(Published by the Authority of the City Council of the City of Chicago)

COPY

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the CITY COUNCIL of the CITY of CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Regular Meeting--Tuesday, February 4, 1992

at 10:00 A. M.

(Council Chambers--City Hall--Chicago, Illinois)

OFFICIAL RECORD.

RICHARD M. DALEY
Mayor

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI
City Clerk

Attendance At Meeting.

Present -- The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, and Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone.

Absent -- Alderman Shiller.

Call To Order.

On Tuesday, February 4, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, called the City Council to order. Mr. Daniel J. Burke, Deputy City Clerk, called the roll of members and it was found that there were present at that time: Aldermen Mazola, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Jones, Coleman, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Miller, Medrano, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 39.

Quorum present.

Invocation.

Reverend Harold White, Pastor of True Light Baptist Church, opened the meeting with prayer.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

Rules Suspended -- TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WILLIE DIXON.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, presented the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I transmit herewith a resolution honoring the late Willie Dixon.

Your favorable consideration of this resolution will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Alderman Tillman moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* for the immediate consideration of and action upon the said proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed.*

The following is said proposed resolution:

WHEREAS, Willie Dixon, one of the greatest blues artists of the 20th Century, passed away on Wednesday, January 29, 1992, in Burbank, California, at the age of seventy-six; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dixon came to Chicago from his native Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the age of seventeen and made our city his home for the next fifty years; and

WHEREAS, The career of Willie Dixon was one of creative genius, from its beginnings when he sold his early works to traveling blues groups in the 1930's to the present, where his music is revered by millions; and

WHEREAS, His songs were recorded by many of the other great names in music, including Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Bo Diddley, The Rolling Stones, Elvis Presley, The Doors, Peggy Lee, Fleetwood Mac, Koko Taylor, Steve Winwood, Chuck Berry and many more; and

WHEREAS, Willie Dixon participated from the very beginning in the Chicago Blues Festival, helping to make this annual event one of great international stature for the city; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dixon was a main force in assisting underprivileged children, both with Chicago's "Blues in the Schools" program and his national Blues Heaven Foundation to provide scholarships and musical instruments to low-income youngsters; and

WHEREAS, Willie Dixon was a cornerstone of the musical community, which assured Chicago's status as the "Blues Capital of the World", and was one of our most prized citizens; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and members of the City Council, assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, honor the memory of Willie Dixon as we extend our deepest sympathy to his family on the loss of this magnificent artist; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Mr. Willie Dixon.

On motion of Alderman Tillman, seconded by Alderman Troutman, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by a rising vote.

At this point in the proceedings, The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, rose to remember Willie Dixon as a true Chicagoan dedicated to his family, committed to his music and possessed of an unwavering resolve to help young people. Lauding him for his organizational assistance with the now internationally renown Chicago Blues Festival, the Mayor cited Willie Dixon as a person who gave something back to the community, who had a lasting impact on all he met. After declaring that the music of Willie Dixon will live on, Mayor Daley extended his personal condolences, as well as those of all Chicagoans, to the family of Willie Dixon.

Mayor Daley then invited the family of Willie Dixon -- daughters Shirley Dixon-Nelson and Evetta Dixon; son, Alberto Lorato; grandson, Alex Dixon; niece, Linda Turner; nephew, Lionel Turner; and grandniece, Tracy Holland, accompanied by Alderman Tillman and Alderman Troutman, to join

him on the Mayor's rostrum. Speaking on behalf of her family, Ms. Dixon-Nelson stated that her father had often spoken of his desire to return to Chicago, where he was committed to establishing his Blues Heaven Foundation to assist young artists in becoming conversant with the business aspects of the music industry. Declaring Chicago the Blues capital of the world, Ms. Dixon-Nelson vowed to bring her father's dream to fruition. Ms. Dixon-Nelson then thanked Mayor Daley, the City Council and the people of Chicago for the respect and affection shown her father.

At the invitation of Mayor Daley, Shirley Dixon-Nelson and Alberto Lorato, accompanied by Alex Dixon on the piano, then performed the Willie Dixon classics "I Think I Got The Blues" and "I Just Wanna Make Love To You". At the conclusion of the performance, the artists were warmly applauded by the Council and its assembled guests.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS RESUMED.

Referred -- APPOINTMENTS OF MS. EMILY NICKLIN AND MR. DARRYL DE PRIEST AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF ETHICS.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, at the request of two aldermen present (under the provisions of Council Rule 43) *Referred to the Committee on Committees, Rules and Ethics:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I have appointed the following persons as members of the Board of Ethics:

Emily Nicklin, for a term expiring July 31, 1993, to succeed Albert Hofeld, who has resigned; and

Darryl DePriest, reappointed for a term expiring July 31, 1995.

Your favorable consideration of these appointments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPOINTMENTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, at the request of two aldermen present (under the provisions of Council Rule 43) *Referred to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I have appointed the following persons as members of the Community Development Commission:

Peter A. Fasseas, for a one year term;

Bette Cerf Hill and David J. Stewart for two year terms;

Elvin E. Charity and Clyde Martin, Sr. for three year terms;

Jesus M. Valle and Jonathan Kleinbard for four year terms; and

Marina Carrott and Valerie B. Jarrett for five year terms.

Your favorable consideration of these appointments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPOINTMENTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, at the request of two aldermen present (under the provisions of Council Rule 43) *Referred to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I have appointed the following persons as members of the Economic Development Commission:

George Munoz, Donald L. Beal, Sr., Bernard F. Brennan, John P. Frazee, James J. O'Connor, Peter N. Rogers and Debora M. de Hoyos, for one year terms;

Susan M. Larson, Daryl F. Grisham, Dennis D. Hack, Arthur R. Velasquez, Norman M. Hassinger, Jr., Jane Campa "J.C." Alvarez and Niranjan S. Shah, for two year terms; and

Ping Tom, Barbara Burrell, Allan B. Muchin, James R. Boris, Michael G. Breslan, John D. La Sage, Leo F. Mullen, Jolyn H. Robichaux and John W. Thompson, for three year terms.

Your favorable consideration of these appointments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPOINTMENT OF MS. ADELA CEPEDA AS MEMBER OF PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, at the request of two aldermen present (under the provisions of Council Rule 43) *Referred to the Committee on Finance:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I have appointed Adela Cepeda as a member of the Public Building Commission, for a term expiring September 30, 1994, to succeed Allison Davis.

Your favorable consideration of this appointment will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 60, SECTION 080 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO CONCERNING PEDESTRIAN USE OF ALLEYS.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Corporation Counsel, I transmit herewith an ordinance amending Section 9-60-080 of the Municipal Code of Chicago pertaining to pedestrian use of alleys.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- EXPANSION OF ENTERPRISE ZONE FIVE BOUNDARIES.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Finance:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith an ordinance expanding the boundaries of Enterprise Zone V.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF AGREEMENT WITH CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY CONCERNING RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANKLIN-ORLEANS STREET VIADUCT.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Finance:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Transportation, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing execution of an agreement between the City and the Chicago

Transit Authority regarding reconstruction of the Franklin-Orleans Street viaduct.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPROVAL OF LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM AT CHICAGO O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Aviation:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Aviation, I transmit herewith an ordinance approving a license agreement between the United States Department of Commerce and the City of Chicago for the installation of an Automated Surface Observing System for monitoring of the weather at O'Hare International Airport.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR SUBLEASE TO FARLEY CANDY COMPANY OF CERTAIN CITY-LEASED PROPERTY FOR EXPANSION OF COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing the City to sublease to the Farley Candy Company the City's interest in certain property leased from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District. The property will be used in the expansion of the company's operations.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES TO QUALIFIED PARTICIPANTS PURSUANT TO URBAN HOMESTEADING PROGRAM.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Housing, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing the conveyance of two properties consisting of vacant single-family homes to two qualified lottery participants pursuant to the Urban Homesteading Program.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPROVAL FOR SALE OF PARCEL HR-9 IN HYDE PARK-KENWOOD CONSERVATION AREA TO KENWOOD AREA HOUSING, INC.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Housing, I transmit herewith an ordinance approving the

sale of Parcel HR-9, located at 4901 -- 4919 South Cottage Grove Avenue, in the Hyde Park-Kenwood Conservation Area to Kenwood Area Housing, Inc. The redeveloper will develop the parcel with 60 units of subsidized housing for the elderly in accordance with the Hyde Park-Kenwood Conservation Plan, as amended.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH WISCONSIN CENTRAL, LTD. AND SOO LINE RAILROAD FOR REPLACEMENT OF WATER MAIN AND TUNNEL UNDER RAILROAD TRACKS AT FOSTER AVENUE.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Water, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing execution of a License Agreement between the City, Wisconsin Central, Ltd. and the Soo Line Railroad for replacement of the water main and tunnel under the railroad tracks at Foster Avenue.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- APPROVAL FOR AWARD OF BENEFITS AND SALE OF CITY-OWNED PROPERTY TO WEST HUMBOLDT PARK JOINT VENTURE UNDER PHASE II OF NEW HOMES FOR CHICAGO PROGRAM.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Housing, I transmit herewith an ordinance approving an award of benefits and sale of city-owned property to the West Humboldt Park Joint Venture to build up to 20 homes under Phase II of the New Homes for Chicago Program.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DEED OF STREETS WITHIN CRAWFORD INDUSTRIAL PARK.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinance transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

February 4, 1992.

To the Honorable, The City Council of the City of Chicago:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing acceptance of a deed of streets within the Crawford Industrial Park at 43rd Street and Pulaski Road.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

City Council Informed As To Miscellaneous Documents Filed In City Clerk's Office.

The Honorable Walter S. Kozubowski, City Clerk, informed the City Council that documents have been filed in his office relating to the respective subjects designated as follows:

Placed On File -- BOARD OF ETHICS ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Ethics Annual Report for the period of July 31, 1990 through August 1, 1991, submitted by Angeles L. Eames, Vice Chair, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- CITY COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORTS FOR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1991.

Also, the following document received in the City Clerk's Office, from Mr. Walter K. Knorr, City Comptroller, which was *Placed on File:*

City of Chicago Corporate Fund: Condensed Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the three months ended December 31, 1991;

Statement of Funded Debt as of December 31, 1991;

City of Chicago Corporate Fund: Statement of Floating Debt as of December 31, 1991.

Placed On File -- NOTIFICATIONS OF SALE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION TENDER NOTES, SERIES 1992A, 1992B AND 1992C.

Also, a communication from Mr. Walter K. Knorr, City Comptroller, concerning the notifications of sale of General Obligation Tender Notes, Series 1992A, 1992B and 1992C, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- INSPECTOR GENERAL'S QUARTERLY REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 15, 1992.

Also, a communication from Mr. Alexander Vroustouris, Inspector General, filed in the Office of the City Clerk pursuant to Title 2, Chapter 56, Section 120

of the Municipal Code of Chicago, transmitting a quarterly report identifying the following investigations for the period ended January 15, 1992, which was *Placed on File:*

Investigations Initiated:	332
Investigations Concluded:	208
Investigations Pending:	1,327
Investigations of Employees:	318
Investigations of Appointed Officials:	0
Investigations of Elected Officials:	2
Investigations of Contractors, Subcontractors and Persons Seeking City Contracts:	12
Investigations of Persons Seeking Certification of Eligibility:	0
Investigations Involving Alleged Misconduct:	332
Investigations Involving Waste or Inefficiency:	0

Placed On File -- APPROVAL BY CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING OF CERTAIN PROPOSALS.

Also, copies of resolutions adopted by the Chicago Plan Commission on January 9, 1992, and reports of the Department of Planning, approving the following proposals, which were *Placed on File:*

Department Of General Services, Real Estate Section.

Disposition Of Vacant City-Owned Property.

Referral Number	Ward	Project
92-001-02	24	1256 South Kedvale Avenue
92-002-02	33	3542 West Fullerton Avenue
92-003-02	29	5745 West Midway Park
92-004-02	29	240 -- 246 North Central Avenue/5607 -- 5615 West Fulton Street
92-005-02	2	505 East Oakwood Boulevard
	2	4027 South State Street
	2	4029 South State Street
	3	5001 South Princeton Avenue
	3	5003 South Princeton Avenue
	3	5353 South Morgan Street
	3	5355 South Morgan Street
	3	5623 South Halsted Street
	3	5649 South Halsted Street
	3	942 West 54th Street
	3	5633 South Wentworth Avenue
	3	5635 South Wentworth Avenue
	6	7114 South Champlain Avenue
	6	7116 South Champlain Avenue

Referral Number	Ward	Project
	6	7158 South Greenwood Avenue
	11	245 West 45th Street
	15	6349 -- 6355 South Winchester Avenue
	16	1434 West 63rd Street
	16	1436 West 63rd Street
	16	1519 West 59th Street
	16	6232 South Ada Street
	16	6554 South Union Avenue
	16	6558 South Union Avenue
	17	7145 South Peoria Street
	20	6450 South Ellis Avenue
	20	6452 South Ellis Avenue
	20	6453 South Ingleside Avenue
	20	6457 -- 6459 South Ingleside Avenue
	20	6507 South Drexel Avenue
	20	931 -- 945 East 65th Street
	24	741 South Albany Avenue
	24	808 -- 810 South Albany Avenue
	24	1256 South Kedvale Avenue
	24	1443 South Trumbull Avenue
	24	1540 South Pulaski Road

Referral Number	Ward	Project
	24	1816 -- 1820 South Christiana Avenue
	24	1916 South Kedzie Avenue
	24	3100 West Polk Street
	24	3438 West Roosevelt Road
	24	3710 West Roosevelt Road
	24	4116 West Taylor Street
	24	4118 West Taylor Street
	24	4135 -- 4145 West 13th Street
	24	3337 -- 3343 West Ogden Avenue
	24	1861 South Kedzie Avenue
	27	2959 -- 2961 West Warren Boulevard
	28	4456 West Jackson Boulevard
	37	445 North Laramie Avenue
	37	447 North Laramie Avenue

Placed On File -- ANNUAL REPORT OF CHICAGO POLICE BOARD.

Also, the annual report of the Chicago Police Board for the year 1990 submitted by Mr. Albert C. Maule, President, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- CERTIFICATION AS TO AMOUNTS OF ASSESSMENTS FOR NEW STREET IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, communications from Mr. Louis Koncza, City Engineer, Department of Transportation, addressed to the City Clerk under the date of January 31, 1992, transmitting certified copies of the amounts of assessments for the New Street Improvement Program in accordance with Title 10, Chapter 12 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which were *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- LIST OF CONTRACTS AWARDED TO COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN OR WITH REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Also, a communication from Mr. Alexander Grzyb, Acting Purchasing Agent, filed in the Office of the City Clerk pursuant to Title 3, Chapter 68, Section 110 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, transmitting a list of contracts awarded by the City of Chicago through the Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies to companies doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- STATE APPROVAL OF ORDINANCES CONCERNING MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND PROJECTS.

Also, communications from Mr. James C. Slifer, P.E., District Engineer, under date of January 14, 1992 announcing that the Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois has approved receipt of ordinances passed by the City Council on the dates noted (involving expenditures of Motor Fuel Tax funds) which were *Placed on File,* as follows:

March 15, 1991.

Authorization for allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds for engineering and modernization of traffic control signal at intersection of South Halsted Street and West 55th Street.

October 23, 1991.

Authorization for execution of Amendment Number One to City/State Project Agreement for improvements of Clark Street between Barry Avenue and Foster Avenue as well as intersection of Foster Avenue with Ashland Avenue.

November 27, 1991.

Authorization for allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds for Annual Chicago Transit Authority Grant pursuant to Regional Transportation Authority Act.

Amendment of ordinance to decrease allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds for snow and ice control maintenance of improved streets, county and state highways.

Amendment of ordinance to decrease allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds for repairs to pavements in improved streets, county and state highways.

Amendment of ordinance to increase allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds for maintenance of traffic signals and streetlighting systems.

Placed On File -- REPORT OF VOUCHER PAYMENTS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1991.

Also, a report received from Mr. Walter K. Knorr, City Comptroller, listing the personal services paid by voucher for the month of December, 1991, which was *Placed on File* and ordered published:

[Voucher payments printed on page 11845 of this Journal.]

PERSONAL SERVICES PAID BY VOUCHER DECEMBER, 1991

NAME	ADDRESS	DEPT.	TITLE	ACCT.	RATE		DEC. 1991
kbar, Muhammad	6526 N. Seeley	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
lex, James	4424 N. Monitor	Fire	Fireman	100	453.00	B/P	453.00
rreola, Marlo	8757 S. Baltimore	Police	Policeman	100	44,238.00	B/P	44,238.00
elcher, Michelle	9207 S. Harvard	Treasurer	Acct. Spec.	100	15.50	P/H	2,278.50
enford, Shaun	8139 S. Michigan	Human Relations	Secretary	100	63.95	P/D	1,407.00
owan, Ronald	6308 N. Bell	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
ombay, Marie Y.	7638 S. Colfax	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
ruz, Manuel	1542 W. Elmdale	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
ebsia, Renee	1607 E. 50th Pl	Human Relations	Secretary	100	67.13	P/D	1,477.00
ontanetta, Frank	6401 S. Kostner	Health	Inventory Clerk	100	2,316.00	S/M	2,316.00
risby, Patricia	1615 W. 100th	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,970.68
ant, Pierre	6007 N. Sheridan	Fire	Fireman	100	4,076.78	B/P	4,076.78
oosby, Lawrence	1400 E. 55th Pl.	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00	P/H	3,487.00
ones, Pearl	7250 S. King Drive	Police	Crossing Guard	100	6,693.72	B/P	6,693.72
im Sungae	1700 W. Morse	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
ing, John	3647 W. 79th Pl.	Fire	Fireman	100	7,973.16	B/P	7,973.16
ollino, Laurie	1919 N. Newland	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00	P/H	3,476.00
alatesta, Joseph	5950 N. Newark	Treasurer	Acct. Analyst	100	15.50	P/H	2,278.50
onning, Joan T.	3448 N. Lakewood	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
olk, Joel S.	11204 S. Emerald	Human Relations	Research Asst.	100	70.50	P/D	1,551.00
eese, Brian	3807 W. 110th	Fire	Fireman	100	523.31	B/P	523.31
arnis, Steven	4718 1/2 N. Beacon	Human Relations	Hum Rel Ofc. II	100	85.68	P/D	1,885.00
Villiams, David	5132 W. Patterson	Fire	Fireman	100	7,177.91	B/P	7,177.91
elek, Robert	6852 Northwest Hwy	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00	P/H	445.50

City Council Informed As To Certain Actions Taken.

PUBLICATION OF JOURNAL.

The City Clerk informed the City Council that all those ordinances, et cetera which were passed by the City Council on January 14, 1992, and which were required by statute to be published in book or pamphlet form or in one or more newspapers, were published in pamphlet form on January 29, 1992, by being printed in full text in printed pamphlet copies of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of the regular meeting held on January 14, 1992, published by authority of the City Council, in accordance with the provisions of Title 2, Chapter 12, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, as passed on June 27, 1990.

PUBLICATION OF SPECIAL PAMPHLET.

The City Clerk informed the City Council that the ordinance amending Title 11, Chapter 4, Section 1520(f) of the Municipal Code of Chicago extending a moratorium on the creation or expansion of sanitary landfills, which was considered by the City Council on January 14, 1992 and which was requested to be published in pamphlet form, was published in pamphlet form on January 15, 1992, by being printed in full text in a special pamphlet, published by authority of the City Council in accordance with the provisions of Title 2, Chapter 12, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, as passed on June 27, 1990.

Miscellaneous Communications, Reports, Et Cetera, Requiring Council Action (Transmitted To City Council By City Clerk).

The City Clerk transmitted communications, reports, et cetera, relating to the respective subjects listed below, which were acted upon by the City Council in each case in the manner noted, as follows:

Referred -- ZONING RECLASSIFICATIONS OF PARTICULAR AREAS.

Applications (in duplicate) together with the proposed ordinances for amendment of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, as amended, for the purpose of reclassifying particular areas, which were *Referred to the Committee on Zoning*, as follows:

Anzy's Auto Corporation -- to classify as a C2-1 General Commercial District instead of a C1-1 Restricted Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 1-L bounded by:

a line 52.43 feet south of and parallel to West Hubbard Street; North Cicero Avenue; a line 152.43 feet south of and parallel to West Hubbard Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Cicero Avenue.

Lawrence Arronis -- to classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 17-O bounded by:

a line 260 feet northeast of and parallel to Northwest Highway; North Oliphant Avenue; the alley next northeast of Northwest Highway; and the alley northwest of and parallel to North Oliphant Avenue.

Salvatore M. Chereso -- to classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 9-L bounded by:

West Eddy Street; a line 296.10 feet west of and parallel to North Cicero Avenue; a line 102.17 feet south of and parallel to West Eddy Street; and a line 408.62 feet west of and parallel to North Cicero Avenue.

Harris Trust & Savings, as Trustee, under Trust Number 94881, dated 3/21/91 -- to classify as a C2-1 General Commercial District instead of a B4-1 Restricted Service District the area shown on Map No. 7-L bounded by:

West Diversey Avenue; a line 175 feet west of and parallel to North Lamon Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Diversey Avenue; and a line 300 feet west of and parallel to North Lamon Avenue.

International Investment & Development Company -- to classify as a B5-2 General Service District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 19-I bounded by:

West Howard Street; a line 112.29 feet east of and parallel to the alley next east of and parallel to North Maplewood Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Howard Street; and the alley next east of and parallel to North Maplewood Avenue.

Paul J. Kulas -- to classify as a B4-2 Restricted Service District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 11-I bounded by:

West Lawrence Avenue; a line 50 feet west of and parallel to North Virginia Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Lawrence Avenue; and a line 150 feet west of and parallel to North Virginia Avenue.

Jose Luis Lopez -- to classify as a B2-2 Restricted Retail District instead of an R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 6-K bounded by:

West 28th Street; South Tripp Avenue; a line 52 feet south of and parallel to West 28th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Tripp Avenue.

Christine Montet -- to classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of a B4-2 Restricted Service District the area shown on Map No. 5-H bounded by:

a line 24 feet north of and parallel to West Belden Avenue; North Leavitt Street; West Belden Avenue; and the alley northwest of and parallel to North Leavitt Street.

Juan Sanchez, Belen Sanchez & Antomanda, Ltd. -- to classify as a C1-3 Restricted Commercial District instead of a B5-2 General Service District and R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 6-J bounded by:

West 26th Street; a line 58.86 feet east of and parallel to South Ridgeway Avenue; a line 49.60 feet south of and parallel to West 26th Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Ridgeway Avenue; a line 121.60 feet south of and parallel to West 26th Street; and South Ridgeway Avenue.

The Target Stores -- to classify as a B4-3 Restricted Service District instead of an M2-3 General Manufacturing District, and then to further classify as a Business Planned Development instead of a B4-3 Restricted Service District the area shown on Map No. 7-H bounded by:

West Logan Boulevard; North Elston Avenue; a line 684.91 feet south of West Logan Boulevard; a line 598.06 feet west of North Elston Avenue; a line 216.05 feet south of West Logan Boulevard; and a line 456.77 feet west of North Elston Avenue.

Terken Builders, Inc. -- to classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R2 Single-Family Residence District the area shown on Map No. 12-K bounded by:

West 53rd Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Kilbourn Avenue; a line 60 feet south of West 53rd Street; and South Kilbourn Avenue.

Referred -- CLAIMS AGAINST CITY OF CHICAGO.

Also, claims against the City of Chicago, which were *Referred to the Committee on Finance,* filed by the following:

Ace Rent-A-Car, Inc., Allstate Ins. Co. (3) Anthony Ballenger, Maxine N. Brown and John Parker, American Ambassador Ins. Co. (3) Leroy McClellan, Lorenzo Sanchez and Kelli A. Vantrease, American States Preferred Ins. Co. and Gloria Lowe, Atkins Allie B., Ayers Paul E.;

Bijak Walter, Blache Joyce, Braihland Bill C., Bromark Lois M., Brown Sr. Irving, Buechele Karen M.;

Cardona Rosa L., Cerone Anthony M., Cherry Anthony B., Copper III Richard L., Cornell Avenue Apartment Venture, Country Mutual Ins. Co. and Niki L. Stevens, Cox Terry, Cruz Luis R.;

Dancy Gwendolyn W., Debski Greg, Disclafani Mary A., Dobry Thomas G., Dodero Barry A.;

Edwards Helen T. (2), Edwards Mark C., Espinosa Ernesto J., Estudillo Bertha G., Ezgo Cab Co.;

Fett Judy, Finnegan Jim P., Flowers Melvin, Fuerst Jeff, Fulton Joseph;

Gaines Gwenetta M., Gates Marilyn D., Genualdi Marie E., Gibson-Rosado Erica M., Gill Marzell, Gonzales Jorge O., Gonzalez Mary E., Grant-Hamblen Mark A., Grunhardt George and Harriet, Gutowsky Angela C., Guzell Leonard W.;

Hammond George A., Herring James and Chiefie, Husein Samier M.;

Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (2), Illinois Farmers Ins. Co. and Mieczyslaw Chrzanowski;

Jackson Remus;

Kardaras Robert J., Kasiulis Karen C., Keller Lidya D., Keser Kimberly D., Kismartoni Martha A., Kohen Laurie E., Kozla James F.;

Lilly Roosevelt;

Madera Kevin J., Malek Joseph L., Marrero Richard A., Maxwell John M., Mays Curtis, McElwee III Newell E., McKenna John A., Mendoza Gerardo, Midgley Janet B., Miyake-Edison Yoshi, Modern Day Development, Moreno Norberto B., Mortensen Neal A., Morton Cleaners;

Nagorski Edward J., New Light Baptist Church, Nguyen Hy V.;

Oakley Steven J., O'Donnell Joan M., Olson E. Robert, Osagiede Benson O., Osmolski Paul, Oxley Scott G.;

Paletta Kristin L., Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (22), Peterson John H., Pfeiffer John, Phillips Corydon L., Pickens Frederick, Pliopys Rasa O., Ptak Wojciech;

Realubit Frances, Reed Charles D., Ricardez Silvino, Richardson Derek, Roberson Jeffrey D., Ryan Donald;

Salis Gary G., Samad Auto Sales and Service, Seymour Ronald L., Solon Amanda K., Soto G., State Farm Ins. Co. (2) Sandra J. Gibson and Anna Shimp, Steinhauer Martin E., Stevenson Mildred, Szutkiewicz Andrzej;

Taylor Reginald, Thomas Mary L., Thomas Willie, Tomczak Donna M., Tompkins-White Lorene, Tosi Sr. Michael A., Trianos Pizza, Inc.;

VanAlstine Brian P., VanBorstel Eileen A., Victory Express, Inc.;

Warnock Phillip A., Washington Laurice M., Weaver Charles H., Wiebking David S., Williams Kathy H., Williams Lois E., Wilson Ronald C.;

Zaragoza Jose L.;

6 Corners Restaurant.

Referred -- RECOMMENDATION BY BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR REPEAL OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENT ORDINANCE.

Also, a communication signed by Mr. Morgan P. Connolly, Superintendent, Board of Local Improvements, Department of Transportation, transmitting a proposed ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed on October 2, 1991 for grading, paving and otherwise improving the roadway of the alleys between West Burton Place, West Schiller Street, North State Street and North Dearborn Street, which was *Referred to Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- PLAT OF SAINT LUCAS FIRST SUBDIVISION ON PORTIONS OF WEST FOSTER AVENUE AND NORTH PULASKI ROAD.

Also, a communication received from Ms. Suzanne Bessette-Smith, with the law offices of Nagelberg Smith and Boruszak, P.C., concerning the approval of a plat of Saint Lucas First Subdivision located on portions of West Foster Avenue and North Pulaski Road, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- INSTALLATION OF "STOP" SIGN AT WEST 83RD STREET AND SOUTH PAULINA STREET.

Also, a communication from Mr. Roosevelt Hamilton, transmitting a proposed ordinance for the installation of a "Stop" sign on West 83rd Street at the intersection with South Paulina Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

REAPPOINTMENTS OF MR. ARTHUR M. BRAZIER AND MR. SAMUEL SAX AS MEMBERS OF PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a communication authorizing the reappointments of Arthur M. Brazier and Samuel Sax as members of the Public Building Commission of Chicago, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed communication transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and said reappointments of Mr. Arthur M. Brazier and Mr. Samuel Sax as members of the Public Building Commission of Chicago were *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

ABATEMENT OF 1991 TAXES LEVIED FOR PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON GENERAL OBLIGATION ADJUSTABLE RATE BONDS, CENTRAL PUBLIC LIBRARY PROJECT SERIES A, B AND C OF 1988.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the abatement of the 1991 taxes to be levied for the purpose of paying principal and interest on General Obligation Adjustable Rate Bonds, Central Public Library Project Series A, B and C of 1988, for the amount of $17,419,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, On March 30, 1988, the City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City") issued its General Obligation Adjustable Rate Bonds, Central Public Library Project Series A, B and C of 1988 (the "Bonds"), for the purpose of providing funds for the acquisition, construction, repair, remodeling, improvement, furnishing and equipping of public library facilities; and

WHEREAS, The City provided by ordinance adopted on December 16, 1987, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as and when the same became due and payable, said tax levy ordinance having been filed with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties; and

WHEREAS, The 1991 Annual Appropriation Ordinance provided for a reduction in the 1991 tax levy on certain long-term bonds; and

WHEREAS, It is now appropriate and in the best interest of the City that a portion of the amount of taxes levied should be abated; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the total amount of 1991 taxes to be extended for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds by the sum of $17,419,000.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to present to and file with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by said City Clerk.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ABATEMENT OF 1991 TAXES LEVIED FOR PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON GENERAL OBLIGATION ADJUSTABLE RATE BONDS, PROJECT SERIES OF 1985.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the abatement of the 1991 taxes to be levied for the purpose of paying principal and interest on General Obligation Adjustable Rate Bonds, Project Series of 1985, for the amount of $11,081,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, On December 10, 1985, the City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City") issued its General Obligation Adjustable Rate Bonds, Project Series of 1985 (the "Bonds"), for the purpose of paying the cost of capital projects, capitalizing interest on the Bonds and paying costs of issuance of the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, The City provided by ordinance adopted on August 20, 1985, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as and when the same became due and payable, said tax levy ordinance having been filed with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties; and

WHEREAS, The 1991 Annual Appropriation Ordinance provided for a reduction in the 1991 tax levy on certain long-term bonds; and

WHEREAS, It is now appropriate and in the best interest of the City that a portion of the amount of taxes levied should be abated; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the total amount of 1991 taxes to be extended for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds by the sum of $11,081,000.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to present to and file with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by said City Clerk.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ABATEMENT OF $1,979,027 IN 1991 TAXES LEVIED FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the abatement of 1991 taxes to be levied for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of rent on behalf of Public Building Commission Building Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1978, for the amount of $1,979,027, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago, (the "City") entered into a lease approved by the City Council of the City on June 7, 1978 (the "Lease"), with the Public Building Commission of Chicago (the "Commission") for the rental of two law enforcement facilities, four Streets and Sanitation facilities and a Chicago Public Library site; and

WHEREAS, The Commission issued its Building Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1978 secured by the rental payments due under the Lease; and

WHEREAS, The City provided by ordinance adopted on June 7, 1978, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the rentals due under the Lease, as and when the same became due and payable, the Lease and said tax levy ordinance having been filed with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties; and

WHEREAS, The 1991 Annual Appropriation Ordinance provided for a reduction in the 1991 tax levy on certain long-term bonds and leases; and

WHEREAS, It is now appropriate and in the best interest of the City that a portion of the amount of taxes levied should be abated; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the total amount of 1991 taxes to be extended for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of rent on behalf of the City under the Lease by the sum of $1,979,027.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to present to and file with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by said City Clerk.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ABATEMENT OF $2,875,786 IN 1991 TAXES LEVIED FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the abatement of 1991 taxes to be levied for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of rent on behalf of Public Building Commission Building Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1975, for the amount of $2,875,786, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City") entered into a lease approved by the City Council of the City on September 29, 1975 (the "Lease"), with the Public Building Commission of Chicago (the "Commission") for the rental of three fire stations, a neighborhood health center, a law enforcement facility and the Central Library Building; and

WHEREAS, The Commission issued its Building Revenue Bonds, Series B of 1975 secured by the rental payments due under the Lease; and

WHEREAS, The City provided by ordinance adopted on September 29, 1975, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the rentals due under the Lease, as and when the same became due and payable, the Lease and said tax levy ordinance having been filed with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties; and

WHEREAS, The 1991 Annual Appropriation Ordinance provided for a reduction in the 1991 tax levy on certain long-term bonds and leases; and

WHEREAS, It is now appropriate and in the best interest of the City that a portion of the amount of taxes levied should be abated; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the total amount of 1991 taxes to be extended for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of rent on behalf of the City under the Lease by the sum of $2,875,786.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to present to and file with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by said City Clerk.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ABATEMENT OF $145,187 IN 1991 TAXES LEVIED FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the abatement of 1991 taxes to be levied for the purpose of providing revenue for payment of rent on behalf of Public Building Commission Building Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1975, for the amount of $145,187, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City") entered into a lease on December 26, 1974 (the "Lease") with the Public Building Commission of Chicago (the "Commission") for the construction and rental of a Streets and Sanitation Department Office, an equipment yard facility and a neighborhood health center (the "Sites"); and

WHEREAS, The Commission issued its Building Revenue Bonds, Series A of 1975 in the principal amount of $38,000,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of acquiring, constructing and equipping the Sites; and

WHEREAS, The City provided by ordinance adopted December 20, 1974, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the rentals due under the Lease, as and when the same became due and payable, the Lease and said tax levy ordinance having been filed with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties; and

WHEREAS, The 1991 Annual Appropriation Ordinance provided for a reduction in the 1991 tax levy on certain long-term bonds and leases; and

WHEREAS, It is now appropriate and in the best interest of the City that a portion of the amount of taxes levied should be abated; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the total amount of 1991 taxes to be extended for the purpose of providing revenue for the payment of rent on behalf of the City under the Lease by the sum of $145,187.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to present to and file with the County Clerks of Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by said City Clerk.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF MASTER INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENT AND RELATED TRANSACTION SUPPLEMENTS WITH GOLDMAN SACHS CAPITAL MARKETS, L.P.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Master Interest Rate Swap Agreement, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Alderman Burke then requested that the record reflect the said passed ordinance was transmitted to the Mayor, who affixed his signature to said ordinance at 10:45 A.M..

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago (the "City") is a duly constituted and existing municipality within the meaning of Section 1 of Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois (the "Constitution") having a population in excess of 25,000 and is a home rule unit under Section 6(a) of Article VII of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The City's ability to invest its funds is subject to the risk of changes in interest rates; and

WHEREAS, The City, as a home rule unit and pursuant to the Constitution, is authorized and empowered to enter into interest rate swap transactions described herein, and the City has satisfied all conditions precedent to the exercise of such authority and made the appropriate determinations and findings required by such legal authority to enter into such transactions; and

WHEREAS, By engaging in interest rate swap transactions, the City can, in effect, convert interest from a floating rate to a fixed rate or from a fixed rate to a floating rate, and therefore reduce the cost of borrowing by optimizing the relative amounts of fixed and floating rate obligations from time to time or the risk of variations in its debt service costs, and thereby improve the City's ability to manage its funds and revenues during the period of the proposed transactions; and

WHEREAS, The City Council has determined that it is desirable and in the best interests of the City to enter into a Master Interest Rate Swap Agreement (the "Master Agreement") with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. ("Goldman") and pursuant thereto confirmations relating to each interest rate swap transaction (the "Transaction Supplements") and take such other actions as are necessary or desirable in connection therewith; and

WHEREAS, The form of the Master Agreement, including the form of Transaction Supplement is attached hereto as Exhibit I; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City Council, after a public meeting heretofore held on this ordinance by the Committee on Finance of the City Council, pursuant to proper notice having been given thereof, and in accordance with the findings and recommendations of such Committee, hereby finds that all of the recitals contained in the preambles to this ordinance are full, true and correct and does incorporate them into this ordinance by this reference.

SECTION 2. The City is hereby authorized to enter into the Master Agreement and, from time to time, interest rate swap transactions pursuant to the Master Agreement and one or more Transaction Supplements with Goldman. The terms of each interest rate swap transaction, including interest rate, term, Notional Amounts (as defined in the Master Agreement) and options as to commencement and termination of payments, shall be as described in the Master Agreement and as provided in the related Transaction Supplements, as approved from time to time by the City Comptroller. The aggregate Notional Amount, as defined in the Master

Agreement, of interest rate swap transactions authorized by this ordinance outstanding at any one time, net of offsetting interest rate swap transactions, shall not exceed $250,000,000 and each such interest rate swap transaction shall terminate on a date no later than December 31, 1999.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller is hereby authorized on behalf of the City to execute and deliver to Goldman the Master Agreement and each Transaction Supplement in substantially the form of Master Agreement and Transaction Supplement attached hereto as Exhibit I, with such changes, modifications, omissions or insertions as the City Comptroller shall approve not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, and the execution of the Master Agreement and each Transaction Supplement by the City Comptroller shall be deemed to be full and complete approval of the City Council of any such change, modification, omission or insertion.

SECTION 4. Moneys received from Goldman pursuant to the Master Agreement as supplemented and amended by the Transaction Supplements shall be credited to Fund Number 100-67-2005-0528 of the City and are hereby appropriated for any lawful expenditures from such fund until such time as such moneys shall be otherwise appropriated by ordinance. Any obligations of the City under the Master Agreement and each Transaction Supplement shall constitute an operating expense of the City payable from any funds lawfully appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller of the City, and any other officer, employee or agent of the City designated from time to time by the City Comptroller, are hereby authorized on behalf of the City to do all acts and things required or provided by the provisions of the Master Agreement and any Transaction Supplement and this ordinance and any certificates, agreements, consents, warrants or documents executed and delivered on behalf of the City in connection therewith, to pay all fees and expenses in connection with the interest rate swap transactions as set forth in the Master Agreement, to enter into interest rate floors, caps and collars or to purchase swap insurance policies in connection with any of the interest rate swap transactions authorized hereby and to take any other actions, which they or any of them deem necessary, desirable or appropriate in order to effect any of the transactions contemplated by this ordinance or the agreements approved pursuant to this ordinance, including, without limitation, oral confirmation and acceptance of the terms of any interest rate swap transaction.

SECTION 6. It is the intention of this City Council that if any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this ordinance shall be ruled by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the invalidity of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions hereof.

SECTION 7. All ordinances, resolutions, orders, or parts thereof, heretofore adopted by this City Council, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to publish this ordinance in pamphlet form. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage, approval and publication.

Exhibit I (Master Interest Rate Swap Agreement) attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit I.

Master

Interest Rate

Swap Agreement.

Dated As Of February __, 1992.

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Delaware ("G.S.C.M.") and the City of Chicago, Illinois, a municipal corporation and home rule unit of local government organized and existing under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois ("Counterparty") have entered and/or anticipate entering into one or more transactions (each a "Rate Swap Transaction"). The parties agree that each Rate Swap Transaction will be governed by the terms and conditions set forth in this document and in the documents (each a "Confirmation") exchanged between the parties confirming such Rate Swap Transactions. Each Confirmation constitutes a supplement to and forms part of this document and will be read and construed as one with this document, so that this document and all the Confirmations constitute a single agreement between the parties (collectively referred to as this "Agreement"). The parties acknowledge that all Rate Swap Transactions are entered into in reliance on the fact that this document and all Confirmations will form a single agreement between the parties, it being understood that the parties would not otherwise enter into any Rate Swap Transactions.

Accordingly, the parties agree as follows:

Section 1. Interpretation.

Section 1.1. Definitions.

The terms defined in Section 14 will have the meanings therein specified for the purpose of this Agreement.

Section 1.2. Inconsistency.

In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of any Confirmation and this Agreement, such Confirmation will prevail for the purpose of the relevant Rate Swap Transaction.

Section 2. Payments.

Section 2.1. Obligations And Conditions.

(a) Obligations and Conditions. Subject to the payment basis specified below and the other terms and conditions set forth or incorporated by reference in this Agreement or in a Confirmation, with respect to each Rate Swap Transaction each party will make each payment specified in that Confirmation as being payable by it by transfer of the relevant amount in United States Dollars, in freely transferable funds, to the account of the other party specified in Section 16(b), or as otherwise specified for that Rate Swap Transaction. Unless otherwise provided in a Confirmation, the Fixed Amount or Floating Amount applicable to a Payment Date will be the Fixed Amount or Floating Amount calculated with reference to the Calculation Period ending on, but excluding, the Period End Date (or, in the case of the Final Calculation Period, the Termination Date) that coincides with or corresponds to, that Payment Date.

(b) Change of Account. Either party may change its account to another account in the United States, by giving notice to the other party at least five Business Days prior to the Payment Date for which such change applies.

Section 2.2. Fixed Amounts.

(a) Calculation of Fixed Amounts. The Fixed Amount for each applicable Payment Date in respect of any Calculation Period will be:

(i) if an amount is specified for the Rate Swap Transaction as the Fixed Amount payable in respect of that Calculation Period, such amount; or

(ii) if an amount is specified for the Rate Swap Transaction as the Fixed Amount payable in respect of that Calculation Period, an amount calculated on a formula basis in respect of that Calculation Period as follows:

Fixed Amount	=	Notional Amount	X	Fixed Rate	X	Fixed Rate Day Count Fraction

(b) Certain Definitions Relating to Fixed Amounts. For purposes of the calculation of a Fixed Amount:

(i) "Fixed Rate" means the per annum rate specified as such for the Rate Swap Transaction, expressed as a decimal.

(ii) "Fixed Rate Day Count Fraction" means, for any Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the related Confirmation, the number of days in the Calculation Period in respect of which payment is being made (calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

Section 2.3. Floating Amounts.

(a) Calculation of Floating Amounts. The Floating Amount for each applicable Payment Date in respect of any Calculation Period for a Rate Swap Transaction will be an amount calculated on a formula basis in respect of that Calculation Period as follows:

Floating Amount	=	Notional Amount	X	Floating Rate ± Spread	X	Floating Rate Day Count Fraction

(b) Certain Definitions Relating to Floating amounts. For purposes of the calculation of a Floating Amount:

(i) "Floating Rate" means, in respect of any Calculation Period for any Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the related Confirmation, a per annum rate, expressed as a decimal, equal to the arithmetic mean of the Relevant Rates in effect for each day in that Calculation Period, calculated by multiplying each Relevant Rate by the number of days such Relevant Rate is in effect, determining the sum of such products and dividing such sum by the number of days in the Calculation Period.

(ii) "Relevant Rate" means, with respect to the Floating Amount payable by any Floating Rate Payor pursuant to any applicable Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the related Confirmation, for any day, a per annum rate, expressed as a decimal equal to:

(A) If such day is a Reset Date, the Relevant Rate shall mean a per annum rate determined as of such Reset Date equal to the product obtained by multiplying the Index Percentage by the index (the "Index") generally made available on such Reset Date by Kenny Information Systems or any successor indexing agent hereunder (the "Indexing Agent"). The Index shall be based upon 30-day yield evaluations at par of bonds, the interest on which is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Code, of not less than five "high grade" component issuers selected by the Indexing Agent which shall include, without limitation, issuers of general obligation bonds. The specific issuers included among the component issuers may be changed from time to time by the Indexing Agent in its discretion. The bonds on which the Index is based shall not include any bonds the interest on which is subject to an "alternative minimum tax" or similar tax under the Code, unless all tax-exempt bonds are subject to such tax. The parties may at any time agree to use a different published index rate as the Index hereunder.

If the Indexing Agent no longer publishes an Index satisfying the requirements of the preceding paragraph, G.S.C.M. and the Counterparty will negotiate in good faith to select an alternative quoted index that most closely satisfies the requirements of the preceding paragraph. If the parties are unable to agree on an alternative Index by the next scheduled Reset Date, G.S.C.M. shall be appointed as the successor Indexing Agent hereunder and shall determine the Index on each Reset Date upon consultation with the Counterparty. The Index so determined shall equal the prevailing rate determined by the Indexing Agent for bonds rated in the highest short-term rating category by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corporation in respect of issuers most closely resembling the "high grade" component issuers selected by Kenny Information Systems that are subject to tender by the holders thereof

for purchase on not more than seven (7) days' notice and the interest on which is (i) variable on a weekly basis, (ii) excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Code, and (iii) not subject to an "alternative minimum tax" or similar tax under the Code, unless all tax-exempt bonds are subject to such tax.

If the Indexing Agent fails or is unable to make available the Index for any Reset Date, G.S.C.M. shall determine the Index in the manner specified in the preceding paragraph until the Indexing Agent makes available the Index specified under this paragraph 2.3(b)(ii)(A).

(B) If such day is not a Reset Date, the Relevant Rate determined pursuant to clause (ii)(A) above for the next preceding Reset Date

(iii) "Reset Date" means, with respect to the Floating Amount payable by any Floating Rate Payor pursuant to any applicable Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the related Confirmation, each Tuesday during the Term (and, if the Effective Date is a day other than a Tuesday, the Tuesday next preceding the Effective Date) or, if any Tuesday is not a Business Day, the first succeeding Business Day.

(iv) "Spread" means the per annum rate, if any, specified as such for the applicable Rate Swap Transaction (expressed as a decimal). For purposes of determining a Floating Amount, if positive the Spread will be added to the Floating Rate and if negative the Spread will be subtracted from the Floating Rate.

(v) "Floating Rate Day Count Fraction" means, in respect of any Calculation Period for any Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the related Confirmation, the actual number of days in that Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 plus (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a nonleap year divided by 365).

Section 2.4. Netting.

(a) Net Payments. Subject to Section 2.5(b), (i) on any Payment Date when amounts would otherwise be payable in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction by each party to the other, neither party will be obligated to make a payment of any such amount to the other party, but if the amount that would have been payable by one party exceeds the amount that would have been payable by the other party, the party by which the larger

amount would have been payable will be obligated to pay to the other party the excess of the larger amount over the smaller amount and (ii) on any Payment Date when a Fixed Amount or Floating Amount would be payable in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction by only one party, such amount is to be paid in full by that party.

(b) Net Payments -- Corresponding Payment Dates. Subject to Section 2.5(b), on any day when amounts would (after giving effect to Section 2.4(a)) otherwise be payable under this Agreement by each of two parties to the other, neither party will be obligated to make a payment of any such amount to the other party, but if the aggregate amount that would have been payable by one party exceeds the aggregate amount that would have been payable by the other party, the party by which the larger aggregate amount would have been payable will be obligated to pay to the other party the excess of the larger aggregate amount over the smaller aggregate amount.

Section 2.5. Payments.

(a) Payment Procedures. Payments in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction will be timely if received in same day funds not later than the close of the Federal Funds wire on the day on which they are due. Any amount due on a day on which banks are not open for business in either the designated place of payment or the place from which payment is made will be payable (without interest) on the first following day on which banks are open in both places.

(b) Conditions Precedent. Each obligation of each party to this Agreement to pay any amount due under this Agreement in respect of any Calculation Period is subject to (i) the condition precedent that no Event of Default (as defined in Section 5(a)), or event that with the giving of notice or lapse of time (or both) would become an Event of Default, in respect of the other party has occurred and is continuing and (ii) each other applicable condition precedent specified in this Agreement.

(c) Default Rate. A party that defaults in the payment of any amount due shall, to the extent permitted by law, pay interest on such amount to the other party, on demand, for the period from, and including, the original due date for payment to, but excluding, the date of actual payment at the Default Rate (using the Floating Rate Day Count Fraction that would apply if such Default Rate were a Floating Rate and such period were a Calculation Period).

(d) Rounding. All percentages resulting from any calculations referred to in this Agreement will be rounded upwards, if necessary, to the next higher one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (e.g., 9.876541% (or .09876541) being rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655)), and all dollar

amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one-half cent being rounded up).

Section 3. Representations.

(a) Representations of the Parties. On the date as of which it enters into this Agreement and on the Trade Date of each Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement, each party makes to the other party and to any Specified Entity of the other party the following representations:

(i) "Basic Representations", which means that the party represents that: (a) it is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization or incorporation; (b) it has the power to execute and deliver this Agreement and any other documentation relating to this Agreement that it is required by this Agreement to deliver and to perform its obligations under this Agreement and any obligations it has under any Credit Support Document and has taken all necessary action to authorize such execution and delivery and performance of such obligations; (c) its execution and delivery of this Agreement and any other documentation relating to this Agreement that it is required by this Agreement to deliver and its performance of its obligations under this Agreement and any obligations it has under any Credit Support Document do not violate or conflict in a material manner with any law, rule or regulation applicable to it, any provision of its charter or bylaws (or comparable constituent documents), if any, any order or judgment of any court or other agency of government applicable to it or any of its assets or any material contractual restriction binding on or affecting the party or any of its assets; (d) all authorizations of and exemptions, actions or approvals by, and all notices to or filings with, any governmental or other authority that are required to have been obtained or made by the party at the time this representation is made with respect to this Agreement or any Credit Support Document to which it is a party have been obtained or made and are in full force and effect and all conditions of any such authorizations, exemptions, actions or approvals have been complied with; and (e) each of this Agreement and any Credit Support Document to which it is a party constitutes the party's legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against the party in accordance with its terms (subject to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and subject, as to enforceability, to equitable principles of general application (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law)).

(ii) "Absence of Certain Events", which means that the party represents that no event or condition has occurred that constitutes (or would with the giving of notice or passage of time or both constitute) an Event of Default

or, to the party's knowledge, a Termination Event with respect to the party, and no such event would occur as a result of the party's entering into or performing its obligations under this Agreement or any Credit Support Document to which it is a party.

(iii) "Absence of Litigation", which means that the party represents that there is not pending or, to the party's knowledge, threatened against the party or any of its Affiliates any action, suit or proceeding at law or in equity or before any court, tribunal, governmental body, agency or official or any arbitrator that will affect the legality, validity or enforceability against the party of this Agreement or any Credit Support Document to which it is a party or the party's ability to perform its obligations under this Agreement or such Credit Support Document. For purposes of this Section 3(a)(iii), the definition of "Affiliate" shall be limited to such Affiliates, if any, as may be Specified Entities for purposes of Section 5(a)(iii).

(iv) "Accuracy of Financial Information", which means that the party represents that all financial information furnished to the other party to this Agreement pursuant to Section 4 is, as of its date, true, accurate and complete in every material respect.

(v) "Accuracy of Specified Information" means that the party represents that all applicable information that is furnished in writing by or on behalf of the party to the other party to this Agreement and is identified in Section 4(a) is, as of the date of the information, true, accurate and complete in every material respect.

(vi) "Other Representations", which means that G.S.C.M. represents that it is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and Counterparty represents that it is a municipal corporation and home rule unit of local government organized and existing under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois.

(b) Additional Representations of G.S.C.M.. On the date as of which it enters into this Agreement and at all times thereafter, including the Trade Date of each Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement, G.S.C.M. makes to Counterparty the following representation:

(i) "Line of Business", which means that G.S.C.M. hereby further represents that it has entered into this Agreement (including each Rate Swap Transaction evidenced hereby) in conjunction with its line of business (including financial intermediation services) or the financing of its business.

(c) Additional Agreements and Representations of Counterparty. On the date as of which it enters into this Agreement and on the Trade Date of each Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement, Counterparty agrees with, and represents to, G.S.C.M. and to any Specified Entity of G.S.C.M. the following representations:

(i) This Agreement and each Rate Swap Transaction has been and will be entered into not for the purpose of speculation but solely in connection with the financing activities of Counterparty, for the purpose of hedging with respect to all or a portion of Counterparty's debt or converting the interest cost on all or a portion of certain of Counterparty's debt from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate, and therefore reducing the cost of borrowing on its outstanding debt by optimizing the relative amounts of fixed and floating rate obligations or the risk of variations in its debt service costs, and by increasing the predictability of cash flow from earnings on invested funds and thereby improving Counterparty's ability to manage its funds and revenues.

(ii) The obligations of Counterparty to make payments to G.S.C.M. under this Agreement constitute operating expenses of the Counterparty and are not a lien, charge, or pledge upon the property of Counterparty, and do not constitute any kind of indebtedness of Counterparty or any indebtedness for which the faith and credit of Counterparty or any of its revenues are pledged or any indebtedness secured by any lien on or security interest in any property of Counterparty, as defined under and/or proscribed by any constitution, charter, law, rule, regulation, government code, constituent or governing instrument, resolution, guideline, ordinance, order, writ, judgment, decree, charge, or ruling to which Counterparty (or any of its officials in their respective capacities as such) or its property is subject.

Section 4. Agreements.

The agreements of the parties are specified below:

(a) Each party agrees to deliver to the other party any documents specified below or in a Confirmation as soon as practicable or by the date specified below or in such Confirmation:

Party Required To Deliver Document	Form/Document/Certificate	Date By Which To Be Delivered
G.S.C.M.	Power of Attorney with respect to G.S.C.M.	As of execution of this Agreement
G.S.C.M.	Guaranty of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. (the "Guarantor")	As of execution of this Agreement
G.S.C.M.	Legal opinion of counsel to G.S.C.M.	As of execution of this Agreement and, if requested, as of time of entering into each Rate Swap Transaction
G.S.C.M.	Legal opinion of counsel to Guarantor	As of execution of this Agreement
G.S.C.M.	Audited Annual Statements of Financial Condition of the Guarantor	Promptly following demand by Counterparty
G.S.C.M.	Unaudited Semi-Annual Statements of Financial Condition of the Guarantor	Promptly following demand by Counterparty
G.S.C.M.	Incumbency Certificates for G.S.C.M. and the Guarantor	As of execution of this Agreement
G.S.C.M.	Certificate of the Guarantor in the form of (Sub)Exhibit VI	As of execution of this Agreement
Counterparty	Legal opinion of Corporation Counsel with respect to Counterparty in the form of (Sub)Exhibit III-A	As of execution of this Agreement and, if requested, as of time of entering into each Rate Swap Transaction
Counterparty	Legal opinion of outside Counsel with respect to Counterparty in the form of (Sub)Exhibit III-B	As of execution of this Agreement

Party Required To Deliver Document	Form/Document/Certificate	Date By Which To Be Delivered
Counterparty	Incumbency Certificate with respect to Counterparty	As of execution of this Agreement and as of time of entering into each Rate Swap Transaction
Counterparty	Certified copies of ordinance approving the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and authorizing a specified person or persons to execute and deliver on behalf of Counterparty this Agreement, Confirmations hereunder and any other documents to be delivered by the Counterparty hereunder	As of execution of this Agreement
Counterparty	Annual report of Counterparty containing Financial Statements for each year, certified by independent certified public accountants	Promptly following demand by G.S.C.M.

(b) Each party agrees to "Maintain Authorizations and Comply with Laws", which means that each party agrees to use all reasonable efforts (i) to maintain in full force and effect all authorizations of and exemptions, actions or approvals by, and all filings with or notices to, any governmental or other authority that are required to be obtained or made by such party with respect to this Agreement or any Credit Support Document to which it is a party and will use all reasonable efforts to obtain or make any that may become necessary in the future (but only to the extent that each party agrees to use all reasonable efforts) and (ii) to comply in all material respects with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and orders to which it may be subject if failure so to comply would materially impair its ability to perform its obligations under this Agreement or any Credit Support Document to which it is a party.

(c) If at any time the Guarantor's net worth, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, is less than $1 Billion, G.S.C.M. will cause the Guarantor to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under the Pledge Agreement (the "Pledge Agreement") attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit VII. The Pledge Agreement shall be

delivered to the Counterparty within five Business Days of the completion of the semi-annual or annual financial statements of the Guarantor which show that the net worth of the Guarantor is less than $1 Billion. Upon its execution, the Pledge Agreement shall constitute a Credit Support Document.

Section 5. Events Of Default And Termination Events.

The Events of Default and Termination Events with respect to each party are specified below. The occurrence of any Event of Default or Termination Event with respect to a Specified Entity of a party will constitute an Event of Default or Termination Event with respect to such party.

(a) Events Of Default.

(i) "Failure to Pay", which means failure by the party to pay, when due, any amount required to be paid by it under this Agreement following a cure period of three Business Days after notice, given in accordance with Section 15;

(ii) "Breach of Covenant", which means failure by the party to comply with or perform any agreement or obligation (not including an obligation to make a payment or to give notice of a Termination Event), to be complied with or performed by the party in accordance with this Agreement if such failure is not remedied within 30 days after notice, of such failure is given to the party;

(iii) "Credit Support Default", which means (i) default by the party or any applicable Specified Entity with respect to any obligation which the party (or such Specified Entity) has under any Credit Support Document or, in the case of the Guarantor under the Certificate given by the Guarantor in the form of (Sub)Exhibit VI (the "Guarantor's Certificate") (which default is continuing after any applicable grace period has elapsed) or (ii) the expiration or termination of such Credit Support Document, or the ceasing of such Credit Support Document to be in full force and effect, prior to the Termination Date of each Rate Swap Transaction to which the Credit Support Document applies without the written consent of the other party to this Agreement or (iii) the party (or such Specified Entity) repudiates, or challenges the validity of, such Credit Support Document;

(iv) "Misrepresentation", which means a representation made or repeated or deemed to have been made or repeated by the party or any applicable Specified Entity in this Agreement or any Credit Support Document (or the Guarantor's Certificate) proves to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect when made or repeated or deemed to have been made or repeated;

(v) "Default Under Specified Swap", which means the occurrence of an event of default in respect of the party or any applicable Specified Entity under any Specified Swap that, following the giving of any applicable notice and the lapse of any applicable grace period, has resulted in the designation or occurrence of an early termination date in respect of that Specified Swap;

(vi) "Cross-Default", which means: (1) the occurrence or existence of an event or condition in respect of such party or any applicable Specified Entity under one or more agreements or instruments relating to Specified Indebtedness of such party or any such Specified Entity in an aggregate amount of not less than the Threshold Amount which has resulted in such Specified Indebtedness becoming due and payable under such agreements or instruments before it would otherwise have been due and payable, or (2) the failure by such party or any such Specified Entity to make one or more payments at maturity in an aggregate amount of not less than the Threshold Amount under such agreements or instruments (after giving effect to any applicable grace period);

(vii) "Bankruptcy", which means the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to a party or any applicable Specified Entity: such party or any such Specified Entity (1) is dissolved (in the case of G.S.C.M. or any applicable Specified Entity, as the case may be, other than pursuant to a withdrawal or admission of a partner or a consolidation or amalgamation with, or merger into, or transfer of all or substantially all its assets to, or reorganization, incorporation, reincorporation, or reconstitution into or as, another entity), (2) becomes insolvent or fails or is unable or admits in writing its inability generally to pay its debts as they become due, (3) makes a general assignment, arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors, (4) institutes or has instituted against it a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors' rights, or a petition is presented for the winding-up or liquidation of the party or any such Specified Entity, and, in the case of any such proceeding or petition instituted or presented against it, such proceeding or petition (A) results in a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or the entry of an order for relief or the making of an order for the winding-up or liquidation, of the party or such Specified Entity or (B) is not dismissed, discharged, stayed or restrained in each case within 30 days of the institution or presentation thereof, (5) has a resolution passed for its winding-up or liquidation, (6) seeks or becomes subject to the appointment of an administrator, receiver, trustee, custodian or other similar official for it or for all or substantially all its assets (regardless of how brief such appointment may be, or whether any obligations are promptly assumed by another entity or whether any other event described in this clause (6) has occurred and is continuing), (7) any event occurs with respect to the party or any such Specified Entity which,

under the applicable laws of any jurisdiction to which such party or Specified Entity is subject, has an analogous effect to any of the events specified in clauses (1) to (6) (inclusive), or (8) takes any action in furtherance of, or indicating its consent to, approval of, or acquiescence in, any of the foregoing acts; other than in the case of clause (1) or (5) or, to the extent it relates to those clauses, clause (8), for the purpose of a consolidation, amalgamation or merger which would not constitute a Merger Without Assumption; provided, however, for purposes of this Section 5(a)(vii), the term "debt" shall not include the Calumet Skyway Toll Bridge Revenue Bonds (the "Skyway Bonds") issued by the Counterparty in 1955 and 1957 and, provided further, that the appointment of an administrator, receiver, trustee, custodian, or other similar official, shall not constitute an event of Bankruptcy under this Section 5(a)(vii) if such appointment is with respect to the Skyway Bonds;

(viii) "Merger Without Assumption", which means that a party or any applicable Specified Entity consolidates or amalgamates with, or merges into, or transfers all or substantially all its assets to, or reorganizes, incorporates, reincorporates, or reconstitutes into or as, another entity and, at the time of such consolidation, amalgamation, merger, transfer, reorganization, incorporation, reincorporation, reconstitution, or succession:

(1) the resulting, surviving or transferee entity fails to assume all the obligations of such party or Specified Entity under this Agreement or any Credit Support Document by operation of law or pursuant to an agreement reasonably satisfactory to the other party, or

(2) the benefits of any Credit Support Document relating to this Agreement fail to extend (without the consent of the other party) to the performance of such resulting, surviving or transferee entity of its obligations under this Agreement, or

(3) the assets of the resulting, surviving or transferee entity are no longer available for the satisfaction of such party's or Specified Entity's obligations under this Agreement or any Credit Support Document.

(b) Termination Events.

(i) "Credit Event Upon Merger," which means such party ("X") consolidates or amalgamates with, or merges into, or transfers all or substantially all its assets to, or reorganizes, incorporates, reincorporates, or reconstitutes into or as, another entity, or X

otherwise reorganizes or effects a recapitalization, or another entity consolidates or amalgamates with, acquires effective ownership or control of, or merges into, or transfers all or substantially all its assets to, or reorganizes, incorporates, reincorporates, or reconstitutes into or as, X, and such action does not constitute a Merger Without Assumption but the creditworthiness of X or the resulting, surviving, or transferee entity (which will be the Affected Party) is materially weaker than that of X immediately prior to such action.

(ii) "Illegality", which means, due to the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable treaty, law, rule or regulation after the Trade Date of a Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement or due to the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable treaty, law, rule or regulation after the Trade Date of that Rate Swap Transaction, it becomes unlawful for the party (1) to perform any absolute or contingent obligation to make a payment or to receive a payment in respect of that Rate Swap Transaction or to comply with any other material provision of this Agreement relating to that Rate Swap Transaction or (2) to perform, or for any applicable Specified Entity to perform, any absolute or contingent obligation which the party (or such Specified Entity) has under any Credit Support Document relating to that Rate Swap Transaction.

(c) Limited Early Termination will apply to all Termination Events other than Credit Event Upon Merger. If an event or circumstance which would otherwise constitute or give rise to an Event of Default also constitutes an Illegality, it will be treated as an Illegality and will not constitute an Event of Default.

Section 6. Early Termination.

(a) Right to Terminate Following Event of Default. If an Event of Default at any time exists with respect to a party (the "Defaulting Party") the other party is entitled to declare an Early Termination Date. A party entitled to designate an Early Termination Date in respect of an Event of Default may do so by giving notice to the Defaulting Party of the Early Termination Date not more than 20 days prior to the date so designated (which date may not be earlier than the date such notice is effective); provided, however, that Immediate Early Termination will apply with respect to a Bankruptcy under Section 5(a)(vii) and, in the case of a Bankruptcy under clause (4) thereof, the Early Termination Date shall be deemed to have occurred as of the time immediately preceding the institution of the relevant proceeding or the presentation of the relevant petition.

(b) Right To Terminate Following Termination Event.

(i) Notice. Upon the occurrence of a Termination Event, an Affected Party will, promptly upon becoming aware of the same, notify the other party thereof, specifying the nature of such Termination Event and the Affected Transactions relating thereto. The Affected Party will also give such other information to the other party with regard to such Termination Event as the other party may reasonably require.

(ii) Right to Terminate. If an Illegality under Section 5(b)(ii) occurs, either party, and if any other Termination Event occurs, the party that is not the Affected Party, will be the party entitled to designate an Early Termination Date. Such party may designate an Early Termination Date in respect of all Affected Transactions by giving notice not more than 20 days prior to the date so designated (which date may not be earlier than the date such notice is effective).

(c) Effect of Designation. Upon the effectiveness of notice designating an Early Termination Date (or the deemed occurrence of an Early Termination Date), the obligations of the parties to make any further payments under Section 2 in respect of the Terminated Transactions will terminate, but without prejudice to the other provisions of this Agreement.

(d) Calculations. The amount calculated as being payable under Section 6(e) will be due on the day that notice of the amount payable is effective (in the case of an Early Termination Date which is designated or deemed to occur as a result of an Event of Default) and not later than the day which is two Business Days after the day on which notice of the amount payable is effective (in the case of an Early Termination Date which is designated as a result of a Termination Event). Such notice shall specify the account for payment.

Such amount will be paid together with (to the extent permitted under applicable law) interest thereon from (and including) the relevant Early Termination Date to (but excluding) the relevant due date, calculated as follows:

(i) if notice is given designating an Early Termination Date or if an Early Termination Date is deemed to occur, in either case as a result of an Event of Default, at the Default Rate; or

(ii) if notice is given designating an Early Termination Date as a result of a Termination Event, at the Default Rate minus the Default Spread.

Such interest will be computed as if the rate specified were a Floating Rate, such period were a Calculation Period and the amount due were a Notional Amount.

(e) Payments On Early Termination.

(i) Amount Payable. The amount payable in respect of an Early Termination Date will be calculated as follows:

(1) the payment to be made will be equal to (A) the sum of (i) the amount determined in accordance with Agreement Value -- Two Way Payments, and (ii) the Unpaid Amounts due to the party ("X") entitled to receive a payment under clause (i) minus (B) the Unpaid Amounts due to the other party ("Y"). If the resulting amount is a positive number, Y will pay such amount to X. If the resulting amount is a negative number, X will pay the absolute value of such amount to Y; and

(2) for purposes of clause (1), if Market Quotation is not, or cannot be determined with respect to a Rate Swap Transaction, the alternative measure of damages with respect to such Rate Swap Transaction will be Compensation -- Two Way Payments; provided that, in the case of a Termination Event where there is only one Affected Party, Compensation -- Two Way Payments will be computed without regard to the Loss of the Affected Party.

(ii) Adjustment for Bankruptcy. In circumstances where an Early Termination Date is deemed to occur as a result of Immediate Early Termination, the amount determined under Section 6(e)(i) will be subject to such adjustments as are appropriate and permitted by law to reflect any payments made by one party to the other under this Agreement (and retained by such other party) during the period from the relevant Early Termination Date to the date for payment determined under Section 6(d).

(iii) Pre-Estimate of Loss. The parties agree that the amounts recoverable under this Section 6(e) are a reasonable pre-estimate of loss and not a penalty. Such amounts are payable for the loss of bargain and the loss of protection against future risks, and except as otherwise provided in this Agreement neither party will be entitled to recover any additional damages as a consequence of such losses.

Section 7. Payments On Early Termination.

Section 7.1. Measures Of Damages.

For purposes of determining the amount payable on an Early Termination Date (or, if Immediate Early Termination applies, promptly after notice of the amount due and owing) in respect of this Agreement,

(a) "Agreement Value -- Two Way Payments" means that on the Early Termination Date (or, if Immediate Early Termination applies, promptly after notice of the amount due and owing), (i) if there is a Defaulting Party or only one Affected Party, that party will, if the Aggregate Market Quotation determined by the other party exceeds zero, pay the amount of such excess to the other party, and the other party will, if the Aggregate Market Quotation determined by it is less than zero, pay the absolute value of amount of such deficiency to the Defaulting Party or the Affected Party, as the case may be, and (ii) if there are two Affected Parties, each party will determine an Aggregate Market Quotation, and the party with the lower Aggregate Market Quotation will pay to the other party with the higher Aggregate Market Quotation an amount equal to one-half of the difference between the higher Aggregate Market Quotation and the lower Aggregate Market Quotation.

(b) "Compensation -- Two Way Payments" means that each party will determine its Aggregate Loss, and on the Early Termination Date (or, if Immediate Early Termination applies, promptly after notice of the amount due and owing), the party with the Aggregate Loss that is less will be obligated to make a payment to the party with the Aggregate Loss that is greater in an amount equal to one-half of the difference between their Aggregate Losses.

Section 7.2. Certain Definitions Relating To Agreement Value.

(a) "Market Quotation" means, with respect to a Rate Swap Transaction and a party to the Rate Swap Transaction making the determination, an amount (which may be negative) determined on the basis of quotations from Reference Market-makers for the amount that would be payable on the Early Termination Date, either by the party to the Rate Swap Transaction making the determination (to be expressed as a positive amount) or to such party (to be expressed as a negative amount), in consideration of an agreement between such party and the quoting Reference Market-maker and subject to such documentation as they may in good faith agree, with the Early Termination Date as the commencement date of such agreement (unless the Effective Date has not

yet occurred, in which case such agreement will commence on the Effective Date), that would have the effect of preserving for such party the economic equivalent of the payment obligations of the parties in respect of each Calculation Period for that Rate Swap Transaction that would, but for the occurrence of the Early Termination Date, end after the Early Termination Date (excluding any Unpaid Amounts in respect of any Calculation Period ended on or prior to the Early Termination Date but otherwise including, without limitation, any amounts that would, but for the occurrence of the Early Termination Date, have been payable (assuming each applicable condition precedent had been satisfied) on the next applicable Payment Date in respect of any Calculation Period in which the Early Termination Date occurs). The party making the determination (or its agent) will request each Reference Market-maker to provide its quotation as of 11:00 A.M., New York time, on the Early Termination Date (or, if Immediate Early Termination applies, as of a time as soon thereafter as practicable). If more than three such quotations are provided, the Market Quotation will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations, without regard to the quotations having the highest and lowest values. If exactly three such quotations are provided, the Market Quotation will be the quotation remaining after disregarding the quotations having the highest and lowest values. If fewer than three quotations are provided, the Market Quotation in respect of the Rate Swap Transaction will not be determined for either party and Compensation -- Two-Way Payments will apply in determining damages for such Rate Swap Transaction.

(b) "Reference Market-makers" means four leading dealers in the relevant rate swap market selected by the party determining a Market Quotation in good faith from among dealers of the highest credit standing which satisfy all the criteria that such party applies generally at the time in deciding whether to enter into transactions similar to those contemplated by this Agreement.

(c) "Aggregate Market Quotation" means, with respect to this Agreement and a party, the sum of the Market Quotations (both positive and negative) determined by such party for all Rate Swap Transactions governed by this Agreement with respect to which an Early Termination Date has occurred and for which a Market Quotation is determined, plus, for each Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement with respect to which an Early Termination Date has occurred and for which a Market Quotation is not, or cannot be, determined, an amount equal to such party's Aggregate Loss.

Section 7.3. Certain Definitions Relating To Loss.

(a) "Loss" means, with respect to a Rate Swap Transaction and a party, an amount equal to the total amount (expressed as a positive amount)

required, as determined as of the Early Termination Date (or, if Immediate Early Termination applies, as of a time as soon thereafter as practicable) by the party in good faith, to compensate the party for any losses and costs (including loss of bargain and costs of funding but excluding attorneys' fees and other out-of-pocket expenses) that it may incur as a result of the early termination of the obligations of the parties in respect of the Rate Swap Transaction. If a party determines that it would gain or benefit from the early termination of the obligations of the parties in respect of the Rate Swap Transaction, such party's Loss will be an amount (expressed as a negative amount) equal to the amount of the gain or benefit as determined by that party.

(b) "Aggregate Loss" means, with respect to a party, the sum of such party's Losses (both positive and negative) for all Rate Swap Transactions governed by this Agreement with respect to which an Early Termination Date has occurred and for which a Loss is determined.

Section 7.4. Limited Compensation For Expenses.

A Defaulting Party and, if there is only one Affected Party, the Affected Party will, on demand, compensate and hold harmless the other party from and against all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees and all stamp, registration, documentation or similar taxes or duties, incurred by such other party by reason of the enforcement and protection of its rights under this Agreement or by reason of the early termination of this Agreement or any Rate Swap Transaction governed by this Agreement, including but not limited to costs of collection.

Section 7.5. Statement Of Calculations.

A party to this Agreement requesting payment of any amount under Section 6 of this Agreement will provide to the other party a statement in reasonable detail showing the calculation of such amount (including all relevant quotations). Absent written confirmation of a quotation obtained in determining a Market Quotation from the source providing such quotation, the records of the party obtaining such quotation will be conclusive evidence of the existence and accuracy of such quotation.

Section 8. Transfer.

(a) Except as expressly provided herein, neither this Agreement, any interest or obligation in or under this Agreement, nor any Rate Swap Transaction may be transferred by G.S.C.M. without the prior written consent of Counterparty (other than pursuant to a consolidation or amalgamation with, or merger, into, or transfer of all or substantially all of

G.S.C.M.'s assets to, or reorganization, incorporation, reincorporation, or reconstitution into or as, another entity), provided that such consent may not be arbitrarily withheld, and any purported transfer without such consent will be void. G.S.C.M. may transfer this Agreement, any of its interests or obligations in or under this Agreement, or one or more Rate Swap Transactions to any of G.S.C.M.'s Affiliates that is incorporated or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or other political subdivision thereof, provided that (i) if such transfer is to an entity other than The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., or any successor thereto, Counterparty is furnished with a Guaranty of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., or any successor thereto, of such transferee's obligations in the form of the Guaranty referred to in Section 11 (with the name of the transferee substituted for G.S.C.M.) or with an agreement in writing of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., or any successor thereto, that such Guaranty will continue to apply to the obligations of such transferee under this Agreement and (ii) an Event of Default or a Termination Event does not occur as a result of such transfer. Any transfer permitted by the foregoing Clauses will not constitute an event or condition described in Section 5(b)(i), so long as no such condition has occurred with respect to The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P..

(b) Neither this Agreement, any interest or obligation in or under this Agreement, nor any Rate Swap Transaction may be transferred by Counterparty without the prior written consent of G.S.C.M. (other than pursuant to a consolidation or amalgamation with, or merger into, or transfer of all or substantially all of Counterparty's assets to, or reorganization, incorporation, or reincorporation, or reconstitution into or as, another entity), provided that such consent may not be arbitrarily withheld, and any purported transfer without such consent will be void.

Section 9. Miscellaneous.

(a) Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement and understanding of the parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all oral communications and prior writings with respect thereto.

(b) Amendments. No amendment, modification or waiver in respect of this Agreement will be effective unless in writing and executed by each of the parties or confirmed by an exchange of telexes.

(c) Survival of Obligations. Except as provided otherwise in Section 6(c), the obligations of the parties under this Agreement will survive the termination of any Rate Swap Transaction.

(d) Remedies Cumulative. Except as provided otherwise in this Agreement, the rights, powers, remedies and privileges provided in this Agreement are cumulative and not exclusive of any rights, powers, remedies and privileges provided by law.

(e) Confirmations. A Confirmation may be executed in counterparts or created by an exchange of telexes, substantially in the form of the letter or telex attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit I (or such other form as the parties may agree), which in either case will be sufficient for all purposes to evidence a binding supplement to this Agreement. Any such counterpart or telex will specify that it constitutes a Confirmation.

Section 10. Intentionally Omitted.

Section 11. Credit Support Document.

The obligations of G.S.C.M. under this Agreement and in respect of each Rate Swap Transaction will be guaranteed in accordance with the Guaranty of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. to be delivered by G.S.C.M. to Counterparty.

Section 12. Intentionally Omitted.

Section 13. Service Of Process.

The parties irrevocably consent to service of process given in accordance with the notice provisions of Section 15. Nothing in this Section will affect the right of either party to serve process in any other manner permitted by law.

Section 14. Definitions.

As used in this Agreement:

"Affected Party" means each party in respect of which a Termination Event has occurred as defined in Section 5(b), with a Termination Event applicable to a Specified Entity being deemed to occur to the party for which it is the Specified Entity, as provided in Section 5.

"Affected Transactions" means (a) with respect to any Termination Event to which Limited Early Termination applies under Section 5(c) of this Agreement, all Rate Swap Transactions affected by the occurrence of such Termination Event and (b) with respect to any other Termination Event, all Rate Swap Transactions.

"Affiliate" means any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by the party, any entity that controls, directly or indirectly, the party or any

entity under common control with the party. For purposes of this Agreement, the Counterparty has no Affiliates. For purposes of this definition, "control" of an entity or of a party means ownership of a majority of the voting power of the entity or party.

"Annual Statements of Financial Condition" means in respect of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., a copy of the latest Audited Annual Statement of Financial Condition.

"Business Day" means any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday, (ii) a day on which commercial banks in Chicago or New York City are required or authorized to be closed or (iii) a day on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

"Calculation Agent" means G.S.C.M., which is responsible for (a) calculating the applicable Floating Rate, if any, for each Calculation Period, (b) calculating any Floating Amount payable in respect of each Calculation Period, (c) calculating any Fixed Amount payable in respect of each Calculation Period, (d) giving notice to the parties to the Rate Swap Transaction on the Calculation Date for each Calculation Period, specifying (i) the date for payment in respect of such Calculation Period, (ii) the party or parties required to make the payment or payments then due, (iii) the amount or amounts of the payment or payments then due and (iv) reasonable details as to how such amount or amounts were determined, and (e) if, after such notice is given, there is a change in the number of days in the relevant Calculation Period and the amount or amounts of the payment or payments due in respect of that period, promptly giving the parties to the Rate Swap Transaction notice of such changes, with reasonable details as to how such changes were determined. Whenever the Calculation Agent is required to select banks or dealers for the purpose of calculating a Floating Rate, the Calculation Agent will make such selection in good faith for the purpose of obtaining a representative rate that will reasonably reflect conditions prevailing at the time in the relevant market.

"Calculation Date" means, for each Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise stated in the Confirmation for such Rate Swap Transaction, for any Calculation Period, the earliest day on which it is practicable to provide the notice that the Calculation Agent is required to give in respect of that Calculation Period, and in no event earlier than ten (10) days prior to, or later than the close of business in New York City on the Business Day next preceding, the Payment Date in respect of that Calculation Period.

"Calculation Period" means, for each Rate Swap Transaction, each period from, and including, one Period Ends Date, to, but excluding, the next following applicable Period End Date during the Term of the Rate Swap Transaction, except that (a) the initial Calculation Period for each Rate Swap Transaction will commence on, and include, the Effective Date,

and (b) the final Calculation Period for each Rate Swap Transaction will end on, but exclude, the Termination Date.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

"Composite 3:30 P.M. Quotations for U.S. Government Securities" means the daily statistical release designated as such, or any successor publication, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"Credit Support Document" means any agreement or instrument specified as such in this Agreement.

"Default Rate" means a rate per annum determined in accordance with the Federal Funds Floating Rate Option plus the Default Spread, using daily Reset Dates. The Default Rate will be applied in accordance with Section 2 of this Agreement as if the overdue amount were a Notional Amount, and interest will accrue and be payable before as well as after judgment.

"Default Spread" means 1% per annum.

"Defaulting Party" means the party in respect of which an Event of Default has occurred as specified in Section 5(a).

"Early Termination Date" means a Business Day on which the parties to this Agreement will settle out, on a "lump-sum" basis, their payment obligations for the Rate Swap Transactions governed by this Agreement (or, if the Early Termination Date occurs as the result of a Termination Event to which the parties have specified that "Limited Early Termination" applies, their payment obligations for the Rate Swap Transactions governed by this Agreement and affected by that Termination Event) in respect of each Calculation Period for any such Rate Swap Transaction that would, but for the occurrence of the Early Termination Date, end after the Early Termination Date. Subject to any conditions to designation of an Early Termination Date set forth in this Agreement, a party to this Agreement may designate an Early Termination Date (a) if an Event of Default in respect of the other party has occurred and is continuing at the time the Early Termination Date is designated or (b) if a Termination Event in respect of either party has occurred and is continuing at the time the Early Termination Date is designated and the party has the right to designate an Early Termination Date as provided in Section 6(b)(ii). If an Early Termination Date is designated in accordance with the preceding sentence, the Early Termination Date will occur on the date so designated, whether or not the Event of Default or Termination Event is continuing on the Early Termination Date; provided, however, that an Immediate Early Termination will apply and the Early Termination Date will occur immediately upon the occurrence of a Bankruptcy under Section 5(a)(vii) without any Early Termination Date being designated and without any

other action being taken by either party to this Agreement, and the amount payable pursuant to Section 6 will be determined as of such Early Termination Date or as soon thereafter as practicable, regardless of when either party learns of the occurrence of the Bankruptcy, and will be paid promptly after notice of the amount due and owing under Section 6. A party entitled to designate an Early Termination Date may do so by giving to the other party such notice as this Agreement requires (specifying in reasonable detail in such notice the basis upon which it is given).

"Effective Date" means the date specified as such for a Rate Swap Transaction, which date is the first day of the Term of the Rate Swap Transaction.

"Event of Default" means, in respect of a party and this Agreement, any event specified as an Event of Default in respect of that party.

"Federal Funds Floating Rate Option" means for any given day, the rate set forth in H.15(519) for that day opposite caption "Federal Funds (Effective)". If such rate is not yet published in H.15(519), the rate will be the rate set forth in Composite 3:30 P.M.. Quotations for U.S. Government Securities for that day under the caption "Federal Funds/Effective Rate". If on the Calculation Date the appropriate rate for that day is not yet published in either H.15(519) or Composite 3:30 P.M.. Quotations for U.S. Government Securities, the rate for that day will be determined as if the parties had specified "Federal Funds (Reference Dealers)" as the applicable Floating Rate Option.

"Federal Funds (Reference Dealers)" means that the rate will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight Federal Funds arranged by each Reference Dealer prior to 9:00 A.M. New York City time, on that day.

"Financial Statements" means in respect of Counterparty, a copy of the annual report of such party containing audited financial statements for such party's fiscal year, certified by independent certified public accountants and prepared in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles, as applied to governmental units, and on a basis consistent with prior periods.

"Fixed Amount" means, in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction, an amount that, subject to Sections 2.4 and 2.5(b), is payable by a Fixed Rate Payor on an applicable Payment Date and determined by reference to a Calculation Period as provided in Section 2.2.

"Fixed Rate Payor" means, in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction, a party obligated to make payments from time to time during the Term of the Rate Swap Transaction of amounts calculated by reference to a fixed per annum rate.

"Floating Amount" means, in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction, an amount that, subject to Sections 2.4 and 2.5(b), is payable by a Floating Rate Payor on an applicable Payment Date and determined by reference to a Floating Rate Option and a Calculation Period as provided in Section 2.3.

"Floating Rate Payor" means, in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction, a party obligated to make payments from time to time during the Term of the Rate Swap Transaction of amounts calculated by reference to a floating per annum rate.

"Guaranty" means the Guaranty of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., in substantially the form attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit II.

"H.15(519)" means the weekly statistical release designated as such, or any successor publication, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"Immediate Early Termination" is described in the definition of Early Termination Date.

"Incumbency Certificate" means the Incumbency Certificate, substantially in the form attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit IV.

"Index Percentage" means, with respect to the Floating Amount payable by any Floating Rate Payor pursuant to any Rate Swap Transaction, the percentage specified as such in such Rate Swap Transaction.

"Limited Early Termination" is described in the definition of Early Termination Date.

"Notional Amount" means, in respect of any Calculation Period for a Rate Swap Transaction, the amount specified as such for the Rate Swap Transaction.

"Payment Date" means, with respect to any Rate Swap Transaction: (a) each day that is five Business Days after an applicable Period End Date or after the Termination Date; or (b) each day as is otherwise specified in the Confirmation for a Rate Swap Transaction, except that if a Payment Date is otherwise specified in the Confirmation for any Rate Swap Transaction and would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, an adjustment to the Payment Date for such Fixed Amounts and Floating Amounts as shall be specified in such Confirmation will be made so that such Payment Date will be the first following Business Day.

"Period End Date" means, with respect to any Fixed Amount or Floating Amount payable by any Fixed Rate Payor or Floating Rate Payor pursuant to any Rate Swap Transaction, unless otherwise specified in the

Confirmation for such Rate Swap Transaction, the Termination Date and each other day during the Term so specified or predetermined by such Confirmation.

"Power of Attorney" means the Power of Attorney, substantially in the form attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit V.

"Rate Swap Transaction" means a rate exchange or swap transaction.

"Reference Dealers" means three leading brokers of federal funds transactions in New York City.

"Specified Entity" means in relation to G.S.C.M. for the purpose of:

Sections 5(a)(iii), (iv), (viii), 5(b)(i) and (ii), The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P..

Section 5(a)(v), The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P..

Section 5(a)(vi), The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P..

Section 5(a)(vii), The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P..

In relation to the Counterparty: None.

"Specified Indebtedness" means any obligation (whether present or future, contingent or otherwise, as principal or surety or otherwise) in respect of borrowed money; provided, however, in the case of the Counterparty, Specified Indebtedness shall consist solely of general obligations of the Counterparty which are secured by the Counterparty's full faith and credit; provided, further, however, the Skyway Bonds shall not be considered a Specified Indebtedness.

"Specified Swap" means any currency and/or rate swap, cap, floor, or collar, currency forward, currency exchange, forward rate, future rate, or asset swap transaction or agreement, other exchange or rate protection transaction or agreement or other similar transaction or agreement (however designated), any combination of such transactions or agreements, or any option with respect to any such transaction or agreement, now existing or hereafter entered into (a) with respect to G.S.C.M., between G.S.C.M. (or any applicable Specified Entity) and Counterparty and (b) with respect to Counterparty, between Counterparty and G.S.C.M. (or any applicable Specified Entity).

"Term" means the period commencing on the Effective Date of a Rate Swap Transaction and ending on the Termination Date of such Rate Swap Transaction.

"Terminated Transactions" means (a) with respect to any Early Termination Date occurring as a result of a Termination Event, all Affected Transactions and (b) with respect to any Early Termination Date occurring as a result of an Event of Default, all Rate Swap Transactions, which in either case are in effect as of the time immediately preceding the effectiveness of the notice designating such Early Termination Date (or, in the case of Immediate Early Termination, in effect as of the time immediately preceding such Early Termination Date).

"Termination Date" means the date specified in a Confirmation as such for a Rate Swap Transaction, which date is the last day of the Term of such Rate Swap Transaction.

"Termination Event" means, in respect of a party and this Agreement, any event specified in this Agreement as a Termination Event in respect of that party.

"Threshold Amount" means (a) with respect to G.S.C.M. (or any applicable Specified Entity), $50,000,000 and (b) with respect to Counterparty, $25,000,000.

"Trade Date" means, in respect of a Rate Swap Transaction, the date on which the parties enter into such Rate Swap Transaction.

"Unpaid Amounts" owing to any party means, with respect to any Early Termination Date, the aggregate of the amounts that became due and payable (or that would have become due and payable but for Section 2.5(b) or the designation or occurrence of such Early Termination Date) to such party under Section 2 in respect of all Terminated Transactions by reference to all Calculation Periods ended on or prior to such Early Termination Date and which remain unpaid as at such Early Termination Date, together with (to the extent permitted under applicable law and in lieu of any interest calculated under Section 2.5(c)) interest thereon from (and including) the date such payment became due and payable or would have become due and payable to (but excluding) such Early Termination Date, calculated as follows:

(a) in the case of amounts that became so due and payable by a Defaulting Party, at the Default Rate; and

(b) in the case of all other such amounts at the Default Rate minus the Default Spread.

Such interest will computed as if the rate specified were a Floating Rate, such period were a Calculation Period and the amount due were a Notional Amount.

Section 15. Notices.

(a) Notices. Any notice or communication in respect of this Agreement will be sufficiently given to a party if in writing and delivered in person, sent by certified or registered mail (airmail, if overseas) or the equivalent (with return receipt requested) or by overnight courier or given by telex (with answerback received) or by facsimile or similar telecommunications device addressed to the party at its address or telex or facsimile number provided for that purpose.

(b) Effectiveness of Notice. A notice or communication will be effective, if delivered by hand or sent by overnight courier or by facsimile or similar telecommunications device, on the day it is delivered (or, if that day is not a day on which commercial banks are open for business in the city specified in the address for notice provided by the recipient (a "Local Banking Day"), or if delivered after the close of business on a Local Banking Day, on the first following day that is a Local Banking Day), if sent by telex, on the day the recipient's answerback is received (or if that day is not a Local Banking Day, or if after the close of business on a Local Banking Day, on the first following day that is a Local Banking Day) or, if sent by certified or registered mail (airmail, if overseas) or the equivalent (return receipt requested), three Local Banking Days after dispatch if the recipient's address for notice is in the same country as the place of dispatch and otherwise seven Local Banking Days after dispatch.

(c) Addresses For Notices.

Address for notices or communications to G.S.C.M.:

Address: 85 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004

Attention: Capital Markets Group

Telex No.: 421344

Answerback: GOLSAX

Facsimile No.: 212-902-2424

With A Copy To:

85 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004

Attention: Treasury Administration

Telex No.: 421344

Answerback: GOLSAX

Facsimile No.: 212-363-2799

Address for notices or communications to Counterparty:

Address: 121 North LaSalle Street
Room 501
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Attention: City Comptroller

Facsimile No.: 312-744-0014

Section 16. Other Provisions.

(a) Effective Date. This Agreement is deemed to have come into effect on _____.

(b) Accounts. If a Confirmation does not state the account to which payments are to be made, they shall be made as follows:

G.S.C.M.

Pay: Citibank, N.Y., N.Y..

For the Account of: The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. for benefit of Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P..

Account Number/
CHIPS UID: 4061-6061

Attention: Capital Markets Group

Fed. ABA No.: 0210-0008-9

Counterparty.

Pay: The First National Bank of Chicago

For the Account of: City of Chicago

Account Number/
CHIPS UID: 11-05825

Attention: City Comptroller

Fed. ABA No.: 071 000013

(c) Procedures for Entering into Rate Swap Transaction. With respect to each Rate Swap Transaction entered into pursuant to this Agreement, G.S.C.M. will, on or promptly after the Trade Date thereof, send Counterparty a Confirmation substantially in the form attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit I or in such other form as mutually agreed upon by the parties. Counterparty will promptly thereafter confirm the accuracy of or request the correction of such Confirmation (in the latter case, indicating how it believes the terms of such Confirmation should be correctly stated and such other terms which should be added to or deleted from such Confirmation to make it correct).

(d) No Waiver of Rights. A failure or delay in exercising any right, power or privilege in respect of this Agreement will not be presumed to operate as a waiver, and a single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege will not be presumed to preclude any subsequent or further exercise of that right, power or privilege or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege.

(e) Counterparts. This Agreement, and each written agreement relating hereto, may be executed in counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original.

(f) Headings. The paragraph headings used in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and are not to affect the construction of or be taken into consideration in interpreting this Agreement.

In Witness Whereof, The parties have executed this document as of the date specified on the first page of this document.

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.

By: Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, Inc., General Partner

By: _____
Name:
Title:

City of Chicago

By: _____
Name: Walter K. Knorr
Title: City Comptroller

[(Sub)Exhibit VII referred to in this Master Agreement unavailable at time of printing.]

(Sub)Exhibits I through VI attached to this Master Agreement read as follows:

(Sub)Exhibit I.

[Letterhead Of Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.]

Confirmation.

Date: _____, _____

To: City of Chicago
121 North LaSalle Street
Room 501
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Telephone No.: 312-744-7100

Facsimile No.: 312-744-0014

Attention: City Comptroller

From: [Name of Trader]
[Title of Trader]

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.

CC: [Name of Person in Treasury Administration]
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Treasury Administration

Subject: Interest Rate Swap Transaction

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The purpose of this communication is to set forth the terms and conditions of the interest rate swap transaction entered into on the Trade Date specified below (the "Rate Swap Transaction") between Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. ("G.S.C.M.") and the City of Chicago ("Counterparty"). This

communication constitutes a "Confirmation" as referred to in the Swap Agreement specified below.

1. This Confirmation supplements, forms a part of, and is subject to, the Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of _____ between G.S.C.M. and Counterparty.

All provisions contained in, or incorporated by reference to, such Swap Agreement shall govern this Confirmation except as expressly modified below. In the event of any inconsistency between this Confirmation and such Swap Agreement, this Confirmation shall control for the purpose of the Rate Swap Transaction to which this Confirmation relates.

2. The terms of the particular Rate Swap Transaction to which this Confirmation relates are as follows:

Notional Amount:

Trade Date:

Effective Date:

Termination Date:

Fixed Amounts:

Fixed Rate Payor:

Fixed Rate Payor Period End Dates:

[Fixed Amount or Fixed Rate and Fixed Rate Day Count Fraction:]

Floating Amounts:

Floating Rate Payor:

Floating Rate Payor Period End Dates:

[Floating Rate for Initial Calculation Period]

[Floating Rate for Final Calculation Period]

Floating Rate Day Count Fraction:

Reset Dates:

3. Documentation: Swap Agreement.

4. Additional Provisions:

5. Credit Terms:

6. Account Details:

Payments to G.S.C.M.:

For the Account of: The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. for benefit of Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P..

Name of Bank: Citibank, N.A., N.Y.

Account No.: 4061-6061

Attention: Capital Markets Group

Fed. ABA No. 0210-0008-9

G.S.C.M. Settlements: James T. Gavin
Swap Administrator
Goldman Sachs & Co.
Telephone No.: 212-902-5774

7. Offices.

(a) The office of G.S.C.M. for the Rate Swap Transaction is 85 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004.

(b) The Office of Counterparty for the Rate Swap Transaction is 121 North LaSalle Street, Room 501, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

8. Please check this Confirmation carefully and immediately upon receipt so that errors or discrepancies can be promptly identified and rectified. Please confirm that the foregoing correctly sets forth the terms of the agreement between G.S.C.M. and Counterparty with respect to the particular Rate Swap Transaction to which this Confirmation relates by either (a) signing in the space provided below and immediately returning a copy of the executed Confirmation to James T. Gavin, Swap Administrator, Goldman Sachs & Co. and/or (b) sending a return communication to James T. Gavin, Swap Administrator, Goldman Sachs & Co., Facsimile No. 212-363-2424, substantially to the following effect:

"We acknowledge receipt of your communication dated _____, 19___ with respect to the interest rate swap transaction entered into on _____ (the "Rate Swap Transaction") between Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. and _____, with a Notional Amount of U.S.D. _____ and a Termination Date of _____, and confirm that such communication correctly sets forth the terms of our agreement relating to the Rate Swap Transaction described therein. Very truly yours, _____, By: (specify name and title of authorized official).

G.S.C.M. is very pleased to have executed this transaction with Counterparty.

Very truly yours,

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.

By: Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, Inc.
General Partner

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Agreed And Accepted By:
City of Chicago

By: _____
Name:
Title: City Comptroller

(Sub)Exhibit II.

(Date)

City of Chicago
121 North LaSalle Street, Room 501
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Attention: City Comptroller

Ladies and Gentlemen:

For value received, The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. (the "Guarantor"),a limited partnership duly organized under the laws of Delaware, hereby unconditionally guarantees the prompt and complete payment when due, whether by acceleration or otherwise, of all obligations and liabilities, whether now in existence or hereafter arising, of Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P., a subsidiary of the Guarantor and a limited partnership duly organized under the laws of Delaware ("G.S.C.M.") to the City of Chicago ("Counterparty") arising out of or under the Interest Rate Swap Agreement (the "Swap Agreement") dated as of _____, 19___ and all Confirmations now or hereafter entered into thereunder, between G.S.C.M. and the Counterparty (the "Obligations"). This Guaranty is one of payment and not of collection.

The Guarantor hereby waives notice of acceptance of this Guaranty and notice of the Obligations, and waives presentment, demand for payment, protest, notice of dishonor or non-payment of the Obligations, suit, or the taking of other action by Counterparty against G.S.C.M., the Guarantor, or others.

Counterparty may, at any time and from time to time without notice to or consent of the Guarantor and without impairing or releasing the Obligations of the Guarantor hereunder: (1) make any change in the terms of the Obligations; (2) take or fail to take any action of any kind in respect of any security for the Obligations; (3) exercise or refrain from exercising any rights against G.S.C.M. or others in respect of the Obligations; or (4) compromise or subordinate the Obligations, including any security therefor. Any other suretyship defenses are hereby waived by the Guarantor.

This Guaranty shall continue in full force and effect until the opening of business on the fifth business day after Counterparty receives written notice of termination from the Guarantor. It is understood and agreed, however, that notwithstanding any such termination, this Guaranty shall continue in

full force and effect with respect to all Obligations entered into or committed to in connection with any Rate Swap Transaction as defined in the Agreement prior to such termination.

The obligations of the Guarantor under this Guaranty shall be without recourse to any partner of the Guarantor, and no general or limited partner of the Guarantor, or of any assignee which is the resulting, surviving, or transferee entity to substantially all the assets and business of the Guarantor, shall have any personal liability under this Guaranty, and any judgment taken or rendered against the Guarantor or any such assignee under this Guaranty or related thereto shall be enforceable only against the property of the Guarantor or such assignee.

The Guarantor may transfer this Guaranty to any resulting, surviving, or transferee entity pursuant to the Guarantor's consolidation or amalgamation with, or merger into, or transfer of all or substantially all its assets to, or reorganization, incorporation, reincorporation, or reconstitution into or as, another entity.

This Guaranty shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the internal laws of the State of New York.

Very truly yours,

The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P.

By: _____
Name:
Title: General Partner

On this _____ day of _____, 19___, before me personally came _____, whose signature appears above, a general partner of The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P., to me known and known to me to be a member of said firm.

_____
Notary Public

(Sub)Exhibit III -- A.

[Letterhead Of Counterparty's Corporation Counsel].

_____, 199__.

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.
85 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago ("Counterparty"). I have examined and am familiar with (i) the Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of February __, 1992 between Counterparty and Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. ("G.S.C.M.") (the "Swap Agreement"), (ii) the Confirmation dated as of _____, 199__ between Counterparty and Goldman (the "Confirmation") (the Swap Agreement and Confirmation being collectively referred to as the "Agreement"), (iii) all necessary documentation of Counterparty relating to the authorization, execution, delivery, and performance of the Agreement, and (iv) such other records and instruments as we deemed advisable.

Based upon the foregoing, I am of the opinion that:

1. Counterparty is a home rule unit of local government duly organized and existing as such under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois.

2. Counterparty has full legal right, power, and authority, and has taken all action necessary, to execute, deliver, and perform its obligations under the Agreement and any other documentation relating to the Agreement that Counterparty is required by the Agreement to execute, deliver, and/or perform, and Counterparty has complied with the provisions of all applicable constitutions, laws, rules, regulations, government codes, constituent or governing instruments, resolutions, guidelines, ordinances, orders, writs, judgments, decrees, and rulings to which Counterparty is subject in all matters relating to the authorization, execution, delivery, and performance of the Agreement.

3. The Agreement has been duly authorized, executed, and delivered by Counterparty, is in full force and effect, constitutes the legal, valid, and binding obligation of Counterparty, and is enforceable against Counterparty in accordance with its terms, subject, as to enforceability, to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium, or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and to equitable principles of general application (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law) except that I express no opinion regarding the legality, validity, binding effect or enforceability of Section 6(e) of the Agreement insofar as it purports to obligate a party, on termination of the Agreement by the other party, to pay an amount in excess of that measured by the lowest quotation from a Reference Market-maker.

4. All federal, state, and local governmental, public, and regulatory authority approvals, consents, notices, authorizations, registrations, licenses, exemptions, and filings that are required to have been obtained or made by Counterparty with respect to the authorization, execution, delivery, and performance by, or the enforcement against or by, Counterparty of the Agreement have been obtained and are in full force and effect and all conditions of such approvals, consents, notices, authorizations, registrations, licenses, exemptions, and filings have been fully complied with.

5. The authorization, execution, delivery, and performance of the Agreement and compliance with the provisions thereof do not and will not in a material manner conflict with, violate, or constitute a material breach of or material default under, any instrument relating to the creation, authorization, organization, existence, or operation of Counterparty, any agreement, or other instrument to which Counterparty is a party, or any constitution, law, rule, regulation, government code, resolution, guideline, ordinance, judgment, order, writ, decree, or ruling to which Counterparty is subject.

6. There is no action, suit, claim, proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, at law or in equity or by or before any court, governmental or public board, body, or agency, or regulatory authority, or private arbitration association, pending or, to our knowledge, threatened against or affecting Counterparty or any entity affiliated with Counterparty, which questions the right, power, or authority of Counterparty referred to in paragraph 2 above, the validity of the proceeding taken by Counterparty in connection with the authorization, execution, delivery, or performance of the Agreement, or the Agreement, or wherein any unfavorable decision, ruling, or finding would adversely affect the transactions contemplated by the Agreement or which in any way would adversely affect the Agreement or the legality, validity, binding effect, or enforceability thereof.

7. Counterparty is not in violation or breach of or default under any constitution, law, rule, regulation, order, writ, decree, ruling, commitment, agreement, or other instrument to which Counterparty is

subject, that would materially adversely affect the Agreement or the legality, validity, binding effect, or enforceability thereof, or the ability of Counterparty to perform its obligations under the Agreement.

Very truly yours,

(Sub)Exhibit III -- B.

[Letterhead Of Counterparty's Outside Legal Counsel].

_____, *199*__.

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P..
85 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as special counsel to the City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City") in connection with the City's execution of (i) the Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of _____, 199__ between the City and Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. ("G.S.C.M.") (the "Swap Agreement") and (ii) the Confirmation dated as of _____, 199__ between the City and Goldman (the "Confirmation") (the Swap Agreement and Confirmation being collectively referred to as the "Agreement").

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that:

1. The City is a home rule unit as defined by Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois and is a body politic and corporate of the State of Illinois pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois.

2. The City has full legal right, power, and authority, and has taken all action necessary, to execute, deliver, and perform its obligation under the Agreement and any other documentation relating to the Agreement that the City is required by the Agreement to execute, deliver, and/or perform.

3. The Agreement has been authorized, executed, and delivered by the City, is in full force and effect, constitutes the legal, valid, and binding obligation of the City, and is enforceable against the City in accordance with its terms, subject, as to enforceability, to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium, or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and to equitable principles of general application (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law) except that we express no opinion regarding the legality, validity, binding effect or enforceability of Section 6(e) of the Agreement insofar as it purports to obligate a party, on termination of the Agreement by the other party, to pay an amount in excess of that measured by the lowest quotation from a Reference Market-maker.

Very truly yours,

(Sub)Exhibit IV.

Incumbency And Signature Certificate.

The undersigned, the City Clerk of the City of Chicago, Illinois, a municipal corporation and home rule unit of local government organized and existing under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois ("Counterparty"), hereby certifies that:

1. The Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of February __, 1992, including the Confirmations and other exhibits, supplements, and attachments thereto and documents incorporated by reference therein (collectively the "Rate Swap Agreement Documentation"), between Counterparty and Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P., have been duly executed and delivered in the name and on behalf of Counterparty by the following official, whose title and signature appear below:

Name	Title	Signature
	City Comptroller	

2. The foregoing official who, on behalf of Counterparty, executed and delivered the Rate Swap Agreement Documentation was at the date thereof and is now duly authorized to perform such acts at the respective times of such acts, and the signature of such person appearing on the Rate Swap Agreement Documentation is his genuine signature.

In Witness Whereof, The undersigned has executed this certificate and affixed hereto the seal of said City this _____ day of _____, 199__.

_____
Name:
Title: City Clerk

(Seal)

(Sub)Exhibit V.

Power Of Attorney.

This Power of Attorney Expires on _____, 19____. Know All Men By These Presents That Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, whose principal place of business is at 85 Broad Street, New York, New York, 10004, does hereby make, constitute, and appoint Mark Schwartz, Paul F. Jacobson, Jacob Z. Schuster, Thomas R. Pura, Thomas K. Montag, John E. Eisenberg, Kevin Cunningham, William F. Kerins, Christine L. Thomas, Paul Kuo and David Boren and each of such foregoing persons, acting alone, as its true and lawful attorneys, with the power and authority specified below, to be exercised by said attorneys signing their individual names only, to act for it in connection with transactions effected with the City of Chicago, Illinois ("Counterparty"), giving and granting unto said attorneys as specified below full power and authority to execute the Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of February ____, 1992 (the "Agreement") and any and all documents pertaining to or to be delivered in connection with the Agreement (Jacob Z. Schuster and

Christine L. Thomas), and to execute any and all confirmations pertaining to or to be delivered in connection with the Agreement (all of said attorneys other than Jacob Z. Schuster and Christine L. Thomas), hereby giving and granting unto said attorneys full power and authority to act as aforesaid as fully to all intents and purposes as Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P., might or could do if personally presented by one of its partners, and hereby ratifying and confirming all that any of said attorneys shall lawfully do pursuant to this Power of Attorney, but reserving to said firm of Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. full power of revocation. Said Counterparty may act upon the faith of the original hereof (but not any copy) until the stated expiration date of this Power of Attorney or until such earlier time as notice in writing of the termination of this Power of Attorney or any authority granted hereunder shall be delivered to said Counterparty by Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P..

In Witness Whereof, Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. has hereunto set its hand this ____ day of _____, 19____.

Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P.

By: Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, Inc.
General Partner

By: _____
Name:
Title:

(Sub)Exhibit VI.

