large volume of waste that must be disposed of in some way. It is estimated that around 60% of the MSW generated in Ogle County in 2016 was disposed in local landfills in the area. This disposal option for MSW in Illinois will continue until other viable options final disposal are developed.

Alternative waste management technologies were discussed and researched during the update of this Plan, and efforts to continue to research these methods are being proposed in Recommendations 5.4 below. Until other alternative technology facilities are developed in the region, landfilling waste remains the most cost-effective method of disposal in Illinois.

5.3.1. Under the County's final disposal program, the County will continue to rely on the two existing landfills to provide disposal capacity for waste generated within

Ogle County which cannot be reduced or recycled. This 2021 Plan Update limits the number of landfills to the two existing sites (Advanced Disposal Services Orchard Hills Landfill and Rochelle Municipal Landfill #2) and does allow for an expansion of either site, as long as the requirements in this Section 5 and the siting criteria in 415 ILCS 5/39.2 are met.

- 5.3.2. Disposal Capacity Guarantees: OCSWMD will maintain and monitor compliance with the disposal capacity guarantees included in the two existing host county agreements, for waste generated within Ogle County, at the two landfills in Ogle County (Advanced Disposal Services Orchard Hills Landfill and the Rochelle Municipal #2 Landfill), as stated in the respective agreements and amendments.

It is the County's intent to utilize the two existing landfills and to ensure disposal capacity between the two existing landfills for waste generated in Ogle County. Both agreements allow for shared capacity with the other facility to meet the County's disposal needs. Both agreements require the County to estimate annually the amount of non-hazardous solid waste it expects to be generated within the County, and to report those amounts to each landfill. With that being said, the availability of landfill capacity should continue to be tracked each year and as part of future plan updates to ensure sufficient capacity is available for disposal of the County's waste.

Prior to filing a siting application for an expansion of an existing landfill, the applicant must enter into a new or amended host community benefit agreement with Ogle County to, among other things, guarantee disposal capacity for waste generated in Ogle County. Such guarantee should provide capacity for a portion of Ogle County's non-hazardous solid waste for as long as the landfill has permitted capacity and remains in operation, or as negotiated between the parties.

- 5.3.3. Economic Benefits: Negotiations between Landfill Siting Applicants and the County

Establish a host-benefit fee for Ogle County Government (minimum of \$2.50/ton recommended) with any applicant proposing a new or expanded landfill. Any host fees negotiated with a local siting authority other than Ogle County, or other units of government shall be in addition to the County host benefit fee.

The County host benefit fee shall be adjusted upward annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) during the previous year, however, the fee shall not decrease.

Host fees shall be assessed on all types of non-hazardous discarded material and solid waste accepted at the landfill, regardless of their use as alternative daily, intermediate, or final cover, or any other beneficial use at the site, unless otherwise

agreed upon by the County Board and the applicant in a host benefit agreement. The County shall be entitled to audit the applicable non-proprietary business records of the landfill owner and operator to verify proper payments of host fees.

The County shall determine whether a portion of the fees will be allocated to other affected units of government, and if so, how much of the fee will be allocated.

5.3.4. Environmental Safeguards: Negotiations Between Landfill Siting Applicants and the County Concerning the Application for a new Landfill or an Expansion

Require that an applicant for landfill siting approval formally propose to establish the following environmental safeguards, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that a safeguard is not necessary:

- 5.3.4.1. An environmental contingency escrow fund or supplemental environmental liability insurance in addition to the financial assurance requirements of the State of Illinois. Such fund or insurance shall be provided prior to commencing operation of the landfill and shall continue while in operation and for a minimum of thirty years subsequent to closure of the landfill.
- 5.3.4.2. A property value guarantee program for households within ½ mile from the proposed site, and
- 5.3.4.3. A domestic water well protection plan for domestic wells within ½ mile from the proposed landfill site, and
- 5.3.4.4. Enhanced landfill gas collection and management systems to capture, control, and utilize the maximum amount of landfill gas for energy recovery, and to minimize off-site landfill gas malodors. Onsite continuous air monitoring devices to detect and help prevent landfill gas from leaving the site should also be installed and utilized.