City of Chicago
121 North LaSalle Street, Room 501
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P. (the "Guarantor") hereby represents and

warrants to the City of Chicago (the "Counterparty") on the date hereof and on the Trade Date of each Rate Swap Transaction (as such terms are defined in the Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated as of February __, 1992, by and between Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. and the Counterparty) as follows:

(a) the Guarantor is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization; (b) the Guarantor has the power to execute and deliver the Guaranty dated _____ to the Counterparty (the "Guaranty") and to perform its obligations under the Guaranty and has taken all necessary action to authorize such execution and delivery and performance of such obligations; (c) its execution and delivery of the Guaranty and its performance of its obligations under the Guaranty do not violate or conflict in a material manner with any law, rule or regulation applicable to it, any provision of its partnership agreement, any order or judgment of any court or other agency of government applicable to it or any of its assets or any contractual restriction binding on or affecting it or any of its assets; (d) all authorizations of and exemptions, actions or approvals by, and all notices to or filings with, any governmental or other authority that are required to have been obtained or made by the Guarantor at the time this representation is made with respect to the Guaranty have been obtained or made and are in full force and effect and all conditions of any such authorizations, exemptions, actions or approvals have been complied with; (e) the Guaranty constitutes the Guarantor's legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against the Guarantor in accordance with its terms (subject to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and subject, as to enforceability, to equitable principles of general application (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law)); and (f) there is not pending or, to the Guarantor's knowledge, threatened against the Guarantor or any of its affiliates any action, suit or proceeding at law or in equity or before any court, tribunal, governmental body, agency or official or any arbitrator that will affect the legality, validity or enforceability against the party of the Guaranty or the Guarantor's ability to perform its obligations under the Guaranty.

The Goldman Sachs Group, L.P.

Date: _____

By: _____
Name:
Title: General Partner

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION WITH MIDWEST INDUSTRIAL METALS CORPORATION FOR ACQUISITION OF PREMISES AT 1000 NORTH BRANCH STREET FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION PURPOSES.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Participation Loan to Midwest Industrial Metals Corporation for a project located at 1000 North Branch Street, in the amount of $437,500, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The Department of Planning and Development ("D.P.D.") of the City of Chicago ("City") has as one of its primary purposes the creation of additional employment opportunities in the City through the attraction and expansion of economic development activity in the City; and

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City previously reviewed and approved a D.P.D. initiative entitled the Bank Participation Loan Program (Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of the City of Chicago, Illinois, July 31, 1990); and

WHEREAS, The Bank Participation Loan Program requires City Council approval for those participations in which the City's share exceeds $150,000; and

WHEREAS, Midwest Industrial Metals Corporation, an Illinois corporation ("Borrower"), has requested that D.P.D. approve the purchase of a participation interest in the amount of $437,500 of an $875,000 loan from Michigan Avenue National Bank ("Bank") for acquisition of the premises located at 1000 North Branch Street, Chicago, Illinois for the purpose of expanding its business operations, which will result in the creation of an estimated 22 new permanent job opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons residing in the City; and

WHEREAS, The Bank Participation Loan Review Committee has approved the application of the Borrower; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. The Commissioner of D.P.D. is authorized to execute, subject to review by the Corporation Counsel, a Certificate of Participation with the Bank pursuant to which the City will purchase a participation interest in the amount of $437,500 with respect to the Bank loan.

SECTION 3. The Commissioner of D.P.D. is further authorized to enter into and execute, subject to review by the Corporation Counsel, such other documents as may be necessary and proper to implement the terms and conditions of the Bank Participation Loan Program, with respect to the Borrower.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be effective by and from the date of its passage.

MODIFICATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF BOUNDARIES FOR ENTERPRISE ZONE II.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance amending an ordinance which designated Enterprise Zone II, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Chicago, December 23, 1982, passed an ordinance establishing Proposed Enterprise Zone II appearing on Council Journal pages 14291 to 14293; and amended and appearing in the June 20, 1984 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 7531 to 7533; and amended and appearing in September 12, 1990 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 20248 to 20251; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is permitted under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981 Supp., Ch. 67-½, 601 et seq.) to amend or modify the boundaries of Enterprise Zones subject to the approval of the State; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago has determined that the expansion of Enterprise Zone II will increase the development and rehabilitation of the depressed areas on the near south and southwest sides of the City; and

WHEREAS, All required procedures have been followed in the modification of the boundaries of Enterprise Zone II as required under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act and the Chicago Enterprise Zone Ordinance, Chapter 16-12 of the Municipal Code of Chicago; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of the Ordinance designating "Zone II" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 23, 1982 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 14291; and amended and appearing in the June 20, 1984 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 7531 to 7532; and amended and appearing in the September 12, 1990 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 20249 is amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics as follows:

The following area, hereafter referred to as "Zone II", is hereby designated a Proposed Enterprise Zone. The area boundaries shall be as follows for Zone II;

[The western boundary shall be Western Avenue,] *Beginning at the intersection of Western Avenue and the north side of Pershing Road,* then running east on *the north side of* Pershing Road to Ashland Avenue, then running north on Ashland Avenue to 30th Street, then running east on 30th Street to King Drive, then running south on King Drive to 35th Street, then running east on 35th Street to Cottage Grove Avenue, then running south on Cottage Grove Avenue to 51st Street, then running west on 51st Street to Ashland Avenue, then running north on Ashland Avenue to *the south side of* 47th Street, then running west on *the south side of* 47th Street to Western Avenue, then running north on Western Avenue to *the south side of* Pershing Road, then west along the south side of Pershing Road to Central Park Avenue, then south on Central Park Avenue to 47th Street, then east on 47th Street *to the east side of Whipple Avenue, then*

south on the east side of Whipple Avenue [to Kedzie Avenue, then south on Kedzie Avenue] to 49th Street, then west on 49th Street to Central Park Avenue, then north on Central Park Avenue to 48th Street, then west on 48th Street, to *the east side of* Cicero Avenue; *then south on the east side of Cicero Avenue to 63rd Street, then west on 63rd Street to Central Avenue, then north on Central Avenue to 55th Street, then east on 55th Street to the west side of Cicero Avenue, then north on the west side of Cicero Avenue to the Stevenson Expressway* [then north on Cicero Avenue to the Stevenson Expressway], then northeast along the Stevenson Expressway to *the north side of* Pershing Road, then east along the north side of Pershing Road to Western Avenue (see Attachment A).

SECTION 2. That Section 2 of the Ordinance designating "Zone II" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 23, 1982 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 14291; and amended and appearing in the June 20, 1984 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 7532; and amended and appearing in the September 12, 1990 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 20249 to 20250 is hereby amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics, as follows:

That Zone II meets the qualification requirements of Section 4 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, in that:

1) it is a contiguous area entirely within the City of Chicago;

2) it comprises [9.9] *11.2* square miles, which is within the range allowed by the Illinois Zone Act;

3) it is a depressed area as shown by census tract data and other data; and

4) it satisfies all other additional criteria established to date by regulation of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

SECTION 3. That Attachment A of the Ordinance designating "Zone II" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 23, 1982 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 14293; and amended and appearing in the June 20, 1984 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 7533; and amended and appearing in the September 12, 1990 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 20251 is hereby deleted and replaced with a new Attachment A attached to this ordinance.

SECTION 4. The modification of the boundaries of Enterprise Zone II provided herein shall not be effective unless the State approves such

modification, and until such approval is given none of the tax and regulatory incentives provided in the Chicago Enterprise Zone Act shall apply to this expanded area.

SECTION 5. The tax incentives provided in the Chicago Enterprise Zone Ordinance shall only apply in the expanded area provided herein for transactions occurring on or after the date of the approval of such expanded area by the State.

SECTION 6. The Zone Administrator is hereby directed to make a formal written application to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and to supply other information as needed to have this amendment to Enterprise Zone II approved and certified by the State.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be effective from and after its passage.

[Attachment "A" to this ordinance printed on page 11917 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE UNDER RAILROAD VIADUCT AT WEST KINZIE STREET.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

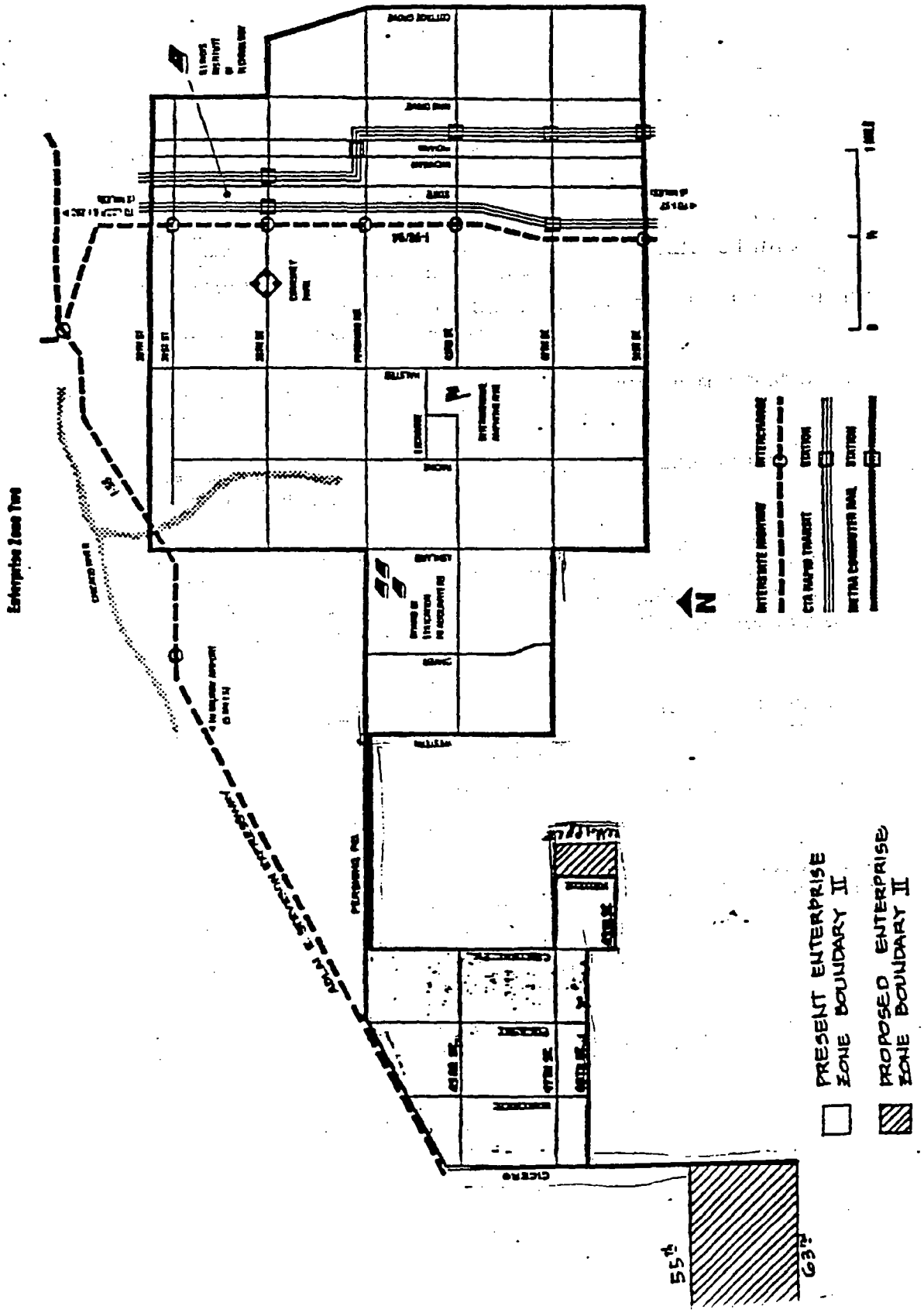
CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for the improvement of Ashland Avenue under the railroad viaduct at Kinzie Street, in the amount of $892,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

(Continued on page 11918)

Attachment "A".



(Continued from page 11916)

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of The Chicago Department of Transportation to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for the improvement of Ashland Avenue (F.A.U. 2853) under the railroad viaduct at Kinzie Street described therein, said agreement to be substantially in the following form:

[City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of

Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

Improvement Of Ashland Avenue (F.A.U. 1453)

Under The Railroad Viaduct At Kinzie Street.

Federal Project No.: _____

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "State", and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, find it necessary to improve Ashland Avenue under the Railroad Viaduct at Kinzie Street, hereinafter referred to as the "Project" and identified in numbered paragraph 11 of this Agreement; and

Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, under Chapter 121, Article 4-409 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, as currently in

effect, may enter into a written contract with any other highway authority for the jurisdiction, maintenance, administration, engineering or improvement of any highway or portion thereof; and

Whereas, The City and the State are desirous of funding the Project with Illinois Commerce Commission (I.C.C.) Funds, supplemented by Federal-Aid Urban System Funds and State Matching Funds; and

Whereas, The Illinois Commerce Commission, under I.C.C. Order Number 87-0208 dated June 24, 1987, will provide up to $392,000 in funding for the Project; and

Whereas, The State and the City wish to avail themselves, where possible, of Federal-Aid Urban System funds authorized by the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 or subsequent federal legislation for the contract construction, force account construction and the construction engineering/supervision of said Project; and

Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the State and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and that Memorandum provides the basis for the State funds provided under this Agreement; and

Whereas, The City is proceeding with studies and engineering required for the Project; and

Whereas, Under the federal regulations, certain written Agreements for the Project may be required.

The State Hereby Agrees:

1. To reimburse the City 100% for the non-federal (State) and federal shares of the costs incurred in connection with the contract construction, force account construction, and construction engineering/supervision of the Project, as hereinafter provided in numbered paragraph 12, upon receipt of progressive billings supported by documentation as required by the State and Federal Highway Administration.

2. To review, approve and submit to the Federal Highway Administration without delay, all submittals which require Federal Highway Administration review, approval or other action.

The City Hereby Agrees:

3. To prepare, or cause to be prepared, studies, surveys, plans, specifications and estimates of cost for said Project.

4. Upon approval from the State and the Federal Highway Administration, to let and award the contract for the Project, and/or to provide or cause to be provided, all force account construction and construction engineering/supervision, all in accordance with established procedures of the City, the State and the Federal Highway Administration.

5. To finance the work pending progressive reimbursement by the State of the federal and non-federal (State) shares of costs, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of the costs of the Project.

6. To comply with all applicable Executive Orders and federal legislation pursuant to the Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Regulations as may be required by the State and under federal law.

7. That failure on the part of the City to fulfill the responsibilities assigned in paragraphs 6 and 10 of this Agreement may render the City ineligible for future federal participation in projects for which the City has similar responsibilities, until such failures are corrected.

8. To retain all Project records and to make them available for audit by State and federal auditors during the Project development and construction stages, and for a period of three (3) years after final acceptance of the Projects.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

9. That prior to initiation of work to be performed hereunder, the disposition of encroachments will be cooperatively determined by representatives of the City and State.

10. That, upon completion of the improvement, the City will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a manner satisfactory to the State and Federal Highway Administration. The State will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a manner satisfactory to the Federal Highway Administration.

11. That said Project generally consists of the partial reconstruction (lowering) of Ashland Avenue under the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company and Conrail Viaduct at Kinzie Street, in order to provide increased vertical clearance.

The existing driving surface and pavement base will be removed. A new section of sewer with catch basins and manholes will be constructed. The pavement base will be replaced and a new driving surface will be applied. Small sections of Kinzie Street, north of the viaduct, and Arbour Place, south of the viaduct, will also be reconstructed in order to provide a proper grade transition to the lowered Ashland Avenue.

Curbs, gutters, sidewalks, driveways and alleyways adjacent to the lowered roadway will be reconstructed and sidewalk ramps for the handicapped and pavement markings will be provided. Viaduct and street lighting will be upgraded. Lightpoles will be reset and brought up to standards. Utilities will be adjusted as necessary and all other appurtenances necessary to complete the Project will be provided.

12. That the estimated costs of the Project covered and described by this Agreement are:

Contract Construction	$760,000
Force Account Construction (City)	56,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision	76,000
TOTAL:	$892,000

and that based upon the (I.C.C.) Funding commitment and the current ratio of federal to non-federal (State) funds for Federal-Aid Urban System projects, the estimated proportional participation for the Project will be:

Non-Federal Share (I.C.C.) (I.C.C. Order Number 87-0208)	$392,000
Federal-Aid Share (F.A.U.) (75% of $500,000)	375,000
Non-Federal Share (State) (25% of $500,000)	125,000
TOTAL:	$892,000

and that based upon said ratio, State financial (matching) participation (referred to herein as the non-federal share (State)) shall be limited to a maximum of $125,000 with any non-federal share required in excess of that amount to be provided by the (I.C.C.), by the City, or by amendment to this Agreement.

13. That the City shall be responsible for 100% of the costs of any work not eligible for federal participation.

14. That standard federal-aid procedures and requirements shall apply to all phases of this Project.

15. That the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation is authorized to execute revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of the Project ($892,000) as authorized by the City Council.

16. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be void ab initio in the event the contract covering the construction work contemplated herein is not awarded and/or the force account construction work is not authorized by January 1, 1994.

17. That all prior Agreements, or portions thereof, between the City and the State which refer to the construction of this Project are superseded by this Agreement.

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

The Local Agency certified to the best of its knowledge and belief its officials:*

(1) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;

(2) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of federal or state anti-trust statutes or commissions of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in item (2) of this certification;

(4) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default;

(5) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes);

(6) are not in default of an educational loan as provided in Public Act 85-827; and

(7) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of violation of Chapter 127, Section 10.2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

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* The Local Agency for purpose of this certification is defined as the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago. Officials for the purpose of this certification are the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, the Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago.

In Witness Whereof, The "City" and the "State" have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago
this ____ day of _____, ____.

The City of Chicago,
a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

Approved:

By: _____
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of
Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois
this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways,
Illinois Department of
Transportation

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions attached to this Agreement read as follows:

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions.

"It is the Policy of the U. S. Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds under this agreement. Consequently, the M.B.E. requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 23 apply to this agreement.

The State and City agree to ensure that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of this agreement. In this regard the State and City shall take all necessary and reasonable steps, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 23, to ensure that minority business enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform portions of contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds provided under this agreement. The State and City shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the selection and retention of contractor or subcontractors, including procurement of materials and lease of equipment.

The City shall include the provisions of this 'Policy' in every contract, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.

Failure to carry out the requirements set forth above shall constitute a breach of this agreement and may result in termination of the agreement or such remedy as deemed appropriate."

This Agreement shall be administered under the provisions of the City of Chicago's federally approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TWO SOUTHWEST TRANSIT LINE PARK-AND-RIDE LOTS AT 35TH STREET/ARCHER AVENUE STATION.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for the construction of two Southwest Transit Line Park-and-Ride Lots to be located at the 35th Street/Archer Avenue Station, in the amount of $510,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of Public Works to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for the construction of two Southwest Transit

Line Park-and-Ride Lots at the 35th Street/Archer Avenue Station described therein, said agreement to be substantially in the following form:

[City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

Construction Of Two Southwest Transit Line Park-And-Ride Lots At The 35th Street (F.A.U. 1474)/Archer Avenue (F.A.U. 3551) Station.

Federal Project No.: _____

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "State", and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Public Works, hereinafter called the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, find it necessary to proceed with construction of two Southwest Transit Line Park-and Ride Lots, at the 35th Street/Archer Avenue Station hereinafter referred to as the "Project" and identified in numbered paragraph 11 of this Agreement; and

Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, under Chapter 121, Article 4-409 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, as currently in effect, may enter into a written contract with any other highway authority for the jurisdiction, maintenance, administration, engineering or improvement of any highway or portion thereof; and

Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the State and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and the Section 1 Line Item of that Memorandum of Understanding which provides $48,000,000 in State Matching Funds for Federal-Aid Urban and Interstate Transfer projects in the City; is the basis for State Funds provided under this Agreement; and

Whereas, Certain funds have been appropriated for the Project under Section 149, Subsequent (30) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1987; and

Whereas, The City and the State have concurred in the use of such funds for the Project; and

Whereas, The City is proceeding with studies and engineering required for the Project; and

Whereas, Under the federal regulations, certain written Agreements for the Project may be required.

The State Hereby Agrees:

1. To reimburse the City 100% for the non-federal (State) and federal shares of the costs incurred in connection with the contract construction, force account construction, and construction engineering/supervision of the Project, as hereinafter provided in numbered paragraph 12, upon receipt of progressive billings supported by documentation as required by the State and Federal Highway Administration.

2. To review, approve and submit to the Federal Highway Administration without delay, all submittals which require Federal Highway Administration review, approval or other action.

The City Hereby Agrees:

3. To prepare, or cause to be prepared, studies, surveys, plans, specifications and estimates of cost for said Project.

4. Upon approval from the State and the Federal Highway Administration, to let and award the contract for the Project, and/or to provide or cause to be provided, all force account construction and construction engineering/supervision, all in accordance with established procedures of the City, the State and the Federal Highway Administration.

5. To finance the work pending progressive reimbursement by the State of the federal and non-federal (State) shares of costs, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of the costs of the Project.

6. To comply with all applicable Executive Orders and federal legislation pursuant to the Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Regulations as may be required by the State and under federal law.

7. That failure on the part of the City to fulfill the responsibilities assigned in paragraphs 6 and 10 of this Agreement may render the City ineligible for future federal participation in projects for which the City has similar responsibilities, until such failures are corrected.

8. To retain all Project records and to make them available for audit by State and federal auditors during the Project development and construction stages, and for a period of three (3) years after final acceptance of the Project.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

9. That prior to initiation of work to be performed hereunder, the disposition of encroachments will be cooperatively determined by representatives of the City and State.

10. That, upon completion of the improvement, the City will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a manner satisfactory to the State and Federal Highway Administration. The State will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a manner satisfactory to the Federal Highway Administration.

11. That said Project generally consists of the construction of two (2) park-and-ride facilities on the northern corner of the intersection of Oakley and Archer Avenue referred to as Lot 1 and on the northern corner of the intersection of Leavitt and Archer referred to as Lot 2. The facilities will serve the proposed Halsted Street Station on the Chicago Transit Authority's new Southwest Transit Line.

The parking lot will be constructed to accommodate approximately 12 vehicles in Lot 1 and 52 vehicles in Lot 2. Construction activities will include site preparation and the provision of drainage, lighting, fencing, signs and landscaping. All other appurtenances necessary to complete the Project in accordance with approved plans and specifications will also be provided.

12. That the estimated costs of the Project covered and described by this Agreement are:

Contract Construction	$434,000
Force Account Construction	10,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision ..... (15% of Contract Construction allowed)	66,000
TOTAL:	$510,000

and that based upon the current ratio of federal to non-federal (State) funds for Federal Demonstration Projects, the proportional participation for the project will be:

Federal-Aid Share (Demonstration Funds) (80% of $510,000)	$408,000
Non-Federal Share (State) (20% of $510,000)	102,000
TOTAL:	$510,000

and that based upon said ratio, State financial participation (referred to herein as the non-federal share) shall be limited to a maximum of $102,000 with any non-federal share required in excess of that amount to be provided by the City or by amendment to this Agreement.

13. That the City shall be responsible for 100% of the cost of any work not eligible for federal participation.

14. That standard federal-aid procedures and requirements shall apply to all phases of this Project.

15. That the Commissioner of Transportation is authorized to execute revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the State, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of the Project ($510,000) as authorized by the City Council.

16. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be void ab initio in the event the contract covering the construction work contemplated herein is not awarded and/or the force account construction work is not authorized by January 1, 1995.

17. That all prior Agreements, or portions thereof, between the City and the State which refer to the construction of this Project are superseded by this Agreement.

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

The Local Agency certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief its officials:*

(1) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;

(2) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of federal or state anti-trust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in item (2) of this certification;

(4) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default;

(5) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes);

(6) are not in default on an educational loan as provided in Public Act 85-827; and

(7) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Chapter 127, Section 10.2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

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* The Local Agency for purpose of this certification is defined as the Department of Transportation of the City of Chicago. Officials for the purpose of this certification are the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, the Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago.

In Witness Whereof, The "City" and the "State" have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago this ____ day of _____, ____.

The City of Chicago, a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

Approved:

By: _____
Acting Commissioner, Department of Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways, Illinois Department of Transportation

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions attached to this Agreement read as follows:

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions.

"It is the Policy of the U. S. Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds under this agreement. Consequently, the M.B.E. requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 23 apply to this agreement.

The State and City agree to ensure that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of this agreement. In this regard the State and City shall take all necessary and reasonable steps, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 23, to ensure that minority business enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform portions of contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds provided under this agreement. The State and City shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the selection and retention of contractor or subcontractors, including procurement of materials and lease of equipment.

The City shall include the provisions of this 'Policy' in every contract, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.

Failure to carry out the requirements set forth above shall constitute a breach of this agreement and may result in termination of the agreement or such remedy as deemed appropriate."

This Agreement shall be administered under the provisions of the City of Chicago's federally approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR PHASE II PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE BRIDGE AT EAST 59TH STREET.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for the improvement of the Lake Shore Drive Bridge at 59th Street, in the amount of $400,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering for the Improvement of the Lake Shore Drive

Bridge at 59th Street described therein, said agreement to be substantially in the following form:

[City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

Phase II Preliminary Engineering For The Improvement

Of The Lake Shore Drive Bridge At

59th Street.

Federal Project No.: _____

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "State", and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, under Chapter 121, Article 4-409 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, as currently in effect, may enter into a written contract with any other highway authority for the jurisdiction, maintenance, administration, engineering or improvement of any highway or portion thereof; and

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, find it necessary to proceed with the improvement of the Lake Shore Drive Bridge at 59th Street, hereinafter called the "Project"; and

Whereas, The City, before such improvements can be made, is required to make, or cause to be made, certain design and location studies and a design report covering the improvements, and to prepare, or cause to be prepared, all preliminary and final plans, specifications and estimates for utility adjustments, right-of-way acquisition, contract construction and force account construction, all of which are hereinafter referred to as "Preliminary Engineering"; and

Whereas, The City is proceeding with (Phase I) "Preliminary Engineering" for the Project, said (Phase I) "Preliminary Engineering" having been funded under a separate Interstate Substitution (1) omnibus engineering Agreement; and

Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the State and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and the Section 1 Line Item of that Memorandum of Understanding which provides $48,000,000 in state matching funds for federally funded highway and bridge projects in the City is the basis for the state funds provided under this Agreement; and

Whereas, Certain funds have been appropriated for the Project under Section 149, Subsection (28) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1987; and

Whereas, The City and the State have concurred in the use of such funds for (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering for the Project; and

Whereas, Under the federal regulations, certain written Agreements for the Project may be required.

The State Hereby Agrees:

1. To reimburse the City 100% for the non-federal (State) and federal shares of the costs incurred in connection with the (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering of the Project, as hereinafter provided in numbered paragraph 7, upon receipt of progressive billings supported by documentation as required by the State.

2. To give administrative assistance and guidance to the City during the performance of (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering and to review, approve and submit to the Federal Highway Administration without delay, all submittals which require Federal Highway Administration review, approval or other action.

The City Hereby Agrees:

3. Either with its own forces or in conjunction with consulting engineering firms approved by the State, and Federal Highway Administration to make all surveys, compile the data and prepare the design and location studies, hold the required Public Hearings, prepare the required environmental studies and prepare the final design reports, perform the engineering for the necessary right-of-way acquisition and the relocations and/or adjustment of City-owned electrical and water utilities, and prepare the preliminary and final plans, specifications, estimates and all other documents or agreements required in order to let and award contracts or otherwise construct the project, all of which is considered to be Preliminary Engineering.

4. To finance the work pending progressive reimbursement by the State of the federal and non-federal (State) shares of costs, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of the costs of Preliminary Engineering for the Project.

5. To comply with all applicable Executive Orders and federal legislation pursuant to the Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Regulations as may be required by the State and under federal law.

6. To retain all Project records and to make them available for audit by State and federal auditors during the Project development and construction stages, and for a period of three (3) years after final acceptance of the Project.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

7. That the estimated costs of Preliminary Engineering covered and described by this Agreement are:

Preliminary Engineering (Phase II)	$400,000
TOTAL:	$400,000

and that based upon the current ratio of federal to non-federal (State) funds for federal demonstration projects, the estimated proportional participation for (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering of the Project will be:

Federal-Aid Share (Demonstration Funds) (80% of $400,000)	$320,000
Non-Federal Share (State) (20% of $400,000)	80,000
TOTAL:	$400,000

and that based upon said ratio, State financial participation (referred to herein as the non-federal share) shall be limited to a maximum of $80,000 with any non-federal share required in excess of that amount to be provided by the City, or by Amendment to this Agreement.

8. That the City shall be responsible for 100% of the cost of any work not eligible for federal participation.

9. That the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation is authorized to execute subsequent revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering for the Project ($400,000) as authorized by the City Council.

10. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be void ab initio in the event the (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering work contemplated herein is not underway by December 1, 1994.

11. That all prior Agreements, or portions thereof, between the City and the State which refer to the (Phase II) Preliminary Engineering for the Project are superseded by this Agreement.

12. That standard federal-aid procedures and requirements shall apply to all phases of this Project.

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

The Local Agency certified to the best of its knowledge and belief its officials:*

(1) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;

(2) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of federal or state anti-trust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in item (2) of this certification;

(4) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default;

---

* The Local Agency for purpose of this certification is defined as the Department of Transportation of the City of Chicago. Officials for the purpose of this certification are the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, the Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago.

(5) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes);

(6) are not in default of an educational loan as provided in Public Act 85-827; and

(7) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Chapter 127, Section 10.2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

In Witness Whereof, The City and the State have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago
this ____ day of _____, ____.

The City of Chicago,
a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

Approved:

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

By: _____
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of
Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois
this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways,
Illinois Department of
Transportation

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions attached to this Agreement read as follows:

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions.

"It is the Policy of the U. S. Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds under this agreement. Consequently, the M.B.E. requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 23 apply to this agreement.

The State and City agree to ensure that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of this agreement. In this regard the State and City shall take all necessary and reasonable steps, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 23, to ensure that minority business enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform portions of contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds provided under this agreement. The State and City shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the selection and retention of contractor or subcontractors, including procurement of materials and lease of equipment.

The City shall include the provisions of this 'Policy' in every contract, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.

Failure to carry out the requirements set forth above shall constitute a breach of this agreement and may result in termination of the agreement or such remedy as deemed appropriate."

This Agreement shall be administered under the provisions of the City of Chicago's federally approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH LAWNDALE AVENUE FROM WEST 75TH PLACE TO WEST 79TH STREET.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for the improvement of Lawndale Avenue from 75th Place to 79th Street, in the amount of $125,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for the improvement of Lawndale Avenue from 75th Place to 79th Street described therein, said agreement to be substantially in the following form:

[City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

Improvement Of Lawndale Avenue From

75th Place To 79th Street.

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of

Transportation, hereinafter called the "State", and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State, under Chapter 121, Article 4-409 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, as currently in effect, may enter into a written contract with any other highway authority for the jurisdiction, maintenance, administration, engineering or improvement of any highway or portion thereof; and

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, find it necessary to improve Lawndale Avenue between 75th Street and 79th Place, hereinafter referred to as the Project, described in numbered paragraph 9 of this Agreement; and

Whereas, Under City regulations, certain written Agreements for the Project may be required in order to allow for reimbursement by the State; and

Whereas, On October 1, 1990, the "City" and the "State" entered into a Letter of Understanding delineating both financial and construction-related responsibilities for the Project, and that Letter of Understanding forms the basis for this Agreement; and

Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the "City" and the "State" entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and the Section 3 Line Item of that Memorandum of Understanding which provides $20,000,000 for non-federal-aid street and bridge projects to be obligated by the State, is the basis for the State funds provided under this Agreement.

The City Hereby Agrees:

1. To provide construction engineering and to cause the improvement to be built in accordance with plans, specifications and the contract.

2. To cause private utilities to be relocated at no expense to the State or the City.

3. To prohibit encroachments throughout the limits of the improvement.

4. To finance construction engineering work associated with the Project, pending progressive reimbursement by the State, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of such costs associated with the Project.

5. To retain all Project records relating to construction engineering and to make them available for audit by State auditors during the Project development and construction stages, and for a period of three (3) years after final acceptance of the Project by the parties hereto.

The State Hereby Agrees:

6 To review plans for approval.

7. To advertise for and receive bids, and to award the contract.

8. To reimburse the City for 100% of the costs incurred in connection with construction engineering for the Project, as hereinafter provided in numbered paragraph 10, upon receipt of progressive billings supported by the required documentation.

It Is Hereby Mutually Agreed:

9. That said Project generally consists of the reconstruction of Lawndale Avenue between 79th Street and 75th Place. The reconstructed roadway will provide a 34-foot wide pavement surface (face to face of curbs), consisting of two 16-foot wide through traffic lanes with new curb and gutter throughout the entire limits of the Project. A new enclosed drainage system will also be constructed and pavement markings, landscaping, sidewalks and all other appurtenances necessary to complete the Project in accordance with approved plans and specifications will be provided.

10. That the estimated cost of construction engineering for the Project is:

Construction Engineering	$125,000
TOTAL:	$125,000

and that State financial participation in the construction engineering portion of this Project shall be limited to a maximum of $125,000 with any construction engineering costs in excess of that amount to be paid for by the City or otherwise provided for by amendment to this Agreement.

11. That, upon completion of the improvement, the City will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a manner satisfactory to the State. The State will maintain or cause to be maintained those portions of the improvement under its established jurisdictional authority, in a satisfactory manner.

12. That the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation is authorized to execute revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of construction engineering for the Project ($125,000) as authorized by the City Council.

13. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be null and void in the event the contract covering the construction work for the Project contemplated herein is not awarded by July 1, 1992.

14. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

The Local Agency certified to the best of its knowledge and belief its officials:*

(1) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;

---

* The Local Agency for purpose of this certification is defined as the Department of Transportation of the City of Chicago. Officials for the purpose of this certification are the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, the Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago.

(2) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of federal or state anti-trust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in item (2) of this certification;

(4) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default;

(5) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes);

(6) are not in default of an educational loan as provided in Public Act 85-827; and

(7) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Chapter 127, Section 10.2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

In Witness Whereof, The "City" and the "State" have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago
this ____ day of _____, ____.

The City of Chicago,
a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

Approved:

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

By: _____
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of
Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois
this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways,
Illinois Department of
Transportation

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions attached to this Agreement read as follows:

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions.

"It is the Policy of the U. S. Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds under this agreement. Consequently, the M.B.E. requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 23 apply to this agreement.

The State and City agree to ensure that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of this agreement. In this regard the State and City shall take all necessary and reasonable steps, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 23, to ensure that minority business enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform portions of contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds provided under this agreement. The State and City shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the selection and retention of

contractor or subcontractors, including procurement of materials and lease of equipment.

The City shall include the provisions of this 'Policy' in every contract, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.

Failure to carry out the requirements set forth above shall constitute a breach of this agreement and may result in termination of the agreement or such remedy as deemed appropriate."

This Agreement shall be administered under the provisions of the City of Chicago's federally approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE TO CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR STATE-FUNDED PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING OF EIGHT LAKE SHORE DRIVE STRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERNATIVE ROUTE SYSTEM FOR REHABILITATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY EXPRESSWAY.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of an amendment to a Project Agreement associated with the alternative route system for the rehabilitation of the Kennedy Expressway, in the amount of $726,053, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, an amendment to a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for State Funded Preliminary Engineering of Eight Lake Shore Drive Structure Improvements Associated with the Alternative Route System for the Rehabilitation of the Kennedy Expressway, said amendment to be substantially in the following form:

[Amendment Number One to City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Amendment Number One to City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Amendment Number One To A City/State Project Agreement

For State-Funded Preliminary Engineering

Of Eight Lake Shore Drive Structure Improvements

Associated With The Alternative Route System For The

Rehabilitation Of The Kennedy Expressway

In The City Of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Seven Lake Shore Drive Structures.

Federal Project No.: _____

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

Lake Shore Drive At Diversey Harbor Inlet.

Federal Project No.: _____

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Amendment by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter referred to as the "State" and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter referred to as the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, On June 27, 1990, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the aforementioned Joint Agreement for execution (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 17173 through 17180); and

Whereas, On October 15, 1990, the "City" and the "State" entered into the aforementioned Agreement; and

Whereas, The fourth Whereas clause and numbered paragraph 7, and numbered paragraph 9 of the aforementioned Agreement contain the estimated costs and the assignment of financial responsibilities for the "Projects"; and

Whereas, Exhibit A of the aforementioned Agreement specifies the locations of eight Lake Shore Drive Structures to be covered under the Agreement; and

Whereas, The City and the State are desirous of expanding the scope of the Preliminary Engineering covered under the aforementioned Agreement to include six additional Lake Shore Drive Structures; and

Whereas, The City and the State are also desirous of updating and revising the estimate of cost and the assignment of financial responsibilities, and of increasing the upper limit of State participation in the Projects.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree, That the Project Title and Heading of the improvements covered by the aforementioned Agreement is hereby revised to read as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

State Funded Preliminary Engineering Of

Fourteen Lake Shore Drive Structure Improvements

Associated With The Alternative Route System

For The Rehabilitation Of The Kennedy Expressway.

13 Lake Shore Drive Structures.

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

Lake Shore Drive At Diversey Harbor Inlet.

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

The Parties Hereto Further Mutually Agree, That the fourth Whereas Clause of the aforementioned Agreement is hereby revised to read as follows:

"Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the State and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and the portion of the Memorandum of Understanding designated to be obligated by the State is the basis for the first $550,000 in State funds provided under this Agreement, while the Section 3 Line Item of that Memorandum of Understanding which provides $33,000,000 for City highway and bridge capital improvements is the basis for the remaining $176,053 provided under this Agreement."

The Parties Hereto Further Mutually Agree, That numbered paragraph 7 and numbered paragraph 9 of the aforementioned Agreement are hereby revised to read as follows:

7. "That the estimated costs of the Projects covered and described by this Agreement are:

Preliminary Engineering	$726,053
TOTAL:	$726,053

and that State financial participation in said Preliminary Engineering shall be limited to a maximum of $726,053, with any Preliminary Engineering costs in excess of that amount to be provided by the City, or otherwise provided for by Amendment to this Agreement."

9. "That the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation is authorized to execute revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of Preliminary Engineering for the Projects ($726,053) as authorized by the City Council."

The Parties Hereto Further Mutually Agree, That Exhibit A of the aforementioned Agreement is hereby revised to read as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Preliminary Engineering Of Fourteen Lake Shore Drive Structures.

Location.

1.	Lake Shore Drive	Pedestrian Tunnel at Chicago Avenue (800 North)
2.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Northbound Michigan Avenue (1100 North)
3.	Lake Shore Drive	Over LaSalle Drive (1700 North)
4.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Fullerton Avenue (2400 North)
5.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Diversey Harbor Inlet (2800 North)
6.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Belmont Avenue (3200 North)
7.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Wilson Avenue (4600 North)

8.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Lawrence Avenue (4800 North)
9.	Lake Shore Drive	Pedestrian Tunnel at Oak Street (1000 North)
10.	Lake Shore Drive	Pedestrian Tunnel at Division Street (1200 North)
11.	Lake Shore Drive	Pedestrian Tunnel at North Avenue (1600 North)
12.	Lake Shore Drive	Pedestrian/Equestrian Tunnel at Barry Avenue (3100 North)
13.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Irving Park Road (4000 North)
14.	Lake Shore Drive	Over Montrose Avenue (4400 North)

The Parties Hereto Further Mutually Agree, All items contained in the original City/State Agreement and any subsequent executed Amendment which are not in conflict with this Amendment shall remain in full force and effect.

The Parties Hereto Further Mutually Agree, This Amendment to the Agreement shall be binding and inure to the benefits of the parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

In Witness Whereof, The "City" and the "State" have caused this Amendment to an Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago this ____ day of _____, 19__.

The City of Chicago, a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

Approved:

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

By: _____
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of
Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois
this ____ day of _____, 19____.

Department of Transportation

By: _____
Director of Highways

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE-FUNDED ARTERIAL STREET RESURFACING PROJECT NUMBER TWO AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of a Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for construction of Arterial Street Resurfacing Project Number Two at various locations, in the amount of $5,000,000, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is authorized to execute, the City Clerk to attest to and the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation to approve, subject to the review of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, a project agreement with the State of Illinois providing for the construction of State Funded Arterial Street Resurfacing Project Number Two at various locations throughout the City, said agreement to be substantially in the following form:

[City/State Project Agreement immediately follows Section 3 of this ordinance.]

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

City/State Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

City/State Project Agreement.

Construction Of State-Funded Arterial

Street Resurfacing Project Number Two.

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 19___, by and between the State of Illinois, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "State", and the City of Chicago, acting through its Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "City".

Witnesseth:

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, find it necessary to proceed with the State-funded resurfacing of arterial streets at various locations throughout the City, hereinafter referred to as the "Project" described in numbered paragraph 8 and identified in Exhibit A of this Agreement; and

Whereas, The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, under Chapter 121, Article 4-409 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, as currently in effect, may enter into a written contract with any other highway authority for the jurisdiction, maintenance, administration, engineering or improvement of any highway or portion thereof; and

Whereas, On June 30, 1989, the State and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the funding of a Five-Year Road Program in Chicago, concluding with the end of State Fiscal Year 1994, and the Section 3 Line Item of that Memorandum which provides $33,000,000 for City highway, and bridge capital improvements to be obligated by the City is the basis for State funds provided under this Agreement; and

Whereas, The State and the City have concurred that the Project qualifies for the use of such funds.

The State Hereby Agrees:

1. To reimburse the City 100% of the costs incurred in connection with the construction of the Project, as hereinafter provided in numbered paragraph 9, upon receipt of progressive billings supported by documentation as required by the State.

The City Hereby Agrees:

2. To provide and/or cause to be provided all construction for the Project, in accordance with established procedures of the City and State.

3. To finance the work pending progressive reimbursement by the State of the costs involved, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of the costs of the Project.

4. To comply with all applicable Executive Orders and legislation pursuant to the Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Regulations as may be required by the State and under federal law.

5. To retain all Project records and to make them available for audit by State auditors during Project construction, and for a period of three (3) years after final acceptance of the Project by the parties hereto.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

6. That, upon completion of the improvement, the City and the State will maintain or cause to be maintained, in a satisfactory

manner, their respective portions of the improvement in accordance with established jurisdictional authority.

7. That prior to initiation of work to be performed hereunder, the disposition of encroachments will be cooperatively determined by representatives of the City and State.

8. That said Project generally consists of the improvement of various arterial streets incorporated into the State Funded Arterial Street Resurfacing Project Number One, and identified in Exhibit A of this Agreement. The improvements will consist of intermittent base repair and resurfacing, frame and grate adjustments, pavement marking, drainage corrections and sidewalk repairs where necessary. Sidewalk ramps for the handicapped will be provided where necessary. Trees will be planted where appropriate and all other appurtenances necessary to complete the Project will be provided.

9. That the estimated costs of the Project covered and described by this Agreement are:

Contract Construction	$4,350,000
Force Account Construction (City)	215,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision	435,000
TOTAL:	$5,000,000

and that 100% of the actual final costs will be paid by the State up to a maximum of $5,000,000 with any cost in excess of that amount to be paid by the City, or otherwise provided by amendment to this Agreement.

10. That the City shall be responsible for 100% of the cost of any work not eligible for State participation.

11. That the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Transportation is authorized to execute revisions to this Agreement relative to budgetary items, upon approval by the State, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of the Project ($5,000,000) as authorized by the City Council.

12. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be void ab initio in the event the construction work contemplated herein is not completed by June 1, 1995.

13. That all prior Agreements, or portions thereof, between the City and the State which refer to the construction of this Project are superseded by this Agreement.

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto, their successors and assigns.

The Local Agency certified to the best of its knowledge and belief its officials:*

(1) are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;

(2) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction: violation of federal or state anti-trust statutes or commissions of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in item (2) of this certification;

(4) have not within a three-year period preceding this Agreement had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default;

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* The Local Agency for purpose of this certification is defined as the Department of Transportation of the City of Chicago. Officials for the purpose of this certification are the Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, the Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller of the City of Chicago.

(5) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33E-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes);

(6) are not in default of an educational loan as provided in Public Act 85-827; and

(7) have not been barred from signing this Agreement as a result of a violation of Chapter 127, Section 10.2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

In Witness Whereof, The City and the State have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials and attested to on the date hereinafter listed.

Executed by the City of Chicago this ____ day of _____, ____.

The City of Chicago, a municipal corporation

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

By: _____
Mayor

Reviewed As To Form And Legality:
(subject to proper execution)

Approved:

_____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

By: _____
Commissioner,
Chicago Department of
Transportation

Executed by the State of Illinois
this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways,
Illinois Department of
Transportation

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions and Exhibit "A" attached to this Agreement read as follows:

Minority Business Enterprises Provisions.

"It is the Policy of the U. S. Department of Transportation that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, shall have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds under this agreement. Consequently, the M.B.E. requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 23 apply to this agreement.

The State and City agree to ensure that minority business enterprises, as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 23, have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of this agreement. In this regard the State and City shall take all necessary and reasonable steps, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 23, to ensure that minority business enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform portions of contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with federal funds provided under this agreement. The State and City shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the selection and retention of contractor or subcontractors, including procurement of materials and lease of equipment.

The City shall include the provisions of this 'Policy' in every contract, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.

Failure to carry out the requirements set forth above shall constitute a breach of this agreement and may result in termination of the agreement or such remedy as deemed appropriate."

This Agreement shall be administered under the provisions of the City of Chicago's federally approved Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program.

Exhibit "A".

Arterial Street Resurfacing -- Project Number Two.

D.P.W Project No.: _____

Street	F.A.U. No.	Limits	Length (Miles)
1. California Avenue	2840	Irving Park to Montrose	0.50
2. Cortland Street	1388	Elston to Clybourn	0.50
3. Flournoy Avenue		East of Central to Laramie	0.50
4. Garfield Boulevard	1505	Racine to Halsted	0.50
5. Garfield Boulevard	1505	Wood to Ashland	0.25
6. Gregory Street/ Avondale Avenue		Nagle to Meade	0.37
7. Harrison Street	1425	Pulaski to Central Park	0.50
8. Jackson Boulevard	1422	Central to Austin	0.50
9. Jackson Boulevard	1422	Pulaski to Hamlin	0.25
10. Lake Street	1405	Austin to Laramie	1.00
11. Oakwood Boulevard	3556	Drexel to Lake Park	0.25
12. Peterson Avenue		Ridge to Clark	0.13
13. Polk Street	1435	Wells to Clark	0.13
14. State Street	132	Polk to Harrison	0.25
15. State Street	2907	111th to 115th	0.50
16. Van Buren Street	1423	Dan Ryan to Canal	0.25
17. Wentworth Avenue	2898	Vincennes/73rd to 69th	0.50

Street	F.A.U. No.	Limits	Length (Miles)
18. 47th Street	1489	Ashland to Racine	0.50
19. 75th Street	1540	Rhodes to Cottage Grove	0.34
20. 119th Street	1583	Ashland to Halsted	1.00
		LENGTH:	8.72

AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF FREE PERMITS, LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS AND CANCELLATION OF WATER RATES FOR CERTAIN CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, to which had been referred (November 6, 14 and 22, 1991 and January 14, 1992) sundry proposed ordinances transmitted therewith, to authorize the issuance of free permits, license fee exemptions and cancellation of water rates for certain charitable, educational and religious institutions, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinances transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

FREE PERMITS.

John A. Walsh Elementary School.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Transportation, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to John A. Walsh Elementary School for construction of a new annex on the premises known as 2031 South Peoria Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for educational and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Moody Bible Institute.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to the Moody Bible Institute, 820 North LaSalle Street, for alterations to existing structure on the premises known as 917 North Franklin Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for Moody Bible Institute programs and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mother McAuley Liberal Arts High School.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to Mother McAuley Liberal Arts High School for an addition on the premises known as 3737 West 99th Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for educational and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Northwestern Memorial Hospital.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to Northwestern Memorial Hospital for remodeling of two patient rooms, deletion of a utility room and addition of one anteroom on 14th floor East Wesley Pavilion on the premises known as 260 East Superior Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for medical and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Pentecostal Temple Church Of God In Christ.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to Pentecostal Temple Church of God in Christ for construction of an addition to the church structure and for a driveway on the premises known as 415 West 111th Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for religious and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

South Shore Hospital.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to the South Shore Hospital for installation of a fuel storer on the premises known as 8012 South Crandon Avenue.

Said building shall be used exclusively for medical/hospital and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Trinity Acres Housing Corporation.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation for the construction of a driveway, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water for sewer and water connection and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to Trinity Acres Housing Corporation, 532 West 95th Street, for the construction of the Trinity Oaks Project, a five-story, 49 apartment-unit/H.U.D.-Funded, Section 202/8 Housing Project for the elderly and handicapped on the premises known as 6217 -- 6229 South Drexel Avenue.

Said building shall be used exclusively for low-income elderly and handicapped persons and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

18th Street Development Corporation.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Transportation, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water and the Commissioner of Fire are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to the 18th Street Development Corporation, 1839 South Carpenter Street, for the rehabilitation of an existing structure for low-income housing on the premises known as 2014 South Throop Street.

Said building shall be used exclusively for low-income housing and related purposes and shall not be leased or otherwise used with a view to profit, and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with plans submitted.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS.

Food Dispensaries.

Grant Hospital Of Chicago.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-344-260 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable inspection by the Department of Health, the following institution is hereby exempted from the payment of the annual food dispenser license fee, Class II, for the year 1992:

Grant Hospital of Chicago
550 West Webster Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Saint Mary Of Nazareth Hospital Center.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-344-040 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable inspection by the Department of Health, the following charitable institution is hereby exempted from the payment of the food dispenser/Class II, annual license fee for the year 1992:

Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital Center
2233 West Division Street.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

CANCELLATION OF WATER RATES.

Congregation Ezras Israel.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 11-12-540 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized and directed to cancel existing water assessment in the amount of $148.12 charged to the Congregation Ezras Israel, 2746 -- 2756 West Lunt Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Zionist Organization Of Chicago.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 11-12-540 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized and directed to cancel existing water rates in the amount of $531.39 assessed against the Zionist Organization of Chicago, 6326 North California Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION TO CANCEL WARRANTS FOR COLLECTION ISSUED AGAINST CERTAIN CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, to which had been referred sundry proposed orders for cancellation of specified warrants for collection issued against certain charitable, educational and religious institutions, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed substitute order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed substitute order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to cancel specified warrants for collection issued against certain charitable, educational and religious institutions, as follows:

Name And Address	Warrant No. And Type Of Inspection	Amount
Chicago Child Care Society 5467 South University Avenue	Al-107012 (Elev.)	$ 82.00
Christ Lutheran Church 3101 North Parkside Avenue	P1-104934 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	117.00
Contemporary Art Workshop 542 West Grant Place	D7-105433 (Sign)	115.00
Edgewater Presbyterian Church 10420 -- 10440 West Bryn Mawr Avenue	D7-104283 (Sign)	130.00
Louis Weiss Memorial Hospital 6374 North Lincoln Avenue	A1-106784 (Elev.)	82.00
Northwestern Memorial Hospital (various locations)	B1-120776 (Bldg.)	495.00

Name And Address	Warrant No. And Type Of Inspection	Amount
	P1-104787 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	$186.00
Saint Cabrini Hospital 811 South Lytle Street	B3-104672 (Pub. Place of Assemb.)	46.00
	P1-105084 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	39.00
	P1-105163 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	791.00
Saint Paul's House & Grace Convalescent Home 3810 North California Avenue	D7-104660 (Sign)	40.00
Selfhelp Home 908 West Argyle Street	P1-102060 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	469.00
Selfhelp Home for the Aged 916 West Argyle Street	R1-102568 (Drwy.)	102.00

REDUCTION IN ANNUAL LICENSE FEES FOR SPECIAL POLICE EMPLOYED BY VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration two (2) ordinances authorizing the reduction in license fees for the employment of special police by various institutions at the following locations:

Alderman Mazola	Mercy Hospital and Medical Center -- twenty-six (26); and
Alderman Hansen	Illinois Masonic Medical Center -- forty-three (43),

having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinances transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Mercy Hospital And Medical Center.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 280, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the following charitable institution employs twenty-six (26) special police officers and shall pay a fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per license for the year 1992:

Mercy Hospital and Medical Center
Adlai E. Stevenson Expressway at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Illinois Masonic Medical Center.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 280, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the following charitable institution employs forty-three (43) special police officers and shall pay a fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00) per license for the year 1992:

Illinois Masonic Medical Center
836 West Wellington Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF HOSPITAL, MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES RENDERED CERTAIN INJURED MEMBERS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an order authorizing the payment of hospital and medical expenses of police officers and firefighters injured in the line of duty, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is authorized and directed to issue vouchers, in conformity with the schedule herein set forth, to physicians, hospitals, nurses or other individuals, in settlement for hospital, medical and nursing services rendered to the injured members of the Police Department and/or the Fire Department herein named. The payment of any of these bills shall not be construed as an approval of any previous claims pending or future claims for expenses or benefits on account of any alleged injury to the individuals named. The total amount of said claims is set opposite the names of the injured members of the Police Department and/or

the Fire Department, and vouchers are to be drawn in favor of the proper claimants and charged to Account No. 100.9112.937:

[Regular orders printed on pages 11981 through 11995 of this Journal.]

; and

Be It Further Ordered, That the City Comptroller is authorized and directed to issue warrants, in conformity with the schedule herein set forth, to physicians, hospitals, nurses or other individuals, in settlement for hospital, medical and nursing services rendered to the injured members of the Police Department and/or Fire Department herein named, provided such members of the Police Department and/or Fire Department shall enter into an agreement in writing with the City of Chicago to the effect that, should it appear that any of said members of the Police Department and/or Fire Department have received any sum of money from the party whose negligence caused such injury, or have instituted proceedings against such party for the recovery of damages on account of such injury or medical expenses, then in that event the City shall be reimbursed by such member of the Police Department and/or Fire Department out of any sum that such member of the Police Department and/or Fire Department has received or may hereafter receive from such third party on account of such injury or medical expenses, not to exceed the expense in accordance with Opinion No. 1422 of the Corporation Counsel of said City, dated March 19, 1926. The payment of any of these bills shall not be construed as approval of any previous claims pending or future claims for expenses or benefits on account of any alleged injury to the individuals named. The total amount of such claims, as allowed, is set opposite the names of the injured members of the Police Department and/or Fire Department and warrants are to be drawn in favor of the proper claimants and charged to Account No. 100.9112.937:

[Third party orders printed on pages 11996 through 11998 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS, COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE, ET CETERA.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

(Continued on page 11999)

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 2/04/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********	******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
ABELSON DEBORAH M	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	4/30/91	262.00
ACOSTA MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	3/03/91	1413.20
AGUILAR RICHARD L	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	11/05/90	90.00
AGUINAGA JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/14/91	2754.22
ALBERTS SCOTT M	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	3/20/91	84.00
ALEXANDER BEVERLY	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	3/26/91	283.00
ALI KARIEM A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/27/91	582.20
ALLEN EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/15/91	326.50
ALLEN MARK	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	7/10/91	105.90
ALLEN WILBERT	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/11/91	193.00
ALVAREZ ROSENDO JR	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	45.00
AMOS ALVIN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/26/91	230.20
ANDERSON JERRY J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	8/05/91	325.75
ANDERSON JOHN T	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/19/91	508.50
ANDERSON RICK L	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/31/91	18.00
ANDERSON ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	11/15/89	62.00
ANDERSON ROESHELL	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/12/91	630.00
ANDERSON RONALD W	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 VIOLENT C	5/04/91	250.00
ANDRUZZI JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	2/14/91	19.00
ANGUIANO ARTHUR L	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	3/09/91	50.00
ARFAIA PETER	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	11/19/90	160.00
ARROYO LUIS A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	3/13/91	625.00
ASHE LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/13/91	164.50
AUSTIN RITA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/31/84	50.00
AVILA JESUS	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/29/91	696.25
AVILA JOSEPH E	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	247.00
BAEZ RONALD N	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/12/91	354.00
BAIKIE ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	CRIME LABORATORY DIVISION	7/31/87	400.00
BALDWIN JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/02/91	3444.68
BALLAUER SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/19/90	272.00
BARGANSKI RUSSELL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	7/20/91	827.80
BARTH TERESE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/11/91	12.00
BASA JENNIFER S	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	175.00
BATEY CHESTER M	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	12/13/90	60.00
BECKER JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/15/91	277.80
BELL KEVIN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	215.50
BELL KEVIN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	352.50
BELMER GRADY	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/28/91	234.50
BERRY LEON	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/26/91	45.00
BERTI MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/08/91	328.40
BETHEA CORNELL	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	3/20/91	335.00
BEVAN HERBERT H	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	3/25/87	954.00
BIALEK FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	12/25/90	170.00
BIRCH BEVERLY M	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/16/91	133.50
BLANCO DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/22/91	550.00
BLOCK MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/25/91	163.00
BOLLIN JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	4/03/91	125.34
BOMTEMPS STERLING	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/28/91	219.00
BOONE RICKY	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/28/91	237.00

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 2/04/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
BOSKY	MARIE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	11/30/84	75.00
BOSSE	FRED E	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/21/91	299.38
BOWERY	CHARLES J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/02/91	260.00
BOYLE	MARY T	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/08/91	543.50
BRAASCH	MICHELLE M	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	9/06/90	125.00
BRACKO	SHARON	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/24/91	460.00
BRADY	CHARLES J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	8/30/90	13.00
BRADY	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	6/13/91	257.45
BRAGIEL	PHILIP J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/15/91	4629.72
BRANCHER	ROBERT R	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	3/12/91	278.05
BRIGGS	RUSSELL C	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/16/91	555.00
BRIGHT	KAREN D	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	115.00
BRINKMAN	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	ENFORCEMENT SECTION	8/15/88	315.00
BROUGHAM	CHARLES B	POLICE OFFICER	SPECIAL FUNCTIONS GROUP	5/07/91	496.00
BROWN	JEANETTA A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/06/91	459.50
BROWN	MANUEL L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/02/90	15.00
BROWN	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/07/91	35.00
BRUNDAGE	CATHERINE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	11/02/90	2082.25
BRYANT	CARLTON D	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	4/09/91	119.00
BRYANT	CARLTON D	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	8/04/91	323.00
BUBACZ	STEPHEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	1512.00
BUFORD	RUDOLPH V	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	4/26/91	140.00
BUFORD	RUDOLPH V	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/25/91	65.00
BULLOCK	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	1534.00
BURDINE	DORICE	POLICE OFFICER	INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION	4/23/91	45.00
BURGER	CHARLES J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/12/91	135.00
BURKART	JOSEPH F	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	7/30/91	857.00
BURKART	ROBERT E	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA FIVE	4/30/91	1855.50
BURNS	GLORIA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/01/91	1557.25
BUTZEN	KATHLEEN	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/21/91	1661.60
BYRD	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	11/19/90	720.65
CAMPBELL	ALVIN	POLICE OFFICER	INTELLIGENCE SECTION	6/22/91	300.00
CAMPBELL	CLARK S	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	430.50
CAMPBELL	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	4/25/91	402.00
CANTERBURY	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	5/14/90	35.00
CAPPETTO	FRED	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 PROPERTY	6/12/91	236.50
CAPPITELLI	PHILLIP L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	7/07/91	400.50
CARDUCCI	SAMUEL S	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	7/12/91	55.00
CAREY	JOHN D	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	12/19/89	1412.50
CAREY	JOHN P	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/25/91	869.50
CARROLL	GERARD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	5/21/91	50.00
CASCIO	RICHARD J	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	5/08/90	7705.35
CASSIDY	JAMES L	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 VIOLENT C	7/06/91	250.00
CEJA	MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	6/24/89	2145.00
CELANO	BENEDICT	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	3/30/91	533.00
CELANO	GERALD	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	7/14/91	391.25
CESAK	BRIAN T	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/05/91	264.00
CHAPPEL	MARIE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/07/91	20.00
CHASEN	STEVEN D	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	298.00

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********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
CHAVARRIA	ALEJANDRO	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/01/91	94.00
CHIGAROS	GARY M	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	1/29/90	1360.00
CHILLON	OMAR	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/24/91	118.00
CHORZEMPA	BARBARA	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	271.00
CIECHON	MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/12/91	226.25
CIESLA	GERALD F	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	3/17/91	386.50
CLANCY	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 3 PROPERTY	9/11/90	75.00
CLAYTON	MAURICE A	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/26/91	230.20
CLIMACK JR	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	7/22/91	321.00
COBB	SHAWN E	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	440.00
COLEMAN	ALBERTHA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/27/91	20.00
COLLIER III	WALTER	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/24/91	215.00
COLLINS	MICHAEL P	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/16/90	3166.75
COLVIN	SHIRLEY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	4/15/91	869.00
CONNORS	RAYMOND J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 VIOLENT C	2/15/91	12712.75
CONSTANTINO	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	7/13/91	252.50
COOK	THERESA	POLICE OFFICER	COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS SECT	9/10/90	466.00
CORCORAN	COLLEEN S	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	8/08/90	578.95
CORDES	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	8/01/90	172.00
COSENTINO	JOSEPH J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	1/23/90	3733.95
COZZO	SAM P	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/28/91	55.00
CRAIG	MATTHEW	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/08/91	100.00
CRAWFORD	SHEILA	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/23/91	14.59
CROSS	JOE L	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	5/23/91	470.50
DACE	VERONICA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	12/12/90	474.00
DALTON	PATRICK J	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/26/90	180.00
DAVIS	JOHN T	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/17/91	300.00
DAVIS	ROBERT L	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	1/27/91	60.00
DAVY	TIMOTHY E	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	6/28/91	512.50
DAWAN	QUADIR N	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/23/91	764.20
DAWSON	JON V	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	5/21/91	647.00
DEANGELES	PHILIP	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	278.40
DEAVILA	RUBEN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	175.00
DEHEER	JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/30/91	291.50
DELIA	VICTOR	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	8/28/91	8709.09
DERAEDT	CRAIG A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/04/91	5460.68
DIAZ	INOCENCIO	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/26/91	433.10
DIDOMENICO	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/02/86	3606.00
DIXON	ALBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	7/07/91	45.00
DOBSON	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	1/07/91	42458.04
DOHERTY	JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	7/10/91	302.44
DOLL	SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/03/91	851.00
DOMAGALA	BERNARD	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	7/14/88	40137.48
DONAHUE	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	5/07/91	33.00
DONNELLY	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/16/91	90.00
DORKEN	DAVID E	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	5/01/91	157.50
DOWLING	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	8/19/90	110.00
DOWNS	RICHARD M	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	233.50
DOYAL	BYRON	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	5/06/91	75.50

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DRAWHORN	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	7/12/91	724.50
DUARTE	FRANCISCO	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	287.50
DUNN	ALMEDA E	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	1671.75
DUNN	GEORGE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/16/91	45.00
DURR	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/28/91	626.00
DUST	CHERYL	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/28/91	30.00
EASON	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	2/14/91	85.00
EGAN	DONALD	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	376.00
ELLERMAN	GEORGE F	POLICE OFFICER	AUDITING AND INTERNAL CONTROL	7/15/91	887.50
ELLISON	JACQUELINE F	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	7/16/91	225.00
ELLMAN	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/10/91	550.52
EPPLING	FLOYD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	7/04/91	322.50
ERBACHER	KYLE J	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/21/91	297.00
ESCHBACH	CARL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	3/01/91	4412.67
EVANS	LYLE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	4/16/91	22.00
FABINO	TERRENCE E	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	7/06/91	688.00
FARRELL	ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/12/80	385.00
FENNESSEY	JAMES E	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/28/91	280.50
FENNESSEY	JAMES E	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	1871.00
FERGUSON	MARY	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	321.50
FERRELL	VIVEKA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/25/91	369.24
FERRO	LAWRENCE A	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	4/19/91	167.00
FIDUCCIA	JOSEPH S	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 4 ADMINISTR	4/21/91	401.50
FIGUEROA	RAYMOND	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/06/91	570.25
FILIPIAK	WILLIAM W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	6/24/91	153.00
FITZGERALD	JOSEPH P	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	5/12/91	451.75
FITZGERALD	THOMAS V	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	7/06/91	686.60
FLOORE	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/29/91	2011.00
FLYNN	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	271.50
FLYNN	PATRICK J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 VIOLENT C	7/21/91	5607.75
FLYNN	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	65.00
FOGARTY	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	3/19/91	240.00
FOLEY	DONALD R	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	3/21/90	155.00
FOLEY-JOHNSON	SHARON	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	5/24/91	214.50
FORMELLER	ROBERT W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/13/91	1007.50
FOSS	THOMAS P	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/01/90	870.00
FOUNTAIN	CHARLES H	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	5/07/91	767.00
FOX	ANNA M	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	103.00
FOX	TEDDY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/30/91	464.00
FRANK	ALBERT M	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	12/03/88	50.00
FRANKLIN	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	3/08/91	69.00
FRANZEN	TERRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 2 ADMINISTR	6/01/90	1295.90
FULLER	JOHN P	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/06/91	498.25
FULTON	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/03/91	214.75
FURMANEK	JOSEPH A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	5/06/91	141.00
FURMANEK	JOSEPH A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	11/20/85	46.00
GAGE	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/25/91	303.00
GALBRETH	RICKEY L.	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/29/91	351.00
GALE	STEVEN J	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/14/91	385.50

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O

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GALLAGHER	EDWARD I	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	2/07/82	18.90
GALLOPO	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	12/10/90	86.00
GALVAN	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	1/19/91	84.25
GANISON	WILLIE G	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	763.00
GARCIA	DAVID I	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	7/09/91	1085.00
GARCIA	FERNANDO	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	1/03/91	194.50
GARCIA	LINDA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/11/90	3337.00
GARCIA	MARTIN	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	9/19/90	415.60
GARRIDO	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/04/90	9802.92
GEERS	JAMES T	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	5/19/91	139.00
GEORGE	MARK A	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	5/28/91	535.00
GIBBONS	BERNARD A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/03/91	173.00
GILGER	JAMES G	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/27/91	104.40
GILLARD	CRAIG W	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	106.00
GIRARDI	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	5/22/91	56.00
GNIOT	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	7/23/91	55.00
GOLDEN	PATRICK J	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	191.00
GOLDSMITH	FLOYD	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	3/28/91	762.18
GOMOLSKI	CHRISTINE A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/07/91	228.00
GONZALES	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	3/31/91	213.00
GORDON	RONALD J	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	10/06/88	70.00
GOULD	JANE E	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	6/20/91	305.50
GOVAN	MARILYN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	188.00
GRADLE	GARY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	301.36
GRAFFIS	MICHAEL P	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/22/91	675.00
GRANADON	JACK	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	6/13/91	610.50
GRANATO	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/21/91	344.00
GRANLUND	DWIGHT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/15/91	152.50
GRAU	CARMEN L	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	7/19/90	2299.00
GRAY	LLOYD H	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/17/91	782.00
GRAZIANO	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/06/91	774.30
GREEN	VIVECA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	7/01/91	689.50
GREEN	WALTER	POLICE OFFICER	NARCOTIC SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT	4/09/91	174.00
GREENWOOD	LEE	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/11/91	60.00
GREVE	TIMOTHY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/11/91	150.00
GRIFFIN	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 3 VIOLENT C	6/04/91	108.40
GRIFFIN	JOHN C	POLICE OFFICER	ORGANIZED CRIME DIVISION ADMIN	8/02/90	352.00
GRIFFIN-LASENBY	EDDIE L	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/04/91	188.00
GROBARCIK	MARY M	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	356.85
GROELLER	DEBORAH	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	4/27/91	4229.50
GRUBBS	JAMES L	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-SOUTH	5/23/91	490.50
GRZEMSKI	DANIEL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/22/90	557.25
GUIFFRA	VINCENT J	POLICE OFFICER	ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE DIVISI	2/26/90	546.00
GUBHES	EVE	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/25/91	453.00
GUZMAN	JOHN J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/05/91	164.20
HADAC	ALLEN C	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	5/14/91	772.50
HALL	JOHN A	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/16/91	135.00
HALLINAN	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	4/07/91	481.00
HAMILL	JAMES P	POLICE OFFICER	TRAINING DIVISION	3/21/89	1850.00

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HAMILTON	MARJORIE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/23/91	9544.24
HARAS	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	1/07/91	105.00
HARRIS	CARL D	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	9/05/90	211.00
HARRIS	DALE J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/01/91	363.00
HARRIS	LANDELL N	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	9/07/89	75.00
HARRIS	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/28/91	172.30
HARRISON	CARMEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/04/91	296.70
HART	TERENCE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	8/26/91	206.00
HARTFORD	BRENDAN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	88.50
HARTIGAN	NANCY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	9/14/90	44.00
HARTMANN	MARY	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	1/13/91	28.00
HARTMANN	MARY	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	171.00
HAUGHEY	LAURIE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/30/91	236.00
HAYSLIP	KATHLEEN G	POLICE OFFICER	TRAFFIC COURT SECTION	10/27/89	35.00
HEALY	DAWN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/30/91	777.00
HEENAN	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	3/08/91	52.00
HEIMANN	SCOT L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	1/19/91	18.00
HEIMANN	SCOT L	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/23/91	875.80
HEIMANN	SCOT L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/03/91	295.00
HERING	EARL F	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	3/12/91	140.00
HERNANDEZ	ANTONIO	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	3/16/91	45.00
HERNANDEZ	ELBA	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	45.00
HERR JR	FRED	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	5/20/91	159.50
HERRERA	RICARDO	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/18/91	528.50
HEYDEN	PAUL R	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/13/91	128.00
HIGHTOWER	FRANCOISE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/27/91	264.00
HINKLE	LAWRENCE J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	2/15/91	177.10
HODGE	ALEXANDER	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/22/91	420.00
HODGE	ALEXANDER	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/22/86	73.00
HOFER	ROBERT L	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	99.00
HOFFMAN	DANIEL I	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	8/08/91	14831.52
HOJNACKI	ROBERT S	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	2/19/91	4471.30
HOLTON	AARON	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	7/01/91	306.80
HOWARD	GENARO	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	2/19/91	68.00
HOWARD	JOEL M	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	5/05/91	537.50
HUDSON	LAIONNA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	5/22/91	318.00
HUDSON	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	CANINE UNIT	5/01/91	170.00
HUGHES	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/20/91	259.00
HULL	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/25/91	548.93
HYBL	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	260.50
INGRAM	WADE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/27/91	172.00
IRVIN	WILMA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	300.00
JACKSON	ALONZO	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/10/91	192.00
JACKSON	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/06/91	830.80
JACKSON	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	254.00
JACKSON	TYRONE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/12/91	304.50
JACKSON	TYRONE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/20/91	220.50
JACOBS	MICHAEL R	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	8/07/78	110.00
JAGLOWSKI	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA FOUR	9/22/88	2300.00

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 2/04/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
JARZEMBOWSKI	CHRIS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/07/91	606.22
JENKINS	JOHNNIE B	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/08/90	352.00
JENKINS	JOHNNIE B	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	11/22/90	48.00
JOHNSEN	GLEN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	25.00
JOHNSON	CAROLYN	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	5/21/91	2025.00
JOHNSON	HAROLD F	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	3/23/91	524.35
JOHNSON	KIM	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/15/91	159.50
JOHNSON	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/18/91	1160.80
JOHNSON	ROBERT R	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/10/91	112.50
JOHNSON	SABRINA T	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/06/91	810.50
JONES	EDWIN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/22/91	165.00
JONES	EDWIN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/09/91	332.00
JONES	GLORIA	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/30/91	304.00
JONES	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	9/02/91	534.50
JONES	LONNIE S	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	277.00
JORDAN	TYRONE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	5/23/91	69.00
KALAFUT	KENNETH	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/21/91	144.00
KANE	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	5/13/71	600.00
KAUFMANN	ANTHONY F	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	8/30/91	463.00
KAWALERSKI	DENNIS F	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	497.00
KEETER	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/30/91	519.22
KIERAS	ALAN E	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE SECURITY	6/13/83	2593.64
KILROY	JUDY L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/01/90	4375.83
KIMBROUGH	STEPHANIE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/24/91	145.00
KING	EDWARD P	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/14/90	1060.00
KINGSLEY	DALE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	170.00
KINNALLY	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	5/03/91	1544.00
KIRK	CHARLES O	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/25/91	152.00
KLODNICKI	JOHN H	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	5/28/91	1312.00
KLUSMAN	JOHN H	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/04/91	479.90
KMETY	DANIEL F	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	5/07/91	395.50
KOFSKY	CHRISTINE A	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	1/05/90	145.00
KORIENEK	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	MARINE UNIT	5/27/91	331.70
KORZENIEWSKI	RONALD L	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/30/91	594.00
KOSTECKI	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	POLICE DOCUMENT SERVICES SECTI	5/09/91	50.00
KOSTECKI	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/24/91	729.18
KOZLOWSKI	NORMAN F	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	4/23/91	50.00
KOZLOWSKI-WRIGHT	DIANE M	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	5/02/91	165.00
KRAKAUSKY	RAYMOND G	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 3 PROPERTY	2/06/91	806.00
KRISHACK	JOHN A	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	8/10/84	45.00
KROL	CHRISTOPHER	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	11/09/90	75.00
KRUEGER	ALBERT	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	210.50
KRZEBIOT	PAULA	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/17/91	18.00
KUHNS	LYNN	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	1/14/91	21.00
KURAMOTO	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/26/91	894.00
KWASINSKI	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	8/07/91	173.75
LABOY	HERNAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/11/91	187.25
LANCASTER	MILTON	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/07/91	225.00
LANNING	DIANE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	9/04/91	1357.80

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

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********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
LATHAM	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	5/02/90	1659.00
LATHAM	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/02/91	5494.30
LAW	VICTOR B	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	4/25/90	19.00
LAWRENCE	JAMES R	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	5/15/69	403.92
LEBAK	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/16/91	198.00
LEE	MARY E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/10/90	75.00
LEIBAS JR	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	12/11/90	53.00
LEONARD	ALLEN	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/26/91	1547.00
LEONARD	DUANE L	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	639.20
LEONARD	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	6/24/91	8186.30
LEUNG	SUN WING	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/05/91	270.50
LEVANT	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	6/27/91	791.55
LEWIS	JOHNACE B	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	9/03/90	162.00
LIBARIS	SOTER J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	5/25/91	210.00
LINCOLN	GARY	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	10/20/90	2561.50
LITTLE	RAYMOND	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/14/91	456.60
LITTLETON	CALDWELL E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/25/91	448.50
LODDING	HOWARD	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/20/91	233.00
LOIACONO	MARIO A	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/24/90	536.00
LONGSTREET	CORNELIUS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/14/91	177.20
LORENC	KENNETH J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	4/14/91	78.25
LUBE	DOROTHY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	3/09/91	130.00
LUBE	DOROTHY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	5/12/91	99.50
LUMPKIN	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	9/28/90	70.00
MACEY	RAYMOND L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	5/20/91	406.60
MACIEJEWSKI	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	3/01/91	28.50
MADIA	RUSSELL	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/30/91	881.25
MAHON	JOHN W	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	9/06/89	150.00
MAIELLARO	MICHAEL A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	10/14/90	54.00
MAINES	MICHAEL H	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	9/04/91	460.50
MALCOTTE	JAMES H	SERGEANT	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	11/22/84	73.00
MANIATES	CHRIS	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/31/90	400.19
MANIATES	CHRIS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/29/91	43.00
MANN-FREELS	LESLIE E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	4/13/91	496.00
MARIANOVICH	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/25/91	599.50
MARSHALL	KIMBERLY	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/18/91	297.00
MARTINEZ	ARNOLD	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	273.00
MARTINEZ	GEORGE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/15/91	1089.67
MARTINO	DIANE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	3/11/91	415.00
MASON	DIANE S	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/20/91	507.00
MASTRO	JOSEPH A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	5/02/91	36.00
MAURO	DOUGLAS F	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	4/09/91	16.50
MAYBERRY	DONALD	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	8/20/91	592.75
MCARDLE	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	2/14/91	65.00
MCDONALD	DANIEL J	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	5/30/91	326.50
MCDONOUGH	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	11/26/90	498.33
MCKEONE	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/10/91	28.00
MCKNIGHT	JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	6/02/91	594.92
MCLAUGHLIN	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/08/91	37.50

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MCLEAN	JAMES L	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	5/06/91	264.20
MCMILLAN	HOWARD H	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/04/91	443.00
MCNALLY	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	AUTO THEFT SECTION	5/08/91	204.00
MCNAMARA	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/21/91	199.60
MCNAMARA	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	8/03/91	157.00
MCNAMARA-SCIMECA	BARBARA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/26/91	14.59
MCNICHOLAS	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	12/07/90	445.00
MENDEZ-FASHINGBAUER	JULIE A	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/18/88	123.00
MERCADO	ARMANDO	POLICE OFFICER	TRAFFIC COURT SECTION	8/26/91	301.75
MERRIWEATHER	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	160.00
MEYER	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	5/20/91	221.00
MICKEL	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/10/91	404.50
MICKELBOROUGH	JAMES M	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	3/24/82	50.00
MILLER	GLENN E	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	5/17/91	1176.70
MILLETTE	JAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/12/91	259.00
MILLS	DARRELL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/09/91	1034.50
MILLS	RONALD C	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/26/91	588.62
MILZ	LARRY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/26/91	144.45
MIZERA	EDWARD G	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	11/30/90	77.00
MOCKUS	VYTAUTAS H	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	4/03/91	361.00
MOHEDANO	ROBERTO	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/02/91	218.00
MONDANE	MICHAEL W	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/07/91	346.00
MONEGAIN	LAWRENCE L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	4/20/91	516.50
MOORE	DWAYNE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/21/91	215.00
MOORE	MICHAEL D	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	417.50
MOORMAN	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	5/19/91	471.50
MORIARITY	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	4/16/91	90.00
MORIARTY	WILLIAM G	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	3/30/91	35.00
MORRISSEY	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	9/24/90	335.00
MOTZNY	THOMAS J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/25/91	837.00
MUELLER	LAVERNE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/25/91	27.07
MURPHY	BRIAN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/14/91	150.00
MURPHY	BRIAN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/14/91	191.50
MURPHY	GERALD P	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	5/05/91	95.25
MURPHY	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	232.00
MURPHY	PATRICK D	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	1/23/86	3951.06
MUSHOL	DENNIS J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/10/89	92.00
MUZUPAPPA	MICHAEL A	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	285.00
NASH	SANDY L	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	1/11/90	180.00
NASSER	STEPHEN J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/27/91	761.00
NELIGAN	DAVID M	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	1/23/91	2663.00
NELSON	LAURENCE J	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	5/12/91	2269.50
NESSLING	DANIEL P	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	6/21/91	350.50
NIELSEN	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	2/05/91	123.00
NIGRO	PERRY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/17/91	258.20
NOWAK	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	10/29/87	69.30
NYHAN	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	9/05/91	182.50
OCONNOR	JOSEPH E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	6/30/91	362.00
OGAR	ALBERT R	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/27/91	1047.75

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OLIVA	SERGIO	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	863.48
OLIVIERI	ROSE	POLICE OFFICER	PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS DIVISION	5/06/91	225.00
OLSZEWSKI	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	7/21/91	393.25
OREILLY	GERALD	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	5/19/91	358.60
OREILLY	PHILIP J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/09/91	1110.50
ORICK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	3/19/91	245.00
ORICK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	11/20/90	105.00
ORICK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/25/91	1089.00
PADILLA	MARTIN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	8/20/90	200.00
PADILLA	MARTIN	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA FOUR	7/03/91	380.00
PAGEN	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	5/25/91	701.00
PALUCH	CHRISTOPHER C	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	2/22/91	464.00
PALUCH	CHRISTOPHER C	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	5/30/91	565.00
PANAGAS	PETER G	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	3/29/86	50.00
PARISI	AMIE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/23/91	218.50
PARISI	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	5/02/91	414.00
PARISI	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	4/08/91	135.00
PARKER	CAROL A	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	10/21/90	599.30
PARKER	CAROL A	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	5/28/91	145.80
PARKER	ELBERT	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/19/91	160.00
PARRA	ARTHUR	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	296.00
PARRAM	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	6/24/91	562.70
PASCHKE	ROBERT G	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/12/91	354.50
PAVIS	ANTHONY J	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	226.00
PAWELSKI	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	597.40
PECAK	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	6/07/91	173.50
PECK	RICHARD E	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	2/01/91	102.00
PERGANDE	ALAN R	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	6/02/91	244.50
PERKINS	NORRIS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	6/09/91	623.90
PETRUCELLI	ALEX	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	4/04/91	394.00
PFEST	LEO	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	10/02/91	620.27
PHILLIPS	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	2/19/91	65.00
PIENTA	ROBERT D	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	4/27/91	500.00
PIERSON	HOWARD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/10/91	1356.00
PIERUCCINI	GLENN M	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/16/90	136.00
PIETROWSKI	ARLEN	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	7/28/91	175.30
PIKOR	GISELLE M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/15/91	247.25
PILIPUF	CYNTHIA	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/20/91	233.00
POKOJOWCZKY	CHRISTINE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	535.00
POOLE	SHARON	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	525.50
PORADZISZ	DAVID J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/06/91	185.00
PORADZISZ	DAVID J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/25/91	231.50
POSILOVICH	CLAUDE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	8/27/90	110.00
PRASAD	LORETTA	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/17/91	688.00
PROKOP	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	5/11/91	2588.32
PROKOSKI	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	1/17/91	330.07
PRZEPIORA	TED A	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/24/91	239.50
PUENTE	MANUEL	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	6/15/91	181.90
PUGSLEY	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	2/11/91	272.40

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PURTILL	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	12/04/89	35.00
PUTIS	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	209.00
RADKA	THERESA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/30/91	447.49
RAMIREZ	MARIO	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/25/91	187.25
RAMON	PETE A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/28/91	55.00
RANFTL	RAYMOND W	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/15/86	930.00
RANGE	DONNIE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/28/91	661.00
REARDON-AUSTIN	ELEANOR	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/03/91	312.70
REED	LARRY	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/16/91	145.00
REIGER	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	6/28/91	268.00
RENAULT-WOERNER	JANINE	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	5/20/91	599.32
RENDON	ARNOLDO	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	158.50
RESENDEZ	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	TRAINING DIVISION	5/21/91	70.00
RESTIVO	BENEDICT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	2/26/87	2192.00
REUM	DARRELL R	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	7/28/91	115.00
REYES	ROGER	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	4/06/82	100.00
REYNOLDS	GREGORY A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	67.00
RICHARDS	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	5/30/91	443.00
RIDGNER	STEVEN B	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/25/91	649.50
RIESS	KENNETH	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	12/27/90	95.00
RIGA	WILLIAM A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/21/91	53.50
RILEY	PATRICK G	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/11/91	315.00
RIMKUS	STANLEY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	6/24/91	460.77
RIORDAN	EDMOND J	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	7/05/91	47.75
RIVERA	DANIEL W	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	6/10/91	112.00
RIVERA	JOAQUIN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	245.00
RIVERA	NORBERT A	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	4/21/91	103.50
RIZZO	TONY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/13/91	738.50
ROBBINS	MICHAEL A	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/01/91	30.00
ROBERSON	DOUGLAS	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	8/28/91	333.00
ROBERTS	JAMES J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	332.00
ROBERTSON	WAYNE	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	6/27/91	225.00
ROCHON-JOHNSON	DAISY E	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	7/29/91	290.20
ROCK	ROLAND	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	5/08/91	1093.00
RODRIGUEZ	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/17/91	555.50
RODRIGUEZ	MARGARITA	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	4/20/91	110.00
ROGERS	WILLIAM A	POLICE OFFICER	DETACHED SERVICES-MISCELLANEOU	6/28/91	680.50
ROHRLACK	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 4 PROPERTY	6/05/91	1123.00
ROMANO	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	7/08/91	516.79
ROMERO	ANGEL D	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	8/23/91	1499.00
ROWAN	RICHARD J	POLICE OFFICER	NARCOTIC GENERAL ENFORCEMENT	3/26/91	5033.50
ROZOVICS	PAUL	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	4/14/91	381.60
RUIZ	FELIX	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/10/91	390.00
RUSCH	ALBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION S	6/14/91	607.65
RUSSELL-SMITH	ANGELA Y	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	5/31/91	109.50
RUSSELL-SMITH	ANGELA Y	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	7/09/91	741.00
RYAN	JOHN J	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	428.00
RYAN	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/10/91	283.60
SAFFOLD	JERRY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/09/91	265.00

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REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
SAHNAS	KEN	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/12/91	473.50
SAILER	THOMAS E	POLICE OFFICER	ENFORCEMENT SECTION	5/12/91	220.00
SALCEDO	RUBEN	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	7/12/91	340.00
SALMASSI	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	4/16/88	1506.56
SANCHEZ	JOHN D	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/25/91	753.00
SANCHEZ	MAGALI	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	5/13/91	353.25
SANCHEZ	MAGALI	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/14/91	1749.00
SANCHEZ	RICARDO	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/27/91	5086.81
SARGENT	CHOCOBY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	4/16/91	248.00
SCALLON	JAMES F	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	2/23/90	100.00
SCANNELL	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	5/08/91	438.00
SCHILLACI	RAYMOND	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	2/04/91	512.00
SCHILLACI	RAYMOND	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	1384.00
SCHLEDER	EUGENE F	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	419.00
SCHMITZ	LEO F	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	5/19/91	245.00
SCHROEDER	CLARK W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/06/91	1359.00
SCHWIEGER	SCOTT M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/15/91	267.75
SCOTT	KEVIN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/03/91	92.05
SEILER	PAUL	POLICE OFFICER	ORGANIZED CRIME DIVISION ADMIN	5/08/91	167.30
SEMMLER	JAMES R	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/27/91	124.80
SERAFINI	CYNTHIA A	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	5/08/91	972.00
SERAFINI	JOHN F	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/21/91	198.90
SEYFERLICH	WARREN	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	180.00
SEYFERT	EUGENE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	4/04/91	3388.50
SHANNON	CAD	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	6/26/91	842.50
SHANNON	GERALD W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	5/20/91	275.50
SHANNON	WILLIS	POLICE OFFICER	PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS DIVISION	4/09/91	327.00
SHAPIRO	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/05/91	148.50
SHEEHAN	THOMAS J	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	8/22/91	1058.50
SHERLOCK	JAMES P	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	3/06/91	125.60
SHIELDS	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/25/91	300.00
SHOW	JEFFERY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/19/91	230.50
SILVERMAN	ELDORA	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	5/23/91	1205.55
SKAHILL	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/07/91	296.75
SKIBA	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	8/12/90	65.00
SKROCH	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/07/91	163.00
SMALL	HAROLD D	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/10/91	1904.55
SMITH	RONALD C	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	1561.00
SMITH	STEPHEN	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/05/91	173.25
SMITH	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/27/91	325.50
SMITH	WILLIE J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/17/90	30.00
SNYDER	FREDERICK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/01/91	70.00
SOUFFRONT	ANDRE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	61.50
SPEARS	JUNE	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	7/31/91	195.00
SPIEGEL	PHYLLIS	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	3/18/90	70.00
SPIEGEL	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	RECORDS INQUIRY SECTION	1/07/80	60.00
ST.PIERRE	LILY	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	209.50
STAHL	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/12/91	373.00
STANEK	MARY ANN	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/16/87	2318.00

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STANLEY	PAMELA	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/30/91	357.00
STANSKI	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	POLICE DOCUMENT SERVICES SECTI	7/06/88	2393.00
STANTON	ROBERT E	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	5/02/91	809.34
STATON	HAROLD T	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	2/15/88	60.00
STEELE	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	4/16/91	282.00
STEHLIK	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA ONE	5/05/91	1394.95
STEPHENS	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	5/25/91	234.00
STEWART	CLIFFORD	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	5/04/91	330.00
STEWART	JACKIE	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	1/14/83	176.00
STEWART	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	5/04/91	450.00
STEWART	NELSON L	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/23/91	621.50
STOREY	MILTON	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/03/91	135.00
STRAHLMAN	CHISTOPHER	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/07/91	95.00
STRESKE	MARVIN S	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	107.00
STURT	ERROL	POLICE OFFICER	TRAFFIC COURT SECTION	4/22/91	2989.40
SULLIVAN	DANIEL J	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	6/27/91	225.00
SULLIVAN	THEODORE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	4/28/90	90.00
SUMMERVILLE	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 4 VIOLENT C	10/03/90	215.00
SWEENEY	JAMES E	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	2/04/85	40.00
SWEENEY	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	1/10/91	4340.00
SWOOPE	THOMAS E	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	4/24/90	215.00
TANTILLA	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/27/91	70.30
TARR	HAROLD	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	12/22/90	84.00
TAYLOR	ROBERT E	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/31/90	30.00
TAYLOR	RONNIE	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/17/91	119.00
TAYLOR	ROY	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	6/08/91	387.00
TELLEZ	VINCENT	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/19/91	175.00
TERRAZAS	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/25/91	652.55
TERRAZAS	RALPH	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	9/19/90	35.00
THIBAULT-BLACK	PATRICIA A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	8/08/91	311.00
THOMAS	ANDRE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/23/91	2278.00
THOMAS	EDWIN A	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/08/91	154.25
TOBIAS	MATTHEW E	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/15/91	494.50
TOBIN	JAMES A	POLICE OFFICER	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION S	6/13/91	513.00
TOCK	PETER J	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	6/11/90	3040.30
TOLLEY	JOHN F	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	4/22/90	1570.00
TOMSON	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	6/27/91	225.00
TORRES	LOUIS	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	234.00
TRANCHITA	ANDREW	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	245.59
TRANCHITA	BARBO A	POLICE OFFICER	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION S	7/07/91	470.16
TUDRON	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	9/11/85	60.00
TUPYCIA	JUNE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	6/13/91	1260.30
TURANO	RACHELLE J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	2368.00
TURES	EDWARD R	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	9/28/91	664.67
TURNER	GLENN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/08/91	217.95
TWIGGS	VICTORIA R	POLICE OFFICER	DETACHED SERVICES-MISCELLANEOU	6/04/91	594.72
TYLER	CAROLE	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	3/03/89	40.00
UGINCHUS	KEITH	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/22/91	80.00
ULRICH	MARY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	319.75

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UNDERWOOD	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	6/20/91	1077.71
UTTERBACK	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	MARINE UNIT	5/26/91	501.36
VARALLO	DONALD E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/05/91	1935.95
VENTICINQUE	PAUL M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	5/27/91	362.00
VERA	CHARLES A	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	6/04/91	13015.13
VERAVEIC	JIMMIE P	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	12/31/90	172.00
VITI	MARIA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	2/19/91	259.00
WALKER	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/30/91	526.50
WALKER	VICTORIA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	5/16/91	457.00
WALLACE JR	EDDIE	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	9/16/91	1372.00
WALSH	VINCENT	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/30/91	18.00
WALTON	THOMAS M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	1/01/88	508.70
WARD	ALVIN	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	8/14/91	535.30
WARE	AUSTIN	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/11/91	1037.00
WATKINS	MARIE	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/04/91	1346.28
WATSON	ESTHER S	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/03/91	704.50
WATSON	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	6/22/91	100.00
WATSON	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	7/14/91	496.00
WEAVER	MICHAEL A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/04/91	1080.70
WEIGAND	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/04/91	166.00
WEIGAND	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/31/91	40.00
WESTPHAL	MARY G	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/29/91	1579.00
WETTERER	DANIEL	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/15/91	140.00
WHITE	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/07/91	386.30
WICKRAMASEKERA	CHARLES T	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	2/08/90	111.00
WILLAND	BRUCE T	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA THREE	11/16/90	55.00
WILLIAMS	ERNEST L	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	1861.50
WILLIAMS BLACKWELL	REGINA	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	7/22/91	444.50
WILSON	CHRISTOPHER	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	9/27/91	147.00
WIMBERLY	MYRON	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	12/13/90	1546.00
WIORA	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/15/91	166.00
WISCH	RENEE P	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	2/10/89	55.00
WRIGHT	PAULETTE M	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/20/91	3056.00
WYNN	DENNIS J	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/16/90	1398.00
YANEZ	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	568.00
YOSHIMURA	JEFF	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/20/91	234.00
ZAJAC	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	3/07/91	3051.00
ZALATORIS	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	7/06/91	871.00
ZAPOLSKY	EDWARD J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/22/91	392.50
ZAREMBA	RICHARD W	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/02/91	85.00
ZITO	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	4/20/86	6473.77
AGUILERA	MARK	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 1 HEADQUATERS & R	4/03/91	40.00
BELLAIR	WILLIAM	CAPTAIN	ENGINE COMPANY 47	2/08/85	1214.00
BRACEY	RODNEY	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 28	7/29/91	1373.00
BRACKEN	MAUREEN	FIREFIGHTER	UNKNOWN	11/12/91	70.00
BRADY	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 22	12/01/90	4942.26
CONAWAY	GARY C	FIREFIGHTER	FIRE SUPPRESSION HEADQUARTERS	2/14/91	228.75
CZERWIONKA	PETER	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 19	10/03/91	182.00
DENEEN	DANIEL	LIEUTENANT	DISTRICT RELIEF 3	10/04/91	2624.60

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EASTMAN-LEON	JUNEELLEN	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 8	9/25/91	607.69
FRICKS	GREGORY	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	7/04/90	16.00
HEISER	MICHAEL	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 14	3/01/90	11545.84
HOFF	ROBERT	LIEUTENANT	SQUAD 2	5/16/84	316.10
HOOKER	MICHAEL	LIEUTENANT	DISTRICT RELIEF 6	7/13/88	95.00
LEYDEN	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	UNKNOWN	10/01/91	527.75
MCCLUNG	EDWARD	LIEUTENANT	ENGINE COMPANY 32	11/25/90	550.00
MCCRAY	EARL	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 21	11/10/91	46.00
MURPHY	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	BATTALION 16	4/29/91	11652.93
MURRAY	THOMAS	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	11/15/91	930.00
NOLFI	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 25	12/03/89	30.00
PALOMO	MICHAEL	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 17	10/20/91	608.35
PARROTT	DONNA	PARAMEDIC	OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONE	9/18/88	126.00
PIIRONEN	DAVID	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	1/27/91	22187.47
PORTER	JEFF	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 36	12/31/90	1347.00
PRICE	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 44	8/27/91	176.00
ROGERS	WILLIAM	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 49	12/08/88	1445.98
SANTOS	RENE	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 57	4/17/90	60.00
SORRENTINO	NICHOLAS	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 57	2/07/91	1474.26
STEWART	JESSIE F	CAPTAIN	DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS 1	2/03/85	2927.28
TOURE	KUBLAI	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 19	11/12/91	196.00
TULLY	EDWARD	CAPTAIN	ENGINE COMPANY 76	12/10/90	640.00
WALKER	RHONDA	FIREFIGHTER	UNKNOWN	11/19/91	164.00
WELCH	BRIAN	LIEUTENANT	DISTRICT RELIEF 1	12/10/90	640.00
WELLS	LAWRENCE	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 57	4/14/91	1144.00

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ADKINS	MARC	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	6/11/91	2466.10
AGIN	LAURA M	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/17/91	185.00
ALLEN	LAJUENE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/13/91	719.30
ANDERSON	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	6/14/91	120.00
ATILES	JOHN A	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	2/20/91	10804.80
ATKINS	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	2/03/91	917.25
AUGUSTINE	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	88.00
BAGNOLA	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/27/91	1153.50
BANKS	ROGER	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	7/12/91	535.40
BARTH	TERESE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	7/04/91	847.75
BERTI	MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	3/02/91	324.40
BOWENS	LEON	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 PROPERTY	6/25/91	351.50
BRADLEY	ANTHONY T	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	7/07/91	230.20
BRENNAN	MICHAEL T	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	7/28/90	1667.00
BROWN	DARYN R	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	1789.00
CAGNEY	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	12/07/88	135.00
CAMACHO	FRANCES	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	8/15/90	595.00
CAMMLLARIE	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA THREE	3/28/89	50.00
CARDUCCI	SAMUEL S	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	3627.40
CARONE	EUGENE F	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/11/91	304.25
CARRIGER	RODNEY	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	8/19/91	3541.10
CARTER	KEITH	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	7/15/91	454.00
CHAIDEZ	GISSELLA	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	2/09/91	2053.60
CHERNIK	ROBERT M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	6/09/91	16066.60
CIAGLIA	NICK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/17/91	5033.70
COX	JOSEPH J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/26/91	536.50
CRAWFORD	SHEILA	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	3/18/91	178.00
CROWLEY	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	9/04/87	1542.40
DECOOK	NANCY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/15/91	638.00
DIETZ	SCOTT C	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	6/11/91	245.00
DIX III	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	10/21/90	314.00
DONES	LIONEL	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	3/26/90	5580.00
DOWLING	MARTIN W	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/19/89	2432.00
DRAGISIC	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/29/91	158.00
EPTING	RENEE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/29/91	1327.50
FEELEY	RALPH	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	7/07/91	47.75
FLEMING	CHERYL J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/23/91	139.00
FRIERI	SALVATORE	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	2/16/91	2958.62
GANISON	WILLIE G	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	8/24/90	90.00
GARRITY	MARTIN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/26/91	536.50
GERALI	GENE R	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	2/27/91	34.00
GERMAN	EARL D	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	3/10/89	40.00
GOULD	TIMOTHY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	500.04
GOYTIA	RADAMES	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/27/91	233.00
GRAYZECK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	4/03/91	407.75
GROSS	KARYN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	6/11/91	1871.50
HACK	ANTHONY E	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	5/17/91	40.00
HANSELMAN	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/08/91	35.00
HANSERD	NATHANIEL	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	7/14/90	1514.00

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HART	BEATRICE G	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/28/91	1471.30
HAYDEN	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	8/16/91	1336.00
HEALY	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	7/25/91	2140.02
HECK	ELIZABETH L	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	87.00
HOLDEN	JOHN K	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 2 PROPERTY	3/12/91	50.00
JACKOWIAK	DAVID A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/14/90	2077.00
JANKOWSKI	PAUL	POLICE OFFICER	OPERATIONAL SERVICES-ADMINISTR	12/03/89	23.00
JOHNSON	BELYINDIA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/15/91	228.00
JOHNSON	EDWARD A	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	11/15/85	610.50
JOHNSON	PEGGY	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	3/09/91	8925.00
JOHNSON	WANDA M	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	9/24/88	750.00
JONES	RICHARD H	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/09/90	115.00
KAPPEL	WILLIAM A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	5/06/91	736.00
KAPUT	JOHN J	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/14/90	50.00
KENNEDY	EDWARD J	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	8/31/90	125.00
KENT	WILLIAM L	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	7/26/90	288.00
KROFEL	KENNETH	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/08/91	35.00
KWASINSKI	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	8/30/91	2246.25
LANE	FREDERICK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	6/20/91	135.00
LEIPERT	DAVID C	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	5/06/91	231.83
LOHAN	BERNARD J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	5/23/91	438.00
MACKEY	HORACE C	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	2/16/91	573.90
MANN	CAROL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	7/17/90	145.00
MANNING	MARVIN	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	6/19/91	2745.00
MARASOVICH	PATRICIA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/20/91	1048.95
MATHIS	DOLORES	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	3/06/91	2085.00
MCCAFFERTY	PATRICK J	POLICE OFFICER	AUTO THEFT SECTION	5/22/89	285.25
MCKENNA	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/17/91	577.60
MCLAURIN	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	9/20/91	755.10
MCNAMARA	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	8/04/91	645.00
MICHALEK	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/07/91	1448.50
MILLER	KIMBERLY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	4/15/91	1244.00
MONTGOMERY	PHYORE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	8/27/91	917.00
MORAN	BARRETT J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	1/29/86	57.00
MURPHY	PATRICIA	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	10/29/85	320.00
NELIGAN	KATHLEEN A	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	11/14/90	28.00
NELSON	LAURENCE J	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	9/21/89	55.00
NOLAN	MICHAEL D	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/12/91	1337.00
OBERTS	JAMES M	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	12/04/90	366.15
OMARRAH	JAMES W	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	6/17/91	2730.00
OPPEDISANO	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	1/10/91	38.00
ORTIZ	BRADUL	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	1/15/91	40.00
OSHEA	WILLIAM J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	12/15/89	815.00
OTTEN	MARVIN F	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	4/03/91	45.00
PALMER	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	9/25/89	1740.00
PANICO	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	4/17/91	614.75
PAULUS	RICHARD J	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	1/29/91	113.00
PAVIS-SCOTT	JANICE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	7/25/91	720.27
PIERCE	CAROL	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/25/82	50.00

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 2/04/92

THIRD PARTY ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
REYES	CRUZ	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/10/91	1088.20
RICHARDSON	EDWARD J	POLICE OFFICER	NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS DIVISIO	6/15/90	5559.08
RIDGNER	STEVEN B	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/10/91	410.80
RIGA	WILLIAM A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/17/91	28.00
RIZZI JR	DOMINIC	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/04/91	564.00
ROBERTSON	BARBARA E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	5/11/91	656.25
ROBINSON	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	11/05/90	900.00
ROHACIK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	6/17/91	900.00
ROSAS	DANIEL J	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	5/31/91	1550.00
SAILER	THOMAS E	POLICE OFFICER	ENFORCEMENT SECTION	6/29/91	148.60
SAMS	JEANETTE	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	7/28/91	252.50
SANCHEZ	DANIEL JR	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	5/07/91	935.00
SANCHEZ	RICHARD W	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	1/31/89	49.00
SARABIA	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	6/28/91	215.00
SCHNEIDER	GARY J	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	7/18/91	1721.50
SCHURLA	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	9/21/91	235.00
SEGRETI	RONALD C	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	923.75
SERSHEN	JOHN D	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/06/91	1781.92
SEXTON	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	7/19/91	243.00
SHANAHAN	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	7/11/91	604.70
SILVA-PRZYBOROWKSI	FRANK G	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	5/12/91	297.00
SINENI	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/01/85	468.00
SLAKIS	ALAN G	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	7/04/91	90.00
SMITH	PRISCILLIA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	4/07/91	1931.00
SOWINSKI	ROGER M	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	6/24/89	1269.00
SPRATTE	JAMES R	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/05/91	556.00
STASINOPOLOUS	NICHOLAS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	2/18/90	685.00
SUAREZ	LAURA	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	7/15/91	896.00
SWIDERSKI	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/13/87	5048.65
THIELMANN	JOSEPH P	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/13/87	40.00
TOMASIK	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/26/91	3611.89
TROCHE	RANDY D	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	9/09/90	82.40
VALLES	JESSE S	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	10/11/90	407.00
VANDENBUSSCHE	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	7/18/91	3144.28
VANVRANKEN	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	8/28/82	189.00
VEGA	RAPHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/05/91	1168.00
VLCEK	PAMELA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/18/89	1556.00
WACH	ROSEMARIE	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	4/10/91	149.00
WAGNER	BURT	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	9437.01
WATKINS	LOUIS	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	10/10/91	393.00
WESTON	ROBERT A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	5/06/91	11388.60
WHELIHAN	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	6/18/91	355.50
WILLIAMS	LINDA	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/07/91	193.00
WONSOWICZ	STANLEY G	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	1/02/90	50.00
WONSOWICZ	STANLEY G	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	3/19/90	50.00
WOODALL	JON T	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	274.50
WOZNICKI	DIANA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/10/90	285.00
YATES	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	166.00
RUMCHAKS	RICHARD	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 31	4/20/91	2063.00

(Continued from page 11980)

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an order authorizing the payment of various small claims against the City of Chicago, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the following named claimants the respective amounts set opposite their names, said amount to be paid in full and final settlement of each claim on the date and location by type of claim; with said amount to be charged to the activity and account specified as follows:

Damage To Property.

Department Of Water:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. File 89-0-263 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	5/18/89 8148 South Muskegon Avenue	$350.73

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Water:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Estine Brumfield 6947 South Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60637	1/10/90 West 88th Street and South Hermitage Avenue	$1,200.00
Nedra Sobule 818 East 46th Street Chicago, Illinois 60653	1/5/90 West Peterson and North Kedzie Avenues	600.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Police:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Roy Burman c/o Craig Burman 2 North LaSalle Street Room 610 Chicago, Illinois 60602	10/28/90 3045 North Western Avenue	$1,500.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Police:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Bruce Livingston 8123 North Tripp Skokie, Illinois 60076	10/24/90 Police auto pound	$ 80.00
Ronald Johnson 5132 South Lowe Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60609	11/7/90 Police auto pound	400.00
Allstate Ins. and Alvin Sperling Cl. 1230805267 P. O. Box 1089 Morton Grove, Illinois 60053	7/5/90 1914 West Montrose Avenue	998.58
Danielle Flanagan 4704 North Arbor Drive Apartment 113 Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008	7/29/90 1036 West Montrose Avenue	1,400.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Sewers:
Account Number 314-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Valerie Cross Eli 6530 South Peoria Street Chicago, Illinois 60621	6/22/90 342 West Marquette Road	$445.00
Dawn Rosten 1460 North Sandburg Terrace Chicago, Illinois 60610	4/30/91 North Clark and West Division Streets	108.40
Janet Moore 8101 West 79th Street Justice, Illinois 60458	4/9/91 West Grand and North Lorel Avenues	225.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Brone Pabarcius 2849 West 71st Street Chicago, Illinois 60629	8/22/90 2849 West 71st Street (rear)	$200.00
Caroline Baedorf 3785 Big Pine Road Melbourne, Florida 32934	8/21/90 6602 West Schorsch Street (rear)	350.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Johnnie F. Thomas 1229 North Campbell Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	8/17/88 1229 North Campbell Avenue (rear)	$275.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Michaela Iosello 3750 South Lowe Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60609	10/25/91 During towing	$ 268.00
Eugene B. Criggley 6153 South Aberdeen Street Chicago, Illinois 60621	6/27/90 During towing	300.00
Elsa Millan 2540 North Tripp Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60639	3/7/90 West Fullerton and North Central Park Avenues	500.00
Pekin Ins. Co. and Richard Snyder Cl. U1-G78-671 P.O. Box 1399 Bolingbrook, Illinois 60440-7399	8/2/90 During towing	1,110.98
Eric Thompson 6041 North Kenmore Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60660	7/29/89 2400 West Addison Street	80.00
Scott Godden 1050 Heritage Hill Drive Naperville, Illinois 60563	6/23/90 During towing	180.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Sandra Axtell 512 North Arbor Drive Round Lake Park, Illinois 60073	3/9/90 During towing	$300.00
John R. Bansley 2131 North Clark Street Chicago, Illinois 60614	9/6/90 854 West Fulton	250.00
Lennard I. Carlson 132 East Delaware Place Chicago, Illinois 60611	8/22/90 During towing	500.00
Patricia A. Cegielski 1769 Linden Avenue Highland Park, Illinois 60035	10/1/90 During towing	400.00
Elisa Ann Czaplewski 5031 North Northwest Highway Chicago, Illinois 60630	11/6/90 4750 West Montrose Avenue	200.00
Helen J. Douglas 716 West Webster Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	9/14/90 1845 North Halsted Street	250.00
Albert Fellinger 3 Briar Lane Glencoe, Illinois 60022	10/5/90 During towing	195.00
Nadean Horton 9424 South Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60619	9/7/90 4457 South Michigan Avenue	250.00
Esther Johnson P.O. Box 377996 Chicago, Illinois 60637	6/4/90 Dearborn Street and West Madison Street	125.00
James M. Flanagan, Jr. 5148 South Luna Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	8/22/90 During towing	425.00
Frank W. Kromidas 3250 North Seminary Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60657	11/9/90 2734 North Kenmore Avenue	600.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Jerome Jones 1053 West Grace Street Chicago, Illinois 60613	11/14/90 4315 North Broadway	$ 100.00
Worldwide Ins. Group and Theodore Miskovitiz Cl. 59443316 P.O. Box 14510 St. Louis, Missouri 63178-4510	8/11/90 6358 West Montrose Avenue	637.92
Rhita Brniak 4046 South Francisco Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	11/20/90 1500 West 43rd Street	140.00
Jose Medina 2313 North Kilbourn Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60639	12/5/90 During towing	400.00
Peter Tomaselli 212 East Ohio Street Suite 100 Chicago, Illinois 60611	6/26/90 During towing	525.00
Donna Artist 3836 West 71st Street Chicago, Illinois 60629	1/17/90 During towing	315.00
Renia Boykin 9549 South Bennett Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60617	11/23/90 1412 East Marquette Road	731.80
Katherine Brown 3550 South Rhodes Avenue Apartment 1204 Chicago, Illinois 60653	12/21/90 North Central Avenue and West Kamerling Avenue	100.00
Deborah Coleman 2649 North 56th Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210	12/31/90 During towing	125.00
Christine P. Cigliano 1525 West Glenlake Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60660	1/2/91 120 East Grand Avenue	110.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Colonial Penn. Ins. Group and Irving Steele c/o Donald Leviton Attorney at Law 555 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062	1/12/91 West 84th Street and South Ashland Avenue	$1,300.00
Maryanne M. Murphy 3542 North Bell Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60618	2/2/91 3358 North Lincoln Avenue	194.73
Pamela R. Nemeth 7 North 171 Eagle Avenue Medinah, Illinois 60157	3/12/90 During towing	500.00
Jeffrey A. Brzainskas 3659 South Winchester Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60609	8/23/90 4000 South Damen Avenue	140.00
Kathleen Farina 164 South Lombard Lombard, Illinois 60148	8/16/91 During towing	350.00
Jeanne Elizabeth Anderson 647 West Sheridan Road Apartment 6B Chicago, Illinois 60613	10/27/89 During towing	170.00
Linda Broznowski 1532 Surrey Lane Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005	10/2/90 1800 North Clybourn Avenue	500.00
William McNichols 5115 South Mobile Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	8/12/90 6500 South Central Avenue	60.00
Al Ramirez 14028 South Manistee Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60633	8/10/90 East 106th Street and South Ewing Avenue	400.00
Jim Weaver 1023 West Irving Park Road Chicago, Illinois 60613	9/21/90 600 West Waveland Avenue	50.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Emma Bettio 9756 South Claremont Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60643	8/7/90 9623 South Claremont Avenue	$200.00
Sidney Helder 3643 Wentworth Lane, S.W. Wyoming, Michigan 49509	9/15/90 During towing	385.00
Michelle Jones 7803 South Marshfield Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60620	10/12/90 During towing	100.00
Maxine Mitchell 11129 South Longwood Drive Chicago, Illinois 60643	6/16/90 West 102nd and South Green Street	450.00
Angela Ranalli 106 West 550 North Valapraiso, Indiana 46383	8/19/90 During towing	120.00
Patrick Devereux 900 West Armitage Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	10/18/90 732 North Orleans Street	450.00
Rick Olson 10146 South Tripp Avenue Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453	8/12/90 North Michigan Avenue and East Lake Street	51.00
Estelle Varela 936 West 35th Place Chicago, Illinois 60609	9/30/90 During towing	280.00
Dolores Ann Machart 5339 South Washtenaw Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	1/15/91 West 54th Street and South Fairfield Avenue	181.50
Doris Hardy 7818 South Wolcott Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60620	7/9/90 2541 South Damen Avenue	50.00

; and

Be It Further Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is authorized to decrease the amount due by the amount set opposite the name of the claimant; on account of underground leaks:

Name And Address	Location	Amount
Jose M. Roman 1402 North Bell Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	8/18/88 to 6/20/90 1402 North Bell Avenue	$ 400.00
Lois M. Christophe 22 West 154th Street 1st Floor South Holland, Illinois 60473-1013	2/13/90 to 6/15/90 146 West 119th Street	201.28
Andre and Pamela Watkins P.O. Box 20516 Chicago, Illinois 60620	1/22/90 to 7/12/90 1422 West 76th Street	400.00
Aim Realty 4044 Suffield Court Skokie, Illinois 60076	4/25/89 to 5/25/90 6006 West Belmont Avenue	238.00
A. Jachimiec 2804 South Springfield Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623	2/27/89 to 4/30/90 2840 South Springfield Avenue	114.90
Glennie J. Jackson 731 -- 733 North Spaulding Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60624	4/25/89 to 2/16/90 731 -- 733 North Spaulding Avenue	400.00
Reliance Pattern Works 4350 West Chicago Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60651	11/7/89 to 7/11/90 4350 -- 4358 West Chicago Avenue	164.40
James Weathers 4211 West 21st Street Chicago, Illinois 60623	6/8/88 to 2/15/89 4211 West 21st Street	42.67
Moon's Pharmacy 3334 -- 3336 West Lawrence Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60625	8/2/89 to 10/12/89 3334 -- 3336 West Lawrence Avenue	400.00
Charles Greer and Geneva Allen 5120 West Iowa Street Chicago, Illinois 60651	7/18/89 -- 6/18/90 901 North Leamington Avenue	397.60

Name And Address	Location	Amount
Barbara M. Honeycutt 6354 South Winchester Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60636	12/24/86 to 12/31/87 6352 -- 6354 South Winchester Avenue	$400.00
North Sedgwick Condo Assn. 1746 North Sedgwick Street Chicago, Illinois 60616	3/15/90 to 7/9/90 1746 North Sedgwick Street	400.00
Italo Muralles 1844 North Humboldt Drive Chicago, Illinois 60647	9/13/89 to 11/14/89 1844 North Humboldt Drive	180.32
Rosalinda Silva 3246 South Carpenter Street Chicago, Illinois 60608	8/4/89 to 8/13/90 3246 South Carpenter Street	400.00
Donna Thigpen 12432 South Wallace Street Chicago, Illinois 60628	10/17/90 to 4/22/91 3942 South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive	400.00
Daughters of Lithuania 2735 West 71st Street Chicago, Illinois 60629	11/3/89 to 1/16/90 2735 West 71st Street	280.50
Joan Brauc 3309 West Irving Park Road Chicago, Illinois 60618	3/9/90 to 9/7/90 2701 -- 2703 North St. Louis Avenue	400.00
Efrain Perez 2041 North Kedzie Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647	7/12/90 to 1/14/91 2041 North Kedzie Avenue	285.36
Sammie L. Collins 4709 South Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60615	9/11/89 to 11/7/90 4709 South Wabash Avenue	400.00
Curtis Cathola 8123 South Maryland Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60619	1/18/90 to 11/7/90 6224 -- 6226 South Kimbark Avenue	400.00
Belinda T. Lopez 2833 North Maplewood Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60618	5/17/89 to 4/16/90 2833 North Maplewood Avenue	161.70

Name And Address	Location	Amount
L. Pritikin & A. Becker, Inc. 4224 West Chicago Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60651	4/30/90 to 5/1/90 3507 West Columbus Avenue	$333.07
Paula D. Redmond 4714 West Washington Boulevard Chicago, Illinois 60644	1/13/89 to 2/2/91 4714 West Washington Boulevard	400.00
Arlene Williams 8526 South May Street Chicago, Illinois 60620	12/29/89 to 10/22/90 6245 South Wood Street	254.14
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ellison 1734 West Albion Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60626	9/27/90 to 11/23/90 1734 West Albion Avenue	280.93
Beatrice Alexander 1507 -- 1509 East 71st Place Chicago, Illinois 60619	8/15/90 to 10/16/90 1507 -- 1509 East 71st Place	65.17
Realmark Group 1156 North Clark Street Chicago, Illinois 60610	5/22/90 to 9/17/91 5034 -- 5040 South Woodlawn Avenue	400.00
Vlasta Chloupek 2759 South Millard Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623	8/31/90 to 5/1/91 2759 South Millard Avenue	323.97

; and

Be It Further Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is authorized to refund the amount due by the amount set opposite the name of the claimant; on account of underground leaks and to charge same to Account No. 200-87-2015-0952-0952:

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Building Partners c/o Mario P. Deri 3447 North Lincoln Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60657	8/10/89 to 2/21/90 5701 South Claremont Avenue	$400.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Mary Dychakowski 5354 South Sawyer Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	5/29/90 to 9/26/90 5354 South Sawyer Avenue	$400.00
Maria and Getulio Acevedo 2528 North Washtenaw Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647	2/26/90 to 4/25/90 2528 North Washtenaw Avenue	400.00
John Anson 1441 North Bell Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	6/20/90 to 10/19/90 1441 North Bell Avenue	400.00
Columbia Hall 1700 West 48th Street Chicago, Illinois 60609	5/25/88 to 9/20/88 4748 -- 4758 South Paulina Street	400.00
Diane Juergens 415 West Eugenie Street Chicago, Illinois 60614	3/6/90 to 5/2/90 415 West Eugenie Street	132.88
Eva Valentin 3913 West Division Street Chicago, Illinois 60651	8/1/89 to 12/13/89 3913 West Division Street	400.00
Virginia Sittner 4652 North Harding Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60625	8/16/90 to 9/20/90 4652 North Harding Avenue	84.93
Howard Bolling 11254 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60628	2/7/89 to 9/26/89 11254 South Michigan Avenue	400.00
Francisco Cordero 2606 North Kedzie Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647	5/30/89 to 9/18/90 1236 North Campbell Avenue	400.00
Rodolfo and Elisa Ochoa 5750 South Nashville Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	10/11/89 to 4/10/90 2216 West 21st Place	400.00
Henry Stojek 710 North Armour Street Chicago, Illinois 60622	5/29/90 to 11/28/90 1508 West Huron Street	400.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Salvador R. Villamin P.O. Box 806042 Chicago, Illinois 60680	10/4/89 to 4/5/90 4255 -- 4257 West Armitage Avenue	$400.00
Homefinders Realty 6225 North Milwaukee Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60646	8/22/89 to 8/27/90 6221 North Milwaukee Avenue	400.00
Leonard Watts 6605 South Champlain Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60637	10/12/89 to 8/13/90 6605 South Champlain Avenue	93.88
Adelia Giovacchini 4533 North Kimball Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60625	7/26/90 to 3/28/91 4533 North Kimball Avenue	206.78
Ms. Janys Harvey and Mr. Howard Krane 310 West Willow Street Chicago, Illinois 60614	5/24/89 to 2/21/90 1639 North Larrabee Street	143.58
Maria F. Mercado 4614 South Wood Street Chicago, Illinois 60609	2/16/90 to 6/15/90 4614 South Wood Street	54.12
Star Submarine 7900 South Exchange Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60617	10/09/90 to 12/07/90 7900 South Exchange Avenue	133.73
Combined Realty Service, Inc. 100 North LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60602	8/9/90 to 10/10/90 11248 -- 11258 South State Street	116.36
Irma Perez 1625 North Winchester Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	4/5/90 to 10/5/90 1625 North Winchester Avenue	400.00
Larry Johnston 4531 South Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois 60609	4/30/90 to 12/26/90 4531 South Halsted Street	400.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Raymond E. Krassel 4112 South Montgomery Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	4/12/90 to 6/12/90 4112 South Montgomery Avenue	$ 46.83
Amado T. Lopez 2738 South Millard Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623	7/21/89 to 10/29/90 2738 South Millard Avenue	262.34
Michelle Tomaszewski 1925 West Armitage Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	5/25/90 to 6/22/90 1947 -- 1959 North Winchester Avenue	86.47
Daniel Rodriguez 4403 South Honore Street Chicago, Illinois 60609-3146	6/18/89 to 8/17/89 4403 South Honore Street	150.36

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF SUNDRY CLAIMS FOR CONDOMINIUM REFUSE REBATES.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an order authorizing payment of various condominium refuse rebate claims against the City, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the following named claimants the respective amounts set opposite their names, said amount to be paid in full as follows, and charged to Account No. 100-99-2005-0939-0939:

[List of claimants printed on pages 12015 through 12022 of this Journal.]

Do Not Pass -- SUNDRY CLAIMS FOR VARIOUS REFUNDS FOR VEHICULAR DAMAGE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY, ET CETERA.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

(Continued on page 12023)

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
REGULAR MEETING DATE

MEETING DATE 2/04/92

PERIOD YEAR 1990

PERIOD CODE D--ALL

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CONDO/CO-OP FILE MEETING DATE UPDATE

MEETING DATE 2/04/92 PERIOD 1990 CODE A,B,C

PIN NUMBER	SC	DESCRIPTION	PC	COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT	
09-36-108-059	41	FRIENDLY VILLAGE #4 CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
09-36-108-061	41	6831 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
10-25-328-008	50	CHESTERFIELD ON TOUHY CONDO	B	APPROVED	$ 3,200.00	$ 2,250.00	
10-34-100-015	50	WINSTON TOWERS #5 CONDO ASSOC	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
10-36-205-003	50	PARK GARDEN CO-OP APT. CORP.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,428.00	$ 1,350.00	
10-36-213-006	50	PARK CASTLE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
11-29-103-023	49	7655-57 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CONDO	B	APPROVED	$ 594.50	$ 225.00	
11-29-307-023	49	1442-44 WEST FARGO AVENUE	C	APPROVED	$ 1,080.00	$ 525.00	
11-29-307-024	49	1438 W. FARGO CONDOMINIUM ASSN	C	APPROVED	$ 673.12	$ 600.00	
11-29-312-015	01	7401 SHERIDAN CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
11-29-319-018	49	CHICAGLAND CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
11-30-301-044	50	OAKLEY PLACE CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 1,580.80	$ 825.00	
11-30-307-021	50	2520 RIDGE BUILDING CORP.	B	APPROVED	$ 1,156.00	$ 162.00	
11-30-307-022	50	2522 RIDGE BUILDING CORP.	C	APPROVED	$ 324.00	$ 324.00	
11-30-307-212	50	RIDGE HOUSE CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 3,013.40	$ 2,928.00	
11-30-317-044	49	2107 W. GARVIS CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 675.00	$ 450.00	
11-30-318-037	50	CLAREMONT NORTH CONDOMINIUMS	B	APPROVED	$ 720.00	$ 720.00	
11-30-323-066	49	RIDGECREST CONDO ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,000.00	$	
11-30-408-025	49	2304 NORTH WINCHESTER CONDO.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,456.00	$ 2,304.00	
11-31-106-021	50	HIGH RIDGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,177.00	$ 1,123.00	
11-31-112-041	50	RIDGE PARK CONDO. ASSN.	B	APPROVED	$ 870.00	$ 787.50	
11-31-114-023	49	NET-OAKS EAST CONDO.ASSN.INC.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,569.40	$ 2,562.20	
11-31-202-030	49	LIFESTYLE 2 CONDOMINIUM	B	APPROVED	$ 901.00	$ 225.00	
11-31-208-029	49	1634-36 GREENLEAF CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 982.00	$ 450.00	
11-31-214-055	49	HIGH RIDGE EAST CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 662.40	$ 200.00	
11-32-101-098	49	LAKE TERRACE TOWNHOME OWNERS	C	APPROVED	$ 8,156.00	$ 3,150.00	
11-32-104-034	49	1501 W. GREENLEAF CONDO ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,099.00	$	
11-32-104-035	49	INDOOR COMMONS CONDO. ASSN.	B	APPROVED	$ 498.00	$ 450.00	
11-32-114-031	49	LONT COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 3,116.70	$ 2,285.14	
11-32-116-029	49	FARWELL COURTS CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
11-32-200-034	49	RIVIERA CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
11-32-303-024	49	NORTH GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,000.00	$ 525.00	
12-11-112-027	41	5237 N. EAST RIVER ROAD CONDO.	B	APPROVED	$ 949.64	$ 337.50	
12-11-115-022	41	PARKVIEW EAST CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
12-11-117-030	41	EDGEWOOD MANOR II	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-01-114-035	50	MOZART TERRACE CONDO ASSOC	C	APPROVED	$ 1,020.00	$ 298.00	
13-04-103-049	41	4259-61 N. NORTHWEST HWY.	B	APPROVED	$ 1,045.44	$ 450.00	
13-06-221-034	41	NORWOOD VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM	B	APPROVED	$ 301.61	$ 300.00	
13-08-310-059	38	LECOUR CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-09-328-058	45	SANS SOUCI CONDO - BOARD OF	B	APPROVED	$ 1,917.60	$ 1,350.00	
13-09-328-059	45	ROSEDALE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-09-328-062	45	4850-54 N. LINDER BUILDING	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-09-328-064	45	JEFFERSONIAN CONDOMINIUM ASSOC	C	APPROVED	$ 859.00	$ 741.00	
13-12-219-061	40	SUMMERDALE CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-12-231-053	40	FOSTER CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	C	APPROVED	$ 992.00	$ 450.00	
13-15-410-032	44	LANAI COURTS ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-15-411-025	45	FOUNTAINAIRE CONDOMINIUM	B	APPROVED	$ 1,141.50	$ 1,068.00	
13-15-411-028	45	JANIS COURTS ASSOCIATION	B	APPROVED	$ 905.00	$ 675.00	
13-15-411-029	45	KEYSTONE MANOR CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-15-411-030	45	4105-13 W. CULLOM CONDO. ASSN.	B	APPROVED	$ 746.00	$ 412.50	
13-16-114-045	45	WINDER CASE CONDO ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CONDOMINIUM FILE MEETING DATE UPDATE

MEETING DATE 2/04/92 PERIOD 1990 CODE A.B.C.

PID NUMBER	SC	DESCRIPTION	FC	COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT	
13-16-117-045	45	THE PARK CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-17-1-7 185	38	JEFFERSON HOUSE CONDO ASSOC	C	APPROVED	$ 2,566.00	$ 1,500.00	
13-17-107-253	38	ELLMAN HOUSE CONDO. ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-18-411 001	38	RIDGEMOOR ESTATES CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,040.00	$ 1,610.00	
13-19-328-031	36	NOTTINGHAM MANOR CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-20-105-002	38	3653 NARRAGANSETT CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-30-204-046	36	MELROSE MANOR CONDO ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-31-115-024	36	OAKFIELD NORTH CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
13-31-115-038	36	PALMER COURTS ASSOCIATION	C	APPROVED	$ 1,120.00	$ 950.00	
13-31-118-041	36	COLONIAL TERRACE CONDOMINIUM	B	APPROVED	$ 474.00	$ 474.00	
14-05-112-004	48	4247-59 N. GLENWOOD CONDO.ASSN	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-07-203-012	48	SHERIDAN POINT CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 8,232.50	$ 8,108.50	
14-08-300-014	49	KENMORE CONDO. ASSN., INC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-05-300-036	48	THORNDALE CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 450.00	$ 450.00	
14-05-303-013	48	1253-55 W. ELMDALE CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 1,122.00	$ 525.00	
14-05-310-009	48	GLENWOOD PROPERTY ASSOCIATION	C	APPROVED	$ 708.00	$ 450.00	
14-05-307-015	48	5057 N. SHERIDAN RD. CONDO.	F	APPROVED	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,426.00	
14-06-102-015	50	1010 BABLES CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
14-05-213-014	50	SHERIDAN COURTS HOMEOWNERS	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-07-324-043	48	2039 ATHENIE CONDOMINIUM	B	APPROVED	$ 345.00	$ 450.00	
14-08-305-017	48	PARK TOWER CONDO. ASSOCIATION	B	APPROVED	$ 18,208.80	$15,359.00	
14-08-412-035	49	912-14 MELROSE CONDO.	C	APPROVED	$ 540.00	$ 450.00	
14-03-119-041	48	1700 ORLEANS WEST CONDO ASSN	C	APPROVED	$ 1,216.00	$ 450.00	
14-16-302-029	48	704-06 W. BUENA CONDO ASSOC	C	APPROVED	$ 892.00	$	
14-16-202-031	48	756 WEST BUENA CONDO ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,314.60	$	
14-16-303-031	48	CORPUTTE LI CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,083.54	$ 450.00	
14-16-203-035	48	720 GRACE TERRACE CONDO.ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-17-216-021	48	BERNOKE-LELAND WEST CONDO.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,348.32	$ 575.00	
14-17-303-003	49	1 [illegible]	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-20-223-031	44	NORTH FRANCIS CONDO. ASSN	C	APPROVED	$ 999.52	$ 443.00	
14-20-205-034	44	LAKELAKE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 975.00	$ 450.00	
14-20-304-040	44	BERNICE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,044.16	$ 1,[illegible]	
14-21-101-035	44	2900 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-103-020	44	251 W. SHERIDAN CONDO. ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-103-035	44	LINCOLN PARK PLACE, INC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,313.50	$ 975.00	
14-21-110-021	42	4441 PINE GROVE CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 785.50	$ 450.00	
14-21-201-030	46	5033 PINE GROVE CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,344.00	$ 1,950.00	
14-21-302-031	46	2435-55 N. BROADVIEW CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 71.00	$ 1,225.50	
14-21-[illegible]-043	44	520 BURLOCK SHIELDING CONDO.ASSN	A	***** WARNING APPROVED OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-307-046	44	BELMONT HARBOR I CONDOMINIUM	C	APPROVED	$ 1,[illegible]	$ 1,400.00	
14-21-310-05[illegible]	44	3431 CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-312-045	44	415 ALDINE CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-314-046	44	FOUNTSTONE CONDOMINIUM HOMES,	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-21-314-048	44	HARBOR HOUSE CONDO ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-023-027	44	THE WELLINGTON CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-113-036	44	WELLINGTON MANOR CONDO. ASSN	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-201-008	44	HARLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-203-027	44	2920 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-324-010	44	3500 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-206-005	44	COMMONWEALTH PLACE CONDO. ASSN	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-[illegible]-107-004	49	2900 LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-OUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CONDO/CO-OP FILE MEETING DATE UPDATE

MEETING DATE 2/04/92 PERIOD 1990 CODE A,B,C

PIN NUMBER	SC	DESCRIPTION	FC	COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT	
14-20-318-065	43	515 WRIGHTWOOD CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-28-318-069	43	2629 N. HAMPDEN CT. CONDO ASSO	C	APPROVED	$ 3,518.00	$ 2,124.00	
14-29-407-040	43	DAYTON DIVERSEY CONDO ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,278.00	$ 750.00	
14-32-221-042	43	CLIFTON PLACE CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,210.00	$ 1,350.00	
14-33-104-076	43	2333 N. GENEVA TERRACE CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-130-069	43	2016 CLEVELAND CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-131-053	43	DICKENS POINTE CONDO ASSOC.	C	APPROVED	$ 819.00	$	
14-33-206-046	43	2130 LINCOLN PARK WEST CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-208-038	43	2020 LINCOLN PRK WEST CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-302-146	43	ORCHARD VILLAGE CONDO ASSOC.	B	APPROVED	$ 468.00	$	
14-33-312-019	43	OGDEN PK. PLACE OWNERS ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-404-026	43	LINCOLN PARK VILLAS CONDO.	C	APPROVED	$ 2,856.00	$ 2,232.00	
14-33-407-040	43	1801 N. ORLEANS CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
14-33-421-042	43	NORTH PARK TOWER COOPERATIVE	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-106-027	43	AMBASSADOR HOUSE CONDOMINIUMS	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-109-030	37	1255 STATE PARKWAY CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-110-011	42	THE SCOTT CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-112-033	42	ONE EAST SCOTT CONDO. ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-200-038	42	LAKE SHORE LAND ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-200-066	42	THIRTY EAST ELM CONDO ASSOC.	B	APPROVED	$ 972.00	$ 972.00	
17-03-201-063	42	1120 LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-201-067	42	20 EAST CEDAR CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-201-068	42	73 EAST ELM CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-201-213	42	THE CARLYLE APTS. HOMEOWNERS	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-202-063	42	THE 100 BELLEVUE PLACE CONDO	B	APPROVED	$ 5,152.20	$ 4,981.80	
17-03-204-063	42	1010 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-208-020	42	220 E/ WALTON CONDO. ASSN.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-222-023	48	THE PLAZA ON DEWITT CONDO ASSC	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-03-227-018	42	201 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-204-047	42	LASALLE TERRACE CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-207-084	42	CARL SANDBURG VILLAGE	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-207-087	42	CARL SANDBURG VILLAGE CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-208-031	49	FAULKNER HOUSE CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-209-043	42	LOWELL HOUSE CONDO ASSOC.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-04-216-064	42	CARL SANDBURG VILLAGE CONDO.	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-09-410-014	42	MARINA TOWERS CONDO ASSOC	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-10-103-027	42	STEELEKVILLE CENTER CONDO	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-10-400-012	42	THE 400 CONDOMINIUM ASSOC	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
17-34-106-021	02	3100 SOUTH MARTIN LUTHER KING	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
19-19-202-075	23	ASHBURN COURT CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 892.36	$ 700.00	
19-19-209-047	23	6650 WEST 64TH PLACE CORP.	C	APPROVED	$ 434.94	$ 450.00	
19-19-215-019	23	WIMBLEDON COURT II CONDO. ASSN	C	APPROVED	$ 399.50	$ 408.00	
20-10-252-025	04	PROITT CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
20-11-402-041	04	HYDE PARK MANOR CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,905.60	$ 1,620.00	
20-11-413-021	04	FOUR CORNERS I CONDOMINIUMS	C	APPROVED	$ 1,587.60	$ 1,350.00	
20-12-102-005	04	BARCLAY CONDOMINIUM	A	***** WARNING APPROVED-BUT PERIOD YEAR IS IN ERROR			-NOT UPDATED
20-12-114-042	04	THE GREENWOOD CONDOMINIUMS	C	APPROVED	$ 1,572.60	$ 1,482.00	
20-15-315-010	20	6201 INDIANA CORPORATION	C	APPROVED	$ 1,644.30	$ 1,392.00	
20-30-431-042	17	HIGHLAND TERRACE CONDO. ASSN.	C	APPROVED	$ 1,588.60	$ 1,294.60	
20-31-413-056	06	CHATHAM PARK SOUTH COOPERATIVE	B	APPROVED	$ 1,140.00	$ 1,025.00	
21-31-117-042	07	8130-34 SOUTH ESSEX CONDO.	C	APPROVED	$ 445.60	$ 450.00	

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CHRONOLOGICAL FILE RELEASE DATE UPDATE

RELEASE DATE 2/04/92 PERIOD TYPE CODE A,B,C,

FILE NUMBER	SC	DESCRIPTION	PC COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
25-13-910-022	19	ACADEMY HALL APARTMENTS	C APPROVED	$ 15,000.00	$ 13,500.00
TOTAL APPROVED		22	GRAND TOTAL	$ 141,564.16	$ 97,160.74

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CONDO/CO-OP FILE MEETING DATE UPDATE

MEETING DATE 2/04/92 PERIOD 1991 CODE A

PIN NUMBER	SC	DESCRIPTION	PC	COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
09-16-108-059	41	FRIENDLY VILLAGE #4 CONDO	A	APPROVED	$ 677.60	$ 675.00
09-16-108-061	41	6831 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY ASSN	A	APPROVED	$ 288.32	$ 225.00
10-35-100-015	50	WINSTON TOWERS #5 CONDO ASSOC	A	APPROVED	$ 4,134.00	$ 4,141.50
10-36-213-006	50	PARK CASTLE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 2,812.00	$ 2,587.50
11-22-312-015	01	7401 SHERIDAN CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 450.00	$ 360.00
11-29-319-018	49	CHASELAND CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 720.00	$ 720.00
11-32-116-029	49	FARWELL COURTS CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 468.60	$ 337.50
11-32-200-034	49	RIVIERA CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 628.80	$ 675.00
12-11-115-027	41	PARKVIEW EAST CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 1,412.50	$ 1,125.00
12-11-117-030	41	EDGEWOOD MANOR II	A	APPROVED	$ 457.15	$ 675.00
13-03-310-059	38	LECOUR CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 1,206.00	$ 1,012.50
13-09-320-052	45	RIVERDALE CONDOMINIUM ASSN	A	APPROVED	$ 895.00	$ 978.00
13-09-328-062	45	4850 S. LITTLER BUILDING	A	APPROVED	$ 648.00	$ 648.00
13-17-219-061	40	SUMMERDALE CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 985.20	$ 675.00
13-15-410-032	44	LARAT COURTS ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	$ 594.00	$ 506.00
13-15-411-029	45	KEYSTONE MANOR CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 660.00	$ 607.50
13-16-114-045	45	WINDER LAKE CONDO ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	$ 1,978.00	$ 1,338.84
13-16-117-045	45	THE PARK CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 1,188.00	$ 1,398.00
13-17-107-203	38	LELAND HOUSE CONDO. ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 544.00	$ 378.00
13-19-326-031	36	NOTTINGHAM MANOR CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 372.00	$ 900.00
13-20-105-002	38	3853 NARAGANSETT CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 444.00	$ 300.00
13-30-204-046	36	ALBANY MANOR CONDO ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	$ 624.00	$ 544.00
13-31-115-024	36	DAFFIELD NORTH CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 1,736.00	$ 2,282.00
14-05-112-034	48	4247-49 N. GLENWOOD CONDO.ASSN	A	APPROVED	$ 507.00	$ 225.00
14-05-206-014	49	KENMORE CONDO. ASSN., INC.	A	APPROVED	$ 660.44	$ 225.00
14-06-216-014	50	STANFORD COURTS HOMEOWNERS	A	APPROVED	$ 1,743.00	$ 1,255.00
14-15-209-035	46	720 GORDON TERRACE CONDO.ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 6,579.00	$ 4,752.00
14-17-404-008	46	4229 N. KENMORE	A	APPROVED	$ 314.00	$
14-21-101-035	46	3900 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	APPROVED	$ 960.00	$ 1,200.00
14-21-103-028	46	651 W. SHERIDAN CONDO. ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 870.00	$ 660.00
14-21-307-013	44	560 ROSCOE BUILDING CONDO.ASSN	A	APPROVED	$ 588.00	$ 765.00
14-21-310-067	44	3314 CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	$ 1,012.50	$ 878.80
14-21-312-045	44	415 ALDINE CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 2,779.20	$ 2,750.50
14-21-314-046	44	EDGESTONE CONDOMINIUM HOMES,	A	APPROVED	$ 4,425.00	$ 5,000.00
14-21-314-049	44	HARBOR HOUSE CONDO. ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 7,093.50	$ 6,525.00
14-28-103-022	44	THE WELLINGTON CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 4,296.40	$ 3,307.40
14-28-113-026	44	WELLINGTON MANOR CONDO. ASSN.	A	APPROVED	$ 960.00	$ 900.00
14-28-201-006	41	DARIEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	$ 3,960.00	$ 3,640.00
14-28-203-027	44	2920 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	APPROVED	$ 3,150.00	$ 3,315.00
14-28-204-010	44	2909 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CONDO.	A	APPROVED	$ 2,947.12	$ 2,760.00
14-28-206-005	44	COMMONWEALTH PLAZA CONDO. ASSN	A	APPROVED	$ 8,115.00	$ 11,212.50
14-28-207-004	44	2800 LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO	A	APPROVED	$ 9,510.00	$ 10,488.85
14-28-318-005	43	515 WRIGHTWOOD CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 1,155.10	$ 1,238.00
14-29-303-016	43	2837 N. GENEVA TERRACE CONDO	A	APPROVED	$ 1,915.80	$ 900.00
14-32-130-069	43	2015 CLEVELAND CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 675.00	$ 267.50
14-33-206-046	43	2140 LINCOLN PARK WEST CONDO	A	APPROVED	$ 2,700.00	$ 1,774.00
14-33-208-023	43	2020 LINCOLN PARK WEST CONDO.	A	APPROVED	$ 2,568.00	$ 2,137.50
14-33-312-010	43	OGDEN PL. PLACE OWNERS ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	$ 1,236.00	$ 900.00
14-33-407-048	43	1201 N. OKLEANS CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 525.00	$ 337.50
14-33-421-047	43	NORTH PARK TOWER COOPERATIVE	A	APPROVED	$ 5,610.00	$ 4,687.50
17-08-106-022	43	AMBASSADOR HOUSE CONDOMINIUMS	A	APPROVED	$ 1,710.00	$ 1,350.00

CITY OF CHICAGO
CONSOLIDATED CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CONDEMNATION-OF TITLE MEETING DATE OPENING

DEPT ENG DATE 920492 PERIOD 1991 CODE A

PIN NUMBER	SEC	DESCRIPTION	FC	COMMENTS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
17-03-109-038	38	1255 STATE PARKWAY CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	$ 3,344.40	$ 2,435.00
17-03-110-011	42	THE SCOTT CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	1,721.92	$ 1,341.11
17-03-112-033	42	ONE EAST SCOTT CONDO. ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	4,038.00	$ 3,293.00
17-03-200-058	42	LAKE SHORE LAND ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	1,218.00	$ 600.00
17-04-201-033	42	1170 LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING	A	APPROVED	3,856.30	$ 2,287.50
17-03-201-047	42	20 EAST CEDAR CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	4,340.00	$ 1,000.00
17-03-201-058	42	25 EAST ELM CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	1,842.60	$ 1,869.00
17-03-202-062	42	THE CAPITOL APTS. HOMEOWNERS	A	APPROVED	3,792.82	$ 4,261.82
17-03-204-063	42	1010 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO.	A	APPROVED	5,192.19	$ 5,122.48
17-04-208-029	42	20 E. WALTON CONDO. ASSN.	A	APPROVED	2,825.80	$ 412.50
17-03-222-023	48	THE PLAZA ON DEWITT CONDO ASSN.	A	APPROVED	8,123.59	$ 3,272.00
17-03-227-016	42	201 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	4,176.58	$ 3,879.00
17-04-304-047	42	LAKESHORE TERRACE CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	7,453.87	$ 4,185.00
17-04-307-086	42	1461 SANDBURG VILLAGE	A	APPROVED	10,740.66	$10,220.00
17-04-307-087	46	1460 SANDBURG VILLAGE CONDO	A	APPROVED	12,144.60	$12,144.00
17-04-308-031	42	1400 PALE HORSE CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	7,641.86	$ 2,120.98
17-04-309-043	42	1000 E. DELAWARE CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	3,642.42	$ 3,512.16
17-04-316-064	42	1461 SANDBURG VILLAGE CONDO.	A	APPROVED	10,135.00	$10,074.00
17-03-410-014	42	MARINA TOWERS CONDO ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	12,454.00	$13,858.00
17-10-203-027	42	STREETERVILLE CENTER CONDO	A	APPROVED	3,823.20	$ 4,254.54
17-10-209-012	42	THE 450 CONDOMINIUM ASSOC.	A	APPROVED	7,317.15	$ 2,310.00
17-34-106-021	42	3460 SOUTH MARINE LOUISE KING	A	APPROVED	1,611.50	$ 1,510.22
50-10-332-028	04	FOURTH CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	A	APPROVED	446.40	$ 300.00
50-12-102-005	04	HARELAY CONDOMINIUM	A	APPROVED	1,715.60	$ 1,716.00

TOTAL APPROVED 25 GRAND TOTAL $ 241,985.41 $ 222,434.76

(Continued from page 12014)

Your Committee on Finance/Small Claims Division, to which was referred on January 19, 1990 and subsequent sundry claims as follows:

Byron Love

Willie A. Johnson

Pablo Manuel Soto

Leslie Treadwell

Luke Z. Wicks

Marie Monahan

Rita M. Ardaugh

Carsby and Dorothy Diggs

Juan A. Mercado

Alfred B. Turner

Samuel Edwards

Zenon Olejniczak

Bernard Matel

Govt. Employees Ins. Co. and Doris Moseley
Cl. 2572186-01-01-023

Errol Dwayne Johnson

State Farm Ins. Co. and Eric Matthews
Cl. 13-5372-761

A.D. Transport Express Inc.

Employers Mutual Casualty Co. and Sisters of St. Francis
Cl. AA1 061 687

Helen Johnson

John L. Scuito

United Services Automobile Assn. and Christopher Beaudin
Cl. 4500954

Leah B. Hamilton

Allstate Ins. Co. and Ruth Green
Cl. 2521264081 YJM

Allstate Ins. Co. and Bernadine Horton
Cl. 2701061299

Annie Hansburgh

Bessie Harris Mills

Mario Martinez

Stanley Bielak

Mary Beamon

State Farm Ins. Co. and Jose and Aida Ortiz
Cl. 13-Y771-839

Allstate Ins. Co. and Manuel Thirston
Cl. 2521274262

Rupert Rhone

John A. Zaucha

Almeda Harper

Swedlana Dass

Glenn Howard

Earl Patton

Roy Robinson

Illinois Police Federation, Inc.

Henry Hayes

H.F.N. Associates

Willis P. McDonald

Veeco Mfg. Company

Theresa and Carl Hopkins

Raymond Lieb

Corlotta Loving

Mott T. Bragg

Alice Onate

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-40

Albert B. Morrison

Shirley and Charles Emmons

Jill Ann Towsely

Allstate Ins. Co. and Clarence Brown
Cl. 2701192417

Carl Fried

James Bolden

Pablo G. Barrera

Adrian Jones

having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Do Not Pass* said claims for payment.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Placed On File -- REPORT OF SETTLEMENTS OF SUITS AGAINST CITY DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1991.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a list of cases in which judgments were entered or cases settled during the month of October, 1991, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Place on File* the list of cases transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and said communication and report were *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- REPORT OF SETTLEMENTS OF SUITS AGAINST CITY DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1991.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a list of cases in which judgments were entered or cases settled during the month of November, 1991, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Place on File* the list of cases transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and said communication and report were *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- REPORT OF SETTLEMENTS OF SUITS AGAINST CITY DURING MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1991.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a list of cases in which judgments were entered or cases settled during the month of December, 1991, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Place on File* the list of cases transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and said communication and report were *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- APPLICATIONS FOR CITY OF CHICAGO CHARITABLE SOLICITATION (TAG DAY) PERMITS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration four (4) applications for City of Chicago charitable solicitation (tag day) permits:

A. City of Hope
June 11 and 12, 1993 -- citywide;

B. Little City Foundation
August 7 and 8, 1992 -- citywide;

C. Misericordia Home
April 2 and 3, 1993 -- citywide; and

D. Lakeview Community Emergency Shelter Team, Inc.
February 29, 1992 -- north side,

having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Place on File* the applications transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and said applications and report were *Placed on File.*

Action Deferred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 3, CHAPTER 32 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO EXEMPT CERTAIN LEASES AND RENTALS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM CHICAGO TRANSACTION TAX.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report which was, on motion of Alderman Steele and Alderman Shaw, *Deferred* and ordered published:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance amending Chapter 3-32 of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago concerning the Chicago Transaction Tax, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body pass the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

The following is said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report:

WHEREAS, For transactions consummated in the city of Chicago involving the lease or rental of any personal property, the Chicago Transaction Tax Ordinance imposes a tax of six percent of the lease or rental price of such transactions, to be borne by the lessees involved; and

WHEREAS, There is a substantially administrative burden of recordkeeping and a physical difficulty in using coin slots to collect the proper amount of tax due from leases of personal property where the entire consideration for the lease is paid by inserting one or more coins or bills of currency into a mechanism attached to the personal property; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Chapter 3-32 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics, as follows:

3-32-020.

A. For the purpose of this chapter, whenever any of the following words, terms or definitions are used herein, they shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

* * * * *

5. "Transactions consummated in the city of Chicago" means: (a) an agreement or contract signed or otherwise entered into by the parties thereto, or their duly authorized officers, employees or agents, in the city of Chicago or (b) the use in the city of Chicago of the object of an agreement or contract between the parties. "Use in the city of Chicago", for purposes of this section only, means that 50 percent or more of the use of the object is or will be in the city of Chicago. If delivery occurs within the city of Chicago, it will be presumed, unless proved otherwise, that 50 percent or more of the use of the object will occur within the city of Chicago. Only one tax is payable with respect to a single purchaser or lessee involved in any transaction. A lessee who will in turn act as a lessor of property subject to this tax shall not be required to pay the tax on his lease of such property if he subsequently leases such property and this subsequent lease is also subject to this tax, or is exempt from this tax *under Section 3-32-030A. 2.*

* * * * *

3-32-030.

There is hereby imposed and shall immediately accrue and be collected a tax, as herein provided, on all transactions designated herein, including sales, agreements of sale, agreements to sell, memoranda of sales, deliveries or transfers of the objects of such sales, agreements, or memoranda, leases and lease or rental agreements and memoranda, as follows:

A. Transactions consummated in the city of Chicago involving the lease or rental of any personal property, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise by an individual person, domestic or foreign association, company, or corporation or certificates of interest in a business conducted by a trustee or trustees, made after the first day of January, 1974, whether made upon or shown by the books of the person, association, company, corporation, or trustee, or by any paper or

agreement or memorandum or other evidence of such lease or rental, when delivery or use also takes place in the city of Chicago.

* * * * *

6. The tax imposed by this Section 3-32-030 A. shall not apply to the lease or rental of personal property where the entire consideration for the lease or rental is paid by inserting one or more coins or bills of currency into a mechanism attached to the personal property.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect March 1, 1992.

COMMITTEE ON AVIATION

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF AIRPORT LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH NONSIGNATORY AIRCRAFT OPERATORS USING CITY AIRPORTS.

The Committee on Aviation submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Aviation, having had under consideration a communication from Commissioner Jay R. Franke of the Department of Aviation, concerning an ordinance authorizing execution of an Airport License Agreement between the City of Chicago and Nonsignatory Aircraft Operators wishing to land at and use the facilities of any of the City's Airports, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* said proposed ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all the members of the committee present with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS W. CULLERTON,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Cullerton, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago ("City") is a duly constituted and existing municipality within the meaning of Section 1, Article VII, of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois ("Constitution"), having a population in excess of 25,000, and is a home rule unit of local government under Section 6(a), Article VII, of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, City operates three airports known as Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago Midway Airport, and Merrill C. Meigs Field ("Airports") and possesses the power and authority to lease premises and facilities and to grant other rights and privileges with respect thereto; and

WHEREAS, City, as the operator of the Airports, must ensure that aircraft operators which use any of the Airports, whether scheduled or non-scheduled, which are not signatories to a use agreement will report their activities in a timely fashion; will be properly invoiced for and will pay all fees and charges; will indemnify the City for their operations; will produce proof of financial responsibility and adequate insurance coverage; and will adhere to all applicable federal, state and local government laws, rules, and regulations relating to airports and airport operations; and

WHEREAS, City is charged with responsibility for the safety, security, and physical integrity of the Airports and must to that end, together with the Federal Aviation Administration, regulate and coordinate aircraft operations and activities on the Airports; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth in this ordinance.

SECTION 2. The Commissioner of Aviation is hereby authorized to execute a License Agreement with any properly licensed and certified aircraft operator serving one or more of the Airports in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality.

SECTION 3. The ordinance passed July 15, 1987 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 2081), authorizing execution of a form of a license agreement is hereby superseded, except as to those license agreements signed by the aircraft operator and submitted to City prior to the effective date of this ordinance, which license agreements City may execute.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage.

Exhibit "A" attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Airport License And Agreement.

This Airport License and Agreement ("License") is entered into this _____ day of _____, 19____, between the City of Chicago, a municipal corporation and a home rule unit of local government under Sections 1 and 6(a), respectively, of Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois ("Licensor"), and _____, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____ ("Licensee").

In consideration of the mutual promises and covenants set forth herein, Licensor and Licensee agree as follows:

1. Airport Use. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, Licensor grants to Licensee a nonexclusive right to use _____ ("Airport") solely for the landing, taking off, flying over, taxiing, loading, and unloading of aircraft operated by Licensee, and any functions incidental thereto. In furtherance thereof, Licensee may be permitted to use such apron and ramp areas for loading and unloading as may be designated by the Commissioner of the Department of Aviation ("Commissioner"). This License shall not enlarge or diminish Licensee's rights regarding any use of other airport facilities to which it may be entitled by virtue of other contractual relationships.

2. Term. The term of the License shall be for one calendar month, commencing on _____, and continuing for additional periods of one calendar month each, not to exceed a total of three years. The License is revocable at will by the Commissioner, with or without cause, provided the Commissioner first gives Licensee thirty (30) days written notice in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof. Licensee shall provide Licensor with written notice no less than thirty (30) days prior to discontinuance of operations at the Airport.

3. Fees and Charges. In return for the use of the facilities and for the privileges granted herein, Licensee agrees to pay Licensor the Signatory, Non Party or such other rate for fees and charges at the Airport, identified in paragraph 1 herein, as may be applicable, without need for notice or demand by Licensor and without deduction or set-off.

No additional charges shall be assessed in the event Licensee's aircraft departs from the Airport for another destination, and the aircraft, without making a stop at some other airport, is forced to return to and land at the Airport because of meteorological conditions, mechanical or operating causes, or for any similar emergency or precautionary reason.

4. Monthly Activity Report. Licensee shall furnish to Licensor on or before the tenth (10th) day of each month, in such form and detail as may be requested by the Commissioner, a true and accurate report of Licensee's operations at the Airport during the preceding month, setting forth all data necessary to calculate the fees and charges due and owing the City. This report shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, Licensee's total number of landings for the month by type of aircraft; the maximum gross certified landing weight of each aircraft; the total number of enplaning and deplaning passengers; and the amount of cargo, freight, and mail loaded and unloaded for such month. Licensor shall certify the report and send it to the Commissioner in care of the Department of Aviation, Administrative Offices, 20 North Clark Street, Suite 3000, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

5. Method of Payment of Fees and Charges. Following receipt of the monthly activity report, Licensor shall transmit to Licensee a statement of the fees and charges incurred by Licensee during the reported month and

the fees and charges shall be paid by Licensee no more than fifteen (15) days after the date of the statement. Notwithstanding acceptance by Licensor of any payment made by Licensee, Licensor shall have the right to question the accuracy of Licensee's report, and to audit Licensee's records upon which such reports were based. Licensee agrees to maintain original copies of all such reports for a minimum of three years from the date of creation and to make them readily available at the Department of Aviation, Administrative Offices, upon reasonable demand therefor by Licensor.

If Licensee fails to furnish Licensor with the monthly activity report when due, Licensee's landing fee shall be determined by assuming that the Licensee's total landing weight for such month was 200% of its total landed weight for the highest reported month for which such data is available for Licensee. Any necessary adjustment in such landing fee shall not be calculated by Licensor until an accurate report is delivered to Licensor by Licensee. Resulting surpluses or deficits shall be applied as credits or charges to the statement issued for the next succeeding month.

Licensee shall make all payments when due at the Office of the City Comptroller, Room 501, City Hall, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

6. Rules and Regulations. Licensee shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local government laws, rules, and regulations, including without limitation the rules, regulations, and ordinances of Licensor, which are now or hereafter in effect.

7. Indemnification. Licensee agrees to indemnify, defend, save, and hold Licensor fully harmless from and against all liabilities, losses, suits, claims, judgments, fines, or demands of every kind and nature (including all reasonable costs for investigation, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and expert's fees) arising from, related to, or caused by Licensee's use of, or occupancy of, or operations at the Airport; provided, however, that Licensee shall not be liable solely and the extent any injury, damage or loss is caused by the gross negligence of Licensor, its agents, officials, or employees.

8. Non-Liability of Licensor. Licensor shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of Licensee, or its agents, servants, officials, employees, or independent contractors; or for any conditions resulting from the operations or activities of Licensee, its agents, servants, employees, officials, or independent contractors; or for any loss or damage to any personal property or equipment of Licensee, its agents, servants, employees, officials, or independent contractors.

9. Insurance. Licensee shall, at its own expense, procure and keep in force at all times during the term of this License, or any renewal thereof, with a company acceptable to Licensor, insurance with such coverages and limits as may be reasonably directed by the Licensor's Risk Manager, but

in no event less than that required by the A.O.C.I. guidelines. Licensee shall cause Licensor to be named as an additional insured on all such policies and shall furnish Licensor's Risk Manager with proper certificate evidencing that such insurance is in force. At least thirty (30) days notice must be given to Licensor prior to cancellation of or change in insurance coverage. Licensor reserves the right to change the insurance requirements during the term of the License.

10. Security. Concurrent with the execution of this License, Licensee shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City of Chicago ("Comptroller") security in such form and amount as may be reasonably requested by Licensor to guarantee Licensee's performance of its obligations hereunder.

11. Delinquent Fees. There shall be added to all sums due Licensor by way of this License an interest charge of 1½% of the principal sum for each full calendar month of delinquency, or 18% per annum, computed as simple interest. No interest shall be charged upon that portion of any debt which, in good faith, is in dispute. No interest shall be charged upon any account until payment is thirty (30) days overdue, but interest shall be computed and assessed as of the original due date.

12. Nondiscrimination Clause. Licensee for itself, its personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, does hereby covenant and agree:

(a) That no person on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of its facilities.

(b) That in the construction of any improvements on, over, or under such land and the furnishing of services thereon, no person on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination.

(c) That Licensee shall use the Airport in compliance with all other requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Subtitle A, Nondiscrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation, Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as may be amended.

(d) That Licensee shall furnish services on a fair, equal, and not unjustly discriminatory basis to all users thereof and shall charge fair, reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory prices for each unit of service; provided that Licensee may be allowed

to make reasonable and nondiscriminatory discounts, rebates, or other similar types of price reduction to volume purchasers.

13. Not Exclusive Right. It is hereby agreed that nothing herein contained shall be construed to grant, or authorize the granting of, an exclusive right prohibited by Section 308 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, and Licensor reserves the right to grant to others the privilege and right of conducting any one or all activities of an aeronautical nature.

14. Notices. Notices shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally or by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the following:

Licensor: Commissioner
Department of Aviation
20 North Clark Street
Suite 3000
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Licensee: _____
_____
_____
_____

or such other place as either party shall in writing designate in the manner provided herein. Notices delivered personally shall be effective upon receipt. Notices delivered by mail shall be effective upon date of mailing.

15. Operations. Licensee shall be responsible for any and all charges incurred in connection with its operations under this License. Licensee shall further restore and replace any property damaged as a result of Licensee's operations. Licensee shall conduct its operations in a clean, sanitary, and safe manner, and be responsible for any maintenance which is a result of Licensee's operations.

16. Not assignable. This License is personal and is granted solely to the Licensee identified herein and shall not be assigned to or assumed by any other party.

17. Certifications. Licensee shall provide Licensor with such proof that Licensor is a validly licensed and certified aircraft operator, that Licensor is authorized to do business and is in good standing in Illinois, and that Licensor is fiscally sound, all as may be reasonably requested by Licensor.

Licensee shall further complete such certificates as may be reasonably requested by Licensor in connection with the execution of public contracts or as may be required by law.

18. Authority. Execution by Licensor is authorized by ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago on _____ (Council Journal of Proceedings, page _____). Execution by Licensee is authorized by _____.

In Witness Whereof, The parties have caused this License to be executed on the date first written above.

Approved:

City

_____
City Comptroller

_____
Commissioner,
Department of Aviation

Approved As To Form And Legality:

_____
Corporation Counsel

Airline

_____

By: _____

Title: _____

Agent in Illinois for Service of Notice or Process:

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

Attest:

_____

By: _____

Title: _____

_____

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

_____

AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS STANDING TO CREDIT OF CITY IN PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION OF CHICAGO SURPLUS ACCOUNTS TO MEET CITY'S SHARE OF OPERATION COSTS OF RICHARD J. DALEY CENTER FOR YEAR 1992.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the transfer of surplus funds standing to the credit of the City of Chicago by the Public Building Commission necessary for the payment of the City's share of the cost of operation of the Richard J. Daley Center for the year 1992, in the amount of $1,036,000.00, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The Public Building Commission of Chicago (the "P.B.C.") has issued and sold revenue bonds (the "Bonds"), and the City of Chicago (the "City") has entered into leases with the P.B.C. (the "P.B.C. Leases") for the use and occupancy of the following buildings and facilities owned and constructed or renovated by the P.B.C. with Bond proceeds:

Building And Facility	P.B.C. Lease	Bond Indenture
Health Center, CH-3 Sanitation Facilities CS-4	Recorded December 31, 1974, as Document No. 22951246 (dated December 26, 1974)	$38,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1975 (Also involves other projects for other lessees)

Building And Facility	P.B.C. Lease	Bond Indenture
Fire Stations CF-1, CF-9 and CF-10 Health Center, CH-2 Police Academy, CP-4 Central Library Building CPL-1	Recorded November 20, 1975, as Document No. 23299558 (dated November 6, 1975)	$36,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "B" of 1975
Police Facilities CP-5 and CP-8 Sanitation Facilities CS-5, CS-11, CS-12 and CS-13 Library for Handicapped CPL-2	Recorded July 21, 1978, as Document No. 24546590 (dated June 15, 1978)	$30,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1978

; and

WHEREAS, The City has adopted ordinances for the levy and collection of taxes against all taxable properties within its boundaries sufficient to pay the rentals provided in the P.B.C. Leases; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the bond indentures for the Bonds, that portion of the rental paid to the P.B.C. pursuant to the terms of the P.B.C. Leases and not required under the terms of said bond indentures for the payment of interest, principal and/or costs associated with administration, maintenance and operation, renewal, replacement and improvement, may be transferred by the P.B.C. to pay additional administrative expenses incident to City projects constructed or renovated by the P.B.C. under the applicable bond indenture, or to the Construction

Accounts of the P.B.C., created pursuant to the applicable bond indenture, for City projects constructed or renovated by the P.B.C.; and

WHEREAS, Any funds remaining to the credit of the City in the P.B.C.'s various surplus accounts, after making the aforesaid transfers and payments, will be credited (unless otherwise directed by the City) to the next annual rentals due and payable by the City to the P.B.C. under the applicable P.B.C. Lease and bond indenture; and

WHEREAS, As of December 31, 1991, the following funds are estimated by the P.B.C. to be in the surplus accounts created pursuant to the applicable bond indentures to the credit of the City:

Bond Indenture	P.B.C. Lease	Project	Anticipated Surplus
$38,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1975	Recorded December 31, 1974, as Document No. 22951246 (dated December 26, 1974)	CH-3 CS-4	$ 41,000
$36,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "B" of 1975	Recorded November 20, 1975, as Document No. 23299558 (dated November 6, 1975)	CF-1, CF-9, CF-10, CH-2 CP-4 and CPL-1	605,000
$30,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1978	Recorded July 21, 1978 as Document No. 24546590 (dated June 15, 1978)	CP-5, CP-8, CS-5, CS-11, CS-12, CS-13 and CPL-2	390,000
		TOTAL:	$1,036,000

; and

WHEREAS, The P.B.C. has approved a budget in the amount of $16,100,426 for the proper operation, maintenance and repair of the Richard J. Daley Center (including steam to City Hall) for the fiscal year January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992, and the City's share of said budget is $2,835,974; and

WHEREAS, By resolution of its Board of Commissioners, the P.B.C. has requested that the City approve and consent to the allocation, transfer and use of said surplus funds of $1,036,000, without prior appropriation by the

City Council of the City toward the City's share of the operating, maintenance and repair budget for the Richard J. Daley Center (including steam to City Hall) for the period beginning January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City does hereby approve and authorize the transfer and application of moneys in the sum of up to $1,036,000 standing to its credit on December 31, 1991 in the Surplus Accounts created pursuant to the applicable bond indentures in satisfaction and payment of its $2,835,974 portion of the P.B.C. budget for the operation, maintenance and repair of the Richard J. Daley Center for the fiscal year January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992, as follows:

Bond Resolution	Amount
$38,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1975	$ 41,000
$36,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "B" of 1975	605,000
$30,000,000 Public Building Commission of Chicago Building Revenue Bonds, Series "A" of 1978	390,000

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its passage and publication as required by law.

AUTHORIZATION FOR AGREEMENT WITH ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR EXPENDITURE OF STATE GRANT FUNDS TO IDENTIFY HEALTH PROBLEMS AND ESTABLISH HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN LITTLE VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the execution of an agreement and the acceptance of a grant from the Illinois Department of Public Health necessary to assist in identifying health problems and establishing health education programs, in the amount of $12,000.00, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago (the "City"), through its Department of Health (the "Department"), has been awarded grant funds in the amount of $12,000 (the "Grant Funds") from the Illinois Community Based Planned Approach to Community Health Project; and

WHEREAS, The Grant Funds shall be used to bring together a group of citizens from the Little Village Community (the "Community") to identify health problems and create a needs assessment survey to be disseminated in the Community, the results of which survey will allow the Community to develop a program to identify the sources of many health problems and to promote behavioral changes in the Community (the "Program"); now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City Council hereby appropriates to Fund 925 the amount of $12,000 or such amounts as may actually be received by the City.

SECTION 2. The Commissioner of the Department is hereby authorized to execute an agreement with the State of Illinois Department of Public Health to implement the Program.

SECTION 3. The Comptroller of the City is hereby directed to disburse the Grant Funds received as required to carry out the Program.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT FROM MARSHALL FIELD'S 1991 COMMUNITY GIVING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT PROGRAMMING SERVICES FOR CITY'S OLDER PERSONS PROGRAM.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the acceptance of a grant from Marshall Field's 1991 Community Giving Program necessary to support programming services for the City's Older Persons Program, in the amount of $2,000.00, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report

and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago (the "City"), through its Department on Aging (the "Department"), will receive grant funds in the amount of $2,000 (the "Grant Funds") from the Marshall Field's 1991 Community Giving Program ("Marshall Field's"); and

WHEREAS, The Grant Funds shall be used to support programming services for the City's older persons (the "Program"); now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City Council hereby appropriates to Fund 925 the amount of $2,000 or such amounts as may actually be received by the City.

SECTION 2. The Comptroller of the City is hereby directed to disburse the Grant Funds received as required to carry out the Program.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

ALLOCATION OF MOTOR FUEL TAX FUNDS NECESSARY FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS IN IMPROVED STREETS, COUNTY OR STATE HIGHWAYS DURING YEAR 1992.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration nine (9) ordinances (under separate committee reports) authorizing the allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds necessary for various projects in improved streets, county or state highways during 1992, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinances transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Funds Authorized For Street Cleaning Maintenance Of Improved Streets, County Or State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $3,500,000 from the part of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for street cleaning maintenance of improved streets, county highways and state highways by day labor during the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Street Light Energy Costs Of Improved Streets, County Highways And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $4,350,000 from the part of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for street light energy costs of improved streets, county highways and state highways during the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Department of Transportation.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Snow And Ice Control Maintenance Of Improved Streets, County Highways And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $5,000,000 from the part of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for snow and ice control maintenance of improved streets, county highways and state highways by day labor during the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Group Relamping Of Street Lighting Systems During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $700,000 from the part of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for the purchase of materials and supplies for maintenance of the street lighting system's lamps of improved streets, county highways and state highways by day labor for the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized, and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Department of Transportation.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Traffic Signal Energy Costs Of Improved Streets, County Highways And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $1,500,000 from the part of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for traffic signal energy costs of improved streets, county highways and state highways during the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without having had the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized, and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Department of Transportation.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Repairs To Curbs And Gutters In Improved Streets, County And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to reconstruct curb and combined curb and gutters in various improved streets, county highways or state highways for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992. Where necessary, the project shall include new pavement, sidewalk, curb and gutter and drainage structures lying adjacent to or in the path of said repair or reconstruction. The cost shall not exceed $5,000,000 to be paid from that part of Motor Fuel Tax funds which has been or may be allotted to the City of Chicago.

SECTION 2. There is hereby allocated the sum of $5,000,000 for repairs to curbs and gutters in improved streets, county highways or state highways which shall be for work for which estimates are to be filed with the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 3. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall prepare the necessary specifications and estimates for these repairs and shall do same, either by day labor or contract.

SECTION 4. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 6. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 7. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 8. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of

Transportation of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 9. That this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Repairs To Pavements In Improved Streets, County And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to make repairs to pavements in improved streets, county highways or state highways for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992 by use of the asphaltic street repair materials, concrete street repair material or other standard street repair materials, as required to bring the pavements and their appurtenances to a good state of repair, at a cost not to exceed $4,750,000 to be paid from that part of Motor Fuel Tax funds which has been or may be allotted to the City of Chicago.

SECTION 2. There is hereby allocated the sum of $4,750,000 for repairs to pavements in improved streets, county highways or state highways which shall be work for which estimates are to be filed with the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 3. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall prepare the necessary specifications and estimates for these repairs and shall do same, either by day labor or contract.

SECTION 4. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 6. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable

under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 7. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 8. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 9. That this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Reconstruction Of Vaulted Sidewalks Along Improved Streets, County And State Highways During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to reconstruct vaulted sidewalks along various improved streets, county highways or state highways for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992. Where necessary, the project shall include: excavation, backfill, new sidewalk, curb, gutter, and drainage structures lying adjacent to construction or in the path of said reconstruction. The cost shall not exceed $500,000 to be paid from that part of the Motor Fuel Tax funds which has been or may be allotted to the City of Chicago.

SECTION 2. The sum of $500,000 is hereby allocated for the reconstruction of vaulted sidewalks along improved streets, county highways or state highways which shall be for work for which estimates are to be filed with the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois for the period beginning January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 3. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall prepare the necessary rules and estimates for these reconstructions and day labor.

SECTION 4. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 6. The Department of Streets and Sanitation shall maintain separate ledger accounts for each location under this project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such location.

SECTION 7. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said allocation when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 8. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two (2) certified copies of this ordinance to the Division of Highways, Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, through the District Engineer of District 1 of said Division of Highways.

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Funds Authorized For Maintenance Of Traffic Signals And Streetlighting Systems During Year 1992.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to expend the sum of $1,200,000 from that portion of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund which has been or may be allocated to the City of Chicago for the purchase of materials and supplies for maintenance of traffic signals and streetlighting systems on municipal streets and county and state highways for the period commencing January 1, 1992 and ending December 31, 1992.

SECTION 2. Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for this project shall not be transferred to any other Motor Fuel Tax project or Motor Fuel Tax funds allocated for any other project shall not be transferred to this project, in either instance, without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall set up a separate account for this project. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall not expend or authorize the expenditure in excess of the amount shown and the City Comptroller shall not authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the amount shown without the prior approval of the City Council.

SECTION 4. The operating department shall maintain a separate ledger account for each project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for each such project.

SECTION 5. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements from said fund when properly approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to the Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, through the District Engineer for District 1 of said Department of Transportation.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION AND AMENDMENT TO 1992 ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, AS AMENDED, TO REFLECT CHANGES IN AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing a Supplemental Appropriation and an Amendment to the 1992 Annual Appropriation Ordinance, as amended, necessary to reflect changes in the amount of grant funds received from federal and state agencies, in the amount of $223,000.00, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The Annual Appropriation Ordinance for the year 1992, as amended, contains estimates of revenues receivable as grants from agencies of the state and federal governments; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Section 8 of the Annual Appropriation Ordinance the heads of various departments and agencies of the City government have applied to agencies of the state and federal governments for grants to the City for various purposes; and

WHEREAS, The amount of grant funds awarded to the City by federal and state agencies for specific grant programs has exceeded the amount of revenues estimated from those sources; and

WHEREAS, It is beneficial to the City of Chicago to appropriate such additional revenues; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The sum of $223,000 not previously appropriated has become available for appropriation for the year 1992 as follows:

Awards from agencies of the federal government	$ 9,000
Awards from agencies of the state government	214,000
TOTAL:	$223,000

SECTION 2. The sum of $223,000 not previously appropriated is hereby appropriated from Fund 925 -- Grant Funds for the year 1992, and the Annual Appropriation Ordinance for the year 1992, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking the words and figures and by adding the words and figures indicated in the attached Exhibit A.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect ten days after its passage and publication.

Exhibit "A" attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Amendments To The 1992 Appropriation Ordinance.

925 -- Grant Funds

Code	Department And Item	Strike Amount	Add Amount
	Estimate Of Grant Revenue For 1992		

Code	Department And Item	Strike Amount	Add Amount
	Awards from Agencies of the Federal Government	$486,867,955	$486,876,955
	Awards from Agencies of the State Government	115,331,000	115,545,000
925 -- Grant Funds			
41	Department of Health:		
	AIDS Testing/Counseling	341,000	447,000
	Immunization	1,004,000	1,013,000
81	Department of Streets and Sanitation:		
	Scrap Tire Management -- I.E.P.A.	0	108,000

AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER OF YEAR 1991 FUNDS WITHIN BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing a transfer of funds for the year 1991 within the Board of Election Commissioners, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make the following transfer of funds for the year 1991. This transfer will leave sufficient unencumbered appropriations to meet all liabilities that have been or may be incurred during the year 1991 payable from such appropriations:

FROM:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
Overtime	100	39-2005	0020	$62,500
Extra Hire	100	39-2005	0055	$70,000
Gasoline	100	39-2005	0320	$20,000
Materials and Supplies	100	39-2005	0340	$30,000
Construction of Buildings and Other Structures	100	39-2005	0540	$23,000

TO:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
For Professional and Technical Services for Data Processing, Word Processing, Office Automation and Data Communications Functions	100	39-2005	0138	$203,000
Dues, Subscriptions and Memberships	100	39-2005	0166	$1,000
Technical Meeting Costs	100	39-2005	0169	$1,500

SECTION 2. The sole purpose of this transfer of funds is to provide funds to meet necessary obligations within the Board of Election Commissioners during the year 1991.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER OF YEAR 1992 FUNDS WITHIN CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EVENTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing a transfer of funds for the year 1992 within the City Council Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

Alderman Moore presented the following amendment:

"I move to amend the proposed ordinance authorizing a transfer of 1992 funds within the City Council Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs by adding an additional amendment to the appropriation ordinance as follows:

Page	Code	Department And Item	Strike No.	Amount
157	3005	Commission on Human Relations		

Page	Code	Department And Item	Strike No.	Amount
	9738	Chairperson of the Commission on Human Relations	1	$30,912"

At this point in the proceedings, Alderman Burke raised a point of order, stating that as the matter before the body was a specific transfer of funds within the City Council Committee on Special Events, Alderman Moore's motion relating to the Commission on Human Relations was not germane and, in fact, a motion ab initio and therefore out of order.

Alderman Stone next raised a point of order, stating that the matter before the body related to Fund 356 while the amendment submitted by Alderman Moore involved Fund 100, thereby supporting Alderman Burke's point of order that the motion by Alderman Moore was not germane.

The Chair ruled the points of order raised by Alderman Burke and Alderman Stone *Well Taken* and further ruled the amendment presented by Alderman Moore *Out of Order.*

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is a home rule unit of government as defined in Article VII, Section 6(a) of the Illinois Constitution, and as such may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs; and

WHEREAS, The management of its finances is a matter pertaining to the government and affairs of the City of Chicago; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make the following transfer of funds for the year 1992. This transfer will leave sufficient unencumbered appropriations to meet all liabilities that have been or may be incurred during the year 1992 payable from such appropriations:

FROM:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
For Contractual Services	356	15-2155	0100	$20,000.00

TO:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
For Contingencies	356	15-2155	0700	$20,000.00

SECTION 2. The sole purpose of this transfer of funds is to provide funds to meet necessary obligations in the City Council Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs during the year 1992.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF WATER MAINS IN PORTION OF SOUTH INDIANA AVENUE.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an order authorizing the installation of water mains in South Indiana Avenue from East 32nd Street to East 34th Street, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEMUEL AUSTIN, JR.,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Austin, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install water mains in South Indiana Avenue, from East 32nd Street to East 34th Street; 1,300 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main, at the total estimated cost of $200,880.21 chargeable to the Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01194.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

REAPPOINTMENT OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS TO BUILDING BOARD OF APPEALS.

The Committee on Buildings submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Buildings, having had under consideration a communication submitted by Mayor Richard M. Daley (referred to your Committee on January 14, 1992) to appoint and/or reappoint persons to the Building Board of Appeals, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed reappointments (the appointment of Helene D. Colvin has been deferred), as follows:

John G. Agrela, reappointed for a term expiring April 21, 1992;

Richard Gibbons, reappointed for a term expiring April 21, 1992;

Glenn M. Harston, reappointed for a term expiring April 21, 1993; and

Richard Zulkey, reappointed for a term expiring April 21, 1993.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present, with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNARD L. STONE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Stone, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed reappointments of Mr. John G. Agrela,

Mr. Richard Gibbons, Mr. Glenn M. Harston and Mr. Richard Zulkey to the Building Board of Appeals were *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 13, CHAPTER 84, SECTION 110 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY REVISION OF COMPOSITION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROSCENIUM FIRE CURTAINS.

The Committee on Buildings submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Buildings, having had under consideration an ordinance signed by Alderman Theodore Mazola (referred to your committee on January 14, 1992) a code amendment expanding construction requirements for proscenium fire curtains, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the said proposed substitute ordinance, transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present, with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNARD L. STONE,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Stone, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 13-84-110 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics, as follows:

13-84-110 Proscenium opening -- Type 1 stages. Every proscenium opening in a Type 1 stage shall be provided with a proscenium fire curtain complying with the requirements of paragraph (a) or with a fire protection system complying with the requirements of paragraph (b).

(a) Proscenium Fire Curtain.

(1) Materials. The curtain shall be of approved metal construction, *or of wire-reinforced glass yarn fabric.* [except that an] *An existing,* approved reinforced asbestos curtain may be used when the proscenium opening does not exceed 28 feet in height.

(2) Performance Requirements. The curtain shall be so designed and constructed that for at least 30 minutes it will prevent all passage of flame and withstand without failure a temperature of not less than 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit and an air pressure normal to its surface of not less than 10 pounds per square foot. When closed, the curtain shall be reasonably tight against the passage of smoke.

(3) Construction. The curtain shall overlap the proscenium opening by at least two feet at the top and 18 inches at each side, and

shall slide vertically at each side within iron or steel grooves which shall have a minimum depth of 12 inches. No part of any curtain shall be supported by or fastened to combustible material.

(4) The curtain shall be so arranged and maintained that, in case of fire, it will be released automatically and instantly by an approved heat-actuated device, and will descend slowly and safely by its own weight to completely close the proscenium opening within 30 seconds, taking not over five seconds for the bottom five feet. It shall also be equipped with effective devices to permit prompt and immediate closing of the proscenium opening by manual means.

(5) Machinery. All machines and hoisting gear shall be designed in accordance with safe practice. The "American National Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Walks", A.N.S.I. A17.1-1971, with its supplement A.N.S.I. A17.1b-1973, shall be considered as a guide to safe practice except as otherwise stated in this code. Travel limit stops and room for over-travel shall be provided.

(b) Fire Protection System.

(1) The fire protection system shall consist of an opaque curtain and a deluge system.

(2) An approved opaque fabric curtain system shall be installed in the proscenium opening, so arranged that it will close both automatically and manually.

(3) A water spray deluge system shall be installed on the stage side of the proscenium opening, arranged to discharge water on the curtain and on the stage floor behind the curtain at a discharge density of not less than three gallons per minute per lineal foot of opening. Operation shall be both automatic and manual. Equipment, materials and installation shall be in conformance with Chapter 15-16. Shutoff valves shall be electrically supervised.

(4) Automatic operation of the stage fire protection system shall be by means of approved combination fixed-temperature and rate-of-rise heat detectors located throughout the stage, as approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Manual operation shall be by means of approved electric releases on the stage and in the projection or lighting control booth. Installation shall conform to the requirements of a standard fire alarm system. In addition, a manual nonelectric release shall be provided for the curtain and for the deluge systems at readily accessible locations in the stage.

(5) Normal ventilation shall be designed to maintain an airflow from the auditorium to the stage.

(c) Abandonment Of Proscenium Opening Protection.

Where a Type 1 stage in an existing assembly unit has been abandoned for theatrical or similar performances, the building commissioner and the fire commissioner may jointly approve the mounting of a motion picture screen and its required sound equipment providing:

(1) All combustible stage material and equipment and scenery is removed from the stage;

(2) Where stage is provided with an automatic sprinkler system, such system shall be maintained in good working condition and under pressure at all times;

(3) Present automatic stage vents to be maintained in good working condition;

(4) Proscenium curtain need not be required if a one-hour fire resistive rating noncombustible separation is provided between the space required to install the screen with its sound equipment and the balance of the stage;

(5) Such a stage shall not again be used as a Type 1 stage, unless it is brought in compliance with the present code;

(6) No portion of such stage shall be used for storage or handling of material; and

(7) The space between the screen and fire wall shall be sprinklered and vented, as called for in Chapter 15-16 of this code.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF MS. VALERIE JARRETT AS COMMISSIONER OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Committee on Economic and Capital Development submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Economic and Capital Development, having had under consideration the appointment by Mayor Richard M. Daley of Valerie Jarrett as Commissioner of Planning and Development, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* said appointment which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present, with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BERNARD J. HANSEN,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Hansen, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Ms. Valerie Jarrett as Commissioner of Planning and Development was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HENRY HENDERSON AS COMMISSIONER OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

The Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities, having had under consideration a communication from Mayor Daley appointing Henry Henderson as Commissioner of the Environment, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the appointment transmitted herewith.

This appointment was approved in committee by all members present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWIN M. EISENDRATH,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Eisendrath, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Mr. Henry Henderson as Commissioner of the Environment was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Action Deferred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF CITY OF CHICAGO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

The Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities submitted the following report which was, on motion of Alderman Eisendrath, Alderman Bloom, Alderman Steele, Alderman Buchanan, Alderman Hansen, Alderman M. Smith, Alderman Schulter and Alderman Moore, *Deferred* and ordered published:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities, having had under consideration an ordinance by Mayor Daley, adopting the City's Solid Waste Management Plan which establishes directions for changes in the handling of solid waste in a manner that will reduce land, air and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic and energy resources of the city, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body pass the ordinance transmitted herewith.

This ordinance was approved in committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWIN M. EISENDRATH,
Chairman.

The following is said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report:

WHEREAS, Under the Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act the City of Chicago must develop a 20-year comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Mayor has appointed the Solid Waste Management Review Committee to review and comment on the City's proposed Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Committee held four public hearings to solicit public opinion and maintained for 90 days a record of written public comments on the proposed Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Committee completed its review and, on January 7, 1992, voted to recommend to the City Council a Solid Waste Management Plan; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Solid Waste Management Plan, recommended to the City Council by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee and attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk shall deliver a certified copy of this ordinance and the adopted Solid Waste Management Plan to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency no later than 10 days after the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect upon its passage.

Exhibit A attached to this ordinance consists of Volumes 1, 2 and 3 which read as follows:

VOLUME I

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

CITY OF CHICAGO

Exhibit "A".

Volume I.

(Of Solid Waste Management Plan)

The Solid Waste Management Plan

City Of Chicago

Solid Waste Management Review Committee

List Of Members

(Representatives And Alternates)

Chairperson

Daniel Eberhardt Alternate Chair: Edwin Eisendrath	President	MRC Polymers

Committee

Ann Alvarez Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Casa Central
Michael Asque Alternate: Isabelle Conda	President	Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Alvin Boutte Alternate: Lonnie Radcliffe	President	Independence Bank

Raymond Cachares Alternate: Timothy Harrington	Commissioner	Department of Streets and Sanitation
Ernest Cochanis Alternate: Michael Donahue	Ernest Corporations	Chicago Area McDonalds Owner/ Operator Association
Dale Alekel-Carlson Alternate: Leslie Ladd	Executive Director	Uptown Recycling Station, Inc.
Edwin Eisendrath Alternate: Dave Franke	Alderman	Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities
William Grant Alternate: Paul Gotta	Vice President	Elgin National Industries
Kevin Greene Alternate: Joanna Hoelscher	Research Director	Illinois Citizens for Better Environment
Isaac Goldman Alternate: No Designee	President	Goldman Asset Management
Robert Healey Alternate: Don Turner	President	Chicago Federation of Labor
Ken Hoving Alternate: Richard Hoving	Vice President	Hoving & Sons Disposal
Valerie Jarrett Alternate: Charles Williams	Commissioner	Department of Planning and Development
Jerome Peters Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Black Contractors United
Consuelo Pope Alternate: Lylah P. Booker	President	Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce

John Rosales Alternate: Michael Dulin	Facility Manager	Coca Cola Bottling Company
Caroline Shoenberger Alternate: David Inman	Commissioner	Department of Consumer Services
Maria Torres Alternate: Priscilla Konarski	President	Mexican-American Referral Center
Joyce Wade Alternate: No Designee	Chief Executive Officer	Community Bank of Lawndale

Department Of Streets And Sanitation

Timothy Harrington	Deputy Commissioner, Planning
Pamela Barnes	Director of Planning, Research and Development
Michael Schivarelli	Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Sanitation
David Robinson	Assistant Commissioner, Recycling

Department Of Law

Henry Henderson	Assistant Corporation Council (Current Acting Commissioner of the Department of the Environment)

Consultants

HDR Engineering, Inc.	Prime Consultant
McDonough Associates, Inc.	Subconsultant
Becker Associates	Subconsultant

Globetrotters Engineering Corp.	Subconsultant
Nakawatase, Wyns & Associates, Inc.	Subconsultant

1.0

Introduction.

1.1 Purpose.

The City of Chicago's Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan") establishes a direction for changes in the handling of solid waste in a manner which will reduce land, air and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic and energy resources of the City. This Plan develops programs and tests concepts for new programs that meet local needs and are consistent with State solid waste management priorities. The City's Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) was responsible for developing the Plan in compliance with the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 85, ¶5951 et seq.) and in conformance with the waste management hierarchy established as State of Illinois policy in the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 111½, ¶7051 et seq.). The Plan sets the direction for both the short-term and long-term management of the solid waste system. It documents the existing condition of solid waste handling systems, identifies opportunities to address solid waste system needs, and makes recommendations for the development of future programs and facilities to accomplish the City's goals and priorities. The Plan also identifies the sharing of responsibility between various City departments, the private sector and the public.

The Plan provides for the management of residential, commercial, non-hazardous industrial and institutional, and governmental wastes. Wastes excluded from the Plan are medical wastes, hazardous wastes and sludge.

Medical waste legislation has been passed at the state and local governmental level to require proper management and disposal. The City of Chicago has passed a local ordinance (Nos. 7-28-511 through 7-28-520) to require the regulation of medical waste. The City ordinance requires the Chicago Board of Health and Department of Health to adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the ordinance. The code provides definitions, requires adoption of waste management practices, storage requirements, and transportation requirements, assigns enforcement responsibility, and establishes fines for violation.

Industrial hazardous waste is regulated by the E.P.A., I.E.P.A. and State regulations. House Bill 477, signed into law on December 16, 1991, extends the moratorium on constructing new hazardous waste incinerators from December 31, 1991 to December 31, 1993. Current federal legislation requires hazardous waste handling and disposal to be manifested. Therefore, it is handled and disposed of separate from municipal solid waste targeted by this Plan.

Sludge is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (M.W.R.D.G.C.). M.W.R.D.G.C. operates several landfills in the area solely for the disposal of sludge. Currently, landfilling is the primary disposal method for sludge; however, a small percentage of the sludge is land applied. M.W.R.D.G.C. will have the continued responsibility of managing sludge disposal in the City.

The Plan and planning process are presented in three volumes. This document, Volume I, provides (i) a general discussion of the background of needs and issues considered in the development of the Plan, (ii) the Plan components selected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation in conjunction with review by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.), and (iii) the Plan implementation process that the City currently envisions.

Volume II provides a detailed step-by-step description of the planning process used by the City to develop the Plan and a summary evaluation of issues and considerations.

Volume III contains the appendicized supporting documents reviewed by the City and the S.W.M.R.C., the public hearing transcripts, the written public comments and the City responses to public comment.

The planning process was addressed in a six-step process as outlined in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (I.E.P.A.) *Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants, 1989.* The first step was presented by the *City of Chicago Solid Waste Needs Assessment Report (December 1990).* The six steps of the process followed by the City are as follows:

-- Assess the Solid Waste Needs

-- Develop a List of Component Alternatives

-- Evaluate and Screen Plan Components

-- Assemble Components into Alternative Systems

-- Evaluate Waste Management Alternative Systems

-- Describe Recommended Waste Management Plan

1.2 Goals.

In addition to establishing a decision-making process, the S.W.M.R.C. established general goals for the waste management system. The goals presented below provide the framework for the S.W.M.R.C.'s evaluation of system alternatives as well as the basis for the S.W.M.R.C.'s solid waste management decisions:

- System alternatives should meet all environmental requirements and regulations.
- System alternatives should cumulatively meet all of the City's waste management needs.
- Plan implementation and operation costs should be reasonable and reliable.
- Implementation schedules should be reasonable for:
  - Plan review
  - Plan implementation
- Criteria should be developed to review the adequacy of the Plan.
- The Plan should be subjected to public review and comment and responses should address all issues that arise.
- A significant public education effort must be part of the solid waste management plan in order to change public waste generation attitudes and disposal habits.

1.3 Planning Objectives.

The City of Chicago in developing a long-term plan has recognized the need to provide an economical, reliable and environmentally sound solid waste management system to manage all of the solid waste generated within its borders. In accordance with the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act and other governing legislation, the City has adopted a hierarchy of solid waste management methods based on goals of reduced landfill dependence and waste reduction as follows:

-- Source reduction

-- Recycling, reuse and composting

-- Combustion with energy recovery

-- Disposal in landfill facilities

The hierarchy recognizes that: (1) not all waste can be eliminated by source reduction; (ii) recycling and composting can conserve resources but have environmental impacts and cannot eliminate all waste; (iii) combustion can recover the energy remaining in the waste but has environmental impacts and produces ash which may require specialized landfills. While recycling, composting, and combustion all serve to conserve resources and reduce the volume of degradable waste being landfilled, each clearly has economic and environmental considerations which must be addressed in the planning process. The hierarchy also reflects the results of worldwide research, supported by findings of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. E.P.A.), which indicates that the top three alternatives are environmentally preferable to landfilling.

The City also recognizes the need to develop its system in a manner which provides programs and facilities that minimize dependence on waste disposal beyond its municipal boundaries. Long-term landfill capacity in the City is very limited and current legislative initiatives could limit remote landfill capacity. This shortage of readily available landfill capacity will force the City to plan for utilization of solid waste management alternatives that minimize dependence on landfills.

The City directs control over the collection and disposal of low-density residential wastes and some bulk/demolition and street dirt. The Plan addresses public/private, residential, commercial and industrial wastes, construction and demolition debris, compostable wastes, tires, institutional and other governmental wastes. Figure 1 illustrates the overall percentage of the primary component generation. A further breakdown of quantities and types of waste generated in the City is included in the *Needs Assessment Report* appendicized in Volume III of the Plan. Since private haulers handle most of the remaining waste not handled by the City, the City has limited ability to control this waste. The Plan does not address (i) commercial or industrial hazardous waste generation, transportation, storage or disposal or (ii) remediation of hazardous waste sites as these are the legislated responsibility of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.).

In evaluating available system alternatives, reliability is an essential objective requiring that adequate capacity be available to allow flexibility in handling peak waste system loadings. This reliability objective can be

incorporated through the use of adequate system redundancies to accommodate temporary equipment outages, variable waste composition, variable waste generation rates, shortfalls in material recovery expectations, and other variables such as market conditions and economic trends.

New facilities, techniques, or equipment will likely be needed to handle the City's long term disposal needs. The City's objective is to minimize expense by utilizing existing facilities and equipment to the greatest extent possible. If new disposal or material handling facilities are required, the City will utilize a siting process that considers citizen concerns and incorporates mitigation measures to reduce or minimize neighborhood impacts. Existing facilities will also be upgraded to meet or exceed environmental requirements and address public concerns.

Since solid waste management is a rapidly changing and evolving field, the City's objective is to provide flexible programs and facilities which can adapt to changing conditions or new techniques. To improve and maintain high operational efficiency in the disposal system, the City will continuously monitor and analyze operational data to make programmatic or systemic adjustments. In addition, the City will update the Plan at five year intervals to reassess goals, objectives and program results.

1.4 Program Specific Objectives.

The Plan developed by the City is programmatic in nature and is based on an examination of demonstrated waste management methods and testing programs. The City has reviewed the results of implemented programs in other municipalities to establish five year waste reduction objectives which are potentially achievable through the planned programs. The City will continue (i) to review waste management programs for improvements through result feedback, (ii) to analyze and review other waste management alternatives for application to the remaining waste residuals, including those discussed in this plan, and (iii) to research and test new technological improvements in waste management alternatives and waste handling equipment for future Plan amendments or operational improvements.

The waste reduction objectives established by the City for the first five years of the Plan are shown in Table 1.* In accordance with the legislative requirement to update the Plan every five years, the City will establish new five year waste reduction objectives based on program results and programmatic changes made to the City's Plan.

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* Table 1 printed on page 12130 of this Journal.

2.0

Solid Waste Management Background.

2.1 Legislative Background.

Since the U.S. Congress passed the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (R.C.R.A.) in 1976, many states, counties and cities have seen an increase in legislated mandates to develop solid waste management plans. The pending re-authorization of R.C.R.A. may ultimately impose additional planning and management constraints on the City. The focus of this legislative history is on the three fundamental pieces of enabling legislation which created the mandate for the current planning process:

-- Local Solid Waste Disposal Act

-- Solid Waste Management Act

-- Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act

The *Legislative Report*, compiled in February, 1991 and located in Volume III of this plan, provides a detailed description of enabling state legislation, current and pending local, state and federal regulation and legislation in neighboring states. This report is part of the City's planning effort and should be referenced for more detailed information when appropriate.

2.1.1 Local Solid Waste Disposal Act.

In 1985, the Illinois legislature approved the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act, PA 84-963 (The Disposal Act), which became effective January 1, 1986. The Act authorized local governments at their option to dispose of solid waste within their jurisdictions by preparing and implementing solid waste management plans. The Disposal Act does not require that a plan contain any specific elements, but rather states that any plan may include provisions for certain enumerated elements set forth in the legislation.

2.1.2 Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

The Illinois Solid Waste Management Act (PA 84-1319), effective in September 1986, was instituted i) to reduce reliance on land disposal of solid waste, ii) to encourage and promote alternative means of managing solid waste, and iii) to assist local governments with solid waste planning and management. In furtherance of those aims, the Act established waste

management priorities as State policy. The State priorities, in descending order of preference, are:

-- Source reduction

-- Recycling and reuse

-- Combustion with energy recovery

-- Combustion for volume reduction

-- Disposal in landfill facilities

These priorities are based on the recognition that all waste management alternatives have environmental impacts. This Plan recognizes and supports the preferential treatment of alternatives by planning for an implementation schedule which moves aggressively forward in the more environmentally benign areas of Source Reduction and Recycling and which provides evaluation prior to implementation for those plan elements which have more potential for environmental impact; i.e., Composting, Combustion and Landfilling.

2.1.3 Solid Waste Planning And Recycling Act.

The planning option of the Disposal Act was made mandatory under the provisions of the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, PA 85-1198 (the Recycling Act). The Recycling Act imposes upon the City and the affected counties the primary responsibility to plan for the management of municipal solid waste within their borders. Further detail of the Recycling Act is provided in Volume II, Section 1.2.

The Recycling Act requires the City of Chicago to develop a comprehensive waste management plan that places substantial emphasis on recycling and other alternatives to landfills, encourages municipal recycling pilot projects, and promotes composting of yard waste. It also mandates that implementation of the plan be initiated by the City within one year of adoption. The Recycling Act establishes certain minimum requirements that any plan must contain, but does not prohibit the City's current efforts to adopt a plan which exceeds such minimum requirements. "...Each waste management plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) A description of the origin, content and weight or volume of municipal waste currently generated within the county's boundaries,

and the origin, content and weight or volume of municipal waste that will be generated within the county's boundaries during the next 20 years, including an assessment of the primary variables affecting this estimate and the extent to which they can reasonably be expected to occur (Volume I, Section 2.2.1).

(2) A description of the facilities where municipal waste is currently being processed or disposed of and the remaining available permitted capacity of such facilities (Volume I, Section 2.2.2).

(3) A description of the facilities and programs that are proposed for management of municipal waste generated within the county's boundaries during the next 20 years, including, but not limited to their size, expected cost and financing method (Volume I, Section 3.0; Volume II, Section 5.3.5).

(4) An evaluation of the environmental, energy life cycle cost and economic advantages and disadvantages of the proposed waste management facilities and programs (Volume II, Sections 5.3.3, 5.3.4 and 5.3.5).

(5) A description of the time schedule for the development and operation of each proposed facility or program (Volume I, Section 4.0).

(6) The identity of potential sites within the county where each proposed waste processing, disposal and recycling program will be located or an explanation of how the sites will be chosen. For any facility outside the county that the county proposes to utilize, the plan shall explain the reasons for selecting such facility (Volume I, Section 3.6.3; Volume II, Section 4.1.6.3).

(7) The identity of the governmental entity that will be responsible for implementing the plan on behalf of the county and explanation of the legal basis for the entity's authority to do so (Volume I, Section 3.0 and Section 1.1).

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

2.1.4 City Ordinances.

The City of Chicago has passed local ordinances to further define and implement the objectives of the state legislation. These ordinances further underscore the emphasis which the Plan places on the public imput process and the priority given to implementation of recycling programs.

Opportunity To Recycle Ordinance.

In February, 1990 the City Council passed the Opportunity to Recycle (Hansen Ordinance) which sets out steps to be implemented toward meeting the State's goal. The establishment of these implementation activities has directed the focus of the planning process to key issues in the recycling programs and established deadlines for the implementation of certain plan programs. This bias toward implementation is maintained throughout the Plan.

The Hansen Ordinance requires the Commissioner of the Department of Streets and Sanitation to appoint a Recycling Coordinator. In the 1992 City department reorganization, recycling planning and administration was moved to the Department of the Environment (D.O.E.). The Recycling Coordinator now reports directly to the Commissioner of the D.O.E. on solid waste policy development and implementation and the Commissioner assigns the coordinator certain specific responsibilities.

Among its many provisions, the ordinance establishes for the City the goal of making regular recycling services available by July 1, 1993 to 100 percent of the households in low-density dwellings served by the City of Chicago.

S.W.M.R.C. Ordinance.

In fulfillment of one of the requirements of the State's Recycling Act, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance in August, 1990 establishing the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.). The S.W.M.R.C. is composed of 21 members, who serve in a review and comment capacity for two years, or until the final submission of the Plan to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.), or until successors are appointed. As an advisor to the City, the S.W.M.R.C. reviews the Plan, accepts public input and offers the City comments on the Plan.

2.1.5. Regional Coordination.

The process of developing solid waste management plans at the city and county level is a valuable means of identifying solid waste problems and solutions. The development of these plans is occurring in an environment that has not clearly articulated solid waste management policy at the State level. Solid waste is no longer only a county or city based issue. Recent concerns about the interstate transport of solid waste have raised this issue to a larger scale with much more sensitivity to geographic boundaries. The generation of materials requiring disposal is not an issue that can be effectively dealt with at the county or city level. Heavily

urbanized areas do not always have the land resources available to accommodate their final disposal needs, regardless of the level of recycling or waste reduction.

The analysis and planning work utilized in developing this solid waste management plan has highlighted the need for regional coordination of disposal resources and programs. Regional coordination is particularly important in highly urbanized areas or where geographical or other limitations preclude the development of particular waste management components (e.g., composting, combustion, or landfill sites). Since landfills are an essential element of any solid waste management plan, each county that is developing a solid waste management plan may be relying on the same landfill capacity as another county, unless the landfill is owned or controlled by the county claiming use of the future capacity. A regional review and allocation of disposal capacity is necessary to assure all the counties and municipalities that adequate capacity exists to provide the needed disposal services. This same principle applies to markets for recyclable materials and to composting services. Without a regionally coordinated or state-wide planning effort, the solid waste management plans of individual counties and municipalities may fail to solve their disposal problems and solid waste management planning in Illinois may not successfully address the full scope of the state's solid waste management concerns.

The S.W.M.R.C. and the City recognize this problem and recommend that the I.E.P.A. develop a State planning framework which encourages and permits adequate solid waste disposal capacity within the State.

2.2 Solid Waste Management Status.

The *Chicago Needs Assessment Report*, completed in December, 1990, provides a detailed summary of historic and current waste generation, collection and management practices and provides detailed forecasts of future solid waste management and disposal needs. This report is a part of Volume III of the City's Solid Waste Management Plan and should be referenced, for more detailed information, when appropriate.

2.2.1 Waste Generation.

The City of Chicago residents, businesses and industries generate an estimated 3.9 million tons of solid waste each year. The Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) handles approximately 36 percent of this total waste stream which includes low-density residential and bulk/demolition and street dirt. Private haulers handle the remaining 64 percent. This privately collected waste includes waste from high-density residential units and the commercial and industrial sector.

Residential waste, both low- and high-density residential, represents about 42 percent of the City's total waste stream; commercial and industrial waste represents about 50 percent; and bulk/demolition and street dirt represent about 8 percent, as shown in Figure 1.* These generation levels equate to approximately 3.1 pounds per average resident per day of residential waste, 7.6 pounds per employee per day of commercial and industrial waste and 0.540 pounds per resident per day of bulk demolition and street dirt. Since the City population is relatively stable, the total waste requiring management is expected to remain relatively constant over the 20 year planning period (Table 1).** The purpose of the Plan is to layout the programmatic changes to be made to the solid waste management methods used to manage this waste stream in the future. Data on the growth rates and changes in waste volume is provided in more detail in the Needs Assessment located in Volume III.

2.2.2 Historical Methods.

Historically, the disposal methods used by the City have followed a hierarchy which to some extent is the reverse of the state mandated hierarchy which currently forms the basis of this Plan. In the past, the objectives of waste disposal planning were to minimize short-term cost. At that time, the environmental impacts of waste disposal alternatives were not the focus of the planning effort. Based on short-term cost, the hierarchy for waste management became:

-- landfill

-- combustion with energy recovery

-- recycling

The historical information which follows is presented in that order.

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* Figure 1 printed on page 12132 of this Journal.

** Table 1 printed on page 12130 of this Journal.

2.2.2.1 Landfills.

The traditional method for disposing of these wastes has been largely dependent on landfilling. The majority of the waste presently generated in the City is disposed of in privately-owned and operated landfills. The Chicago Metro Region has 25 active landfills, as of April, 1990. As shown in Figure 2, eight of these landfills are located in the City and Cook County.*

However, landfilling of waste is becoming more difficult as landfills in Chicago and other areas of the region are reaching capacity. Currently, there are four legally operating landfills within the City:

Land and Lakes -- 122nd Street

Land and Lakes -- 138th Street

CID

Stern's Quarry (Demolition Debris)

The number of landfills in Chicago and Cook County that can legally accept municipal solid waste has also been decreasing. Suitable sites for any new landfill capacity within Cook County and surrounding areas are also very limited. If the current gate volume receipts reported at landfills within the City and County remain constant and no new landfill capacity is added, local landfill capacity will be depleted in 1993 or 1994 (Figure 3).** Regional capacity is also rapidly depleting, requiring planners to consider remote landfill capacity in their long range plans.

2.2.2.2 Waste-To-Energy.

The Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility presently combusts an average of about 1,000 tons per day or approximately 32 percent of the residential waste, managed by the D.S.S., which equates to about 9 percent of the total City solid waste stream. The Northwest facility

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* Figure 2 printed on page 12133 of this Journal.

** Figure 3 printed on page 12134 of this Journal.

substantially reduces waste volume landfilled and recovers the energy resource as steam which the City sells. The ash residue is disposed of at a landfill in the region. The City also operates a pathological disposal unit for dead animal carcasses. This unit disposed of approximately 640 tons of carcasses in 1990.

2.2.2.3 Recycling And Reuse.

The City presently has several on-going source reduction and recycling programs:

-- Public Education

-- "Let It Be" grass mulching program

-- Yard waste composting program

-- Recycling loans and grants

-- Drop-off box program

-- Bagged recyclable demonstration collection program

-- Four ward curbside recycling pilot program

-- Diversion Credit program

Currently, 13 to 19 percent of the City's total waste stream is being recycled. This is primarily based on the reports of the commercial/industrial waste stream surveys conducted with the private recyclers and waste haulers. The low-density residential pilot waste recycling programs are presently recovering less than 0.5 percent of the City's total waste stream, but should gradually build to 4 -- 5 percent. The recently started yard waste composting program is gradually building its participation rates and is expected to eventually divert at least 3 -- 4 percent of the City's total waste stream.

2.2.3 Existing Programs And Facilities.

The current system for solid waste management in the City consists of municipal and private collection systems, recycling and composting centers, transfer stations and disposal facilities. The D.S.S. currently provides weekly collection of waste for low-density residential housing units in the City. The D.S.S. collected waste is directly hauled to one of several waste handling facilities in the Chicago area. As many as eleven

transfer stations have been utilized by the D.S.S. over the past several years; the City owns four of these transfer station sites, one of which is currently non-operational.

Numerous recycling facilities currently serve the Chicago Metro Region. Information on the existing not-for-profit and for-profit recycling enterprises serving the Chicago area has been compiled from surveys and various local and State sources. A list identifying the firms that provide recycling services in the City, and are based in the City, has been compiled in Appendix B of the *Chicago Needs Assessment Report.** These recycling firms include material collection, handling and processing firms. The *Chicago Needs Assessment Report* identifies over 80 private recycling companies and organizations active in the metropolitan Chicago area.

Data reported by private waste haulers serving the City indicates that current recycling levels in the City may range from 13 to 19 percent including residential, commercial and industrial recycling. These tonnages include significant amounts of steel scrap, high grade paper and mixed paper. These tonnages do not include certain industries that recycle or reuse their own waste by-products.

The local markets that exist for recyclable materials have various demand levels. A preliminary survey indicates that strong local markets exist for all of the materials currently targeted for recovery in City programs and in the Plan. Viable local markets are available for secondary materials but depend largely on supply and demand of the materials. Market prices can fluctuate widely. Companies in the Chicago area that are end users of recyclable materials are listed in the *Chicago Needs Assessment Report.* In addition, national and international markets may provide outlets for Chicago Recyclable where local markets prove erratic. In the larger picture, long-term demand for recycled materials needs to be encouraged and should stabilize as new processing capacity comes on line and the reliability of the supply helps to establish strong markets.

2.2.4 Ongoing Program Development.

The City's existing solid waste management system consists of several established programs that are undergoing modifications and new programs that are in various stages of development. These are City programs which will be extended into the Plan to provide the foundation for the Plan. These existing programs include:

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* Appendix B printed on pages 12654 through 12666 of this Journal.

-- Public Education

-- "Let It Be" grass mulching program

-- Yard waste composting program

-- Recycling loans and grants

-- Drop-off Program

-- Bagged recyclable collection program

-- Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.)

-- A tire management program

-- Pathological Disposal Unit for dead animal carcasses

-- Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility

New and innovative programs to be studied and developed are addressed separately in this Plan. The existing recycling programs, not previously defined under historical programs, are described below.

2.2.4.1 Yard Waste Management.

"Let It Be" encourages homeowners to leave grass clippings on the lawn after mowing. The D.S.S. will actively promote the "Let It Be" grass mulching program with public education brochures, posters, placards, and public service announcements.

Currently, Chicago has a program in place to collect yard waste in Kraft paper bags to meet state landfill regulations. The yard waste is presently collected in separate trucks and in limited cases co-collected with the garbage and separated at the transfer stations for composting at private composting facilities. The M.R.R.F. facilities will be used to separate the co-collected yard waste once they are in operation with the continuing use of private facilities for composting.

2.2.4.2 Recycling Programs.

The D.S.S. and Department of Planning and Development sponsors several programs to foster recycling. A total of $750,000 in City loan and grant funds were appropriated for use by recycling organizations and businesses for development and expansion of their activities. The program is designed to promote private for-profit and not-for-profit

recycling. The City is presently working with the Chicago Community Trust and the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources to coordinate other funding sources with its loan and grant activities.

The City's 50-ward drop-off program maintains drop-off boxes and collects recyclables at a minimum of 47 locations citywide. Residents can deliver recyclable materials such as aluminum, tin, steel cans, glass, newsprint and plastic containers to drop-off locations.

The City recently completed an operating demonstration program for co-collection of source separated recyclable (in Blue Bags). In October, 1990, the City issued a Request for Proposals (R.F.P.) for bidders to provide design, construction, financing, and operation of facilities to receive source-separated recyclable and compostable materials and mixed waste and provide recycling and disposal services for municipal solid waste under a contract with the City. Proposals for the Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.s) have been received and are undergoing final evaluation, vendor selection, and contract negotiations. The City will be expanding the bagged recycling collection program to Citywide as each of the M.R.R.F.s become operational. Prior to completion of the M.R.R.F.s, recovery of recyclables will be handled by the existing private services. Once operational, the M.R.R.F.s will recover bagged recyclables, recyclables from mixed waste, and paper yard waste bags for separate processing.

2.2.4.3 Tire Management Program.

Disposal of scrap tires, a difficult problem in Chicago, has been largely handled by the private sector. However, the City's residential collection and lot cleanup programs still handled large quantities of tires requiring disposal. Recognizing the problems related to landfill disposal and the advent of July 1, 1994 ban on landfilling whole tires, the D.S.S. has issued an R.F.P., selected a contractor and negotiated a contract for the management of City collected tires. Under this contract, the contractor must shred the tires and find a use for the material produced. D.S.S. is still investigating ways to expand and improve this program.

2.3 Plan Development.

The Plan has been developed by the D.S.S. with comments by the S.W.M.R.C.. The 21-member S.W.M.R.C. was appointed by the Mayor of Chicago in October, 1990. This committee complies with the requirement of the Recycling Act that an advisory group be appointed to review the Plan during its preparation and make suggestions and propose any changes that it believes are appropriate. The planning process used by the S.W.M.R.C. is represented by the individual sections in Volume II of the Plan (the

membership of the S.W.M.R.C. was reduced by one through consolidation of the Department of Planning and the Department of Economic Development).

Committee members are listed at the beginning of this report and include representatives from the following organizations: the City of Chicago, citizen organizations, industry, the private solid waste management industry operating within the City, local recyclers, environmental groups, and community organizations. The committee has met bi-weekly in order to assist in the development of a draft Plan. This effort consisted of over 100 hours of meetings and deliberation.

The Plan is based on new and innovative solid waste management methods which focus on Source Reduction and Recycling. These programs must provide the greatest flexibility of use and offer uniformity of service to all the neighborhoods and citizens of the City of Chicago, and be economically supportable both on a capital outlay and annual operating basis as well as cost effective over the twenty year planning horizon.

2.3.1 Planning Process.

The planning process was addressed in a six-step process. The first step taken by the S.W.M.R.C. was to analyze the current solid waste management situation in the City and identify future solid waste disposal needs. The *City of Chicago Solid Waste Needs Assessment Report* was prepared and is summarized in Section 2.0 of Volume II and appears in complete form in Volume III.