5.3.5. Technical Review of Siting Applications:

As the need arises, the County will hire legal and technical consultants to assist in the review of an application for local siting approval of a PCF. For a facility in a municipality, the County should work with the municipal government to hire technical consultant(s), and to assist in the review of the application for local siting approval. The County reserves the right to hire its own consultants if needed.

5.3.6. Monitoring and Enforcement of Host Agreements:

- 5.3.6.1. Continue to monitor and determine compliance with the County's host agreements and 20-year capacity guarantees. If necessary, OCSWMD shall

conduct audits of the landfill records to verify compliance with host fee payment provisions. Non-compliance with a host agreement shall be enforced as stipulated in the respective agreements.

5.4. Alternative Waste Management Technologies

- 5.4.1. The County will continue to monitor the status of emerging alternative methods and technologies for waste management and disposal. The County should not seek to invest in or direct development of such a facility, instead relying on private developers to determine whether a project in the County would be viable and pursue its development in accordance with local requirements and state statutes and regulations. As alternative disposal technologies are demonstrated to be viable in the future and do not displace recycling and reuse, they shall be considered as potential components of a comprehensive waste management solution.
- 5.4.2. Consider appointing an ad-hoc committee to determine what technologies should be studied, how to gather the information, and whether such technologies are feasible in Ogle County. Factors to consider for each technology studied should include, but not be limited to: facility requirements, site requirements, economics, technical feasibility, ability to implement, environmental impacts, permitting requirements, safety issues, health risk assessment, and financing.
- 5.4.3. Establish a time-line for completion of the study and recommendations report to be presented to the HEW/Solid Waste/Veterans Committee of the Ogle County Board for consideration.
- 5.4.4. If alternative disposal technologies are considered for future waste management, and are classified as pollution control facilities under the ACT with a requirement to secure local siting approval, such facilities will be required to meet the applicable requirements of this Plan Update to be consistent with the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan.

6. Monitoring and Enforcement

- 6.1. Intergovernmental Delegation Agreement with the IEPA
 - 6.1.1. Continue participation in the Intergovernmental Delegation Agreement Between the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and Ogle County, A Joint and Cooperative Inspection Program (Delegation Agreement) for local enforcement of Illinois solid waste laws and regulations. Continue to comply with the authority and requirements set forth in the Agreement.
 - 6.1.2. Continue to enforce laws and regulations set forth in the Delegation Agreement, under the authority and oversight of the IEPA, through routine inspections of permitted sites and as-needed inspections of unpermitted sites. Follow the procedures in the Delegation Agreement for referral of non-compliant cases for

further enforcement, which may involve the Ogle County State's Attorney, the Pollution Control Board, and/or the Illinois' Attorney General.

6.1.3. Continue to record and respond to waste-related complaints in the County that fall under the OCSWMD jurisdiction, and refer to the appropriate agency complaints that do not fall under this jurisdiction.

6.1.4. Continue enforcement of County ordinances that deal with waste disposal, open dumping, and/or open burning, and refer, when appropriate, to the Ogle County State's Attorney's Office for further enforcement.

7. Organization & Administration

7.1. The OCSWMD shall be responsible for implementation of this Plan Update under the general supervision of the Health Education & Welfare/Solid Waste/Veterans Committee of the Ogle County Board. It is anticipated that the current organizational structure and staffing levels of the OCSWMD will continue unchanged, at three full time employees.

7.1.1. OCSWMD shall continue to seek the support of the programs and services of the Department from the Ogle County Board and the general public.

7.1.2. OCSWMD shall continue to monitor and evaluate waste reduction and recycling programs for effectiveness and costs, with consideration of annual budget appropriations. The solid waste management plan shall be reviewed and updated every five (5) years.

8. Department Funding

8.1. Funding of the OCSWMD and all of the programs included in this Plan Update will continue to come from two main sources; (1) financial assistance from the IEPA for activities related to the Intergovernmental Delegation Agreement between the IEPA and Ogle County for the Joint and Cooperative Inspection Program for enforcement of solid waste laws and regulation, and (2) landfill host fee funds allocated to the OCSWMD for the annual budget appropriation. Some fees for sales and services provided by the OCSWMD will be assessed and collected, but are not expected to have a substantial impact on the overall annual budget for the Department.