The second step consisted of review and discussion of six technical modules concerning waste management options:

Module 1	Waste Reduction
Module 2	Household Hazardous Waste
Module 3	Compost
Module 4	Recycling
Module 5	Combustion
Module 6	Landfill

Each module is composed of individual discussion papers on specific Plan components and presents a comprehensive description of the options available for the disposal of the City's waste. These options fall within the

four general waste management approaches identified by State legislation: (i) volume reduction at the source, (ii) recycling and reuse, (iii) combustion, and (iv) landfilling. The six technical modules are summarized in Volume II, Section 3.0 and appear in their complete form in Volume III.

Steps three through five consisted of an options screening, alternative development, and alternative selection process which is further described in the following two sections.

The sixth step in the planning process is presented in Section 3.0 which describes the solid waste management plan, as amended by the D.S.S., the S.W.M.R.C. and the public review process.

2.3.1.1 Alternatives Screening.

The third step in the planning process involved an evaluation and screening of the waste management components described in the modules. This was the first tier of a two-tiered evaluation used by the S.W.M.R.C. to arrive at a solid waste Plan for the City. This first-tier evaluation consisted of a separate analysis of each Plan component to determine its suitability for inclusion in the Plan. The evaluation criteria used by the S.W.M.R.C. were established using the I.E.P.A.'s *Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants.* The evaluation criteria fall into six general categories: (i) waste reduction goals; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) environmental impacts; (iv) energy utilization; (v) economic impacts; and (vi) implementation considerations. The results of this first-tier evaluation are presented in Volume II, Section 4.0. A general consensus of the S.W.M.R.C. was used to identify which options should be included in the waste management system alternatives.

After an intensive option screening and evaluation of a large variety of individual solid waste management programs and technologies, the D.S.S. and S.W.M.R.C., at its May 15, 1991 meeting, identified three waste management system alternatives for further evaluation. Each system alternative consisted of a mix of solid waste management options deemed to be appropriate for analysis for use in Chicago.

2.3.1.2 Alternatives Developed.

In the fourth step, the City and S.W.M.R.C. developed three system alternatives. The three system alternatives developed by the City meet or exceed State waste reduction requirements, incorporate the City's current programs and available facilities, and address the entire municipal solid waste stream of 3.9 million tons per year. Each system alternative consists of detailed programs for the 1.1 million tons

collected annually by the D.S.S., and also describes general programs and policies for other residential, commercial, and industrial waste collected by private haulers in the City. However, the three system alternatives vary according to type of source reduction and recycling programs proposed, emphasis placed on composting, extent to which combustion is incorporated in the system, and reliance on landfilling. The following three system alternatives have been evaluated.

Alternative I, the City Plan, is an integrated program which will reduce the quantity of waste requiring final disposal through public education to encourage waste reduction through voluntary commercial/industrial waste reduction audits, "Buy Recycled" education campaign, model waste reduction pilot programs, waste pre-processing requirements, support for State legislation requiring design standards for packaging, technical assistance for commercial recycling programs, composting of yard waste and commingled collection of recyclables (bagged recyclable collection), and provides for additional recycling through mixed waste processing for unseparated recyclables.

The educational aspects of this alternative target is increased public awareness of solid waste issues; encourage residents to buy non-toxic, less packaged, and recyclable products; inform the public on how to participate in solid waste management programs; sponsor model programs for residential waste reduction, commercial/industrial/ institutional waste audits and waste reduction techniques; and education programs for toxic substance reduction.

The legislative agenda targets household hazardous material reduction and recycling; targets waste reduction through requiring pre-processing for recyclables of all waste prior to disposal; supports a review of state or federal container deposit legislation; supports federal legislation on environmentally conscious packaging standards; supports adoption of a City ordinance requiring all waste haulers, transfer station operators, and disposal facility operators to report the types, sources, and destinations of all waste collected or received and to sort, recycle, or process waste prior to the waste leaving the City or being disposed of in landfills or incinerators; and assesses alternatives for volume based collection rates for residential waste generators. If federal legislation on packaging standards is not developed within an appropriate period, the City will address these issues at the local level.

This alternative provides specific H.H.W. programs for battery recycling, oil recycling, paint exchanges and feasibility analysis to test the viability and effectiveness of H.H.W. collection in several City neighborhoods.

In this alternative, a mix of programs and studies will be implemented to provide for materials recycling including establishing locations for drop-off programs; supporting locations for buy-back

programs; Citywide collection of recyclables from single-family and low density residential buildings (via bagged recyclables collection); (M.R.R.F.) program for processing collected recyclables; educational and technical support for commercial recycling and support for post collection and secondary materials processing facilities; program development for special materials such as tires and appliances; and a phased-in City requirement for pre-processing of municipal waste prior to landfilling or waste export.

The composting program provides increased educational support for backyard composting, yard waste co-collection (bagged yard waste collection), separation of the yard waste stream at the M.R.R.F.s, feasibility studies on in-vessel composting; and expansion of yard waste compost programs in the City.

Combustion would continue at the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility for waste not reduced at the source, recycled or composted and the need for new combustion capacity would undergo a feasibility study.

Landfilling would continue in remote or local landfill facilities based on cost and availability considerations.

Alternative II, the Separate Collection Plan, has public educational elements similar to Alternative I. Its commercial waste program requires adoption of a City ordinance mandating industrial, commercial and institutional waste reduction audits and mandatory implementation of all feasible reduction options identified by the audit.

The Legislative Agenda also requires City ordinances mandating that all packaging sold within the City meet minimum standards for recyclability, reuse and recycled content. This would require local rather than statewide enforcement of packaging laws. It also would require adoption of City ordinances prohibiting landfilling of unprocessed waste, mandating deposits on products which contain hazardous materials, and would provide financial incentives for participation in a volume-based garbage rates program for reducing waste generation. The H.H.W. component of Alternative II would require Citywide collection of household hazardous waste.

The recycling program would require the solicitation of recycling services from both the for-profit and not-for-profit businesses. The services provided would include drop-off centers, buy-back centers, and separate curbside and alley collection of recyclable as well as compostable materials. A City ordinance would require that high density residential and commercial building owners establish source separation recycling programs that target specific materials.

The composting component would invite proposals for wet/dry systems that separately collect yard waste, food waste, and wet or soiled

paper from households for composting programs. It would also request proposals for an in-vessel system to compost the separately collected wet wastes along with other organic matter.

Alternative II would phase out the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility and eliminate any further consideration of combustion as a municipal waste management option.

The Landfill component would prohibit the landfilling of recyclable or compostable materials in either local or remote facilities, with the goal being that only pre-processed materials should be landfilled.

Alternative III, the Maximum Reduction Plan, includes all waste reduction and recycling components as described for Alternative I.

This alternative does not contain studies or pilot programs for in-vessel composting, but includes the following compost programs: co-collection of bagged yard waste with mixed municipal waste; distribution of education materials on back-yard composting; and, expansion of yard waste compost programs within City limits.

Combustion components included in the plan are the following: use of the existing Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility for volume reduction and energy recovery of D.S.S.-collected waste which is not reduced at the source, recycled, or composted; and rehabilitation of other incineration facilities within the City in order to expand combustion capacity for D.S.S.-collected waste plus evaluation of the need for new facilities for D.S.S.-collected waste and other residential and non-residential waste collected by private haulers.

The landfill component provides for disposal of municipal solid waste and incinerator ash residue in remote or local landfill facilities.

In Volume II, Section 5 a detailed, side-by-side summary comparison of these alternatives is presented. In this fifth step, the City and S.W.M.R.C. applied a second tier of evaluation and screening criteria to these three system alternatives. This component by component comparison includes such factors as waste reduction, material recovery potential, environmental impacts, and economics.

2.3.1.3 Criteria Utilized.

Evaluation criteria, recommended by the I.E.P.A. Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants, were used by the D.S.S. and S.W.M.R.C. members to review, evaluate and compare the various solid waste management options, and subsequently the system alternatives. Volume II, Section 4.1 describes the screening criteria. The management options screening criteria utilized include:

- Waste Reduction Goals
- Technical Feasibility
  - Successful Operating Experience
  - System Capacity and Redundancy
  - Effectiveness and Flexibility
- Environmental Impacts
- Energy Utilization
- Economic Impacts
- Implementation Considerations
  - Legislative and Regulatory Issues
  - Social/Political Issues
  - Siting Considerations
  - Permitting Requirements
  - Scheduling Factors

After incorporating refinements in the system alternatives by D.S.S. and comment by the S.W.M.R.C., the solid waste management system ultimately selected by the City is the Plan described in Section 3.0 of this document.

2.3.2 Principle Plan Components.

The principle components of the Plan, planned programs, and study options (listed in italics) to be included in each of these programs are listed below. Section 3.0 of this volume includes more detailed description of these elements.

- Public Education including
  - program awareness
  - household hazardous waste education
  - toxic substance reduction
  - model commercial waste audits
  - model waste reduction programs
- Legislative Agenda
  - *container deposit analysis*
  - packaging design support
  - pre-processing requirements
  - hazardous materials deposits
  - *volume based collection*
- Household Hazardous Waste
  - battery collection
  - oil recycling
  - paint exchanges
  - *pilot H.H.W. collection program*
- Material Recycling Programs
  - drop-off programs
  - buy-back programs
  - residential recyclable collection

- -- recycling processing capacity
- -- commercial recyclable collection
- -- post collection processing support
- -- secondary processing support
- -- special materials recycling
- -- pre-processing requirements

-- Composting Programs

- -- yard waste collection
- -- backyard composting
- -- *in-vessel composting study*
- -- *expanded waste composting study*

-- Combustion Programs

- -- existing capacity rehabilitation (Northwest)
- -- *existing facility reactivation study*
- -- *new capacity evaluation*

-- Landfill Programs

- -- landfill for processed waste and ash
- -- transfer facility analysis and implementation

In preparing feasibility studies the City will look at a variety of issues including: waste reduction; technical feasibility and reliability; environmental impacts; energy utilization; economics; and implementation considerations (e.g., social, regulatory, siting and permitting, etc.).

Pilot programs for special materials recycling (e.g., bulk and demolition, wood waste, phone books, and tires) will also be undertaken. Pilot programs will focus on collecting data on public participation, procurement requirements or options, environmental impacts, economics, energy utilization, technical performance (e.g., reliability and redundancy, effectiveness and flexibility), actual performance relative to waste reduction goals and others. The implementation schedules in Section 4.0 indicate the estimated completion dates for the various feasibility studies.

2.3.3 Public Input.

After preparation of the draft Plan by the City and review and comment by the S.W.M.R.C. is completed, Illinois law requires a 90-day period of public review and comment and at least one public hearing.

During the plan development process, the S.W.M.R.C. held an Intake Hearing on June 13, 1991, to initiate a public discussion of ideas and concepts that might be included in the draft Plan. The draft Plan was then developed incorporating S.W.M.R.C. comments and submitted to the I.E.P.A. on August 23, 1991 commencing the 90-day public comment of the draft Plan. The transcripts from the public hearings, written comment received during the comment period and the City's responses and plan adjustments as a result of public comment are appendicized in Volume III. The S.W.M.R.C. by resolution recommended submittal of the Plan to City Council for consideration and adoption on January 7, 1992.

The City supports public participation and views public input and involvement as critical to the successful implementation and overall success of the solid waste management programs.

3.0

Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee, appointed by the Mayor on September 22, 1990, in accordance with the City Council ordinance, has been reviewing and discussing solid waste management needs and options since its first meeting on October 10, 1990. As a result of these discussions a number of programs have been suggested for incorporation into the Plan. The S.W.M.R.C. identified three solid waste management system alternatives for further evaluation, each consisting of a mix of solid waste management options, and provided comment on each of

the three alternatives. The system Alternative I selected by the D.S.S. provided the basis for the Plan. The Plan addresses source reduction, recycling, composting, combustion, and landfilling. Additional plan components, which the S.W.M.R.C. discussed during their meetings, have been included in the Plan. This Plan will be a draft document until completion of the public hearing process and adoption of the Plan by City Council.

The Recycling Act requires the Plan to identify the governmental entity that will be responsible for implementing the Plan. Various components of the Plan will be implemented by a number of City departments. Primary responsibility is shared between the D.S.S. and the newly created Department of the Environment (D.O.E.). The D.O.E.'s responsibility for solid waste management will include: development of source reduction, recycling and public education programs; and, in cooperation with D.S.S., future general planning and research efforts in solid waste management.

3.1 Source Reduction.

3.1.1 Public Information And Education.

The S.W.M.R.C. recognized the paramount importance of public education for effective source reduction. The S.W.M.R.C. further recognized the importance of public education for the success of other Plan components and recommended that a coordinated program be developed for all plan elements. These programs should be multilingual and consider cultural and educational differences among the population.

The major steps in expanding the public education program include identifying program targets and content, determining the methods of effective communication, preparing literature and communication aids, and coordinating program with other implementation activities. The initial tasks will include identifying ordinances, methods of communication, and required information, and developing a program to educate and inform people and businesses. The expansion of the program will require further definition of responsibilities specific to each program element in order to maximize efficiency and avoid duplication. The public education program will be developed by D.O.E., D.S.S., outside consultants, the Mayor's Office and the Office of Inquiry and Information. The City will consider: (i) options for dealing with negative public opinion; (ii) encouraging participation in recycling and other programs; (iii) division of program responsibility; (iv) budgetary allocation; (v) commitment to a long-term program; (vi) maintaining updated technical information and facts; (vii) evaluating on-going program performance; and (viii) modifying programs to increase their effectiveness.

3.1.1.1 Schools And Adult Education.

Public education will include elementary and secondary schools and adult education programs. Public school education programs will be designed to raise environmental awareness in the next generation and encourage parental participation in reduction, recycling and reuse. Adult education programs will provide information to the public on how to participate in planned programs, report on progress made, reduce waste and meet disposal parameters. Literature and communication aids may include newsletters, brochures, and civic speaking engagements. The program development will be combined efforts of the Mayor's Office, the Office of Inquiry and Information, D.O.E., D.S.S., outside consultants and the Board of Education.

3.1.1.2 Household Hazardous Waste Education.

A public education program will include information on H.H.W.. H.H.W. education can inform the public concerning proper disposal and waste handling methods developed for various hazardous and difficult to manage constituents of the waste stream. The amount of H.H.W. can also be reduced through educating the people of Chicago on product substitution options. Product substitution education can identify and promote the use of products which do not contain hazardous constituents, e.g., the use of propylene glycol (vs. ethylene glycol) in antifreeze to remove the poisonous classification from this product. D.O.E., D.S.S. and Department of Consumer Services will develop the program and disseminate the information through the Office of Inquiry and Information.

3.1.1.3 Toxic Substance Reduction Education.

Manufacturers will be encouraged to reduce their use of toxic substances in the manufacturing of products. D.O.E., D.S.S. and Department of Consumer Services need to identify the industries and toxic substances targeted and determine the most effective communication aid to educate and encourage voluntary effort. The levels of toxic substances will need to comply with applicable state and federal legislation. D.O.E., D.S.S. and Department of Consumer Services will develop the program and disseminate the information through the Office of Inquiry and Information.

3.1.1.4 Buy Recycled Promotion.

The D.O.E. will develop a "Buy Recycled" public education campaign in conjunction with the Office of Inquiry and Information, the Department of Planning and Development, and the Department of

Purchases, Contracts and Supplies. This program will consist of two components.

One component will include the development of procurement procedures, and specifications that promote the use of goods, supplies, equipment, materials and printing methods that utilize specific levels of recycled materials supplied by Chicago-based businesses. This will encourage the development of local recycling businesses, expand markets for recycled materials and will establish a procurement specification model for other businesses in the community.

The second component will be a public education campaign to encourage the local participation of individuals and organizations in a Buy Recycled effort. This effort is intended to increase the market base for recovered materials.

3.1.1.5 Ongoing Education Programs.

D.S.S. currently promotes and distributes information on backyard composting and the "Let It Be" grass mulching program and utilizes outside resources such as Clean Street. These educational materials are distributed by the Office of Inquiry and Information through City mailings to neighborhood and public service organizations and through local Aldermanic offices. The materials are targeted to individual residences and block organizations for distribution at the neighborhood level in the community. The City will effectively use its mailing list of 27,000 neighborhood and public service organizations to mail promotional literature to the community.

3.1.2 Commercial Programs.

3.1.2.1 Material Exchanges.

The use of material exchanges can and do play an important role within the City. Many items that are discarded in the City's waste stream are still usable or repairable, but are no longer needed by the individual or organization discarding them. A strategy will be developed for promoting and encouraging the expansion of existing material exchanges in conjunction with the public education programs. This strategy will include identifying local thrift stores and scrap dealers and regional resource exchanges; preparing literature; and distributing the literature to the appropriate audience. Thrift stores and scrap dealers target the household while regional resource exchanges target industry.

Thrift stores and scrap dealers will be encouraged to promote private citizen contribution of household goods. These businesses provide low cost goods for low income families and an alternative to disposal for many reusable products. D.O.E. and the Office of Inquiry and Information will maintain and distribute information on the locations and target commodities handled by each organization. Investigations will be conducted on the potential for expansion of target commodities or services provided by these organizations. Department of Planning and Development, D.O.E., and the Office of Inquiry and Information will also promote existing regional resource exchanges to raise awareness of the availability of this service in the business community. The success of these programs can increase the potential for expansion of target commodities, including difficult to manage wastes.

3.1.2.2 Commercial Waste Audits.

Many businesses are often unaware of the source reduction and recycling potential in their organizations and do not know where to begin with such a program. D.O.E. and the Department of Planning and Development will encourage businesses to reduce waste generation by providing direction and program information through various measures such as a waste audit manual, technical assistance, and a telephone hotline. The steps necessary to develop a commercial waste audit program include: determining the City's approach and extent of service; creating a waste audit manual; identifying the target group of businesses; and publicizing and monitoring the program. The City will consider on-site or off-site assistance; follow-up technical assistance; assistance in arranging recyclable collection service; and cost of service. The waste audit manual will be developed to provide guidance and detailed steps for businesses regarding: analysis of the waste stream; methods to reuse, recycle and eliminate waste; and instructions on how to set up a program.

3.1.2.3 Recyclable Market Directory.

To aid the commercial waste audit program, D.O.E. will develop and maintain a recyclable market directory. This directory would provide businesses with a source for identifying and locating available services for collection, handling, removal and purchasing of recovered recyclable. Under such a program, recycling service providers and various market outlets would be encouraged to furnish information on a form for data entry and updates in order to be included in the directory. To establish this directory D.O.E. will identify area recyclers, determine the method of obtaining information, and present information in an effective format.

3.1.2.4 Model Waste Reduction Pilot Program.

D.O.E., D.S.S. and Department of Planning and Development will sponsor a model waste reduction pilot program in several neighborhoods that demonstrates how families, business and industry, schools, hospitals, and government and community groups can reduce their waste. D.O.E., D.S.S. and Department of Planning and Development will review the programs developed by other organizations and will analyze the approaches to implementing model waste reduction programs including potential use of existing organizational networks. The steps involved in implementing this program may include: identifying methods to encourage waste reduction (e.g. education and financial incentives); preparing standards for evaluating businesses that want to become models; performing waste audits of potential models; and assisting the models to implement the waste reduction measures. Initially, the program will identify institutions and businesses that are already trying to reduce their waste and track their reduction. Publicity developed by the Office of Inquiry and Information will be used to increase the number of businesses volunteering to be models.

3.1.2.5 Secondary Materials Market Development.

In order for the plan to "close the loop" on recycling, it is necessary to recognize that the materials collected are potentially the "feedstock" or input for new and existing industrial activity. To ensure the City of Chicago helps stimulate this new economic sector, the Department of Planning and Development, in conjunction with the Departments of the Environment and Consumer Services, will investigate means of encouraging the development of a regional secondary materials processing industry in the Chicago area to reprocess recovered materials into a raw material form which is compatible with material infeeds to virgin material users. The development of a locally available raw material supply and large labor pool will attract industries using recyclables and increase market demand for recovered materials. The City will implement and/or support strategies designed to attract industrial development and position Chicago as a regional materials processing area. Specifically the Department of Planning and Development proposes:

-- the formation of a joint recycling market development committee in conjunction with the State of Illinois that would analyze the availability of recyclable materials coming out of the waste stream, list companies that currently use or process those materials, identify gaps in local industrial capacity, and conduct joint attraction activities to encourage companies to site facilities here.

-- within Chicago's established Enterprise Zones, conduct studies to identify appropriate areas for designation as recycling districts or industrial parks, thereby enhancing the City's ability to attract companies to expand and site facilities here.

-- to produce a business attraction and market development package that outlines the various incentives available through the City, County, and State economic development agencies.

-- to establish linkages between regional and national economic development agencies with the purpose of identifying new sources of supply as well as markets for Chicago-based material processing companies.

-- to provide access to international markets and technologies for Chicago-based recycling and reprocessing companies through our international staff and Sister City program.

-- to support an acceleration of research in new technologies and product development by Chicago area universities, research institutions, and businesses.

To assure that these strategies are successful, various City departments must coordinate their efforts as they impact on business and market development. Specific actions that must be undertaken are as follows:

-- the development of a Multi-Material Recycling Industry Advisory Council comprised of appropriate City government departments and industry to make specific recommendations and conduct activities that develop markets and nurture the growth of Chicago's recycling industry.

-- the creation of linkages with the Departments of the Environment, Zoning and Consumer Services to streamline site assistance, zoning, permit and licensing activities and other requirements associated with the attraction of recycling-related industries to the City.

-- closer linkages with the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, City College System, and the Board of Education to develop specialized training programs for the employment opportunities available in the industry.

-- support of the Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies development of procurement procedures and specifications that promote the use of goods, supplies, equipment, materials and printing with recycled content supplied by Chicago-based businesses.

-- establishment of an internal "Buy Recycled" program in conjunction with other City departments to stimulate the processing and re-use of recycled and recyclable materials either out of Chicago's waste stream or manufactured by Chicago-based businesses.

3.1.3 Legislative Agenda.

A number of legislative initiatives have been introduced at the state and federal levels to promote waste reduction. The City will support State legislation to provide regional emphasis and State integration of the solid waste planning effort presently being developed at the municipal and county levels. In addition to this general legislative agenda, D.S.S. and D.O.E. will analyze and develop the following legislative initiatives for City Council consideration.

3.1.3.1 Beverage Deposit Container Legislation.

Beverage deposit container laws can provide economic motivation to return containers, thereby conserving resources, reducing the recycling collection burden, and improving material recovery rates. This initiative is gaining support in the Congress. Intergovernmental Affairs will coordinate any necessary interfacing with state or federal officials. Revenues from unredeemed containers can be used for funding other programs and to cover administration costs. The Department of Streets and Sanitation with the assistance of other City departments will analyze the benefits, negative impacts, the implementation approaches and administrative oversight and will provide a report to City Council for legislative policy consideration and budgetary approvals.

3.1.3.2 Packaging Material Requirements.

Packaging material labeling requirements can assist consumer in determining material recycling potential and the environmental benefits of their purchasing decisions. Uniform labeling would require manufacturers to specify the material type used in packaging, the recyclable content, and the recyclability of the material. The City supports the use of environmentally responsible packaging based on the quantity, use, and content of packaging materials. Broad solid waste

legislation has been introduced in Congress under Senate Bill 976 which includes the establishment of manufacturing goals for elimination of excess packaging and the reduction or elimination of toxic or hazardous substances in products and packaging. Since uniform federal legislation will minimize regulatory conflicts for manufacturers, the City supports a national policy on these issues versus a multitude of separate state or local legislation. However, if federal or state legislation is not enacted within an appropriate length of time, the City will address these concerns at the local level. The Intergovernmental Affairs, D.O.E., D.S.S., and Department of Consumer Services will analyze the feasibility and implementation approaches to establishing City ordinances and to supporting state and federal legislation on packaging requirements.

3.1.3.3 Preprocessing Requirement.

Intergovernmental Affairs, D.O.E., D.S.S., and Department of Consumer Services will propose and support appropriate City ordinances that place responsibility on all municipal waste haulers, transfer station operators, and disposal facility operators to optimize recovery of recyclable materials prior to disposal of waste. Such ordinances should include: (i) reporting the types, sources, and destinations of all waste collected or received; (ii) provisions for sorting and recovering recyclable materials prior to the waste leaving the City or being disposed of in landfills or combustion facilities; and (iii) recycling objectives will be established for various business classes to assure that City and State goals will be attained.

3.1.3.4 Household Hazardous Material Deposit Legislation.

Household hazardous material deposit legislation is another mechanism which can provide economic motivation to return products which contain hazardous materials. This type of deposit usually pertains to lead-acid batteries, but could be expanded to other materials. The Intergovernmental Affairs, D.S.S., D.O.E., and Department of Consumer Services will investigate the issues regarding H.H.W. deposits to identify positive and negative impacts, appropriate target and deposit amounts, appropriate level of government to initiate, and recommend implementation to City Council, if warranted.

3.1.3.5 Volume Based Collection Fees.

The D.S.S. and D.O.E. will conduct a feasibility study to evaluate and analyze volume-based collection fees for residential waste generators. The study will consider the method of billing, extent of administration and recordkeeping, distribution of costs, economic and environmental

impacts, legislative requirements, and public or privatization. If the results of the study are favorable, D.S.S. will develop a pilot program for City Council consideration and funding.

3.1.3.6 Legislative And Regulatory Analysis.

The D.S.S. and D.O.E. with the assistance of Departments of Law and Planning and Development will conduct analysis of existing City ordinances and regulations to ascertain if:

-- Any undue restrictions adversely affect the solid waste program goals and objectives.

-- Any further legislative or regulatory activity needs to be instituted to facilitate solid waste program goals and objectives.

-- Any further legislative or regulatory actions need to be instituted to protect public interests in the development of new facilities or programs.

The legislative analysis will include a review of zoning restrictions, building construction requirements and codes, facility permitting requirements, licensing and franchising requirements, and incentives and penalties.

3.1.4 Household Hazardous Waste.

The cost for collection and disposal of H.H.W. can range from approximately $3,000 to $4,000 per ton for pilot H.H.W. programs compared to $95 to $110 per ton for collection, transportation, and disposal of residential waste. It is important that the details surrounding any City sponsored implementation of H.H.W. collection and disposal be thoroughly planned. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.) has a legislative mandate to develop a collection program in the state. The D.S.S., D.O.E. and the Department of Consumer Services will work with the I.E.P.A. to plan the handling and financing of any H.H.W. collection programs.

The most acceptable methods for handling H.H.W. are reuse and source reduction. The largest components of this stream are paints, motor oils, and batteries. These items will be the prime targets of a City program. The City sponsored H.H.W. recycling program will include paint exchanges, motor oil recycling, and battery recycling.

3.1.4.1 Paint Exchanges.

Paint exchanges will provide for the separation and diversion from disposal of the largest component of the H.H.W. stream. The exchanges could provide mixed and blended paint, by base type and limited color selection, for graffiti eradication or other applications requiring low-cost solutions. The Office of Inquiry and Information will promote these programs in conjunction with established organizations such as drop-off, buy-back, thrift stores, and other recycling centers. D.S.S., D.O.E., Department of Consumer Services and Department of Planning and Development will analyze and develop implementation approaches for consideration by City Council.

3.1.4.2 Motor Oil Recycling.

Motor oil recycling will reduce, through separation and reuse, the second largest component of the H.H.W. stream. A number of service stations and lubrication franchises in the Chicago area currently accept unmixed automotive fluids for recycling into new products. The Office of Inquiry and Information will promote the use of such facilities and work with local area businesses to expand participation and increase the number of targeted fluids accepted for reuse. Such facilities will also be listed in the recyclable market directory. D.S.S., D.O.E. and Department of Planning and Development will review levels of City involvement and make recommendations to City Council.

3.1.4.3 Household Battery Recycling.

Household battery recycling will remove the primary source of mercury from the waste stream and a source of other heavy metals such as cadmium and silver. D.S.S. and D.O.E. will study a plan to develop a program for the collection, transportation and processing of household batteries. The study will consider incorporation of the use of battery retail outlets, and will investigate deposit legislation to encourage participation in the program. Since markets are key to recycling batteries, D.S.S. and D.O.E. will also investigate developing regulations for battery recycling facilities which protect public health and at the same time encourage brokers and markets to develop within the City. D.S.S., D.O.E. and Department of Planning and Development will review implementation approaches and make recommendations to City Council.

3.2 Recycling.

The City's recycling program will include at a minimum those materials which are defined in the State legislation (metals, glass, paper, plastics, and

leaves) and will incorporate the use of drop-off, buy-back, source separated collection, post-collection processing and mixed waste processing facilities for low and high density residential programs, will regulate and monitor commercial/industrial programs, and will regulate and monitor the bulk and demolition debris program. As with source reduction, public education will remain a key feature associated with the recycling program. To initiate components of the recycling program, the City will determine the programs to implement before establishing financial decisions; applying for grants and state, federal or private funding; and implementing public education programs to support recycling activities. Fundamental, community-based components, such as drop-off centers, will be initiated or expanded. The more easily implemented programs will be initiated first to provide services to the community while the more comprehensive programs are developed and implemented. The D.S.S., D.O.E. and the Department of Planning and Development will analyze approaches to encourage and expand participation in recycling programs by individuals, households, businesses, haulers, and solid waste facility operators.

3.2.1 Drop-Off And Buy-Back Facilities.

Most recycling programs across the country incorporate drop-off and buy-back centers as part of their plan in order to make recycling services available to segments of the community which do not have other programs for recycling. As collection programs develop, the need for and use of these facilities will decline. In mature programs, materials handled by drop-offs are usually bulky items or materials with a low redemption value. The private sector and not-for-profit organizations have traditionally provided this service and the City's program will encourage continuation of that tradition as a supplement to City-provided services.

3.2.1.1 Buy-Back Centers.

Expansion of the number of buy-back centers can provide more convenient access to these facilities, especially in low-income neighborhoods where secondary income and jobs are important. The D.S.S., D.O.E., Department of Planning and Development, and Department of Consumer Services will develop a strategy to assist private sector and not-for-profit organizations in their efforts to expand and extend these programs. Such a strategy may include favorable zoning ordinances, regulatory and permitting simplification, specific material subsidies and capital improvement assistance.

3.2.1.2 Drop-Off Center Program.

Expansion of the drop-off center program would provide more convenient access to drop-off facilities. The availability of such facilities

is especially crucial in areas where environmental concern is a primary motivational factor. The D.S.S., D.O.E. and Department of Planning and Development will develop a strategy to assist private sector not-for-profit organizations and other community organizations in providing drop-off centers for materials of low redemption value. These centers might be located at buy-back centers, shopping centers and other high traffic volume areas. In developing this strategy, the City will evaluate the methods of capital assistance and methods of encouragement of alliances between not-for-profit, for-profit and drop-off program operators.

3.2.1.3 Used Office Furnishing Companies.

Used office furnishing companies are another recycling opportunity which the City will study. The Office of Inquiry and Information will address methods to increase awareness of the buy-back and resale of office furnishings available in the City. The City's Department of Planning and Development could be responsible for encouraging and making information available to new or expanding businesses regarding the location of these types of services.

3.2.2 Bagged Recyclable Collection Program.

The City-sponsored bagged recyclable collection program will provide collection of residential recyclables from low density housing (i.e., from structures with 4 or fewer living units). Recyclables will be commingled in a high-strength plastic bag and co-collected. At a minimum, the program will initially target the following materials:

-- Newspaper

-- Glass (three colors)

-- Plastic containers (PET and HDPE)

-- Aluminum cans

-- Ferrous cans

Once the program is established citywide, D.S.S. and D.O.E. will investigate expansion of the program to collection of other materials, such as mixed paper. The City will also examine collection equipment options which might improve program cost effectiveness.

3.2.3 Material Recovery Recycling Facilities (M.R.R.F. Program).

The M.R.R.F. Program incorporates source separated commingled recyclable processing technology, yard waste retrieval and mixed waste recyclable processing technology. This combination of processing technologies allows recovery of recyclables from source separated and commingled collection programs and the recovery of recyclables not otherwise separated from the remaining mixed waste.

The marketing of the recyclables will be carefully monitored by D.S.S. and D.O.E. to determine that the highest possible use is being made of the materials. D.S.S. will determine the level of recovery for each processing technology and the extent to which each program is functioning effectively. It is anticipated that the value of the recyclables will improve as the source separated program gains participation and the quality of the recyclables increases accordingly.

The transportation time and distances within the City necessitate intermediate consolidation and transfer of waste and recyclable regardless of the method of collection and processing. D.S.S. currently utilizes transfer station sites to perform some of these functions. These transfer centers provide an ideal location for directing waste to current disposal destinations. They can provide for the separation, processing and transport of the recyclable, compostable, and disposable waste components to the appropriate location. However, these facilities need to be upgraded to improve operational efficiency, to incorporate environmental improvements, and to provide a more effective use of space.

3.2.4 High Density Residential Recycling.

A high density residential recycling program is needed to provide convenient, flexible and economic collection of residential recyclables for high-density housing. The D.S.S. and D.O.E. will investigate the feasibility and implementation approaches for expanding the M.R.R.F. program to high density residential buildings, if service cannot be economically provided by others. The City will try to minimize dislocation of any existing recycling infrastructure currently available to high density residential units. The City will encourage waste haulers to develop alliances with the existing recycling infrastructure to provide cost effective service to all residents.

3.2.5 Commercial Recycling.

Collection of waste from commercial and industrial sources is accomplished by private haulers. D.S.S. and the Department of Planning and Development will develop a strategy to encourage commercial and industrial recycling activities. D.S.S. will study requiring a hauler

recycling plan to assure that effective recycling programs are available to all businesses in the City. Under such a program, pre-processing plans would be submitted to the City as part of licensing requirements and haulers would have to target a minimum number of materials based on business classifications. Private processing facilities will be encouraged to increase recyclable recovery or material diversion for privately collected waste.

Minimum recycling requirements will be established for haulers to maintain their City operating licenses. The private haulers will be responsible for meeting State or local recycling goals for the portion of the waste they handle. D.S.S. and the Department of Planning and Development may institute incentives to encourage private hauler compliance including licensing provisions. The City strategy will also consider the use of enterprise zones, zoning ordinances, and economic or administrative assistance.

3.2.6 Bulk And Demolition Recycling.

D.S.S. will implement a program to encourage private industry to offer recycling services to reclaim used asphalt and to reprocess concrete and building debris into wood waste, steel, and aggregate for clean fill and manufacture of concrete. Restrictions which require responsible and reasonable operations will not be relaxed but ordinances and regulations will be reviewed for appropriateness. The program may include purchasing support, review of permitting and disposal practices, grants for expanding existing programs, siting criteria review, favorable zoning ordinances, regulatory and permitting simplification, and capital improvement assistance.

3.3 Composting Elements.

3.3.1 Yard Waste Composting.

Yard waste was banned from landfills as of July 1, 1990, and numerous yard waste composting operations have developed across the State. D.S.S. currently collects yard waste in paper bags from low-density residential areas. The yard waste is composted through contracts with private facilities. Public education efforts will be utilized to improve participation and diversion rates for the program. D.S.S. will utilize the M.R.R.F. program to provide collection of yard waste with existing vehicles. This collection strategy will provide centralized collection of yard waste and minimize transportation costs. D.S.S. and D.O.E. will study developing City-owned and operated composting facilities for yard waste. D.S.S. and D.O.E. will review the public education program to develop more incentives to participate.

3.3.2 Organic Waste Composting.

The composting of other organic fractions of the solid waste stream has been suggested but a large number of concerns and problems with municipal waste compost contamination and marketing have been identified and experienced elsewhere. Therefore, D.S.S. and D.O.E. will conduct an evaluation of the various organic waste compost processes in relation to target materials, collection methodologies, operational parameters, market acceptability, capacity, and economic and environmental impacts. Depending on the results of the evaluation program, D.S.S., D.O.E. and the Department of Consumer Services may elect to conduct a pilot compost program or further research. Additional data will be collected based on peer consultation with active and developing programs in other areas of the country.

3.4 Combustion Elements.

The City has limited landfill disposal capacity within its own borders and concern over waste importation (exportation by the City) has been expressed locally and nationwide. The City, therefore, needs to minimize the amount of waste requiring landfilling. Combustion facilities reduce the volume of waste and recover the energy resource within the waste. Rehabilitation of the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility (N.W.F.) will permit management of 40 to 45 percent, by weight, of the D.S.S. collected residential waste. Through combustion with energy recovery this 40 to 45 percent is reduced to less than 10 percent residue by volume. The N.W.F. will be rehabilitated to incorporate state-of-the-art environmental controls and to maintain a base level of disposal capacity within the City. D.S.S. will incorporate other improvements at this facility to increase its operational efficiency and mitigate community concerns as identified by the Department of Consumer Services. The first step to accomplish the rehabilitation will be an engineering study of the facility's current condition; recommendations on how to meet or exceed the new federal air quality standards; the selection of the method of rehabilitation (public/private), and the future method of operation (public/private).

As part of its continuing comparative study of alternatives, D.S.S. and D.O.E. will conduct evaluations of the waste reduction impacts of implemented programs to determine how best to manage the remaining waste materials. These studies will review the feasibility of providing additional disposal capacity through composting, combustion or landfilling. As part of the five year plan update, a decision will be made as to whether further disposal capacity is required and how it will be provided.

As part of these analyses, additional energy resource recovery capacity, through combustion at both existing non-operational facilities and new

locations, will be analyzed. Studies will investigate the economic and technical feasibility of rehabilitating any of the existing, non-operational combustion facilities or building new facilities. New capacity will be implemented, as part of the five year plan update, if the studies indicate that additional capacity is necessary and preferable to other management options including in-vessel composting or landfill reliance. The initial steps necessary to implementing a new facility include establishing energy markets; establishing site selection criteria; and identifying sites. Additional tasks include permit preparation; procurement documents/design; Contractor selection; construction, start-up and testing; and operation and monitoring. Studies of additional resource recovery capacity will be undertaken in light of combustion's place in the hierarchy of solid waste management, below source reduction, recycling and composting.

The City's four older facilities which are presently not operating as combustion processes include: the Medill Incinerator Facility (presently, transfer station); the Southwest Incinerator Facility (presently, transfer station); the Calumet Incinerator Facility (presently, closed); and the Southwest Supplemental Fuel Processing Facility (presently, transfer station). The City also has a facility for the disposal of dead animals. One of the combustion units in the dead animal disposal facility will be replaced to meet operational requirements for standby capacity and to improve environmental controls. The City will continue to provide this disposal capacity.

3.5 Landfilling.

Since landfilling is viewed by the City and the S.W.M.R.C. as the least desirable waste management solution, a fundamental goal of the Plan is to minimize landfill requirements as much as reasonably and economically possible. However, landfilling will always be a necessary component of any solid waste management system. The City has very limited landfill disposal capacity within its borders so it will have to rely to some degree on landfill capacity outside its boundaries provided through a free-market system. Since it has no jurisdiction to site its own landfill outside its own borders, the City must rely on landfill capacity provided by other municipal or private developers. A regional forum will be coordinated by D.S.S. and Intergovernmental Affairs through the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, if possible, to address the adequacy of regional disposal capacity and to develop a cooperative exchange of waste management services with other entities within the region. It is anticipated that the City Council will extend its current moratorium on new landfill capacity within the City boundaries until the regional planning issues can be addressed and departmental operational planning issues regarding the implementation of new solid waste management programs can be fully delineated. A landfill tipping fee surcharge, as allowed by State legislation, to encourage waste reduction within the City and to fund the implementation of waste reduction

programs will be reviewed by the Mayor's Office, the Office of Budget and Management, and D.S.S..

If undertaken in an expeditious manner, landfill siting, permitting and construction will likely require a minimum of five to six years. To assure that adequate disposal capacity is available for a minimum five year planning time frame, D.S.S. will contract for long-term landfill capacity. In selecting a contractor for landfill disposal capacity, the City will base its decision on a number of criteria including environmental controls, transportation distance and economic factors. D.S.S. will review capacity needs and assess the need for City controlled landfill sites every five years. The City will investigate and implement the most appropriate collection centers (M.R.R.F.s and other transfer sites) to transfer waste to selected landfill sites.

3.6 Program Analysis And Planning And Development.

3.6.1 New Program Development.

An ongoing program will be established to evaluate new equipment or process developments and monitor programs implemented by other communities. The feasibility of some solid waste management options have yet to be demonstrated and have not processed beyond the pilot or demonstration stage. At this time, limited data on these programs makes it difficult to determine potential costs, implementation impediments and potential impacts. The City will monitor and further investigate those programs that show promising initial results.

As new equipment and methods for collection emerge, the City will analyze and test concepts to improve its collection and material separation program. Identified cost effective methods will be incorporated into the City's program. Ideas and concepts developed or discussed by the S.W.M.R.C. during Plan development but not adopted at this time will continue to be evaluated for applicability due to changing circumstances. As previously discussed, the City will conduct a comparative study of organic waste composting, combustion and landfilling for residual waste after source reduction and recycling. This study will review the environmental, economic and technical constraints regarding each alternative before the five year update to the Plan. The specific alternatives to be studied as identified under various Plan components are as follows:

-- packaging legislation

-- container deposit legislation

-- volume based collection fees

-- H.H.W. deposit legislation

-- H.H.W. collection programs

-- collection vehicle equipment modifications

-- mechanisms to encourage recycling program participation by both individuals and businesses

-- expansion of recyclable material targets

-- expanded material composting targets

-- in-vessel composting potential

-- wet/dry collection and processing potential

-- existing facility reactivation study

-- new regional landfill capacity

In order to perform additional studies, D.S.S. and the D.O.E. will further define study requirements; prioritize studies based on funding; undertake studies; evaluate findings or recommendations; and finalize and potentially adopt studies for implementation of pilot or demonstration programs. The City will need to make decisions on a number of programs, organizational/administrative/financial matters, and technical/legal issues. These analyses will include review based on the criteria previously outlined. The result of the study will provide clear indication of the desirability for the City and will indicate those sensitive parameters which will be verified by a pilot or demonstration program.

D.S.S. and the D.O.E. will need to gather and analyze data on the solid waste management system in Chicago. Ongoing program management will include additional planning, market analysis, identification of current and proposed environmental standards, siting criteria evaluation, allocation of wastes, and budgeting for each program.

3.6.2 Program Expansion And Modifications.

As the source reduction, recycling and composting programs recommended in the Plan gain stability, D.S.S. with appropriate assistance from other City departments will investigate measures to expand program capabilities to conserve resources and increase waste reduction and recycling. These programs will be continuously monitored

and periodically reviewed to determine Plan modifications or enforcement provisions required to meet City goals and objectives.

In future programs, the City will assess market conditions and where appropriate target additional material for residential recycling such as mixed paper, paperboard, magazines, other aluminum, other ferrous, and other plastics. The recycling potential of other City-controlled waste streams will also be reviewed to determine if program changes are needed to improve program performance or target other material. For example, the City will consider recycling alternatives for materials such as concrete and asphalt, bulk waste, wood waste, tires and construction debris. In addition, the City will consider investigating studies and methods of ash utilization to reuse the ash residue from combustion facilities and reduce landfill dependency.

D.S.S. will monitor and investigate the progress of commercial/industrial recycling and waste reduction efforts for the purpose of encouraging improvement. These programs may need additional promotion, encouragement or enforcement. City ordinances will be passed, if necessary, to provide structure, guidelines, and enforcement for private waste haulers.

Disposal capacity and recycling programs will be monitored to determine Plan modifications needed to assure sound waste management practices. The Plan will remain flexible to assure sufficient disposal capacity and processing capabilities through the twenty year planning period.

An improved reporting system on waste disposition and disposal will be developed. D.S.S. will implement programs to obtain more accurate data of the quantities and sources of collection, final processing, recovery, and waste disposal destinations for the City's solid waste.

3.6.3 Solid Waste Management Facility Siting.

Under the City's Plan, no new facility sites are currently planned. The City will utilize existing transfer station or landfill sites for the M.R.R.F. activities and modify the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility and the dead animal disposal facility to improve operational efficiency and meet new environmental standards. Strategies will be developed to expand recycling and disposal facilities to meet long term needs and feasibility studies will be conducted to determine the best approach for providing these facilities. When these facilities are defined, the City intends to investigate the potential for utilizing existing solid waste management sites to provide for these facilities. If the intended use for these existing sites is substantially different from its existing use, D.S.S. and the Department of Consumer Services will solicit neighborhood concerns and

develop mitigation measures to address those concerns in accordance with its established siting review procedures.

Should long range planning identify the need for additional facility sites, a methodology framework has been developed for addressing issues and screening the City for potential sites as described in Volume II Planning Considerations. Once the potential sites have been identified, established siting review procedures developed by the Department of Consumer Services will be utilized to address community concerns and develop mitigation measures. The review process will include consideration of criteria identified in the methodology framework, zoning requirements of the Department of Planning, and additional facility specific criteria to be developed once the facility requirements are defined. The Office of Inquiry and Information will assist in the siting review and dissemination of information of the site selection process.

4.0

Plan Implementation.

Preparation of the Plan has included an intensive review process. The S.W.M.R.C., appointed by the Mayor pursuant to City Council ordinance, has been involved since October 1990 in reviewing the development of the Plan. The Plan development has occurred in two phases which concluded with City Council adoption on _____ under Ordinance _____. Under the first phase the S.W.M.R.C. reviewed the status of solid waste management in Chicago and screened the available management alternatives. In phase two, the S.W.M.R.C. reviewed and commented on the Draft Plan developed by D.S.S. before it was submitted for public review and comment. The Draft Plan was revised and issued for City Council adoption based on a review of comments received.

After approval, implementation of the Plan will require the participation of Chicago residents and businesses and various City departments with primary solid waste management planning responsibilities resting on D.S.S. and D.O.E.. The Plan establishes the framework for major changes to solid waste management practices in Chicago. The City's goals are:

-- to achieve a 38 percent waste reduction and recycling goal for all Citywide waste within five years;

-- to achieve a major reduction in privately collected waste generated in the City;

-- to increase cost effectiveness and efficiency of solid waste management operations;

-- to improve customer service, public awareness, and community relations;

-- to improve environmental impacts from existing facilities and operations;

-- to reduce toxic constituents in the waste generated in the City; and

-- to dispose of non-recycled waste in an environmentally sound manner.

4.1 Long-Term Objectives.

Planning is an incremental process which requires incremental steps and periodic adjustments to achieve long-term objectives. The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act recognizes this in requiring five-year updates to the Plan. These updates allow the City to review its progress toward the long-term objectives and adjust its strategies and objectives for the next five years. This section describes the long-term objectives for solid waste management over the next 20 years.

The Plan envisions increased public awareness of source reduction and recycling values through public education. Purchasing decisions by its citizens will include considerations of product durability, reuse and recyclability. Backyard composting and mulching of yard waste will significantly reduce the waste entering the waste stream. Federal packaging laws will result in a significant reduction in packaging materials generated, improved material markets for a broader range of materials, and reduced toxic constituents within the waste stream. Waste reduction education will be incorporated into school curriculums to minimize the public education retraining required for young adults.

Recycling and composting will become major components of the solid waste management system. Prior to disposal of any waste generated in the City, the waste will have to be processed to remove recyclable materials. Transfer stations used by the City of Chicago will be converted for regional collection, intermediate processing and distribution of collected recyclable, compostable materials and waste residues. These centers will redirect materials to markets, secondary processing facilities and disposal facilities to maximize recovery potential in a cost effective manner. The centers will be designed to allow them to accept material from various forms of collection and to produce a variety of material outputs to meet new markets for secondary materials or technical changes in processing.

New businesses and industries will emerge based on the availability of recovered materials. The commercial and industrial business sectors will incorporate waste reduction measures to improve their competitive edge in the marketplace. Local community groups and commercial businesses will sponsor multi-material drop-off locations at convenient shopping locations throughout the City. Each business will have a designated employee responsible for material conservation and recycling activities. Not-for-profit organizations, community groups and for-profit businesses will assist high-density residential and businesses to recycle by providing:

-- Intra-facility collection services;

-- Recyclable collection and processing services;

-- Waste material exchanges.

Waste disposal will be limited to those materials which have been pre-processed. The City will investigate and develop pilot programs to expand the quantity of material reused and recycled. The City will dispose of non-recycled waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Since the City has limited landfill capacity within its own borders and desires to minimize its disposal impacts on other communities, the City will continue to provide incineration disposal capacity, utilizing the latest technical improvements for control of pollutants, at the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility. New disposal technologies will be evaluated, tested and incorporated into the solid waste management system as appropriate.

4.2 Short-Term Planning Activities.

In order to begin implementation of long-term objectives, the City has established a schedule of major task elements for the first five-year period of the Plan.

The tasks necessary to organize, finance, implement and administer the operation of a comprehensive, integrated solid waste management and disposal system are complex and not easily or briefly defined. To carry out these tasks and incorporate the results into a successful program will require a dedicated, full-time and sustained effort by the City as the designated governmental entity responsible for Plan implementation.

Until system components are definitively and firmly established, the implementation effort can only be estimated. When a task is completed, it will often affect, and sometimes alter, the efforts of subsequent tasks. Therefore, the implementation schedules provide a guide and outline of work efforts and allow more detailed program efforts to be tailored to evolving

program activities. The estimated duration of tasks has generally been developed based on estimates of reasonable time frames to account for potential implementation steps. The schedules provide an estimate of the time required for development and start of operation of each major program but will require adjustment as implementation strategies evolve.

The implementation schedules have been divided into source reduction, recycling, composting, combustion and landfilling. Several tasks contain ongoing activities with the bulk of the effort occurring in the first few months. Thereafter, the effort involves additional development with potential modifications and changes. Program monitoring consists of a few intense months of gathering and evaluating data each year with additional but less intense monitoring activities during the year.

At the completion of any feasibility study, the City must evaluate the results of the study and decide whether to proceed with its recommendations. The implementation schedules indicate the potential activities that can follow each feasibility study.

Since source reduction programs are generally legislative measures, the planning and implementation schedules for these programs are difficult to predict. The timing for these programs is largely dependent on the amount of controversy they invoke and the degree to which it affects the community and any special interest groups. The public education component should be a well thought-out coordinated program that does not have conflicting elements or redundant media messages. Public education is a continuous activity throughout the life of the program which must be continuously updated in order to maintain or increase public participation.

Recently the City issued an R.F.P. to vendors for the design, construction and operation of M.R.R.F.s to process City collected recyclables. Construction of these facilities is expected to start in 1992. While portions of these projects might be expedited, it is currently anticipated that all facilities should be operational in 1993.

The City currently contracts for yard waste composting. This program is estimated to be assessed during implementation of the M.R.R.F.s and soon after the start of operation. Data collection for organic waste composting can occur over approximately two years with a feasibility study implemented during the last few months. An organic waste composting facility may take 3 to 5 years to site, permit and construct.

The City's current plan for interim sanitary landfill capacity is to utilize private sites and will assure the availability of such capacity through contracts with the M.R.R.F. operators. The M.R.R.F. contracts are designed to provide a 7 year capacity assurance with provisions for extension periods. To deal with the regional uncertainty of long-term sanitary landfill capacity,

a time line is shown for development of a long range capacity plan. At the 5 year plan update, the status of this process will be updated and reflected in the possible need to extend private capacity through the M.R.R.F. or other means.

The implementation schedule for combustion presents a theoretical time line assuming a decision to implement new capacity as a result of the feasibility study. Depending on the potential number and sizes of facilities recommended by the study, facility operation may minimally begin 24 months after start of construction. If the decision to implement new combustion capacity is negative, then the focus will shift to other more appropriate mechanisms for disposal.

The following elements are necessarily included as part of the overall schedule for implementation of any facility:

-- Adequate planning and evaluation

-- Realistic expectations and cost and time estimates

-- Ongoing public education programs

-- Adequate commitment of resources

-- Siting, permitting and litigation

-- Contractor bidding and selection

-- Proper design and construction of facilities

-- Proper maintenance of facilities

Upon completion of various analyses, evaluations and pilot programs, the City will need to determine the appropriateness of a technology and, where appropriate, a strategy for inclusion in the future solid waste management system.

TABLE 1
1996 WASTE REDUCTION OBJECTIVES

Program	% DSS Resid	% DSS Bulk & Demo	% Private Resid	%Private Business	% MSW Total
Education	1.5	--	1.3	--	.6
Let-It-Be	1.5	--	--	--	.45
Back Yard Composting	1.5	--	--	--	.45
Source Reduction Subtotal	4.5	--	1.3	--	1.50
Drop-off	1.5	--	1.5	1.5	1.35
Buy-back	3.5	--	3.5	3.5	3.20
Resid Recycl.	15.0	--	12.0	--	5.90
Mixed Waste Proc.	4.5	--	--	--	1.25
Comm. Recycl.	--	--	--	30.0	15.00
Special Mater.	1.5	70	--	--	6.20
MRRF Composting	8.5	--	--	--	2.35
Private Composting	--	--	3.5	3.5	2.25
Recycling Subtotal	34.5	70	20.5	38.5	37.5
Northwest Facility	32	--	--	--	9.0
Total Reduction	71	70	21.8	38.5	48.0
Landfill Residuals	29	30	78.2	61.5	52.0

TABLE 2
PROJECTION OF TOTAL WASTE REQUIRING MANAGEMENT

Waste Year Total Population	Waste Category	Waste Applicable Demographics	Waste Subtotal (tons)	Total (tons)
1990	Residential:			
3,032,845	Low Density[2]	1,819,707	1,095,920	
	High Density[3]	1,213,138	597,775	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,425,437	1,977,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,032,845	298,887	3,9969,662
1995	Residential:			
3,050,303	Low Density[2]	1,830,182	1,102,230	
	High Density[3]	1,220,121	601,215	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,433,642	1,988,460	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,050,303	300,607	3,992,512
2000	Residential:			
3,069,664	Low Density[2]	1,841,798	1,109,220	
	High Density[3]	1,227,866	605,030	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,442,742	2,001,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,069,664	302,515	4,017,845
2005	Residential:			
3,109,463	Low Density[2]	1,865,678	1,123,600	
	High Density[3]	1,243,785	612,875	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,461,447	2,027,030	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,109,463	306,440	4,069,945
2010	Residential:			
3,155,423	Low Density[2]	1,893,254	1,140,210	
	High Density[3]	1,262,169	621,930	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,483,049	2,056,990	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,155,423	310,970	4,130,100

Notes:

(1) Quantities represent estimates of waste requiring management programs.

(2) Population in low-density housing units is 60% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 3.3 lb per person per day.

(3) Population in high-density housing units is 40% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 2.7 lb per person per day.

(4) Employed population is 47% of total population based on 1985 records and generates waste at a rate of 7.6 lb per employee per day.

(5) Bulk, demolition and street dirt based on 1987 and 1988 average generation rate of 0.540 pounds per capita day.

Figure 1.

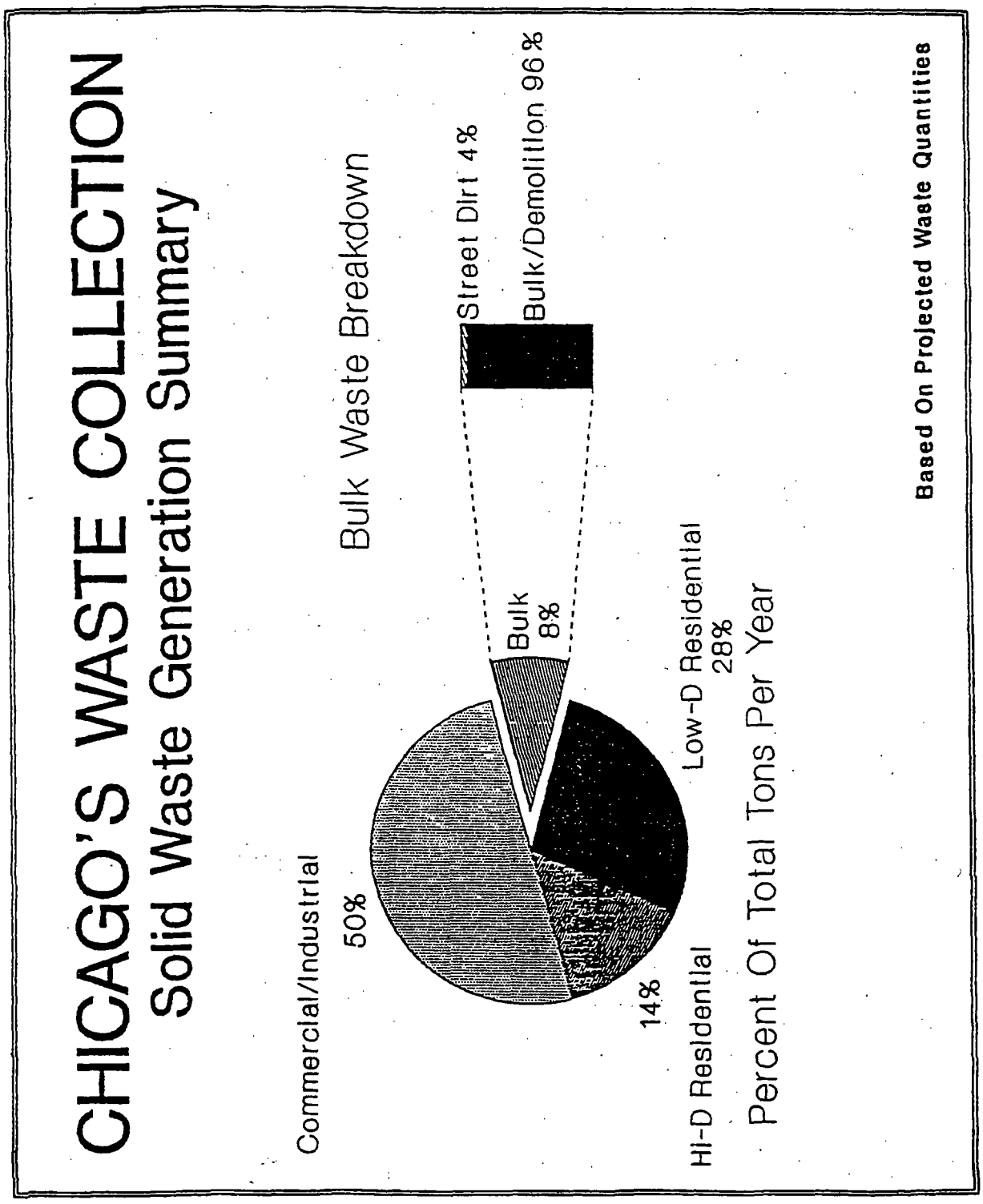
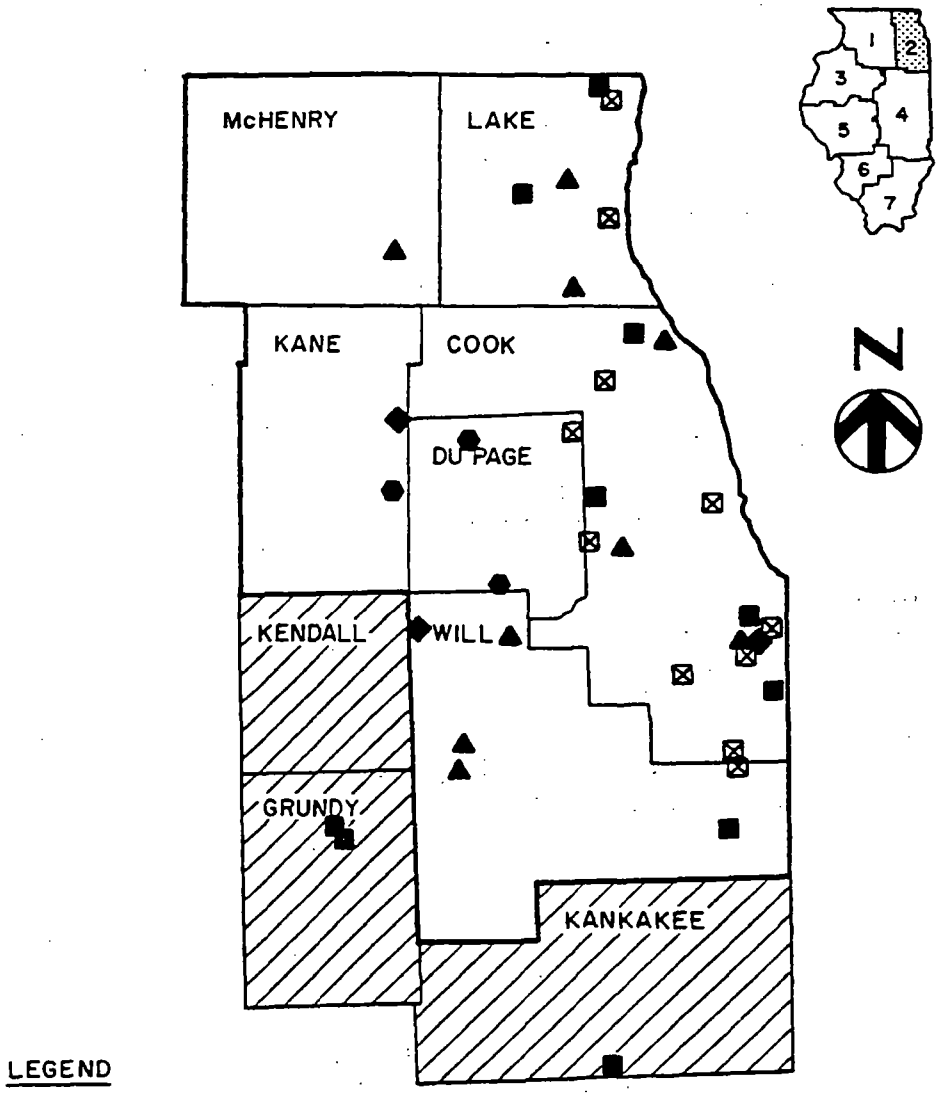
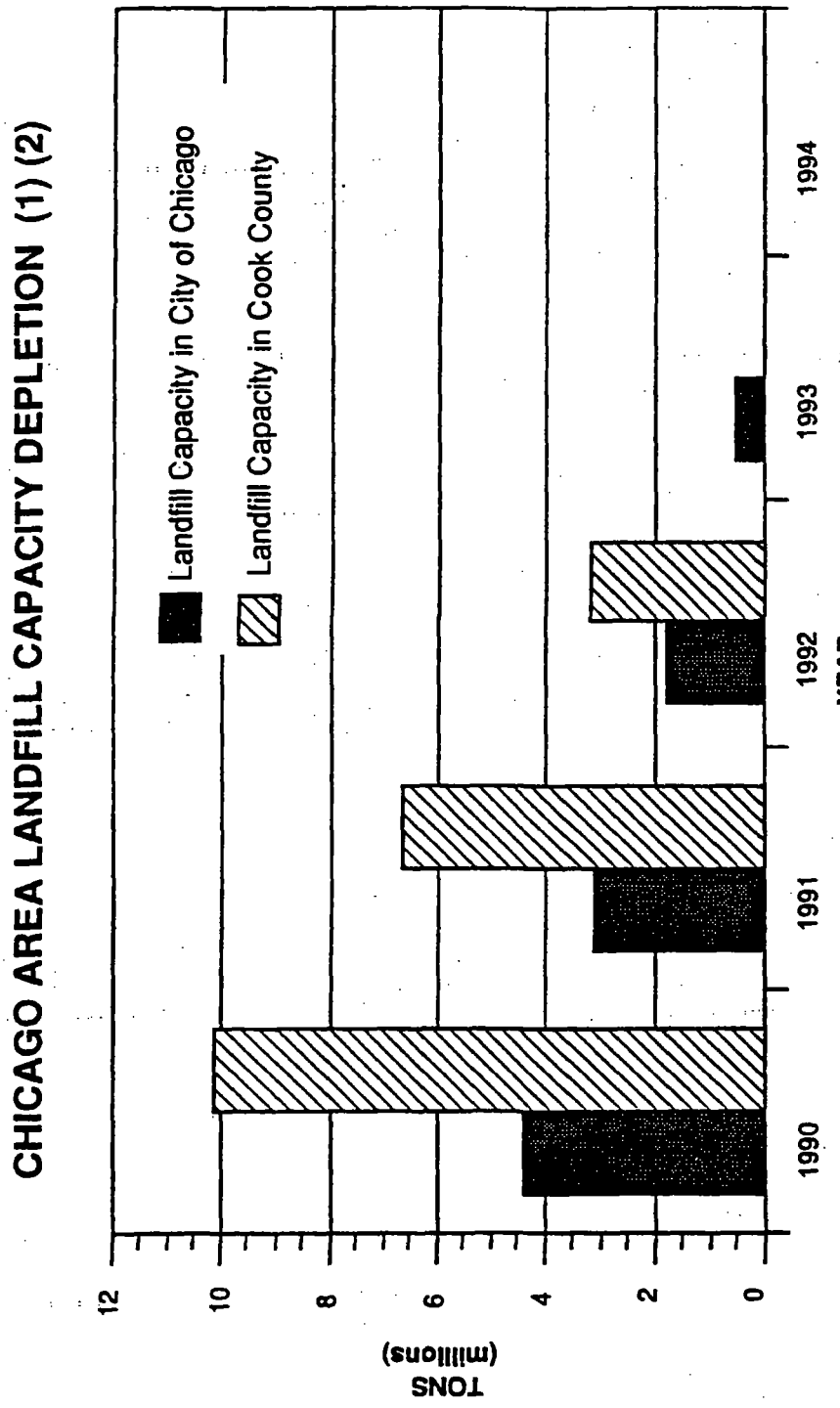

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
Bulk 8%
Commercial/Industrial 50%
Low-D Residential 28%
HI-D Residential 14%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

Figure 2.



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CAPACITIES
IEPA SOLID WASTE REPORTING REGION
CHICAGO METRO – 2

Figure 3.



Note: (1)Based on reported remaining capacity and gate volume receipts with a 600 lb/cy average gate density. Reported landfill capacity and reported gate volume receipts based on the October 1990 IEPA Fourth Annual Report on Available Disposal Capacity.

(2)Reported gate volume receipts for landfills with no reported remaining capacity after 1990 are assumed to go to the other landfills within the City of Chicago and Cook County that have remaining capacity past 1990.

VOLUME II

SOLID WASTE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

FOR

CITY OF CHICAGO

Volume II.

(Of Solid Waste Management Plan)

Solid Waste Planning Considerations

City Of Chicago

Solid Waste Management Review Committee

List Of Members

(Representatives And Alternates)

Chairperson

Daniel Eberhardt Alternate Chair: Edwin Eisendrath	President	MRC Polymers

Committee

Ann Alvarez Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Casa Central
Michael Asque Alternate: Isabelle Conda	President	Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Alvin Boutte Alternate: Lonnie Radcliffe	President	Independence Bank
Raymond Cachares Alternate: Timothy Harrington	Commissioner	Department of Streets and Sanitation

Ernest Cochanis Alternate: Michael Donahue	Ernest Corporations	Chicago Area McDonalds Owner/ Operator Association
Dale Alekel-Carlson Alternate: Leslie Ladd	Executive Director	Uptown Recycling Station, Inc.
Edwin Eisendrath Alternate: Dave Franke	Alderman	Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities
William Grant Alternate: Paul Gotta	Vice President	Elgin National Industries
Kevin Greene Alternate: Joanna Hoelscher	Research Director	Illinois Citizens for Better Environment
Isaac Goldman Alternate: No Designee	President	Goldman Asset Management
Robert Healey Alternate: Don Turner	President	Chicago Federation of Labor
Ken Hoving Alternate: Richard Hoving	Vice President	Hoving & Sons Disposal
Joseph James Alternate: James Carleton	Commissioner	Department of Economic Development
David Mosena Alternate: Charles Williams	Commissioner	Department of Planning
Jerome Peters Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Black Contractors United
Consuelo Pope Alternate: Lylah P. Booker	President	Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce

John Rosales Alternate: Michael Dulin	Facility Manager	Coca Cola Bottling Company
Caroline Shoenberger Alternate: David Inman	Commissioner	Department of Consumer Services
Maria Torres Alternate: Priscilla Konarski	President	Mexican-American Referral Center
Joyce Wade Alternate: Leroy Bannister	Chief Executive Officer	Community Bank of North Lawndale

Department Of Streets And Sanitation

Timothy Harrington	Deputy Commissioner, Planning
Pamela Barnes	Director of Planning, Research and Development
David Robinson	Assistant Commissioner, Recycling
Michael Schivarelli	Deputy Commissioner, Operations

Department Of Law

Henry Henderson	Assistant Corporation Counsel (Current Acting Commissioner of the Department of the Environment)

Consultants

HDR Engineering, Inc.	Prime Consultant
McDonough Associates Inc.	Subconsultant
Becker Associates	Subconsultant
Globetrotters Engineering Corp.	Subconsultant

Nakawatase, Wyns & Associates, Inc.	Subconsultant

1.0

Introduction, Background, And Purpose.

1.1 Purpose Of Document.

The City of Chicago Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan") provides direction on preferred methods of handling and disposing of municipal waste generated within the boundaries of Chicago (the "City") for a 20-year planning period. The Plan complies with the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 85, ¶5959 et seq.) and conforms with the waste management hierarchy established as State of Illinois policy in the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act (Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 111½, ¶7051 et seq.):

-- Volume reduction at the source

-- Recycling and reuse

-- Combustion with energy recovery

-- Combustion for volume reduction

-- Disposal in landfill facilities

The Plan provides for the management of residential, commercial, non-hazardous industrial and institutional and governmental wastes. Wastes excluded from the Plan are medical wastes, hazardous wastes and sludge.

The purpose of this document is to record the planning process and considerations in the development of recommendations concerning (i) source reduction and recycling programs within the City; (ii) processing and disposal facilities to manage that waste which is not reduced at the source or recycled; and (iii) appropriate actions that should be taken to implement recommended programs and facilities.

The planning and process was addressed in a six-step process as outlined in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (I.E.P.A.) *Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants, 1989.* The first step represented by the *City of Chicago Solid Waste Needs Assessment Report (December 1990).* This document and Volume I, the Solid Waste Management Plan,

represent steps two through six. The six steps of the process followed by the City are as follows:

-- Assess the Solid Waste Needs

-- Develop a List of Component Alternatives

-- Evaluate and Screen Plan Components

-- Assemble Components into Alternative Systems

-- Evaluate Waste Management Alternative Systems

-- Describe Recommended Waste Management Plan

1.2 Legislative Mandates.

The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (the "Recycling Act") states that counties and the City should have the primary responsibility to plan for management of municipal waste within their boundaries to ensure the timely development of needed waste management facilities and programs. The Recycling Act requires that certain elements be contained in such a plan:

-- A description of the origin, content, and weight or volume of municipal waste generated within the City and projections of waste that will be generated during the next 20 years.

-- A description of facilities where municipal waste is currently processed or disposed of and the remaining available permitted capacity of those facilities.

-- A description of facilities and programs that are proposed for the management of municipal waste generated within the County during the next 20 years, including their size, expected cost, and financing method.

-- An evaluation of the environmental energy and economic advantages and disadvantages of the proposed waste management facilities and programs.

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

-- An identification of potential sites for each proposed waste facility or an explanation of how the sites will be chosen.

-- The identity of the governmental entity that will be responsible for implementing the plan on behalf of the City and an explanation of the legal basis for the entity's authority to do so.

As applied to the City, the Recycling Act contains a number of mandatory plan provisions in relation to the recycling program. Specifically, the recycling program shall have the following features:

-- Implementation throughout the City based on a time schedule.

-- Designation of a recycling coordinator to administer the program.

-- Provisions designed to recycle, by the end of the third and fifth years, respectively, 15% and 25% of the municipal waste generated within the City, subject to the existence of a viable market for the recycled material.

-- Provisions for the separate collection and composting of leaves.

-- Public education and notification requirements to foster understanding of and encourage compliance with the recycling program.

-- Provisions for compliance, including incentives and penalties.

-- Provisions for recycling the collected materials, identifying potential markets for at least three recyclable materials, and promoting the use of products made from recovered or recycled materials among city businesses, newspapers, and government.

Additionally, the recycling program may provide for:

-- Construction and operation of or contracting for services for one or more recycling centers.

-- Mandatory separation of recyclable materials by the City residents.

-- Privatized commercial and institutional recycling programs with required annual reporting mechanisms.

-- Payment of recycling diversion credits to public and private parties.

The planning process required under the Recycling Act only deals with "municipal solid waste" (M.S.W.). The definition of M.S.W. is "any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, and other material resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments and from community activities". A solid waste plan may provide for the management of other wastes, but such is not required under the Recycling Act. The City Plan includes discussion of facilities and programs for both municipal and industrial waste.

The Recycling Act requires that the Plan be updated and reviewed every five years, and that any necessary or appropriate revisions be submitted to the I.E.P.A. for review and comment. Thus, the Plan is a dynamic rather than a static document. It provides direction for the City on responsible long-range solid waste management but also retains the necessary flexibility to respond to changing conditions.

1.3 Planning Process And Plan Organization.

The Plan has been developed by the City of Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.D.S.) with comments by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.). The 21-member S.W.M.R.C. was appointed by the Mayor of Chicago in October, 1990. The committee complies with the requirement of the Recycling Act that an advisory group be appointed to review the plan during its preparation and make suggestions and propose any changes that it believes are appropriate. The planning process used by the S.W.M.R.C. is represented by the individual sections in this document.

Committee members are listed at the beginning of this report and include representatives from the following organizations: the City of Chicago, citizen organizations, industry, the private solid waste management industry operating within the City, local recyclers, environmental groups, and community organizations. The committee has met bi-weekly in order to assist in the development of a draft Plan. This effort consisted of over 100 hours of meetings and deliberation.

The planning process was addressed in a six-step process. The first step taken by the S.W.M.R.C. was to analyze the current solid waste management situation in the City and identify future solid waste disposal needs. The *City of Chicago Solid Waste Needs Assessment Report* was prepared and is summarized in Section 2.0 of this document.

The second step consisted of review and discussion of six technical modules concerning waste management options:

Module 1 Waste Reduction

Module 2	Household Hazardous Waste
Module 3	Compost
Module 4	Recycling
Module 5	Combustion
Module 6	Landfill

Each module is composed of individual discussion papers on specific plan components and presents a comprehensive description of the options available for the disposal of the City's waste. These options fall within the four general waste management approaches identified by State legislation: (i) volume reduction at the source, (ii) recycling and reuse, (iii) combustion, and (iv) landfilling. The six technical modules are summarized in Section 3.0 of this document and appear in their complete form in Volume III Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices.

The third step involved an evaluation and screening of the waste management components described in the modules. This was the first tier of a two-tiered evaluation used by the S.W.M.R.C. to arrive at a solid waste Plan for the City. This first-tier evaluation consisted of a separate analysis of each plan component to determine its suitability for inclusion in the Plan. The evaluation criteria used by the S.W.M.R.C. were established using the *I.E.P.A.'s Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants*. The evaluation criteria fall into six general categories: (i) waste reduction goals; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) environmental impacts; (iv) energy utilization; (v) economic impacts; and (vi) implementation considerations. The results of this first-tier evaluation are presented in Section 4.0 of this document. A general consensus of the S.W.M.R.C. was used to identify which options should be included in the waste management system alternatives.

In the fourth step, the S.W.M.R.C. developed three system alternatives. Each alternative system meets all State solid waste requirements and addresses the total solid waste stream generated in the City. However, the three system alternatives vary according to type of source reduction and recycling programs proposed, emphasis placed on composting, extent to which combustion is incorporated in the system, and reliance on landfilling.

In the fifth step, the S.W.M.R.C. applied a second tier of evaluation and screening criteria to these three system alternatives. The same screening criteria were employed as were used for evaluating the waste management options; however, the screening criteria were applied to entire systems rather than to individual components. Section 5.0 of this document describes and evaluates the three system alternatives.

The sixth step in the planning process is presented in Volume I, Section 3.0 which describes the solid waste management plan, as amended by the D.S.S., and the S.W.M.R.C. and the public review process. The long-term objectives and short-term planning activities are presented in Volume I, Section 4.0 along with a preliminary implementation schedule.

The Plan and planning process are presented in three volumes. Volume I, the Plan, provides (i) a general discussion of the background of needs and issues considered in the development of the Plan, (ii) the Plan components selected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation, in conjunction with a review by the S.W.M.R.C., and (iii) the Plan implementation process that the City currently envisions. Further, Volume I identifies the City as the governmental entity that will be responsible for implementing the Plan. The D.S.S. and D.O.E. will assume the lead roles in Plan implementation with assistance from other City departments, for specific jurisdictional elements.

This document, Volume II, provides a detailed step-by-step description of the planning process used by the City to develop the Plan and a summary evaluation of issues and considerations.

Volume III contains the appendicized supporting documents reviewed by the City and the S.W.M.R.C., the public hearing transcripts, the written public comments and the City responses to public comment.

1.4 Goals And Objectives.

In addition to establishing a decision-making process, the S.W.M.R.C. established general goals and objectives for the waste management system. The S.W.M.R.C. determined that the Plan should elicit solutions to City waste management problems that:

-- Are economically viable

-- Are environmentally sound

-- Provide for the City's long-term waste management and disposal capacity needs.

-- Involve education of the public concerning the City's solid waste problems and programs.

-- Incorporate public involvement to mitigate citizen concerns.

- Address State-mandated priorities:
  - Source reduction.
  - Recycling, composting and reuse.
  - Combustion.
  - Landfill.

The goals presented below provide the framework for the S.W.M.R.C.'s evaluation of system alternatives as well as the basis for the S.W.M.R.C.'s solid waste management decisions:

- System alternatives should meet all environmental requirements and regulations.
- System alternatives should cumulatively meet all of the City's waste management needs.
- Plan implementation and operation costs should be reasonable and reliable.
- Implementation schedules should be reasonable for:
  - Plan review.
  - Plan implementation.
- Criteria should be developed to review the adequacy of the Plan.
- The Plan should be subjected to public review and comment and responses should address all issues that arise.
- A significant public education effort must be part of the solid waste management plan in order to change public waste generation attitudes and disposal habits.

The City of Chicago in developing a long-term plan has recognized the need to provide an economical, reliable, and environmentally sound solid waste management system to manage all of the solid waste generated within

its borders. The City has also recognized the need to educate the public regarding the City's solid waste concerns and programs. In accordance with the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act and other governing legislation, the City has adopted a hierarchy of solid waste management methods based on goals of reduced landfill dependence and waste reduction as follows:

-- Source reduction.

-- Recycling, reuse and composting.

-- Combustion with energy recovery.

-- Disposal in landfill facilities.

The hierarchy recognizes that: (i) not all waste can be eliminated by source reduction; (ii) recycling and composting can conserve resources but have environmental impacts and cannot eliminate all waste; and (iii) combustion can recover the energy remaining in the waste but has environmental impacts and produces ash which may require specialized landfills. While recycling, composting, and combustion all serve to conserve resources and reduce the volume of degradable waste being landfilled, each clearly has economic and environmental considerations which must be accounted for in the planning process. The hierarchy also reflects the results of worldwide research, supported by findings of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.), which indicates that the top three alternatives are environmentally preferable to landfilling.

The City also recognizes the need to develop its system in a manner which provides programs and facilities that minimize dependence on waste disposal beyond its municipal boundaries. Long-term landfill capacity in the City is very limited and current legislative initiatives could severely limit remote landfill capacity. This shortage of readily available landfill capacity will force the City to plan for utilization of solid waste management alternatives that minimize dependence on landfills.

In evaluating available system alternatives, reliability is an essential objective requiring that adequate capacity be available to allow flexibility in handling peak waste system loadings. This reliability objective can be incorporated through the use of waste composition, variable waste generation rates, shortfalls in material recovery expectations, and other variables such as market conditions and economic trends.

New facilities, techniques, or equipment will likely be needed to handle the City's long-term disposal needs. The City's objective is to minimize expense by utilizing existing facilities and equipment to the greatest extent possible. If new disposal or material handling facilities are required, the City will utilize a siting process that considers citizen concerns and

incorporates mitigation measures to reduce or minimize neighborhood impacts. Existing facilities will also be upgraded to meet or exceed environmental requirements and address public concerns.

Since solid waste management is a rapidly changing and evolving field, the City's objective is to provide flexible programs and facilities which can adapt to changing conditions or new techniques. To improve and maintain high operational efficiency in the disposal system, the City will continuously monitor and analyze operational data to make programmatic or systemic adjustments. In addition, the City will update the Plan at five-year intervals to reassess goals, objectives, and program results.

1.5 Public Involvement.

After preparation of the draft Plan by the City and review and comment by the S.W.M.R.C. was completed, Illinois law required a 90-day period of public review and comment and at least one public hearing.

The S.W.M.R.C. and the City have solicited public input during the Plan development process. All S.W.M.R.C. meetings were open to any persons interested in the planning process. A public Intake Hearing was held on June 13, 1991, in order to receive suggestions and recommendations concerning the contents of the draft Plan. The draft Plan was then developed by D.S.S. incorporating S.W.M.R.C. comments and submitted to the I.E.P.A. on August 23, 1991 commencing the 90-day public comment period of the draft Plan. Copies of the draft Plan were also distributed to areawide planning agencies and made available to the public. During the public comment period, the City has held four public hearings on the draft Plan. The transcripts from the public hearings, written comments received during the comment period and the City's responses and Plan adjustments as a result of public comment are appendicized in Volume III Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices. The final Plan was approved by the S.W.M.R.C. for submittal to the City Council for adoption on January 7, 1992.

The City supports public participation and views public input and involvement as critical to the successful implementation and overall success of the solid waste management programs.

2.0

Needs Assessment Overview.

2.1 Planning Area Location And Demographics.

The City of Chicago is located in northeastern Illinois, along the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan. The southeastern edge of the City borders Indiana and the northern edge is less than 30 miles from Wisconsin. The City is divided into 50 wards (Refer to Figure 1).* Chicago is the third most populous metropolitan area in the U.S.. The 1988 population is 3,021,912 with 1,093,409 households according to the Chicago Department of Planning. This reflects a density of 13,500 persons per square mile. Chicago is situated in Cook County, the majority of whose residents live in Chicago.

The City has a diversified economy. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and the service industry are the principal employers. However, hotel and lodging, finance, insurance, real estate, transportation, communications, public utilities, mining and construction, printing, publishing, and chemical, food, paper, rubber and plastics industries also represent significant segments of the City's economy.

The City is well-known for being a transportation hub for all major forms of transportation. Transportation facilities include: O'Hare and Midway airports, an interstate highway system, the world's largest railroad terminal, an inland waterway system, and docks for ocean-going vessels. A coordinated mass-transit system provides efficient public transportation throughout the City and the region.

For the Needs Assessment, population and employment statistics were chosen as the primary factor from which to project future solid waste generated in the City. The Chicago Department of Planning and Development (D.P.D.), formerly called the Department of Planning, estimates that the City's population will increase by 0.58% during the five-year period from 1990 to 1995, for an average growth rate of 0.11% per year. Population growth was projected to continue throughout the twenty year planning period (Table 1).** Employment and solid waste generation are

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* Figure 1 printed on page 12279 of this Journal.

** Table 1 printed on page 12250 of this Journal.

expected to increase in proportion to population growth. Preliminary 1990 census data have indicated a slight decline in population, but is still being contested.

2.2 Existing Collection, Processing And Disposal System.

The solid waste generated in Chicago is collected by public and private organizations. The City's D.S.S. handles municipal refuse collection for all low-density residential units, which include all single-family homes and multi-family buildings with four or less units per building. The D.S.S. also collects refuse from the public school system, the Departments of Housing and Water, Police, Fire, Chicago Board of Health, the Park District, and Chicago airports.

The City also sponsors recycling programs. A diversion credit program distributes $87.75 to $113 per ton for each ton of recycled material diverted from D.S.S. disposal to not-for-profit recycles; City Hall employees separate all types of high grade paper and aluminum beverage containers for recycling; a "blue bag" demonstration program has been conducted; and a pilot curbside recycling program has been established.

A large portion of the City's waste is collected by private waste haulers. Private haulers collect waste from most high-density living units (residential buildings with five or more units per building) and from all the commercial and industrial facilities throughout the City. A total of 90 waste haulers are currently operating in the City. The D.S.S. collected waste represents approximately 40% of the waste stream and is hauled to one of several facilities. The City owns four transfer stations (one is closed), a waste-to-energy facility, a pathological disposal facility for dead animals, and a construction/demolition landfill (Figure 2).* All of these facilities are in need of capital improvements. A small portion of D.S.S. waste is diverted by recycling and composting. The remaining waste is hauled directly to one of two privately owned landfills or one of several private transfer stations. All of the City collected waste is eventually delivered to privately operated disposal facilities. No reporting mechanism is currently in place for final disposition of privately transported waste.

The privately collected waste represents approximately 60% of the waste stream and consists of high-density residential and commercial/industrial

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* Figure 2 printed on page 12280 of this Journal.

waste. Figure 3 shows the location of the privately owned facilities in and near Chicago.* A total of 17 transfer stations accept some quantity of waste generated from the City. However, not all of the waste generated in the City is handled by the landfills shown on Figure 3.* Due to limited landfill disposal capacity, in and near the City, landfills within a fifty-mile radius of the City are assumed to be accepting waste generated in the City.

2.3 Current And Projected Waste Quantities.

Waste generation rates were developed for the residential and commercial/industrial sectors. Residential waste generation was divided into two categories: low-density (single-family to four unit homes) and high-density (multi-family homes with five units or more per building). D.S.S. records and survey data provided by private haulers were used to develop the waste generation rates. Persons living in low-density housing each generate 3.3 pounds of solid waste per day. High-density dwellers each generate 2.7 pounds of waste per day. Those living in high-density housing produce less yard waste and tend to have lower product consumption levels. An average of 7.6 pounds per employee per day was used to determine commercial and industrial waste generation. This average was compiled by review of business class generation rates from other studies.

Based on these assumptions, it was estimated that 3,917,315 tons of solid waste were generated from all sources in the City in 1988. This represents a total waste generation rate of 7.1 pounds per resident per day (Table 2).**

The quantity of solid waste generated in the City was projected for the years 1990 -- 2010 at five-year intervals (Table 3).*** These projections were developed based on population growth expected and the waste generation rates that were established. Since the City population is relatively stable, the total waste requiring management is expected to remain relatively constant over the 20-year planning period. This is based on the City's current solid waste management methods. The waste generation projections can be affected by the programmatic changes to be made to the solid waste management methods used to manage this waste stream in the future. Data on the growth rates and changes in waste volume is provided in more detail in the Needs Assessment located in Volume III of this Plan.

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* Figure 3 printed on page 12281 of this Journal.

** Table 2 printed on page 12251 of this Journal.

*** Table 3 printed on page 12252 of this Journal.

2.4 Waste Composition.

Residential waste represents about 40% of Chicago's total waste stream. Commercial/industrial waste and construction and demolition debris represent the remaining 60% of the waste stream (Figure 4).*

In 1990 the Department of Streets and Sanitation completed the *"Solid Waste Characterization Report"* (Volume III). This study provided a baseline percentage of each major component of the waste stream. Selected loads of waste from D.S.S. routes were manually sorted to develop the values. The study also provided information on the amount of targeted materials available for recycling.

Loads of waste were sorted during four one-week sampling periods designed to obtain a representative cross-section of the City's 50 wards. The sampling periods were conducted seasonally in April, August, October and February (1989 -- 1990) to evaluate the seasonal fluctuations in waste composition.

Table 4 shows a comparison of the Chicago residential waste composition and a national municipal solid waste composition prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.).* Chicago waste stream contains approximately twice the amount of ferrous metals, plastics, wood, food waste, and textiles, when compared with the U.S.E.P.A. data, and only half as much of bulky waste. These differences were expected since the U.S.E.P.A. study included residential, institutional, commercial and industrial waste generation sources and are based on raw material consumption.

Based on the waste characterization report and the current targeted material markets, materials available for recycling represent approximately 47.3% of the D.S.S. collected waste. Recovery efficiencies of separation systems will determine actual material recovery rates. If additional recycling material markets are identified, material recycling potential could be increased. Materials collected by D.S.S. included: newsprint; glass; paperboard; wood; steel cans; plastic pop bottles; plastic milk bottles; ferrous scrap metal; aluminum cans; other aluminum (foil); and nonferrous scrap metal.

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* Figure 4 printed on page 12282 of this Journal.

** Table 4 printed on page 12253 of this Journal.

2.5 Future Collection, Processing And Disposal Needs.

The service life and capacities of existing landfills were estimated to comply with State planning requirements and to project future disposal needs for the City. These projections are based on current quantification of the solid waste problem and do not include any planning activities such as recycling or source reduction programs.

The depletion of the landfill capacity is effectively shown in Figure 5.* If the current gate volume reported at both City and County landfills remains constant, the remaining landfill capacity will be depleted by 1993, according to data provided by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. This remaining landfill capacity may change if the City and County's solid waste exports and imports are affected by the solid waste management plans of the surrounding regions.

Based on this analysis, an estimated 80,460,000 tons or 268,200,000 gate yards of solid waste are projected to be generated within the City of Chicago over the twenty-year planning period 1991 -- 2010. Periodic reviews of the City's needs and update of this assessment will be required to address changes in the local and regional solid waste management system presented here. If the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility remains operational at present capacity, the existing landfills are not expanded, and the recycling industry maintains its present level of activity, then the capacity needed to handle the remaining waste exclusive of this current capacity can be calculated to estimate future system needs. Table 5 shows that the solid waste disposal capacity shortfall within the City limits is approximately 70,151,000 tons of solid waste over the planning period.**

Assuming the recycling rate is uniformly increased to the targeted levels of 15 percent by 1994 and 25 percent by 1995, and the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility continues to operate at current levels, the waste disposal shortfall will be approximately 61,523,000 tons of municipal waste over the planning period.

The City is developing a solid waste management plan which will handle this waste disposal shortfall. A discussion of recommended actions to handle the City's waste stream is provided in Volume I, Section 3.0 of the Plan. Disposal capacity for the waste remaining after reduction, recycling and composting will be actively sought by the City.

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* Figure 5 printed on page 12283 of this Journal.

** Table 5 printed on page 12254 of this Journal.

3.0

Solid Waste Management Options.

3.1 Introduction.

The array of waste management options available for use in the Solid Waste Plan were first introduced to the S.W.M.R.C. and then analyzed in hierarchial order as to their potential impacts on Chicago's waste stream. These waste management options primarily focus on the portion of the waste stream handled by D.S.S., but they also include options for managing the privately collected waste.

The analysis of Chicago options must include a consideration of the existing waste management structure and a determination of how best to integrate new programs and processes into the existing structure. The City collects only low-density residential waste and bulk material. The City uses three City-owned transfer stations and a number of privately-owned transfer stations to maximize collection vehicle operational efficiency. In addition, the City owns and operates the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility and the Goose Island Solid Waste Processing Facility for the disposal of dead animals. Waste and residues are ultimately delivered to a number of privately-owned landfills for disposal.

The City has initiated recycling efforts that include a four ward pilot curbside collection program and a commingled co-collection recycling bag demonstration program. The City issued a Request For Proposal (R.F.P.) in 1990 to vendors for the design, construction and operation of Material Recycling Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.s).

The waste management program and facility options generally fall into five categories as shown in Table 6.*

The list of options is comprehensive, but does not preclude the consideration of additional corollary strategies which may evolve during the planning period.

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* Table 6 printed on pages 12255 and 12256 of this Journal.

Each of the management options is summarized below and is described in detail in the Module Discussion Papers included in Volume III. Included in the list of options are technologies with a history of successful operation, as well as those which have shorter operational histories and are still considered to be in the developmental stage. Options range from high-technology solutions (extensive mechanical processing) to low-technology solutions (manual techniques or limited mechanical processing), and from the operationally complex to the more simple. These options can be combined with City programs to develop overall waste management system alternatives.

3.2 Current City Programs.

The City of Chicago's current solid waste management system is responsive to changing regulatory and sociopolitical concerns about solid waste. The system consists of established programs and facilities that are undergoing modifications and new programs that are in various stages of development. These existing programs are described in detail in the Needs Assessment. The City programs which will be extended by the Plan and will provide a foundation for the Plan are as follows:

-- Public Education

-- "Let It Be" grass mulching program

-- Yard waste composting program

-- Recycling loans and grants

-- Drop-off program

-- Blue bag collection program for recyclables

-- M.R.R.F. recyclables processing facilities

-- A tire management program

-- Pathological disposal facility for dead animals

-- Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility

-- Residential, bulk/demolition and street dirt collection

Each of the City's programs manage a certain portion of the City's waste. The portion managed by each program will vary according to several parameters:

-- waste composition

-- materials targeted

-- participation rates

-- recovery efficiencies (participation levels)

-- facility or market capacity (% bypass to disposal)

-- processing efficiencies (% material market residues)

Of the four general waste management approaches, landfill capacity is the most difficult long term problem within the City's boundaries. Since waste export is a major issue on both the national and local fronts, it is considered prudent for the Plan to minimize the amount of waste requiring landfilling.

The objective of the Plan is to provide policy direction for improved solid waste management practices in accordance with the State's solid waste management hierarchy. These programs will reduce landfill capacity needs by supplementing the City's current programs in a cost effective and environmentally sound manner.

3.3 Source Reduction.

Source reduction activities, which reduce the amount of materials entering the waste stream, are considered the most environmentally sound means of managing solid waste. Examples of source reduction include backyard composting, more efficient use of materials and packaging limitations. Most waste reduction activities require that individual residencies, businesses and governments take steps to change current waste generating habits. Local governments can encourage these activities through public education programs, economic incentives/disincentives and demonstration programs. As residents and the business community become more aware of the environmental impacts related to solid waste disposal, the City can expect to experience some results from a source reduction and reuse program. The impact will be difficult to measure though, since it is difficult to measure or account for waste no longer generated which may be attributable to economic or normal generation fluctuations.

3.3.1 Public Education.

The success of source reduction programs is dependent on continuous public education. Public education is important to any consumer-targeted

source reduction or recycling program and is essential if high diversion rates are to be achieved. Public education activities include: multi-media education efforts, "how-to" brochures, special waste events, workshops, telephone hotlines, and demonstration sites.

Five specific public education options are:

-- program awareness: education programs that increase the public's knowledge and understanding of various waste reduction techniques and other solid waste programs;

-- household hazardous waste education: programs that educate the general public about types of household wastes that are hazardous and which describe appropriate and safe methods of disposal;

-- household hazardous waste reduction: programs that educate the public about substitutes for hazardous products commonly used in the house, garage, and yard; also includes programs that legislatively target reduction of hazardous constituents in products;

-- "Let It Be" yard waste: programs that encourage people to let grass clippings lie on the lawn and that discourage the bagging and off-site disposal of grass and other yard waste;

-- school programs: programs that educate students about solid waste management alternatives and practical waste reduction activities in an effort to change habits of the next generation and hopefully to reach parents simultaneously.

3.3.2 Commercial Programs.

Over half of all municipal waste generated in the City of Chicago comes from non-residential sources. Therefore, source reduction programs should target the business community as well as residents. Commercial source reduction programs usually take the form of education, technical assistance, and/or demonstration programs. Broad acceptance of source reduction programs is more likely to occur if the economic benefits of source reduction are stressed. If businesses can save money by implementing source reduction techniques, they are more likely to initiate programs and maintain them over a long period of time.

Three municipally sponsored commercial source reduction options are:

-- material exchange: programs which bring together waste producers and users to help utilize waste that would otherwise be destined for disposal;

-- commercial waste audits: programs that identify the reduction and recycling potential of businesses and the amount of that potential;

-- model waste reduction: a type of demonstration program in which comprehensive source reduction and recycling programs are implemented in a variety of commercial and business establishments within a neighborhood or community, with the benefits of those programs widely advertised within the community.

3.3.3 Legislative Agenda.

State and federal legislation can be used to accelerate the implementation of source reduction programs. Whereas public education programs rely on voluntary participation, legislation can be used to "force" source reduction changes to occur. Most source reduction legislation has been introduced at the State rather than the federal level. The threat of regulation or imposed restrictions often invokes voluntary action by businesses to mitigate a publicly perceived problem. Source reduction legislation can result in unforeseen side effects such as:

-- unfair hardship of a particular group or business

-- creating an additional level of bureaucracy to enforce or administer

-- shifting the use of resource types without reducing waste

-- curtail the potential development of a new recycling material market

-- impose non-uniform or conflicting regulations in different states affecting interstate commerce or economic growth in the governmental unit

Therefore, any legislative initiatives should be approached with caution to minimize any undesirable impacts.

Five legislative options are:

-- container deposit: the application on beverage and sometimes food containers of a surcharge or fee which is redeemed by the consumer when the container is returned to the place of purchase; such a deposit does not reduce product consumption in the long-term, but can keep product containers out of the waste stream through recycling or reuse;

-- packaging design: legislation that mandates packaging design in order to increase the durability, recyclability, and reusability of packaging materials; bans materials considered undesirable; design requirements that are enforced through a combination of taxes and restrictions on product sales;

-- pre-processing requirements: State or local regulations that require that waste be sorted, recycled, composted or in some other way processed prior to incineration or disposal in a landfill;

-- hazardous materials deposits: the application on household hazardous substances such as batteries, pesticides, petroleum products, and paint containers, of a surcharge or fee that is redeemed by the consumer when the hazardous substance is returned to the place of purchase for reprocessing or disposal;

-- volume based collection: the structure of waste collection and disposal fees to more appropriately reflect variable costs in order to encourage source reduction and recycling.

3.3.4 Household Hazardous Waste.

Household hazardous waste (H.H.W.) is a very small component of the total municipal waste stream. However, its presence can negatively affect environmental impacts associated with composting, incineration, and landfills. Therefore, the benefits of H.H.W. reduction programs are far greater than can be measured merely by reduced volume and weight. Any program which significantly reduces the percentage of H.H.W. requiring disposal should be carefully considered by the City of Chicago.

The principal disadvantage of H.H.W. programs is the cost associated with conducting such programs. Once H.H.W. is collected, it is the collector's responsibility to recycle the material or dispose of the waste at certified hazardous waste landfills or incinerators. Hazardous waste disposal is very expensive. Therefore, the more successful the collection programs are, the greater the potential cost to the City for disposal. It is

very important that the City stress H.H.W. source reduction and recycling programs that reduce the consumption and increase reuse of hazardous products or that legislatively mandate reduced use or recycling of hazardous waste materials in products sold to consumers. The I.E.P.A. is mandated by law to develop a household hazardous waste collection system. The City should coordinate its efforts with State programs to minimize expense.

Four options for reducing the amount of H.H.W. in mixed waste are:

-- battery recycling: establishment of battery drop-off and collection sites at commercial establishments where batteries are sold, with dissemination of public education materials concerning the importance of battery recycling;

-- oil recycling: establishment of used oil drop-off and collection sites at auto service stations throughout the City, with dissemination of public education materials concerning the importance of bringing used oil to these sites;

-- paint exchanges: establishment of collection centers throughout the City where old paint may be brought or exchanged for "remixed" paint, with dissemination of public education materials concerning the location and importance of using the paint exchanges;

-- collection programs: periodic H.H.W. collection days and/or establishment of permanent collection points for H.H.W. material, with dissemination of public education materials describing H.H.W. and encouraging residents to reduce the amount of H.H.W. used in the home and to bring that H.H.W. which is utilized to the central collection points for reprocessing or disposal.

3.4 Material Recycling.

Recycling involves the separation, processing and reuse of materials that would otherwise remain in the waste stream. Materials most often recycled today include aluminum beverage containers, newspaper, ferrous metals, wood, glass containers and plastic containers. For significant recycling to take place, an infrastructure for material separation, collection, storage, transport, processing, marketing and reuse of materials must be available.

Local government's role has traditionally been focused on material collection and storage. Some cities and counties are also involved with material processing. Curbside collection in urban areas and drop-off centers

for multi-family dwellings are the primary forms of recycling programs now in operation.

Based on the experience of other local government recycling programs, the following elements are essential to a successful recycling program:

-- A pilot program designed to identify program strengths and weaknesses and to serve as an educational tool for participants in an area-wide program;

-- Some control over the collection and disposal of materials;

-- An effective and continuous public education program;

-- The existence of a long-term market for source-separated materials; and

-- Local government purchase of products with recycled material content for demonstration purposes and market development.

Recycling programs which reduce source separation requirements typically have greater participation levels. The City is presently engaged in a Request for Proposal (R.F.P.) procurement process to place into operation one or more Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.s). These facilities will incorporate processing technology to sort source separated recyclables (placed in blue plastic bags and collected with the municipal solid waste) and to process the mixed waste by removing recyclables which were not separated at the source. This two-staged recycling program should recover a significant percentage of potentially recyclable materials and will allow the City considerable flexibility in managing its recycling and waste disposal needs. Design flexibility requirements include quantities of materials, types of materials, market requirements, and expected changes in the waste stream.

The marketability of recyclable materials depends on supply and demand as well as on transportation distances to markets. Markets for scrap ferrous metals, aluminum, paper and glass are fairly well established in the U.S. The market for secondary plastics is presently in the initial stages of development. Nonferrous metals are also marketable if they are delivered to metal recyclers in acceptable quantities and are not degraded by organics. Recycling markets and pricing are sensitive to general economic conditions and to the level of contamination of the recycled material.

Recycling programs can be implemented on a voluntary participation basis or on a mandatory basis through legislation. Voluntary programs rely on public education and citizen concerns for success. Mandatory programs rely on an enforcement mechanism to succeed. Enforcement mechanisms

vary depending on the legislative focus of responsibility for program success. If citizens are targeted for responsibility, mandatory programs focus on volume based rate structures, elimination of collection service to non-participants or fines for non-compliance. If collection companies are targeted for responsibility, mandatory programs usually require that recycling services be provided by all haulers, transfer station operators or disposal organizations.

From the City's perspective, there are two primary steps involved in the development of a recycling program: collection and processing. Sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 describe alternative options available for the collection and processing of residential and non-residential recyclable material.

3.4.1 Collection Of Recycables.

Six options are available for the collection of residential and commercial recyclables in the City:

-- drop-off programs: staffed or unstaffed, publicly accessible sites throughout the City where residents are asked to bring their recyclable materials; the burden of material separation and transportation is placed on the individual resident;

-- buy-back centers: staffed, publicly accessible sites where residents are paid for the materials brought to the site on a weight basis;

-- co-collection: collection programs where the resident places all recyclable material in bags (available for purchase at grocery and convenience stores) with the subsequent co-collection by City employees of bagged recyclables and regular mixed-waste garbage bags, using existing City sanitation trucks; the bagged recyclables are sorted and processed at M.R.R.F.s or transfer stations;

-- separate commingled collection: curbside or alley collection of source separated or commingled recyclables using a separate compartmentalized recycling vehicle, with primary sorting usually occurring at the curb;

-- high-rise collection: recycling programs specially designed for apartment dwellers living in housing units with five or more units for building; programs may consist of source-separated drop-off sites at each high-rise site or they may consist of some modification of a commingled or co-collection program;

-- commercial collection: recycling programs designed for commercial office, and institutional establishments that involve source-separation of commercial recyclables (office paper, lunchroom beverage containers, corrugated cardboard, etc.) or some form of commingled collection with sorting at a transfer station.

3.4.2 Processing Of Recyclables.

Four options are available for the processing of recyclable materials:

-- intermediate processing center: an I.P.C. accepts source-separated and commingled recyclables from curbside collection programs and further sorts and processes the materials for sale to end-use markets;

-- material resource recovery facility: a M.R.R.F. accepts source separated material, co-collected recyclable material, and mixed waste and subsequently sorts and processes the waste; recyclable materials are sold to end-use markets and non-recyclable mixed waste is disposed of at landfills or incinerators;

-- special materials recycling: collection and processing programs specifically developed for problem materials, such as concrete and asphalt, bulk, wood waste, tires, and phone books; programs may consist of a combination of source-separation and post-collection sorting of materials;

-- high-technology mechanical processing: an I.P.C. or M.R.R.F. that includes trammeling and/or screening with a bag breaker or flail mill, followed by manual separation and specific, sophisticated equipment for the separation of waste stream components such as plastics, colored glass, paper, and aluminum; this is in contrast to low-technology I.P.C.s or M.R.R.F.s that rely heavily on hand sorting, with some assistance from mechanical systems.

3.5 Composting.

Composting is a waste management option by which organic materials decompose through natural biological processes under controlled conditions. There are five options available for waste composting:

-- backyard composting: a source reduction method already addressed in Section 3.3;

-- centralized yard waste composting: a collection and processing of yard wastes including leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, bark and prunings into a compost product;

-- wet waste composting: a source separation collection and composting of food (vegetable and fruit) and yard waste. Meat products and dairy products are generally excluded to minimize attractants for vermin, but small scraps of contaminated paper may be included;

-- M.S.W. composting: a processing of municipal solid waste as it is received to achieve biological degradation of the organic components. The processing involves size reduction and screening to meet final use requirements. Often recyclables and non-compostables are pre-separated to the extent possible;

-- co-composting of M.S.W. and sludge: a process which utilizes processed M.S.W. as a bulking agent for sludge composting.

Yard and food wastes account for approximately 32% of the City's residential waste stream. Yard wastes, which are typically easier to compost than the entire organic waste stream, represent 19% of the waste stream.

Yard waste composting programs are relatively low technology processes. In fact, backyard composting efforts are presented as a source reduction program which residents can employ on their own. Successful centralized yard waste programs have characteristics similar to those of a successful recycling program including:

-- Use of a pilot program;

-- Aggressive public education efforts; and

-- The need for a market for the end product.

Most centralized yard waste composting programs across the nation have targeted leaves because they are much easier to process than grass clippings. The major problem associated with grass clipping composting is the potential generation of odors if the system is not properly managed; i.e., if proper oxygen and carbon/nitrogen ratios are not maintained and anaerobic conditions are allowed to develop. Illinois has legislatively banned yard waste from landfills.

Because of separation requirements associated with solid waste composting and the wide variety of components in the waste stream, solid waste composting systems require much more complex processing systems than yard waste programs. According to a *Municipal Solid Waste Composting* report prepared by the University of Illinois Center for Solid Waste Management and Research (June, 1991), there are presently three operating facilities in the United States that process over 100 tpd. They are located in Wilmington, Delaware; Des Moines, Iowa; and Ashland, Kentucky. An additional ten facilities process between 5 and 80 tpd. According to the report, 12 facilities are under construction. All of these facilities have experienced difficulties in marketing the compost product. Processing for solid waste composting systems requires:

-- Removal of large, noncompostable or bulky items;

-- Grinding or shredding to reduce particle size to facilitate handling and digestion;

-- Magnetic separation of ferrous metals;

-- Digestion in either windrows, in-vessel systems or combined systems;

-- Curing to allow for further digestion and stabilization; and

-- Post-processing for market preparation.

A common concern associated with solid waste composting is the presence of heavy metals and other toxic wastes in the finished compost product. In Europe, a wet/dry system of waste collection has evolved as a means to address this issue. "Wet waste" (food waste, yard waste, wet papers) are separated at the source in one container. "Dry waste" (glass, mixed paper, ferrous and non-ferrous containers, and other household trash) is placed in a separate container. A partitioned truck or two separate collection vehicles are used to collect the two waste types at the curb. Recyclables are removed from the dry portion of the waste stream, with the remaining waste going to an incinerator or landfill. The wet waste is composted in windrows, static piles, or in an in-vessel composting system.

In most composting processes, moisture is added to the waste in order for the composting process to proceed at a rapid rate. Usually water is the moisture source. However, sewage sludge or septage may be added instead. This is called co-composting. A major advantage of adding sludge is that it lowers the carbon:nitrogen ratio (C:N). Typically, M.S.W. has a C:N ratio of 40:1 to 100:1. The optimum ratio is less than 30:1. Sludge, which is high in nitrogen, lowers the ratio thereby increasing the composting rate.

Other advantages of adding sludge are that it reduces water consumption at the facility and it provides a convenient means for the disposal of sludge or septage. Disadvantages of using sludge as the moisture source include the fact that it may change pH and salt concentration; it may increase the heavy metal content of the compost, thereby limiting final use of the compost; and it requires transportation of the sludge to the facility.

3.6 Combustion Systems.

Combustion is the method of reclaiming the energy content in solid waste. Energy is generated in the form of steam and/or electricity. Municipal solid waste has an average fuel content of between 4,500 to 7,200 B.T.U. per pound, depending on the method of processing used. In comparison, coal has a fuel content of 12,000 B.T.U. per pound.

Combustion has several benefits: it reduces the volume of waste that must be landfilled by as much as 90%; it destroys bacteria,viruses, and some toxic materials in the waste; and it releases energy which can be utilized in the form of steam or electricity. Combustion with energy recovery refers to systems that capture the energy and use it directly or sell it to a vendor; these systems are typically called waste-to-energy. Combustion for volume reduction refers to systems that burn waste only to reduce its volume and do not capture the energy. Energy recovery increases the economic viability of combustion systems and is, by far, the more common approach at operating facilities.

Two main waste-to-energy processes are available: mass burn systems and refuse derived fuel (R.D.F.) systems. Mass burn systems involve the combustion of nonprocessed waste (certain bulky items are removed upfront). An ash product remains after combustion; ferrous metals may be removed from the ash prior to disposal. R.D.F. systems involve the removal of noncombustible waste before combustion. Shredders, screens, and magnets are used to prepare a more homogeneous product which is easier to burn. R.D.F. is burned alone or may be burned along with coal or other fuels.

Six combustion technologies are listed below. They range from technologies that are well proven and widely used to technologies which are being developed.

-- field-erected mass burn: relatively large combustion systems that are constructed on site rather than being shop-assembled; systems usually process 200 to 3,000 tpd; this is the most common combustion technology in operation in the United States.

-- modular mass burn: relatively small combustion systems that are fabricated in a manufacturing plant as separate components, and subsequently assembled on site; several units can be used in parallel to provide the needed capacity; operating systems range from less than 10 tpd to 360 tpd.

-- refuse derived fuel: facilities that remove low fuel content materials from the waste stream and produce R.D.F. fluff or pellets to be burned (30 to 70% of municipal waste can be processed as R.D.F.); after processing, the R.D.F may be sent directly to a boiler for firing, be stored, or be sold as a fuel to a distant facility. Fuel preparation will depend on the type of firing system utilized. Three types of firing systems are generally available: grate systems, suspension systems, or fluidized bed systems. Fluidized bed systems have more limited design and operating experience than the other two.

-- pyrolysis: facilities that destroy the organic fraction of solid waste by exposing it to heat in the absence or near absence of oxygen; the process requires a processed feedstock and produces gaseous or liquid fuels that may be burned; the process is in the developmental phase and has not been successful in the United States.

-- lightweight aggregate: an emerging technology where ash products which may be combined with clay are used to produce a lightweight aggregate end product that resembles a ceramic rock, which is then graded for use in the building industry; excess energy can be used to generate electricity or steam and metals can be recovered as a by-product.

-- anaerobic digestion: facilities where processed solid wastes biologically decompose in the absence of oxygen to produce methane gas (a fuel), carbon dioxide, and other trace substances; this is a waste-to-energy process that does not involve combustion; it has not been proven above the pilot level for mixed municipal waste.

Other combustion technologies, in addition to those listed above, have been developed in the laboratory and tested in pilot facilities (usually less than 10 tpd). They have not gained acceptance in the solid waste industry due to their high cost and lack of reliability. The dominant technologies in the United States today are field erected mass burn, modular mass burn, and refuse derived fuel.

Of the solid waste management options reviewed in Sections 3.3 through 3.6, waste-to-energy technologies result in the highest level of waste reduction but are the most capital intensive and generally have the highest operating costs. Therefore, the procurement and financing of such systems are much more costly and require greater time to implement. Waste-to-energy systems require long-term commitments for the delivery of waste to the facility as well as long-term commitments by energy markets to purchase the steam or electricity. Permitting requirements, siting needs, and changing energy prices are other major considerations that should be examined prior to implementation.

The City of Chicago has two alternative approaches for expansion of waste-to-energy capacity within the City. It could retrofit existing facilities to meet new technical and environmental standards or it could develop new facilities at new locations. A feasibility study and cost analysis is recommended on a site by site basis in order to identify short- and long-term advantages and disadvantages of these two approaches.

3.7 Landfilling.

Landfilling is the current method for managing most of the waste generated in City of Chicago. Under all of the alternatives examined in this report, some amount of landfill capacity will be required for the disposal of nonrecoverable materials and/or ash. Landfill capacity in the region is depleting rapidly. Therefore, the City has three choices: (i) build a new City landfill; (ii) build a new Regional landfill; or (iii) haul waste to a distant landfill. Landfill design requirements, operating procedures and closure and post-closure requirements and financial responsibilities have changed dramatically in recent years. The cost of owning and operating or buying such a service from the private sector will continue to increase as stricter regulations are enforced at the state and federal levels.

4.0

Evaluation And Screening Of Waste Management Options.

The S.W.M.R.C. decided to address the various waste management options through an intensive initial screening process to narrow the alternatives that required detailed evaluation. To conduct this screening process, the S.W.M.R.C. elected to analyze each category identified in Section 3.0 of this document as a separate module, thereby identifying components which should be included in the Plan's system alternatives. Since the S.W.M.R.C.

considered household hazardous waste to be a particularly important issue, it was elevated from its subsidiary role under the source reduction category to a separate screening module. Individual discussion papers on specific subjects related to options in each module were then prepared to assist the S.W.M.R.C. in its deliberations. These discussion papers are contained in Volume III Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices. The six modules discussed by the S.W.M.R.C. are:

Module 1	Source Reduction
	Public Education Programs
	Commercial Waste Audit Program
	Materials Exchange Program
	Deposit Legislation
	Variable Waste Disposal Charges
	Product Bans
	Product Design Regulation
	Product Disposal Tax
Module 2	Household Hazardous Waste
	Legislative Issues
	Collection Program
	Recycling Program
Module 3	Composting
	Yard Waste Composting
	Wet/Dry Composting
	M.S.W. Composting
	Sludge/M.S.W. Composting

Module 4	Recycling
	Citizen Drop-off Facilities
	Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities
	High-Technology Material Processing Facilities
	Business and Commercial Recycling Programs
	Recycling Economic Development
	Recycling Legislative Issues
	Curbside Recycling Collection Methodologies
Module 5	Combustion
	Mass Burn
	Refuse Derived Fuel Production
	Refuse Derived Fuel Combustion
Module 6	Landfill
	City Landfill
	Regional Landfill
	Remote Landfills and Long Distance Hauling

This Section 4.0 summarizes the results of the module screening which represents the first tier of a two-tiered evaluation used by the S.W.M.R.C. to arrive at a solid waste Plan for the City. Section 4.1 describes the screening criteria to be used in the evaluation process. Section 4.2 applies the screening criteria to the options. Section 4.3 summarizes the results of the screening process.

4.1 Screening Criteria.

The evaluation criteria for screening management options were established using I.E.P.A.'s *Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants*. The evaluation criteria fall into six general categories: (i) waste reduction goals; (ii) technical feasibility; (iii) environmental impacts; (iv) energy utilization; (v) economic impacts; and (vi) implementation considerations. The screening criteria are summarized in Table 7 and described in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.6.*

4.1.1 Waste Reduction Goals.

Since the City has limited landfill capacity within its borders, a fundamental purpose of the City's planning effort is to reduce dependence on landfilling by evaluating and promoting waste reduction through source reduction, recycling, composting, and combustion with energy recovery. The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires that plans include a recycling program designed to recycle at least 15% of municipal waste within 3 years and 25% within 5 years of program implementation. To assist in the development of a system which can meet or exceed these goals, each component is evaluated to quantify its potential for diverting solid waste from the waste stream. Recovery efficiencies must be applied to compositional available material targets in the evaluation of the waste reduction potential of each option.

Markets for recyclable materials are crucial to the success of recycling programs. Markets for energy are also crucial to successful combustion programs. The combustion of unmarketable materials substantially reduces the amount of waste in terms of volume and weight that requires disposal. Management options also need to be evaluated on their ability to minimize solid waste exportation.

4.1.2 Technical Feasibility.

The key screening criteria from a technical standpoint need to address the question, "Does the technology work well in terms of the waste disposal objective, recognizing the waste composition and quantities generated in the City?" The technical evaluation should address the operating experience, reliability and redundancy, effectiveness, and flexibility of each waste option. This evaluation criterion gives preference to proven options that have been successfully demonstrated on a full scale.

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* Table 7 printed on pages 12257 and 12258 of this Journal.

4.1.2.1 Successful Operating Experience.

One of the surest ways to reduce the City's future risks is to identify those risks associated with specific waste management strategies and determine acceptable versus unacceptable risk positions. Using the experience of existing programs or technologies is the best way to recognize risks and to determine how such risks can be reduced. Risks can be further reduced by relying on programs or technologies which have a proven track record of achieving their objectives.

Equipment and operators should be readily available. Availability of equipment addresses whether equipment can be obtained "off-the-shelf" or must be designed and built either as modifications of a basic design or is as a completely new design. Highly skilled labor may be difficult to attract to the facility at reasonable or affordable wages.

4.1.2.2 Reliability And Redundancy.

To meet the City's long-term waste disposal requirements, it is essential that specific programs and technologies are reliable and capable of meeting disposal needs on a continuous basis. Periodic failure of waste programs and facilities, even for short periods of time, will result in greater quantities of waste being landfilled, increased cost due to downtime and lost revenues, reduced safety and environmental performance of the system, and increased volume of resident complaints to the D.S.S..

No program or system is 100 percent reliable; therefore, it is necessary to build in system redundancy and provide disposal back-ups. Redundancy can be achieved through the addition of multiple collection points for recyclable materials or the building of additional composting facilities, waste-to-energy facilities or processing lines for M.R.R.F.s. Additionally, by slightly oversizing facility capacities, future increases in waste can be more easily accommodated. However, there are economic considerations that should be carefully weighed when facilities are designed for future years. Also, the system should not rely heavily on the success of one specific program or facility. If a key program or facility breaks down, alternatives must be available for the disposal of waste. Otherwise City waste services and costs will be severely affected.

Program related reliability factors differ from technology related reliability factors. Source reduction and recycling programs rely heavily on the direct participation of citizens. Community attention tends to shift focus on specific issues such as the environment, education, crime or taxes and fluctuates dramatically from year-to-year, month-to-month and even day-to-day. In order to enhance program reliability it is necessary to: (i) institute an aggressive and ongoing

public education campaign, (ii) minimize requirements for participation, and (iii) possibly institute mandatory participation requirements.

Technical reliability is a function of how well the facility is designed, constructed and maintained. Acceptable facility design, construction and maintenance are, to a large extent, a function of facility complexity, the level of experience associated with the technology, and the facility's economic feasibility. Complex design and/or operating requirements will likely lead to increased frequency and duration of facility shut-downs and make the identification of problems more difficult. As experience increases with a certain technology, it becomes easier for designers to identify and address potential problem areas.

The economics associated with a technology or program also will affect reliability. If cost is used as the only measuring stick in selecting a specific option, it is very possible that facility providers will attempt to cut corners in design and use cheaper construction materials in order to secure contracts. Also, if operating costs are higher or revenue streams are lower than anticipated, facility maintenance may be reduced, leading to more frequent downtimes than anticipated.

4.1.2.3 Effectiveness And Flexibility.

Related to reliability is the effectiveness and flexibility of programs and technologies. Effectiveness may include a number of factors, depending on the type of waste management option being evaluated. For source reduction, effectiveness is measured by the amount of material not entering the waste stream. For recycling and composting, effectiveness is measured by the percent of materials recovered for reuse. For combustion, effectiveness is measured by percent reduction in volume, and/or by pounds of steam produced per ton of waste combusted. Effectiveness can also be measured by the number of staff required to administer and operate a waste management component.

The more complicated the options the greater the potential for system breakdown. Therefore, the selected waste options should require: (i) simple participation instructions, (ii) minimal maintenance and equipment replacements, (iii) minimal staffing, (iv) reduced hand separation needs, and (v) operational safety. In addition, the system alternative should be able to meet changing solid waste disposal needs through simple modifications.

One method of reducing the City's operating requirements is to rely on private operation of facilities. This can be accomplished under both public and private ownership of facilities. The benefits of private sector operation is that a private entity, which may have greater experience in operating specific facilities, is responsible for accepting waste and

meeting environmental, resource recovery and operational guarantees for a set service fee.

4.1.3 Environmental Impacts.

The environmental impacts of the waste management options will be a major factor in their selection. A primary goal of the City is to select a system which is environmentally sound. Environmental factors which were evaluated for each waste management option include air quality, water quality, water/wastewater demand and discharge, land impacts, noise, odor, and other nuisance issues, and worker/public health and safety. Control and mitigation measures were considered next to determine the significance of environmental factors. Another environmental consideration is the conservation of natural resources.

Air quality concerns associated with programs and facilities include air emissions from on-site facilities, vehicle emissions associated with collection and transportation of mixed waste and waste materials, processing emissions at off-site processing locations, combustion emissions, fugitive dust, and landfill gases.

Waste management options affect water quality in a variety of ways. These impacts may occur directly or indirectly. Water resources can be directly affected if they are used for processes such as the use of water in air pollution control systems or as a means of cleaning certain wastes to be recycled. Serious water impacts occur through indirect water pollution in the form of leachate migration,

The principal water quality concerns related to the system alternatives are increased demand on local water systems and increased wastewater treatment requirements. Water needs for waste processing and material recovery include the washing of equipment and of certain recovered materials to meet market purity requirements. Water requirements for the combustion systems include steam production, system cooling, and ash handling.

4.1.4 Energy Utilization.

The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act includes energy production as consumption among those areas which are required to be evaluated. This involves a determination of whether or not the plan component is a net energy user or producer and of whether or not the energy potentials of the waste is utilized.

4.1.5 Economic Impacts.

Economic impacts are considered for each of the solid waste management options. Empirical data from existing programs are used for some of the options. Available data generally can be analyzed on a cost per ton or per household basis and can be applied to the City of Chicago. Capital/financing, operating, and maintenance cost ranges are identified for solid waste management facilities such as composting, recycling, combustion, and landfilling. Revenues from the sale of compost, recyclable materials, or steam/electricity are addressed; however, these revenues are not expected to offset all the costs.

Economic considerations for all the options may include: activities contributing to the cost; potential effect on local businesses, industry, and consumers; impact on other solid waste management options; potential risks; comparative benefits and savings; market impacts for recyclable materials; and impact on local jobs. The evaluation of economic advantages and disadvantages addresses the variables which can affect and change the economics of an option.

4.1.6 Implementation Considerations.

In order to determine which of the waste management options are best suited for the City of Chicago, City officials need to include implementation considerations in addition to the other screening criteria involved in the overall decision-making process. Implementation considerations include legislative and regulatory issues, social/political issues, siting considerations, permitting requirements, and scheduling factors.

4.1.6.1 Legislative and Regulatory Issues.

Legislative and regulatory issues focus on federal, state, and local legislation and environmental regulations applicable to solid waste management. Each selected waste management component must be capable of meeting regulatory requirements. Recently, regulatory changes requiring more stringent air, water and land use protection, as well as regulations that affect how communities go about establishing and operating solid waste management systems, have been adopted and amended on an annual basis. Each of the plan components reviewed by the S.W.M.R.C. is capable of meeting appropriate regulations, if waste management programs and waste facilities:

-- suitably sited;

-- correctly designed and constructed; and

-- properly operated.

It is also important that the waste stream is handled properly and in a manner that recognizes the system's operating constraints.

4.1.6.2 Social/Political Issues.

Public and political acceptance, important to the successful implementation of any major project, are critical for solid waste management projects. Plan components need to be screened with respect to broad-based community goals as well as to the issues brought forth by various public groups. The system alternative should be equitable, with costs and benefits distributed evenly among all segments of society.

The S.W.M.R.C. has recognized the need for the selected waste components to be socially equitable and politically feasible. These are difficult issues to evaluate either subjectively or objectively without an extensive understanding of the City's political history, the goals of specific legislative and executive decision makers, and the direction and level of public support or opposition. Much depends on how the waste management components are presented to the general public. Decision making in the solid waste area is one of the most politically sensitive issues now facing local officials. Decisions on facility sites, increased costs, and system selection will likely result in some degree of public opposition, regardless of what the decision is or how it is made. In order to secure public support for all components of the waste system, it is necessary to develop each component so that it will:

-- Be environmentally sound;

-- Not result in significant cost increases;

-- Minimize adverse affects on the community or community groups;

-- Provide some degree of compensation and mitigation to affected parties.

4.1.6.3 Siting Considerations.

The siting of facilities needs to be addressed in the planning process. The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires that the plan include "the identify of potential sites within the county where each proposed waste processing, disposal and recycling program will be

located or an explanation of how these sites will be chosen. For any facility outside the county (City boundaries) that the county (City) proposes to utilize, the plan shall explain the reasons for selecting such a facility". An extensive site evaluation is not warranted until specific facility planning studies have begun. However, particular siting issues related to each option need to be recognized. Preliminary information such as geological maps, floodplain maps and zoning restrictions can be used to begin an assessment of the general suitability of the planning area for different kinds of facilities.

4.1.6.4 Permitting Requirements.

Permitting requirements are considered in the screening process. Permits are addressed at all governmental levels and for all construction activities and environmental media (air, water, and land). Permits may be needed for air emissions, release of wastewater, handling of ash, and handling of special, industrial or hazardous wastes. Local permits, licenses or approvals may be required for activities such as construction, operation, or zoning changes.

4.1.6.5 Scheduling Factors.

The type of technologies included in the solid waste management system will determine the schedule for implementation. Certain technologies, due to their complexity, may require more time for design, permitting, and construction than others. Financing may be more difficult for system components without a proven operating history, thereby extending the project schedule. Permitting of innovative technologies also may lengthen the schedule due to the regulatory agencies' caution regarding potential environmental impacts. Finally, the project schedule may be affected by requirements to develop markets for products such as recyclables, compost, electricity, or stream.

4.2 Screening Of Options.

The screening criteria described in Section 4.1, above, have been applied to each of the six major waste management options in order to more readily compare their strengths and weaknesses of the waste options. The information presented below is a summary of the detailed analysis which appears in the modules in Volume III Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices.

4.2.1 Waste Reduction Goals.

Source reduction, household hazardous waste programs, recycling,

composting, and combustion reduce the amount of waste disposed in a landfill and therefore also reduce exportation of solid waste to distant landfills. Waste reduction programs that target the same materials are not cumulative. For example, deposit legislation may be an effective means of source reduction but it reduces the volume of containers that are available for collection by recycling programs. Careful analysis is required when calculating the total waste reduction impact of a mix of programs to avoid over estimation of cumulative program results.

Source Reduction programs vary in their ability to achieve waste reduction. Most individual programs work best when implemented in conjunction with a range of source reduction programs, each of which targets a different component of the waste stream. For example, when public education is isolated from other source reduction programs it probably has little waste reduction impact. However, it is an essential element of any comprehensive source reduction strategy. The paragraphs below highlight the major waste reduction impacts of various programs.

Materials exchange programs have the potential of reducing certain industrial materials. Impacts on reduction vary considerably since they depend on specific industry matches of demand and supply within a cost effective transportation distance. Container deposit legislation has redemption rates of 80 to 95% of the targeted materials. In Chicago, it is estimated that container deposit legislation would reduce the D.S.S. waste stream by 5.1 to 6.1%. If container deposit legislation is coupled with container recycling programs, the incremental impact of the deposit legislation is reduced because a certain percentage of the containers would be recycled rather then returned for deposit redemption.

Commercial waste audit programs are effective only to the degree that businesses can economically implement the waste reduction programs recommended by the audit. The waste reduction impact of product bans, such as restrictions on packaging materials, nonreusable or non-durable products, and volume packaging, is difficult to quantify. The substitution of packaging materials will not necessarily contribute significantly toward overall waste reduction goals.

Product design regulations range from secondary material content requirements to environmental impact labelling requirements. These regulations may contribute toward waste reduction in the following ways: generate markets for recycled materials, increase amount of targetable recyclables in the waste stream, potentially increase recycling rates, reduce quantity of material per unit, and increase public participation through awareness of waste related environmental issues.

Variable waste disposal charges may not substantially change waste generation rates. However, residents may increase their participation in recycling programs and change buying habits if given direct financial incentive to use fewer garbage containers. Product disposal taxes provide a source of revenue for funding specific programs but may not result in measurable waste reduction. Unless the tax increases the price of a product so significantly that the consumer is forced to reconsider buying decisions, the tax will not result in changes in consumer purchasing.

Household Hazardous Waste programs have almost no measurable impact on the total volume of waste generated. The quantity of H.H.W. is less than one-half of one percent of the municipal waste stream, according to E.P.A. studies. However, H.H.W. programs can reduce the potential environmental impacts associated with other solid waste management options, if the H.H.W. is recycled or neutralized.

Composting has a high potential impact on waste reduction. Yard waste represents 18.9% of the D.S.S. waste stream. Based on Seattle's experience, a successful program in Chicago potentially could divert about 65% of the yard waste (12% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream). Composted yard waste is reduced 50% by weight and 80% by volume and is usually of fairly high quality, thus increasing market demand for the product. Wet/dry composting systems target food scraps, yard waste, and some wet paper. This material represents 32.2% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream. A successful program could potentially divert up to 62% of this component (20% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream) based on recovery rates in Germany. Yard and food waste may be composted separately to meet specific market specifications. Food waste alone is 13.3% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream. Waste reduction of the as-delivered wet waste is about 50% by weight and 80% by volume. Wet waste or food waste compost would be more difficult to market than yard waste compost.

Municipal solid waste composting systems target organic waste, including paper, yard waste, food waste, and wood. This represents 63.6% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream. Approximately 20 to

35% by weight of the incoming waste is reduced due to evaporation and decomposition. Residuals (35 to 45%) and the compost product (30 to 35%) may both have to be landfilled due to lack of demand for M.S.W. compost. If the finished compost is landfilled, M.S.W. composting would reduce the D.S.S. municipal waste stream by 13 to 22%.

Co-composting of sludge with M.S.W. has approximately the same waste reduction impacts as M.S.W. composting, with the exception that it also reduces the amount of sewage sludge otherwise destined for disposal. M.S.W. and sludge (20% solids) can be mixed in approximately equal amounts. The marketing problems associated with a compost with sludge content are even greater than marketing problems encountered for M.S.W. compost.

Recycling curbside programs result in a 10 to 20% residential waste reduction. A waste reduction rate of 12 to 18% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream is expected with curbside collection. A system of drop-off and buy-back centers can be expected to reduce the residential waste stream by 2 to 5%. Many recycling programs report substantially higher recovery rates, but include the scrap dealer industry materials which were never a part of the waste stream. The recycling and source reduction percentages are not necessarily cumulative. Recycling legislation, in particular mandatory recycling requirements, can increase waste reduction rates. A survey in Resource Recycling, December 1990, of recycling programs nationwide showed the mean rate for participation by eligible households to be 74.3% for mandatory programs as opposed to 39.7% for voluntary programs. Participation rates are not equivalent to recovery rates. Varying levels of participation, contamination, and recovery efficiencies affect the recovery rate. Low-technology and high-technology material processing facilities could potentially divert 10 to 18% of the D.S.S. municipal waste stream. The marketability of the materials recovered from any program will depend on quality and demand.

Business and commercial recycling programs target waste which is not collected by the D.S.S.. Approximately 64% of the City's total waste stream is collected by private waste haulers. However, since little information is available concerning the composition of this material, the level of waste reduction achievable can only be roughly estimated. Some commercial waste processing operations recover up to 50% of select commercial loads.

Regardless of the type of recycling program, the actual waste reduction impact of recycling collection programs depends on available markets. The marketing of recyclable material depends on supply and demand as well as on transportation distance to the markets. Markets for scrap ferrous metals, aluminum, paper and

glass are fairly well established in the United States. The market for secondary plastics is presently in the initial stages of development. Nonferrous metals also are marketable if they are delivered to metal recyclers in acceptable quantities and are relatively absent of organics. Recycling markets are sensitive to general economic conditions and the level of contamination of the recycled material.

Combustion is a very effective way to reduce the weight and volume of waste. R.D.F. combustion facilities reduce incoming R.D.F. by 80 to 92%. Approximately 50 to 70% of incoming municipal waste can be made into R.D.F.. The remaining material is either recycled or landfilled. Mass burn facilities reduce the weight of incoming municipal waste by 65 to 77%; the volume of incoming waste is reduced by 90 to 95%. Considerable research is being conducted in the utilization of ash as aggregate in cement block, reef construction, and road construction. Recycling tends to reduce ash quantity by removing a higher percentage of non-combustibles.

4.2.2 Technical Feasibility.

As discussed in Section 4.1.2, technical feasibility depends upon operating experience, reliability and redundancy, effectiveness, and flexibility of the waste option. Tables 8 and 9 summarize technical issues associated with the waste management options.*

Source Reduction programs are the newest waste management option and, therefore, have the shortest operating history. The reliability and effectiveness of these programs are difficult to measure because, in most source reduction programs, waste is avoided and cannot be easily measured. Public education is the most widely implemented source reduction program and is generally accepted as reliable and effective. Materials exchange programs are expanding but their actual effectiveness is difficult to determine because of the proprietary nature of the materials exchange system.

Container deposit legislation is in place in nine states and is considered technically feasible. Commercial waste audit programs

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* Tables 8 and 9 printed on pages 12259 through 12266 of this Journal.

are effective if supported with sufficient staff and technical resources. Without outside support, few businesses implement waste audit recommendations. Variable waste disposal charges have been implemented simultaneously with other programs so it is difficult to assess their singular impact. However, they can provide an additional incentive to recycle and reduce waste if incremental costs are significant. Possible undesired side-effects include illegal fly-dumping and insufficient revenue to cover collection (and lot cleanup program) cost.

The technical feasibility of product bans, product design regulation and product disposal taxes are not well proven. Unexpected side-effects, such as increased energy consumption, increased transportation costs, decreased recycling potential, and increased product spoilage may be associated with changes in products and packaging. In general, product performance standards and economic incentives are preferred to product bans or design requirements. Product bans, regulations, and taxes are also very difficult to administer and enforce, particularly at the local level. It is not well established that these source reduction programs achieve their desired goals or merely shift uses of resources.

Household Hazardous Waste programs have increased public awareness concerning H.H.W. issues and have encouraged proper disposal. The technology exists today to establish and safely operate H.H.W. collection programs. Since 1980, a total of 1,991 H.H.W. programs, mostly temporary, have been sponsored in 45 states. The technology also exists for recovering recyclable materials from certain H.H.W.'s. Technical advances in the recycling industry has encouraged many communities to recycle a portion of their H.H.W. stream. Other methods of disposal for H.H.W. include hazardous waste landfills, incineration, neutralization, or use as a supplemental fuel.

Composting is an old and proven process of waste management, in that it depends on the natural decomposition of organic material. However, in the United States it is a relatively new approach to large scale solid waste management. The composting of leaves has been done successfully in many United States communities. The addition of grass clippings to yard waste compost operations has created odor problems and increased the complexity of the process. Comprehensive yard waste composting, as it is being tried in Illinois, is still building participation levels.

Wet waste composting is an emerging technology, particularly in the United States. The separate wet/dry waste collection requirements create more challenges than the actual composting

operation. Many communities are investigating wet waste composting but only a few communities in Canada and certain areas in Europe have actually tested this method. There are fifteen M.S.W. (mixed waste) composting facilities operating in the United States, characterized by relatively low throughput and capital investment and an oversimplification of design. Most mixed M.S.W. compost in Europe is either used as landfill cover or landfilled. Strict environmental regulations on the use of both wet waste and M.S.W. compost have been developed by most European countries.

Recycling has been demostrated as a proven waste management technology in large and small communities throughout the United States. Residential curbside and drop-off programs attract varying levels of resident participation. To increase participation and to allow for increase in targeted materials, newer programs have incorporated commingled storage in the home, with separation completed at the curb or at an intermediate processing center. The long term availability of markets for a wide range of materials presents the most important challenge in terms of recycling's reliability in a comprehensive waste management system. Without markets, recycling is not a feasible technology.

Business and commercial recycling have a long successful operating history for certain materials, in particular scrap metals, corrugated cardboard, and computer paper. The expansion of commercial recycling can be achieved by placing a portion of the burden of recycling responsibility on carters rather than businesses. This approach allows a limited number of carters to be regulated instead of the multitude of businesses generating commercial waste. Dump-and-pick is a proven and widely used method for carters to recycle commercial material without changing the level of service provided to commercial customers. Carters can provide separate bins for recyclables and non-recyclables to enhance business and commercial recycling efficiencies where space constraints are not a problem.

Material processing technologies are rapidly changing in order to respond to the increasing volumes and types of waste materials collected for recycling. The reliance of the low-technology materials processing facility on hand-sorting gives it flexibility to respond to changing waste quantities and composition. Staff can be easily trained to pick out new materials to respond to an emerging market or to leave behind materials for which no markets exist. Staff can be reduced when markets are poor or expanded when markets are strong. Because there are few moving parts, this technology has a relatively high mechanical reliability.

High-technology materials processing facilities rely on mechanized material separation with minimum manual separation. Because of the amount of mechanical equipment, there is a lower reliability of

operations in these facilities although this might be mitigated by additional redundancy of processing lines.

Combustion has been proven as a technically feasible method for large scale solid waste management. There are approximately 150 mass burn facilities in operation in the United States. Steam markets are not as secure since they usually depend on the success or failure of one company. R.D.F. requires more complicated processing equipment than mass burn. Markets for R.D.F. can be a problem; the co-firing of R.D.F. with coal in existing power plants has produced mixed results due to the compositional fuel changes from original design parameters. Approximately 17 dedicated R.D.F. combustion facilities with R.D.F. processing capabilities are operating in the United States. Both mass burn and R.D.F. combustion units require three to four weeks a year per unit of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

Landfilling is a proven technology when measured by the number of operating facilities. Over 7,500 landfills serve the waste disposal needs of United States communities in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Landfills are by far the most common method of waste disposal. They are generally reliable, flexible, and efficient when compared with other waste management options. The failure of some landfills to safely contain waste over an indeterminate period of time has raised questions concerning the dominant role landfills play in United States waste management systems. In order to increase the reliability and safety of landfills, new State and federal regulations are establishing such requirements as the use of natural and synthetic liners, leachate collection and monitoring, gas monitoring and migration control, impermeable final cover, and closure and post-closure care and monitoring. These requirements will result in more expensive landfill operations.

4.2.3 Environmental Impacts.

The comparison of the environmental impacts of each waste management option is qualitative. A detailed analysis of the environmental impacts has been conducted for each plan component. Subsequently, control and mitigation measures will be identified to indicate how best to reduce and control impacts. All waste management options involve some potential for negative environmental impacts. Such impacts will be examined in detail in the environmental review and permitting process which precedes construction of new facilities and mitigation measures will be incorporated.

4.2.3.1 Air Quality.

Source Reduction programs have a positive impact on air quality by reducing the amount of waste that must be disposed by other waste management methods. Most source reduction programs have a positive impact on air quality by making better use of natural resources. For example, under deposit legislation, a container which is used five times over a container intended to be used only once results in 57% less air pollution. Because source reduction is program rather than facility focused, minimal air emissions are associated with this approach to waste management. However, backyard composting as a source reduction program will have the air quality impacts discussed under composting.

Household Hazardous Waste programs have a positive impact on air quality by reducing the amount and toxicity of H.H.W. that enters the mixed waste stream to be recycled, composted, combusted, or landfilled. In particular, the recycling or neutralization of H.H.W. materials prior to combustion or landfilling reduces the potential for release of toxic air emissions from these facilities. Air emission impacts associated with H.H.W. programs include the potential for explosions and other unanticipated releases into the environment at improperly operated H.H.W. collection centers. The affect of the H.H.W. neutralization processes should be considered in the environmental analysis of impacts. The vast majority of separately collected H.H.W. is disposed by incineration or landfilling which may mean only a change in the disposal site but not a change in the disposal method.

Composting of yard waste, wet waste and M.S.W. and co-composting of M.S.W. with sludge produces air emissions which are released during decomposition. The 50% weight loss of organic waste during composting is due to the uncontrolled release of primarily carbon dioxide and water into the atmosphere, plus the uncontrolled release of volatile organic compounds and particulates. To the extent that these constituents are present in the waste, they can be emitted during the compost process. Composting can adversely affect air quality by the generation of noxious fumes. Trace volatile organic compound emissions, airborne bacteria, pathogens, particulates, and dioxins have all been detected in measurable quantities at M.S.W. composting facilities. Health risks due to airborne bacteria or pathogens mainly relate to inhalation or dermal exposure. Accepted methods of control of bacteria and fungi include uniform mixing, moisture control, temperature control, and aeration. If anaerobic conditions are allowed to exist in compost windrows, methane gas is likely to occur. Periodic turning of compost windrows decreases the chances of anaerobic conditions occurring and therefore helps

eliminate methane gas and odors. Aerated concrete slabs are often provided underneath the compost windrows to force ventilate the compost and maintain aerobic conditions. The risk of pathogenic agents is mainly inhalation/dermal exposure. This emphasizes the need to control fugitive dust emissions.

Recycling has both positive and negative impacts on air quality. Recycling decreases air emissions at landfills and combustion facilities by reducing the amount of waste going to these disposal facilities. The use of recycled rather than virgin materials in manufacturing reduces air emissions associated with mining and timber operations and reduces some air emissions associated with virgin material manufacturing.

Negative air quality impacts are associated with additional transportation requirements characteristic of recycling. The separate collection of recyclable materials, either by curbside sort or commingled collection methods, will substantially increase vehicular traffic. The City of Chicago has nonattainment areas for carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, and volatile organic compounds, and increased vehicular traffic will aggravate this problem. The industrial processing of recyclable materials can also cause localized air emissions of particulate or processing by-products.

Little or no information is available regarding trace volatile organic compound emissions from recycling processes, such as secondary metals melting. As with other thermal processes involving chlorine-based compounds the potential for the formation of trace chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds exists. In the case of secondary aluminum processing, painted recycled cans and siding, along with other organic contaminants such as greases, oils, plastics, and dirt, are combined with other aluminum scraps and melted in electrically heated or fuel-fired furnaces. A variety of fluxes, many of which are chlorine based, are also added to separate other metals (e.g., magnesium) from the melted aluminum, to protect the metal from exposure to air and to drive off the contaminants. The major pollutants from such processing are particulate (metallic chlorides and oxides), acid gases (HC1 and HF), and chlorine gas. Consequently, in many cases, the recycling of aluminum gives rise to acid gas emissions. Mercury containing paints, agricultural chemicals and plastics may release mercury emissions during the reprocessing of recycled containers.

Similar processes are used for recovery of other metals (e.g., copper, lead, steel). Most metal recovery processes are thermally based. The recycled metals are melted at as low a temperature as possible to save energy and to minimize the amount of metal lost as a vapor. In all cases, a primary objective is to separate or gasify contaminants (e.g.,

plastic coating and paints) and to use the gasification as a fuel where possible.

High temperature metal reclamation processes can contribute to airborne dioxin levels. Secondary fiber processing requires energy which may be generated by coal, oil or natural gas. Glass reprocessing is also done in gas fired boilers. These energy generations will have associated air emissions.

Combustion has air quality impacts associated with particulate matter, sulfur dioxides and acid gases, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, dioxins, furans, and heavy metals.

Emissions generated from combustion facilities have been carefully examined, and the U. S. E.P.A. has recently established guidelines for new and existing combustion facilities. Overall, the E.P.A. has concluded that good combustion practices followed by appropriate post-combustion control is the "best available control technology" (B.A.C.T.) for controlling waste combustion emissions. Appropriate post-combustion technologies are defined as a dry scrubber followed by either a fabric filter or electrostatic precipitator. It is very likely that these guidelines will become design requirements for future M.S.W. combustion facilities. Because this technology is considered by the U. S. E.P.A. to represent the B.A.C.T., only emissions data for this technology are presented. The emission rates for individual sites are a function of facility size, waste characteristics, ambient pollutant reduction requirements and emission control system performance.

Figure 6 shows a comparison of various air emissions from coal-fired and oil-fired power plants and resource recovery combustion facilities.* For comparison purposes, all emissions levels have been calculated on an equal heat basis; i.e., each combustion facility was assumed to generate an equal amount of energy in the furnace from the fuel fired. In addition, emission level calculations for all facilities were based on equivalent pollution control methods. As shown in the figure, resource recovery facilities would produce lower levels of NO_x, particulates, and SO_2 than an equivalently sized coal-fired power plant. Hydrocarbon emissions from the resource recovery plants are slightly higher than from the coal-fired plant. A power plant utilizing distillate oil, a relatively clean-burning fossil fuel, would produce the least emissions quantities of any of the facility types.

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* Figure 6 printed on page 12284 of this Journal.

The sources of dioxin and furan in the environment are generally believed to fall into two major categories: (i) formation as waste products or impurities in chemical manufacturing, and (ii) formation by burning and other high-temperature processes. National emission standards have been established for dioxins, furans, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (P.A.H.s) in the Clean Air Act of 1990. Less data exist on other sources of dioxins and furans than municipal waste combustors (M.W.C.s) due to less scrutiny.

It is now known that although dioxins and furans can form at low-temperature combustion (below 1,000°F), they are effectively destroyed at high temperatures (above 1,800°F). Several studies indicate that 99.99% of the most toxic group of dioxins and furans can be destroyed at these high temperatures in one to two seconds. The total dioxin TE has been shown by testing data to be less than the input levels for some facilities. Dioxins and furans can reform during the cooling of the gasses. In addition to using high temperatures, controlling the amount of oxygen in the combustion gas (6 -- 9% oxygen) has also been cited as a means of reducing the amount of dioxins and furans formed (1986 A.S.M.E. National Solid Waste Processing Conference, "Minimizing Trace Organic Emissions from Combustion of Municipal Solid Waste by the Use of Carbon Monoxide Monitors"). Because such operating conditions are consistently achievable in modern resource recovery facilities, dioxin/furan emissions from M.W.C.s do not result in significant health risks. The U.S.E.P.A. and others currently believe that dioxin and furan emissions can be controlled and therefore do not make such facilities a significant public health hazard.

Studies in Sweden (as reported by the Waste-to-Energy Report, May 4, 1988) regarding population exposure to dioxins and furans have identified car exhausts, metallurgical processes, pulp and paper mills, coal-fired power plants, hospital furnaces, and hazardous waste facilities in addition to municipal waste combustors as major contributors to dioxin air emissions. These studies have estimated that, with the incorporation of combustion controls on solid waste incinerators, these other sources will have a greater impact on the annual total organic emissions. To put the dioxin issue in perspective, available data have clearly indicated that automotive dioxin emissions have comparable impacts to M.W.C. emissions.

Emissions data from municipal waste combustors equipped with spray dryer scrubbers and baghouses show that such systems can achieve dioxin and furan removal efficiencies of over 90% and frequently achieve 99% or greater removal. Municipal Waste Combustors -- Background information for Proposed Standards: Post Combustion Technology Performance (E.P.A.-450/3-89-27e, August 1989).

The New Source Performance Standards for new M.W.C.s and Emission Guidelines for existing combustors are presented in Table 10.*

A recent article which compared the risks of incineration with composting found that, when the same level of analysis was applied to both incineration and M.S.W. composting, the hypothetical compost facility released eleven times the dioxin toxic equivalents as a similarly sized hypothetical incinerator facility. The article concludes that "incineration may be the best strategy to curb uncontrolled releases of dioxins and trace metals into the environment". (Dr. Kay H. Jones, "Risk Assessment: Comparing Compost and Incineration Alternatives", M.S.W. Management, May/June 1991).

Nitrogen oxides are another air quality issue frequently discussed in relation to combustion facilities. Thermal $DeNO_x$ is a presently available technology which is capable of controlling nitrogen oxide emissions. Since it is proprietary, any installation of this technology requires a licensing fee in addition to the required costs for engineering, equipment, material, erection, and start-up. The system includes equipment required to inject an ammonia-air mixture into each furnace to control oxides of nitrogen. The Commerce, California, mass-burn facility reported an efficiency of 44.5% in controlling NO_x emissions by using Thermal $DeNO_x$ and combustion control techniques.

Mercury emissions are another air quality issue. Mercury-containing sources in the waste stream include batteries, some paints, some agricultural chemicals, light bulbs, plastics, electrical switches and gauges, and household electronic items. According to an E.P.A. study, batteries contributed at least 50% of the mercury in the 1990 M.S.W. stream. The National Electrical Manufacturers Association reports that mercury usage in batteries declined by 88% between 1986 and 1990 and is expected to decline further. E.P.A. recognizes scrubber/baghouses as reasonably effective mercury control measures. The Jones article comparing incineration with M.S.W. composting, cited above, found that the theoretical environmental release of mercury from composting a 1,500 ton per day M.S.W. stream was 1.5 times higher than the most likely incinerator releases from a similarly sized facility.

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* Table 10 printed on pages 12264 through 12266 of this Journal.

Landfilling has air emissions associated with it as a result of the decomposition of solid waste in the landfill. A number of gases are commonly generated by M.S.W., primarily methane (40 -- 50%) and carbon dioxide (30 -- 40%). Nitrogen, oxygen, hydrocarbons, trace volatile organics, sulfides, and other compounds comprise the remaining 10 to 30%. These emissions can cause the subsurface migration of gas into neighboring buildings and below grade areas creating an explosive and oxygen depleted environment in basement areas. The constituents of the gas generated by landfills are precursors of ozone in the atmosphere. Table 11 summarizes the detected maximum concentrations of some of these specific compounds from a study of 20 landfills.*

New Source Performance Standards (N.S.P.S.) have been proposed for M.S.W. landfill emissions of new and certain existing M.S.W. landfills (FR-24468, Proposed Rule and Guideline and Notice of Public Hearing). Applicable existing landfills include any landfill which has accepted waste on or after November 8, 1987, even if it is now currently closed. Any landfill beginning construction on or after May 30, 1991 is considered new. M.S.W. landfill emissions are grouped into two categories: methane and non-methane organic compounds (N.M.O.C.s). Landfills emitting N.M.O.C.s equal to or greater than 167 tons per year will require best demonstrated control technology. The same level of best demonstrated control will apply to new and existing M.S.W. landfills. The E.P.A. defines best demonstrated control systems as those that would: (i) be capable of handling the maximum gas generation rate; (ii) have a design capable of monitoring and adjusting the operation of the system; (iii) be able to collect gas effectively from all areas of the landfill that warrant control; and (iv) be able to expand by the addition of further collection system components to collect gas from new areas of the landfill as they require control.

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* Table 11 printed on page 12267 of this Journal.

Migration of methane gas can be controlled by gas vents, pipes driven into the landfill and around its perimeter, and specially by drilling vertically perforated piping into the landfill once the landfill section is closed. The gas may be allowed to escape and disperse in the atmosphere, or the vents may be equipped with flares to ignite and burn off the methane gas. Offensive odors from other gases can be controlled when necessary by burning the gas from the vent pipes. Venting systems may also be enclosed to capture the methane gas for use as a fuel source when gas concentrations are high enough.

Figure 7 compares the anticipated reactive hydrocarbon emissions from a landfill and mass-burn resource recovery facility.* For the purpose of comparison, both alternatives are assumed to receive 1800 tpd of solid waste. As shown in the figure, hydrocarbon emissions in the landfill will increase from the onset of landfilling operations as the waste begins decomposing. Hydrocarbon emissions will eventually level off as portions of the waste complete the decomposition process. Waste delivered to the combustion facilities does not undergo significant decomposition; hydrocarbon emissions are therefore dependent only upon the combustion process.

4.2.3.2 Water Quality.

Source Reduction programs have a net positive impact on water quality by reducing the amount of waste which is handled by other waste management options. Through the conservation of resources and the improved use of virgin resources, source reduction programs reduce negative water quality impacts which are associated with mining and harvesting of virgin resources and with the manufacture of products from virgin materials. For example, under deposit legislation, a container which is used five times over a container intended to be used only once results in a 98% decrease in water pollution.

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* Figure 7 printed on page 12285 of this Journal.

Household Hazardous Waste programs have a positive impact on water quality by reducing the amount and toxicity of H.H.W. that enters the mixed waste stream to be recycled, composted, combusted, or landfilled. In particular, the removal of H.H.W. materials prior to landfilling reduces the toxicity of leachate which may accidentally be released from a landfill. The disposal of the removed materials must also be reviewed to make sure an actual reduction has occurred and is not just relocated. Negative water quality impacts may be associated with improperly stored materials at H.H.W. collection centers. These improperly stored materials may contaminate nearby surface and groundwater sources.

Composting has the potential for contaminating water supplies through the possible leaching of metals, dioxins, P.C.B.s, or other contaminants from compost facility operations via fugitive dust, surface water run-off, and transport to groundwater. These risks occur at the compost facility and at sites where compost is applied. The presence of contaminants in the compost can be released into the soil through land application.

In Denmark and Germany, organic waste and M.S.W. compost marketing has become increasingly difficult because of strict standards for trace metals, dioxins, and P.C.B. quantities. This problem is being addressed by an active source separation program, designed to limit the composted material to only the organic portion of the waste. However, the environmental release of trace metals from the best case organic waste composting is significantly higher than the most likely M.W.C. releases (Jones, 1991). This best case data from Dutch compost sources involve the careful segregation of compostable material at the household. The dioxin content is managed through comprehensive monitoring and by limiting its use application rate.

Each of these contaminants potentially affects water quality in that any leaching from the compost could carry these elements to either groundwater or surface water resources. Control of surface water drainage and treatment of any contaminated water must be incorporated into the design of a compost facility.

There is also a concern that the compost process will not destroy disease vectors, fungi, or pathogens. These fungi and pathogens potentially could be spread by the exposure risk of handling and use of the compost. Pathogens may be present in the M.S.W., and therefore in the compost. However, if properly composted, the heat of the compost pile can destroy pathogens.

Recycling of a varied waste stream, such as glass, metals, and paper, includes a variety of processes and treatment steps. There is a

potential for water quality contamination at several of the processing and treatment steps. One example is the de-inking of waste paper prior to its re-use. Modern inks used in different printing processes comprise a wide variety of hydrocarbon compounds including acrylics, plastics, and numerous resins, pigments, varnishes, defamers, and alcohols. Paper itself contains a variety of chemicals which are added during manufacture as preservatives, brighteners, and strength enhancers. These chemicals include phenolic and chlorinated phenolic compounds, organomercuric compounds, inorganic metallic salts, and urea-formaldehyde-based resins. Recent studies have detected dioxins in paper, which may be reintroduced to water through a pulping process.

During de-inking processing, a variety of other materials including bleaches, detergents, and emulsifiers are added to the pulped waste paper to whiten the pulp, disperse the ink, and keep the ink in suspension. Because of the high-temperature alkaline conditions employed in some plants for de-inking, many of the chemicals contained in the original paper (which are water soluble) are released and find their way into the de-ink wastewater stream. Due to the usage of chlorine-based bleaches, there is a high potential to form a variety of chlorinated organic compounds. Secondary processing facilities such as de-inking also require wastewater treatment.

Material processing facilities that sort mixed recyclables or process mixed waste will have water usage requirements. Water may be used to wash the building, collection vehicles and processing equipment. Cleaning and preparing certain recyclables to meet marketable quality will also require water. These uses may impact water quality through run-off.

Any process which removes certain targeted materials from the waste also increases the percentage of remaining untargeted materials. Therefore, such materials as solvents, paints, heavy metals, and other toxic materials which remain in the waste stream will be more concentrated.

Combustion may also have a negative impact on water quality. The principal sources of wastewater streams from a mass-burn system include wastewaters resulting from the production of energy; continuous and intermittent boiler blowdown (a process used mainly to remove dissolved solids from the process water in the boiler drum); equipment and facility washdown; pretreatment filter backwash; neutralized demineralizer regenerate; site drainage; and sanitary water. Some of these wastewater sources are generally used to provide the water needed for the ash quench tank.

Process wastewater from resource recovery facilities is typically collected on-site in a closed-loop, noncontact system and then

discharged to the local sewer. Local restrictions on disposal to the sewer system will determine the amount of pretreatment of wastewater that may be necessary. However, any method would involve some level of treatment to control suspended or dissolved solids and/or possible chemical treatment to adjust Ph or mineral content of the water. Some wastewater is recycled or reused in other areas to minimize the amount of makeup water required and limit costly discharges to the sanitary sewer.

Landfilling historically has been associated with the issue of water quality. A principal environmental concern associated with landfill disposal is the formation and migration of leachate into surface or groundwater systems. Leachate is water that becomes contaminated as it passes through the landfill. The sources of water for leachate formation are precipitation, groundwater infiltration, and moisture contained within the solid waste. Landfill liners, leachate collection systems, and daily, intermediate, and final cover operations are engineering practices intended to protect water resources by collecting leachate or preventing water infiltration into the waste.

Landfill liners are barriers designed to prevent both leachate migration into underlying geologic formations and groundwater infiltration into the landfill. Liners may include existing soils with low permeability and synthetic liner materials.

Leachate collection systems consist of a series of perforated drainage pipes laid in trenches dug into the layer of soil on top of the liner. The design of the drainage system directs the flow of leachate to the piping, where it is then pumped to the ground surface. The collected leachate is either stored in tanks for transport to a treatment facility or pumped directly to a treatment facility located at the landfill site.

Daily, intermediate, and final cover operations inhibit leachate production by limiting water infiltration. These operations promote run-off instead of infiltration by using slope designs and soil materials with low permeability. Run-off also has potential water quality impacts. Final cover operations typically include slope designs and vegetation to prevent erosion and promote evapotranspiration via plant growth, thus reducing the quantity of leachate produced.

Groundwater monitoring systems are installed to detect any contaminants escaping the landfill and to signal an early warning for remedial action when levels of contamination are detected. Groundwater samples are obtained from a system of wells which terminate at various depths and which are strategically located at or near landfill perimeter. Landfills may also have a below liner leachate collection system for use as a leak detection system.

4.3.3.3 Land Impacts.

Source Reduction programs have little impact on land use because they do not generally require the use of land for facility development. However, storage requirements may change or increase for reusable materials or containers Any positive impacts are associated with decreased generation of solid waste requiring disposal or handling. For example, deposit legislation that results in the reuse of a container five times produces 77% less solid waste than if five containers were each used only once.

Household Hazardous Waste programs may have some impact on land use if they involve permanent H.H.W. collection centers. These may be perceived as undesirable land uses by owners of neighboring land. The area of land required for H.H.W. centers is very small. H.H.W. disposal will have varying land impacts depending on the method used. Incineration and landfilling are the two most frequently employed methods of disposal.

Composting systems, depending on the level of technology, require up to an acre for every 3,000 cubic yards of yard waste for compost windrow, plus a buffer zone. Yard waste compost, when mixed with soil, improves soil texture; increases water retention; improves soil aeration; decreases erosion; and regulates soil temperature. However, yard waste compost contains dioxins and furans at levels between 1.8 and 5.2 nanograms per kilogram dioxin toxic equivalent (ng/kg dioxin TE) based on German data. The U.S.E.P.A. and state regulatory agencies have not yet established regulations concerning dioxin TE levels in compost material because the limited use of M.S.W. compost has not yet required an expansion of available markets. Germany which has many M.S.W. composting facilities has established guidelines for land application of compost with potential further restriction. A level below 5 ng/kg dioxin TE is currently allowed, under German guidelines, for unrestricted application to agricultural land.

Compost of source separated organic wastes will have dioxins, trace heavy metals, pathogens, and toxic organic matter. Food waste compost, specifically vegetable matter has been shown in German studies to contain 0.8 to 21.8 ng/kg dioxin TE. This data indicates that the addition of food waste is likely to increase the dioxin levels, which, in turn, will restrict agricultural uses of the compost. The environmental releases of trace heavy metals through compost application are several times greater than through incinerator stack emissions. These trace metals and the other contaminants in the compost can enter the soil and potentially leach into the surface water or groundwater (see compost discussion under Section 4.3.3.2, above).

M.S.W. compost has greater levels of contaminants than yard waste or organic waste compost. German data on mixed waste compost indicate dioxin TE concentrations generally ranging from 22.6 to 32.1 ng/kg, but with some are as high as 186 ng/kg. Agricultural use of M.S.W. compost is prohibited in Germany when dioxin TE is greater than 40 ng/kg. Efforts are under way to reduce this top limit to 20 ng/kg. Compost that is not allowed for agricultural uses or cannot be marketed will require landfilling.

Recycling has environmental and land use advantages, including the conservation of natural resources, reduction of environmental impacts associated with the landfilling of some types of recyclable materials, and the reduction of impacts associated with the expansion of an existing landfill or the siting of a new landfill. However, increases in processing capacity necessary for handling recovered materials will require changes in land uses which may be perceived as undesirable by adjacent land owners. Material processing facilities require a relatively small amount of land area. Secondary processing facilities require additional land. The recycling process also will have residues that require landfilling.

Combustion of municipal solid waste in a resource recovery facility produces ash residue that varies in quantity, depending on the composition of the waste. The heavier particles that remain on the grate or fall to the bottom of the furnace are referred to as "bottom ash". Flyash consists of lighter particles that are carried by the flue gas and collected in boiler and economizer flyash hoppers and the air pollution control system. If a scrubber is used, scrubber residue also will be formed when the scrubber reagent reacts with the flue gas to reduce acid gas emissions.

There are some differences in the quantities and types of ash generated by mass-burn and prepared-fuel combustion systems. In a mass-burn system, nearly all of the material received at the facility is processed through the combustion system. Assuming proper design and operation, the volume will be reduced by approximately 90 -- 95%, which leaves approximately 5 -- 10% residue (by volume) consisting of flyash and bottom ash. Bottom ash quantities range from 70 to 85% by weight of the total ash product; flyash quantities range from 15 to 30%. The dry weight of the total ash product ranges from 20 to 25% of the weight of refuse received. Spent lime reagent from dry scrubbers utilized for acid gas control increases the amount of ash to approximately 27% (dry weight basis).

The prepared-fuel system differs from the mass-burn system in that much of the noncombustible materials that would ultimately become bottom ash in a mass-burn system are removed during the processing operations of the prepared-fuel system. The initial separation into

light and heavy fractions is generally about 45 -- 75% light (prepared-fuel) and 25 -- 55% heavy (secondary materials and process residue). The ash residue from the combustion of prepared-fuel is between 8 and 20% by weight, depending to some extent on the original processing split. If none of the heavy fraction is marketed, the total process residue and ash requiring disposal is 35 -- 60% (by weight) of the received refuse, excluding possible additional dry scrubber residue.

Most states require ash to be tested before disposal. Two toxicity tests currently used by the U.S.E.P.A. are: The Extraction Procedure (E.P.) Toxicity test and the new Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (T.C.L.P.). The T.C.L.P. has the ability to detect an additional 26 compounds compared to the original 14 under the E.P. Toxicity test. Based on the limited T.C.L.P. test data, most M.S.W. combined ash produces results below established thresholds for all 40 compounds and therefore can be managed under Subtitle D regulations. If flyash is managed separately from bottom ash, the flyash component will often exceed established thresholds for lead and cadmium levels. If the ash testing results show a threshold exceedance, the ash must be disposed in a hazardous waste landfill. Based on Environment Canada testing data, combustion results in a reduction of more than 60% of the dioxins TE levels contained in the waste infeed, but will concentrate the remaining organic compounds due to volume reduction achieved by the combustion process. Ash from prepared-fuel facilities contains the same components as ash from a mass-burn facility, although the glass and metal fractions are smaller due to prepared-fuel processing operations. Significant research in ash utilization for aggregate has shown some potential, although E.P.A. approval will be required for any reuse of ash.

Disposal of ash in a sanitary landfill or monofill is presently considered the most environmentally sound and economically feasible long-term disposal alternative. The E.P.A. has issued new criteria for sanitary landfills in the revised R.C.R.A. Subtitle D regulations in 1991. The E.P.A.'s proposed regulations will apply to all new and existing M.S.W. landfills. As noted in the February 1991 *Solid Waste & Power* magazine "landfills that receive municipal waste combustor ash, including ash monofills, are M.S.W. landfills if any ash is generated from combustion of household waste" and will therefore have to comply with the revised Subtitle D regulations. The M.S.W. landfills and the M.S.W. ash monofills will have to comply with revised criteria relating to such items as: groundwater monitoring, location restrictions, design standards (including composite liners, leachate collection systems, and final cover consisting of at least two feet of low permeability soil), daily operations, closure, post-closure care, and financial assurances. The states will have 18 months to adopt and implement an E.P.A. approved permit program which is at least as stringent as the final regulations. The E.P.A. may adopt a

shorter effective date in the final rule for some requirements such as operator training. The E.P.A. will propose regulations governing state implementation procedures with the final landfill regulations. If, after 18 months, the E.P.A. determines that a state program is inadequate (or does not comply) the agency can enforce the E.P.A. regulations.

Landfilling has significant land use impacts associated with it. Daily landfill operations consist of waste disposal, compaction, cover, and maintenance activities. The solid waste is deposited in a designated active area of the landfill known as the "working face". At the end of each day of operation, the working face is covered with a layer of cover material.

Daily cover material is intended to perform a variety of functions at a sanitary landfill. Cover is intended to satisfy health, aesthetic, and site usage considerations. Ideally, the soil available at the landfill site should be capable of satisfying all these functions. Some landfills use compost or a foam product to save valuable landfill volume. Final cover serves basically the same functions as daily and intermediate cover, but must also resist cracking and minimize wind and water erosion. The final cover, also referred to as the "cap", should consist of clay soils or synthetic materials with low permeability in order to minimize moisture infiltration into the landfill and subsequent leachate production. If the final cover material cannot support vegetation, a thin layer of topsoil may be distributed over the cap.

Landfilling requires large amounts of land to be reserved for solid waste disposal. All solid waste management options, except for source reduction, eventually have a landfill component for such materials as ash, nonrecyclables, compost residues, recycling residues, unusable organic compost or raw M.S.W.. To conserve landfill capacity, operators maximize compaction. Other land impacts include possible contamination of the soil by leachate (see landfill discussion under Section 4.2.3.2, above).

4.2.3.4 Nuisance Factors.

Vermin, odor, traffic, and noise are other environmental issues associated with certain waste management options. The magnitude of traffic impacts associated with each option is dependent on facility location, size and access. The magnitude of noise impacts is dependent on facility location, design, site topography, and vegetation. The permitting process requires a detailed review of traffic, noise, and other issues prior to the initiation of construction on a solid waste disposal facility. These issues will be examined and mitigation measures identified upon the selection and development of specific disposal options.

Source Reduction and Household Hazardous Waste programs have few if any vermin, odor, traffic, and noise impacts associated with them. As explained in previous sections, their principal impact is in reducing the quantity and toxicity of solid waste requiring disposal by other methods.

Composting facilities have odor, noise, and truck traffic impacts as primary concerns. Odor was discussed under Section 4.2.3.1 (Air Quality). Noise and truck traffic can be controlled using the same management methods as used for recycling and waste disposal facilities. Noise and traffic control methods include limiting hours of operation, designating truck routes, maintaining equipment, properly siting facilities, and providing buffers around property boundaries.

Recycling facilities, if improperly managed, may have any or all of the above problems. Vermin may be attracted to improperly cleaned food and beverage containers that are stored for extensive time periods at recycling collection and processing centers. Mosquito breeding areas may be created by outdoor storage of containers or tires at recycling facilities. Odor is seldom a concern because the paper, metal glass, and plastic products collected at recycling facilities decompose very slowly. However, odor is frequently a concern at paper mills and smelters, where the material is remanufactured into new products. Litter and general unsightliness may be concerns raised by neighbors of recycling facilities. Traffic is a function of the volume of waste handled at a recycling facility. Noise can be controlled if processing machinery is enclosed or buffered by vegetation or manmade structures. In general, enclosed facilities and good operating practices can limit nuisance impacts at recycling facilities.

Combustion facilities are able to control nuisance impacts because they are completely enclosed facilities. Odor can be controlled at combustion facilities through proper ventilation and dust control systems. Vermin can be controlled through limited storage of waste. In addition, the tipping building for receipt and storage of the mixed waste should be designed to operate under negative pressure, thereby minimizing odor outside the plant. Air containing odors is normally drawn into the combustion units and incinerated at high temperatures. The area surrounding a combustion facility will experience an increase in traffic. Traffic is a function of the volume of waste handled at a combustion facility.

Landfill impacts include the potential for odors and vermin. Odors at landfills may be minimized by the installation of gas collection systems. Vermin may be controlled by good operating practices, such as keeping the working face as small as possible and applying daily cover. Landfill impacts also include litter, traffic, and noise. Litter can be generated by winds in the area of a landfill. Litter and general

unsightliness can be minimized by good operating practices and the construction of berms, fences, and landscaping. Berms, fences, and landscaping also service as barriers to noise and reduce disturbance to the neighborhood. Noise will be created by the mobile earthwork equipment and collection vehicle traffic into and out of the landfill site.

4.2.3.5 Worker/Public Health And Safety.

Worker and public health and safety are important considerations when evaluating waste management options. Facility and equipment design which minimizes direct contact between workers and the unprocessed waste stream is generally considered desirable. Where contact is an essential part of the waste handling process, workers should be trained and should be required to wear protective clothing, safety goggles, and filter masks.

Source Reduction programs have few worker/public health and safety issues associated with them. The principal exception is deposit legislation. Such legislation requires extensive lifting and handling of beverage containers by workers in a variety of locations. Properly developed handling procedures minimize the potential for back and other injuries.

Household Hazardous Waste programs, by their very nature, raise extensive worker safety concerns. The programs consolidate H.H.W. materials at one location. The opportunity exists for explosions, gaseous emissions, and other incidents which may be harmful to workers and the general public. It is essential that workers be trained to recognize various H.H.W. materials and to properly handle and store such materials. Usually, government sponsors of H.H.W. collection and disposal programs retain specialists in the field to operate them.

Composting raises health and safety concerns, particularly as they relate to airborne pathogens. A slight possibility exists that an operator or end user of finished compost will contract aspergillosis from exposure to the fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. Medical authorities state that this disease is only seen in individuals with immune systems already compromised by other diseases or medical treatment. However, it is recommended that persons with respiratory problems not work at compost facilities.

Other worker related issues are associated with exposure to collection vehicle emissions when collecting yard waste or wet waste; back and other injuries; sustained high noise levels at the compost sites; and inhalation and dermal exposure to dust particles. Worker training, ear protection, safety goggles, and filter masks will minimize these concerns.

Recycling has worker related issues due to the extensive material handling which is usually associated with recycling. Worker safety is a major factor in the design of curbside collection vehicles. Collecting source separated recyclables and sorting them at the curb is time consuming and tiring for waste haulers. Compartmentalized bins on the trucks should be low to the ground in order to minimize repeated lifting of materials. At low-technology processing facilities, where workers sort waste by hand, adjustable conveyors should be utilized in order to match worker needs. Other safety measures at recycling collection and processing facilities include worker training, ear protection, safety gloves, protective clothing, safety goggles, and filter masks.

Combustion facilities minimize contact between workers and the mixed waste stream and, thus, are generally safer for workers than compost and recycling facilities. Equipment operators on the tipping floor are exposed to sustained high noise levels and thus should wear ear protection. Dust and odors may also be a problem on the tipping floor. The crane operator works in an enclosed area suspended above the waste and is not exposed to dust, odor, or noise. There are no opportunities for direct exposure to the waste, once the waste leaves the tipping floor and enters the combustion system. In all other respects, combustion facilities are similar to power plants and the same safety precautions and good operating practices should be employed in order to protect workers from mechanized equipment and steam related hazards.

Public health and safety is an issue as it relates to air emissions from a combustion facility. Section 4.2.3.1 on Air Quality discussed the potential for air emissions and described pollution control equipment used at R.D.F. and mass burn plants to minimize air emissions.

Landfilling activities can pose certain safety hazards to the operators as well as to the public who use or live near a facility. Mixed municipal solid waste is a heterogenous mixture of residential, commercial and industrial waste and may contain small quantities of potentially hazardous materials. Fires, explosions, or releases to the workers' environment may occur as a result of aerobic and anaerobic decomposition activities which produce leachate, methane, bacteria, fungus and small quantities of volatile organic compounds.

Regulations and legislation are being developed to further regulate landfill gas and to reduce the potential for these impacts. A level of flexibility in landfill design requirements is contained in Subtitle D of federal regulations regarding specific site characteristics. Actual site conditions will impact specific design criteria for a site. Design requirements include impermeable liners and methane and leachate collection systems. Todays' landfills are already required to provide daily cover. Legislation for landfills at state and federal levels considers an approved operation and maintenance plan including a detailed emergency preparedness and prevention plan, and certification of key landfill personnel by completing an approved training program for landfill operators.

Equipment operators at landfills work in enclosed air conditioned cabs on the equipment and are not generally exposed to dust or odor. The workers do not normally have direct contact with the waste. The normal precautions related to the operation of heavy equipment and the operation of mobile earth moving equipment on steep slopes must be part of the training program and operation and maintenance plan. Air monitoring programs are implemented at all buildings on the landfill site to ensure that releases, that could potentially cause explosions, have not occurred. If such a release occurs, the comprehensive monitoring program will allow early detection. The landfill operator can then perform remedial measures prior to the release becoming a threat to the workers or public.

4.2.4 Energy Utilization.

Energy utilization of a solid waste facility is the net energy production or consumption of that facility. Material recovery and recycling facilities, composting facilities, combustion facilities and landfills consume energy. A waste-to-energy facility can produce energy in the form of steam and/or electricity. This energy is utilized for in-house needs with the surplus energy available for sale. Landfills produce methane gas which may be collected and utilized as a fuel source. Anaerobic digestion of organic wastes produces methane gas, which can be captured and cleansed to pipeline quality.

Source Reduction programs, in general produce and consume little energy. The net impact of source reduction programs is positive because materials and resources are not consumed or are reused more efficiently. The principal exception is deposit legislation. Since Chicago is a container manufacturing center, any energy consumption due to transportation requirements associated with collecting and consolidating containers is likely to be offset by an energy savings associated with reduced energy requirements for

new container manufacturing from raw materials. For example, a container which is used five times over a container intended to be used only once can result in 80% less energy use.

Transportation fuel economy can result from true source reduction programs which reduce rather than divert waste materials. Typical source reductions of less than 5% will have negligible impacts on collection since this reduction level in not significant enough to change routing patterns or reduce the number of truck crews. The primary saving will be in the transfer truck vehicles which transport waste to the landfill.

Variable waste disposal charge programs encourage an increase in source reduction and recycling but also encourage fly dumping. Lot cleanup programs to cleanup and to monitor key areas will increase energy consumption for waste diverted from normal collection programs by fly dumping. Separate recycling collection programs increase transportation fuel consumption but can save raw material energy relating to transportation and conversion.

Household Hazardous Waste programs result in both energy consumption and energy savings. The increased research and development and substitute processing methods required to implement H.H.W. legislative regulations could result in net energy consumption. H.H.W. collection programs result in increased transportation to the collection center and then to an end disposal site. Energy conservation benefits are realized if H.H.W. programs result in reduced cleanup operations at landfills and other disposal sites.

Composting programs result in increased energy consumption due to fuel use by separate or compartmentalized yard waste and wet waste collection vehicles. Fuel use also occurs at the compost site where shredders, window turning machines, and front-end loaders are used to process and handle the material. A forced aeration compost facility for wet waste composting consumes approximately 6 to 9 kWh per ton.

Recycling programs result in relatively high fuel usage due to the separate collection, transportation, and processing required for separated waste materials. The City's collection vehicles use approximately 0.27 gallons of fuel per ton of waste collected and transported. If source separated or commingled recyclable materials are collected separately, the City would use approximately 0.12 gallons of additional fuel per ton. Energy usage for high-technology processing facilities is moderate to high. Processing equipment for the separation of mixed waste stream components requires significant amounts of energy. Glass, plastic, and metal minimills may have

high energy demands that require on-site fossil fuel combustion facilities.

Fuel usage may be balanced with energy savings associated with reduced use of virgin materials for manufacture of new products. For example, use of recycled plastic is estimated to save 88% of the energy needed to produce plastics from virgin material.

Combustion facilities are commonly associated with energy production. Energy production of combustion facilities should be compared with energy consumption. Dedicated R.D.F. boilers have a gross steam flow output of approximately 4,700 to 6,000 pounds (@ 625 psig) per ton of waste received (or 470 to 600 kWh/ton). An R.D.F. processing and combustion facility consumes approximately 70 to 90 kWh per ton of waste. Mass burn facilities have a gross steam flow output of approximately 5,200 to 5,700 pounds (@ 625 psig) per ton of waste received (or 520 to 570 kWh/ton). Mass burn facilities consume between 50 and 70 kWh per ton of waste. The Northwest Facility is capable of producing a gross steam flow of approximately 6,600 pounds per ton of waste (275 psig). The N.W.F. sells an average of 52,000 pounds per hour of saturated steam at 250 psig to Brach's Candy Company.

Landfills produce energy in the form of methane gas, which may be collected and utilized as a fuel source. The location of the landfill has a major impact on energy consumption associated with waste transport. Variables such as intermediate haul and containerized shipment requirements affect energy utilization. Energy consumption also is associated with landfill equipment operation.

4.2.5 Economic Impacts.

A major consideration in the selection of a system alternative is the required capital, capital improvements, financing, and operation and maintenance costs. These costs are offset to a certain degree by revenues generated by the sale of recovered materials and energy. The remaining net cost of facilities will have to be paid for with tipping fees.

Source Reduction programs have costs associated with additional staff and training for program implementation, educational material development and distribution, and general program promotion. The cost of source reduction programs is seldom calculated on a per ton basis because, in most source reduction programs, the waste is reduced at the source and never weighed. Deposit legislation is an exception because it is capable of generating revenue through unredeemed deposits. For Chicago, unredeemed deposits at a nickel deposit rate are estimated to be between $2.1 and $8.4 Million, depending upon the container return rate. This is approximately equivalent to $600 per ton of unredeemed

containers. Deposit legislation also has costs associated with reduced revenue for recycling programs due to removal of valuable materials, such as aluminum cans, from the recycling waste stream.

Product bans and product design regulations may impose financial burdens on individual industries, may be inequitable across industries, and may spur inflation due to added costs of product regulation to both manufacturers and consumers. Product disposal taxes generate funds for solid waste programs, spread disposal costs more equitably to users of products but are regressive in nature, and partially compensate for market systems that ignore the life-cycle costs of products.

Household Hazardous Waste program costs are dependent upon the type of collection program chosen. In three H.H.W. collection programs in the Chicago area (Homewood, Naperville, and Milwaukee), one-day program costs ranged from $62,000 to $205,000. The cost per ton of H.H.W. collected ranged from $3,021 to $4,130. When applied to the City of Chicago, estimated program costs would range from $464,000 to $6,485,000. Disposal costs can be reduced somewhat through H.H.W. recycling programs, such as paint reuse programs.

Composting varies in cost, depending on the type of material composted. Yard waste compost sites cost approximately $30 per ton plus the cost of separate collection of the yard waste.

M.S.W. compost sites cost $40 to $50 per ton, including capital, operation, and maintenance costs. If the finished compost product can be sold for a profit (including transportation costs), then the cost will decrease. However, if no markets are available and there are charges for transportation and disposal, the cost per ton will increase. Capital costs alone range from $35,000 to $60,000 per daily ton of capacity.

Recycling has collection and processing costs associated with it. Costs for curbside sort include compartmentalized vehicles ($27,000 to $40,000 per payload ton) and additional labor, vehicle maintenance, and container costs. Costs for commingled collection include packer trucks ($12,500 per payload ton) and additional labor, bag or container, and I.P.C. processing costs. Costs for co-collection include packer trucks ($12,500 per payload ton) and costs of bags. There are no additional labor or truck maintenance costs for co-collection but there may be reduced revenues due to lower quality materials.

Processing facilities range in cost from $35 to $49 per ton of material accepted. Capital costs per ton of daily capacity range from $11,000 to $75,000 with an average of $30,100. Capital cost of equipment for high-technology facilities ranges from 75 to 100% higher than for low-technology facilities.

Combustion facilities cost $45 to $65 per ton for a 2,000 ton per day facility to $100 to $105 per ton for a 100 ton per day facility. These rates assume electricity sales at 1.8¢ per kWh to 5.9¢ per kWh under House Bill 942. Capital costs alone range from $111,000 to $168,000 per daily ton of capacity. Based on a construction contract, modifications to upgrade the Northwest W.T.E. Facility would cost approximately $40,600,000. Environmental upgrade requirements would cost an additional $14,500,000 to $23,300,000. If a full service contract is desired, the private vendor, due to operational guarantees, may require more equipment replacements which can substantially increase modification costs.

Landfilling costs are associated with both the tipping fee and the hauling cost. 1990 tipping fees in the Chicago metropolitan area were an average of $36 per ton. Haul costs are approximately $7.50 per ton of waste for a 50 mile one-way haul. Over the past five years, tipping fees at local landfills have more than tripled due primarily to market supply and demand. These costs are expected to continue to rise.

4.2.6 Implementation Considerations.

Implementation considerations include legislative and regulatory issues, social/political issues, siting considerations, permitting requirements, and scheduling factors. The six modules discussed these issues in depth in relation to each of the waste management options. The summary below highlights the principal implementation considerations that are unique to individual waste options.

Source Reduction programs range from relatively easy to implement, such as public education programs, to extremely controversial and difficult to implement, such as deposit legislation, packaging bans, and packaging design regulations. To the extent that source reduction programs encourage voluntary compliance rather than mandate changes in consumer behavior, they will generally be accepted by residents and businesses. Source reduction programs do not require sites and permits, which makes them easier to implement than new facilities. However, source reduction programs usually require legislative changes, which suggests that broad consensus is essential before they can become an integral part of the City's solid waste management system.

Household Hazardous Waste programs require extensive preplanning in order to ensure their success. Public education and advertising are essential in order to increase participation in the programs. Other implementation issues associated with H.H.W. programs include selection of a reputable disposal contractor, resolution of liability

questions as they relate to workers and the general public, distribution of program costs, and identification of materials (such as waste oil and batteries) that could be recovered elsewhere at a lower cost. Of all solid waste options considered by the S.W.M.R.C., H.H.W. programs are at least ten times more expensive on a per ton basis than any other program. Therefore, in order to encourage continued support of such programs by elected officials and the general public, extraordinary efforts should be made to ensure their success.

Composting programs, particularly those that involve wet waste or mixed solid waste, may be difficult to implement due to separate collection requirements, siting difficulties, and reliance on technologies which are not proven on a scale that matches the City of Chicago's needs. The success of wet waste and M.S.W. compost operations depends on public acceptance, control of environmental impacts, consistent compost quality, development of long-term markets, high rate of technical reliability, competitive costs, and significant landfill diversions.

The I.E.P.A. requires each composting facility to obtain a permit for development and operations. Direct land application, backyard composting, and certain composting operations located on farms were exempted from the permit process. Permits for yard waste compost facilities have been awarded, but unresolved issues remain relating to the permitting of M.S.W. compost sites and the regulating of the end uses of M.S.W. compost products. Only one M.S.W. compost facility, in Freeport, Illinois, is under serious consideration and it has not yet received a state permit. In other states, such as Minnesota, the lack of clear State regulations concerning use of M.S.W. compost make it impossible to market the compost product for up to two years. On-site storage of the finished compost has become a significant problem at some locations.

Recycling programs have been successfully implemented in many small and large cities throughout the United States and have been successfully implemented in neighborhoods within Chicago. The implementation challenge associated with recycling is development of a cost effective approach for a citywide system. Issues of particular importance include ease of resident participation, control of collection costs, and preparation of a marketable product. As with source reduction programs, recycling legislative initiatives that mandate participation by residents and businesses are generally less politically acceptable than voluntary programs.

Siting of processing facilities may be a problem due to truck traffic associated with such facilities. Other than normal building permits, material recycling facilities currently do not require special permits. However, the Department of Consumer Services began licensing

recycling facilities in Chicago in February 1990, to ensure their safe and efficient operation.

A combustion facility requires an application for a Solid Waste Development Permit. The permit application requires the submission of data mandated by I.E.P.A. to demonstrate that the site will be developed in accordance with I.E.P.A.'s regulations. An Air Pollution Control Construction Permit will contain information regarding the emission source, air pollution control equipment, estimated quantities of uncontrolled and controlled air contaminant emissions at the facility, maps, statistics, and other data. These I.E.P.A. regulations parallel federal regulations.

To comply with the new Clean Air Act, the N.W.F.will require modifications to its air pollution control equipment and must be repermitted. Siting a combustion facility is likely to be difficult due to significant public opposition. The provision of an intensive siting program may help reduce opposition to such facilities. Implementation of the siting, design, permitting, and construction of a combustion facility requires approximately 60 to 70 months.

Landfilling: A new City or regional landfill will require the following state permits:

-- Solid Waste Development Permit

-- Solid Waste Operating Permit

-- Air Pollution Control Permit

-- N.P.D.E.S. Permit

Various local permits and local siting approvals also would have to be obtained for any City or regional landfill. The length of time anticipated for processing a landfill permit, from submitting a permit application to the issuance of the permit, is approximately two to three years, depending on public opposition. Siting a landfill is also difficult. In siting a landfill, community and governmental relations must be considered. Issues of particular importance include suitability of land use, public education and acceptance, and City ordinances and zoning requirements. Currently, the City has a moratorium on siting additional landfill capacity within City limits. A regional landfill requires cooperative agreements with other municipalities or political jurisdictions. Long distance disposal of solid waste has received negative publicity in certain areas.

5.0

System Evaluations.

5.1 Introduction.

One of the principal objectives of the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.) is to develop municipal solid waste disposal system recommendations for the City of Chicago. To date, the S.W.M.R.C. has reviewed a variety of waste management programs and technologies including:

-- Source reduction programs;

-- Recycling programs and technologies;

-- Composting programs and technologies;

-- Combustion systems; and

-- Landfills.

At its May 15, 1991 meeting, the Committee identified three alternative systems for evaluation. Each system consists of a mix of waste management options; the options are described in Section 3.0 of Volume II and evaluated in Section 4.0. As explained in Section 1.0, the Committee will recommend one waste management system which:

-- Includes public education programs;

-- Is environmentally sound;

-- Includes long-term availability for the disposal of solid waste;

-- Is economically viable; and

-- Includes the recovery of resources.

This section uses the following criteria, recommended in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning Grants, to compare and evaluate the three alternative waste systems:

-- Extent to which waste reduction goals are achieved;

-- Technical feasibility;

-- Environmental impacts of system components;

-- Energy utilization;

-- Cost and economic impacts; and

-- Implementation considerations.

Once a system alternative is selected, specific implementation strategies will be developed. These implementation strategies will define system goals and anticipated system benefits, identify specific tasks associated with system programs, identify implementation issues that must be addressed in the future, develop program implementation schedules, and estimate program costs.

5.2 Description Of System Configurations.

Each system is expected to meet or exceed State waste reduction requirements, incorporate the City's current programs and available facilities, and address the entire municipal solid waste stream of 3.9 million tons each year. Each alternative consists of detailed programs for the 1.1 million tons collected annually by the Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) but also describes general programs and policies for other residential, commercial, and industrial waste collected by private haulers in the City.

Each system incorporates components of the waste hierarchy -- the source reduction, recycling, composting, combustion, and landfilling. The systems vary in the extent to which each of these components is utilized and the targeted materials are to be handled by each component.

The evaluation process, as outlined in Section 1.3, has been executed by the S.W.M.R.C. in two stages. During the first stage, the S.W.M.R.C. analyzed each potential system component to determine its suitability for use in the Chicago Plan. During the second stage, three alternative waste systems were developed. Certain Plan component options which the S.W.M.R.C. strongly supported during the initial options screening were incorporated in all three system alternatives. Other plan component options for which the S.W.M.R.C. showed some support but had specific reservations were then aggregated for further comparison into one of the three alternatives providing the most harmonious interaction. This aggregation was done to facilitate an expedient analysis, but does not preclude variations

in combining these options as a result of further analysis. Alternative I incorporates the D.S.S.'s preference for waste components. Alternative II includes separate collection of recyclables and mixed waste composting. Alternative III involves increased reliance on combustion for volume reduction.

Alternative I, the City Plan, reduces waste requiring final disposal through public education, business motivation, commingled (blue-bag) collection of recyclables, and mixed waste processing for unseparated recyclables while it evaluates other methods of waste handling and programs for further waste reduction on a developmental basis. This alternative uses existing City waste handling facilities to control waste management costs while improving operational efficiencies.

Alternative II, the Separate Collection Plan, reduces waste requiring disposal through intensive public education, volume-based collection rates, separate collection of recyclables and compostables, wet organic in-vessel composting, phased out use of combustion, and restricted use of landfills for substantially inert or non-degradable materials.

Alternative III, the Self Reliance Plan, maximizes the management of solid waste at facilities within City limits and is similar to Alternative I. This plan focuses on the expansion of existing combustion capacity as a means to reduce solid waste volume. It includes waste reduction and recycling programs similar to those proposed for Alternative I, requires preprocessing of waste prior to combustion or landfilling, and includes programs for special materials (i.e., tires, batteries, household hazardous waste). Unlike Alternative I, it does not include test pilots for in-vessel composting.

Each alternative is described in more detail below. Table 12 summarizes the key program components of each alternative.*

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* Table 12 printed on pages 12060 and 12060 of this Journal.

5.2.1 Alternative I: City Plan.

Alternative I includes the following waste reduction components:

Public Education.

-- program awareness: implementation of public education programs that raise awareness of solid waste issues, encourage residents to buy non-toxic, less packaged, and recyclable products, and inform the public on how to participate in solid waste management programs;

-- household hazardous waste education: implementation of public education programs that describe types of household hazardous wastes, explain safe methods of handling, and suggest alternative substances to replace the use of household hazardous materials;

-- toxic substance reduction: implementation of education programs to encourage manufacturers to develop pollution reduction programs;

-- material exchanges: development of residential and business programs to encourage the reuse of goods;

-- commercial audits: sponsorship of model waste audit programs in several large and medium sized industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities throughout the City, with development and distribution of literature to other facilities to explain how to conduct a waste audit and to promote the benefits of waste audits;

-- model waste reduction: sponsorship of a model waste reduction project in several neighborhoods that demonstrates how citizens, businesses, schools, hospitals, and other institutions can reduce their waste through public education, auditing, and labelling programs.

Legislative Agenda.

-- container deposits: support for State container deposit legislation;

-- packaging design: support for State legislation that requires certain packaging to meet minimum environmental standards

for reusability, recyclability, and recycled material content by a specified date;

-- pre-processing requirements: adoption of a City ordinance that requires all municipal waste haulers, transfer station operators, and disposal facility operators: (i) to report the types, sources, and destinations, of all waste collected or received, and (ii) to sort, recycle, and/or process waste prior to the waste leaving the City or being disposed of in landfills or incinerators;

-- hazardous material deposits: support for State and/or Federal legislation that requires a deposit on products which contain hazardous materials;

-- volume based collection: conduct of a feasibility study to evaluate volume-based garbage rates for residents using two different size carts and/or other variable rate methods.

Household Hazardous Waste

-- battery collection: implementation of battery collection programs throughout the City;

-- oil recycling: implementation of oil recycling stations throughout the City;

-- paint exchanges: implementation of paint exchange programs;

-- H.H.W. collection programs: evaluation of a pilot household hazardous waste collection program in several City neighborhoods.

Alternative I includes the following material recycling programs:

-- drop-off programs: establishment of locations where recyclable materials can be dropped off for recycling;

-- buy-back programs: support for locations where recyclables can be sold for scrap value;

-- residential recyclables: collection of residential recyclables from single-family and low-rise buildings using the City's proposed bagged recyclables/Material Recycling & Recovery Facility (M.R.R.F.) program;

-- commercial recyclables: implementation of education and technical assistance programs that require waste haulers and owners/operators of commercial and institutional establishments to establish source separation recycling programs for high-rise residential and non-residential waste materials;

-- post collection processing: support for facilities that process recyclable materials for sale to secondary materials markets;

-- secondary processing: support for secondary facilities that prepare sorted, recyclable materials into feedstock for remanufacture;

-- special materials recycling: development of recycling programs for difficult to handle materials such as tires and appliances.

Alternative I includes the following compost programs:

-- yard waste collection: co-collection of yard waste with mixed municipal waste using paper bags for yard waste, with additional evaluation of alternative yard waste collection methods;

-- backyard composting: distribution of education materials that describe backyard composting and the benefits of this approach for yard waste management;

-- in-vessel composting: conduct of a feasibility study to evaluate in-vessel composting for yard wastes, food wastes, wet or soiled paper, and other organic wastes;

-- yard waste composting: expansion of yard waste compost programs within City limits.

Alternative I includes the following combustion components:

-- existing capacity: use of the existing Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility for volume reduction and energy recovery of D.S.S.-collected waste which is not reduced at the source, recycled, or composted;

-- new capacity: conduct of a feasibility study to determine the need for new capacity other than that provided by the Northwest Facility to process D.S.S.-collected waste.

Alternative I includes the following landfill component:

-- landfill facilities: final disposal of processed municipal solid waste and incinerator ash residue in remote or local landfill facilities.

5.2.2 Alternative II: Separate Collection Plan.

Alternative II includes waste reduction components that are identical to Alternative I, except for the following:

Public Education

-- toxic substance reduction: implementation of programs that require manufacturers to develop pollution prevention plans that eliminate or reduce the use of hazardous substances in their manufacturing processes.

Commercial Programs

-- commercial audits: adoption of a City ordinance that requires industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities with 50 or more employees to conduct a waste audit and implement all feasible waste reduction options identified by the audit.

Legislative Agenda

-- packaging design: adoption of a City ordinance that requires certain packaging to meet minimum environmental standards for reusability, recyclability, and/or recycled material content by a specified date;

-- pre-processing requirement: adoption of a City ordinance that prohibits unprocessed waste from being landfilled after a certain date and that mandates the removal of recyclables and compostables from the waste stream prior to disposal;

-- hazardous material deposits: adoption of a City ordinance that requires a deposit on products which contain hazardous materials;

-- volume based collection: phased-in implementation of volume-based garbage rates by offering two different sized garbage carts to single-family residents in selected neighborhoods with tax rebates offered to homeowners who choose the smaller cart.

Household Hazardous Waste.

-- H.H.W. collection programs: implementation of a citywide recycling program for household hazardous wastes.

Alternative II includes material recycling components that are identical to Alternative I, except for the following:

-- residential recyclables: submission of a Request for Proposals that invites for-profit and non-profit companies to submit proposals for the separate collection and processing of recyclables and compostables from low-density residential buildings and the subsequent implementation of separate collection programs;

-- preprocessing requirement: adoption of a City ordinance that prohibits unprocessed waste from being landfilled after a certain date and that requires the removal of recyclables and compostables from the waste stream prior to disposal.

Alternative II includes composting components that are identical to Alternative I, except for the following:

-- wet organics: issuance of an R.F.P. that invites for-profit and non-profit companies to submit proposals for wet/dry collection systems that separately collect yard waste, food waste, and wet or soiled paper;

-- yard waste collection: collection of yard waste separate from collection of mixed waste or as part of a wet/dry collection system;

-- in-vessel composting: issuance of an R.F.P. asking businesses to submit bids for building in-vessel composting systems to

process yard wastes, food wastes, wet or soiled paper, and other organic wastes.

Alternative II includes the following combustion components that are different from Alternative I:

-- existing capacity: gradual phase-out of use of the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility as a method of municipal waste management and elimination of any further consideration of incineration as a municipal waste management option for the City.

Alternative II includes the following landfill component:

-- landfill facilities: final disposal of inert, nondegradable material in remote or local landfill facilities and prohibition of any landfilling of recyclable or compostable materials.

5.2.3 Alternative III: Maximum Reduction.

Alternative III includes all waste reduction and recycling components as described for Alternative I. Alternative III includes no test programs for in-vessel composting and includes only the following compost programs:

-- yard waste collection: co-collection of yard waste with mixed municipal waste using paper bags for yard waste;

-- back-yard composting: distribution of education materials that describe back-yard composting and the benefits of this approach for yard waste management;

-- yard waste composting: expansion of yard waste compost programs within City limits.

Alternative III includes the following combustion components:

-- existing capacity: use of the existing Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility for volume reduction and energy recovery of D.S.S.-collected waste which is not reduced at the source, recycled, or composed;

-- new capacity: rehabilitation of other incineration facilities within the City in order to expand combustion capacity for D.S.S.-collected waste plus evaluation of need for new facilities for D.S.S.-collected waste and other residential and non-residential waste collected by private haulers.

Alternative III includes the following landfill component:

-- landfill facilities: final disposal of municipal solid waste and incinerator ash residue in remote or local landfill facilities.

5.3 System Comparison.

Using established screening criteria, this section objectively and subjectively evaluates the three system alternatives. It is difficult to provide specific evaluations of certain components because of the wide array of program designs which could be utilized by D.S.S. to achieve the City's objectives. For this reason, individual components were separately evaluated by the S.W.M.R.C. and are discussed in Section 4.0 of this Volume. In addition, program success is difficult to predict due to uncertainties concerning resource and budgetary program allocations, citizen participation levels, media interest, demographic differences, continued public support, economic and market conditions, and other factors.

Each system component examined in this report has been implemented "successfully" in other parts of the country. However, "success" is relative in terms of expectations and achievable goals. What may be successful for one community may have unsatisfactory results or corollary impacts and be a completely unjustifiable use of limited resources in another.

The three system alternatives are compared according to the established screening criteria:

-- Waste reduction goals

-- Technical feasibility

-- Environmental impacts

-- Energy utilization

-- Economic impacts

-- Implementation considerations

5.3.1 Waste Reduction Goals.

The State of Illinois has established a hierarchy of waste management options based on waste reduction and energy conservation goals: source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, combustion, and landfilling. Volume reduction at the source and material reuse (i.e., source reduction) are preferred methods for managing solid waste. The potential impact of source reduction is difficult to quantify, since waste is removed prior to the application of available measurement mechanisms. In addition, fluctuations in generation rates due to economic changes, weather conditions, and other factors can mask or exaggerate any impact. However, the source reduction potential is generally estimated to be between 2 to 10%.

The combined impact of source reduction, recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy programs contributes to the City's waste reduction goals. The essential element in achieving waste reduction and meeting the State's hierarchial goals is public education. The generators of waste must be trained in the available methods of solid waste reduction and encouraged to use them.

Source reduction, recycling, and composting programs are components of each system alternative. The recycling and composting programs are anticipated to meet or exceed the State's recycling goals of 15% by 1994 and 25% by 1996. The reduction range before combustion does not change between Alternates I and III. The significant waste reduction difference between Alternatives I and III is the reduction due to combustion. The reduction range for Alternative II is broader than the before-combustion reduction range for Alternative I. Mixed waste processing, which is not included in Alternative II but is included in Alternative I, raises the lower end of the reduction range and narrows the range. The upper end of the reduction range of Alternative II is greater than Alternative I due to the increased potential of organic waste composting. The potential waste reduction impacts of each alternative are summarized in Tables 13, 14 and 15.* The data are presented in ranges for each component of the proposed alternative. However, the waste reduction percentages presented in the

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* Tables 13, 14 and 15 printed on pages 12270 through 12275 of this Journal.

tables are not additive since they represent the impact range in isolation of other programs. Since each program builds on the previously implemented programs, the reduction potential will be reduced by the number of previously implemented programs which target the same materials. To supplement the tables, an estimate of the total impact range for each alternative is provided in the appropriate following subsections.

Source reduction, recycling, composting, and combustion reduce the amount of waste deposited in a landfill and therefore also reduce exportation of solid waste to distant landfills.

5.3.1.1 Alternative I.

Alternative I is projected to reduce D.S.S.-collected residential waste by 29 to 45% through source reduction, recycling, and composting. In order to estimate this range, the waste reduction potentials for each component in Table 13 required modification to arrive at the total alternative reduction.* Specifically, drop-off and buy-back programs generally achieve lower recovery rates than presented in Table 13 when combined with curbside recycling collection.* Preliminary analysis of limited available data has indicated that an additive recovery rate of 2 to 3% can be assumed for drop-off and buy-back programs. The total reduction potential through source reduction, recycling, composting, and combustion is approximately 64 to 75% for D.S.S.-collected residential waste.

Source reduction programs, such as public education, commercial programs, legislation, and household hazardous waste (H.H.W.) recycling efforts, are projected to reduce the waste stream by 3 to 4% based on Seattle results. Other communities in the country have shown that backyard composting and mulching can account for up to 4% reduction of the residential waste stream. The impact of public education on waste reduction is difficult to measure. However, public education and some of the other source reduction programs are expected to reduce the waste stream by 1 to 3%. The extent of public participation in solid waste management programs depends on the effectiveness of education programs. H.H.W. education will inform the public on products not containing hazardous constituents and on proper disposal of H.H.W., but will not reduce the quantity of waste. This also

* Table 13 printed on pages 12270 and 12271 of this Journal.

applies to voluntary hazardous substance reduction programs which seek to reduce hazardous substances in manufacturing. Educational and promotional efforts on behalf of the "Let It Be" yard waste program is assumed to result in 1 to 2% source reduction. "Let It Be" encourages homeowners to leave grass clippings on the lawn after mowing. Backyard composting is also assumed to reduce the residential waste stream by 1 to 2%.

Other source reduction programs specifically target commercial and business establishments. The reduction, reuse, and recycling potential at these establishment are business specific and, thus, difficult to estimate. Materials exchange programs can encourage the reuse of residential and business goods through existing community organizations, such as Goodwill and Salvation Army, and the reuse of industrial waste products. Commercial waste audits expand this effort by identifying opportunities for source reduction, materials reuse, and recycling. Model waste reduction programs for businesses and institutions use education and financial incentives to help reduce the volume of waste disposed and encourage recycling.

The impact of legislation on waste reduction varies with the focus of the legislation. Container deposits, among legislative alternatives, has the greatest potential for waste reduction by keeping containers out of the waste stream through recycling. This will reduce the curbside recycling potential; however, container deposit laws have higher recovery rates (80 to 95% of containers) than average curbside recovery rates (45 to 65% of containers). A container deposit law can capture up to 3% more of the residential waste stream than curbside collection programs. Approximately 0 to 1.8% of Chicago's commercial waste stream, excluding industrial waste, is also estimated to be diverted through container deposit legislation based on the difference between redemption rates and recovery rates. Container deposit legislation has been introduced in Illinois several times in the past, but has not garnered much support. The potential for recycling may increase with legislation on packaging design, pre-processing prior to disposal, and hazardous material deposits. The potential impact is difficult to differentiate between state legislation and a City ordinance, but a City ordinance is likely to be less effective. The waste reduction impact of volume based collection fees will vary depending on the price differentials between various sized carts. A feasibility study will identify the most effective methods.

Collection of recyclable H.H.W. will reduce residential waste by less than 0.03%. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.E.P.A.), H.H.W. constitutes less than 0.5% of the residential waste stream. First-time H.H.W. collection programs normally capture only 1% out of the total quantity of H.H.W.. This percentage may grow to about 10% for established programs.

The residential recycling programs -- including drop-off and buy-back center, blue-bag co-collection of recyclables -- mixed waste processing at the M.R.R.F.s and some special materials recycling, can potentially recover about 21 to 26% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream. Drop-offs and buy-backs serve the high density residential units that curbside collection miss. Due to the economic incentives, buy-back centers recover 1 to 3% more of the waste stream than drop-offs.

Better participation rates might occur with the blue bag program than with a blue box program, based on a survey of citizens who have participated in both, but no difference is assumed in the alternatives analysis. However, the recovery potential in Table 13 for drop-offs, buy-backs, and curbside collection are not additive.* With a citywide curbside collection program in place, recovery of residential recyclables through drop-offs is expected to be approximately zero additive potential. A 2 to 3% additive is assumed for buy-backs because of the economic incentives. Applying material recovery rates from an existing blue-bag separate collection program to Chicago's D.S.S. waste stream, co-collection of bagged residential recyclables may recover 12 to 18% of low density residential waste. The M.R.R.F.s sort the blue-bag recyclables for sale to secondary material markets. In addition, mixed waste processing at the M.R.R.F.s may recover 3 to 6% of D.S.S. residential waste stream, based on an assessment of the recovery potentials of the remaining recyclables in the waste stream.

Special materials recycling for problem materials -- such as concrete and asphalt, bulk and wood waste, tires and phone books -- will have little impact on residential recycling rates. However, D.S.S.-collected bulk and demolition waste is approximately 8% of the total waste stream. Assuming 50 to 90% recovery of targeted materials, approximately 4 to 7% of the total waste stream can be recycled. The recovery of the other special materials can be reviewed under program development.

A processing requirement mandates that all waste be processed before disposal. This may increase recovery of recyclables, but the specific impact will depend on the program approach selected and materials targeted by the private sector. Secondary processing of sorted, recyclable materials will not contribute any additional recycling, but will make markets more accessible.

* Table 13 printed on pages 12270 and 12271 of this Journal.

Depending on participation levels, composting can be expected to divert a significant portion of the D.S.S. residential waste stream. Paper bag co-collection and composting of yard waste can potentially divert 5 to 12% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream. Program monitoring and evaluation can develop methods to improve this recovery rate.

In-vessel composting of food waste may lead to additional waste reductions. However, the outcome of a food waste composting study cannot be anticipated. Therefore, recovery rates for food waste composting have not been included in this alternative.

Combustion of M.S.W. can result in a weight and volume reduction of waste. Rehabilitating the Northwest facility can provide capacity for 40 to 45% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream. Combustion residue, historically, was approximately 34% of the incoming waste. However, extensive recycling and composting reduces the percentage of non-combustibles in the waste stream and subsequently reduces the ash content. Residue will be approximately 23% of the incoming waste on a wet weight basis; therefore, the waste reduction can range from 30 to 35% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream. The feasibility study for new combustion capacity does not have any waste reduction associated with it.

High-density residential wastes represent approximately 14% of Chicago's total waste stream. Since the composition of this stream is not well known, the potential recycling rate is difficult to determine. Due to storage constraints in high-density residential units, participation levels for high-density residential units is assumed to be lower than for low-density residential units. Thus, approximately 10% to 14% of the high-density residential waste is assumed to be recovered through an established curbside recycling collection program. As with D.S.S. residential recycling, the recovery potential in Table 13 for drop-off and buy-back centers is not additive with curbside collection.* Drop-offs and buy-backs are assumed to have a zero additive and 2 to 3% additive potential, respectively. As a result, approximately 17 to 29% of the private residential waste is estimated to be reduced at the source, recycled, or composted.

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* Table 13 printed on pages 12270 and 12271 of this Journal.

The waste reduction of the commercial and industrial waste is approximately 28 to 56% through source reduction, recycling, and composting. Recovery of commercial recyclables through mandatory collection by the private sector will vary by types of businesses. Commercial and industrial recycling can range from 20 to 40% of the commercial/industrial waste stream based on existing recycling in the commercial sector of various communities. Mandatory commercial recycling will likely result in higher recovery levels. Results from waste audits and model demonstrations will contribute to achieving these rates.

Composting of privately-collected yard waste is most likely accomplished by landscapers. Based on Seattle's recovery of commercial yard waste, approximately 2 to 5% of Chicago's privately-collected waste is estimated to be composted.

5.3.1.2 Alternative II.

Alternative II is projected to reduce D.S.S.-collected waste by 23 to 50% as a result of source reduction, recycling, and composting programs. If the food waste compost from in-vessel composting cannot be marketed, this rate decreases to 21 to 46% (Table 14).* Combustion is phased out in this alternative; thus, reduction due to combustion is nil. The reduction of privately-collected residential, commercial and industrial waste is estimated to be similar to the reduction under Alternative I.

The source reduction is still estimated to be 3 to 7%. The impacts of mandatory programs compared to voluntary programs are difficult to determine. However, the mandatory commercial waste audits of Alternative II will obtain higher participation rates than the voluntary audits in Alternative I and result in more recycling but not much change in source reduction. Hazardous substance reduction on a mandatory basis is likely to reduce hazardous materials in the waste more than educational and voluntary efforts, but since household hazardous waste quantities and industrial hazardous waste are not managed by these programs no recognizable impact is expected. Source reduction legislation by City ordinance will not likely be as effective as state legislation. Therefore, the impact of source reduction within the City is expected to be slightly less than legislation at the state level.

Table 14 printed on pages 12272 and 12273 of this Journal.

The half-size cart option for volume-based collection fees can have some impact on waste reduction, depending on the price differential between options. An extensive year-round, Citywide H.H.W. collection program may collect about 10% of the H.H.W. compared to 1% for periodic collections. However, this increase results in a very slight reduction of the total residential waste stream.

Separate collection of residential recyclables is assumed to recover 12 to 18% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream based on recovery rates experienced from other programs. The post collection processing of separated recyclables refers to separate programs for all waste and does not include mixed waste processing as in Alternative I. Therefore, the total recycling rate for D.S.S.-collected waste in the Alternative II recycling program is reduced by 6 to 3% from Alternative I.

Waste reduction due to composting is expected to be greater in Alternative II than Alternative I. This increase is attributed to in-vessel composting of separated food waste. German wet waste composting programs have been able to recover about 62% of wet organics. Applying this rate to Chicago's D.S.S. food waste percentage, about 8% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream may be diverted through wet organic collection and in-vessel composting. Participation in the U.S. may not be as high as in Germany; therefore, a range of 4% to 8% is assumed to be diverted. If no market exists for the wet organic compost and compost is landfilled, a reduction of only 2% to 4% is possible due to a 50% weight reduction of incoming food waste.

5.3.1.3 Alternative III.

Alternative III is projected to reduce D.S.S.-collected waste by approximately 29 to 45% as a result of source reduction, recycling and composting programs. The total reduction of D.S.S.-collected residential waste as a result of source reduction, recycling, composting, and combustion is estimated to be about 76 to 80%. Approximately 20 to 24% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream is estimated to remain as process and combustion residue requiring landfilling. The rehabilitated N.W.F. will have the capacity to combust 40 to 45% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream (Table 15).* Rehabilitating another existing facility will provide the capacity to combust an additional 25 to 35% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream.

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* Table 15 printed on pages 12274 and 12275 of this Journal.