8.2. A Solid Waste Management and Environment Fund has been established by the Ogle County Board, in accordance with Resolution Regarding Landfill Host Fees, dated November 16, 1999, and could be used to continue to fund the services of the OCSWMD, at the discretion of the Ogle County Board, if one or more of the funding sources listed in 8.1 above should cease.

- 8.3. The Ogle County Board should continue to comply with the resolution dated November 16, 1999, entitled “Resolution Regarding Landfill Host Fees,” which allocated host fees received by the County first to the Solid Waste Management and Environment Fund to fund the OCSWMD and to be available for emergency environmental problems that could threaten the County, and then to the Long Range Capital Improvements Fund (LRCIF). Each year as host fees are received, the approved appropriation for the OCSWMD should be met first, then, any remaining fees received that year should be deposited into the LRCIF.
- 8.4. The Ogle County Board should also continue to comply with the resolution dated November 16, 1999, entitled “Resolution Regarding Long Range Capital Improvements Fund,” which established the LRCIF and stated that these funds shall be earmarked for future capital improvements. It also stated the guidelines for requesting expenditures from the LRCIF.

List of References

1. 2018 United States Environmental Protection Agency National Overview: Facts and Figures on Materials, Wastes, and Recycling.
2. DuPage County Solid Waste Management Plan Five Year Update 2017.
3. Illinois Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Study. Prepared by: DCEO/IRA/CDM. (March 30, 2015)
4. Illinois Landfill Projections of Disposal Capacity as of January 1, 2020. Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land, Division of Land Pollution Control, Waste Reduction and Compliance Section.
5. Kane County 2020 Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Plan Update.
6. Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department Annual Recycling Surveys. 2006 to 2016 and 2020.
7. Ogle County Solid Waste Needs Assessment. Prepared by Patrick Engineering Inc. (1993)
8. Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan Twenty Year Update. (2015)
9. Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan Volumes I and II. (1993)
10. SWALCO/Lake County 2019 Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
11. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Illinois: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-ANNRES-17). U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (March 2020) www.census.gov
12. U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Quick Facts: Ogle County, Illinois. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/oglecountyillinois/POP010220>, (September 17, 2021)
13. Will County Solid Waste Management Plan Update. (2017)

R-2021-1001

Resolution Adopting the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan, 2021 Update October, 2021

WHEREAS, in June 1993, the Ogle County Board adopted the original Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to the Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (415, ILCS 15/1 et. seq.); and

WHEREAS, in 1998, 2003, and 2015, the Ogle County Board adopted Five Year Updates to the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan; and

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

WHEREAS, the Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department (OCSWMD) issued public notices, conducted five public meetings to solicit comments from the public, and held a written public comment period, and;

WHEREAS, OCSWMD distributed copies of the 2021 Plan Update to the IEPA and the Citizen Advisory Committee, made up of representatives of Ogle County waste and recycling businesses, municipalities, civic groups, and concerned citizens; and

WHEREAS, the OCSWMD received and considered several public comments; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 Plan Update contains updated waste generation and management information and recommendations for Ogle County; and

WHEREAS, the Ogle County Board HEW/Solid Waste/Veterans Committee has reviewed and recommends approval of the attached Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan 2021 Update; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan 2021 Update is hereby adopted;
2. The 2021 Plan Update supersedes and replaces the original Ogle County Solid Waste Management Plan dated June 1993, and all previous five-year updates.
3. This Resolution and the 2021 Plan Update shall take effect upon adoption by the Ogle County Board.

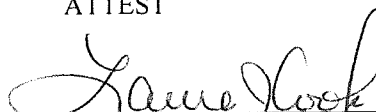
ADOPTED BY THE OGLE COUNTY BOARD

THIS 19th DAY OF October, 2021.

BY


John Finfrock
Ogle County Board Chairman

ATTEST


Laura J. Cook
Ogle County Clerk & Recorder