In Alternative III, the remaining processible, privately-collected residential, commercial and industrial waste is combusted with a 77% weight reduction of the incoming waste. As indicated in Alternative I, 17 to 29% of the private residential waste and 28 to 56% of the commercial and industrial waste are expected to be reduced at the source, recycled, or composted. Combustion programs are estimated to reduce approximately 45 to 56% of the private residential waste and 12 to 30% of the commercial and industrial waste. The actual reduction due to combustion will depend on the amount of processible waste available after source reduction, recycling, and composting. The combustion capacity is estimated to range from 1000 to 3800 tons per day. This assumes 10% of the private residential and commercial waste and 50% of the industrial waste is non-processible. The non-processible waste and combustion residue must be landfilled. Through source reduction, recycling, composting, and combustion, private residential waste is reduced approximately 73 to 74% and commercial and industrial waste is reduced approximately 58 to 68%.

5.3.2 Technical Feasibility.

The three alternative systems can be evaluated for technical feasibility in terms of:

-- Successful operating experience

-- Reliability and redundancy

-- Effectiveness and flexibility

5.3.2.1 Operating Experience.

Risks associated with solid waste management can be reduced by relying on programs and technologies which have successfully demonstrated that they are capable of achieving their objectives. Thus, successful operating experience on a size commensurate with the City's needs is an important evaluation criterion.

Alternative I uses existing facilities operating in the City and includes the evaluation of new waste reduction programs. Under this alternative, new programs are not implemented until proven in a test pilot. Thus, successful operating experience is an essential element of all components in Alternative I.

For example, the blue-bag program for collecting recyclables is currently being tested in two wards. With successful completion of the bag demonstration, Alternative I proposes that this system be used

Citywide for residential recycling. Initial results of the program show promise. Alternative I recommends that feasibility analyses and, if appropriate, pilot tests be conducted for the following types of programs: volume-based collection fees, household hazardous waste collection and recycling, special materials recycling, in-vessel composting, and new combustion capacity. Those programs that are proven at the pilot test stage will be considered for expansion citywide.

Alternative II consists of programs which have a proven operating history in other communities in the United States or Europe. Some of the proposed programs, such as neighborhood-based recycling, have been proven in Chicago. However, other large communities have found that it is necessary to minimize differences in neighborhood programs to avoid citizen confusion, to facilitate public education when citywide expansion occurs, and to ensure the equitable provision of services.

The Northwest Incinerator would be phased-out and replaced with a wet/dry waste collection system and organic waste composting facilities. A three-year phase-in of volume-based collection rates and separate collection of recyclables and yard waste materials would be implemented. The central assumption is that citywide implementation of waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs would result in a significant decrease in waste requiring disposal. The long-term goal of Alternative II is to eliminate all incineration of municipal solid waste and to reduce landfilling to only that waste which is non-recyclable or non-degradable. While the operating experience of landfilling is proven at a size commensurate with Chicago's needs, the operating experience of source reduction, recycling, and composting at a size commensurate with Chicago's total municipal waste management needs is limited. Wet waste composting is a relatively new approach which has limited experience in Europe. In the United States, mixed waste compost has not been marketable on a large scale and the compost has been used almost exclusively as landfill cover.

Alternative III consists of programs and facilities that have a proven operating experience in the City and includes the evaluation of new waste reduction programs. Under this alternative, new programs are not implemented until proven in a test pilot. As with Alternative I, this Alternative proposes that the blue-bag co-collection of recyclables be used citywide, assuming it is successful at the pilot stage. Alternative III recommends that feasibility analyses and test pilots be conducted for the following types of programs: volume based collection fees, household hazardous waste collection and recycling, special materials recycling, and new combustion capacity. Those programs that are proven at the test pilot stage would be considered for expansion Citywide.

Alternative III seeks to minimize the exportation of waste outside of City limits by maximizing recycling, yard waste composting, and incineration with energy recovery of all residential and commercial waste generated in the City. Existing land uses, zoning restrictions, wetland areas, and airport locations limit landfilling within the City to only short term capacity.

This alternative assumes successful Citywide expansion of the blue-bag co-collection program for recyclables and mandatory recycling by private haulers. The only test program proposed by this alternative is for household hazardous waste collection and recycling.

5.3.2.2 Reliability And Redundancy.

To meet the City's long-term waste disposal needs, it is essential that specific programs and technologies are reliable and capable of meeting disposal needs on a continuous basis. System components must also: (i) be compatible with each other, (ii) be capable of addressing seasonal fluctuations in the waste stream, and (iii) be able to be safely operated. Periodic failure of system components, even for short periods of time, will result in greater quantities of waste being landfilled, increased cost due to downtime and lost revenues, increased problems associated with safety and environmental performance of the system, and resident complaints to the D.S.S..

No program or system is 100 percent reliable; therefore, it is necessary to build in system redundancy and provide disposal back-ups. Redundancy can be achieved through the addition of multiple collection points for recyclable materials or the building of additional processing lines for M.R.R.F.'s composting facilities or waste-to-energy facilities. Facility capacities should be designed for peak capacity with an additional slight redundancy for emergency conditions. The system should not rely heavily on the success of one specific program or facility. If a key program or facility breaks down, alternatives must be available for the disposal of waste in order to reduce the probability that City waste services and costs will be severely affected.

Technical reliability is a function of how well facilities are designed, constructed and maintained. Program related reliability factors rely heavily on the direct participation of Chicago citizens and businesses. In order to enhance program reliability it is necessary to: (i) institute an aggressive and ongoing public education campaign, (ii) minimize voluntary participation requirements, and (iii) possibly institute mandatory participation requirements.

The economics associated with a technology or program will also affect reliability if cost is used as the only measuring stick in selecting a specific vendor. Facility vendors may cut corners in design and

construction in order to secure contracts. Also, if operating costs are higher or revenue streams are lower than anticipated, facility maintenance may be reduced, leading to greater than anticipated downtimes or contract defaults.

Alternative I is an integrated system of waste reduction, recycling, composting, combustion, and landfilling. Each element of the system will process that portion of the municipal waste stream which it is best designed to process. Thus, the elements are compatible with each other. The mix of programs and facilities accommodates seasonal fluctuations in the waste stream and provides disposal back-up in the event one program or facility is down.

As an example, old newspaper can be handled by four different components of the system. Newspaper can be collected and processed through the blue-bag and M.R.R.F. recycling program. If paper markets are weak, the newspaper can be composted in the pilot in-vessel compost facility. If composting is not an option, the paper can be burned in the waste-to-energy facility, or, as a last resort, it can be landfilled. This system's flexibility and redundancy ensures that it will work under a variety of current and future conditions, some of which cannot be anticipated.

Alternative II consists of a mix of waste reduction, recycling, and composting elements. This alternative's recycling components may be more reliable than Alternatives I and III because they may increase the number of markets for certain recyclables due to reduced contamination levels. However, they also rely on voluntary participation and responsible actions on the part of all the City's citizens; a fact which decreases reliability and potential waste diversion. Alternative II has less system redundancy than I and III because combustion is phased out and the role of landfilling is theoretically restricted to inert, non-degradable waste which does not have a predictable contamination level.

Mandatory participation requirements are used as a substitute for system redundancy in order to increase system reliability. For example, Alternative II proposes that the City mandate the following activities: commercial waste audits, packaging design requirements, hazardous material deposits, toxic substance reduction programs, and commercial and high-rise residential recycling.

In-vessel composting serves as the primary disposal back-up, should waste reduction and recycling programs or facilities be down. This increases compost contamination potential, which may reduce market opportunities based on past experience. The technical reliability of in-vessel composting is not proven at the size needed to accommodate Chicago's waste stream.

Therefore, Alternative II, as proposed, is not as reliable as the other two alternatives.

Alternative III has a similar mix of programs and facilities as Alternative I except that it limits composting to yard waste and it increases the role of combustion. Alternative III has sufficient redundancy because it consists of waste reduction, recycling, combustion, and landfill without restrictions as to the role each of these should play in the system.

In one respect, Alternative III is more reliable than Alternatives I and II because it uses combustion to maximize the amount of waste processed within City limits, thus limiting City reliance on remote landfills. However, the reliability of Alternative III also depends upon the availability of disposal sites for incinerator ash. With federal regulation requirements of ash disposal still being modified, the cost and availability of ash disposal sites on a short term basis are difficult to predict.

5.3.2.3 Effectiveness And Flexibility.

Related to reliability is the effectiveness and flexibility of programs and technologies. The more complicated the technology, the greater the potential for breakdown. Therefore, the selected system alternatives should: (i) require minimal maintenance and equipment replacements, (ii) have minimal staffing requirements, (iii) reduce hand separation needs, and (iv) be safe to operate. In addition, system alternatives should be able to meet changing solid waste disposal needs through relatively simple modifications.

Alternative I consists of a variety of programs and facilities, including test programs for innovative types of recycling and mixed waste composting. These programs initially require significant staffing and equipment. Due to their experimental nature, test programs require more staff and resources per ton of waste handled than Citywide programs. As a result, Alternative I may not provide the most efficient means of handling waste during the initial phases of implementation. When fully implemented, however, Alternative I should represent the most effective means of waste management because only those programs that are proven at the test phase will be implemented Citywide.

The integrated nature of Alternative I suggests that it is flexible and can accommodate changing solid waste disposal needs. Individual components can be expanded should the composition of waste change or should waste quantities be greater than projected. The retention of combustion and landfilling in the system provides added flexibility

because these two technologies can process most types of mixed municipal waste.

Alternative II consists of citywide implementation of waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs. If all programs work as planned, then the system will be effective from the start of implementation. The risk is that some programs and facilities will not meet performance and economic requirements established by the City. Should this occur, costly changes in the system may be needed.

Alternative II is less flexible than Alternatives I and III because it is less able to accommodate changing solid waste disposal needs. The two demonstrated elements of the current waste system -- combustion and landfilling of mixed municipal waste -- are essentially phased out under this alternative. It has not yet been demonstrated that the intensive recycling and composting elements which replace combustion and landfilling will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate Chicago's changing urban waste stream.

Alternative III may be the most effective system during initial stages of implementation because it utilizes and expands existing technologies and involves less experimentation with new technologies than Alternatives I and II. The use of staff, equipment, and financial resources for experimental programs is minimized. Over the long-term, however, Alternative III may not be the most effective or flexible because the system does not include the exploration of potential new technologies, in particular, mixed waste composting.

Alternative III is as capable of responding to changing solid waste disposal needs as Alternative I.

5.3.3 Environmental Impacts.

Environmental impacts of the system alternatives will be a major consideration in the system selection process. A primary goal of the City is to select a system which is environmentally sound. As summarized in Section 4.0, the S.W.M.R.C. has considered environmental factors for each system component -- including air quality, water quality, water/wastewater demand and discharge, land impacts, noise, odor, and worker/public health and safety -- during the option screening process.

The only system component with no identifiable negative environmental impacts is source reduction. Source reduction programs that include reuse, repair, and refurbishing of existing products result in reduced consumption of products manufactured from virgin materials. Assuming the refurbishment is conducted in accordance with sound environmental practices, source reduction will reduce municipal solid wastes and its constituent pollutants.

A primary environmental benefit of source reduction is the reduction in toxic and hazardous materials and total waste volumes going to mixed waste compost facilities, incinerators, and landfills. This decreases the negative environmental impacts frequently associated with these facilities. These and other factors are summarized for each system in the following paragraphs.

5.3.3.1 Air Quality.

Air quality concerns associated with the three system alternatives are emissions generated from on-site or off-site processing of recyclables, odors and gases associated with composting, combustion emissions, fugitive dust, and landfill gases. Waste reduction programs, except for backyard composting, do not directly affect air quality.

The air quality concerns associated with material recycling are assumed to be less than air emissions associated with other waste management options. The primary sources of recycling-related air quality concerns are additional vehicular emissions, particulate control in material processing, and secondary material refining processes. In most cases, when these emissions are compared with emissions from virgin material processing sources, a reduction of air impacts is found. However, non-attainment areas like Chicago (ozone) need to consider local impacts in addition to universal impacts. Therefore, vehicular emissions are a particular concern along with volatile organ compounds created by composting and landfill decomposition. Landfills emit a 10-fold hydrocarbon level over combustion and contribute to ozone formation.

Alternative I presents air quality concerns associated with the recycling, composting, combustion, and landfilling components of the system. The air quality impacts are controlled in this alternative by minimizing the number of collection vehicles that must pass by each residence, thereby reducing collection vehicle emissions by as much as 3-fold over Alternative II. The particulate emissions and odors from material sorting operations can be controlled by strategically placed dust collection and air filtration systems. Odors and volatile organic gases which are ozone precursors can be controlled in composting of yard waste by windrow turning and aeration systems which filter exhaust air. Pilot composting of other organic wastes would initially be small scale, having minimal impacts. Programs which might result from the testing would be required to screen for volatile organics which are best controlled by combustion and incorporate carbon filtration systems to minimize impacts in urban areas. Regulations concerning mixed waste compost facility emissions must be monitored as they are developed in Illinois and other parts of the world.

As discussed by S.W.M.R.C. and summarized in Section 4.0, air emissions associated with the combustion component of Alternative I can be controlled through the use of "best available control technology", otherwise known as B.A.C.T.. The E.P.A. currently defines B.A.C.T. for all criteria pollutants as good combustion practices followed by a dry scrubber and either a fabric filter or electrostatic precipitator. Further controls for mercury emissions may be required later this year in the form of waste screening, reagent injection, or other methods. E.P.A. actions and regulations must be monitored and the Northwest Facility must meet new Clean Air regulations by 1995. Disposal of mixed municipal waste in landfills also will result in some air emissions, primarily methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrocarbons due to the decomposition of waste in the landfill. Landfill gas controls can reduce emission impacts. Remote landfilling will reduce any impacts on the Northwest Illinois area's non-attainment conditions.

Alternative II presents air quality concerns associated with recycling and composting. The air quality impacts of Alternative II are generally less severe than those associated with Alternatives I and III because: (i) combustion is phased-out, (ii) landfilling is restricted to inert, nondegradable materials, and (iii) H.H.W. is reduced through Citywide collection of household hazardous waste materials. Although certain H.H.W. can be recycled, the majority require disposal through either landfilling or combustion after separation. The use of multiple vehicles for separate collection of recyclables also will raise vehicular emissions over both Alternatives I and III. The expanded role of in-vessel composting as part of the Alternative II system may result in air emissions such as volatile organic compounds, dust, particulates, and airborne pathogens.

Alternative III presents air quality concerns similar to those associated with Alternative I, except for an increase in emissions associated with combustion and decrease in hydrocarbons associated with landfilling and transport to remote landfills. Alternative III may have more NO_X, particulates, SO_2, and trace levels of dioxins and furans due to the expanded role of combustion in the system.

5.3.3.2 Water Quality.

Waste disposal management options will influence water quality in a variety of ways. These impacts may occur directly or indirectly. Water sources can be directly affected if they are used for processes such as the use of water in air pollution control systems or as a means of cleaning certain wastes to be recycled. More serious water impacts occur through indirect water pollution in the form of leachate.

Control of surface water drainage and treatment of contaminated water must be incorporated in the design of all solid waste facilities.

The potential for water quality contamination also can be controlled through waste reduction and source separation programs that target materials which contain water-soluble heavy metals and other hazardous substances.

The principal water quality concerns related to the three system alternatives are increased demand on local water systems, increased wastewater treatment requirements, and potential impact on surface and ground water quality. Water needs for waste processing and material recovery include the washing of equipment and the cleaning of certain recovered materials to meet market purity requirements. Compost systems require water because mixed municipal solid waste has a moisture content of 20 to 30% and deal moisture levels for composting are in the range of 50 to 60%. There is also the potential for leaching of metals or other contaminants from compost piles into surface and ground water supplies.

Water requirements for combustion systems include steam production, system cooling, and ash handling. Landfills have few water requirements. The principal water quality impacts associated with landfills are the potential for leachate to contaminate surface or ground water supplies. Combustion systems reduce landfilling requirements to between 5 and 10% of the volume, reducing the surface area that might come in contact with surface or ground water and reducing leachate quantities requiring management. Scrubber residues containing lime and aluminum ions have demonstrated an ability to immobilize many heavy metals and breakdown dioxin compounds. Some heavy metals do become more mobile in alkaline environments but reduced leachate generation levels produce no differential increase in total contamination emissions. In fact, leachate from some ash monofills meets drinking water standards.

Alternative I presents water quality concerns associated with recycling, combustion, and landfills. Water usage and water quality problems associated with the recycling and combustion components can generally be controlled through good design and proper facility operation and maintenance. Combustion plants frequently incorporate water conservation measures to reduce water demand and minimize wastewater discharge, thereby reducing environmental impacts and plant operating costs. The primary water quality concerns associated with Alternative I relate to the landfilling of mixed municipal waste. Proper landfill design minimizes the potential for leachate migration by reduced generation and leachate collection and treatment.

Alternative II presents water quality concerns associated with recycling and composting. The potential impact of the in-vessel compost facilities will depend on the type of materials composted. If compost operations are restricted to yard wastes, food wastes, wet or soiled paper, and other organic wastes, leachate from the compost sites may

not be a concern. However, leachate becomes an increasing concern if waste dioxin or P.C.B. levels are high or heavy metals and other hazardous materials are not completely separated from the organic waste stream. As with other waste facilities, proper compost facility design and regulated application rates based on contamination levels will limit potential negative water quality impacts. Alternative II reduces sanitary landfill leachate potential by restricting landfills to accepting processed waste intended to be inert and nondegradable. However, the Alternative's heavy reliance on toxic segregation of H.H.W. will increase demand for hazardous waste disposal capacity through both incineration and landfilling.

Alternative III presents water quality concerns associated with recycling, combustion, and landfills. The predominant role of combustion in this alternative suggests increased water usage requirements but decreased potential for leachate production from landfills and compost facilities. The primary potential for leachate contamination exists at ash disposal sites where there is concern that heavy metals will leach from the ash residue. This can be controlled by disposing of ash in monofills so that ash does not come in contact with the more acidic mixed municipal waste.

5.3.3.3 Land Impacts.

All solid waste management components except for source reduction have land requirements, In general, recycling and combustion facilities have the least land requirements, in the range of 5 to 20 acres per facility, and composting and landfilling have greater requirements, ranging from 20 acres for a small compost facility to over 100 acres for large landfills. Appropriate site selection, use of buffer zones and berms, and proper design and operation minimize the impact that waste facilities have on the land parcel itself and on neighboring land.

Alternative I requires land for M.R.R.F. facilities, the combustion facility, an ash monofill, and landfills. Existing sites with established solid waste operations will be used for the M.R.R.F. and combustion facilities, resulting in no new land impacts. To the extent that Alternative I is successful in reducing waste at the source, recycling waste, and reducing waste volume through combustion, the need for landfill capacity will be reduced from current requirements. Land within or outside the City may be needed for a pilot in-vessel compost facility, should the City decide to construct such a facility. Finding sites or multiple sites that are large enough, including buffer zones, may be difficult in the City.

Alternative II requires land for recycling and processing facilities, in-vessel compost facilities, and landfills. Land requirements for recycling and material processing facilities will increase and sites are likely to be

dispersed because this alternative is based on source-separated collection of recyclables by private organizations throughout the City. Siting would be done by these organizations with City oversight through zoning approvals.

Land requirements for in-vessel composting will be significant because this alternative prohibits the landfilling of unprocessed organic waste. Therefore, all organic waste which is not reduced at the source or recycled must be composted in in-vessel facilities. As a rule of thumb, a 300 ton per day mixed waste compost facility requires about 30 acres for composting plus sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate 25 to 40% rejects from the facility. If all recycled and organic waste collected by D.S.S. were to be composted, facility capacity for up to 1,500 tons per day may have to be sited. Landfill capacity may also be required for significant quantities of compost material, if contaminate levels do not meet market or environmental standards.

Under Alternative II, landfill area will be needed for waste which is not recycled or composted. This alternative proposes to limit the type of waste which can be landfilled, thus limiting the land area needed for landfills. However, land area requirements will be greater than for Alternative III, particularly if the compost material cannot be marketed.

Alternative III minimizes out-of-City land requirements because it includes maximum waste volume reduction through the combustion process. Land is needed for the M.R.R.F. facilities, combustion facilities, ash disposal site, and landfills. With aggressive recycling and combustion, the need for landfill area will be minimal. Because ash has a much higher density than mixed municipal waste, land requirements for the ash monofill will be less than for an equal tonnage of unprocessed municipal waste.

5.3.3.4 Nuisance Factors.

Vermin, odor, traffic, and noise are other environmental concerns that must be addressed for each of the systems. Odors and vermin can be controlled at processing and combustion facilities through limited storage of waste, proper ventilation, and dust control systems. In addition, the tipping building for receipt and storage of the M.S.W. should be designed to operate under negative pressure, thereby minimizing odor outside the plant. Air containing odors will be drawn into the combustion units and incinerated at high temperatures. Odors and vermin at landfills may be minimized by the installation of gas collection systems and the employment of good operating practices, such as keeping the working face as small as possible and applying daily cover.

The magnitude of traffic and noise impacts for each alternative system is dependent on facility configuration and other design variables. The permitting process requires a detailed review of traffic, noise, and other issues prior to the initiation of construction on a solid waste disposal facility. These issues will be examined and mitigation measures identified upon the selection of a waste management system.

Alternative I controls nuisance factors by housing most waste processing operations in enclosed facilities. The M.R.R.F.s and combustion facilities will be in enclosed structures where odor, noise, and vermin can be controlled. The landfill is the only facility where these nuisance factors may be a concern. This alternative controls traffic on City streets by co-collecting all waste material. Thus, only one vehicle goes to each residence to collect waste on a weekly basis. Collection centers (transfer stations or M.R.R.F.s) provide centralized points for collection vehicles to transfer and redirect compost, recyclables, and waste residues to different locations, with more efficient use of vehicular transport than Alternative II.

Alternative II is based on decentralized recycling and intensive use of in-vessel composting and, as a result, may result in increased nuisance factors. This alternative will result in increased truck traffic on City streets because it involves the separate collection of recyclables, compostables, and other mixed waste. A wet-dry collection system using divided sanitation trucks is one method to collect all waste without adding to vehicle traffic on City streets. However, concerns for vermin and other nuisance factors have yet to be resolved, since no large cities have implemented a wet composting system. In addition, one bin will fill sooner than the other due to seasonal changes in wet/dry proportions.

Nuisance factors also may be associated with in-vessel composting. The curing of waste which has been initially composted in an enclosed vessel is an essential step in the compost process. If the curing takes place out-of-doors, odors, dust, and vermin may be problems. If curing and storage take place indoors, odors, dust, and vermin are more easily controlled.

Alternative II reduces nuisance factors at the landfill facilities. If waste segregation is successful, no decomposition will occur at the landfills and odors and vermin will be minimized.

Alternative III maximizes the amount of waste which is managed in enclosed areas and, thus, minimizes nuisance issues for neighboring land owners. The majority of waste is processed at M.R.R.F.s or burned in combustion facilities. Truck traffic, odor, vermin, and equipment noise at landfills should be reduced because the amount of waste to be transported to landfills under this alternative is minimal.

5.3.3.5 Worker/Public Health And Safety.

The health and safety of workers and the general public should be a primary consideration when selecting sites for municipal waste facilities and when designing, constructing and operating the facilities. The following are examples of procedures that protect workers: (i) minimize direct contact that workers have with waste material; (ii) require workers to wear protective clothing such as ear protection, safety gloves, safety goggles, and filter masks; (iii) use equipment, such as adjustable conveyors in waste processing facilities, that matches worker needs; (iv) place top priority on equipment maintenance and have a regular maintenance schedule for all equipment; and (v) have an ongoing employee training program for all workers.

The following are examples of procedures that protect the general public: (i) select sites for waste disposal facilities that are separated from residential and public areas such as schools and hospitals; (ii) install and maintain environmental control equipment which meets or exceeds State and federal standards; (iii) conduct an ongoing emissions monitoring program; and

(iv) develop access routes to waste facilities that by-pass residential areas and institutional facilities such as schools and hospitals.

Provided that each alternative system incorporates these guidelines and other good operating practices, there are no significant differences between the three systems in terms of worker/public health and safety. The principal perceived public health concern is associated with the air emissions and ash disposal of combustion facilities. Combustion is part of Alternatives I and III. As explained in Section 4.0, however, the U.S. E.P.A. has determined that air emissions from municipal waste incinerators need not present a significant public health risk and that ash residue stored in a monofill can be managed in a sound environmental manner. The best protection measures for both the general public and workers are appropriate site selection, and good design, construction, operation, and maintenance.

5.3.4 Energy Utilization.

Energy utilization of a solid waste facility is the net energy production or consumption by that facility. Material recovery and recycling facilities, composting facilities, combustion facilities and landfills all consume energy. A waste-to-energy facility can produce energy in the form of steam and/or electricity. This energy is utilized for in-house needs with the surplus energy available for sale. Landfills produce a gas containing methane, which may be collected, cleaned, and utilized as a fuel source.

Other energy issues should be considered in addition to those associated with facility operation. For example, less energy is required to manufacture most products from recycled materials than from virgin materials; therefore, in one respect, recycling results in energy conservation. However, substantial amounts of energy are consumed in the separate collection of source separated recyclables. A comprehensive energy utilization analysis is very complex and beyond the scope of this report. The following paragraphs highlight energy usage and production of each system alternative.

Alternative I includes aggressive waste reduction and recycling and, as such, conserves energy that would otherwise be utilized in the production of virgin products. The blue-bag collection program results in no additional energy consumption for the collection of recyclable materials. However, energy is utilized at the M.R.R.F.s for additional conveyors, electromagnets, and other mechanical separation equipment to sort and process recyclables.

Energy is produced by the Northwest Waste-to-Energy facility. Steam energy from the facility is currently sold to the Brach Candy Company. Alternative I proposes that this arrangement continue along with electric generation with excess steam. Energy in the form of methane gas could be captured at landfills because this alternative includes the landfilling of mixed municipal waste, including biodegradable waste material. However, this potential would need to be exploited by others since the City does not plan to own or operate a M.S.W. landfill.

Alternative II conserves energy through aggressive waste reduction and recycling. This alternative includes a City packaging design ordinance and citywide volume-based collection fees. Should these source reduction programs result in increased waste reduction, Alternative II would conserve more energy than the source reduction programs in Alternatives I and III.

Energy is consumed in the separate collection of source separated recyclables, yard waste, and compostables. Like Alternatives I and III, this alternative will also require similar amounts of energy for the sorting and processing of recyclables due to decentralized processing which would offset any reduced processing requirements. In-vessel composting consumes energy. Use of the finished compost product represents energy conservation only if transportation of the compost to end use markets involves shorter distances than its substitute and the compost replaces some other soil additive or fertilizer that utilizes energy in its manufacturing process. If compost is applied to land as a disposal method or is disposed in landfills, then the composting component of Alternative II will be an energy consumer.

Combustion and landfilling of degradable waste are phased out of Alternative II; therefore, there is no potential for energy production.

Alternative III produces significant amounts of energy at the expanded combustion facilities. Both steam and electrical energy may be produced at these combustion facilities. In addition, this alternative conserves energy through source reduction and recycling programs. There is little opportunity for energy production at landfills since the majority of waste landfilled will be ash residue.

5.3.5 Economic Impacts.

A major consideration in the selection of a system alternative is the required capital, capital improvements, financing, and operation and maintenance costs involved. These costs are offset to a certain degree by revenues generated by the sale of recovered materials and energy. The remaining net cost of facilities will have to be paid for with tipping fees. The alternative tables (Tables 16, 17 and 18) present a summary of economic considerations for the three systems in terms of a range of annual budgetary costs.* These budgetary costs are based on program costs experienced in other communities where similar programs have been instituted. Since the alternatives are objective oriented, D.S.S. will need to make many operational decisions, which will determine the schedule and cost of implementation. Therefore, the costs are presented in 1991 dollars and are given in a range to represent various implementation methods, financing mechanisms, procurement decisions, design features, variable recovery and diversion efficiencies, and ranges in cost experienced by other communities. To assist the reader's understanding of the estimated costs, the alternative tables include a description of the primary data source. The cost for programs which require City monitoring or assistance to businesses implementing their own programs were developed by estimates of staffing needs and an applicable cost multiplier to cover office supplies, ancillary supplies, and administrative overhead. Other program costs were estimated based on per ton or per household costs for similar programs in other cities or specific cost experience in Chicago.

5.3.6 Implementation Considerations.

In order to determine which of the system alternatives is best suited for the City of Chicago, City officials and the S.W.M.R.C. need to examine specific implementation considerations in addition to other important

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* Tables 16, 17 and 18 printed on pages 12276 through 12278 of this Journal.

issues involved in the decision-making process. Implementation considerations include legislative and regulatory issues, social/political issues, permitting requirements and scheduling factors.

5.3.6.1 Legislative And Regulatory Issues.

The selected waste management system must be capable of meeting regulatory requirements. Many of the source reduction programs require legislative support to be put into effect. Since legislative initiatives in general have corollary impacts on business and budgetary decisions and other political agendas, passage of legislation is an arduous sorting of positive and negative impacts which are not solely restricted to solid waste or environmental issues. Therefore, solid waste planning must be flexible to deal with legislatively mandated programmatic changes.

Recent regulatory changes at the state and federal level require more stringent air, water and land use protection, particularly for incinerator and landfill facilities. New and changing regulations also affect how communities establish and operate solid waste management systems. The three system alternatives evaluated in this section are capable of meeting appropriate regulations if:

-- the system is properly sited;

-- the system is properly designed and constructed;

-- the system is operated in the manner in which it was intended; and

-- the waste stream is properly screened to remove those elements that may pose a hazard to the system's environmental protection equipment.

Facility design and construction are difficult and potentially expensive if regulations are in a state of change. R.C.R.A. amendments that affect landfill construction and ash residue disposal are two examples of changing regulations. Compost regulations are currently undergoing significant regulatory changes in Europe; some of these same questions and concerns are likely to arise in the United States when compost capacity reaches significant levels. The City must provide sufficient flexibility in its system design to accommodate new regulations. The City needs to anticipate pending regulations in the implementation of its waste facilities.

Alternative I has the system flexibility to respond to changing regulations. The alternative includes several feasibility studies and pilot test programs. One advantage of pilot test programs is that implementation impediments and State regulatory requirements for such facilities are defined before significant capital expenditures are incurred. Prior to investing significant financial resources in citywide programs or facilities, the City should have a thorough understanding of I.E.P.A. permit requirements. This is especially true for innovative facilities, such as municipal waste composting facilities, which are relatively new in Illinois. There is no experience in the State concerning how the I.E.P.A. will regulate municipal waste compost facilities or the use of the finished compost. The in-vessel compost feasibility study recommended as part of Alternative I will address questions concerning State regulation of this technology.

Alternative II is less affected than Alternatives I and III by changing M.S.W. landfill and incinerator regulations. However, it is not known how the State may regulate the new programs and activities proposed in this alternative. For example, I.E.P.A. regulatory interpretations may significantly affect: (i) the design and operation of household hazardous waste collection, storage, and disposal programs; (ii) the siting, design, construction, and operation of in-vessel compost facilities; and (iii) new disposal capacity for segregated toxic wastes.

Alternative III is most affected by uncertainty concerning regulatory changes related to combustion facility stack emission standards and the disposal of ash residue. This system proposes expansion of the role of combustion for the disposal of privately collected waste and thus will be affected by State and federal regulations and subsequent permitting of combustion facilities.

5.3.6.2 Social/Political Issues.

The S.W.M.R.C. recognizes the need for the selected system to be socially equitable and politically feasible. These are difficult issues to evaluate without an extensive understanding of the City's political history, the goals of specific legislative and executive decision makers, and the level of public support. Much depends on how the waste system is packaged and presented to the public.

Decision making in the solid waste area is one of the most politically sensitive issues facing local officials. Decisions on system selection, facility sites, and methods of payment will result in some degree of public opposition, regardless of what the decision is or how it is made. In order to secure public support for the system, it is necessary that the system:

-- Be environmentally sound;

-- Does not result in significant cost increases;

-- Does not adversely affect any specific group in the community; and

-- Provides some degree of compensation to affected parties.

Alternative I spreads responsibility for waste reduction and recycling across a number of groups in the City and, as such, may be politically and socially acceptable. Many of the waste reduction programs are based upon public education and voluntary compliance. The only mandatory programs are those that require waste haulers and owners/operators of commercial and institutional establishments to offer source separation recycling programs for high-rise residential and non-residential waste materials. Public willingness to participate in the blue-bag collection program will depend on public education and strong visible support by elected officials. Ongoing positive feedback concerning the effectiveness of waste reduction programs is important to maintaining public interest and cooperation in the programs. There may be some public opposition concerning siting of the M.R.R.F.s, but such opposition should be minimal since each site must have an existing solid waste permit.

Alternative II may be less politically and socially acceptable because of its strong emphasis on mandatory participation in various waste reduction programs and the costs associated with some of the programs. For example, commercial and industrial facilities may be reluctant to conduct commercial waste audits and to implement toxic substance reduction programs unless City funds are available to pay for the programs. It is probable that there will be strong opposition to a City packaging design ordinance and a City hazardous material deposit ordinance. There may be opposition to the costs associated with a Citywide household hazardous waste collection program and costs associated with separate collection of wet organics and recyclables. The siting of up to 1,500 tons per day of compost facility capacity is likely to raise considerable opposition in the City and may attract more opposition outside the City due to local siting approval requirements. In contrast, there may be some public support for phasing-out of the Northwest Facility but savings in disposal costs may limit the extent of this support.

Alternative III may incur public opposition to the proposed expanded role of combustion within the City. Attempts in suburban Cook County to approve incinerator facilities have met with strong local opposition. In other respects, this alternative will probably have the same level of political and social support as Alternative I.

5.3.6.3 Siting Considerations.

State legislation requires the identification of potential sites within the municipal boundaries for each proposed waste management program and an explanation of the framework to be utilized in identifying these sites. The City currently uses a number of public and private sites for its waste management activities. Since major increases in waste generation within the City are not foreseen, the City currently plans to adopt, where possible, these existing solid waste management sites to meet its planning needs. However, existing landfill capacity within the City will not meet City needs over the 20-year planning period. The City's ability to provide new landfill capacity is severely constrained by existing residential and commercial development, wetland areas, and geological features. These constraints make landfilling minimization an extremely important criteria in the planning effort. The City recognizes that even with minimization programs it will require landfill capacity beyond its own borders. Through the M.R.R.F. R.F.P. process, the City expects to obtain seven years worth of landfill capacity from private landfill operators in the Northeastern Illinois region. During this seven-year timeframe, the City intends to develop its waste minimization programs and to develop a strategy to deal with long-term waste disposal needs.

Although new facility siting within the City is not currently expected, a siting framework has been included to meet state planning requirements. This framework provides an outline for screening the City through an exclusionary process to identify appropriate locations for the required facilities. A more definitive siting methodology will have to be developed for each type of facility determined to be required. This methodology will need to be refined to incorporate the input of several City Departments, including the Departments of Planning and Development, Consumer Services, Environment, and Streets and Sanitation regarding the specific type of facility requiring siting and applicable ordinances and regulations currently in force.

The siting of any facilities utilized by the City outside of its boundaries would be conducted by private enterprise or by other municipalities under cooperative exchange arrangements for waste management services and be subject to local siting review and approval processes. Since the City has no direct control over these activities, a siting framework for these facilities has not been developed.

The facility specific site selection methodology will include decisions on methods and public involvement, local site selection criteria for each system component, and weighting methods for each siting criterion for each system component. This approach to siting is a rational and objective method whereby established criteria and weighting methods will be used to rank candidate sites. Some measure of additional investigations will be necessary to field check data. Once sites are

identified, it will be necessary to obtain acquisition options to ensure site availability. Additional analysis and investigations will be undertaken to obtain local site approval and collect information necessary for permitting, facility design, and establishing mitigation programs.

Selection of a site is a critical element in implementing solid waste projects. The potential sites identified and the manner in which the sites are selected will be the subject of much scrutiny. Therefore, a site selection process must be used which will ultimately identify technically feasible site alternatives. A formal siting process will provide decision makers a good basis for making site decisions in the face of public opposition.

The purpose of the siting analysis is to identify finalist sites for locating one or more resource recovery facilities. The site selection methodology will use siting criteria to guide the selection of potential sites through a three-step process involving:

-- Exclusionary Siting Criteria. These criteria will be used to identify, on maps, unsuitable areas within the City.

-- Search Area Screening Criteria. These criteria will be applied to screen the search areas to actually identify potential sites (parcels of land).

-- Site Evaluation Factors. These are site-specific criteria which will enable a quantitative ranking of the candidate sites.

The first step of the process is to develop siting criteria which will guide the screening analysis, site evaluation and ultimate selection of the preferred site(s). The exclusionary criteria are somewhat different from the other criteria in that these criteria must enable a suitable or unsuitable determination for a geographic area, hence exclusionary criteria can be considered as "fatal flaws".

The other screening criteria and site evaluation factors influence the siting process by degree in that they are applied to screen the search areas to define potential sites, and the site evaluation factors are used to evaluate the relative suitability of the selected candidate sites to enable final site(s) selection by the City. It is anticipated that the site evaluation factors may need to be further defined after on-site screening analysis has been completed.

After finalization and collection of all pertinent information the exclusionary criteria will be applied through mapping of the City to

eliminate those areas known to be unsuitable because of environmental, technical, or regulatory constraints.

Each exclusionary criterion will be mapped for the entire City. From these various map overlays a composite map of potentially suitable areas, or search areas, will be created.

After the search areas are defined the search area screening criteria will be applied through field investigations and mapping to define potential sites (specific parcels of land) within each search area. This is a time consumptive process requiring time to actually inspect the search areas to identify the most suitable potential sites.

The search area screening criteria are attached, however, the following siting issues would be considered:

-- Land Use. The compatibility of land uses in close proximity to the site should be considered to avoid conflicts between an industrial facility and sensitive land uses.

-- Access Routes. Access to major transportation routes is desirable for efficient hauling operations, limiting the amount of new road construction or upgrading necessary to develop a facility, and reducing the distance of, and impacts to, the surrounding areas along approach routes to a facility.

-- Transmission Lines. Any facility with high power demand or generation capability should be located within a reasonable distance to transmission lines capable of supplying and transmitting the generated electricity to limit costs of interconnection to the electrical grid and substation service area.

-- Ownership. To limit site acquisition transactions, preferred areas should have a limited number of parcels.

-- Existing Development. The site area should minimize demolition and site preparation construction work needed for facility development.

-- Physical Characteristics. The site should not be located within an area of unstable geology or an area that would conflict with any major infrastructure services or structures such as dividing roadways, gas/fuel pipelines, transmission line easements, railroads, etc..

-- Historic Places. The site shall not be a designated Chicago landmark, or listed on the Illinois or National Register of Historic Places.

-- Airports. F.A.A. restrictions for siting solid waste management facilities may preclude site availability.

-- Cemeteries. The site shall not be a cemetery.

-- Wetlands. The site should not adversely affect wetland areas.

After application of the search area screening criteria and identification of potential sites an Advisory Committee will select the candidate sites for ranking and evaluation.

After identification of potential sites, the sites will again be inspected and evaluated based on the site evaluation criteria. This third level of evaluation is site-specific and the factors are a refinement of the previous screening criteria.

This level of analysis consists of objective weighted site evaluation factors using a rating system and subjective evaluation factors. Each objective factor is assigned a "weight" to designate the level of importance for that factor. The greater the importance, the higher the weighting factor. Each candidate site is then rated for each of the factors on a scale. The site factor rating is multiplied by the factor's weight resulting in a score for the site. The sites can be compared based on their relative total scores and ranked accordingly. This ranking is not intended to separate one site from another, but to separate groups of relatively similar sites.

In using this type of numerical ranking system to evaluate overall site suitability, it should be realized that a wide range of site-specific characteristics must be considered in determining a total score for a particular site. The total score calculated for a site is an indication of the site's overall compatibility with the criteria established for the siting process relative to other sites. The total score reflects the "average", of a range of "best case" and "worst case" conditions for a particular site. The rationale for differentiating between "best case" and "worst case" site conditions in terms of numerical values is to create some type of structure by which the sites can be evaluated in a comparative manner. It is difficult to realistically define absolute best or worst case site characteristics; however, it is necessary to develop some means of determining those sites that are clearly more suitable than others for facility development.

The total scores for the candidate sites can be ranked according to the higher-scored sites, those in the top 10 -- 20 percent of the site rankings obtained, being considered as the most suitable sites for facility development and the lower-scored sites as being less desirable for development. The use of these types of categories for total site scores allows for a flexible evaluation of the candidate sites. The final site selection(s) will be made by the City considering all objective and subjective issues pertinent at the time.

5.3.6.4 Permitting Requirements.

Permitting requirements for individual components of the proposed waste systems have been discussed within the S.W.M.R.C. and are summarized in Section 4.0. Except for recycling facilities and M.R.R.F.s, all waste facilities require I.E.P.A. permits. However, the Department of Consumer Services began licensing recycling facilities in Chicago in February, 1990 to ensure public health and safety and efficient operation.

The I.E.P.A. requires that permits be obtained for the development and operation of composting facilities. Permit requirements for yard waste compost facilities are well established. Direct land application of yard waste and certain composting operations located on farms are exempted from the permit process. Permit requirements for M.S.W. compost facilities are under consideration by the I.E.P.A.

The Solid Waste Development Permit application for a combustion facility includes all data and information required by the I.E.P.A. to demonstrate that the site will be developed in accordance with I.E.P.A. regulations. An Air Pollution Control Construction Permit contains information regarding the emission source and air pollution control equipment, estimated quantities of uncontrolled and controlled air contaminant emissions at the facility, maps, statistics, and other data. These I.E.P.A. regulations parallel existing federal regulations and must be revised to meet current and pending changes.

The Northwest Incinerator will require modifications to its air pollution control equipment in order to comply with the new Clean Air Act and to meet repermitting requirements after 1995.

A new City or regional landfill will require the following state permits:

-- Solid Waste Development Permit

-- Solid Waste Operating Permit

-- Air Pollution Control

-- N.P.D.E.S. Permit

Various local permits and local siting approval also will have to be obtained for the landfill.

5.3.6.5 Implementation Schedule.

Upon selection of a system alternative, several tasks will need to be initiated. Waste reduction programs can be planned and implemented within a relatively short time frame, unless they involve legislative measures. Implementation of solid waste facilities will require more time for permits, design and construction.

Recently, the City issued an R.F.P. to vendors for the design, construction and operation of two to six M.R.R.F.s. Construction on these facilities is expected to start in late 1991 and last about 15 months. Thus, these facilities should be operational in early 1993.

A centralized yard waste composting facility can be permitted in approximately 3 months, with construction taking another 4 to 6 months. Mixed waste composting is more complicated. It may take 3 to 5 years to site, permit, and construct an in-vessel compost facility.

New incinerator and landfill facilities require 5 to 10 years to site, permit, and construct. The length of time needed to site a facility is the most significant unknown factor in the facility development process. Strong local opposition can slow the development of a facility considerably.

5.3.7 System Comparison Summary.

The three alternative systems examined have the potential for successfully managing Chicago's municipal waste stream if the following elements are included as part of the overall implementation:

-- Adequate planning;

-- Realistic expectations;

-- Ongoing public education programs;

-- Adequate provision of resources;

-- Proper design and construction of facilities; and

-- Proper maintenance of facilities.

In making the final system alternative selection, City officials considered the City's priorities for future waste management. The City has selected Alternative I for the Plan which is described in detail in Section 3.0 of Volume I. The public review and comment period resulted in the following modifications to Alternative I.

-- Collections methodology and processing capacity procurement are separated into new sections.

-- The new Department of Environment will be responsible for source reduction and recycling education program and program development.

-- An extension of the current moratium of landfill development in Chicago will be supported.

-- A tip fee surcharge will be reviewed for appropriateness. The proceeds will be used to implement Plan programs in all areas of the City.

-- Preprocessing for recyclables of all residential and commercial waste prior to transfer, incineration, or landfilling of solid waste will be required.

-- A regional view and allocation of disposal capacity is necessary to assure all the counties and municipalities that adequate capacity exists to provide the needed disposal services. City will work with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission to develop regional coordination of the solid waste problem.

-- A "Buy Recycled" program will be added to the model waste reduction program and the public education program in the Plan.

-- The City will support local packaging legislation to address source reduction issues if after an appropriate time the federal government has not addressed the problem.

-- In the future program analysis, an "organic waste composting, combustion, and landfilling comparative study" is included.

TABLE 1
CHICAGO POPULATION [1]

Year	Source	Average Annual Compound Growth (%)[2]	Total Population
1980	Census Data	--	3,005,069
1981	DPD Estimate	0.04	3,006,340
1982	DPD Estimate	0.08	3,008,685
1983	DPD Estimate	0.07	3,010,803
1984	DPD Estimate	0.06	3,012,532
1985	DPD Estimate	0.04	3,013,758
1986	DPD Estimate	0.05	3,015,315
1987	DPD Estimate	0.09	3,018,018
1988	DPD Estimate	0.13	3,021,912
1990	DPD Projection	0.18	3,032,845
1995	DPD Projection	0.11	3,050,303
2000	DPD Projection	0.13	3,069,664
2005	DPD Projection	0.26	3,109,463
2010	DPD Projection	0.29	3,155,423

NOTES:
(1) Source, DPD estimates adopted on November 23, 1987.
(2) Average annual growth rate over the period between the previous tabulated entry.

TABLE 2

1988 SOLID WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY

Ward	Daily Waste Generation (Tons) Low Density Residential	Hi Density Residential	Comm/ Indust.	Annual Total Tons
1	13,403	16,263	542,373	572,039
2	4,217	25,432	14,308	43,957
3	11,475	20,017	8,440	39,932
4	7,069	22,969	8,716	38,754
5	8,429	23,178	22,903	54,510
6	23,662	9,386	12,271	45,319
7	18,987	11,812	7,263	38,062
8	20,816	11,719	23,228	55,763
9	20,312	8,705	16,676	45,693
10	29,287	3,705	61,160	94,152
11	27,182	2,807	60,354	90,343
12	31,736	101	62,994	94,831
13	33,992	2,352	42,321	78,665
14	31,057	3,037	12,333	46,427
15	28,508	5,278	19,914	53,700
16	22,163	8,409	5,890	36,462
17	21,187	9,636	8,076	38,899
18	29,072	3,943	7,223	40,238
19	32,283	3,946	11,933	48,162
20	11,207	18,630	6,995	36,832
21	25,793	2,587	8,875	37,255
22	23,778	2,901	21,188	47,867
23	32,410	3,153	31,922	67,485
24	16,795	10,864	18,425	46,084
25	24,356	4,230	39,361	67,947
26	19,719	9,369	15,524	44,612
27	14,737	13,624	59,070	87,431
28	15,111	13,801	28,099	57,011
29	15,657	14,084	8,076	37,817
30	32,473	5,819	44,195	82,487
31	20,799	9,408	18,621	48,828
32	28,733	4,371	66,690	99,794
33	27,968	6,702	27,339	62,009
34	25,241	1,884	10,645	37,770
35	29,447	7,776	45,752	82,975
36	32,673	5,004	28,530	66,207
37	21,250	9,796	28,015	59,061
38	33,790	3,825	13,325	50,940
39	24,667	12,204	34,779	71,650
40	22,281	12,290	18,065	52,636
41	31,312	9,107	46,667	87,086
42	3,592	27,552	225,163	256,307
43	16,584	20,384	37,942	74,910
44	14,142	21,008	18,444	53,594
45	31,985	5,151	33,690	70,826
46	7,220	26,196	9,813	43,229
47	23,972	13,051	31,753	68,776
48	7,077	25,660	10,659	43,396
49	8,542	24,343	11,613	44,498
50	20,312	15,592	16,759	52,663
SUBTOTAL	1,078,460	553,061	1,964,373	3,595,894
BULK/DEMO(1)(2)				307,537
STREET DIRT(1)				13,884
TOTAL				3,917,315

Notes:
(1) Tonnages not available by ward. May have to be handled separately from other waste.
(2) Some of bulk collected along with residential waste at curbside.

TABLE 3
TOTAL CHICAGO WASTE QUANTITY PROJECTIONS[1]

Year and Total Population	Waste Category	Applicable Demographics	Waste Subtotal (tons)	Waste Total (tons)
1990	Residential:			
3,032,845	Low Density[2]	1,819,707	1,095,920	
	High Density[3]	1,213,138	597,775	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,425,437	1,977,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,032,845	298,887	3,969,662
1995	Residential:			
3,050,303	Low Density[2]	1,830,182	1,102,230	
	High Density[3]	1,220,121	601,215	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,433,642	1,988,460	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,050,303	300,607	3,992,512
2000	Residential:			
3,069,664	Low Density[2]	1,841,798	1,109,220	
	High Density[3]	1,227,866	605,030	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,442,742	2,001,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,069,664	302,515	4,017,845
2005	Residential:			
3,109,463	Low Density[2]	1,865,678	1,123,600	
	High Density[3]	1,243,785	612,875	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,461,447	2,027,030	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,109,463	306,440	4,069,945
2010	Residential:			
3,155,423	Low Density[2]	1,893,254	1,140,210	
	High Density[3]	1,262,169	621,930	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,483,049	2,056,990	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,155,423	310,970	4,130,100

Notes:

(1) Does not include waste quantities which are currently being recycled.

(2) Population in low-density housing units is 60% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 3.3 lb per person per day.

(3) Population in high-density housing units is 40% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 2.7 lb per person per day.

(4) Employed population is 47% of total population based on 1985 records and generates waste at a rate of 7.6 lb per employee per day.

(5) Bulk, demolition and street dirt based on 1987 and 1988 average generation rate of 0.540 pounds per capita day.

Table 4

Materials Discarded into the Waste Stream 1990

	EPA Report (1)	Chicago Study
	MSW	Residential Waste
Bulky Waste	13.5%	7.0%
Newspaper	6.2%	7.3%
Other Paper	16.0%	14.5%
Glass	7.5%	6.2%
Ferrous	1.7%	2.6%
Aluminum	0.7%	0.4%
Paperboard	14.8%	5.4%
Plastics	4.2%	9.4%
Food Waste	8.4%	13.3%
Yard Waste	19.8%	18.9%
Wood	1.3%	4.2%
Textiles/Leather	1.7%	4.4%
Other	4.2%	6.4%
	100%	100%

Notes:

(1) from EPA/Franklin 1988, data after material recovery, before energy recovery has taken place.

Table 5
20 YEAR SOLID WASTE SHORTFALL CAPACITY
(Based on 1990 Data)

	Tons	Cubic Yards[2]
Generation Estimate(20 yrs.)	80,460,000	268,200,000
Estimated City Capacity	4,369,000	14,565,000
Northwest (Cont. Operation)	5,940,000	19,800,000
Capacity Shortfall[1]	70,151,000	233,835,000

Notes:

(1) The material markets have indicated an additional annual recycling capacity of 192,960 tons, which cannot be achieved unless changes are made in the City's current collection system. Therefore, the 20 Year Capacity Shortfall projection does not include this additional recycling capacity.

(2) Based on an assumed average density of 600 pounds per cubic yard.

Table 6
Waste Management Options

		Management Options
Source Reduction:		
	Public Education	Program Awareness
		HHW Education
		HHW Reduction
		"Let It Be" Yard Waste
		School Programs
	Commercial Programs	Material Exchange
		Commercial Audits
		Model Waste Reduction
	Legislative Agenda	Container Deposit
		Packaging Design
		Pre-processing
		Hazardous Materials Deposits
		Volume Based Collection
	Household Hazardous Waste	Battery Recycling
		Oil Recycling
		Paint Exchanges
		Collection Programs
Recycling:		
	Collection	Drop Off Programs
		Buy-back Programs
		Blue-bag Collection
		Private Collection
		High-rise Collection
		Commercial Recyclables
	Processing	IPC (Recyclable Processing)
		MRRF (Mixed Waste Processing)
		Special Materials Recycling
		High Tech. Mechanical Processing
		Pre-processing Requirements

Table 6 (Continued)
Waste Management Options

Composting:	
Collection	Wet/Dry Collection
	Yard Waste Collection
	Backyard Composting
Processing	In-vessel Composting
	Yard Waste Composting
Combustion:	
Processing	Mass Burn
	RDF
	d-RDF
	Light-weight Aggregate
	Modular Mass Burn
Firing	Grate
	Suspension
	Fluidized Bed
	Pyrolysis
	Kiln
Landfilling:	
Waste	New Landfill in City
	Private Hauler - Long Distance Haul
	City Contract with Landfill Operator/Municipality
Ash	New Landfill in City
	Private Hauler - Long Distance Haul
	City Contract with Landfill Operator/Municipality
Methods	Balefills
	Monofills
	Mixed Waste Landfills

Table 7
Management Option Screening Criteria

Waste Reduction Goals:

- contributes towards source reduction and/or recycling goals
- market availability for recycled materials and energy recovered
- minimizes solid waste exportation
- minimizes landfill dependence

Technical Feasibility:

Successful Operating Experience:

- demonstrated technology--option has proven operating experience
- technology availability-- experienced equipment vendors and operators are readily available

Reliability and Redundancy:

- the plan component is capable of meeting disposal needs during the plan period (20 years)
- seasonal and daily fluctuation in waste quantities and composition can be addressed
- facilities capable of safe operation
- plan component requires minimal maintenance
- plan components offer redundancy

Effectiveness and Flexibility:

- long term disposal needs can be accommodated
- compatible with other waste management options
- staff requirements for administration, collection, and operation are minimized

Environmental Impacts:

- conserve natural resources
- minimize air quality deterioration
- consider surface water and ground water quality and water/wastewater requirements
- reduce soil contamination
- promote worker health and safety
- enhance public health and safety

Table 7 (Continued)
Management Option Screening Criteria

Energy Utilization:

- energy consumption or savings
- energy potential of waste utilized

Economic Impacts:

- cost analysis of capital, capital improvements, life cycle, operation, maintenance, and transportation costs
- economic advantages and disadvantages
- economic development impact
- financing requirements and sources

Implementation Considerations:

Legislative and Regulatory Issues:

- air quality requirements
- water quality requirements
- land use requirements
- noise and other nuisance control requirements
- conforms with Chicago environmental and land use plans
- conforms with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and other state regulations
- conforms with U.S. EPA regulations

Social/Political Issues:

- political acceptability
- ease of implementation
- equitability--extent to which costs and benefits are distributed evenly

Siting Considerations:

- complexity of siting
- amount of land required
- suitable land available

Permitting Requirements:

- type(s) of permits required
- ability to meet permit requirements

Scheduling Factors:

- time required for permitting, implementation, construction, start of operation, and processing

Table 8

Operating Experience, Reliability and Redundancy

Program	Systems in Operation	Issue	Factors
Source Reduction			
Public Education	Numerous	Program success relies on citizen action - the message has to be transferred into action	• ongoing program • adequate resources • use existing materials • use of a variety of media
Backyard Composting	Unknown, typically included in public education program	Program success relies on citizen action; individual efforts must be done properly or nuisances will be created and citizens discouraged	• ongoing education • demonstration programs • possible mandatory participation
User Fees	Numerous	Citizens must make the connection between the level of the user fee and the amount of waste generated	• notices in collection bills • public hearings at time of rate changes • set fees at a high level
Bag/Tag Programs	Few in operation	Citizens must make the connection between the level of the bag/tag cost and the amount of waste generated	• set fees at a high level • print promotional messages on bags
Packaging Restrictions	Few in operation	Packages must not only substitute packaging materials, but reduce the amount of packaging used to reduce disposal needs	• business sector support • ability to adopt ordinances locally
Recycling			
Drop-off	Numerous	Program requires voluntary participation and available markets for materials.	• public education • convenient locations • proper design • target materials with markets
Curbside Collection	Numerous	Typically involve voluntary participation; but programs can require mandatory participation, then enforcement is required. Markets for materials must be available.	• public education • containers provided • frequent collection • messages placed on container • target materials with markets
Buy-back	Approximately 10,000	Program requires voluntary participation and available markets for materials	• public education • convenient locations • proper design • target materials with markets
MRRF	Approximately 104 facilities planned or existing	Relatively new system for processing recovered materials and there are a variety of designs available; low tech or high tech process. Requires markets for materials.	• qualified vendors • review existing facilities • sound and equitable agreements • facility design to incorporate flexibility and redundancy • long-term materials flow and market arrangements

Table 8 (Continued)

Operation Experience, Reliability and Redundancy

Program	Systems in Operation	Issue	Factors
Composting			
Yard Waste	Numerous leaf composting few grass composting systems	Lack of experience associated with grass composting; constant flow of materials and use for compost product; seasonal flow in quantities	• materials markets assessment • provide redundancy for seasonal peaks • arrange for agreement placing as much risk on private sector as possible • establish processing and environmental guarantees
Organic Waste	Few in North America; several vegetable, fruit and yard waste systems in Europe	Lack of experience with large scale operations; more complex compost system.	• pilot programs • material market assessment • establish processing and environmental guarantees • public participation
MSW	10 in operation	More complicated processing equipment and processing steps; low throughput facilities; markets for MSW compost are a problem.	• pilot programs • material market assessment • need adequate engineering and design • future stringent environmental regulations
Combustion			
Mass Burn	167 in operation; includes RDF	Require at least 3-4 weeks of periodic downtimes for scheduled and unscheduled maintenances, energy markets in the case of steam may or may not be secure.	• qualified and experienced vendor selection • proven technology • private sector operation • establish processing, environmental and energy recovery guarantees • provide for future electric generation should steam market be eliminated • redundancy in processing line
RDF	(see mass burn)	More complicated processing equipment. Ability to successfully convert coal boilers to burn RDF has mixed results. Markets for RDF can be a problem.	• qualified and experienced vendor • proven technology • private sector operation • establish environmental, processing and energy recovery guarantees • provide for future electric generation should steam market be eliminated

Table 8 (Continued)

Operation Experience, Reliability and Redundancy

Program	Systems in Operation	Issue	Factors
Landfilling			
Sanitary Landfill	7500 in operation	Increased regulations make design, construction and operations more complicated.	• adequate engineering • proper siting • increase available local capacity
Ash Landfill	Several	Waste exports to distant landfills may not be available. Increased regulations make design, construction and operations more complicated.	• adequate engineering • proper siting • increase available local capacity • increase landfill life

Table 9
Effectiveness and Flexibility

Program	Issues	Factors
Source Reduction		
Public Education	Wide audience to reach in city the size of Chicago; variety of messages to convey	• use of existing materials • rely on community groups and other media • utilize school systems
Backyard Composting	Difficulty convincing residents to change existing yard maintenance practices	• include as part of public education • demonstration programs
User Fees	Requires significant staff increases for fee administration, collection and enforcement; politically difficult to adopt	• public hearings • collect fees on quarterly basis • require a deposit of some form
Bag/Tag Programs	Distribution of bags and enforcement may require significant staff increases. Bags or tags must be procured continuously.	• provide for retail sale of dedicated bags • public education • coordinate with existing enforcement practices
Packaging Restrictions	Politically difficult to employ	• secure cooperation of private sector • promote voluntary steps
Recycling		
Drop-off	Relatively easy to operate, few staff required due to low technology system used for disposal	• public education • periodic maintenance • staffed sites to insure proper operations
Curbside Collection	Requires significant staff and equipment additions to existing waste collection system due to low technology option	• public education • blue bag approach to reduce collection needs • household material separation requirements • adequate collection staff
Buyback	Relatively easy to operate; few staff required to operate centers	• public education • periodic maintenance
MRRF	System designs vary, but all require mixture of manual and mechanical separation; safety is major issue due to manual contact with recovered materials at sorting.	• greater use of low-tech mechanical systems • private operation • low value markets (but weight against economics)

Table 9 (Continued)
Effectiveness and Flexibility

Program	Issues	Factors
Composting		
Yard Waste	Yard waste collection systems will add to collection requirements. Leaf composting relatively simple, grass systems more complex.	• start with leaf composting if feasible • maintain proper carbon/nitrogen ratios • properly maintain piles • mechanical systems
Yard/Food Waste	Combined yard/food waste composting even more complex. Additional food collection and separation requirements.	• experienced vendor and technology • long-term market with specific requirements • proper design/construction
Solid Waste	Significant amount of source separation and materials processing involved. Safety issues are relevant due to possible manual contact during separation.	• experienced vendor and technology • long-term market with specific requirements • proper design/construction
Combustion		
Mass Burn	Complex systems equivalent to power plant operations. For a 2000 ton per day facility, approximately 70 trained staff required.	• experienced vendor and technology • adherence to maintenance schedules • proper design/construction
RDF	Complex systems equivalent to power plant operations. Material handling is a major operational consideration.	• experienced vendor or equipment • facility design to meet market requirements • proper design/construction
Landfilling	Regulations concerning operations becoming much more stringent regarding maintenance and environmental protection.	• proper design/construction • education • build for expected, not current regulations

Table 10
Standards and Guidelines for New and Existing Municipal Waste Combustors[1]

	New MWCs	Existing MWCs
MWC Emission Limits[2]		
Metals Particulate Matter	0.015 gr/dscf	0.015 gr/dscf (Very Large MWC)[3] 0.030 gr/dscf (Large MWC)[4]
Opacity Limits	10% (6-minute avg.)	10% (6-minute avg.)
Acid Gases[5] HCl (24 hour avg.)	95% or 25 ppmdv	90% or 25 ppmdv (Very Large MWC) 50% or 25 ppmdv (Large MWC)
SO_2 (24 hour avg.)	80% or 30 ppmdv	70% or 30 ppmdv (Very Large MSC) 50% or 30 ppmdv (Large MWC)
NO_x (24 hour avg.)	180 ppmdv	No limit proposed
Organics Total Tetra thru Octachlorinated dioxins/furans (mass emissions)	30 ng/Nm^3	60 ng/Nm^3 (Very Large MWC) 125 ng/Nm^3 (Large MWC) 250 ng/Nm^3 (RDF Stokers at Large MWC)
CO	50 ppmdv (Modular starved and excess air MWCs) (4-hour)	50 ppmdv (Modular starved and excess air MWCs) (4-hour)
	100 ppmdv (Mass Burn Waterwall, Refractory & Fluidized Bed MWCs) (4-hour)	100 ppmdv (Mass Burn Waterwall, Mass Burn Refractory, Fluidized Bed MWCs) (4-hour)
	100 ppmdv (Mass Burn Rotary Waterwall MWCs) (24-hour)	150 ppmdv (Coal/RDF mixed fuel fired MWCs) (4-hour)
	150 ppmdv (RDF Stokers) (24-hour)	200 (RDF Stoker MWCs) (24-hour)
	150 ppmdv (Coal/RDF mixed fuel-fired MWCs) (4-hour)	250 (Rotary Waterwall MWCs) (24-hour)
Maximum Operating Load[6]	Not to exceed 110% of the maximum load level	Same as new MWCs
Maximum Flue Gas Temperature[7] at Inlet to PM Control Device (4-hour avg.)	Not to exceed 30°F above max. 4-hour avg. temp.	Same as new MWCs
Operator Certification[8]	Supervisors, and other MWC personnel	Same as new MWCs

Table 10 (Continued)
Standards and Guidelines for New and Existing Municipal Waste Combustors[1]

New MWCs	Existing MWCs	
Testing and Monitoring Requirements		
Dioxin/Furans	Annual Stack Test	Annual Stack Test
HO_x	Initial Stack Test	Not Regulated
	Continuous Monitoring	
Opacity	Continuous Monitoring	Same as new MWCs
Particulates	Annual Stack Tests	Annual Stack Tests
Acid Gases		
SO_2	Initial Stack Test	Initial Stack Test
	Continuous Monitoring (up/downstream)	Continuous Monitoring (up/downstream)
HCl	Annual Stack Test up/downstream	Annual Stack Test
Operational Standards		
CO Levels	Continuous Monitoring	Continuous Monitoring
Steam Flowrate (Max. Loading)	Continuous Monitoring	Continuous Monitoring
Flue Gas Temperature at PM Inlet	Continuous Monitoring	Continuous Monitoring
Quarterly Reports	SO_2, CO, NO_x, Load, Temperature, Opacity	SO_2, CO, Load, Temperature, Opacity
Annual Compliance Reports	Dioxin/Furans, PM, HCl	Dioxin/Furans, PM, HCl

Table 10 (Continued)
Standards and Guidelines for New and Existing Municipal Waste Combustors[1]

NOTES:

1. Sections 111(b) and 111(d) of Clean Air Act, as amended, respectively. The 111(b) changes are New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 111(d) changes are emission guidelines for existing sources having commenced construction before December 20, 1989.
2. All emission levels are corrected to 7% O_2 on a dry basis using the following abbreviations:
   - ng_3 = nanograms
   - NM^3 = normal cubic meter
   - gr = grains
   - dscf = dry standard cubic foot
   - ppmdv = parts per million dry volume
3. "Very large" MWCs are defined as existing MWCs with aggregate design combustion capacity greater than 1,100 tons MSW/day.
4. "Large" MWCs are defined as existing MWCs with aggregate design combustion capacity greater than 250 tons MSW per day but less than or equal to 1,100 tons MSW/day.
5. Percents are removal percent efficiency that apply above the respective ppmdv limits.
6. Maximum load level, measured using steam flow rates, based on a 4-hour average, demonstrated during the most recent dioxin/furan compliance test. Non-steam generating units are temporarily exempt.
7. The maximum flue gas temperature as the final PM control device inlet is site specific and is not to exceed 30°F above the maximum 4-hour average temperature demonstrated during the most recent dioxin/furan compliance test.
8. ASME or State certification for MWC supervisors. Operator training and training manual for other MWC personnel.

Table 11
Maximum Concentrations of Specific Components
(From 20 Landfills)

Component	Max. Concentration [1]
Methane	587,000
Carbon Dioxide	453,000
Vinyl Chloride	44
Benzene	32
Toluene	150
t-1,2-DCEE[2]	59
$CHCL_3$	0.61
1,2-DCE[3]	19
1,1,1-TCE[4]	3.6
CC1	0.011
TCEE[5]	13
Perchloroethylene	19

Notes:
(1) Expressed in parts per million (ppm).
(2) 5-1,2-dichloroethene
(3) 1,2-dichloroethane
(4) 1,1,1-trichloroethane
(5) trichloroethene

Table 12
COMPARISON OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

	I	II	III
WASTE REDUCTION			
PUBLIC EDUCATION			
Program Awareness	yes	yes	yes
HHW Education	yes	yes	yes
HHW Reduction	voluntary	mandatory	voluntary
"Let It Be" Yard Waste	yes	yes	yes
School Programs	yes	yes	yes
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS			
Material Exchange	yes	yes	yes
Commercial Audits	voluntary	mandatory	voluntary
Model reduction	yes	yes	yes
LEGISLATIVE AGENDA			
Container Deposit	State	City/State	State
Packaging Design	State	City	State
Pre-processing	yes	yes	yes
Hazardous Materials Deposits	State	City	State
Volume Based Collection	Study	Citywide	Study
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE			
Battery Recycling	yes	yes	yes
Oil Recycling	yes	yes	yes
Paint Exchanges	yes	yes	yes
Collection Programs	Study	Citywide	Pilot
RECYCLING			
Drop Off Programs	yes	yes	yes
Buy-back Programs	yes	yes	yes
Collection of Residential Recyclables	blue bag co-collection	separate collection	blue bag co-collection
Collection of Commercial Recyclables	private sector mandatory	private sector mandatory	private sector mandatory
High-rise Residential Recyclables	private sector mandatory	private sector mandatory	private sector mandatory
Post Collection Processing	yes	mandatory	yes

Table 12 (Continued)

Secondary Processing	yes	yes	yes
Special Materials Recycling	program development	yes	program development
Pre-processing	yes	yes	yes
COMPOSTING			
Collection of Wet Organics	Commingled	Separate	Commingled
Collection of Yard Waste	Co-collection	Separate	Co-collection
Backyard Composting	yes	yes	yes
In-vessel Composting	Study	yes	no
Yard Waste Composting	yes	yes	yes
COMBUSTION			
Existing Capacity - Northwest Facility	yes	Phase-out	yes
New Capacity	Study	no	yes, rehab. existing facility, evaluate new facility
LANDFILL			
Remote Facility/Local Facility (1)	Excess Waste	Non-Degradable	Ash & Non-degradable

(1) Some by-pass of MSW direct to landfill is necessary to meet operational constraints in all three alternatives.

Table 13 [1] [2]
Alternative 1: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Source Reduction[3]					
Public Education:					
Program Awareness	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHW Education	–		–	–	–
Toxic Substance Reduction	–		–	–	–
"Let It Be" Yard Waste	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Back Yard Composting	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Commercial:					
Materials Exchange	NA		NA	NA	NA
Commercial Waste Audits (Voluntary)				NA	NA
Model Reduction Program			NA	NA	
Legislative Agenda:					
Container Deposit (State supported)	0-3%		0-3%	0-1.8% (Of Commercial)	0-1.6%
Packaging Design (State Level)	NA		NA	NA	NA
Preprocessing Prior to Disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous Material Deposits	NA		NA	NA	NA
Volume-Based Collections Fees (Feasibility Study)	–		–		–
HHW Collection (Recyclables: Batteries, Waste Plaint, & Oil)	<0.01-0.03%		<0.01-0.03%		<0.01%
Recycling					
Drop-off Programs	<1-2%		<1-2%	<1-2%	<0.9-1.8%
Buy-Back Programs	2-5%		2-5%	2-5%	1.8-4.6%
Blue Bag Co-Collection/ MRRF	12-18%				3.4-5.0%

Table 13 (Continued)
Alternative 1: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Recycling (continued)					
Mandatory Service to High-Density Residential			10-14%		1.4-2.0%
MRRF Mixed Waste Processing	6-3%				1.7-.8%
Collection of Commercial Recyclables (Mandatory)				20-40%	10-20%
Special Materials Recycling (Program Development)					
- Bulk & Demolition (concrete/asphalt)		50-90%			4-7%
- Wood Waste, phone books	1-2%	NA	NA	NA	.6-.8%
- Tires				NA	NA
Secondary Processing	–	–	–	–	–
Preprocessing Requirement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Composting					
Yard Waste Collection/ MRRF (paper bag co-collection) (w/Additional	5-12%				1.3-3.4%
Evaluation)					
Private Yard Waste Composting			2-5%	2-5%	1.3-3.2%
Wet Organics Collection & In-Vessel Composting (Feasibility Study)	–		–	–	–
Combustion					
Northwest Facility Rehab. 40-45% capacity w/ 10% outgoing residue)	30-35%				8.4-9.8%
Feasibility Study for New Capacity	–				–

NOTES:
(1) Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
(2) NA - Not able to determine impact
(3) The NA's for source reduction can be expected to have a total cumulative reduction of 1 to 3%.

Table 14 [1] [2]
Alternative 2: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Source Reduction[3]					
Public Education:					
Program Awareness	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHW Education	–		–	–	–
Toxic Substance Reduction (Mandatory)	–		–	–	–
"Let It Be" Yard Waste	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Back Yard Composting	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Commercial:					
Materials Exchange	NA		NA	NA	NA
Commercial Waste Audits (Mandatory)				NA	NA
Model Reduction Program				NA	NA
Legislative Agenda:					
Container Deposit (State supported)	0-3%		0-3%	0-1.8% (Of Commercial)	0-1.6%
Packaging Design (City Ordinance)	NA		NA	NA	NA
Preprocessing Prior to Disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous Material Deposits (City Ordinance)	NA		NA	NA	NA
Volume-Based Collections Fees (1/2 Cart option)	NA				NA
HHW Collection (Batteries, Waste Paint, Oil & Antifreeze) (City-wide, year-round)	<0.05%		<0.05%		<0.02%
Recycling					
Drop-off Programs	<1-2%		<1-2%	<1-2%	<0.9-1.8%
Buy-Back Programs	2-5%		2-5%	2-5%	1.8-4.6%

Table 14 (Continued)
Alternative 2: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Recycling (continued)					
Separate Collection & Processing	12-18%				3.4-5.0%
Mandatory Service to High-Density Residential			10-14%		1.4-2.0%
Collection of Commercial Recyclables (Mandatory)				20-40%	10-20%
Special Materials Recycling					
- Bulk & Demolition (concrete/asphalt)		50-90%			4-7%
- Wood Waste, phone books	1-2%	NA	NA	NA	.6-.8%
- Tires				NA	NA
Secondary Processing	–	–	–	–	–
Preprocessing Requirement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Composting					
Yard Waste Collection/ Composting Separate	5-12%				1.3-3.4% (with Additional Evaluation)
Private Yard Waste Composting			2-5%	2-5%	1.3-3.2%
Wet Organics Collection & In-Vessel Composting (of food waste)	If marketed: 4-8% or No market: 2-4%		–	–	1.1-2.2% .5-1.1%
Combustion					
Northwest Facility Phase-Out	–				–
New Capacity	–				–

NOTES:
(1) Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
(2) NA - Not able to determine impact
(3) The NA's for source reduction can be expected to have a total cumulative reduction of 1 to 3%.

Table 15 [1] [2]
Alternative 3: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Source Reduction[3]					
Public Education:					
Program Awareness	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHW Education	–		–	–	–
Toxic Substance Reduction	–		–	–	–
"Let It Be" Yard Waste	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Back Yard Composting	1-2%		–	–	0.3-0.6%
Commercial:					
Materials Exchange	NA		NA	NA	NA
Commercial Waste Audits (Voluntary)				NA	NA
Model Reduction Program				NA	NA
Legislative Agenda:					
Container Deposit (State supported)	0-3%		0-3%	0-1.8% (Of Commercial)	0-1.3%
Packaging Design (State level)	NA		NA	NA	NA
Preprocessing Prior to Disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hazardous Material Deposits (State level)	NA		NA	NA	NA
Volume-Based Collections Fees (Feasibility Study)	–		–		–
HHW Collection (Recyclable Batteries, Waste Paint, & Oil)	0.01-0.03%		<0.01-0.03%		<0.01%
Recycling					
Drop-off Programs	<1-2%		<1-2%	<1-2%	<0.9-1.8%
Buy-Back Programs	2-5%		2-5%	2-5%	1.8-4.6%
Blue Bag Co-Collection/ MRRF	12-18%				3.4-5.0%

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Table 15 (Continued)
Alternative 3: Waste Reduction Comparison

Management Action	1,100,000 DSS Residential	321,000 DSS Bulk & Demolition	553,000 Private Residential	Com. - 871,000 Ind. - 1,088,000 Private Commercial	3,933,000 Total
Recycling (continued)					
Mandatory Service to High-Density Residential			10-14%		1.4-2.0%
MRRF Mixed Waste Processing	6-3%				1.7-.8%
Collection of Commercial Recyclables (Mandatory)				20-40%	10-20%
Special Materials Recycling					
- Bulk & Demolition (concrete/asphalt)		50-90%			4-7%
- Wood Waste, phone books	1-2%	NA	NA	NA	.6-.8%
- Tires				NA	NA
Secondary Processing	–	–	–	–	–
Preprocessing Requirement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Composting					
Yard Waste Collection/MRRF (paper bag & co-collection)	5-12%				1.3-3.4%
Private Yard Waste Composting			2-5%	2-5%	1.3-3.2%
Wet Organics Collection & In-Vessel Composting (none)	–		–	–	–
Combustion [4]					
Northwest Facility Rehab 40-45% DSS capacity with 10% outgoing residue)	30-35%				8.4-9.8%
Rehab Existing Facility (900 to 1200 TPD)	20-27%				5.6-7.6%
New Capacity			56-45%	30-12%	22.8-12.3%

NOTES:
[1] Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
[2] NA - Not able to determine impact
[3] The NA's for source reduction can be expected to have a total cumulative reduction of 1 to 3%.
[4] Total waste reduction can never reach 100% because non-processible waste and combustion residue will need to be landfilled.

Table 16
ALTERNATIVE I: ECONOMIC COMPARISON

	Basis of Estimate	Annual Economic Impact
		(1991 $ x 1000)
SOURCE REDUCTION:		
Public Education:	$1 to $1.50/household IEPA estimates	$1,000 - $1,550
Program Awareness	min. $1/HH	(Annual Review)
HHW Education		
Toxic Reduction		
"Let it be"		
School Program		
Commercial Programs:		
Material Exchanges	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Commercial Audits	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Model Reduction	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Legislative Agenda:		
5¢ Container Deposit	75% Recovery of Unclaimed Deposits	($1500-6300) Revenue
Packaging Design	Lobbying Effort	Product Price Increase
Pre-Process Req'm't	Legislative Drafting	Hauler Collection Rates
Haz. Material Deposits	Lobbying Effort	State Tax Increase
Volume Based Collection	Study Alternatives	See Program Development
Household Hazardous:		
Battery Recycling	Retail Outlets Collection/Disposal	Product Price Increase
Oil Recycling	Service Station Handling	Product Price Increase
Paint Exchanges	10% Participation/50-100% Disposal	$300 - $1000
Collection Program	One-half time staff + support	$40-$60
RECYCLING/COLLECTION:		
Drop-off Box	50-55 Locations (Volume Dependent)	$385-$915
Buy-Back Center Support	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$60
Low Density Residential	Expected MRRF Costs	$12,100-$17,300
High Density Residential	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	See Program Development
Commercial	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	See Program Development
Post Collection Processing	Mandated Processing Before Disposal	Included Above
Secondary Processing	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
Special Materials	One Full-Time Staff + Support	$80-$120
COMPOSTING:		
Wet Organic Collection	Separate Bagging	No Change
Yard Waste Collection	Separate Bagging	No Change
Backyard Composting	One Half-Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
In-Vessel Composting	Pilot Study	See Program Development
Yard Waste Composting	Contract ($30/ton, 5% to 12%)	$1,150-$3,960
COMBUSTION:		
Existing Capacity	Rehabilitate Northwest	$17,400-$24,800
New Capacity	Analyze Options	See Program Development
LANDFILL:		
Transfer Station	Facility Debt+O&M of $2.50-$3.50/T	$6,600-$9,100
MSW Haul & Disposal	Current Disposal Costs per Ton	$16,600-$20,400
Ash Haul & Disposal	Current Disposal Costs per Ton	$7,300-$7,700
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:		
New Program Development	Project Development & Studies	$600-$1500
Ongoing Program Review	Program Monitoring	$300-$500
Information Retrieval	Database Management	$200-$400

Table 17
ALTERNATIVE II: ECONOMIC COMPARISON

	Basis of Estimate	Annual Economic Impact (1991 $ x 1000)
SOURCE REDUCTION:		
Public Education:	$2-$3.5/Household (more	$2,000-$3,500
*Program Awareness	complicated programs;	
HHW Education	based on Seattle experience)	
Toxic Reduction		
"Let it be"		
School Program		
Commercial Programs:		
Material Exchanges	One half-time staff + support	$40-$60
*Commercial Audits	One half-time staff + support	$80-$120
Model Reduction	One half-time staff + support	$40-$60
Legislative Agenda:		
5¢ Container Deposit	75% Recovery of Unclaimed Deposits	($1500-6300) Revenue
*Packaging Design	Criteria Dev./Enforcement (5 people)	$100-$600
Pre-Process Req'm't	Legislative Drafting	Hauler Collection Rates
*Haz. Material Deposits	Program Admin. (4 people)	$320-$480
*Volume Based Collection	Additional Carts, Maint./Admin.	$3,500-$4,300
Household Hazardous:		
Battery Recycling	Retail Outlets Collection/Disposal	Product Price Increase
Oil Recycling	Service Station Handling	Product Price Increase
Paint Exchanges	10% Participation/50%-100% Disposal	$300-$1000
*Collection Program	King County Wastemobile Program	$1,600-$2,100
RECYCLING/COLLECTION:		
Drop-off Box	50-55 Locations (Volume Dependent)	$385-$915
Buy-Back Center Support	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$60
*Low Density Residential	Based on Coalition Proposal and Philadelphia Contracts	$32,000-$44,000
High Density Residential	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	See Program Development
Commercial	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	See Program Development
Post Collection Processing	Mandated Processing Before Disposal	Included Above
Secondary Processing	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
*Special Materials	3 Full-Time Staff + Support + Program Development Below	$240-$360
COMPOSTING:		
*Wet Organic Collection	15% Incr. Based on Dutch Exper. (23 in Truck)	$7,400-$9,100
*Yard Waste Collection	City Bidding Data (Separate Truck)	$11,900
Backyard Composting	One Half-Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
*In-Vessel Composting	U.S. Experience for MSW Composting	$8,800-$11,000
Yard Waste Composting	Contract ($30/ton, 5% to 12%)	$1,650-$3,960
COMBUSTION:		
*Existing Capacity	Program Phase Out (4 years)	---**
*New Capacity	No Action Planned	---
LANDFILL:		
*Transfer Station	Facility Debt and O&M	$7,600-$10,000
*MSW Haul & Disposal	Current Disposal Cost/Ton ($38)	$30,514-$35,112
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:		
New Program Development	Project Development & Studies	$600-$1500
Ongoing Program Review	Program Monitoring	$300-$500
Information Retrieval	Database Management	$200-$400

** Same as Alternative I during Phase Out; assumes staff cutbacks or absorptions into new programs (union problems may arise)

* Different from Alternative I

Table 18
ALTERNATIVE III: ECONOMIC COMPARISON

	Basis of Estimate	Annual Economic Impact
SOURCE REDUCTION:		(1991 $ x 1000)
Public Education:	$1 to $1.50/household IEPA estimates	$1,000 - $1,550
Program Awareness	min. $1/HH	(Annual Review)
HHW Education		
Toxic Reduction		
"Let it be"		
School Program		
Commercial Programs:		
Material Exchanges	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Commercial Audits	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Model Reduction	One half-time staff + support	$40-$80
Legislative Agenda:		
5¢ Container Deposit	75% Recovery of Unclaimed Deposits	($1500-6300) Revenue
Packaging Design	Lobbying Effort	Product Price Increase
Pre-Process Req'm't	Legislative Drafting	Hauler Collection Rates
Haz. Material Deposits	Lobbying Effort	State Tax Increase
Volume Based Collection	Study Alternatives	See Program Development
Household Hazardous:		
Battery Recycling	Retail Outlets Collection/Disposal	Product Price Increase
Oil Recycling	Service Station Handling	Product Price Increase
Paint Exchanges	10% Participation/50-100% Disposal	$300 - $1000
Collection Program	One-half time staff + support	$40-$60
RECYCLING/COLLECTION:		
Drop-off Box	50-55 Location Volume Dependent)	$385-$915
Buy-Back Center Support	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$60
Low Density Residential	Expected MRRF Costs	$12,100-$17,300
High Density Residential	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	Approach Dependent
Commercial	Mandatory Private Hauler Programs	Approach Dependent
Post Collection Processing	Mandated Processing Before Disposal	Included Above
Secondary Processing	One-Half Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
Special Materials	One Full-Time Staff + Support	$80-$120
COMPOSTING:		
Wet Organic Collection	Separate Bagging	No Change
Yard Waste Collection	Separate Bagging	No Change
Backyard Composting	One Half-Time Staff + Support	$40-$80
*In-Vessel Composting	No Action Planned	-----
Yard Waste Composting	Contract ($30/ton, 5% to 12%)	$1,650-$3,960
COMBUSTION:		
Existing Capacity	Rehabilitate NW (1600 tpd)	$17,400-$24,800
*New Capacity	Rehab 2nd Facility (900-1200 tpd)	$9,800-17,100
*Commercial Waste Facility	(1000-3800 tpd) (merchant plant)	$9,600-60,100
LANDFILL:		
*Transfer Station	Facility Debt+O&M of $2.50-$3.50/T	$5,000-$6,600
*MSW Haul & Disposal	Current Disposal Costs/Ton	$4,200-$10,300
*Ash Disposal (City)	Current Disposal Costs/Ton	$10,100-$11,900
*Ash Disposal (Commercial)	Current Disposal Cost/Ton	$4,200-$16,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:		
New Program Development	Project Development & Studies	$600-$1500
Ongoing Program Review	Program Monitoring	$300-$500
Information Retrieval	Database Management	$200-$400

Figure 1.

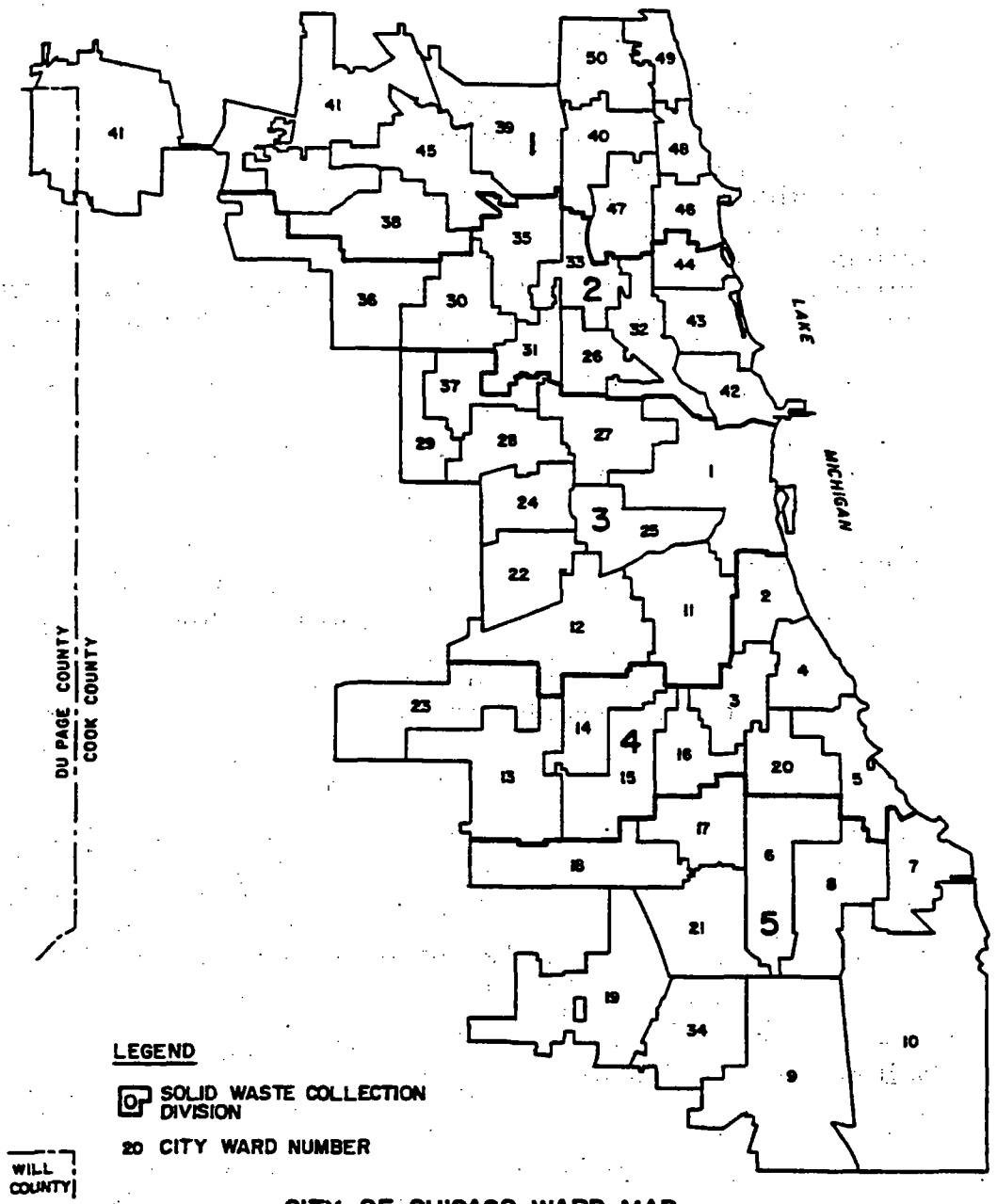
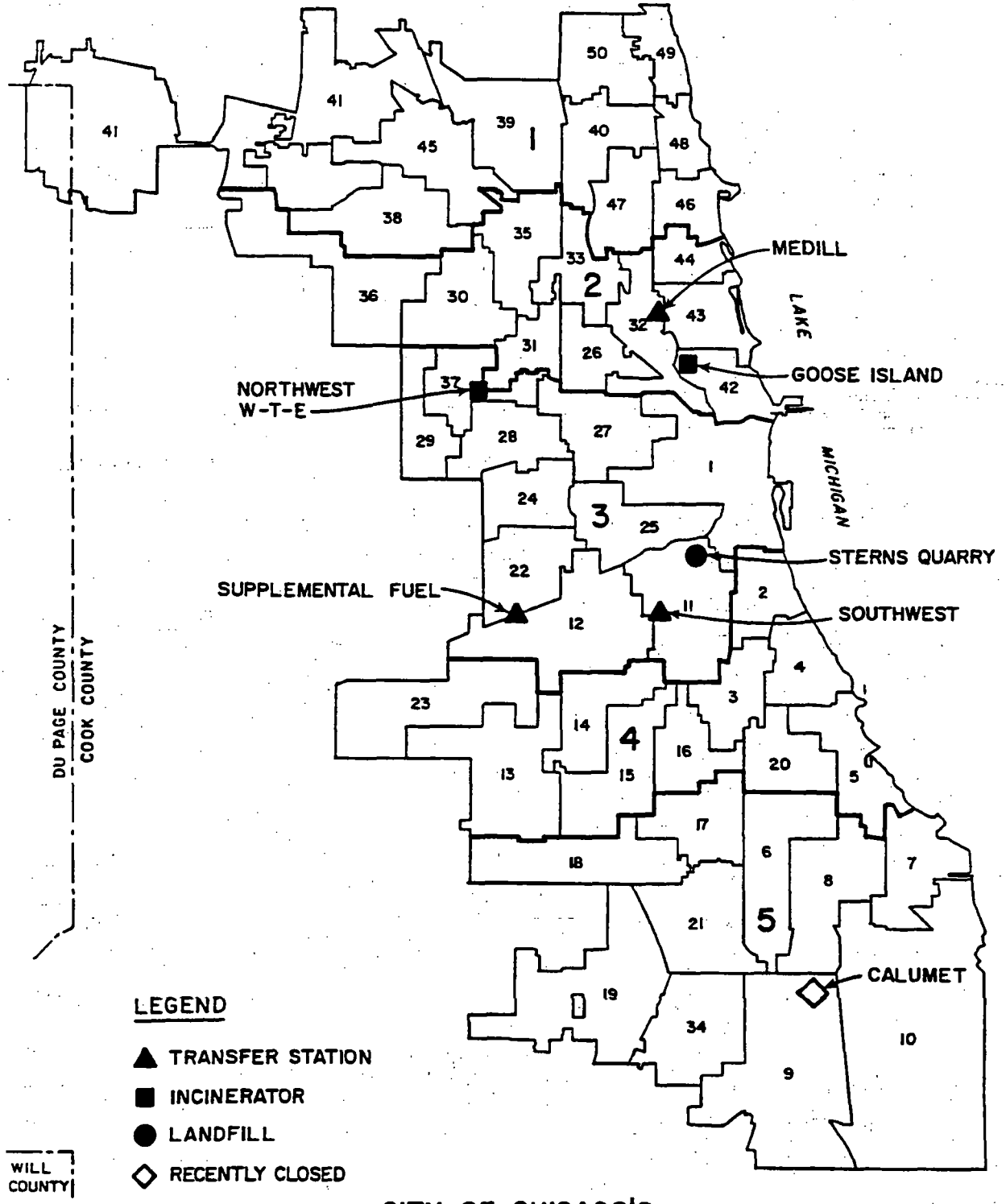
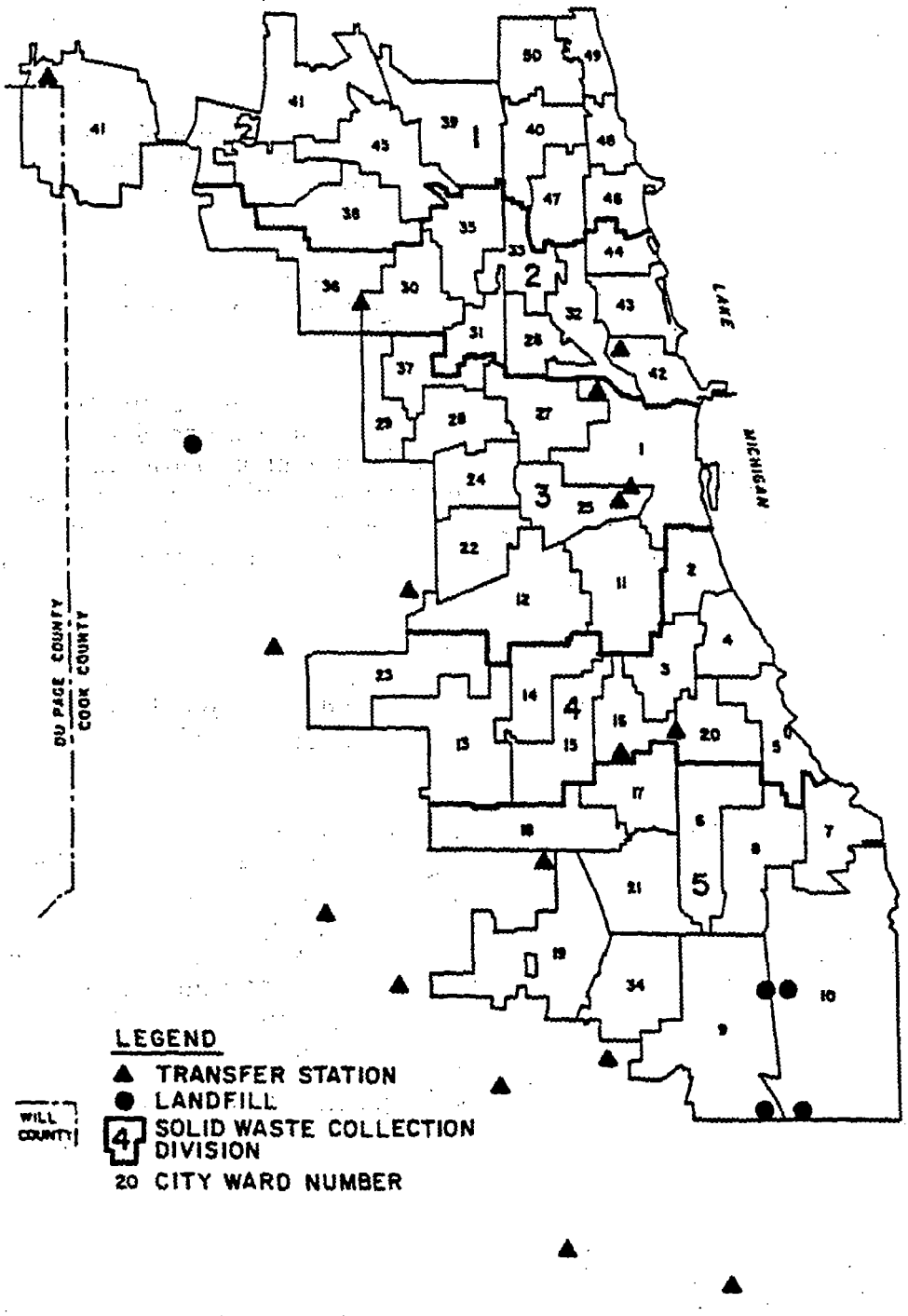

DU PAGE COUNTY
COOK COUNTY
LAKE MICHIGAN
WILL COUNTY
LEGEND
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION DIVISION
20 CITY WARD NUMBER
CITY OF CHICAGO WARD MAP
PLANNING AREA

Figure 2.



CITY OF CHICAGO'S
PUBLICLY OWNED
MUNICIPAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Figure 3.



CITY OF CHICAGO
PRIVATELY OPERATED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Figure 4.

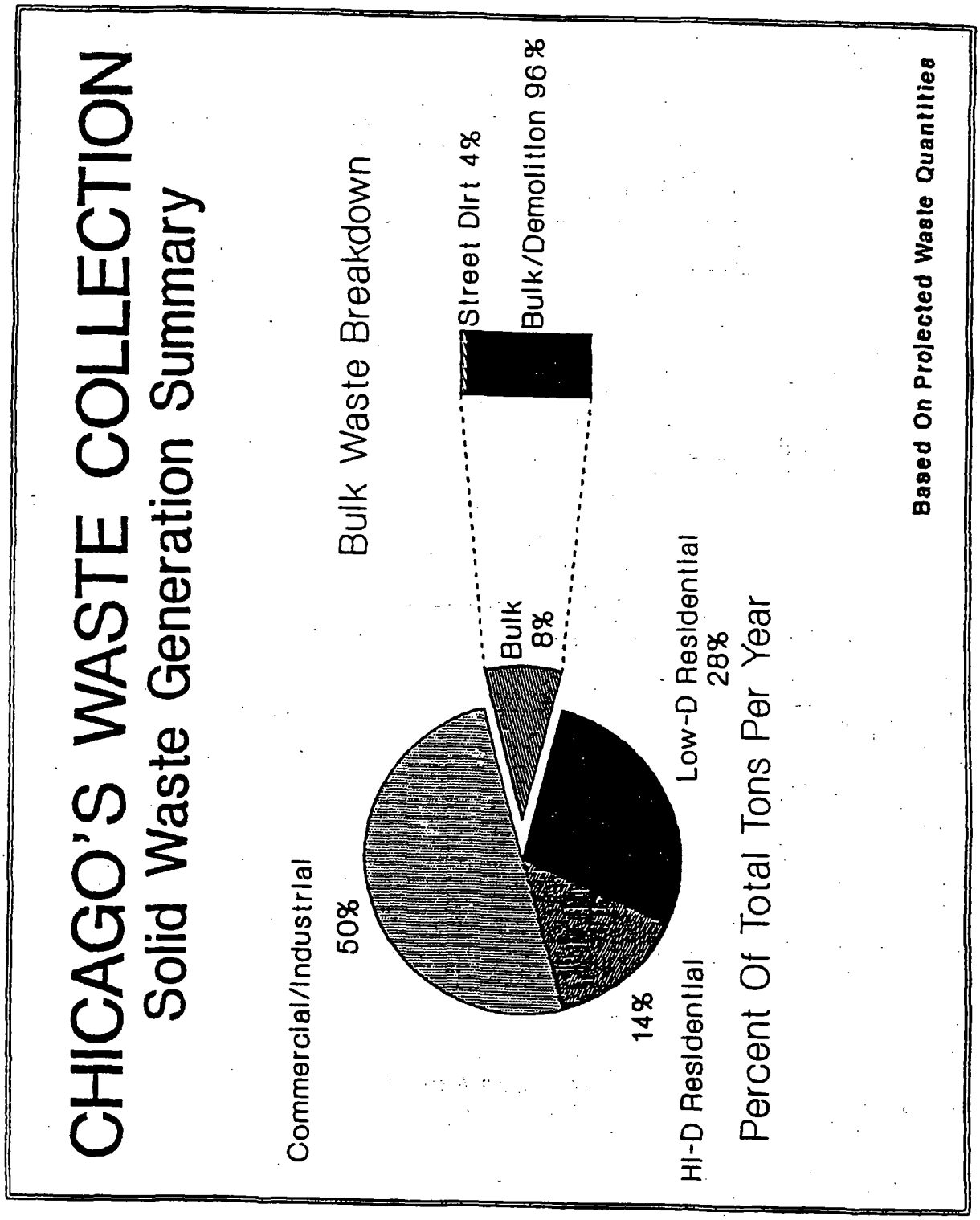
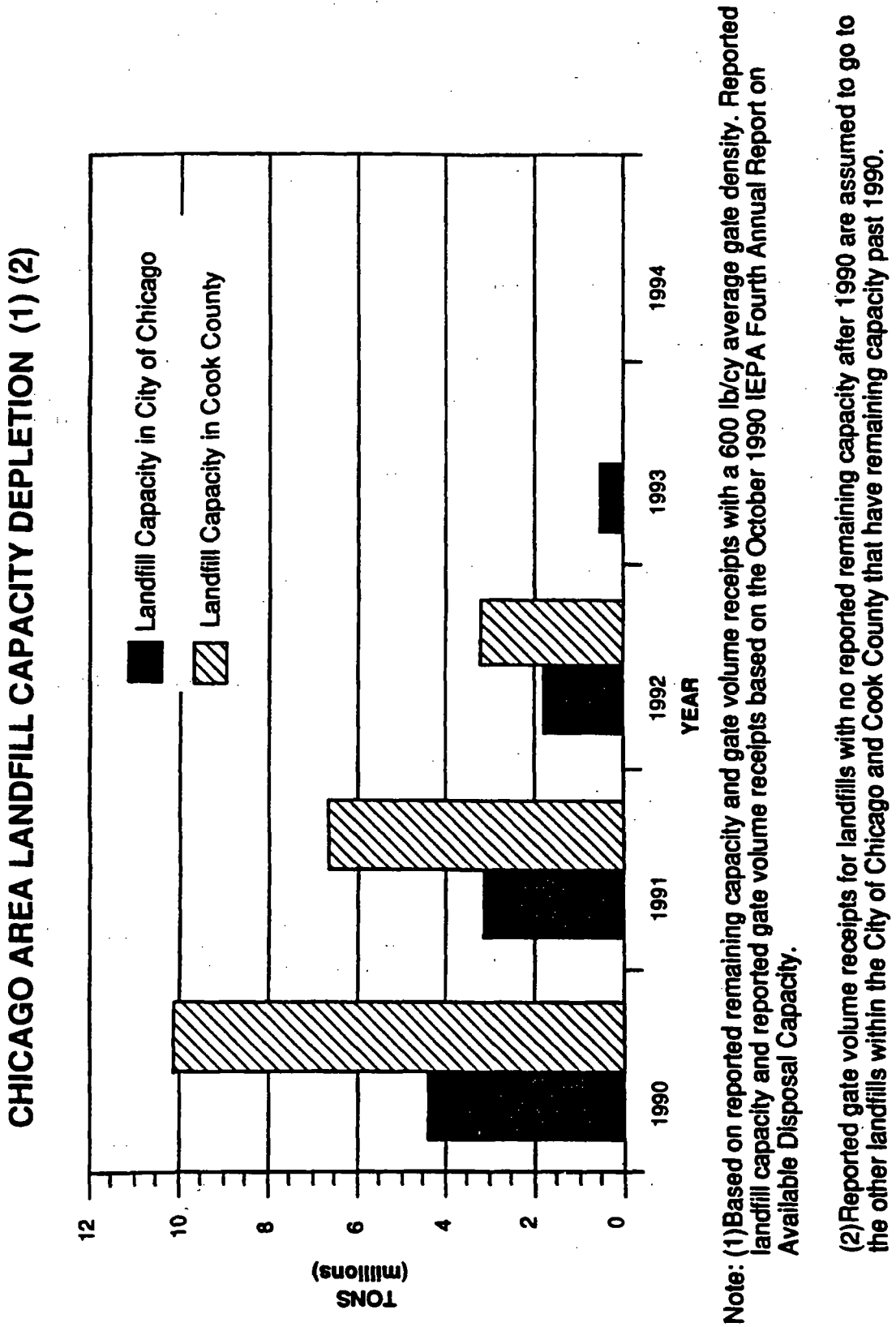

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
Bulk 8%
Commercial/Industrial 50%
Low-D Residential 28%
Hi-D Residential 14%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

Figure 5.



Note: (1)Based on reported remaining capacity and gate volume receipts with a 600 lb/cy average gate density. Reported landfill capacity and reported gate volume receipts based on the October 1990 IEPA Fourth Annual Report on Available Disposal Capacity.

(2)Reported gate volume receipts for landfills with no reported remaining capacity after 1990 are assumed to go to the other landfills within the City of Chicago and Cook County that have remaining capacity past 1990.

Figure 6.

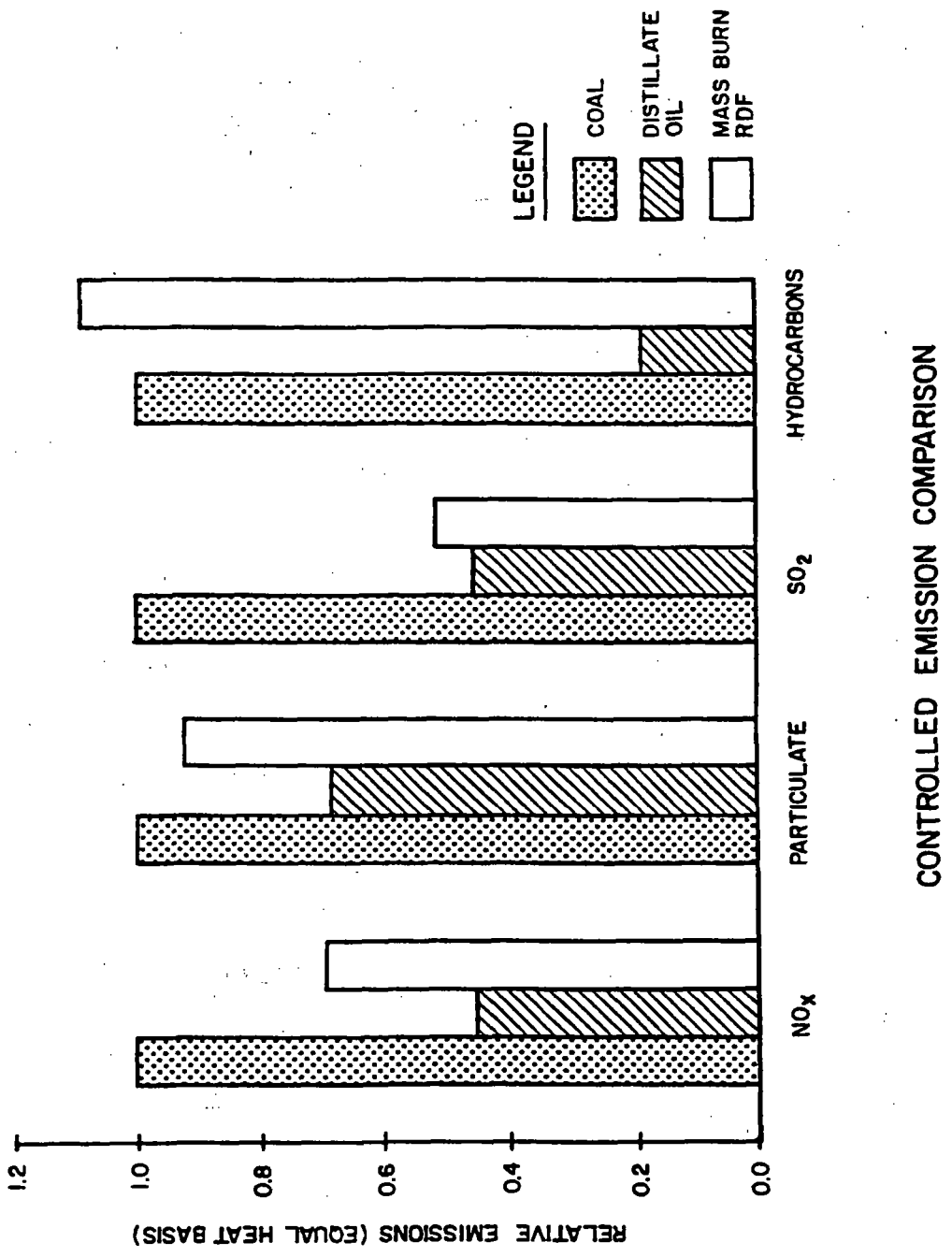
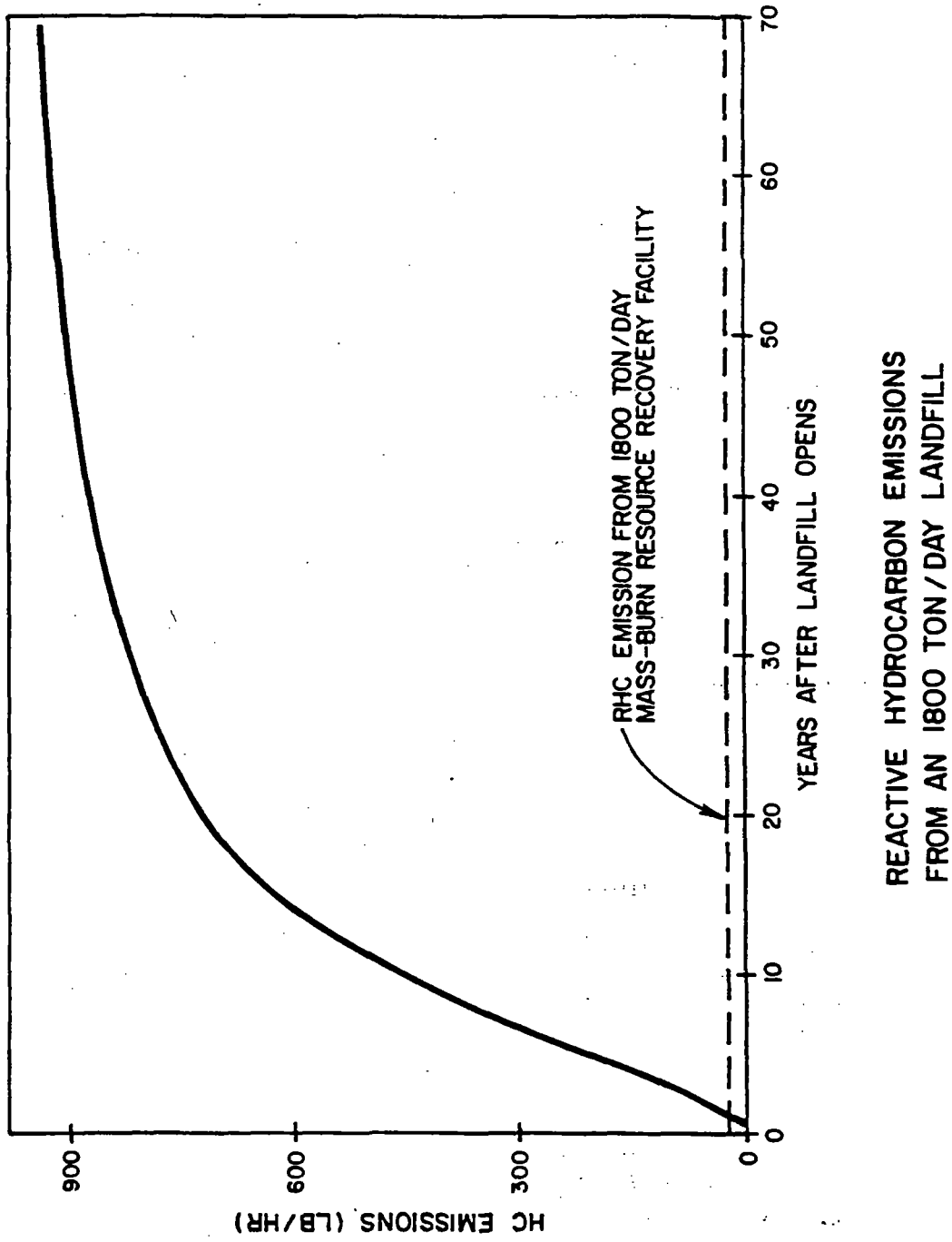

LEGEND
COAL
DISTILLATE OIL
MASS BURN RDF
HYDROCARBONS
SO_2
PARTICULATE
NO_x
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
RELATIVE EMISSIONS (EQUAL HEAT BASIS)
CONTROLLED EMISSION COMPARISON

Figure 7.



REACTIVE HYDROCARBON EMISSIONS
FROM AN 1800 TON/DAY LANDFILL

VOLUME III

FOR

CITY OF CHICAGO

Volume III.
(Of Solid Waste Management Plan)

Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices.

Appendix 1.

Summary Of Public Comments And City Responses.

1.0

Introduction.

This document is a summary of the written comments received on the City of Chicago's Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan") during the public comment period and the testimony given at the public hearings conducted by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.). The issues are presented along with the response from the Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) concerning its position on the issues raised by the comments.

The comment period extended from August 23, 1991 to November 21, 1991. The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (PA85-1198) requires a 90-day review and comment period before final acceptance of a City solid waste plan. The Act requires that the City hold at least one (1) public hearing on the proposed plan during this period. In addition, the plan that is subsequently submitted to the governing body of the City for adoption must be accompanied by a document containing written responses to substantive comments made during the public comment period.

The Chicago Solid Waste Management Plan complies with all Illinois state laws, in particular with the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act and the Illinois Solid Waste Management Act, in addition to the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act.

The Plan consists of three (3) volumes:

Volume I	The Solid Waste Management Plan

Volume II	Solid Waste Planning Considerations
Volume III	Solid Waste Management Planning Appendices

Public comment was received during the 90-day period concerning the first two (2) volumes. The third volume contains needs assessment, legislative summary report, transcript of public hearings, written comments submitted, during the public comment period, summary of public comments and City responses, and agency reviews (Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission).

The following activities were conducted during the 90-day period:

The first two (2) volumes of the Plan were distributed to the City Council, to all interested parties in the City, to the Northeastern Planning Commission, and to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

The first two (2) volumes of the Plan were distributed to all public libraries within the City.

The Plan was distributed to all persons who requested copies of the Plan.

The Illinois Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires that written responses to comments on the draft solid waste plan be prepared prior to adoption of a final solid waste plan. Written and verbal comments were submitted on the draft plan during the 90-day public comment period. Four (4) public hearings were held on the dates and at the locations listed below:

October 21, 1991	South Shore Cultural Center 7100 South Shore Drive Chicago, Illinois
October 22, 1991	Malcolm X College 1900 West Van Buren Street Chicago, Illinois
October 23, 1991	North Park College 5801 North Pulaski Road Chicago, Illinois
October 28, 1991	University of Illinois at Chicago 750 South Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

The purpose of this section is to summarize and respond to comments expressed at the public hearings and to written comments which were submitted by the public on the City of Chicago Solid Waste Management Plan. Since a number of comments were not stated in a clear-cut manner and many commentors raised the same issues, the comments were summarized in terms of principal issues raised and City responses to those issues were then addressed. The issues are organized under eight (8) major subject headings. Within each subject area, issues are shown in bold type and the responses in regular type. The transcript of the hearings, the written comments and a tabulation of all comments received are attached in the appendices.

The development and implementation of solid waste management system for the City of Chicago is a dynamic rather than a static process. Flexibility is built into the Plan document to accommodate changing regulations, legislative uncertainties, siting considerations, and the economic impact that future developments may have on the overall system. Therefore, the City is open to receiving any comments by its citizens at any time. Written comments should be addressed to City Hall, Solid Waste Planning, Department of Streets and Sanitation, Room 700, 121 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

2.0

Source Reduction Issues.

1. The capability of source reduction to reduce the waste stream and the positive results of such a reduction should be emphasized.

The capability of source reduction has been evaluated in the Plan. Volume-based fees and packaging legislation are examples of programs with waste reduction potential. All of the alternatives recommended in the Plan include source reduction programs because they are an integral part of the overall plan to manage the City's solid waste. Further, public education is a strong element of the Plan and will emphasize the need to reduce waste. Awareness programs for adults and schools will be developed.

However, it is difficult to measure the results of source reduction efforts since it requires estimating how much waste was not generated. Annual fluctuations in waste generation at 15 percent are not unusual, which precludes using annual comparisons for this calculation.

The Plan did estimate percentages of the residential waste that could be reduced by specific waste reduction methods. For example, leaving grass clippings on the lawn versus bagging for collection has the potential to reduce the total residential waste stream by one to two percent. Backyard composting of leaves, grass and woody material was also estimated to have a potential of one to two percent, the collection of household hazardous materials such as batteries, waste paint and oil of three percent. If state legislation requiring deposits on beverage containers was passed, a potential of three percent could be reduced. Public education is expected to produce a waste reduction at the source (source reduction) of 1 to 3 percent.

Volume-based garbage fees are considered another good opportunity to reduce waste generation and this method will be studied by the City (Volume II, Section 5.3.1, Tables 13, 14 and 15).*

2. A part of the public education program should focus on moving away from buying disposable goods and toward buying durable goods.

There is strong commitment in the Plan to public education. A source reduction program which will focus on changing public habits is included. Volume I, Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, detail elements of the strategy. It specifically includes education in schools and citywide to encourage new awareness to change wasteful behavior. Public education will include elementary and secondary schools and adult education programs. School programs will be designed to raise environmental awareness in the next generation and encourage parental participation in reduction, which includes choosing durable over disposable goods. Further, model waste reduction programs, commercial audits, market directories, and material exchange promotions recommended for business also emphasize recycling and the use of durable over disposable goods.

3. The City should institute volume-based garbage collection fees to promote source reduction of waste.

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* Tables 13, 14 and 15 printed on pages 12270 through 12275 of this Journal.

Volume-based fees can be effective in promoting recycling, but can increase costs considerably and produce minimal incremental diversion. In addition, the effect of volume-based fees on source reduction cannot be measured as discussed in Issue No. 1 above. Fly dumping, rodent control, enforcement and overall cost of administration are all factors that must be carefully studied before implementing such a program. If appropriate, the City will propose legislation to implement volume-based fees and bottle deposits for all beverage containers (Volume I, Section 3.1.3.1).

4. Packaging legislation which encourages recycling of packaging, reduces the toxic composition of packaging, and bans certain types of packaging should be considered.

Addressing packaging issues for products marketed on a national level is best dealt with through appropriate federal legislation, which is currently being discussed in Congress. If the federal government has not passed legislation addressing these issues within an appropriate period, the City will propose local legislation to implement these source reduction strategies (Volume I, Section 3.1.3.2).

5. The Plan does not project any per capita waste generation reduction resulting from source reduction activities.

The goals for the Plan will include an estimate for source reduction impacts. (See Response to Comment 1, Source Reduction Issues.) The Plan also establishes objectives for waste reduction by program element (Volume I, Section 2.4).

6. A model waste reduction program should be developed by the private sector for commercial and high rise residential waste.

The Plan calls for waste reduction for both the private and public sectors. Material exchange programs, waste reduction audits and model reduction demonstration programs are included as specific methods for the commercial sector (Volume I, Section 3.1.2.4). In many cases private businesses conduct waste audits voluntarily and agree to serve as model demonstration sites. Private sector involvement is welcome and essential to achieve significant reduction in waste generation.

3.0

Recycling Issues.

1. Opinions on achievable recycling goals range widely from 30 percent to 95 percent.

The wide range of 30 to 95 percent refers to theoretically achievable rates. Experience and test results indicate that 40 percent is a more realistic recycling goal. The recycling programs evaluated in the three (3) Plan alternatives suggest that approximately 40 percent of the waste stream can be recycled (see Tables 13, 14 and 15 in Volume II, Section 5.3.1).* Programs to reach this recycling rate include drop-off and buy-back programs, curbside collection and recycling of construction and demolition materials, as well as mixed waste processing. The ability to achieve these levels depends on citizen participation and availability of markets.

2. A strong public education program is required to allow recycling to become effective.

Volume I, Section 3.1.1, of the Plan suggests that an effective and continuous public education program is essential to successful recycling programs. Therefore, the City will encourage increased participation in recycling programs by funding an on-going public education program and utilizing available media to communicate with the public (Volume I, Section 3.2).

3. Public support was expressed for the Hansen Ordinance.

The Hansen Ordinance adopted in February, 1990 is standard City policy. It establishes steps to be implemented to meet the State's solid waste management goals. For example, it establishes the City goal of providing recycling services by July 1, 1993 to 100 percent of the households in low-density dwellings served by the City of Chicago.

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* Tables 13, 14 and 15 printed on pages 12270 through 12275 of this Journal.

4. Public support was expressed for beverage container deposit legislation.

Support for container deposit legislation, if determined appropriate, is in the Plan. Volume I, Section 3.1.3.1, calls for encouraging deposit legislation at the State and/or City level. The City will analyze the impact of this technique and provide a report to the City Council. The City will modify the plan if deposit legislation is passed by the State or if a citywide ordinance is found to be feasible.

5. Economic development strategies for attracting industry and making Chicago a regional material processing center for recyclables should be considered.

The Plan identifies the Department of Planning and Development as the agent responsible for developing these strategies (Volume I, Section 3.1.2.5).

6. Require the commercial and high-density residential sectors to begin recycling.

Such a requirement is contained in the proposed Recycling Ordinance submitted by Ald. Edward M. Burke, currently before the City Council. Further, the Plan calls for programs to develop commercial sector recycling by recommending legislation requiring that all waste in the City be processed for recyclables prior to disposal. As part of the City licensing requirements, haulers would submit plans indicating materials targeted for recycling. Economic incentive approaches will be considered. (Volume I, Sections 3.1.3.3 and 3.2.5)

7. The current recycling rates for existing programs need to be accurately analyzed.

The Plan requires such data collection and analysis. As part of its legislative agenda, it recommends a City ordinance requiring all waste haulers and transfer station and disposal facility operators to report the type, source and destination of all waste, and the sorting, recycling or processing of all waste before leaving the City for final disposal.

8. The City should issue an R.F.P. for various community-based recycling programs.

The City has existing programs in place (drop-box) and will expand these programs into a fully multi-dimensional recycling program with buy-back centers and material exchanges. The model waste reduction study will be an effective way to investigate source reduction issues. An R.F.P. for collection of recyclables assumes that a new solution will become available that has not yet been developed. An R.F.P. for community-based recycling would require a major policy shift from a policy of centralized collections to a new policy of decentralized collection facilities. This would require siting of a multitude of new material processing facilities. The siting of new material processing facilities which handle solid waste material is likely to be difficult and time consuming, based on opposition that has been experienced in other municipalities.

9. A battery recycling program should be implemented.

The Plan calls for programs to be developed to manage household hazardous waste (H.H.W.). Battery recycling is addressed in the Plan as part of an overall source reduction effort (Volume I, Section 3.1.4.3). The City will develop a program to collect, transport and process household batteries. The use of retail outlets for collection of batteries and legislation to require deposits on batteries and investigate markets will be considered.

10. Household hazardous waste should be separated from the rest of the garbage, and an aggressive program established to manage it.

The Plan addresses household hazardous waste and a program could be considered as part of the model waste reduction program. The Plan specifically targets the largest and most difficult components of the household hazardous waste stream, and suggests an extensive program which includes battery and oil recycling, paint exchanges and collection programs (periodic collections days, permanent collection centers and periodic studies of collection methods) (Volume I, Section 3.1.4). Also, the method of implementation and interfacing with I.E.P.A. is to be investigated under the Plan.

11. Recycling programs should be tailored to individual neighborhoods to maximize participation.

The recycling element of the Plan (Volume I, Sections 3.2 and 3.6) calls for extensive programs to develop recycling in all areas of the City. Specifically, buy-back centers, drop-off sites and a curbside collection program are all offered to encourage a wide variety of individuals to participate. In addition, neighborhoods wishing to support supplemental recycling programs by not-for-profit groups are free to do so.

12. The City should support establishing and strengthening markets for recycled materials.

The City will have an impact on markets by the quantity of materials being made available to the market. If the federal government does not enact procurement requirements within an appropriate period, the City will consider legislation to mandate recycled content in manufactured products. The Department of Planning and Development will investigate other strategies under the Plan to encourage the development of local markets for materials. In addition, the Plan calls for a "Buy Recycled" promotion campaign. (Volume I, Sections 3.1.1.4 and 3.1.2.5)

13. Outlets need to be established to collect and recycle mixed paper, cardboard and plastic bags.

When conditions are appropriate and recovery methods are determined, the City will assess market conditions and target additional materials such as mixed paper, paperboard, magazines and other types of aluminum, ferrous and plastic for recycling.

4.0

Collection Of Recyclables -- Blue-Bag Program.

1. Contamination of recyclables, due to commingling materials in the blue bags or from transporting the recyclables with garbage, will jeopardize their marketability, particularly newsprint.

The blue-bag collection of recyclables has been instituted or planned in more than 50 communities nationwide in the last year. Test results from the City's demonstration program and other programs around the country indicate success with a bag program. The Omaha, Chicago and Pittsburgh

programs have had success marketing the materials recovered in a bag program.

For example, the newsprint recovered in Omaha's blue-bag collection program meets Grade A No. 8 old newspapers (O.N.P.) classification, the highest grade of O.N.P.. This material contains only between two to three percent contamination. Because of its consistently good quality, newsprint from Omaha is no longer required to be inspected before delivery to the paper mill. Only five (5) recycling facilities in the country have been allowed to by-pass this inspection.

2. Commingling garbage and recyclables in the same truck may perpetuate the "throw-away" mentality.

Participation will be encouraged by a strong public education program. Survey of the participants indicates that one-truck pick-up of the blue-bag is clean and easy, provides flexible additional capacity over the bin, and is highly convenient. The City is developing a long-term strategy using all available media tools to reach residents to improve participation in all its programs. Results from the City's demonstration program indicate that 90 percent of the participants preferred the blue bag to the bin.

After less than a year of operation, Omaha has increased household monthly participation to more than 50 percent with relatively little public education effort and despite the public controversy over the methodology.

3. The costs of the proposed blue bag program and the existing blue bin program need to be substantiated and compared.

The Solid Waste Management Plan includes comparative cost estimates of the alternative plans and a breakdown of the costs to the constituents of each alternative (Volume II, Tables 16, 17 and 18 contain the comparisons).* Other communities have also analyzed the collection options available and have concluded that the collection savings have been substantial with the blue bag method.

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* Tables 16, 17 and 18 printed on pages 12276 through 12278 of this Journal.

4. The blue bag program will eliminate jobs that have been established by the existing recycling programs.

The proposed Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.) will create new jobs. Further, the blue bag program is served by existing crews that receive union scale wages and benefits. New jobs would be created in both the blue bin approach and the blue bag program. However, the wage scales of centralized processing will be more competitive with prevailing wage rates. The effort to stimulate secondary processing industries that will convert recovered recyclables into usable raw materials for a variety of end-use markets will result in further job creation.

5. Existing recycling programs should be maintained and new programs established, based on what is effective for that neighborhood. This neighborhood-based approach is more flexible than using the blue bag collection method uniformly in all low-density units.

The City's policy is to use a "uniformity of service" criteria to establish a basis for the program. A uniform citywide approach can be more efficiently managed than a neighborhood-by-neighborhood approach, and will be less costly to maintain. It also avoids disparities in the quality and level of services provided by the City to all of its citizens. This uniform service provided by the City does not preclude private or not-for-profit service providers from offering other recycling services to individual neighborhoods of low- or high-rise residential units and businesses. Further specific additions to the recycling program of drop-off and buy-back centers will be made on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis.

6. Pilot testing of the blue bag collection was inadequate.

Pilot testing was sufficient to obtain reasonably reliable information on which to base a decision on implementing the program. The program is sufficiently flexible to allow for modifications and adjustments after implementation.

7. There is a high level of satisfaction with the existing recycling programs that have been developed in several neighborhoods, and some of these residents do not want to change to a blue-bag system.

We agree that there is a high level of satisfaction as evidenced by the large number of not-for-profit customers who testified at the hearings.

The residents in any neighborhood of the City may pay for any additional service that they want. The Plan does not prohibit supplementary neighborhood programs supported by participants. Further, subscription-type recycling programs have succeeded in many counties, such as Kane, De Kalb and Adams.

8. The Chicago blue-bag pilot test program results, as well as results from other cities experimenting with the bag-based approach, do not present convincing evidence to change existing recycling programs.

The test was adequate to produce reasonable information for program evaluation. There is always controversy inherent in any major change in public policy or plan. Similar controversy arose in Pittsburgh over its program, yet it has gained acceptance. The City's demonstration project found that 90 percent of the blue-bags were recovered intact (not broken), and recyclables were of the same quality as separately collected recyclables.

Omaha's recyclables have met market specification standards and in some cases exceeded them.

9. Future automated collection systems will make blue-bin programs more economical than bag-based systems.

The Plan presents and evaluates the costs as they are known today. Sound public decision-making cannot rely on unknown future developments. In any case, the only capital investment made by the City is in providing recyclable material processing capacity which will be required regardless of the collection methodology. The M.R.R.F.s will have the flexibility to accommodate any collection methodology. M.R.R.F.s have been recognized nationwide as an important alternative to process recyclables for the following reasons (Guttentag, 1989):

-- They produce large quantities of well-processed recyclables that attract buyers and reduce the marketing risk to the facility sponsor;

-- They provide increased compliance with statewide recycling goals;

-- They are specifically designed to process residential materials; and

-- They decrease collection costs by reducing the time required for truckside sorting.

10. The blue-bag program will not produce participation rates as high as a curbside bin program.

The results of the demonstration program indicate a high degree of participation and convenience for the users of the bag program. During implementation, the recyclable material collection program will be monitored and modified, if necessary, to produce acceptable results. Participation rates are not the only measure of the effectiveness of a program. Levels of participation vary in all types of recycling programs (bin or bag). Further, unlike bin programs, blue-bags hold more when filled. Omaha has been building participation rates of greater than 50 percent after nine months of the program, a rate which is comparable to start-up efforts for a variety of collection programs.

5.0

Processing Capacity -- Material Recycling And Recovery Facilities.

1. The release of the Request for Proposal for the development of the M.R.R.F. facilities tainted the planning process by imposing a long-term solution before the Plan could be reviewed by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee.

External pressures (i.e., rapid depletion of landfill capacity) and strong public demand for recycling necessitated ongoing development. In other municipalities, completion of the plan was not required prior to the development of solid waste management programs needed by the City. For instance, Seattle, Washington implemented programs and then developed the plan around them. This is true in Illinois as well. The planning process is not static; as initiatives are proposed, planning efforts need to incorporate them. A variety of recycling collection programs were established and proposed, including bag-based collection in Will and suburban Cook Counties, before the final plans were adopted.

2. Large scale construction and operation of the M.R.R.F.s will be less labor-intensive than a neighborhood-based approach, and may foreclose the opportunity of creating new jobs and developing recycling in Chicago.

Ease of administration, consistency of service, cost containment, public education, quality control and secondary market development all contribute to the need for large-scale implementation of the M.R.R.F. approach. New York City discovered that insufficient processing capacity for recyclable materials was one of its greatest hindrances to implementing collection programs. As stated in Section 4.0, Response No. 4, new jobs will be created with either type of approach (bin or bag).

3. The City has need of new processing capacity for recyclables regardless of the method of collection.

New processing capacity is needed to meet the needs of the City operations. The Plan recognizes this fact in requiring development of adequate new capacity to facilitate recycling.

4. Worker health and safety must be protected regardless of the method of collection.

Ergonomics and worker safety will be addressed in all City operations.

5. The M.R.R.F.'s Request for Proposal suggests a holding period for recyclables of 120 days to determine the recyclability of the materials. If none are found, the City is responsible to pay for landfilling these recyclables. The Plan should provide incentives to recycle and/or penalties for improper disposal of recyclables.

Strong terms and conditions are required to ensure that recyclable materials are not landfilled. A tip fee surcharge could provide additional incentive to recycle, and the City intends to propose legislation to mandate processing waste to remove recyclables prior to landfilling or leaving the City. Further, the Plan states that the City will propose an ordinance that requires waste haulers and transfer station and disposal facility operators: 1). to report the type, source and destination of all waste collected or received; and 2). to process waste to recover recyclables prior to any waste leaving the City (Volume I, Section 3.1.3.3, "Pre-Processing Requirement").

6. Mixed waste processing eliminates participation of residents and does not encourage them to consider their own consumption habits.

Mixed waste processing as a secondary component of the program will allow access to the maximum amount of materials for recovery. Mixed waste processing, however, will be used only as a back-up to blue bag curbside collection. The City intends to have an effective public education program focusing on changing public habits and reducing consumption (Volume I, Section 3.1 details elements of a complete source reduction strategy).

7. Siting M.R.R.F.s will be unwelcome because it creates additional sources of odor, noise and other nuisances. Many residents already feel burdened by the negative consequences of living with existing industries and disposal sites.

The impact of new M.R.R.F. facilities on residents is minimized by utilizing existing solid waste management sites for the proposed operations. The proposed changes to the existing sites, such as new buildings and environmental controls, will improve and reduce their impact on the local community. Mitigation measures--such as limiting hours of operation, controlling traffic patterns, enforcing good site management, and utilizing sound walls and landscaping to provide barriers--will be considered where appropriate to reduce impact on residents.

8. Commitment to a large capital investment to develop the M.R.R.F.s will offer less flexibility and may lead to increasing costs.

Fixed capital costs have little risk of escalation. A collection method which relies on increased labor, particularly if at prevailing wages, can significantly increase costs, i.e., taxes. The M.R.R.F. system provides processing capacity which the City needs, regardless of the collection method. The M.R.R.F. facilities are being designed for maximum flexibility and ease of incorporating new technology when it becomes available.

9. The M.R.R.F. facilities should be phased into operation instead of being implemented simultaneously throughout the City.

The need for M.R.R.F. facilities exists regardless of the collection methodology, bin or bag. The M.R.R.F. facilities are being designed for maximum flexibility with regard to the collection methodology. The success of the recycling program is dependent on the availability of processing capacity at the M.R.R.F. facilities. Existing recycling facilities measure their diverted recyclables in terms of thousands of pounds of

material. A citywide program will require facilities which handle thousands of tons of material each day. Therefore, the capacity needs to be available for the collection programs to be viable.

6.0

Composting Issues.

1. Begin food waste composting programs and encourage more intensive backyard composting efforts.

The City will consider composting as a means of disposing of food wastes. The Plan calls for a feasibility study to evaluate organic waste compost processes and methods for collection. Co-collection and processing of yard waste and food scraps, and mixed collection and processing of yard waste with municipal waste may be evaluated (Volume I, Section 3.3.2). Backyard composting, an effective waste reduction measure, will be encouraged through a public education program.

2. The City should consider using two-compartment trucks for separate yard waste and wet/dry collection.

This is an operations issue requiring technical review and not a policy issue mandated by the Plan. The D.S.S. will investigate several equipment applications and their ability to solve specific problems, such as separate collection.

7.0

Incineration Issues.

1. Incineration of solid waste destroys valuable resources and creates demand for combustible materials.

There is no conflict between well-planned recycling and incineration. The two are compatible in reducing landfilling requirements. Since the

City has limited landfill capacity, the reduction of landfilling is an important consideration.

2. The City should implement a moratorium on new facility development.

New incineration is being studied only in comparison with source reduction, recycling and composting alternatives. The Plan will be updated every five (5) years based on an analysis of the progress made by the programs that have been implemented, and programmatic modifications or additions might be implemented. At these times, the need for additional incinerator capacity may be re-evaluated.

3. Environmental considerations should limit the use of incineration.

The City's program will address all of the environmental issues necessary to upgrade the existing facility to meet the most stringent applicable standards, and will consider these issues in any new facility analysis.

4. Incineration technology is costly.

Initial fixed costs are high, but future costs are less volatile than more labor-intensive methods of waste disposal.

5. Ash resulting from incineration of refuse is a disposal problem and may be classified as a hazardous material.

The City will study the marginal cost of disposal and its impact.

8.0

Landfill Issues.

1. The moratorium on new facility development should be continued.

The continuation of the moratorium is anticipated by the Plan

2. Materials that are difficult to landfill or that can be easily recycled should not be accepted by landfills.

Source reduction and recycling programs will address removal of recyclable materials from the waste stream before reaching the landfill.

3. Environmental issues should limit the use of landfills.

The City's program will address all of the environmental issues necessary to upgrade existing sites to meet the new stringent applicable standards.

4. The Plan should reflect a strong commitment to reducing dependence on landfilling as a waste disposal method.

The Plan reflects such a commitment. Landfilling is depicted as the least desirable form of waste disposal.

5. The City should institute a tip fee surcharge on all materials disposed of in landfills within the boundaries of the City.

The City will investigate the implications of such a surcharge and evaluate its long-term effects. The surcharge, if implemented, will fund public education and Plan implementation.

9.0

Planning Process Concerns.

1. The S.W.M.R.C. representatives selected do not have relevant backgrounds in solid waste issues.

The composition of the Committee meets the requirements of both State and local laws. Further, the members were selected to ensure that all segments of the City were represented. Individuals with either professional experience in the solid waste industry or in planned development, such as finance and banking, were selected. The Committee spent a significant amount of time reviewing solid waste issues and, more importantly, reflects the diversity of the City.

2. Citizens disregarded the progressive waste reduction and recycling elements of the Plan because the City had already decided to develop the blue-bag program before the S.W.M.R.C. began its Plan review process.

External presssures (e.g., landfill capacity) and consistent demand for recycling from the community necessitated early development of the blue-bag program. Completion of the Plan is not required before the development of recycling programs.

3. The City needs to move the decision-making process for handling solid waste to the Department of Planning and Development or a new environmental department. The D.S.S. focus is too narrow for broad solid waste management issues.

The City Council recently budgeted funds for a Department of the Environment to be established by January, 1992. The new Department will be responsible for tracking the results of solid waste planning and implementing the Plan. Further responsibilities will be developed and clarified.

[Exhibit "A" attached to this Appendix 1 printed on pages 12587 through 12642 of this Journal.]

Exhibits "B" and "C" attached to this Appendix 1 read as follows:

Exhibit B.
(To Volume III)

Tabulation Of Written Public Comments.

1.0

Introduction.

This appendix presents a summary of the comments that were submitted in writing to the City of Chicago on the Solid Waste Management Plan during the public comment period. All of the written comments were reviewed and a tally prepared.

Since the Solid Waste Management Review Committee did not have the opportunity to hear these comments directly, this tabulation was prepared to identify the issues of concern by those submitting written statements. A total of 66 written statements were submitted. The number next to each individual comment listed on the following pages represents the number of times that comment was made. The majority of the written statements contain several comments. Each individual comment received a tally; therefore, the number of comments was greater than the number of written statements.

The comments were divided in subject areas. A total of 66 written statements were submitted. The number of comments made per each subject area is summarized in the Table below. A total of 201 comments were received from the 66 written statements received. In addition to the written statements, 17 petitions with a total of 346 signatures from the residents of Hyde Park, Woodlawn and Kenwood neighborhoods were also received. The petition in summary stated "Whereas the Solid Waste Management Plan intends to increase incineration, landfilling and impose the blue bag recycling program, we petition the Solid Waste Management Review Committee not to implement this burn and bury program".

The petitions, along with the written statements, are attached in Exhibit B of this document.

The mailing addresses of those submitting written comments are listed at the end of this exhibit.

Comments By Subject Area.

Source Reduction	30
Recycling (general)	29
Blue Bag Recycling	84
Material Recovery and Recycling Facilities	9
Composting	8
Incineration	35
Landfilling	3
Planning Process	3
TOTAL:	201

2.0

Source Reduction Issues.

The capability of source reduction to reduce the waste stream and the positive impacts of this reduction should be substantiated and emphasized. (5)

A part of the public education program should focus on moving away from buying disposable goods and toward buying durable goods. (1)

The City should institute volume-based garbage collection fees to promote source reduction of waste. (13)

Packaging legislation to encourage recycling of packaging, reducing the toxic composition of packaging, and banning certain packaging should be considered. (7)

The Plan does not project any per capita waste generation resulting from source reduction activities. (2)

A model waste reduction program should be developed for the private sector. (2)

3.0

Recycling Issues.

Opinions on achievable recycling goals range widely from 30 percent to 95 percent. (1)

A strong public education program is required to allow recycling to become effective. (13)

Public support was expressed for the Hansen Ordinance. (1)

Public support was expressed for beverage container deposit legislation. (2)

Require the commercial and high-density residential sectors to begin recycling. (1)

The City should issue an R.F.P. for various community-based recycling programs. (2)

Household hazardous waste should be separated from the rest of the garbage and an aggressive program set-up to manage it. (2)

Recycling programs should be tailored to individual neighborhoods to maximize participation. (2)

The City should support establishing and strengthening markets for recycled materials. (5)

4.0

Collection Of Recyclables -- Blue-Bag Program.

Contamination of recyclables due to commingling in the blue-bags or from transporting the recyclables with garbage will jeopardize their marketability, particularly newsprint. (51)

Commingling garbage and recyclables in the same truck may perpetuate the "throwaway" mentality. (11)

The costs of the proposed blue-bag program and the existing blue-bin program need to be substantiated and compared. (1)

The blue-bag program will eliminate jobs that have been established by the existing recycling programs. (2)

Existing recycling programs should be maintained and new programs established, based on what is effective for that neighborhood. This neighborhood-based approach is more flexible than using the blue-bag collection method uniformly in all low-density units. (16)

Pilot testing of the blue-bag program was inadequate. (1)

The Chicago blue-bag pilot test program results, as well as results from other cities experimenting with the bag-based approach, do not present convincing evidence to change existing recycling programs. (2)

5.0

Processing Capacity -- Material Recycling And Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.).

The release of the Request for Proposal for the development of the M.R.R.F.s tainted the planning process by imposing a long-term solution before the Plan could be reviewed by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee. (3)

Large-scale construction and operation of the M.R.R.F.s will be less labor-intensive than a neighborhood-based approach, and may foreclose the opportunity of creating new jobs and developing recycling in Chicago. (3)

Worker health and safety must be protected, regardless of the method of collection. (1)

Commitment to a large capital investment to develop the M.R.R.F.s will offer less flexibility and may lead to increasing costs. (2)

6.0

Composting Issues.

Begin food waste composting programs and encourage more intensive backyard composting efforts. (7)

The City should consider using two-compartment trucks for separate yard waste and wet/dry collection. (1)

7.0

Incineration Issues.

The City should implement a moratorium on new facility development. (20)

Environmental considerations should limit the use of incineration. (12)

Incineration technology is costly. (3)

8.0

Landfill Issues.

The moratorium on new facility development should be continued. (7)

Materials that are difficult to landfill or that can be easily recycled should not be accepted by landfills. (1)

The Plan should emphasis a strong commitment to reducing dependence on landfilling as a waste disposal method. (1)

The City should institute a tip fee surcharge on all materials disposed of in landfills within the boundaries of the City. (1)

9.0

Planning Process Concerns.

The Solid Waste Management Review Committee members selected do not have backgrounds relevant to solid waste issues. (1)

The City needs to move decision - making for solid waste to the economic development department or a new environmental department The Department of Streets and Sanitation's focus is too narrow for broad solid waste issues. (2)

Addresses Of Those Submitting Written Comments.

2938 East 91st Street

10501 South Hale Avenue

9737 South Damen Avenue

812 East 58th Street

4442 North Kildare Avenue

825 North Carpenter Street

10608 South Drew Street (2)

7148 West Fletcher Street

1531 West Fargo Avenue

2455 West Pensacola Avenue

1028 North Dearborn Street

4516 North Greenview Avenue

1904 West Cullom Avenue

5615 South Woodlawn Avenue (2)

30 East Huron Street

3654 North Wolcott Avenue

1351 Arthur Avenue

4235 North Monticello Avenue

2143 West 107th Place (2)

5055 West Argyle Street

Box 3636 Merchandise Mart Plaza

1212 West Carmen Avenue

3117 West Leland Avenue

1449 West Summerdale Avenue

2323 West 112th Street

1454 West Cuyler Avenue

10024 South Damen Avenue

Washington, D.C. (Institute of Resource Recovery)

5500 North St. Louis Avenue (Northeastern Illinois University)

903 West Gunnison Street

4845 North Claremont Avenue

6919 North Wayne Avenue

2970 North Lake Shore Drive

4823 North Hermitage Avenue

1451 West Summerdale Avenue

5430 North Magnolia Avenue

9040 South Claremont Avenue

3309 North Seminary Avenue

Homewood, Illinois (2)

Evergreen Park, Illinois (2)

10057 South Bell Avenue

1304 West Rosemont Avenue

5320 South Mulligan Avenue

11664 South Longwood Drive

10233 South Wood Street

10950 South Fairfield Avenue

9436 South Pleasant Avenue

10452 South Artesian Avenue

9712 South Vanderpoel Avenue

11358 South Oakley Avenue

9050 South Hoyne Avenue

10900 South Kedzie Avenue

1419 West Estes Avenue

1233 North Hoyne Avenue

Exhibit C.

Reviewing Agency Comments.

Illinois Environmental Protection

P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

(217) 785-8604

Refer to: S.W.M. Grant/Planning/Chicago/Output

November 20, 1991

Mr. Raymond S. Cachares, Commissioner
Department of Streets and Sanitation
City Hall, Room 700
121 North La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Commissioner Cachares:

I have reviewed the City of Chicago's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan, received August 30, 1991, and have the following comments.

General Comments.

The draft plan is thorough and adequately addresses the state's solid waste management hierarchy.

While the draft plan does meet most of the provisions of the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the plan should be revised to reflect the following comments.

Specific Comments.

1. An Executive Summary should be added to the plan. This section should briefly summarize the recommended options the City plans to pursue to manage its waste over the next 20 years.

2. The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act requires that the plan's recycling program include provisions for compliance, including incentives and penalties. Page 3-9 of Volume II briefly discusses the use of either voluntary participation or legislation to implement recycling programs. This discussion should be broadened to include measures the City intends to pursue in the event that compliance with the recycling programs is not achieved.

3. The Plan evaluates three alternative programs to manage the City's solid waste over the next 20 years. However, it did not appear that the plan recommends one of these alternatives as the best mix of options for the City. It is unclear which of the three paths the plan recommends for the City.

4. Volume II discusses future collection, processing and disposal needs, and concludes that there will be a capacity shortfall of about 61.8 million tons over the planning period. It is not clear how the City plans to provide this estimated capacity over the planning period; a discussion of the recommended actions to handle this waste should be provided.

Please contact me at the above number if you have any questions

Sincerely,

(Signed) Linda Hinsman,
Manager
Planning and Grants Unit
Solid Waste Management
Section

cc: Pamela Barnes
Division File

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission

400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 454-0400, FAX (312) 454-0411

November 21, 1991.

Mr. Raymond S. Cachares
Commissioner
Chicago Department of Streets
and Sanitation
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Commissioner Cachares:

The Commission, acting through its Planning Committee, has reviewed the draft Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Chicago prepared by your Department. A copy of the review statement adopted by the Committee is enclosed.

The Committee found the draft plan to be responsive to solid waste management needs in the City and consistent with adopted regional policies and with the State's hierarchy of disposal methods. The review states that the City's plan is a realistic response to a highly constrained waste management situation, and that it is particularly commendable in it's recommendation that regional approaches to waste management be sought.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft plan, and congratulations on completing this milestone in the City's efforts to address its solid waste needs.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Lawrence B. Christmas,
Executive Director.

NIPC Project No. 91-A-16

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
Project Review Statement
November 21, 1991

Applicant:	City of Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation
Contact:	Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning (312) 744-4596
Request:	Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

Review Summary.

The City of Chicago has released for public comment a Solid Waste Management Plan for its jurisdiction. The plan has been prepared under the terms of the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act (P.A. 85-1198). Upon the completion of public review and comment, it is the City's intent to submit the plan to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for review under the provisions of the Planning and Recycling Act.

The Plan recommends implementation of an integrated solid waste management system intended to meet the waste disposal requirements of the City through the year 2010. The plan comprises programs for waste reduction at the source, recycling and composting, combustion and energy recovery, and landfilling. Implementation of the plan will be the responsibility of City departments and agencies, with the Department of Streets and Sanitation in a lead role; not-for-profit and community organizations; and the private waste management industry.

The Commission finds that the draft plan is responsive to solid waste management needs in the City and consistent with adopted regional policies. The plan is also consistent with the state's hierarchy of disposal methods. The City's plan is a realistic response to a highly constrained waste management situation. It is particularly commendable in its recommendation that regional approaches to waste management be sought. A summary of the plan and the Commission's detailed comments on it are attached.

Agenda Item No. 4.1
Planning Committee 11/21/91

NIPC Project No. 91-A-16

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
Project Review Statement
November 21, 1991

Applicant:	City of Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation
Contact:	Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning (312) 744-4596
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The Commission finds that the draft plan is responsive to solid waste management needs in the City and consistent with adopted regional policies. The plan is also consistent with the state's hierarchy of disposal methods. The City's plan is a realistic response to a highly constrained waste management situation. It is particularly commendable in its recommendation that regional approaches to waste management be sought. A summary of the plan and the Commission's detailed comments on it are attached.

Current And Projected Waste Generation.

The City's consultants estimate that 4 million tons of solid waste, or nearly 11,000 tons per day, were generated in Chicago in 1990. Of this amount, 1.7 million tons were residential waste, 2 million tons were from commercial and industrial sources, and 300 thousand tons were bulk and demolition waste. These quantities are net after the removal of material for recycling, and represent an average waste generation of 7.2 pounds per capita per day. Assuming no change in generation rates, the municipal waste stream is projected to increase by 4 percent to 4.1 million tons in 2010.

Approximately two-thirds of the residential waste (from single-family homes and structures with up to four dwelling units) is collected by Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) vehicles and crews. Waste from high-density residential areas and all commercial and industrial waste is collected by private scavengers.

Recycling accounted for between 13 and 19 percent of the waste stream in 1990. This included substantial quantities of steel scrap, high-grade and mixed paper, and corrugated cardboard removed from the commercial and industrial waste streams by private haulers. Residential recyclables were collected in several ways, including a Citywide drop box program; curbside collection pilot programs in four wards; and a co-collected recyclables ("blue-bag") demonstration program in two wards. Less than one percent of the residential waste stream was diverted by these initiatives. Several not-for-profit and community organizations also provide residential recycling programs, for which they receive waste diversion payments from the City.

In 1990, 280 thousand tons of residential waste collected by D.S.S. were combusted at the Northwest Waste-to-Energy facility. The remainder of the waste stream was landfilled. The City's needs assessment identified four operating landfills in Chicago, which received approximately 1.3 million tons of waste. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency estimates the combined remaining life of these facilities at 3.3 years. The balance of the waste stream -- 2.4 million tons or 61 percent of the total -- was exported. Most of this was moved through one of a number of transfer stations in Chicago or nearby suburbs. The precise destinations of most of this waste could not be identified, but they include landfills in the metropolitan area, downstate Illinois, and Indiana.

Recommended Waste Management System.

The draft plan recommends implementation of an integrated solid waste management system intended to reduce Chicago's dependence on landfilling and to comply with the hierarchy of disposal methods contained in the Solid Waste Management Act (Public Act 84-1319). The City's stated objective is to minimize its dependence on disposal beyond its municipal boundaries. The recommended system includes the following major elements:

1. Promotion of programs intended to encourage reduction of waste volumes at the source, including:

   -- Public education programs, directed at both school children and adults, concerning environmental awareness, household hazardous waste management, and toxic substance reduction.

   -- Commercial waste reduction programs including promotion of material exchanges, commercial waste audits, a recyclable materials market directory, and a model waste reduction pilot program.

   -- Consideration of legislative initiatives including beverage container deposits, packaging material labeling, waste preprocessing requirements, household hazardous waste deposit requirements, and volume-based collection fees.

   -- Promotion of paint exchanges and motor oil and household battery recycling.

2. Establishment of programs intended to meet the 15/25 percent recycling guidelines in the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, including:

   -- Encouragement of expanded numbers of private and not-for-profit drop-off and buy-back centers, particularly in areas where secondary income and jobs or environmental concern are important factors. Methods of encouragement may include capital assistance, reduction of regulatory barriers, or specific material subsidies.

   -- Implementation of Citywide recycling for low-density residential areas. The program will combine source-separated commingled recyclable processing (the so-called "blue-bag" program) and mixed waste processing at Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.s). The program is described in more detail below.

   -- Provision of recycling services to high-density residential areas. The City's intent is to rely on private and not-for-profit recycling providers if the can

economically provide the service. Expansion of the M.R.R.F. program will be considered if necessary.

-- Encouragement of commercial recycling, including consideration of a requirement that private haulers submit a recycling plan as a condition of City licensing.

-- Co-collection of yard waste for composting as part of the M.R.R.F. program.

-- Investigation of the feasibility of composting other organic wastes.

3. Continued combustion of a significant portion of the City's residential waste.

-- The Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility (N.W.F.) will be rehabilitated to increase its efficiency and incorporate state-of-the-art environmental controls. The N.W.F. could process 40 to 45 percent by weight of the waste collected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) from low-density residential areas.

-- D.S.S. will analyze the feasibility of adding combustion/energy recovery capacity through rehabilitation of existing closed facilities or the construction of new facilities.

4. Landfilling of that portion of the waste stream which cannot be removed at the source, recycled, or incinerated.

Existing disposal capacity and potential landfill sites within Chicago's boundaries are extremely limited. The City will thus be dependent on capacity provided by other municipal or private developers. It will seek to assure disposal capacity by the following means:

-- A regional forum will be sought through which a cooperative exchange of waste management services with other entities in the metropolitan area can be investigated.

-- If a regional approach is not feasible, long-term contracts will be sought with private operators for disposal of City waste.

Implementation.

The Department of Streets and Sanitation will be the lead agency in continuing planning and plan implementation. The Departments of Consumer Services, Economic Development, Law, and Planning, the Mayor's Offices of Intergovernmental Affairs and Inquiry and Information, and the Chicago Board of Education will have direct responsibility for implementing certain components of the plan. Action by the City Council will be required to implement certain legislative recommendations.

Comments And Recommendations.

The City's draft plan represents a strategy to meet the requirements of the Solid Waste Planning Act and to minimize its dependence on disposal beyond its municipal boundaries. The City's options for meeting this objective are far more restricted than those in most of the suburban portion of northeastern Illinois.

The City's consultants estimate that almost eighty percent of the municipal waste stream was landfilled in 1990. Of this quantity, one third (1.3 million tons) was placed in the four operating landfills within Chicago. The remainder was exported. At the same time, I.E.P.A. records suggest that a half million' tons originating outside Chicago were imported into the four landfills. If the City were able to restrict this imported waste while continuing to export at its current rate, the available capacity of the four landfills would be extended from 3.3 to 4.5 years. However, if Chicago were forced to dispose of its entire waste stream within its own borders, the remaining landfill capacity would be depleted in slightly less than two years.

Expansion of landfill capacity within the municipal boundaries is both physically and politically constrained. As federal and state regulations governing new and expanded landfills are tightened, the number of suitable sites in any area and the economic feasibility of expanding existing sites are reduced. It is unlikely that there are many sites within the City which meet these environmental requirements and are of sufficient size to provide more than short-term capacity. Most of the potential sites are in that part of the city in which all of the currently operating sites are located, and in which resistance to new waste disposal facilities is substantial.

At the same time, solid waste planning in surrounding areas is imposing increasing restrictions on movement of waste across county boundaries. Importation of waste into DuPage County, which currently controls a major portion of the region's landfill capacity, will be restricted after July, 1992. The Will County plan proposes to limit future landfill capacity to that required to meet the internal needs of the county. Similar policies will undoubtedly be adopted as downstate counties complete their planning.

Where capacity is available, as in the newly-permitted Gallatin facility in Fulton County, transport costs will be substantial.

The draft plan offers three broad strategies in response to these constraints: increased waste combustion, an intergovernmental approach, and increased waste reduction and recycling. Waste combustion greatly reduces the volume of waste requiring landfill disposal and recovers the energy potential in the waste stream. The City currently operates the only municipal waste incinerator in northeastern Illinois. Energy is recovered in the form of steam which is sold to an industry adjoining the incinerator site. Three other closed incinerators are now being used as transfer stations. The City thus has infrastructure and operating experience to support an expanded combustion program.

The financial and environmental impacts of increased combustion are significant considerations. The initial capital cost of a combustion facility is higher than that of a landfill of equal annual capacity, although more stringent requirements for landfills may be tending to reduce that difference. Recent experience suggests, however, that landfill tipping fees and transportation costs rise more rapidly. The cost per ton for combustion may thus become more favorable relative to the cost of landfilling over the life of the facility.

Air emissions and ash disposal entail potentially serious environmental risks. Both are subject to I.E.P.A. regulation. Evidence from waste-to-energy facilities in other regions and from the City's own operation of the Northwest facility indicate that stringent operating standards combined with state-of-the-art pollution control equipment will keep emissions well within federal and state permit requirements. State and federal landfill requirements for double liners, leachate treatment, and monitoring wells assure minimal risk of groundwater contamination and other negative impacts of ash disposal.

The City's advocacy of a regional approach to waste management would seem to be at odds with the pattern of county-based planning fostered by the Planning and Recycling Act. However, there is some basis for the proposal. As was noted above, there is already some movement of municipal waste into as well as out of Chicago for disposal. The City is currently a net importer of landscape waste, in part as a result of strong local opposition to composting sites throughout the suburban area. Chicago is also the site of most of the region's hazardous waste treatment capacity. The City is thus a critical supplier, as well as a consumer, of waste management service in the metropolitan area. This could provide the basis for some negotiated exchange of benefits with other parts of metropolitan area. In its prior reviews of countywide waste management plans, the Commission has encouraged a search for such regional approaches. The Chicago draft plan is commendable for seeking to meet the City's own needs in an intergovernmental context.

The greatest public controversy occasioned by the draft plan has been in response to the proposed recycling program. Under the plan, residents will separate recyclable materials (initially newsprint and metal, glass and plastic containers) and set them out in blue plastic bags with their household garbage. D.S.S. will collect the blue-bags along with other waste in its regular compaction vehicles. Waste will be delivered to one of several privately-operated Material Recycling and Recovery Facilities (M.R.R.F.s) where the loads will be dumped on a tipping floor. The blue-bags will be picked out and their contents sorted for processing and sale. The unseparated waste will also be processed by a combination of mechanical and manual operations to retrieve recyclable materials which have not been separated by the homeowners. The remaining waste will be dispatched in transfer vehicles for combustion or landfilling. Bids have already been solicited and are being reviewed for the development and operation of four M.R.R.F.s.

Opponents of the program have claimed that:

-- The quality of materials collected will be reduced by co-collection in regular packer trucks, and the price received at market will thus be reduced. They suggest that glass breakage and contamination of newsprint by broken glass in particular will make it impossible to secure top prices for recyclable materials. Contamination of materials which are retrieved by mixed-waste processing is also a concern.

-- Citizens are assigned a relatively passive role in the process. The educational value of recycling in fostering an environmental ethic, which carries over into their behavior as consumers and voters, is thus foregone. Ultimately, it is suggested, this will depress participation rates in the recycling program.

-- Co-collection has been tried in only a few cities, none approaching the size of Chicago. The proposed M.R.R.F.s are much larger than any currently operating. There is thus a major risk that the process will be more expensive than estimated.

The results of a pilot program conducted in two wards in the spring of 1991 do not confirm these concerns. The Chicago Recycling Works, which processed the materials collected in blue-bags reported that their quality was comparable to that of materials collected in the four-ward curbside ("blue-bin") program. Ninety percent of the materials collected were marketable. The recovery rate was about 7 percent of the total waste collected. Ten percent of the material set out in blue-bags was unretrievable due to bag breakage during collection and handling. This rate is expected to

decline with experience and task-designed equipment in the M.R.R.F.s. Further, some of this material, and that not separated into blue-bags, will be recovered by the mixed waste processing system. Surveys of participants in the pilot program indicate a high degree of satisfaction with the approach.

Opponents of the blue-bag/M.R.R.F. program have also questioned the economy of the approach. They cite a cost to the City of $114 per ton to collect and recover recyclable materials. It would be cheaper, they suggest, to continue to pay $100 per ton in diversion payments to the not-for-profit organizations which are now collecting and processing materials in several city neighborhoods. This raises the question, of course, as to whether the not-for-profits could create the infrastructure necessary to serve the entire area now served by D.S.S.. Beyond this, however, is the reasonableness of the City's cost compared to other programs.

The consultants to the Cook County solid waste planning program have indicated that the cost per ton of residential recycling programs in the metropolitan area ranges from $100 to $150 per ton. These are net amounts after the sale of materials, and reflect programs with a range of collection and processing techniques. The consultants suggest that any recycling program involves a trade-off between the costs of collection and processing. Material separation by the homeowner or at the curb necessitates a collection vehicle and crew in addition to the regular compactor truck, but reduces the cost incurred at the processing facility. Commingled collection in a single vehicle reduces the cost of collection but requires more extensive separation at a M.R.R.F.. These cost differences, they suggest, tend to cancel each other out. The City's choice of a system with a low collection cost and higher processing cost system is thus not unreasonable.

The questions raised by opponents of the blue-bag/M.R.R.F. approach are not unimportant, and they suggest the need for ongoing scrutiny of the program's results. More extensive test results and experience from other communities could be valuable before the City commits resources to full implementation of the M.R.R.F. program. It is not clear, however, that the City can afford this additional delay. In light of Chicago's essentially land-locked position and the financial and political pressures on the use of available or future landfill capacity outside the City, adoption of a system which promises substantial gains with an incremental investment in infrastructure is prudent. The City's plan is a realistic response to a highly constrained waste management situation. It attempts to increase adherence to the state hierarchy of disposal methods and is consistent with adopted regional policies and with solid waste planning in the rest of the metropolitan area.

Appendix 2.

Needs Assessment Report.

City Of Chicago

Solid Waste Management Review Committee

List Of Members

(Representatives And Alternates)

Chairperson

Daniel Eberhardt Alternate Chair: Edwin Eisendrath	President	MRC Polymers

Committee

Ann Alvarez Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Casa Central
Michael Asque Alternate: Isabelle Conda	President	Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Alvin Boutte Alternate: Lonnie Radcliffe	President	Independence Bank
Raymond Cachares Alternate: Timothy Harrington	Commissioner	Department of Streets and Sanitation

Ernest Cochanis Alternate: Michael Donahue	Ernest Corporations	Chicago Area McDonalds Owner/ Operator Association
Dale Alekel-Carlson Alternate: Leslie Ladd	Executive Director	Uptown Recycling Station, Inc.
Edwin Eisendrath Alternate: Dave Franke	Alderman	Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities
William Grant Alternate: Paul Gotta	Vice President	Elgin National Industries
Kevin Greene Alternate: Joanna Hoelscher	Research Director	Illinois Citizens for Better Environment
Isaac Goldman Alternate: No Designee	President	Goldman Asset Management
Robert Healey Alternate: Don Turner	President	Chicago Federation of Labor
Ken Hoving Alternate: Richard Hoving	Vice President	Hoving & Sons Disposal
Joseph James Alternate: James Carleton	Commissioner	Department of Economic Development
David Mosena Alternate: Charles Williams	Commissioner	Department of Planning
Jerome Peters Alternate: No Designee	Executive Director	Black Contractors United
Consuelo Pope Alternate: Lylah P. Booker	President	Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce

John Rosales Alternate: Michael Dulin	Facility Manager	Coca Cola Bottling Company
Caroline Shoenberger Alternate: David Inman	Commissioner	Department of Consumer Services
Maria Torres Alternate: Priscilla Konarski	President	Mexican-American Referral Center
Joyce Wade Alternate: No Designee	Chief Executive Officer	Community Bank of Lawndale

Department Of Streets And Sanitation

Timothy Harrington	Deputy Commissioner, Planning
Pamela Barnes	Director of Planning, Research and Development
David Robinson	Assistant Commissioner, Recycling
Michael Schivarelli	Deputy Commissioner, Operations

Department Of Law

Henry Henderson	Assistant Corporation Counsel (Current Acting Commissioner of the Department of the Environment)

Consultants

HDR Engineering, Inc.	Prime Consultant
McDonough Associates, Inc.	Subconsultant
Becker Associates	Subconsultant
Globetrotters Engineering Corp.	Subconsultant

Nakawatase, Wyns & Associates, Inc.	Subconsultant

Section 1.0

Introduction.

1.1 Purpose Of Document.

The purpose(s) of this document are to provide (i) a summary of investigations relating to the solid waste problem, (ii) descriptions of waste generation, collection, and disposal in the City, and (iii) a forecast of future waste quantities and disposal capacities affecting waste management in the City for the duration of the twenty-year planning period. This document provides the first step in the development of a Solid Waste Management Plan which includes the following six steps:

- Analyze the current situation and determine future needs to arrive at a preliminary definition of the problem.
- Collect data to verify and refine the initial problem definition.
- Set goals for remedying the problem.
- Develop a schedule, a method, and priorities for implementing the goals that have been set.
- Monitor and evaluate the progress in Plan implementation.
- Revise action as appropriate to adjust to changing conditions.

This document will establish the basis for future planning activities. To accomplish this, the current disposal practices must be defined. Then assuming that these current disposal practices continue under a "no action" alternative, the "future problem" can be defined. With the problem then defined and including no pre-conceived solutions, the planning effort can begin to address the City's goals and available alternative.

This Needs Assessment has been prepared as part of the Solid Waste Plan (the Plan). The Needs Assessment provides the information needed for step 1 of the planning process, initial identification of the problem. The data gathered in the Needs Assessment will be supplemented by further research of alternatives (step 2) for use in setting definitive goals (step 3), to be presented in the Plan (step 4). The City's and State's planning objective to

establish a long term solid waste solution can be achieved only if supported by up-to-date information on the existing solid waste management system and by realistic projections of future needs.

1.2 Report Organization.

This Needs Assessment has been organized as outlined below:

- The Subsection 1.3 describes the planning area and its salient characteristics.
- Section 2.0 reviews waste generation and collection in the City, specifically it:
  - Explains the methodology used in performing the analysis.
  - Discusses existing municipal and private waste collection practices and recycling efforts.
  - Examines demographics and generation rates for various types of waste.
  - Presents waste projections at five-year intervals using a composite waste generation rate.
  - Analyzes the composition of the waste stream and identifies recoverable materials.
  - Addresses seasonal fluctuations in waste quantities.
- Section 3.0 describes existing waste disposal systems, including:
  - Composting facilities, waste-to-energy facilities, and recycling facilities within the planning area.
  - Landfill sites and their remaining capacities, both in the City and within a 200-mile radius.
  - Transportation issues, including haul distances and the use of municipal and private transfer stations.

-- Section 4.0 discusses the future management needs of the City's municipally and privately collected waste.

1.3 Planning Area.

Solid waste in the Chicago area is a regional problem due to the limited disposal capacity and density of population which has necessitated waste exportation. Regional solutions to solid waste management have been recognized by government leaders as viable means of dealing with solid waste management problems. This is evidenced by the regional solid waste planning efforts of both the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.) and the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (N.I.P.C.). The state legislature has proposed legislation creating a Regional Authority to handle waste in northeastern Illinois, but passage has stalled. The I.E.P.A. had increased reporting requirements for solid waste disposal facilities in 1986. This reported data is summarized in seven reporting regions. Chicago is in Region 2 referred to as the Chicago Metro Region. This region includes the six county N.I.P.C. region and Kendall, Grundy, and Kankakee counties. Figure 1-2 shows the regional areas incorporated in both of these organizational boundaries.*

The City of Chicago is located in the northeastern portion of the State of Illinois, between the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan and relatively flat prairie land. The southeastern section of the City borders on Indiana, and the northern sector is less than 30 miles from the State of Wisconsin. For administrative purposes, the City is divided into 50 wards. It covers an area of 224.2 square miles and is located almost entirely within Cook County; only a segment of Ward 41 containing O'Hare Airport extends into DuPage County to the west. A map of the City, Figure 1-1, is included on the following page to show the configuration of the 50 wards within the City.**

Situated within the third most populous metropolitan area in the U.S., the City had a 1980 population of 3,005,069. On the basis of 1980 census data, the City's population density was just over 13,400 persons per square mile.

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* Figure 1-2 printed on page 12772 of this Journal.

** Figure 1-1 printed on page 12771 of this Journal.

The number of City households was determined by the 1980 census to be 1,093,409. Based on the population estimate reported for 1988 by the Chicago Department of Planning, the population density is about 13,500 persons per square mile. Between 1980 and 1988, the City population increased by approximately 0.56%, to 3,021,912. Nearly two-thirds of Cook County's inhabitants live in the City.

In addition to population, a number of other factors will impact the types and quantities of waste generated. The City has a vigorous economy. Manufacturing enterprises (primarily metal and machinery), the wholesale, retail trade and the service industry are principal employers. Other significant industries include hotel and lodging; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities; mining and construction. Printing, publishing, and the food industry also represent important segments of the City's economy, followed by the chemical, paper, rubber, and plastic industries. In addition, there are 74 institutions of higher education in the City. Quantities of waste generated are also affected by household incomes. Average household incomes in the City are high, at approximately 142% of the national average. Higher household incomes generally correspond to a greater waste generation rate. The median number of school years completed by a City resident is 12.2 with 13.8% of residents having completed four or more years of college. Urban planning priorities include the development of housing and upgrading of the inner city area. An aggressive urban renewal program has been pursued, with significant strides made in the rehabilitation and development of aging districts.

The City is a transportation hub, with O'Hare Airport serving close to 60 million passengers a year, Midway Airpiort serving 7.5 million annually and access to the interstate highway system. In addition, the City is a major railroad center with the world's largest rail terminal. Chicago is also a waterway transportation center, having port facilities for both inland canal, river, and ocean-going vessels. A coordinated mass-transit system interconnects the metropolitan area to provide efficient public transportation throughout the City and the region.

All of the above factors have bearing on the planning of a comprehensive solid waste management system and are being taken into consideration in the process of organizing and implementing the City's Plan. Recognition of these factors has been made, as appropriate, in this Needs Assessment. Characteristics that have particular relevance in formulating goals for the City's solid waste program, will be incorporated in the planning efforts.

Section 2.0.

Waste Generation And Collection.

2.1 Analysis Methodology.

The quantity of solid waste generated by a community is related to the population, commercial and industrial development, and socioeconomic characteristics of the community. These characteristics have been used to correlate data gathered on solid waste generation from City records and waste hauler surveys. For this Needs Assessment, a close correlation of theoretical and empirical analysis was developed from population growth, housing characteristics and employment statistics. Population/employment-based unit waste generation rates were estimated using the historic data. Subsection 2.4 presents the background information regarding these historic factors which established the basis for projecting the City's future waste quantities over the planning period. Upon review of the factors outlined in Subsection 2.4, population statistics were chosen as the primary factor from which to project future solid waste generated in the City.

Data on the composition of the waste stream has been included in this document. The various components of the solid waste stream have been reviewed to arrive at an annualized average compositional breakdown of the waste stream in Chicago.

2.2 Existing Practices And Data.

The solid waste generated in Chicago is collected by a number of public and private organizations. Municipal collection is primarily handled by the City's Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.). Private collection within the City is on a free market system involving an estimated 90 haulers. The following provides a compilation of available waste collection records.

2.2.1 Municipal Waste Collection.

2.2.1.1 Department Of Streets And Sanitation.

The D.S.S. collection system is organized by ward and operates on a five-day per week collection cycle. The wards are aggregated into five divisions consisting of 10 wards each. City crews collect two truckloads of waste each workday (a morning and an afternoon load). These crews only collect a portion of the residential waste (as explained in

Part 2.2.2), primarily from low-density residential units (i.e., four or fewer units per structure). The D.S.S. also collects refuse from the following sources:

-- The public schools (approximately 90% of their waste)

-- The Departments of Housing and Water, and some Police and Fire Department facilities

-- The Airport Authority

-- 10 to 12 Chicago Housing Authority projects

-- Bulk waste pickup programs (Bulk and Demolition)

D.S.S. has maintained records on the waste quantities it has handled. A tabulation of data on D.S.S. collection by ward for the years 1976 to 1988 is provided in Table 2-1.* As indicated by the data, waste generation from low-density residential units has remained fairly stable over the last 13 years.

2.2.1.2 Other Municipal Operations.

The tonnage handled at D.S.S. facilities increases when the waste collected and delivered to D.S.S. facilities by other City and County departments (i.e., Chicago Board of Health, Park District, Department of Housing and Water, and Chicago's airports), is included. This increase can be seen in Table 2-2.**

In addition to the waste collected by D.S.S., other wastes are collected and disposed of by City agencies or departments not listed above and are not reflected in the D.S.S. waste quantity data. The Chicago Transit Authority and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District collect their own waste and deliver it directly to landfills. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (M.W.R.D.) waste consists primarily of

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* Table 2-1 printed on page 12675 of this Journal.

** Table 2-2 printed on page 12676 of this Journal.

screenings and scum from the wastewater treatment facilities; it is considered a special waste, is handled separately, and is not included in the Municipal Solid Waste Stream addressed in this planning effort. The Anti-Cruelty Society annually collects about 720 tons of dead animals which the City incinerates at the Goose Island facility. These are not included in the quantities shown in Table 2-2 and are also not part of this planning effort.* The remaining institutional waste from other governmental agencies consists of relatively small quantities accounted for as commercial/industrial employee generation quantities collected by private haulers.

2.2.1.3 City Recycling Efforts.

The City sponsors several programs and offers financial incentives to foster recycling. A total of $750,000 in City loans and grants will be available to recycling organizations and businesses for development and expansion of their activities. The City also has a diversion credit program to assist non-profit recyclers in conducting curbside recycling programs. A sum of $500,000 had been budgeted for diversion credit contracts in 1989. The diversion credit program distributes approximately $87.75 to $113 per ton for each ton of recycled material diverted from the D.S.S. collection and disposal program. The program is designed to promote curbside collection operations of the not-for-profit recyclers by offsetting some program costs.

Since March, 1989, City Hall employees have been separating all types of paper, including white ledger, colored ledger, computer printout, and envelopes. A contractor, Recycling Services, Inc., picks up the paper and shares with the City $20 per ton for mixed ledger and $60 per ton for computer printouts.

The City began a pilot curbside recycling program in the fall of 1989. Four wards, representing a cross section of Chicago, have been selected to participate in the pilot program. The City has purchased 18 compartmentalized vehicles and approximately 91,000 recycling containers with $650,000 in state grant funds. The City has budgeted labor and supervision required to implement the program, including a public education program with a local hotline for citizen inquiries/complaints. Nearly 66,000 households will be serviced in the four-ward program.

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* Table 2-2 printed on page 12676 of this Journal.

2.2.2 Private Waste Collection.

A large portion of the City's waste is collected by private companies. Private companies collect waste from most high-density living units (residential buildings with five or more apartments per building). Private companies also collect all commercial/industrial waste generated in the City.

Independent commercial and industrial waste haulers and privately-owned landfills were surveyed over a four-week period in April and May, 1989. In each survey, a comprehensive list of candidate companies was compiled from various sources. Each company was contacted via telephone to verify the waste categories, quantities, and destination, where appropriate. Additional detailed information was recorded as available from the party being surveyed. The information received is presented in the following sections.

2.2.2.1 Hauler Survey.

Before the hauler survey was conducted, a candidate list was compiled from the 1988 "City of Chicago Solid Waste Data Base Report", the City's list of licensed collection vehicles, and the phone directory Yellow Pages. A total list of 109 candidate haulers was compiled from these sources. Attempts were then made to contact the haulers by telephone, and the following results were obtained:

Total Haulers	109	
Defunct	7	
Acquired by Others	9	
No Chicago Collection	3	
Possible Responses	90	
Refused Comment	28	
Survey Form Mailed	62	
Form Not Returned	6	
TOTAL RESPONSES:	56	(62%)

A majority of the haulers were found to be cooperative and helpful. A list of private haulers operating in Chicago is contained in Appendix A.* All information in this report regarding specific haulers is referenced by survey form numbers to maintain confidentiality. The survey asked haulers to identify the landfills and transfer stations they utilized as well as the number of trucks and crew size their firm operated. In addition, the haulers were asked to estimate the amount of waste collected within the City limits and the source classification of that waste and the amount of waste recycled. The quantity and waste category breakdown is illustrated in Table 2-3.** This table provides the tons/week reported by each responding hauler. It also lists the type of the waste by percentage of total tons/week for each of the basic waste categories (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, and other).

The haulers reported 36,738 tons/week of privately hauled high-density residential and commercial/industrial waste. This corresponds to 1,910,376 tons/year (52 weeks). This quantity will be larger due to the additional amount collected by the 35 nonresponding haulers. The average collection by each of the 56 responding haulers is approximately 650 tons per week, or 33,837 tons per year. Assuming the 34 nonresponding haulers also collected the average 650 tons per week, a waste estimate from the hauler survey data was estimated on a composite basis. Utilizing the City's list of licensed vehicles and the reported tonnages, the total waste stream handled by private haulers was estimated to be approximately 2,519,398 tons per year.

The high-density residential waste portion of the waste stream reported by private waste haulers was 302 tons per week (approximately 15,727 tons per year). Based on the number of high-density residential units in Chicago (approximately 440,000) this does not appear to be representative of the total high-density residential waste stream. It is likely that all the responding haulers do not differentiate between high-rise residential and commercial accounts.

2.2.2.2 Landfill Survey.

The landfill survey was conducted in the same manner as the hauler survey. A list was compiled from available sources and checked against those landfills used by the haulers. Landfill operators were then contacted by telephone to verify the sources (i.e., the ward or other point

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* Appendix A printed on pages 12643 through 12653 of this Journal.

** Table 2-3 printed on page 12677 of this Journal.

of generation) and waste volumes received. However, landfill operators have been unable to generate any numbers with respect to the source of the material they receive; they only maintain invoicing records concerning each of the waste haulers. The information for the landfill survey is therefore based on the disposal destinations reported by the waste haulers. Since all waste haulers did not identify landfill destinations, 6,863 tons/week (i.e., 24%) of the 28,236 tons/week reported to be landfilled is landfilled at unknown destinations.

Within the City limits there are four operating landfills. They are operated by Waste Management, Inc. (C.I.D. landfill), Paxton Co. (Landfill No. 2), and Land & Lakes Company (landfills at 122nd and 138th Streets). In addition to these landfills, the reporting haulers have indicated using the following landfills for at least a portion of the Chicago collected waste.

-- American Grading

-- Land & Lakes -- Dolton

-- C.D.T. -- Joliet

-- Greene Valley

-- Gary Development

-- Sexton No. 2

-- Beecher

-- Mallard Lake

-- Gary City

-- Three Oaks

-- Morris, Illinois

-- Sawyer, Michigan

-- Wheatland Prairie

-- Donovan

-- Lake Company (B.F.I.)

-- Land Reclamation

-- Lake

-- Woodland

2.3 Demographics.

2.3.1 Population.

The population estimates in Table 2-4 were obtained from the Chicago Department of Planning (C.D.P.).* The C.D.P. periodically updates estimates and projections of population for the City. A breakdown of population by the 50 wards is only conducted in census years. Ward boundaries are adjusted within one year after census data are compiled, so that each ward has approximately the same population. The 1988 prorated population for the wards varied from 58,924 persons per ward to 61,555 persons per ward. Based on the latest estimates (adopted on November 23, 1987), the City's population increased by approximately 0.56% from 1980 to 1988, giving an average annual compound growth rate for this period of approximately 0.07%. The City's population is predicted by the C.D.P. to increase by 0.58% during the five-year period from 1990 to 1995, for an average annual compound growth rate of 0.11%. The C.D.P.'s projections indicate that the average annual compound growth rates will continue to increase after 1995 at rates indicated in Table 2-4.*

2.3.2 Housing.

Besides estimating projections of populations for the City, the C.D.P. tabulates census data on housing characteristics by wards. Available information includes total housing units which are occupied or vacant, by ward, and population data. The D.S.S. also periodically tabulates the housing units serviced in each ward by structure size categories. Table 2-5 shows the number of City-collected units, by ward, for 1982 and 1988.** D.S.S. collection crews collect residential waste primarily from low-density residential housing units (four or fewer units per structure).

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* Table 2-4 printed on page 12678 of this Journal.

** Table 2-5 printed on page 12679 of this Journal.

2.3.3 Employment.

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission publishes employment data for the region by Standard Industry Classification Codes (S.I.C.). The latest available employment data (1985) is organized by quarter section, but has been compiled for the C.D.P. by ward in the "City of Chicago Solid Waste Data Base Report". Table 2-6 presents the employment data for 1985 for each ward.*

2.4 Generation Rates.

The quantity and source of residential waste collected by D.S.S. has been documented by D.S.S. quantity records; however, the residential and the commercial/industrial waste collected by private companies is not well-documented. Data was compiled from various sources to estimate and correlate information to establish waste generation rates. Several data components are collected on an annual basis. Therefore, the analysis focused on 1982 and 1988 when the various data components were available and prior to City-sponsored recycling efforts.

2.4.1 Residential Waste.

The information available from D.S.S. (which relates primarily to low-density residential waste) has been adjusted and used to estimate a generation rate for the high-density residential waste. Private companies collect waste from most high-density living units (residential buildings with five or more apartments per building) and all commercial/industrial waste generated in the City. This analysis was conducted independently from the survey data collection to allow cross checking of data. Table 2-7 shows how the waste generation rate of 3.28 lb. of solid waste per person per day is derived from the D.S.S. Collection Records.** An explanation of Table 2-7 calculations follows:**

-- Column 2 shows the 1988 population by ward. These figures were obtained by prorating the 1980 population uniformly, by ward, to achieve the total projected 1988 population.

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* Table 2-6 printed on page 12680 of this Journal.

** Table 2-7 printed on page 12681 of this Journal.

-- Column 3 headed by "Occupied Units" was obtained from the Chicago Statistical Abstract for 1980. The variation in occupied living units from 1980 to 1988 was assumed to be negligible.

-- Column 4 headed by "D.S.S. Collection Units 1988" (also shown in Table 2-5) was obtained from the D.S.S..* This total contains a small amount of high-density residential units (less than 3% in 1982); however, the number of high-density residential units collected by D.S.S. was assumed to be negligible.

-- Column 5 headed by "1988 D.S.S. Waste" (also shown in Table 2-1) was also obtained from the D.S.S..**

-- Column 6 headed by "Lb. of Waste per Unit-Day" was obtained by dividing the tons of waste collected by D.S.S. per year by the number of units D.S.S. collected from and converting the units to pounds per calendar day.

-- Column 7 headed by "Persons per Unit" was obtained by dividing the total ward population by the total number of occupied units for each ward.

-- Column 8 headed by "Lb. of Waste per Person Day" was obtained by dividing the waste per unit by the persons per unit for each ward. The quantities in this last column were averaged to produce 3.28 lbs. of solid waste generated per person per day and collected by D.S.S..

The information tabulated in Table 2-7A is shown in a manner identical to the information in Table 2-7, except that it is based on 1982 population rather than 1988 population.***

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* Table 2-5 printed on page 12679 of this Journal.

** Table 2-1 printed on page 12675 of this Journal.

*** Table 2-7A and Table 2-7 printed on pages 12681 through 12682 of this Journal.

Tables 2-8 and 2-8A show the calculated quantity of residential waste generated from high-density residential sources, for 1988 and 1982, respectively.* These are based on the D.S.S. generation rate data obtained from low-density residential sources adjusted for generation differences to 2.7 lbs. per capita day. An explanation for Tables 2-8 and 2-8A follow:*

-- The column headed "Privately Collected High-Density Residential Units" is obtained by subtracting the number of D.S.S. collected units (which are primarily low-density) from the total number of occupied units by ward. (see Table 2-7)**

-- The persons per unit figures (also shown in Table 2-7) are estimated to be the same for both low- and high-density residential units, since the persons per unit varies by ward and this should reflect differences in economic or social situations.**

-- The column headed "Lb. of Waste per Person per Day" is obtained by modifying the pounds of waste per person per day obtained from D.S.S. records for waste from low-density residential areas. This adjustment was based on national averages developed from E.P.A. data and D.S.S. data from high-density wards, from which it has been determined that high-density residential units typically generate about 18% less than the total solid waste from single-family residential sources. This is the result of somewhat lower product consumption levels and significantly less lawn and garden waste.

-- The column headed "Lb. of Waste per Unit per Day" is the product of the number of persons per unit times the number of pounds of waste generated per day.

-- The high-density residential tons per year is the number of high-density units times the persons per unit times the pounds of waste per person per calendar day converted to tons per year.

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* Tables 2-8 and 2-8A printed on pages 12683 through 12684 of this Journal.

** Table 2-7 printed on page 12681 of this Journal.

2.4.2 Commercial/Industrial Waste.

The estimate of commercial/industrial solid waste generated is based on the employment by S.I.C. categories for each ward in the City and generation rates (lbs./employee/day) for each category. S.I.C. waste generation rates were developed for the City through a literature search that consulted numerous studies and solid waste projects, 13 of which were judged to be applicable to the Chicago project.

This information was presented in the "City of Chicago Solid Waste Data Base Report", submitted by Envirodyne Engineers, Inc..

The principal goal was to develop waste generation rates per employee per day for each of the employment categories. The methodology was based upon taking the average of the most reliable waste generation rates available from other studies. The S.I.C. waste generation rates, in pounds per employee per day, are presented in Table 2-9.* Waste generation is then estimated by multiplying the estimated S.I.C. generation rate from Table 2-9 by the number of employees in each S.I.C. category listed in Table 2-6.** Employment data per S.I.C. category (1985) for the City was provided by the N.I.P.C..

The tabulation of results from this analysis of Chicago's commercial/industry waste generation, in Table 2-10, lists estimates of the total commercial/industrial waste generated in the City in 1985, by ward and category of employment.***

2.5 Composite Waste Generation.

After assessment of the data collected from a variety of sources, an attempt was made to correlate and verify the solid waste information for waste generated within the City. This process is similar to that of assembling a jigsaw puzzle with several pieces missing. Once all the available pieces of the puzzle are assembled, however, the overall view of the problem is more clearly discernible despite certain gaps in the information.

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* Table 2-9 printed on page 12685 of this Journal.

** Table 2-6 printed on page 12680 of this Journal.

*** Table 2-10 printed on page 12686 of this Journal.

Although there are some differences in the solid waste quantity data provided by the City, the overall inconsistencies are not very significant. The primary reasons for these differences are cross-categorization and manual compilation of the data for various departmental reports. These discrepancies could be minimized in the future if more scale operations were automated with computer entry. The data for waste collected by the private haulers was incomplete because only 67% of the estimated private hauler collection fleet was represented. Through extrapolation, however, the average waste quantity collected per vehicle by the reporting haulers was applied to the vehicles operated by nonreporting haulers. The empirical data developed by generation corresponded well with the median of the range of data extrapolated from the hauler survey.

Table 2-11 presents 1988 composite data by waste category, by ward.* The totals provided by the City include forestry waste in the D.S.S.-collected low-density residential waste data, rather than listing it separately as in previous years. The bulk, demolition, and street dirt waste data were not available in a ward-by-ward allocation; the quantities associated with these categories are therefore totaled separately in Table 2-11.* The other governmental department waste is included in the commercial/industrial quantities through the inclusion of governmental employment generation statistics.

As can be seen from Table 2-11, there was an estimated 3,917,315 tons of solid waste generated from all sources in the City in 1988.* The total 1988 solid waste generation was divided by the 1988 C.D.P. population estimate, and converted from tons per year to pounds per day, to represent an average of 7.1 pounds per capita per day.

2.6 Waste Projections.

The quantity of solid waste generated in the City was projected for the years 1990 through 2010 at five-year intervals. These projections were developed based on population projections and estimated waste generation rates. It was assumed that the waste generation rates would remain relatively constant over the planning period. This assumption provides a reasonable compromise between the historical trends for increases in waste generation and recent reductions in waste generation due to conservation and recycling measures.

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* Table 2-11 printed on page 12687 of this Journal.

Projections of the total residential and commercial/industrial waste generated in the City of Chicago are presented in Table 2-12.* The projections of residential waste were determined by multiplying the waste generation rate of 3.3 lb. per person per day (rounded from the 3.28 lb. shown in Table 2-8) times the projected population in low-density residential units and 2.7 lb. per person per day times the projected population in high-density residential units.** The 2.7 lbs. per person per day used for high-density residential unit is based on estimates for differences in product consumption levels and lawn and garden waste generation rates (i.e., approximately 18% less). For solid waste management purposes, total employment for the City was assumed to remain proportional to population. The projections of commercial/industrial waste were determined by multiplying by a weighted average waste generation rate of 7.6 lbs. per person per calendar day times the total projected employed population.

2.7 Composition Of The Waste Stream.

2.7.1 Sampling Program.

The Chicago D.S.S. is sponsoring a waste characterization study to develop data on the physical composition of the solid waste generated in the City of Chicago. The study is primarily targeted at the solid waste collected by City operations, which primarily consists of residential waste from dwelling structures containing between 1 and 4 living units. The objective of this survey is to establish percent composition base values for the waste stream components to enable the City to determine the amount of material available for recycling programs.

The City of Chicago collects approximately 60 to 70 percent of the residential waste generated in the City. Residential waste represents about 40 percent of Chicago's total waste stream. The City also collects waste from various municipal operations, which represent about 4 percent of the total residential and commercial waste stream generated within Chicago (See Figure 2-1).***

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* Table 2-12 printed on page 12688 of this Journal.

** Table 2-8 printed on page 12683 of this Journal.

*** Figure 2-1 printed on page 12773 of this Journal.

The study consists of four one-week (5 day) field sampling programs designed to obtain a representative cross-section of the City's 50 wards. The first one-week sampling program was conducted April 17 through April 22, 1989. The second one-week sampling program occurred on August 21 through August 25, 1989. The third one-week sampling program was conducted on October 30 through November 3. The fourth sampling program was conducted on February 5 through February 9, 1990. During the second sampling program, one load from a private hauler (load 6) was sorted to determine composition. Based on the composition of the load it appeared to be primarily high-density residential waste with some commercial waste included.

Table 2-13 shows the average percentage of the four sampling programs and the average yearly compositional breakdown.* Load 6 was not included in the average percentage of the second sampling program in Table 2-13.*

The categories for material separation were established prior to commencing the sampling programs. A high grade office paper category for office paper and computer paper was included in the sampling program. This waste was not found in the residential waste stream. Categories which could not be subdivided further include other paper, other plastic, and bulk waste. The other paper category contains junk mail, contaminated paper, coated paper, paper towels, glossy paper and magazines. The other plastic category contains film plastic, cellophane, electronic appliances, disposable diapers, and toys. Bulk as a waste category includes furniture, carpeting, roofing, foam rubber sheets, tires, branches, scrap lumber, wallboard, fencing, plastic swimming pools, and stuffed animals.

The study was divided into the four sampling programs to evaluate the seasonal fluctuations in waste composition. The autumn reading for other paper and other plastic was significantly lower than the other three readings. The high yard and food waste results in this period may account for some of the percentage shortfall. Food waste is often wrapped in paper, aluminum foil, or plastic for disposal. The yard waste followed a predictable pattern, a high percentage in the fall and a very low percentage in the winter. The variation in aluminum cans may be due to higher beverage consumption in the summer and yard waste surge in the fall. Newsprint, paperboard, P.E.T., H.D.P.E., wood, textiles, ferrous cans

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* Table 2-13 printed on page 12689 of this Journal.

and brown, green, and clear glass were fairly consistent throughout the year, while ceramics/fines and bulk items varied widely. These two categories had no pattern and no consistency. There was essentially very little in the other aluminum category. Other aluminum consisted mainly of aluminum foil and much of that was covered with food waste.

According to a report published by the U.S.E.P.A., more plastics and paper, and less metals and glass are entering the waste stream ("characterization of the Municipal Solid Waste in the United States, 1960 to 2000 -- Update 1988" by Franklin Associates, Ltd.). The method used for the E.P.A. report uses a material flow approach. This approach relied on published data documenting production/consumption of materials entering the municipal waste stream. Imports and exports affect consumption of products in the waste stream and adjustments were made to the modeled material flow as appropriate. After the necessary adjustments were made, discards of each product were calculated.

The discards were then adjusted for materials and energy recovery. Data on recovery of various materials was taken from various trade associations, U.S. Department of Commerce, knowledge of recycling activities, and current and planned resource recovery facility throughputs.

The result of these calculations, or "net discards", represents discards that presumably would go to sanitary landfills. (U.S.E.P.A./Franklin Assoc. Ltd., 1988, p.2.)

Table 2-14 shows a comparison of the E.P.A. study and the results of the 1990 Chicago residential solid waste characterization study.* The E.P.A. percentages were based on the total national municipal solid waste stream including residential, commercial, and industrial waste. The Chicago study results represented only the portion of the residential waste stream that was collected by the D.S.S.. Based on 1988 data, the D.S.S. collected approximately 27.5% of the total waste stream in Chicago.

Comparing the E.P.A. data with the Chicago waste stream shows that the D.S.S. waste stream contains approximately twice the amount of ferrous, plastics, wood, food waste, and textiles, materials typically having high concentrations in residential waste. The D.S.S. collects approximately one-half of the bulk and paperboard waste compared with the E.P.A. data, material typically generated by commercial establishments and the construction industry.

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* Table 2-14 printed on page 12690 of this Journal.

Based on the waste characterization report and the current targeted materials by markets, materials available for recovery from the D.S.S. waste represent approximately 47.3%. Participation rates and recovery efficiencies will result in lower achievable recovery rates from this waste stream. Table 2-15 shows the breakdown of available recyclables identified in the sampling program.*

2.7.2 Processible/Nonprocessible Waste.

The quantity of processible and nonprocessible waste generated by the City will determine future needs for material handling capacity and will affect planning efforts for solid waste facilities. Therefore, it is important for facility planning efforts to establish the proportional relationship between processible and nonprocessible waste in the proposed waste stream. Processible waste means municipal solid waste which includes household, commercial and institutional wastes and vegetative wastes that can be processed by mechanical conveyances without the use of heavy duty crushing or shredding equipment or other specialized handling requirements. Nonprocessible waste means waste such as white goods, demolition or construction debris, large branches or tree trunks, large metal objects, or bulk waste.

Information from the characterization study on low-density residential waste indicates an annual average of 7.0% bulk waste calculated from the four sampling programs. This bulk residential waste is generally collected along with the curbside trash from single-family residences in the D.S.S. service area except on routes where the E.M.C.O. automated collection systems operate. Separate bulk collection is provided in areas of the City from which the waste is directed to the Northwest Incinerator, where the bulk waste would not be processible as fuel. In addition, all bulk waste from inner-City alleyways and from vacant lot clean-up programs is collected separately.

Other categories of waste that are included in the D.S.S.-handled waste but would normally be considered nonprocessible are demolition waste, large branches, and street dirt. These materials are currently handled and accounted for separately and would therefore be fairly easily removed from the waste stream, if required by future planning measures. Historically, these materials have represented between 5 and 20% of the waste stream and are largely related to economic cycles.

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* Table 2-15 printed on page 12691 of this Journal.

2.8 Seasonal Fluctuations.

Waste quantity analysis is based on annual total quantities generated; however, there are significant seasonal variations in the quantity of waste generated. The record of weekly quantities of waste collected by D.S.S. are shown on the graph in Figure 2-2, based on City-provided data.* The maximum weekly peak urged as high as 41% above the average week during the year 1984.

Seasonal variations in residential waste generation rates are largely caused by "spring cleaning" and increased amounts of yard wastes during the growing season, with yard waste generation peaks at the start and end of the growing season.

Section 3.0

Waste Disposal Systems.

Information on the municipally-collected waste sent to solid waste facilities is available in the City of Chicago. However, information on the disposal of waste delivered to privately-operated transfer stations and/or to a multitude of private landfills within or outside the region, is very limited. The ultimate disposal site for both municipal and privately collected waste will vary considerably and is a function of several variables including:

-- waste type

-- landfill disposal tipping rates

-- hauler affiliation or contracts with landfill owners or operators

-- collection vehicle location when the vehicle reaches capacity

-- contracts between large commercial generators and landfills

-- landfill volume allocations available to the hauler

-- availability or access to private transfer stations

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* Figure 2-2 printed on page 12774 of this Journal.

The City collection and disposal network is a complex and multi-faceted system which relies heavily on the private sector. This section compiles the available data on ultimate destinations for waste going to current waste disposal facilities, based on information gathered from the City and from private hauler surveys. This section provides a description of existing municipal and private components to the collection and disposal network, followed by a discussion of the available information on the current disposition of the waste stream after collection. The publicly-owned facilities are distinguished from the privately-owned facilities in recognition of the two levels of planning that will be necessary in the next stage of the planning effort.

3.1 Municipal Handling And Disposal Facilities.

The D.S.S. municipally-collected waste is directly hauled to any one of several waste handling facilities located in the Chicago area. The City of Chicago owns four transfer stations. One of these, a former incinerator (the Calumet Transfer Station) is closed. The City also operates the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility which combusts waste that is directly hauled to the facility or diverted from one of the transfer stations. A small portion of the D.S.S. waste stream is currently being diverted in pilot recycling and composting programs. The remaining waste is hauled directly to one of two privately-owned and operated landfills or one of several private transfer stations. The Stearns Quarry, originally permitted for the disposal of incinerator ash and construction debris, continues to accept construction debris, but the City is in the process of closing the site. The City of Chicago's publicly-owned disposal facilities are shown on Figure 3-1.*

3.1.1 Composting Facilities.

The City of Chicago has operated a pilot composting program since 1987 at the Calumet Transfer Station site at 103rd Street and Doty Road. A composting coordinator and four staff employees maintain the program. In 1987 the City acquired use of a demonstration windrow composting machine to determine the feasibility of processing various types of landscape waste materials using outdoor, windrow processing technology. The pilot was expanded in 1988 with the collection and processing of approximately 700 tons of leaves. In 1989, the partially composted leaves were blended with grass to determine processing requirements and times.

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* Figure 3-1 printed on page 12775 of this Journal.

The pilot studies have provided base data on processing methodologies, decomposition times, collection routing, debagging operations, and plastic and paper bag performance and decomposition. Data collected during the pilot studies will serve as the basis for program projections and system development.

3.1.2 Waste Processing Facilities.

3.1.2.1 Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility.

The Northwest Incinerator, completed in 1971 for $23 Million, was the first refuse incinerator to be built in the United States to use electrostatic precipitators. It was also the largest waterwall boiler facility fueled with municipal solid waste in North America at the time of construction. Since the 19-year-old facility employs pollution control technologies utilized in most operating waste-to-energy facilities, it was not shut down like other Chicago incinerators. Studies are currently being conducted on how to extend the life of the Northwest Incinerator.

The Northwest Incinerator's nameplate capacity is 440,000 pounds per hour of 250 psig steam at 414°F. for in-house use and for export. Initially, the only market for this steam was for in-plant use, which accounted for 49% of the total steam generated. E.J. Brach Co., located adjacent to the Northwest Facility, subsequently signed a 10-year contract to buy steam. In 1980, an export steam system was built to connect Brach's and the plant was rededicated as the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility. Since 1982, approximately 55,000 pounds per hour of steam have been sold, 24 hrs./day, 7 days/week.

The Northwest Facility was originally designed with four (4) 400 tpd mass-burn boilers to process 1,600 tpd of solid waste with 85% availability.

Current operational parameters require that only 3 furnaces be on-line at a given time, assuming the 4th furnace is shut down for service. In effect, this reduces processing capacity to 1,200 tpd.

The plant accepts and processes less than 800 tpd. (July, 1989 daily burn average was 784 tpd.) The waste is burned 24 hours per day, seven days per week except for maintenance periods. Private contractors haul the ash in tarped trucks to a landfill in Will County, Illinois. Because only D.S.S. waste is accepted at the Northwest facility no tipping fee is charged for waste delivered. The City's operating expenses for Northwest in 1989 is about $7 Million, excluding ash disposal costs.

3.1.2.2 Goose Island Incinerator.

The Goose Island Incinerator is a small 800 lbs./hour installation designed and used for the destruction of dead animals. In 1988 the Goose Island Incinerator destroyed 1,446,424 lbs. of animal carcasses. The facility was originally designed with two (2) Heston Co. Incinerators. In 1984, the City installed a new Basic Environmental Co. incinerator with space provided for a second unit to be added later. The facility presently operates using the Basic Incinerator for day-to-day operations with the two (2) old units providing back-up during repair and maintenance outages. The facility operates one (1) shift, five (5) days per week.

3.1.2.3 Nonoperational Facilities.

From 1959 to 1972, when the City's four incinerators were operating, Chicago disposed of a major portion of its solid waste by incineration. In the peak year, 1972, approximately 1 million tons of solid waste were incinerated.

The Medill Incinerator operated from 1956 to 1972, the Calumet Incinerator from 1959 to 1979, and the Southwest Incinerator from 1962 to 1976. The Medill, Calumet, and Southwest Incinerators were shutdown in the 1970s when revised air quality standards established by the federal government would have required substantial capital outlay to upgrade these facilities. Each of these sites were reverted to operate as transfer stations after the shutdown. The Southwest Supplementary Fuel Processing Facility was designed and constructed from 1973 to 1976. The Southwest Facility, located adjacent to Commonwealth Edison's Crawford electric generating station at Thirty-fifth and Pulaski, was designed to process 1,000 tpd of municipal solid waste into refuse derived fuel (R.D.F.) and conveyed it to the Crawford Facility by a pneumatic delivery pipeline. The shredded refuse was to be used in combination with pulverized coal and burned in the Commonwealth Edison boilers to generate electricity. From 1976 to 1979, the Southwest Facility never operated at higher than 50 percent of design capacity, and was subsequently taken off-line in December, 1979. It now functions as a transfer station.

Several financial and operational problems contributed to the inability of the Southwest Facility to achieve design capacity. Cost overruns, time delays, and unforeseeable construction changes were experienced. By the end of 1979, City personnel had succeeded in achieving an operating rate of 800 tpd or 50 percent of specified capability. However, it was determined that further production improvements could not be realized utilizing the existing process flow system. High maintenance costs, impurities in the R.D.F. product, and

problems with the pneumatic R.D.F. transport system were the major problems identified at the Southwest Facility.

The Crawford generating station also required modifications due to under-utilization of available heat content of the delivered R.D.F. and inadequate ash removal. Because the unit density of R.D.F. was a variable, i.e., particles of paper and plastic were lighter in weight than wood and rubber particles of the same size, the more dense particles ignited in the fire ball of the utility boilers but dropped to the bottom of the boiler and were quenched before being completely burned. If a dump grate system were installed to hold these burning dense pieces of R.D.F. until they gave up their entire heat content, the maximum value of the R.D.F. energy would have been realized. This procedure would also improve the ash quantity. The existing ash removal system was a water sluice system. That needed to be replaced with a mechanical system to be able to handle the increased ash tonnage which was also of larger piece size than normal ash from coal. These utility improvements would lend reliability to their system ability to receive and fire R.D.F. on a continuous rather than an intermittent basis. Also, Edison's aging boilers were down for long periods of time during which no R.D.F. could be processed.

3.1.3 City Utilized Transfer Stations.

Transfer stations function as centroids for consolidation of the solid waste delivered by the collection vehicles into larger capacity vehicles. The purposes of these facilities are to:

-- reduce the primary haul of the collection vehicle

-- reduce truck traffic to a disposal site

-- free up the collection vehicle for a second load

-- improve the economics of long hauls to the final disposal site.

The City owns four transfer stations (Calumet transfer station is closed) and has delivered waste to as many as seven other privately owned and operated transfer stations over the last six years (see Table 3-1).* However, only three private transfer stations were utilized in 1988.

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* Table 3-1 printed on page 12692 of this Journal.

The City-owned transfer stations shown in Figure 3-1 are located at the former Supplemental Fuel Processing Facility and the former incineration facilities (Medill and Southwest).* Another transfer station was in operation through 1986 at the former Calumet incinerator, but was closed due to concerns over the structural integrity of the tipping floor. The following paragraphs describe the operational layout of each of the City-owned facilities.

3.1.3.1 Supplemental Fuel Transfer Station.

The Supplemental Fuel Processing Facility is presently operated as a transfer station using the existing tipping floor area, scales, and truck routing facilities. The facility is accessed by a restricted use roadway from Pulaski Road. The transfer operation is accomplished inside the existing building structure.

The tipping floor area has been adapted for transfer operations through the use of large concrete blocks to isolate the waste from the machinery areas of the building which are no longer in use. Front-end loaders lift material from the tipping floor and load it into transfer vehicles. Since the operations are enclosed, litter and surface water drainage contamination are controlled.

3.1.3.2 Medill Transfer Station.

The Medill transfer facility is operated outside in the yard behind the Incinerator building. The yard is enclosed by a 20-foot high wire fence; however, the waste is exposed to the winds and precipitation. D.S.S. collection vehicles unload their contents onto a large concrete pad after weighing. Front-end loaders push the waste against large concrete blocks at the south and west perimeters of the site and lift it into transfer vehicles. Because it is not enclosed, the waste transfer operation is detrimentally affected by weather conditions. The existing incinerator building is severely deteriorated and no longer in use, except for providing offices and some overnight storage for collection vehicles.

3.1.3.3 Southwest Transfer Station.

The Southwest transfer station is located at 39th Street and Iron Street in the area known as the "Stockyards". The operations are

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* Figure 3-1 printed on page 12775 of this Journal.

housed in the Southwest Incinerator building and use the tipping floor area of the existing structure. The tipping pit is filled to the level of the tipping floor and the back pit wall is used as the backstop for front-end loader lifting and loading of transfer vehicles. The facility has no outdoor operations, but does use the site for overnight exterior vehicle storage. The facility is also equipped with scales.

3.2 Private Handling And Disposal Facilities.

The high-density residential and commercial/industrial waste which is collected by private haulers represents about 64 percent of the existing waste stream. In addition, all of the City collected waste is eventually delivered to privately-operated disposal facilities in the form of ash from the Northwest Waste-To-Energy Facility or unprocessed waste. According to reports from the I.E.P.A., there are thirty-three transfer stations and sixteen landfills in Cook County that are privately-operated to handle the County's waste. In addition, there are a multitude of recycling facilities located in Chicago, some of which accept materials from the public. Figure 3-2 shows the location of 17 privately-owned transfer stations in or near the City of Chicago which are believed to handle at least some waste from Chicago and privately-owned landfills within the City limits.* Table 3-2 indicates the ownership of these facilities in the Chicago Area.**

3.2.1 Private Sector Recycling Facilities.

The information on the existing not-for-profit and for-profit recycling enterprises serving the Chicago area has been compiled from the following sources: the City of Chicago, the Illinois State Department of Energy and Natural Resources Office of Solid Waste and Renewable Resources (Directory of Illinois Recycling Centers, December, 1987 and Planning Guide for Residential Recycling Programs in Illinois, May, 1988), a survey of the 72 private haulers servicing the City, and a survey of over 200 enterprises involved in recycling. Based on this information, a list identifying the firms that provide recycling services in the City of Chicago and are based in the City has been compiled in Appendix B.*** This list includes both primary and secondary recycling firms but does not segregate between the firms.

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* Figure 3-2 printed on page 12776 of this Journal.

** Table 3-2 printed on page 12693 of this Journal.

*** Appendix B printed on pages 12654 through 12666 of this Journal.

These recycling firms include material collection, handling, and processing firms. Companies in the Chicago area that are end users of recycled materials are discussed in the Recycling Report submitted separately under this contract. Material collection firms provide collection service to people's homes. Material handling firms operate collection centers. Material processing firms accept material from the public, collectors and/or handlers, and process it into a form acceptable to end users. In addition, there are 50 to 75 recycling firms in the Chicago area that would not respond to the recycling survey or could not be reached.

Based on the gathered information, recycling facilities in the City have the capacity to process in excess of 3,000 tpd. Of this total estimated processing capability, approximately 1,500 -- 2,000 tpd of the available capacity is being utilized to process material from Chicago. These tonnages include a considerable amount of steel scrap, high-grade paper, and mixed paper processing from commercial/industrial waste. These tonnages do not include industries that recycle their own waste. The recycling facilities of the firms surveyed are estimated to be able to handle approximately 700 tpd of additional recyclable materials.

Additionally, the private waste hauler survey indicates a significant amount of waste recycling. Table 3-3 lists recycled tonnages per week by reporting haulers.* The 6,902 tons/week (1,380 tpd) of recycled material was identified in the hauler survey. One of the private haulers, Hoving and Sons, recovers a substantial portion of these recyclables (approximately 1,160 tpd) in the form of corrugated paperboard and high grade office paper.

The hauler survey also indicates that a substantial amount of the hauler collected waste is currently being recycled. Based on this information, approximately 20% of the reported high-rise residential and commercial/industrial waste collections are being recycled. Although recycling is limited to ten of the reporting haulers, the average rate of recycling per reporting hauler is 123 tons per week or a total of approximately 359,000 tons per year. If we assume that the nonresponsive haulers recycle a similar average tonnage, an estimate of waste recycled by all private haulers is approximately 569,000 tons per year. These hauler tonnages, when related to Chicago's total waste stream, represent a recycling rate in the range of 8 to 13%. Additional recycling by other established recycling organizations has been identified in the Recycling Report. Some double counting of recycled quantities is

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* Table 3-3 printed on page 12694 of this Journal.

possible due to reporting from haulers and processors. It is therefore recommended that a reporting procedure be mandated for all recycling activities.

A number of areas within the City are presently receiving recycling services from private haulers although the service areas are not clearly defined. The major recycling firms identified as providing collection and handling service in specific service areas are Uptown Recycling, The Resource Center, the Bethel Trading Post, and Recycling Services, Inc.. The services available to over 10,000 households under The Resource Center's program vary from weekly curbside collection to simple drop-off and buyback centers located throughout the City.

3.2.2 Private Transfer Stations.

Of the thirty-three privately-owned transfer stations permitted in Cook County, D.S.S. has used several strategically located within a twenty-five minute one-way haul distance from the end of collection routes. The decision of which transfer station to use is made by the dispatcher based on the location of the truck when it becomes filled, the time of day, traffic congestion, transfer station congestion, and existing contracted relationships. It is believed that at least 17 transfer stations accept some waste from the City of Chicago. This belief is based on the reported usage by the City and private haulers, and the fact that haulers operating transfer stations in or near the City report collecting waste within the City.

3.2.3 Landfills In City.

There are four landfills in operation in the City of Chicago, shown on Figures 3-2 and 3-3.* Land & Lakes Co. operates two (2) landfills; one at 122nd Street and the other at 138th Street. Waste Management of Illinois operates the C.I.D. Landfill. The Paxton Co. operates the Paxton No. 2 Landfill. This landfill has been ordered closed under Circuit Court of Cook County ruling. However, a stay has been invoked pending appeal by Paxton Co.. Currently, a City ordinance prohibits the further expansion or siting of any landfills in the City. Three (3) of the four (4) privately operated landfills still receive municipal solid waste from within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago and other municipalities in the

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* Figures 3-2 and 3-3 printed on pages 12776 through 12777 of this Journal.

area. Information regarding the source of the waste delivered to the landfills is not readily available from the landfills. The landfills do not track the source of the waste beyond the necessary billing information from the hauler. Information concerning the source and type of the waste was only available from the waste haulers.

The I.E.P.A.'s Available Disposal Capacity for Solid Waste in Illinois, Fourth Annual Report, October, 1990 provides the only data on the remaining facility disposal capacity in the State. This data is reported by the facility operators. Data on the owner, location, type of waste accepted, and remaining capacity of City landfills in gate cubic yards is provided in Table 3-4.*

3.2.4 Other Landfills In Region.

A substantial portion of Chicago waste is exported to facilities outside the boundaries of the City because of the limited disposal capacity in the City.

Although we cannot determine the specific disposal sites for all of Chicago's waste, it is reasonable to assume that most of the waste is currently being disposed in the privately owned landfills within a fifty mile radius of Chicago. This fifty mile radius encompasses most of I.E.P.A.'s solid waste reporting Region 2, portions of northwestern Indiana, and southeastern Wisconsin.

According to I.E.P.A. records, there are eight (8) landfills still active in Cook County that are subject to the fee requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act. Cook County also has eight (8) landfills which are closed. Within the I.E.P.A. Region 2, there are presently thirty-one (31) landfills permitted by the State with twenty-five (25) still active. Another five (5) landfills in the region have been closed for several years and are not listed in I.E.P.A.'s Fourth Annual Report, Available Disposal Capacity for Solid Waste in Illinois. The active landfills reported a total remaining capacity of 167,707,092 cubic yards as of April 1, 1990. The listing of site specific information is shown on Tables 3-4 and 3-5 and all active and inactive landfill sites are located on Figure 3-3.*

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* Table 3-4 printed on page 12695 of this Journal.

** Table 3-5 printed on pages 12696 through 12698 of this Journal.

Figure 3-3 printed on page 12777 of this Journal.

In Cook County, the Northwest Municipal Conference has for the last several years, attempted to site a landfill (balefill). The N.M.C. has received local siting approval and an I.E.P.A. development permit, but will require final approval of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers before development may begin.

A survey of the landfills operated by Land & Lakes Co. was conducted to spot check the source of waste delivered into the landfills serving the City of Chicago. Only Land & Lakes permitted this survey to be conducted. The survey consisted of two days (one day each at Land & Lakes -- 122nd Street and Land & Lakes -- 138th Street) of interviewing truck drivers as they entered the landfill scale area. The drivers were asked to identify their company or municipal affiliation, the source of the waste, and the quantity of waste received. The survey results indicate that at least 78% of the waste delivered on the day of the surveys came from sources inside the City of Chicago. The remaining haulers either did not know the source of the waste or refused to answer the question. During the two (2) day period, haulers from all sources delivered 1,447 tons of waste in 134 trucks.

3.3 Disposition Of City Waste.

3.3.1 Waste Collected By The City.

In analyzing the disposition of the City collected waste, the primary source of available information has been D.S.S. Bureau of Sanitation Solid Waste Disposal Report Worksheets for 1983 to 1988. Private haulers have been unwilling to disclose the location of landfills used for disposal of the City-collected waste after delivery to the transfer stations.

In 1988, approximately 40 percent (470,000 tons) of the D.S.S. collected waste stream was delivered to the four City-owned transfer stations. The Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility received approximately 25 percent of the D.S.S. waste stream. The privately-owned transfer stations received approximately 28 percent (320,000 tons) of the D.S.S. waste stream. The balance of approximately 7 percent (72,000 tons) of the D.S.S. waste stream was transported directly to landfills. Over the past five (5) years the City has increased its use of independently operated transfer stations. Waste delivered by the City to privately operated transfer stations has increased from approximately 81,000 tons in 1984 to 320,000 tons in 1988.

3.3.2 Waste Disposal By Private Haulers.

In the survey of private haulers collecting commercial/industrial waste, most of the responding haulers provided estimates of the quantities of waste that they collected and the proportions that were delivered to

various landfills in the region. Most of these landfills were located in I.E.P.A. Region 2. However, one hauler indicated that it hauled into Michigan. A summary of this information is shown in Table 3-6.*

3.3.3 Solid Waste Imports And Exports.

In the course of gathering information from the City and through surveys of private haulers and disposal facility operators, attempts were made to try to quantify solid waste imports and exports. However, the private landfill operators only keep records on the haulers delivering the waste to the landfill. They have no way of identifying the location from which the waste came. The private haulers who handle the waste delivered to the City's transfer stations declined to identify the sites used for disposal of the City's waste. In the survey of private haulers collecting commercial/industrial waste the haulers indicated that approximately 52 percent of the waste collected was delivered to landfills in the City.

The I.E.P.A. has estimated that Cook County exports 2,725,000 tons of solid waste out of 6,644,000 tons of solid waste generated (41%). This estimate is based on 6.7 lbs. per capita per day of waste generation which is below the generation rate estimates by West Cook County, Lake County and this study. Since these three studies indicate higher waste generation rates for the City of Chicago and surrounding area, the Chicago waste generation rate determined by this study was more appropriate to use in analyzing the City's exports. Therefore, a separate analysis was conducted based on the estimates of Chicago waste generation rates contained in Section 2. Table 3-7 summarizes the I.E.P.A. disposal capacity for Chicago disposal sites.** Based on the projected generation of 3,969,662 tons of solid waste in 1990, the City is estimated to export 2,384,553 tons of solid waste outside of City boundaries. This represents approximately 60% of the total waste.

3.3.4 Waste Generation Centroid.

The distribution of waste is a function of the distribution of population and employment. Examining the distribution of population and employment and the generation rates summarized earlier, it was estimated that the centroid of waste generation for Chicago is located in Ward 25 (near the Loop Transfer Station).

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* Table 3-6 printed on page 12699 of this Journal.

** Table 3-7 printed on page 12700 of this Journal.

3.3.5 Average Transportation Distances.

Under the State's grant rules, information on average transportation distance for the waste in the planning area is required. Since the final destination of Chicago's waste is unknown, only limited data regarding transportation distances can be provided. The information that is available relates to distances D.S.S. transports waste from ward centroids to the transfer stations (primary haul), and to distances from the D.S.S. utilized transfer stations to area landfills. Since these distances cannot be related to tons per transport, an average transportation distance cannot be computed.

An analysis of D.S.S. primary hauls indicates that the average distance for waste transport from the end of the collection route to the transfer station is approximately 4 miles. Based on the list of transfer stations utilized by D.S.S., distances were calculated to each of the Cook County landfills. This secondary haul data is provided in Table 3-8.* Information on privately hauled waste is not available, but as indicated earlier in this report, hauler survey data indicates that the waste is most likely delivered to landfills within a fifty mile radius of Chicago.

3.3.6 Regional Overview.

To further illustrate future disposal system options which may impact the needs of the City of Chicago, information was collected on disposal facilities being planned in Cook, Lake, McHenry, DuPage, and Will Counties in Illinois and Lake County in Indiana. Table 3-9 presents available information on the planning efforts in surrounding counties.** The status of these planned systems is difficult to assess because of the various planning stages and the uncertainty as to whether these planning efforts will be successful.

In addition to the previously mentioned Waste-to-Energy projects under consideration in the region, several recycling facilities are in the planning stages of development. A private company is presently considering recycling facilities for Will County, Cook County and Lake County. The total proposed capacity of these facilities could be as much as 1,200 of processed waste.

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* Table 3-8 printed on page 12701 of this Journal.

** Table 3-9 printed on page 12702 of this Journal.

Section 4.0.

Future Solid Waste Management And Disposal Needs.

4.1 Assessment Principles.

Before the City of Chicago can proceed with its Solid Waste Plan, the magnitude of the problem must be defined and an assessment of long term needs must be completed. The solid waste problem must be analyzed from two perspectives:

-- the waste generated by municipal facilities and low density residential sources including bulk and street dirt currently collected by City forces (1,462,181 tons in 1988)

-- the larger Chicago waste stream including residential, commercial and industrial wastes and bulk and street dirt which jointly utilize and consume the existing disposal capacity within the region (3,917,315 tons in 1988)

State law requires the City to develop a 20-year plan for the latter of these two. However, the planning process must be conducted in recognition of the role of the private sector in solving the solid waste problem. The discussion in this report deals with solid waste needs of both City and private waste haulers.

Although this solid waste planning effort is strictly focusing on the City of Chicago, the provision for solid waste management and disposal needs is a larger regional issue encompassing the greater Chicago area and multi-county planning. The level of success that each municipal organization in the region has in providing solid waste management and disposal capacity for its wastes will impact the planning efforts of the others in the region. Therefore, regional cooperation in addressing these solid waste management and disposal needs will be essential for developing an integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for the region's wastes.

The City has already begun implementing recycling programs to reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and increase the amount of material reuse. These recycling programs will become part of the overall plan and will satisfy a portion of the future disposal needs. This analysis of needs is conducted based on existing conditions prior to the implementation of these programs and is exclusive of the 8 to 13 percent of recycling activity that is currently estimated to exist within the City.

Definition of solid waste management needs must be addressed in terms of requirements for capacity to manage or dispose of quantities of solid waste. The methods utilized to achieve this capacity are subjects for the next stage of the planning effort.

4.2 Needs Analysis Methodology.

The quantification of solid waste management and disposal capacity is easiest to define in terms of in-place disposal solutions. Since landfilling is the probable result of an inaction alternative to solid waste planning and landfilling is the primary method of solid waste disposal in the region, a landfill life analysis of existing facilities is the most appropriate measure for additional disposal needs. This does not presuppose a preference for landfilling over other disposal technology or waste recycling alternatives. It presents a methodology which is suitable for both a short-term and a long-term evaluation using the presently available disposal capacity. This methodology will provide a common basis for the comparison and evaluation of management and disposal alternatives during the planning process.

In this examination, the lives and capacities of existing landfills were estimated to comply with State planning requirements and to project future requirements. These projections are based on current quantification of the solid waste problem and do not include any planning activities -- including recycling activities or source reduction changes which are currently being investigated in the next step of planning efforts. These other programs will be analyzed and included. The following are our assumptions regarding landfill practices which were utilized in establishing future disposal needs:

-- Landfills will continue to receive the same volume of waste which they currently receive (as identified in Table 4-1).*

-- There will be no increase in the number of disposal sites nor addition to the disposal capacity available to the City over the next five years.

-- Recycling and waste reduction efforts do not change.

-- Once a landfill in the area becomes depleted, waste will be diverted to other landfills within the area.

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* Table 4-1 printed on page 12703 of this Journal.

-- Waste currently diverted outside the City and the County will not increase or decrease.

Table 4-1 summarizes current volumes received at the landfills in the City and County and the remaining gate yardage capacity reported to the I.E.P.A. by landfill owners and operators.*

4.3 Landfill Life Assessments.

The following analysis of landfill life looks at the current situation assuming no changes in the future. The key to this analysis is the assumption that current cubic yards of waste disposed of at each site will remain unchanged and no new disposal site or capacity will become available. Based on this above assumption, Table 4-1 provides estimates of remaining capacity of landfills in the City and County.* Capacity estimates provided by the landfill operators are also shown in this table.

It is important to note that available landfill volumes (gate yardage), as well as remaining life estimates, are made by the site operators as part of their quarterly payment reports. No site surveys have been performed to verify the remaining capacity of each site. Also, estimates of remaining years of life by the operator may include projections of future volume changes or other considerations not disclosed by the operator. For example, an operator's estimates of landfill life may reflect anticipated reduction in waste import quantities as a result of the planned opening of a new landfill somewhere else. Alternatively, an operator may arbitrarily reduce the amount of waste accepted from any single source.

To examine the landfill life issue from a different perspective, it was assumed that site capacities remain constant, current regional waste distribution remains unchanged, and existing landfills in the City and County would accept current volumes until one site is full. At this time the volume previously received at the closed site would shift entirely to the remaining sites in the City and the County. Based on current reported gate yardages, the total combined landfill life for the three active landfills accepting putrescible waste in the City is calculated at approximately 3.4 years. Cook County's landfills have a combined life (2.9 years) based on current reported gate receipts.

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* Table 4-1 printed on page 12703 of this Journal.

The depletion of the landfill capacity is effectively shown in Figure 4-1.* If the current gate volume receipts reported at both the City and County landfills remain constant, the remaining landfill capacity will be depleted by 1993. This remaining landfill capacity may change if the City and County's solid waste exports and imports are affected by the solid waste management plans of surrounding regions. There are also discrepancies in the reported landfill capacities and current gate volume receipts on a year-to-year basis. The values used in Figure 4-1 are based on the October, 1990 I.E.P.A. Fourth Annual Report on Available Disposal Capacity.* It is important to remember that these values are estimated by the site operators.

The gate volume receipts reported at both the City and County landfills are substantially less than the waste quantities generated in Chicago which have been established in this report. If the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility continued to accept the 280,000 tons, and if all of the remaining Chicago generated waste were delivered to the same three City landfills, the combined landfill life for City landfills would abruptly drop to 1.2 years. If all of Chicago's waste were directed to the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility and Cook County's active landfills, the combined life of these landfills would drop to approximately 2.8 years.

In addition to the landfills, some industries and businesses store some of their own solid waste on their property. Under State law, these industries are required to report to the I.E.P.A. on the amount of waste they store, the storage method and the remaining capacity. Appendix D lists this information for the applicable industries located in the City of Chicago and Cook County.**

As presented in Subsection 3.5, regional changes are occurring all of the time. New facility planning efforts are being undertaken which, if successful, could continue to provide disposal capacity for exported waste. However, City planning efforts must recognize that growing concerns within the region regarding the importation of waste may severely limit or eliminate this option. In the future, closures or reductions in quantities disposed of by some landfills accepting City waste could significantly increase the quantities of waste exported to other more distant landfills. This will cause increasing transportation and disposal costs. It is becoming increasingly imperative that the City of Chicago adopt a policy which, to the extent possible, provides for its solid waste management needs over the next 20 years within its own borders and minimizes the impact on the surrounding region.

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* Figure 4-1 printed on page 12703 of this Journal.

** Appendix D printed on pages 12672 through 12673 of this Journal.

4.4 Chicago Planning.

This solid waste plan won't be completed until mid 1990. For planning purposes, the City needs to consider the 20-year time frame from 1991 to 2010. Periodic review of the City's needs and update of this assessment will be required to address changes in the local and regional solid waste management system presented here. Based on this analysis, an estimated 80,460,000 tons or 268,200,000 gate cubic yards of solid waste is projected to be generated within the City of Chicago over the twenty-year planning period (1991 -- 2010). A solid waste management and disposal capacity must be found. If the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility remains operational at present capacity, the existing landfills are not expanded, and the recycling industry maintains its present level of activity, then the capacity necessary to handle the remaining waste exclusive of this current capacity can be calculated to estimate future system needs. Based on this approach, Table 4-2 estimates the solid waste management and disposal capacity shortfall within the City limits is approximately 70,151,000 tons of solid waste over the planning period.* A few industries have on-site disposal capacity. Since the existing total on-site capacity is unknown, this capacity is not accounted for in the capacity shortfall. This unknown capacity is not likely to have a significant impact on the total needs over the 20-year planning period.

Assuming the recycling rate is uniformly increased from the currently estimated 13 percent to the targeted levels of 15 percent by 1994 and 25 percent by 1996, and the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility continues to operate at current levels, the waste disposal shortfall will be approximately 61,523,000 tons of municipal waste over the planning period.

Appendix 3.

Solid Waste Characterization Report.

1.0

Introduction.

The Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.) has sponsored a waste characterization study. The goal of the study was to develop data on

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* Table 4-2 printed on page 12704 of this Journal.

the physical characteristics of the solid waste generated in the City of Chicago (the City). The study is targeted at the municipal solid waste collected by City operations, which primarily consists of residential waste from dwelling structures containing between one and four living units. The objective of solid waste characterization is to establish composition values from the waste stream components. From the results of this study, the City will be able to determine the amount of material available not only for recycling programs but also for other planning efforts. The study will provide an estimate of the waste composition of the remaining, unrecycled waste stream as well. The data will be used for sizing and designing solid waste management systems implemented to address current and future needs of the City. These systems will be including recycling, composting, resource recovery and landfilling.

2.0.

Methodology.

2.1 Planning Activities.

The City collects approximately 65 percent of the residential waste generated by the City. Residential waste represents about 40 percent of the City's total waste stream. The City also disposes of waste from O'Hare and various municipal operations, which represents about 4 percent of the total residential and commercial waste stream generated within the City.

The original solid waste characterization program proposed for the City called for a sampling period during the weeks of April 17, 1989 and August 21, 1989. It was subsequently decided to add two additional testing dates -- one in the week of October 23, 1989 and one in the week of February 5, 1990. The intent was to cover all four seasons of the City's solid waste generation.

2.1.1 Selection Of Wards And Routes.

The initial sampling protocol was intended to separate ten truckloads (two truckloads from each division) over a six-day period. Each truckload would contain a waste sample from each ward in that division. It soon became apparent that the volume of each truckload sample was greater than anticipated and therefore too ambitious to meet the time schedule. Therefore, it was decided that a single truckload from each division would be used since an adequate volume of waste would still be sampled to obtain a representative cross-section of the City's waste stream.

The City was responsible for planning and setting up the collection route in each division to obtain a ratio of single-family, 2-family, 3- and 4-family dwelling units relatively proportional to the ratios of these units from each ward in that division. The City is divided into five divisions of ten wards each. Each division provided one crew for collection of the waste. The crews picked up all refuse from the selected residences, including bulk waste that would normally be collected separately. The four separate loads were delivered on Monday and the fifth load on Tuesday.

2.1.2 Data Collection.

The supervisor from the Bureau of Sanitation made certain that each driver delivering a load had completely filled out the "Refuse Sample Collection Report" form. The information collected included the truck and driver identification, ward origin, dwelling unit types, vehicle net weight and weather conditions. After each load was deposited, the supervisor had the driver return to the scales to verify the empty weight of the truck and to provide a cross check on scale amounts. Deviations between the weights from the truck scales and from the beam scales used for weighing components ranged from 0.05 to 1.5 percent of gross vehicle weight. This was a result of slight scale inaccuracy and rounding of scale data. This was within the accuracy expected for truck scales in a sampling program of this type. Individual log sheets were prepared as part of the Chicago Waste Characterization Study. Each of the five sheets per sampling program shows the net weight of the 20 components identified in the study and covers samples taken from a cross section of the solid waste stream.

2.1.3 Sample Size.

Trucks deposited loads varying from 1,120 pounds to 6,360 pounds, averaging approximately 3,912 pounds per load. With each truck containing waste from 10 wards, average waste samples of over 300 pounds per ward were obtained, which exceeded the sample size deemed sufficient for proper testing. Published data has established that 200 to 300 pound waste samples can provide a statistically representative data for waste composition estimation. A private hauler deposited a commercial waste load during the second sampling program. Because it was a full load (20,900 lbs.) a portion of it was removed by a front-end loader prior to sorting.

2.1.4 Sample Component Categories.

Standard 60-gallon wheeled carts of the type utilized by the City in many wards for semiautomated collection were labeled as follows to indicate the component categories of interest in this study:

-- Newspaper

-- Paperboard

-- High Grade Paper (Office/Computer)

-- Other Paper

-- Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Beverage Containers

-- High-density Polyethylene (HDPE) Containers

-- Other Plastic

-- Yard Waste

-- Food Waste

-- Textiles, Leather, Rubber and Other Combustibles

-- 16-Ounce Glass Bottles of Coca-Cola

-- Aluminum

-- Wood

-- Ferrous and Bimetal Cans

-- Other Ferrous

-- Non-Ferrous Metals

-- Glass Containers:

White

Green

Brown

-- Ceramics, Fines and Other Non-Combustibles

-- Bulk Materials

It was intended to record the current usage of Coca-Cola glass bottles for comparison with later sampling after Coke introduces 16-ounce PET

bottles in mid-1989. Since these Coke bottles are subject to deposit, however, not a single bottle of Coca-Cola was collected in the Program 1 period. Similarly, insufficient quantities of high-grade paper were present in the residential waste stream to allow for separation or weighing.

2.1.5 Sampling Location.

The City selected the site of the sampling program at the former Medill Incinerator Plant. This facility is currently used as a transfer station and is located on the near northwest side of Chicago at Fullerton and Ashland Avenues.

The site had a large indoor tipping area used for winter truck storage that: protected the workers from the elements, provided sufficient space to accommodate up to seven truckloads of waste, and still had maneuvering area for trucks and front-end loaders. Sorting areas of about 30 by 30 ft. were utilized for each load to allow space for the pile on the 22 by 24 ft. canvas tarp, worker maneuverability, and the containers to ring the pile in a U-shape. There was also adequate storage space areas for supplies and the two beam weighing scales.

2.1.6 Sampling Equipment.

During the field work, the sorting crew used the following equipment, supplied by the City except as noted:

-- Pocket Magnets

-- Safety Vests

-- Disposable Plastic-Coated Paper Coveralls

-- Respirators (Odor Reducing Masks)

-- Heavy-Duty Gloves (Heavy Textured Rubbering)

-- Hard Hats

-- Canvas Tarps 22 feet x 24 feet

-- Shovels

-- Rakes

-- Knives

-- Twenty-six 60-Gallon Plastic Carts

-- 2 Beam Scales (provided by engineering team)

-- Data Sheets and Clipboards (provided by engineering team)

-- Plastic Sample Bags and Ties (provided by engineering team)

-- Front-End Loader

-- Sanitation Truck Equipped with Rear End Cart Unloading Mechanism

-- Tape and Labels for Container Identification (provided by engineering team)

The one scale was calibrated for lighter waste loads separated into the 60-gallon carts. The other scale was calibrated to weigh the bulk waste that did not fit into the containers.

2.2 Sampling Program.

While waiting for trucks to arrive, the engineering team supervised the initial setup. Employees of the Department of Streets and Sanitation were extremely helpful in providing most of the necessary supplies and equipment required for the separation process.

2.2.1 Sorting Procedure.

The sorting area for each truckload was covered with two overlapping canvas tarps forming an area of approximately 25 feet by 30 feet. The 60 gallon plastic carts were labeled to identify the composition of the material to be placed in each cart. The carts were arranged in a U-shape surrounding the dumping area. Inasmuch as all carts were of the same size and material, just one cart needed to be weighed to determine the tare weight for all receptacles.

Each truck load was dumped on the tarps and an initial sampling was taken from 5 or 6 locations of each waste pile. These initial shovel loads of waste were placed in plastic bags, tied and double bagged. These samples were then transported to the laboratory to determine moisture content.

The sorting of each pile began by removing the bulk items such as furniture or tree parts from the top of the pile, along with any bagged yard waste or cardboard. Once these easily separated items were removed from the pile, most of the remaining waste was in plastic bags. Each of the bags

were slit open using linoleum knives. The contents were removed from all the bags and sorted by category.

All other materials were emptied on the tarp and sorted with rakes into piles of metal, miscellaneous paper and plastic. The two largest categories by volume were miscellaneous paper and plastic. Shovels were used to place the sorted paper and plastic as well as any spilled food waste or animal excrement in the appropriate receptacles.

The granular materials remaining on the tarp consisted of dirt, broken glass, and granular components from most of the other categories. These were difficult to distinguish. These materials were classified as ceramics and fines and were shoveled or poured into the container for that category.

As the containers for each category became filled, they were weighed, recorded, and set aside. Bulk items were removed from the pile and weighed separately. When additional containers were required, the front-end loader was requested and the contents of the previously weighed containers were removed. This waste was then transported to the regular transfer station facility for disposal along with other waste from the City's normal garbage pickup.

This disposal process proved to be rather tedious and time consuming. On the second day of Program 1, a regular sanitation truck was made available by the Streets and Sanitation supervisor. This truck has a semiautomatic rear loading mechanism that facilitated the unloading of the container carts. Fortunately, two of the laborers assigned to this project were familiar with operating the truck. This expedited the availability of the containers needed to replace containers in the high-usage categories. All subsequent sampling programs used regular sanitation trucks with the semiautomatic loading mechanism.

2.2.2 Classification Methods.

Some categories of materials, such as glass, are obvious in the separation process. Some initial training of the labor crew was required regarding the classification of materials. The pocket magnets provided by the City were used to distinguish the ferrous materials from the aluminum or nonferrous materials. After a short time, the workers could readily categorize most of the cans. Many questions arose concerning the differentiation of other aluminum and nonferrous materials. Composite materials such as toys, disposable diapers, appliances, etc., complicated the instruction process. These materials were classified in accordance with the main component material (i.e., other plastic, other ferrous, or nonferrous).

Any large quantities of food waste wrapped in plastic, paper, or other types of containers were entirely classified as food waste. Even under a

recycling effort this material would most likely be disposed of in the same manner since some sort of container would be necessary. Pet excrement, which is classified as yard waste, was also often left in its wrappings following the same reasoning.

Newspaper supplements printed on glossy paper and magazines were deposited in the "other paper" category. Packaging materials and fast food wrappings made of coated paper or contaminated with food waste were also included in the "other paper" category. Therefore, most of the "other paper" category would be considered nonrecyclable material due to contamination.

Similarly, the "other plastic" category included film plastic, various electronic appliances, cellophane wrapping, disposable diapers, toys, etc.. These contain a mixture of plastic resins, paper, and other contaminants. Packaging materials and fast food wrappings made of styrofoam were also placed in the receptacle for "other plastic".

Household hazardous waste was also identified in the separation process. Examples of household hazardous waste discovered during the sampling programs included syringes, out-patient medical waste, small lead/nickel-cadmium batteries, and a few containers of oil, paints and cleaners. These quantities were insignificant and could not be measured due to the sensitivity of the calibration of the scales necessary to weigh truck pay loads of 1 to 3 tons. The quantities separated amounted to less than a tenth of a percent of the load.

3.0

Analysis Results.

3.1 Component Analysis.

3.1.1 Program 1.

The first solid waste characterization program began as planned on Monday morning April 17, 1989. The first garbage load was deposited at approximately 12:15 P.M., and separation was started using a very small crew of laborers. It was discovered in this first program that it was not possible to complete the targeted program of sampling each ward twice with the allotted time and crew. This was due to the larger than expected volume of the waste sample and the small labor force available. It was possible to complete the separation of a single 50-ward sample. This

required the cooperation of the engineers assigned to the project, who physically "dug in" and assisted the laborers in the separation process.

Table 1 shows percentages that each component contributes to the total solid waste composition.*

Among the statistics observed are the following: The "other paper" category contributed both the most weight (17.9 percent) and the greatest volume (61 containers); "yard waste" contributed the second highest weight and filled 28 containers; and "other plastics" ranked sixth on a weight basis (8.1 percent) but produced the second-largest volume (44 containers).

In addition, observations were made concerning combinations of related categories, as shown in Table 1.* As a combined group, the "miscellaneous organic" category represented 31.3 percent of the total weight, compared to 28.3 percent for "total paper" and only 9.5 percent for the "total plastics".

The bulk waste items recorded on the log sheets included furniture, tires, tree branches, fencing, rocks, bedsprings, mattresses, carpeting, foam rubber, roofing, large stuffed animals, children's swimming pools, and miscellaneous wood.

The residential waste stream did not contain any significant quantities of high-grade paper.

3.1.2 Program 2.

The second solid waste characterization program ran from August 21 to August 26, 1989.

Following the same procedure as the initial study, each division truck picked up residential solid waste from ten wards. By week's end, representative samples from each of City's fifty wards had been obtained.

An added feature of this study was a sixth truck load from a private hauler. Through the cooperation of Ace Disposal Company, a 10 1/2 ton load was delivered from the 46th Ward, a north side lakefront area. Due to the extremely large volume of this sample, approximately one-half of

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* Table 1 printed on page 12705 of this Journal.

the waste pile was removed by a front end loader and taken directly to the transfer station. Preliminary residential waste composition data from the second sampling program is given on Table 2.*

The samples for moisture content we obtained in a manner similar to the first testing period. The double-bagged samples were delivered to the testing laboratory.

There were noticeable differences between the City and the commercial loads. The commercial load was densely compacted, as evidenced by the crushed P.E.T., H.D.P.E., and aluminum cans. A minute amount of high-grade (computer printout) paper was found in the commercial load. No high-grade paper was found in the five residential samples. Textiles, ceramics and fines were present in significantly greater proportions. The commercial load had the least amount of ferrous and aluminum materials.

3.1.3 Program 3.

The third solid waste characterization program was conducted during the week of October 30 to November 3, 1989.

Similar to the April study, five loads of residential waste were analyzed. No privately hauled commercial waste was examined during this sampling program. Preliminary residential waste composition data from the third characterization program is given in Table 3.**

A higher volume of yard waste was anticipated during the fall sampling program, so collection crews loaded yard waste on only one side of their trucks. When the refuse was dumped at the analysis site, yard waste was segregated to one side. This made the task of separating the waste easier.

The method of solid waste separation was the same as in the previous two studies. As each truck load was deposited random samples were taken and double bagged for determination of moisture content. All five samples were taken to the testing laboratory.

The results of sampling Program No. 3 were consistent with previous sampling studies. The notable increase in yard waste volumes was anticipated.

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* Table 2 printed on page 12706 of this Journal.

** Table 3 printed on page 12707 of this Journal.

3.1.4 Program 4.

The fourth and final solid waste characterization study was conducted during the week of February 5th through 9th, 1990. Five laborers participated in the study. The method of solid waste separation was the same as in the previous studies.

This winter analysis was based on five loads of residential waste and did not include a commercial private haul. Preliminary waste composition data for the fourth characterization program is given on Table 4.*

Observations made during the fourth sampling program include the following disparity between the highest and lowest percent compositions of: newsprint (15.9% in the second load and 2.4% in the fourth load), and total miscellaneous organics (38.7% in the fifth load and 16.3% in the fourth load). The results of the winter characterization study included several items that were inconsistent with our previous findings: the second load had a high percentage of ceramics (20.9 percent) due to a large number of ceramic tile bricks in the load; the fourth load had an unusually high amount of old auto parts that contributed to the high bulk waste percentage (25.5 percent); the fifth load appeared to have a comparatively high percentage (14.6 percent) of yard waste for this season. Aside from those items, the study provided fairly consistent results with previous sampling studies.

3.2 Moisture Analysis.

Refuse samples from each load were randomly collected and sent to a laboratory for moisture content analysis. Moisture content of refuse samples was determined by oven drying at 105°C for 24 hrs.. Samples were then weighed. Percent of moisture content was calculated using the difference in weights (before and after oven drying). The moisture data was calculated as a percent of both the wet and dry weight of the sample. Table 5 shows the moisture content analysis data for the four sampling programs.**

Samples from the April Sampling Program were determined to have a wet weight of 2.6 to 6.5 lbs. and an average moisture content of 31.3%. Samples

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* Table 4 printed on page 12708 of this Journal.

** Table 5 printed on page 12709 of this Journal.

from the August Sampling Program were determined to have a wet weight of 4.3 to 13.5 lbs. and an average moisture content of 42.5%. Samples from the October Sampling Program were determined to have a wet weight of 5.4 to 17.7 lbs. and an average moisture content of 37.1%. Samples from the February Sampling Program were determined to have a wet weight of 10.9 to 16.2 lbs. and an average moisture content of 34.2%.

In order to provide a prospective of the results of the % moisture content analysis, historical rainfall data was examined. Actual precipitation during sampling programs was not representative of the average monthly precipitation. This was determined by deriving a daily average precipitation based on monthly averages. Because household trash is often placed outside for at least one week before it is collected, a 12-day time frame was selected for the analysis (this includes the week before collection day, the weekend, and the entire collection week). Rainfall during the 12-day period containing the sampling study was compared to a 12-day average during the given month. Table 6 gives the derived 12-day average, the actual 12-day average, the percent of expected precipitation, and the mean moisture content of solid waste samples in the study.*

The August samples had the highest average moisture content. Additionally, the August sampling period received 63% of the precipitation that could be expected during a 12-day period in that month. The October sampling period received 157% of the precipitation that could be expected for a 12-day period during that month. However, the October samples had only a 37.1% mean moisture composition (the second highest % moisture composition). Although the data does not provide a direct correlation between rainfall and moisture content in the waste sample because of other factors, the two periods with the least rainfall (April and February) also had the lowest moisture content.

Some of the factors affecting the correlation between rainfall and moisture content in the waste sample are characteristic of sampling programs. Out of the approximate 1,078,460 tons of municipal solid waste collected annually by the D.S.S. only about 40 tons of M.S.W. total was sorted in the four sampling programs. The small random 10 -- 20 lb. samples taken from the 40 tons for the moisture analysis does not assure the most accurate representation of the non-homogeneous waste stream. In particular, this sampling procedure eliminates large items which tend to have a lower moisture content. In addition, the actual length of time that the household

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* Table 6 printed on page 12710 of this Journal.

trash was outside before collection still remains an unknown factor. Because household trash is often placed outside for up to one week before it is collected, rainfall data was gathered during a 12-day period containing the sampling study. Also, the proportion of households that have placed lids on their garbage cans, keeping rainfall out of the trash, is unknown. Finally, the City of Chicago is large enough that rainfall will not be uniform throughout all the wards. All of these factors will impact the moisture content in the waste stream.

3.3 Higher Heating Value.

The heating value of a substance is generally determined using a one gram sample of the substance and a laboratory grade bomb calorimeter. This procedure works well for homogeneous materials for which a small sample representative of the whole can be easily obtained. For heterogeneous mixtures such as municipal solid waste, variations in composition make obtaining a representative one gram sample difficult.

In order to eliminate difficulties inherent in obtaining a small representative sample, we utilized current throughout data from the Chicago Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility to estimate the higher heating value of the refuse. Increasing the sample size, to 818 tons per day in this case, enables one to make a more significant and accurate measurement. Data from the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility is given on Table 7.*

Although the composition of municipal solid waste varies greatly, the properties of its constituent parts remain fairly constant with the exception of moisture content. For example, yard waste varies from near zero in winter months to almost 40% of the waste stream during the growing season. The variation in the quantity of yard waste has a significant effect on the properties of the waste stream as a whole, while the properties of the yard waste remain quite constant. Thus, if one is able to estimate the composition and moisture content of the waste stream, the composition can be used together with the known higher heating value and typical moisture content of the constituent parts to calculate the higher heating value. The higher heating value can then be adjusted to reflect the actual moisture content of the waste. The results of such an analysis are shown in Table 8.**

The average higher heating value (H.H.V.) calculated using data from the Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility (see Table 7) is approximately 4,480 Btu/lb..* This value is more representative of the total waste stream

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* Table 7 printed on page 12711 of this Journal.

** Table 8 printed on page 12712 of this Journal.

than the value determined by the sampling program because of the larger sample size, an average of 818 tons per day. This H.H.V. falls between the calculated and adjusted H.H.V. results from Table 8.* By interpolation, an average moisture content representative of the average annual waste stream can be estimated. Table 9 shows that for the H.H.V. equal to 4,480 Btu/lb. the actual average moisture content of the waste stream was approximately 33.3%.**

4.0

Solid Waste Characterization Summary.

The program was divided into four sampling periods to evaluate the seasonal fluctuations in waste composition. Sample size was large enough (from 1,038 lbs. to 7,671 lbs.) to accommodate sampling all 50 wards in each of the 4 sampling programs. Twenty-one categories were selected to classify and measure solid waste samples. Percent moisture content analyses were performed on a small sample of trash for each day of the four sampling programs.

Following is an analysis of the four seasonal waste characterization studies. Characteristics of components in each of the categories waste was separated into are discussed.

Analysis Of The Four Seasonal Studies.

Newsprint:	Fairly consistent percentages although the autumn study was lower. This is primarily due to the higher percentages of yard waste. The winter was higher but this is due to low yard waste.
Paperboard:	No noticeable variation comparing each study to the overall average.

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* Table 8 printed on page 12712 of this Journal.

** Table 9 printed on page 12713 of this Journal.

Other Paper:	The autumn reading for this category was significantly lower than the others. The high yard and food waste results in this period may account for some of the percentage shortfall. Food waste is often wrapped in paper, aluminum foil, or plastic for disposal.
PET:	Fairly consistent percentages in each season.
HDPE.:	Very little seasonal variation.
Other Plastic:	There was a significant drop in the autumn percentage. Again, some of this decrease may be attributable to the high increase in yard and food waste in this period.
Yard Waste:	This item followed a predictable pattern -- a high percentage in the fall and a very low number in the winter.
Food Waste:	The autumn percentage for this category was high. Food and yard waste accounted for approximately 60% of the October results.
Wood:	The winter percentage was noticeably greater than the other three seasons; largely due to the lower generation rate for the total waste stream but a fairly consistent quantity of wood from durable disposal.
Textiles, Etc.:	Percentages were rather consistent throughout the year.
Ceramics and Fines:	There was a wide variation in this category. Some loads had a high volume of building materials while others had practically none.
Aluminum Cans:	The variation here is due to higher beverage consumption in the summer and yard waste surge in the fall.
Other Aluminum:	There was essentially very little of this item. It consisted mainly of aluminum foil and much of that was covered with food waste.
Ferrous Cans:	Consistent throughout the year. Very little seasonal variation.

Brown Glass/ Green Glass:	These two items were very consistent and similar in quantity. Consisted primarily of beer or wine bottles.
Clear Glass:	This item has a much higher percentage than the colored glass. In addition to its share of beer bottles, glass jars with food waste added to the total weight.
Bulk Items:	There was a wide variation in the amount of bulk objects from load to load. One load had a weight of 22 lbs. while another weighted 1,217 lbs.. There was no pattern and no consistency.
Household Hazardous Waste:	Insignificant quantities of this item existed; therefore, no percentage could be recorded.

Table 10 shows a comparison of the average composition of the waste stream as sampled during each of the four seasons.* Table 10 also offers an average yearly compositional breakdown of the components in the Chicago residential waste stream.* Figure 1 shows the yearly average breakdown for the components of the Chicago waste stream.**

Table 10 also shows the standard deviation for each of the components from the yearly average.* The standard deviation, added to and subtracted from the yearly average, provides a range which includes at least 68% of all anticipated values in the samples. The standard deviation varies between 0.1% for aluminum and ferrous to 12.6% for yard waste. Greater spreads from the yearly average will produce larger values of the standard deviation. Another way to analyze the actual variations about the average is by the percentage range above and below the average. For example, the low value for newsprint is approximately 18% below the yearly average while the high value is approximately 25% above the yearly average. Greater spreads from the yearly average will increase the percentage range. In addition to the seasonal variations, the Chicago waste stream also varies daily. The yearly average composition breakdown is only an approximation of a non-homogeneous material and will not always represent the composition of the Chicago waste stream on a day-by-day basis.

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* Table 10 printed on page 12714 of this Journal.

** Figure 1 printed on page 12779 of this Journal.

According to a report published by the U.S.E.P.A., more plastics and paper, and less metals and glass are entering the waste stream ("characterization of the Municipal Solid Waste in the Unites States, 1960 to 2000 -- Update 1988" by Franklin Associates, Ltd). The method used for the E.P.A. report uses a material flow approach. This approach relied on published data documenting production/consumption of materials entering the municipal waste stream. Imports and exports affect consumption of products in the waste stream and adjustments were made to the modeled material flow as appropriate. After the necessary adjustments were made, discards of each product were calculated.

The discards were then adjusted for materials and energy recovery. Data on recovery of various materials was taken from various trade associations, U.S. Department of Commerce, knowledge of recycling activities, and current and planned resource recovery facility throughputs.

The result of these calculations, or "net discards", represents discards that presumably would go to sanitary landfills. (U.S.E.P.A./Franklin Ass., Ltd., 1988, p.2).

Table 11* shows a comparison of the E.P.A. study and the results of the 1990 Chicago Solid Waste Characterization Study.

The E.P.A. percentages were based on the total national municipal solid waste stream including residential, commercial, and industrial waste. The Chicago study results represented only the portion of the residential waste stream that was collected by the D.S.S. and one truck load of the commercial waste stream that was collected by a private hauler. Based on 1988 data, the D.S.S. collected approximately 27.5% of the total waste stream in Chicago.

Comparing the E.P.A. data with the Chicago Waste Stream shows that the D.S.S. waste stream contains approximately twice the amount of ferrous, plastics, wood, food waste, and textiles, materials typically having high concentrations in residential waste. The D.S.S. collects approximately one-half of the bulk and paperboard waste compared with the E.P.A. data, material typically generated by commercial establishments and the construction industry. However, the bulk and paperboard waste collected by the private hauler from the commercial waste stream is still less than one-half compared with the E.P.A. data. Chicago's commercial waste stream contains higher concentrations of newspaper, paperboard, food waste, wood and textiles compared with the D.S.S. residential waste stream. The one truck load of commercial waste in the Chicago study does not adequately represent Chicago's commercial waste stream.

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* Table 11 printed on page 12715 of this Journal.

Although some household hazardous waste was identified in the sample programs, the quantities found in the residential waste stream were insignificant compared to the sample site (i.e. less than a tenth of a percent). However, E.P.A. solid waste characterization studies have indicated that household hazardous waste contained in residential waste streams is below 1/4%.

Based on the waste characterization report and the current targeted materials by markets, materials available for recovery from the D.S.S. waste represent approximately 47.3%. Participation rates and recovery efficiencies will result in lower achievable recovery rates from this waste stream. Table 12 shows the breakdown of available recyclables identified in the sampling program.*

Appendix 4.

Legislative Report.

Section 1.0.

Enabling State Legislation.

1.1 Background.

This section identifies existing and proposed local, state and federal legislation and regulations affecting solid waste management planning. It includes legislation pertaining to resource recovery, recycling and landfilling as well as solid waste handling factors, flow control and environmental aspects such as traffic, noise, air quality, water discharge and ash residue disposal.

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* Table 12 printed on page 12716 of this Journal.

1.2 Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act establishes the state agency and provides the legislative basis for all of the regulations which are developed and implemented by the state agency. The purpose of this Act is "...to establish a unified, statewide program supplemented by private remedies to restore, protect and enhance the quality of the environment, and to assure that adverse effects upon the environment are fully considered and borne by those who cause them". These regulations are very broad based and include issues outside the area of municipal waste disposal. These areas include the following:

-- Air Pollution

-- Water Pollution

-- Public Water Supplies

-- Water Pollution Control (Loans)

-- Land Pollution and Refuse Disposal

-- Noise

-- Atomic Radiation

-- Toxic Chemical Reporting

-- Regulations

-- Enforcement

-- Variances

-- Permits

-- Judicial Review

-- Penalties

-- Miscellaneous Provisions

The State's development of regulations relevant to the issue of Solid Waste Management Planning involves only a small portion of the regulations cited above. This report will outline the relevant issues in present and pending legislation.

1.3 Local Solid Waste Disposal Act.

The Local Solid Waste Disposal Act, PA84-963, an Act relating to the Disposal of Solid Waste, was approved in September, 1985 and became effective January 1, 1986. The Act authorizes local governments at their option to dispose of solid waste within their jurisdictions by preparing and implementing solid waste management plans for the disposal of solid waste. This legislative intent is now mandatory under the provisions of the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, PA85-1198 (The Recycling Act), which imposes upon the City the primary responsibility to plan for the management of municipal waste on a citywide basis.

In accordance with the provisions of the Disposal Act, the City is required to prepare the Plan to include the following:

1. A description of the methods of collection, transportation, storage, treatment, processing, conversion or reuse of the solid waste generated within the City;

2. A forecast of the quantity of waste generated in the City over 5- and 20-year periods and a description of management policies to meet the City's projected solid waste disposal needs during such periods;

3. A description of solid waste management policies which incorporate cost-effective resource conservation and recovery practices, methods and technologies as part of a comprehensive strategy to meet the waste disposal needs of the City;

4. A description of the site or sites for new regional pollution control facilities;

5. The identification of available means under existing provisions of law by which a new regional pollution control facility may be financed and a description of how the risks associated with financing the facility will be allocated;

6. The identification of recommended waste stream control measures;

7. The identification of the appropriate agency to implement the Plan;

8. An economic and financial analysis of the chosen waste management technologies and disposal methods and a comparison with alternative technologies and methods; and

9. Adequate provision for the present and reasonably anticipated future needs for recycling and resource recovery interests within the area.

The Disposal Act does not require that a plan developed as authorized by the provisions of the Disposal Act contain any specific elements, but rather states that any plan may include provisions for certain enumerated elements set forth in the legislation. The above-enumerated provisions of the Plan substantially address the general provisions set forth in the Disposal Act and are consistent with the overall legislative intent.

1.3.1 House Bill 942.

HB942, adopted in 1987, amended Ch. 85 of the Disposal Act to require any regulated utility in the State to purchase electricity from a qualified solid waste energy facility that is owned or operated by or for the benefit of a unit of local government.

To qualify, a facility must meet the following requirements:

1. The operator certifies to the Illinois Commerce Commission that solid waste is the primary fuel and comprises no less than 95 percent of the annual fuel loading.

2. The operator guarantees that the solid waste throughput volume shall be equal to at least 66 percent of the design capacity of the facility.

3. A solid waste management plan has been developed by the unit or units of local government included in the area that is intended to be served by the facility and has been filed with and approved by the I.E.P.A.. Any such plan shall establish a minimum recycling goal of 25 percent of the solid waste stream generated with the planning area.

4. A "good faith" effort has been made by the unit or units of local government served by the facility to achieve the 25 percent recycling goal at the time the facility commences commercial operation.

HB942, in Ch. 111$\frac{2}{3}$, Sec. 8-403(c) also mandates that the utility enter a long-term agreement for the purchase of electricity at a rate:

... equal to the average amount per kilowatt hour paid from time to time by the unit or units of local government owning the facilities, excluding amounts paid for street lighting and pumping service.

HB942 further provides for a tax credit in favor of the utility equal to the payments made to the owner of the qualified facility which exceed the (1) rate otherwise payable by the utility under P.U.R.P.A. less (2) certain costs or damages "...arising out of its failure to obtain such electricity from such other sources", Ch. 111⅔, Sec. 8-403.1(d).

1.4 Illinois Solid Waste Management Act.

The Illinois Solid Waste Management Act (PA84-1319) became effective in September, 1986. Its purpose is to reduce reliance on land disposal of solid waste, to encourage and promote alternative means of managing solid waste and to assist local governments with solid waste planning and management. In furtherance of those aims, the Act established waste management priorities as State policy. The priorities, in descending order of preference, are:

1. Volume reduction at the source.
2. Recycling and reuse.
3. Combustion with energy recovery.
4. Disposal in landfill facilities.

The Act was passed in recognition of the fact that:

1. Metropolitan solid waste disposal practices are inadequate.
2. The generation of solid waste is increasing while landfill capacity is decreasing.
3. More effective and efficient management of solid waste is needed.
4. State policy and programs should be developed to assist local governments and private industry in seeking solutions to solid waste management problems.

The Act pertains only to those wastes for which combustion would provide practical energy recovery or practical volume reduction, which can be reasonably recycled or reused, or which are putrescible, non-homogeneous or contain free liquids. Certain categories of waste are excluded. Among other categories of waste, including demolition or construction debris or landscape waste, which should be disposed of in separate landfills of which there are over 300 in Illinois.

1.5 Solid Waste Planning And Recycling Act.

The stated purpose of the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, PA85-1198 (The Recycling Act) is to require certain counties and the City of Chicago to develop comprehensive waste management plans that place substantial emphasis on recycling and other alternatives to landfills to encourage municipal recycling pilot projects and to promote composting of yard waste. By March 1, 1991, the City is required to submit to the I.E.P.A. an officially adopted plan "for the management of municipal waste within its boundaries".

After review and recommendations by an advisory committee formed by the City, and public participation by interested parties is completed, a 90-day period of public review and comment and at least one public hearing by the City are required. The final Plan must be submitted to the City for adoption within 60 days of the end of the comment period and must include written responses to all substantive comments made during the comment period. Upon adoption by the City, the Plan must be submitted to the I.E.P.A. for review, which must be completed within 90 days. The City must consider any I.E.P.A. recommendations, may make any appropriate revisions, and must adopt and submit to the I.E.P.A. a revised Plan by September 1, 1991. Implementation of the adopted Plan, including the recycling program, must be initiated by the City within one year of adoption. The Recycling Act establishes certain minimum requirements that any plan must contain, but does not prohibit the City from adopting a plan which exceeds such minimum requirements.

The minimum provisions for solid waste management plans established by the Act are summarized below:

1. The Recycling Act applies to "municipal waste", which is less inclusively defined than similar terms in the Disposal Act and the Environmental Protection Act;

2. The planning term required for waste quantity and content analysis must be for 20 years;

3. Current available waste disposal facilities and disposal capacity must be described;

4. The proposed municipal waste management program to be in force throughout the planning period must be described;

5. A time schedule for the program must be described;

6. The proposed program should include environmental, energy and cost evaluations;

7. Site selection methods should be explained;

8. The Implementing Agency and its legal authority should be described;

9. A recycling program must be included which provides for:

-- Implementation on a citywide basis according to a specified time schedule;

-- Designation of a recycling coordinator;

-- Recycling of 15 percent of the City's municipal waste by the end of the third program year and 25 percent by the end of the fifth program year;

10. The Plan may, but is not required to, provide for:

-- Multiple recycling centers;

-- Source separation of recyclable material;

-- Specialized recycling programs and program documentation; and

-- Recycling diversion credits;

11. The City may apply to the Department for assistance grants to operate a pilot recycling project that demonstrates the economic feasibility and environmental benefits of a recycling method. The pilot recycling project must include, at a minimum, the following elements:

-- A curbside program requiring residents to separate at least three materials to be chosen from among glass,

aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, newsprint, corrugated paper, used motor oil and plastics;

-- A scheduled day, at least twice a month, for curbside collection;

-- A system including trucks and related equipment to make the collections;

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

-- Provisions for recycling of collected material;

-- Provisions for public education and compliance.

1.6 S.B. 172.

Siting Criteria For "Regional Pollution Control Facilities".

S.B. 172 is an amendment of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and is reflected in Illinois Revised Statutes, Ch. 111½: "The Environmental Protection Act", Sec. 39.2, which establishes nine (9) criteria which must be met before a county board or governing board of a municipality may approve a request for local siting of a new regional pollution control facility. They are:

1. The facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve; and

2. The facility is so designed, located and proposed to be operated that the public health, safety and welfare will be protected; and

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; and

4. The facility is located outside the boundary of the 100 year flood plain or the site is flood-proofed; and

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; and

6. The traffic patterns to or from the facility are so designed as to minimize the impact on existing traffic flows; and

7. If the facility will be treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste, an emergency response plan exists for the facility which includes notification, containment and evacuation procedures to be used in case of an accidental release; and

8. If the facility is to be located in a county where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan, the facility is consistent with that plan; and

9. If the facility will be located within a regulated recharge area, any applicable requirements specified by the Board for such areas have been met.

The county board or governing board of a municipality must approve the site location according to the above criteria before obtaining permits required by the State to begin development and construction of the facility.

These criteria were established by SB172 as an amendment to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and represent an attempt to distinguish between zoning or land use issues on the one hand and environmental issues on the other, the former to be within the purview of local authorities and the latter to be reserved for state and federal regulators. To do this a further distinction was made between local and regional facilities. A regional facility was defined as one that accepts waste from more than one local government. In regional cases, SB172 would apply. For the establishment of a regional facility, permits must be secured both from the I.E.P.A. and from the unit of government where the facility is to be located. In the latter case, the local unit of government must apply the criteria as set forth in SB172. It was the intent of SB172 to restrict local authorities to a consideration of typical zoning concerns, such as traffic, flood plains, fire hazards and the like. Technical issues were to be reserved for state and federal regulatory authorities. Over the course of years, however, the distinction between technical and non-technical criteria dissolved. In a series of appellate court decisions and Pollution Control Board rulings, the power of local bodies to restrict landfill sitings was enhanced by broad interpretations of the power of local bodies to regulate in the interest of "public health, safety and welfare". As a result, local bodies were able to restrict sitings on scientific and technical grounds if the health, safety and welfare of the citizens were deemed to be threatened increasingly and it became increasingly difficult to site a new facility.

The definition of a "regional pollution control facility" includes most kinds of solid waste management facilities: waste storage sites, landfills and other disposal sites, waste treatment facilities, transfer stations and incinerators. However, facilities located within the boundaries of a local government and

intended to serve only that area are not considered "regional pollution control facilities" and therefore do not require local siting approval under I.E.P.A. guidelines. Any facilities planned by the City of Chicago that include cooperative agreements with other municipalities or political jurisdictions would be considered "regional pollution control facilities" and would be subject to the requirements of this Act.

Before requesting approval of the site, the permit applicant must publish notice of intent of the proposed development and serve notice on adjacent landowners. The governing body of the municipality has 180 days to take action on the application for site approval. During this time interval, at least one public hearing must be held by local officials. Members of the public may comment on the application and may also participate in the public hearing.

If the local government denies site approval, the permit applicant may appeal the decision to the Pollution Control Board. If the local government grants approval, a citizen opposed to the development may appeal the decision to the Pollution Control Board, as long as he/she has established his/her interest in the case by having participated in the public hearing and by demonstrating that he/she is in some way affected by the proposed development. Decisions of the Board may be appealed to the Appellate Court.

SB172 siting criteria does not apply to sludge disposal which is handled by the Metropolitan Sanitary District (M.S.D.), now called the Water Reclamation District. In addition solid waste facility siting is generally exempt from local home rule provisions. However, home rule authority has been used effectively from time to time to block a facility that otherwise would have been approved using SB172 criteria only. The resulting situation is that whenever a county board or governing board of a municipality contemplates locating a site in a particular area, it must first determine whether the site would be subject to SB172, local zoning ordinances, M.S.D. or home rule provisions.

Section 2.0.

Regulations.

2.1 Overview.

The entire issue of solid waste disposal has been predicated on the issuance of regulations to control the disposal of waste. Regulation is the way in which our society has responded to the need to provide for the common good, protect life and liberty, require conformity with accepted standards, dictate standards to be used for conformance, protect the

innocent, punish the guilty and adopt some commonly accepted norms of behavior. These same precepts are at work in the area of Solid Waste Management. Regulation in some cases is an attempt to protect the public (siting and permitting) and in other cases is the need to accomplish some common objective which is in the public interest (waste reduction and recycling). The following sections outline how regulation can implement public goals and protect the public from irresponsible behavior.

2.2 Waste Reduction And Recycling.

The Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act ("The Recycling Act") is presently the governing legislation with respect to the goals of the planning effort in Chicago. In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the State's Recycling Act, as described in Section 1.5 of this report, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance in August, 1990 establishing the Solid Waste Management Review Committee. Earlier, in February, 1990, the City Council passed the "Hansen Ordinance", which sets out the steps to be implemented toward meeting the State's goals. Both the Solid Waste Management Review Committee and the "Hansen Ordinance" are described in the following pages. Very little legislation presently exists which will influence waste reduction.

2.2.1 Solid Waste Management Review Committee.

Originally to be composed of 17 members, the number was later extended to 21 by action of the City Council in October, 1990. Membership includes the Commissioner of Consumer Services, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Planning, the Commissioner of Economic Development, and the Chairman of the City Council committee having jurisdiction over matters concerning environmental issues. The remaining members were appointed by the Mayor from among representatives of the following: citizen and civic organizations; industry, trade and professional organizations; private solid waste management industry and local recyclers operating within the City of Chicago; regional planning organizations; and others deemed appropriate by the Mayor.

Members serve for two years, or until the final submission of the City's Solid Waste Management Plan to the I.E.P.A., or until their successors are appointed.

2.2.2 Alderman Hansen's Recycling Ordinance.

This substitute ordinance transmitted by Alderman Bernard Hansen was passed by the Chicago City Council in February, 1990. The ordinance amended the Municipal Code by adding a new Chapter 99.1 entitled

"Recycling", and revising the existing Chapter 167 regulating the licensing requirements for private scavengers.

The ordinance requires the Commissioner of the Department of Streets and Sanitation to appoint a Recycling Coordinator, who reports directly to the Commissioner on solid waste policy development and implementation. The Coordinator is responsible for:

1. Promoting the highest possible level of public participation in the recycling program;

2. Coordinating and monitoring the activities of curbside collection of recyclable materials, drop-off network and buy-back facilities dealing with recyclable materials;

3. Collecting and analyzing information on recycling in the City;

4. Identifying potential markets for recyclable materials;

5. Coordinating with the Purchasing Agent in soliciting bids for the purchase of supplies using recycled materials;

6. Preparing a report in cooperation with the Department of Consumer Services by September 1, 1990 on managing the disposal of household toxic wastes in Chicago, and for implementing an outreach program on how to minimize the use of household products containing toxic materials.

The ordinance further requires the Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies to establish minimum recycled content specifications for the purchase of goods, supplies, equipment, materials and printing that are equal to or exceed procurement guidelines established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The ordinance establishes for the City the goal of making regular recycling services available by July 1, 1993 to 100 percent of the households in low-density dwellings served by the City of Chicago. This goal is to be achieved in stages, with recycling services to be provided to one-third of such households by July 1, 1991, and to two-thirds of such households by July 1, 1992.

The ordinance establishes alley/curbside collection as the preferred means to providing recycling service to single-family residences, but allows for the use of post-collection separation as an adjunct to regular recycling services should source separation and collection methods be tried for a period of no less than 12 months and found to be wanting.

The Department of Economic Development is charged with the responsibility for encouraging markets for recycled materials through a variety of activities such as programs to assist businesses in developing capacity to use recycled material in place of virgin material.

Chapter 167 is amended by requiring scavengers or refuse haulers, as part of the licensing process, to develop and implement a recycling program.

2.2.3 Yard Waste Composting.

Composting facilities for landscape waste are being developed on a fast track schedule in Illinois, in response to a July, 1990 ban on landfill disposal of this material. PA85.1430 was enacted in November, 1988, providing 18 months' lead-time for the design and implementation of both collection and processing systems. The statute contains three key elements:

- Beginning July 1, 1990, no person may knowingly mix landscape waste that is intended for collection or for disposal at a landfill with other municipal waste.

- No person may knowingly put landscape wastes into a container intended for collection or disposal at a landfill, unless such container is biodegradable.

- No owner or operator of a sanitary landfill shall accept landscape for final disposal.

Landscape waste is statutorily defined as "all accumulations of grass or shrubbery cuttings, leaves, tree limbs, and other materials accumulated as the result of the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines and trees".

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.) requires all composting facilities to obtain a permit for development and operations. Direct land application of certain composting operations located on farms are exempt from the permit process.

As of June 1, 1990, I.E.P.A. permits had been issued for 58 composting facilities, and approval was pending on another 33 applications. However, by July 8, 82 facilities had received permits. These 82 facilities had an annual permitted capacity of 3.8 million cubic yards, or 25 percent of the I.E.P.A. -- estimated waste disposed of in Illinois landfills. Though this capacity is greater than the amount of yard waste being landfilled, additional permits have been issued, bringing to 100 the number of on-line operations as of the end of August.

2.3 Waste Combustion
Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)
Title III: Hazardous Air Pollutants.

Under Title III ("Hazardous Air Pollutants") of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, more stringent air emissions control is imposed for new and existing municipal waste combustors. Section 305, entitled "Solid Waste Combustion", amends Part A of Title I of the Clean Air Act to require the U.S.E.P.A. to establish performance standards for each of several categories of solid waste incineration units. Standards must be promulgated as follows:

Within 12 months of enactment for solid waste incineration units with a capacity of more than 250 tons per day that burn municipal waste;

Within 24 months of enactment for solid waste incineration units with a capacity of 250 tons or less per day that burn municipal or hospital, medical and infectious waste;

Within 48 months of enactment for solid waste incineration units burning commercial or industrial waste; and

Within 18 months of enactment, a schedule must be published for the promulgation of standards applicable to other categories of solid waste incineration units.

2.3.1 Emission Standards.

The Clean Air Act performance standards must specify numerical emission limitations for:

Particulate matter	Opacity
Sulphur dioxide	Hydrogen chloride
Oxides of nitrogen	Carbon monoxide
Lead	Cadmium
Mercury	Dioxins and dibenzofurans

The amendments build on and supplement both the New Source Performance Standards (N.S.P.S.) and Best Available Control Technology (B.A.C.T.) determinations made by state and federal permitting

authorities. The amendments stipulate that standards for solid waste incineration units reflect the greatest degree of emission reduction achievable through application of B.A.C.T.. However, U.S.E.P.A. may consider the cost of achieving the reductions, non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements when determining what is achievable for new or existing facilities.

U.S.E.P.A. may distinguish among classes, types and sizes of facilities. For new municipal waste combustors the emission limitations must not be less stringent than the emissions control that is achieved in practice by the best group of controlled similar units. Standards for new units may be less stringent than those for old units. They may not, however, be less stringent than the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of units, excluding certain units which recently met L.A.E.R. ("lowest achievable emission rate") requirements.

U.S.E.P.A. must review, and revise if appropriate, the performance standards every five years.

The amendments take the place of M.A.C.T. ("maximum achievable control technology") standards that might otherwise apply to municipal waste combustors and also require U.S.E.P.A. to initiate "residual risk" standards for such combustors. By November 15, 1996, U.S.E.P.A. must report to Congress on any residual risks remaining to health or the environment after imposition of the performance standards and recommend appropriate legislation. If Congress fails to act, U.S.E.P.A. must promulgate additional emission limitations which would "provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health ... or to prevent ... an adverse environmental effect". For known or suspected carcinogens, U.S.E.P.A must issue residual risk standards if the air emission standards do not reduce lifetime excess cancer risks to the individual most exposed to emissions to less than one in one million. While the "ample margin of safety" standard has been applied to other air pollutants and to other kinds of facilities, it has never before been applied to municipal waste pollution. Such additional limitations, if imposed, could have a significant effect on waste combustion facilities.

2.3.2 Monitoring And Operator Training Permits.

The amendments require monitoring and operator training programs. U.S.E.P.A. must promulgate regulations requiring each solid waste incineration unit to monitor emissions and report the results. U.S.E.P.A. must also develop and promote a model state program for the training of solid waste incineration unit operators.

2.3.3 Permits.

A facility must have a permit to operate within three years after the issuance of a performance standard or by the effective date of a permit program under the new permitting provisions of Title V of the amendments, whichever is later. By November 15, 1993, states must submit to U.S.E.P.A. permit programs that comply with the minimum U.S.E.P.A. requirements. Permits for municipal incinerators would be issued for up to 12 years, subject to review every five years.

2.3.4 State Plans.

One year after U.S.E.P.A. guidelines are issued, an implementation plan that is at least as stringent as the U.S.E.P.A. guidelines must be developed by the states.

The states' plans must be at least as stringent as the recycling guidelines and must provide that all affected units be in compliance no later than three years after a state plan is approved. The U.S.E.P.A. is required to develop a plan to enforce the guidelines in any state that fails to submit an approvable plan.

2.3.5 Effective Dates.

For new facilities, performance standards will be effective six months after promulgation. For existing units, compliance with the performance standards will be expected no later than three years after a state plan is approved or five years after the U.S.E.P.A. guidelines are issued, whichever is earlier.

2.3.6 Ash Management And Control.

The amendments bar the U.S.E.P.A. from regulating ash from municipal waste combustors as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C of R.C.R.A. for two years after enactment of the amendments. The legislative history explains that this provision was not intended to prejudice in any way the ongoing litigation regarding the status of ash in New York or Chicago, in which two federal district courts held that ash is not subject to the hazardous waste provisions of Subtitle C. (It should be noted that the original Senate version of the bill had proposed a comprehensive solid waste management framework for ash, but that these provisions were deleted in conference and do not appear in the enacted version.)

2.3.7 Recycling And Materials Separation.

The original Senate version of the bill had also included provisions requiring materials separation and recycling. The conferees deleted these provisions from the final bill because it was felt that recycling should not be addressed piecemeal under the Clean Air Act but should be addressed in the context of a comprehensive solid waste management framework under R.C.R.A..

2.4 Landfilling.

In addition to the landfill regulations outlined below, the City of Chicago has passed a moratorium for two years on the development of new or expansion of old landfills. This moratorium restricts landfill development and expansion through the end of 1992. This action was taken by City Council in addition to the federal and state regulations outlined below.

2.5 Special Wastes.

Special wastes are those wastes which are separated from the municipal solid waste stream by a particular characteristic of the waste, an agency definition, or a requirement for a specific type of disposal. These wastes include tires, household hazardous waste, hospital wastes, municipal solid waste incinerator ash, etc..

2.5.1 Waste Tires.

The most common method used in the United States, including Illinois, for permanent disposal of scrap tires is landfilling. However, there are three major disadvantages associated with landfilling:

(i) Landfill capacity is limited.

Most areas of the United States are facing shortages of landfill space. Whole tires are expensive to landfill because they occupy large volumes of space and will not compact. Additionally, as the current shortage of landfills in metropolitan areas grows worse, tires will have to be transported longer distances to reach landfills with adequate space. To counteract this trend, most states are implementing programs to reduce the amount of scrap tires going to landfills.

(ii) The value of the tire as fuel or a raw material is lost.

Burying a tire in a landfill will probably prevent its future use as an alternative fuel source.

(iii) Burying whole tires endangers liners and caps.

Buried tires have a tendency to trap air and landfill gases when buried. The gases make them buoyant and over time cause them to float to the surface.

Most states require that low permeability soils or synthetic liner systems be used to seal the top of landfills. Floating tires may rupture the seals or cause other problems with the landfills caps. These caps are specifically designed to minimize the infiltration of water into the landfill. Breaks in the caps will increase infiltration and result in increased leachate production. Leachate produced from landfills can contaminate ground or surface water resources. Furthermore, if active landfill gas collection systems are installed, the risk of landfill fires is increased when air is introduced through holes in the cap.

Because of these problems, landfilling of whole tires has been banned in several states. As new regulations are implemented and landfill capacity shrinks, this solution will no longer be acceptable. Landfills that do accept tires may charge handling fees that are much higher than those charged for other types of waste material. As a result, illegal tire dumping is widespread, and large stockpiles have developed in many areas.

Stockpiling is another primary management technique for scrap tire disposal. Stockpiling allows some of the tire disposal problems to be temporarily avoided. In addition, the resulting tire inventory may provide a valuable resource in the future as new technologies and markets are developed. The costs of operating a stockpile are quite low, involving only the cost of the land in the simplest cases. However, the potential environmental liabilities and future clean-up costs associated with tire piles must be considered.

Permanent regulations have been adopted in Illinois that implement a scrap tire management program. The standards create reporting and management requirements for tire stockpiles. The main goal of the requirements is to control attendant public health risks.

2.5.2 Household Hazardous Waste.

Recent legislation passed in Illinois requires the I.E.P.A. to operate a regional hazardous waste collection program throughout the State. The

I.E.P.A. has not yet announced how the program will be implemented. Refer to the Household Hazardous Waste Report for additional details.

2.5.3 Incinerator Ash.

M.S.W. incinerator ash has been defined by the Federal E.P.A. and counts as non-hazardous material. Landfilling requirements for incinerator ash, however, have tightened sufficiently to require disposal of M.S.W. incinerator ash in a landfill designed for special waste or an ash monofill. These requirements will be clearly defined in the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (R.C.R.A.) and the state and federal landfilling requirements outlined below.

2.5.4 Hospital Waste.

The blood vials and syringes that washed up on East Coast shores in 1988 focused national attention on the problem of disposal of infectious medical wastes. The federal Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988 was the immediate response to the beach incidents. It adds tracking and disposal requirements for infectious waste to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Twenty-five states, including Illinois, have enacted medical waste disposal regulations and other states are proposing them.

"Special waste" is defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act as "any industrial process waste, pollution control waste or hazardous waste". A significant component of the hazardous waste stream is hospital waste. As authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1990, Ch. 111½), the Illinois Pollution Control Board has adopted regulations respecting the handling of hazardous (infectious) hospital waste as Subpart 1 to 35, Ill. Adm. Code 809, Special Waste Hauling. Sec. 809.902 prohibits the deposit of hazardous (infectious) waste in any landfill. Innocuous hospital waste and normal hospital waste, however, may be disposed of by any lawful means, including incineration in any incinerator for which the I.E.P.A. has issued a permit, by deposit in any sanitary landfill or by deposit into a municipal or private sewerage system.

Sec. 809.904 regulates how hospital waste may be rendered innocuous by incineration. Only an incinerator designed to destroy the type or class of waste introduced into it and for which permits have been secured from the I.E.P.A. may be used.

Sec. 809.905 stipulates special recordkeeping requirements for generators of hazardous (infectious) waste which has been rendered into innocuous hospital waste.

2.6 Siting And Permitting.

The most effective control over private activity can be achieved through the use of siting criteria and approval and obtaining permits which must meet operational requirements. The use of siting approval and operating permits can limit the incompatible use of property. These "suitability of use" questions are answered by zoning ordinances, state and local siting requirements, and federal requirements for permitting and regulation.

2.7 Federal Landfill Regulations.

E.P.A., 40 C.F.R. Parts 257 And 258
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria: Proposed Rule.

Land disposal of municipal solid waste was largely an unregulated activity prior to the implementation of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act (1969). This Act was amended in 1976 when Congress passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (R.C.R.A.). Subtitle D of R.C.R.A. deals specifically with solid waste management activities. In 1985 Congress made significant amendments to Subtitle D through the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (H.S.W.A.). H.S.W.A. directs U.S.E.P.A. to revise Part 257 landfill standards. Accordingly, in 1988 U.S.E.P.A. proposed minimum criteria for municipal solid waste landfills (M.S.W.L.F.). These regulations have not yet been issued, but are expected soon. What follows is a discussion of the regulations as originally proposed in 1988. When issued, states will have 18 months to revise their own solid waste disposal regulations to be in compliance with the new federal regulations.

Because the current proposals are substantially different in scope and content from the Part 257 criteria, the U.S.E.P.A. chose to create a new Part 258 for the revised criteria. These new rules apply only to M.S.W.L.F.s. They leave Part 257 criteria in place for all other waste disposal facilities.

Through these regulations the U.S.E.P.A. seeks to develop standards protective of human health and environment, that are within the capabilities of states and local communities, and that provide states with considerable flexibility in implementation. The actual planning, enforcement and direct implementation of solid waste management programs under Subtitle D of R.C.R.A. remain state and local functions.

Part 258 establishes minimum national criteria for the location, design, operation, cleanup and closure of new and existing M.S.W.L.F.s, including those receiving sewage sludge from publicly-owned treatment works and ash from M.W.C. facilities. The revised criteria would apply to all new and existing M.S.W.L.F.s, except those that close prior to the effective date of the rules.

2.7.1 National Minimum Siting Criteria.

Part 258 would establish special siting restrictions and/or performance standards for all new and existing M.S.W.L.F.s. They include the following:

1. Airports. Landfill units that are within 10,000 feet of an airport used by turbojet aircraft or are within 5,000 feet of an airport used by piston-type aircraft would have to demonstrate that they do not pose a bird hazard to aircraft. (This requirement has not changed from Part 257.)

2. Floodplains. Units located in 100-year floodplains would have to be designed so as not to restrict the flood flow, reduce temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in wash-out of solid wastes so as to pose a hazard to human health and the environment. (This requirement has not changed from Part 257.)

3. Wetlands. New M.S.W.L.F. units could not be sited in wetlands unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the State that the new unit: (i) meets the discharge restrictions developed pursuant to the Clean Water Act; (ii) there is no practicable alternative; and (iii) siting will not result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

4. Fault Area. New M.S.W.L.F. units would be prohibited from siting within 200 feet of faults that have had displacement in Holocene time (i.e., within 11,000 years).

5. Seismic Impact Zones. New landfills located in a seismic impact zone would be required to demonstrate that they are designed and can be operated to withstand the stresses created by maximum ground motions.

6. Unstable Areas. Landfills located in unstable areas would be required to demonstrate that their design ensures stability of structural components. These unstable areas include areas that are landslide prone, in Karst geology that is susceptible to sinkhole formation, and undermined areas such as places where coal mining has taken place. Existing units would be required to close within five years unless the owner or operator demonstrates the structural integrity of the M.S.W.L.F..

2.7.2 Operating Criteria.

Part 258 operating criteria, applicable to all new and existing M.S.W.L.F.s, would include the following:

1. Exclusion of Hazardous Waste. The owners operating the M.S.W.L.F. would be required to implement an on-site program to detect and prevent the disposal of hazardous waste.

2. Daily Cover. This requirement would strengthen the current Part 257 criteria by requiring the application of cover material at the end of each operating day.

3. Disease Vector Control. The owners/operators would be required to prevent or control disease-carrying populations (rodents or flies). (This requirement has not changed from Part 257.)

4. Explosive Gases Control. This provision would require the implementation of a routine landfill gas monitoring program to ensure that the concentration of methane gas does not exceed certain levels.

5. Air Criteria. The regulations would prohibit open burning of solid waste and would mandate compliance with the Clean Air and the Clean Water Acts. These requirements are not substantively different from the current regulations.

6. Access Restrictions. The M.S.W.L.F. owners/operators would be required to control public access, illegal dumping and vehicular traffic.

7. Run-on/Run-off Controls. The owners/operators would be required to install systems to control run-on and run-off on the active portion of the landfill.

8. Other Operational Provisions. Additionally, the regulations would prescribe surface water and recordkeeping requirements and would prohibit the disposal in M.S.W.L.F.s of certain types of liquid containers.

2.7.3 Closure And Post-Closure Care.

The proposed regulations would make landfill operator/owners responsible for the long-term care of sites. They would be required to provide for closure and post-closure care, including:

(i) Preparation of detailed closure and post-closure plans by the effective date of the regulations or by the initial receipt of waste, whichever is later; and

(ii) Maintenance and operation of the integrity of the final cover, of the leachate collection system and the gas monitoring system, and of the groundwater monitoring system for at least 30 years after closure; and

(iii) After the initial 30-year post-closure period, the conduct of routine maintenance of any final cover and the continued operation of leachate collection and of groundwater and landfill gas monitoring systems would be required. The State would establish the length of this additional post-closure period and the exact sampling and maintenance requirements.

The regulations also include financial assurance criteria which would require landfill owners/operators to provide assurance that funds will be available to complete closure and post-closure care and to respond to possible releases of contaminants to the groundwater.

2.7.4 Design Criteria.

Design criteria with respect to liners, leachate collection systems and final covers would be based on a risk-based performance standard which would provide states with flexibility in determining the allowable risk levels. Under the proposed new rule, each state would establish its design goal within certain carcinogenic risk levels for the groundwater beneath the landfill. The states would establish design goals based on hydrogeologic characteristics of the leachate, proximity of groundwater uses, and groundwater quality.

2.7.5 Groundwater Monitoring And Corrective Action.

The installation of state-approved groundwater monitoring well systems would be required. Monitoring would be conducted throughout the active life, as well as during closure and the post-closure care periods of the units.

States would be required to establish compliance schedules for existing municipal waste landfills within six months of the effective date of the regulations. New landfills would be required to comply with these requirements before receiving wastes. Existing landfills would be exempt only if they could demonstrate the absence of any possible contamination

of the uppermost aquifer during the active life and the post-closure care period of the units.

Owners/operators would be required to carry out corrective action, if necessary, until the State determines that groundwater protection standards have been met.

2.8 State Landfill Regulations.

Title 35:	Environmental Protection
Subtitle G:	Waste Disposal
Subchapter:	Solid Waste and Special Waste Hauling

Under the authority of Ch. 111½ of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983), the following regulations for landfills have been adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board for implementation by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (I.E.P.A.):

2.8.1 Section 807: Solid Waste (1989).

Subsection C: Sanitary Landfill.

2.8.1.1 Methods Of Operation.

Unless otherwise specifically provided by permit, the following methods of operation for sanitary landfills shall be followed:

(i) Unloading.

All refuse shall be deposited into the toe of the fill or into the bottom of the trench.

(ii) Spreading And Compacting.

As rapidly as refuse is deposited at the toe of the fill, all refuse shall be spread and compacted in layers within the cell, such layers not to exceed a depth of two feet.

(iii) Working Face.

The slope of the working face shall be maintained at a ratio of no greater than two horizontal to one vertical.

2.8.1.2 Standard Requirements.

Except as otherwise authorized in writing by the Agency, no person shall cause or allow the development or operation of a sanitary landfill which does not provide:

1. Adequate shelter, sanitary facilities and emergency communications for employees.

2. Roads adequate to allow orderly operations within the site.

3. Fencing, gates or other measures to control access to the site.

4. Adequate measures for fire protection as approved by the Agency.

5. Adequate measures to monitor and control leachate.

6. Adequate measures to control dust and vectors.

7. An operational safety program approved by the Agency.

8. With respect to sanitary landfill sites for which permits are applied for following the effective date of these regulations, provision for concealing sanitary landfill operations from public view.

2.8.1.3 Cover.

Unless otherwise specifically provided by permit, the following cover requirements shall be followed:

(i) Daily Cover.

A compacted layer of at least six inches of suitable material shall be placed on all exposed refuse at the end of each day of operation.

(ii) Intermediate Cover.

At the end of each day of operation, in all but the final lift of a sanitary landfill, a compacted layer of at least 12 inches of suitable material shall be placed on all surfaces of the landfill where no additional refuse will be deposited within 60 days.

(iii) Final Cover.

A compacted layer of not less than two feet of suitable material shall be placed over the entire surface of each portion of the final lift not later than 60 days following the placement of refuse in the final lift, unless a different schedule has been authorized in the Operating Permit.

2.8.2 Sections 810 -- 815 (1990).

Pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, Ch. 111½, Sec. 807 was amended in August, 1990 and Secs. 810 -- 815 were added. The result was to vastly upgrade Illinois' non-hazardous waste landfill regulations. (Hazardous waste management facilities are regulated pursuant to 35 Adm. Code, Secs. 700 -- 750). These regulations establish comprehensive design, performance and reporting requirements. Both "municipal" and industrial landfills are included, on-site and off-site, permitted and unpermitted. The landfills are regulated by waste received in three categories: putrescible, chemical and inert. Existing facilities are divided into three general groups, based on their level of compliance: facilities that may remain open for an indefinite period of time beyond seven years, facilities that must close within seven years, and facilities that must institute closure within two years or are already scheduled to close in that time.

The proposal introduced a new method of setting groundwater monitoring standards which ties the site characteristics, design, operation, monitoring and reporting into an integrated system. The groundwater standards also function as location and performance standards. The groundwater standards are based on the background quality of groundwater; the operator must demonstrate that the landfill will not cause a change in the background water quality at a point no greater than 100 feet from the landfill within 100 years of closure of the landfill. The regulations specify that a contaminant transport model be used for the groundwater impact assessment.

The regulations also require compacted earth liners, or in combination with a geomembrane, and leachate collection, treatment and disposal systems; a gas monitoring, measurement collection and management

system; detailed construction and operating oversight requirements; post-closure care for as many years as necessary at each landfill to demonstrate that contamination is no longer a problem; a trigger mechanism for prompt remedial action where indicated; location standards for sensitive areas; and more intensive permitting and reporting requirements.

Sec. 807 (Solid Waste) was amended so that new 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Secs. 810 -- 815 would supersede the requirements of Sec. 807. Persons and facilities regulated pursuant to the new regulations are no longer subject to Sec. 807 regulations.

2.8.2.1 Section 810.

Solid Waste Disposal: General Provisions.

One of the most fundamental tasks in framing regulations is to make clear what operations are subject to the regulations. Sec. 810 defines "landfill" as a unit or part of a facility in or on which waste is placed and accumulated over time for disposal, and which is not a land application unit, a surface impoundment or an underground injection well". The regulations do not attempt to address other storage, treatment or disposal waste facilities. The regulations do include waste piles unless the operator can document that wastes are not accumulating over time.

Sec. 810 also defines three categories of solid wastes: putrescible, chemical and inert. Putrescible waste is defined as "a solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms so as to cause a malodor, gases or other offensive conditions, or which is capable of providing food for birds and vectors". Such wastes include, but are not limited to, garbage, offal, dead animals, general household waste, and commercial waste. All solid wastes which do not meet the definitions of inert or chemical wastes are considered putrescible wastes.

Chemical waste is defined as "a non-putrescible solid whose characteristics are such that any contaminated leachate is expected to be formed through chemical or physical processes, rather than biological processes, and no gas is expected to be formed as a result".

For the purposes of this regulation inert waste means "any solid waste that will not decompose biologically, burn, serve as food for vectors, form a gas, cause an order, or form a contaminated leachate". Inert wastes may include, but are not limited to, bricks, masonry, and concrete (cured for 60 days or more).

The new regulations require that landfills must be designed and operated according to two different standards based on which categories

of solid waste are being handled -- inert waste or putrescible and chemical waste.

2.8.2.2 Section 811.

Standards For New Solid Waste Landfills.

Subsection A sets forth general standards for new landfills. Subsection B contains additional standards for new landfills which dispose of only inert wastes. Subsection C contains additional standards for new landfills which dispose of chemical and putrescible wastes. New landfills receiving only wastes generated by foundries and primary steel production facilities and coal combustion wastes generated by electric utilities are exempt from this Section for a one-year period.

1. Subsection A.

General Standards For All Landfills.

Location standards include prohibition of landfill sitings that restrict the flow of a 100-year flood, result in washout of solid waste from the 100-year flood, or reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the 100-year floodplain; pose a threat to irreplaceable historic or archaeological sites or to nature preserve areas; jeopardize the continued existence of any designated endangered species; or violate Sec. 404 of the Clean Air Act.

Other general provisions of Sec. 811 include regulations with respect to surface water drainage, survey controls, compaction, daily cover (six inches of clean material to be placed on all exposed waste daily), operating standards, salvaging, boundary control (access to be restricted to authorized personnel only), rules for landfills accepting special wastes, closure and written closure plans, and post-closure maintenance plans for inert waste landfills.

2. Subsection B.

Inert Waste Landfills.

In the case of inert waste landfills, Sec. 811 provides for a random load checking systems and testing, monitoring and reporting requirements to detect possible contamination. If subsequent contamination is verified, the landfill would lose its "inert" classification.

The design period for all inert waste disposal units is designated as the estimated operating life of the unit plus a minimum post-closure care period of five years or, in the case of landfills that accept waste not generated on site, 15 years is required for the purpose of monitoring settling at the site.

A final cover consisting of a minimum of three feet of solid material that will support vegetation is required.

All inert waste landfills must include a monitoring system capable of collecting representative samples of leachate generated by the waste. Such samples are to be collected and analyzed at least once every six months. If contamination is indicated, the facility will be subject to the requirements for Putrescible and Chemical Waste Landfills.

3. Subsection C.

Putrescible And Chemical Waste Landfills.

Putrescible and Chemical Waste Landfills are subject to the requirements of Subsection A and to additional requirements as stated in Subsection C. No such facility can be located within the recharge zone or within 1,200 feet of a sole-source aquifer unless there is a stratum between the bottom of the waste disposal unit and the top of the aquifer that is at least 15 feet thick and meets certain other specified conditions. Such facilities cannot be located in the following areas: within 500 feet of roads and highways; within 500 feet of an occupied building, school or hospital; within 5,000 feet of a runway used by piston-type aircraft; or within 10,000 feet of a runway used by turbojet aircraft. The design period for such facilities must be its estimated operating life plus 30 years or, in the case of units which accept only putrescible waste in shredded form, the operating life plus 20 years.

Other regulations are provided under the following categories: foundation and mass stability analysis; foundation construction; liner systems and compacted earth liner standards (minimum thickness of five feet unless a composite liner consisting of a geomembrane immediately overlying a compacted earth liner is installed and operated in conjunction with a leachate drainage and collection system).

Slurry trenches and cutoff walls must be used to prevent migration of leachate.

Both a leachate drainage system and a leachate collection system must be designed and constructed to operate for the entire design period. A leachate management system must be designed to handle all leachate as it drains from the collection system and must include storage, treatment, pretreatment and disposal options.

All units that dispose of putrescible wastes must have gas monitoring devices capable of providing a representative sampling of the composition and buildup of gases within the unit and of detecting migrating gas. All gas monitoring devices must be operated to obtain samples on a monthly basis for the entire operating period and for a minimum of five years after closure, after which monitoring frequency may be reduced to quarterly sampling intervals. Landfills other than those used exclusively for disposing of wastes generated at the site must monitor gas for a minimum of 15 years after closure.

Under certain conditions landfill gas management systems are mandated.

The processing of landfill gas for use is strongly encouraged, but not required.

All waste which is not covered within 60 days by another lift of waste or final cover must have an intermediate cover equivalent to that provided by one foot of compacted clean soil material.

All units must be covered by a final cover consisting of a low permeability layer overlain by a final protection layer. A final cover consisting of a compacted earth layer must be at least three feet thick. If a geomembrane cover is used it must provide performance equal or superior to that of the compacted earth layer requirements. The final protective layer shall not be less than three feet thick to protect the low permeability layer from freezing and to minimize root penetration.

Hydrogeologic site investigations must be conducted to provide information to perform a groundwater impact assessment and to establish a groundwater monitoring system.

The groundwater monitoring system must be capable of identifying all potential sources of discharges to groundwater from within the facility.

Groundwater quality standards are set forth.

A load-checking program is required to detect and discourage attempts to dispose regulated hazardous wastes at the facility. The program is to consist of at least three random inspections of solid waste delivered to the landfill on a random day each week.

4. Subsection D.

Management Of Special Wastes At Landfills.

Special wastes can be accepted only if accompanied by an identification record and a manifest, except under certain specified conditions.

5. Subsection E.

Construction Quality Assurance Programs.

All structures necessary to comply with the requirements of this section must be constructed according to a construction quality assurance program that meets minimum requirements established by this subsection.

6. Subsection G.

Financial Assurance.

This subsection provides procedures by which the operator of a permitted waste disposal facility must provide financial assurance. It does not apply to the State of Illinois, its agencies and institutions, or to any unit of local government, except that any other persons conducting waste disposal operations on a site owned or operated by a governmental entity must provide financial assurance for closure and post-closure care.

2.8.2.3 Section 812.

Information To Be Submitted In A Permit Application.

Sec. 812 contains standards for issuing of permits to persons wishing to develop and operate landfills. Different standards are prescribed for landfills which accept only inert waste and landfills which accept chemical and putrescible waste. The applications are written in such a way as to ensure conformity with requirements set forth in the revised regulations.

2.8.2.4 Section 813.

Procedural Requirements For Permitted Landfills.

Section 813 sets forth the procedures to be followed by applicants applying for a permit to develop and operate a landfill; to modify a permit; to renew a permit; to initiate or terminate a temporary or permanent closure and post-closure care; and to conduct experimental design, construction and operational methods and techniques. It also establishes an appeal procedure. Finally, it requires annual reports and quarterly groundwater reports to be made to the I.E.P.A. and specifies that other information not reported be retained for on-site inspection.

2.8.2.5 Section 814.

Standards For Existing Landfills And Units.

Subsection A deals with general requirements; Subsection B with standards for existing units accepting inert waste; Subsection C with standards for units accepting chemical and putrescible wastes that may remain open for more than seven years; Subsection D with standards for existing units accepting chemical and putrescible wastes that must initiate closure within seven years; Subsection E with standards for existing units accepting inert waste only, or accepting chemical and putrescible wastes that must initiate closure within two years. All existing landfill facilities are required to notify the I.E.P.A. within six months of the effective date of these regulations, principally with regard to the facility's estimated date of closure and state whether the facility is subject to the requirements of either Subsections B, C, D, or E.

The date by which existing facilities must begin closure is dependent upon the ability of existing units to meet the design and performance standards contained in this Section. Units that meet the requirements to classify as inert waste landfills may remain open for an indefinite period of time.

2.8.2.6 Section 815.

Procedural Requirements For All Landfills Exempt From Permits.

This Section sets forth procedure requirements for all landfills exempt from permits, including: information, facility reports, annual reports, quarterly groundwater reports, and information to be retained on site.

Section 3.0.

Pending Legislation.

3.1 Federal.

A number of solid waste-related initiatives, including those dealing with out-of-state waste and recycling, will be considered in this session of Congress, with the anticipated reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (R.C.R.A.) heading the solid waste agenda. Several solid waste initiatives have been introduced in the House since Congress convened January 3. However, the Senate delayed introduction of bills until completion of the Persian Gulf Crisis.

H.R. 116 was approved in the last session of Congress, but died with last year's R.C.R.A. reauthorization bill. Reintroduced this year, the bill would amend R.C.R.A. to encourage state compacts for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for municipal and industrial solid waste. The bill also would require each state to devise a plan to deal with the waste generated within its borders, unless states decide to enter into a compact. The intent of the legislation is to encourage states to develop their own facilities for the disposal of solid waste without resort to transporting beyond state or regional borders. Other proposed House bills would allow states to restrict shipments of out-of-state solid waste under certain circumstances, but their constitutionality would be in question.

H.R. 230 would seek to encourage the recycling of plastic containers by requiring the plastics industry to establish a national system of marking and coding identification for plastic resins. Such a coding system, first proposed by the plastics industry, has already been adopted by several states and other states are considering similar legislation.

3.2 State (House Bill 0006).

House Bill 0006, filed in late November, 1990 and introduced in early 1991, is the result of the efforts of a task force headed by Rep. Kulas. It would combine proposed S.B. 2001 and S.B. 4013. In what form it will

survive, if indeed it survives at all, remains to be seen. It is not possible to know at this time (mid-January, 1991) what bills may emerge from Springfield this year. The formal deadline for introducing new bills is not until mid-April and, even after that date, they are subject to the amendment process.

H.B. 0006 would amend the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act to provide for the creation of a planning authority in each municipal waste planning jurisdiction; specifies the contents and changes the manner of adopting waste management plans; allows counties and municipalities to opt out of the planning process; changes the deadline for adopting a plan; and adopts statewide and local waste reduction goals. It represents an attempt to address jurisdictional conflicts such as those between county and city.

H.B. 0006 would also amend the Environmental Protection Act to provide for the adoption of minimum state standards for municipal waste incineration and disposal facilities in areas that opt out of the planning process; changes the siting mechanism for new municipal waste transfer, storage, treatment, incineration and disposal facilities; and provides for negotiation and arbitration of community protection incentives for incineration and disposal facilities. It further provides for reporting and collection of data on waste disposal and limits the use of toxic materials for packaging. By changing the siting mechanism it attempts to overcome the difficulties that have arisen over the years in the application of the S.B. 172 siting procedures.

Finally, H.B. 0006 would amend the Solid Waste Management Act to revise the state solid waste hierarchy; adopts new recycling requirements for state agencies; and provides technical and financial incentives for recycling and waste reduction. It also would create a Solid Waste Reduction Advisory Council.

Under the terms of the proposed Act, any county, municipality or combination of counties, municipalities and municipal joint action agencies may become a separate municipal waste planning jurisdiction. Within each planning jurisdiction, a municipal waste planning authority would be created for the purpose of preparing, adopting and implementing a municipal waste management plan. At the same time it would specifically deny and limit the exercise by home rule units of any power inconsistent with this Act.

A deadline of January 1, 1994 would be established for the adoption of municipal waste management plans. The number of public hearings on proposed plans would be increased from one to two.

Each municipal waste management plan adopted under the proposed Act would be required to include an assessment of the amount of municipal waste that is likely to be imported into or exported out of the jurisdiction.

Municipal waste management plans, under the terms of the proposed legislation, may contain technical, geological and design criteria and operating standards for municipal waste storage, treatment, incineration and disposal facilities that are more strict than the corresponding state criteria and standards adopted under Section. 22.26 of the Environmental Protection Act, but such stricter criteria and standards can not be effective until adopted by the Pollution Control Board as an adjusted standard for the jurisdiction. In other cases the state criteria and standards will apply.

The proposed Act would allow municipal waste management plans to contain local siting criteria designed to protect the public health, safety and welfare but would limit such authority to ensuring that such facilities:

1. Are located so as to minimize any danger to the surrounding area from fire, spills or other operational accidents;

2. Are located outside of protected or environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, forest and nature preserves and historic preservation areas; so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding land use; and to minimize any adverse effect on the value of surrounding property;

3. Are designed to minimize any adverse impacts on existing local traffic patterns expected to result from traffic to and from the facility; and

4. Have appropriate emergency response plans providing for prompt notification of local officials in the event of an accidental release.

If the plan does not contain local siting criteria, then, under the terms of the proposed legislation, the state siting criteria adopted under Section(s) 22.26 of the Environmental Protection Act would apply.

Any municipal waste management plan adopted under the proposed legislation would not be permitted to impose any standards or criteria intended to prevent, or have the effect of preventing, the development of new municipal waste management facilities except as provided for in the Act itself, or that are patently unreasonable or unrelated to the protection of the environment of the jurisdiction or the health, safety and welfare of its residents.

The proposed Act also would require that the owner or operator of facilities shall report to the Agency the amount and source of municipal waste received at the facility, categorized by the state, county and municipal waste planning jurisdiction (if any) of generation.

3.3 Local

Alderman Burke's Substitute Recycling Ordinance.

In October, 1990, Alderman Edward M. Burke introduced into the City Council the "Chicago Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling Ordinance" intended as a substitute for a recycling ordinance he sponsored the previous February. The only major provision dropped from the original ordinance is the deposit on beverage containers.

The substitute ordinance is the result of the efforts of a 42-member Recycling Advisory Task Force which was created at Alderman Burke's request in May, 1990. The Task Force was composed of representatives from government, environmental groups and affected industries.

The proposed ordinance will complement the Department of Streets and Sanitation's new Blue-Bag Program for low-density residents. It expands the City's existing recycling programs to businesses and high-density buildings, which produce two-thirds of Chicago's waste. If passed, the ordinance will be enforced primarily by the City's Department of Consumer Services. The Department of Streets and Sanitation also will have some enforcement responsibilities under the ordinance.

The ordinance has five basic components: Effective Recycling Programs, Packaging, Newsprint, Recycling Districts, and the Advisory Recycling Corporation of Chicago. These components address the four basic segments of the recycling loop: waste haulers, processors and recyclers, manufacturers, and packagers.

3.3.1 Effective Recycling Programs.

Under the terms of the proposed legislation, waste haulers and their customers in all high-density residential and office buildings, all condominiums and businesses licensed by the City would be required to implement an effective recycling program which targets at least three materials for collection by 1992 and four by 1993. Haulers would be further required to file certification of each program with the City's Recycling Coordinator.

Under the proposed ordinance, the details of the program would be worked out by the building and its waste hauler. Although the ordinance stipulates that the City's preferred method of recycling is source separation, defined as utilizing separate containers for each material (e.g. plastic, glass, newspapers), recyclable materials may be placed either in separate containers, one container for all types of recyclables, or mixed with waste to be separated by the waste hauler at a transfer station.

To encourage participation in the recycling programs, the Department of Consumer Services would be charged with adopting rules and specifying the recyclable materials which may not be sent by a transfer station or a recycling center to a landfill or incinerator.

3.3.2 Packaging.

Under the terms of the proposed ordinance, all product packaging sold in the City must be "environmentally responsible" by 1994, which means that packaging must either be reusable, contain at least 25 percent recycled material or be made of material designated for collection in an effective recycling program.

The Department of Consumer Services would be required to: (i) establish standards for what packaging products can be legally advertised or labelled as environmentally responsible; (ii) issue a list of such products to be posted in retail outlets; and (iii) issue an annual report on such packaging products and advise the City Council on what action should be taken.

In determining what packaging products can be legally advertised or labelled as environmentally responsible, the Commissioner of the Department of Consumer Services is to be guided by "nationwide industry standards". Unfortunately, it was the lack of such national standards that prompted manufacturers and the packaging industry recently to request the Federal Trade Commission to issue a nationwide rule regulating environmental claims in the advertising and packaging of products.

3.3.3 Newsprint.

The proposed ordinance would require newspapers distributed in the City of Chicago to use some recycled newsprint by 1992. The minimum percentage of recycled newsprint would be consistent with state law. Newspapers would be required to certify compliance annually, but could request exemption on the basis of unavailability of reasonably priced recycled newsprint of comparable quality. This section of the ordinance attempts to create a market for recycled newsprint to help reduce the current glut of used paper, which comprises 38 percent, the largest component, of the waste stream.

3.3.4 Recycling Districts.

The proposed ordinance would create Recycling Districts, similar to Enterprise Zones, to encourage the development of recycling facilities in Chicago. Economic incentives, benefits and regulatory relief would be

offered as incentives to residents, employees, employers, businesses and property owners within a designated Recycling District.

3.3.5 Advisory Recycling Corporation Of Chicago.

The proposed ordinance would create an Advisory Recycling Corporation of Chicago, a public-private partnership, to be charged with coordinating, promoting and analyzing recycling activities within the City. The Corporation, with the City's Departments of Economic Development and Streets and Sanitation, would form a multi-material Recycling Industry Council to identify and promote markets for recyclable materials.

Section 4.0.

Neighboring State Legislation.

4.1 Wisconsin.

The 1989 Wisconsin Recycling Act (Act 335) seeks to promote recycling by provisions which:

1. Prohibit both the landfilling and burning of certain specified recyclable materials (these prohibitions are to be introduced in three stages beginning 1991, 1993 and 1995);

2. Direct local governments to implement solid waste management programs which comply with the above bans;

3. Establish criteria and a process for determining whether a solid waste management program constitutes an effective recycling program;

4. Provide grants to local governments to create and operate effective recycling programs;

5. Direct the Department of Natural Resources (D.N.R.) and other state government entities to provide technical and educational assistance to recycling programs and efforts;

6. Encourage the development of markets for recyclable materials by establishing:

(i) Loan, grant and rebate programs;

(ii) Trade regulations with respect to newsprint and plastic container recycled content specifications and lead acid battery collection and "truth-in-lending" requirements;

7. Create a Council on Recycling to coordinate state agencies' actions on recycling; and

8. Stipulate requirements and fees applicable to the disposal or burning in Wisconsin of waste generated in other states.

4.1.1 Solid Waste Management Priorities.

The Act establishes State solid waste management priorities as follows (in descending order of priority):

1. Reduction of the amount of solid waste generated;

2. Reuse of solid waste;

3. Recycling of solid waste;

4. Composting of solid waste;

5. Recovery of energy from solid waste;

6. Land disposal of solid waste;

7. Burning of solid waste without energy recovery.

4.1.2 Restrictions On Solid Waste Imported From Other States.

Act 335 contains a number of provisions that directly relate to the disposal or burning in Wisconsin of waste generated outside the State.

The Act directs the owner or operator of each landfill, incinerator or facility that converts solid waste into fuel to submit an annual report to the D.N.R. which, among other information, provides a list of the states of origin of solid waste handled in the previous year and the amount, by weight, of that solid waste originating in each state.

An out-of-state community is effectively banned from using Wisconsin sites after 1995 unless the D.N.R. certifies that the community has an effective recycling program and is located in a state with "an effective

siting program". An effective recycling program is defined as one that conforms with all of the recycling requirements imposed by both the state in which the community resides and by the State of Wisconsin.

In making its ruling, the D.N.R. must take into account the level of governmental financing for the solid waste management program, enforcement mechanisms and the number of materials being separated and recycled. The Act stipulates that a state has an effective siting program for solid waste facilities and municipal landfills if the combined capacity added within the previous four years by the construction of new or expanded municipal solid waste treatment facilities and municipal landfills in that state exceeds the amount of affected solid waste generated in the state during those years.

4.1.3 Solid Waste Capacity Fee.

The Act further creates a solid waste capacity fee to be imposed on all out-of-state solid waste, with a few limited exceptions, disposed of or burned in Wisconsin after January 1, 1995. This fee is to be determined by the D.N.R. annually based on a comparison of the "solid waste disposal and incineration capacity" in Wisconsin and in the state in which the solid waste is generated. In general, the amount of that fee is computed according to the base schedule set forth below.

Base Solid Waste Capacity Fees.

Comparison Of Solid Waste Disposal Facility And Incinerator Capacities (For Solid Waste Generated in a State which has a Per Capita Solid Waste Disposal Facility and Incineration Capacity)	Amount Of Base Fee
Greater than the per capita in Wisconsin	$0
Greater than or equal to 75% but less than the per capita capacity in Wisconsin	$2 per ton
Greater than or equal to 50% but less than 75% of the per capita capacity in Wisconsin	$4 per ton

Greater than or equal to 25% but less than 50% of the per capita capacity in Wisconsin	$6 per ton
Less than 25% of the per capita capacity in Wisconsin	$8 per ton

In addition, if the solid waste capacity fee applicable to solid waste generated in any state remains at the same level or increases in two consecutive calendar years, the fee computed under the base schedule is doubled. The fee shall remain doubled until solid waste generated in that state qualifies for a lower fee. This fee does not apply to solid waste generated in another state if the solid waste is converted into fuel or burned in Wisconsin at an approved municipal solid waste treatment facility.

4.2 Constitutional Issues.

The National Solid Waste Management Association reports that at least 46 states export or import waste across state lines; at least 38 of that number do both. Because of the large volume of solid waste traveling interstate, states increasingly have been seeking ways to regulate this flow. However, the constitutionality of state laws that seek to control the transportation of waste across state lines is open to question. By a vote of six to three, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey* (1977) that waste was a commodity in interstate commerce and subject to Federal and not state regulations. However, one of the authors of the dissenting opinion, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice) William Rehnquist argued that there were situations in which the state's responsibility to protect public health and safety could outweigh the federal government's interest in protecting interstate commerce. Moreover, two of the six majority opinion justices in this ruling are no longer on the Court.

Particularly with respect to hazardous waste there appears to be a growing sentiment in favor of a State's right to restrict material from other states in the interest of health and safety. South Carolina and Alabama, where two of the nation's largest hazardous waste disposal sites are located, are seeking to prevent the import of hazardous waste from North Carolina, which, in violation of federal law, has no disposal and treatment facilities of its own for such wastes.

In August, 1990 a U.S. District Court ruled that an Alabama state law banning hazardous waste shipments from some states unconstitutionally interfered with federally regulated interstate commerce. In December, 1990 another U.S. District Court in a similar ruling struck down three provisions of Indiana's 1990 solid waste law, which required waste haulers to (i) inform state officials where waste was generated; (ii) obtain a health official's

statement that the shipment does not contain hazardous or infectious waste; and (iii) pay a deposit fee based on a formula which would have resulted in significantly higher fees for imported waste. The states have vowed to appeal the decisions. Given the changing composition of the U.S. Supreme Court, it is not certain that the ruling in *City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey* would stand should either of these cases reach the Supreme Court.

Appendix 5.

Module Discussion Papers.

Source Reduction Legislation
Public Education Programs.

Any source reduction program or recycling program should include public education, either at the state or local level. Public education about both source reduction concepts and data is important to any consumer-targeted source reduction. Without public education efforts any reduction or recycling programs would have low participation rates. Some educational ideas may include: design competition, school programs, block leader, technical assistance, telephone hotline, demonstration sites, multi-media education efforts, "how-to" brochures, special events waste, or workshops.

Waste Reduction Goal. The impact of public education alone on source reduction is difficult to measure. Public education usually accompanies other solid waste programs. It can increase public awareness and participation rates; thereby, increasing the source reduction or recycling rate. It is not unreasonable to expect that source reductions could be equal to the increases in source generation rate.

Technical Feasibility. Common to any source reduction or recycling program is a comprehensive public education/information program. Public education is an effective integral part and the first stage of a more comprehensive source reduction policy.

Numerous local government programs have demonstrated that educational programs are an essential element in securing citizen participation in source reduction, recycling and other community source management programs. States can encourage educational activities by requiring localities to undertake these activities as a condition to receive funding.

A variety of educational materials and curricular are available at no or low cost which can be adapted to Chicago's specific waste disposal situation. Sources of information can include the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, various national trade associations or environmental groups, other states, and the federal E.P.A..

Environmental Impacts. Public education programs can make residents aware of environmental impacts of waste generation and disposal.

Energy Utilization. Limited energy utilization is involved in the publication and distribution network required to disseminate the information.

Economic Impacts. Major costs for a public education program include additional staff and training, material development, distribution and promotion. These costs can be reduced through the use of existing materials.

Implementation Considerations.

-- Focus of program.

-- Coordination and organization.

-- Consumers must understand the solid waste disposal problem and environmental consequences.

-- Communication; message must be received.

-- Publicity about local solid waste problems produces greater awareness than publicity about national problems.

-- Delivery of message.

-- Public informed of what they can do to help, where and how they can do it.

-- Practical information should center on action that people can take for themselves.

-- Messages conveyed need to be simple, easily understood and consistent.

-- Positive messages are often better received.

-- Messages directed differently at different target groups.

-- Methods of education (brochures, press releases, billboards, workshops, school programs, et cetera).

-- Establishment of a telephone hotline for specific or general programs.

-- Education in schools is a long-term way to develop lasting waste reduction and recycling habits in children.

-- Connecting local waste reduction efforts to the worldwide scene (every individual can make a difference).

Source Reduction Legislation
Materials Exchange Program.

Waste to one industry may be a valuable resource to another. A materials exchange program brings together waste producers and users to help utilize waste otherwise destined for disposal. Most of the United States and Canada are served by regional information exchanges.

Waste Reduction Goals. Precise estimates of waste reduction cannot be estimated because of the proprietary nature of the materials exchange system. Once a potential buyer is put in contact with a material generator, the waste exchange receives no more information on the outcome. Waste listed for a materials exchange program is usually categorized as follows:

-- Acids
-- Alkalis
-- Other Inorganic Chemicals
-- Solvents
-- Other Organic Chemicals
-- Oils and Waxes
-- Plastics and Rubber
-- Textiles and Leather
-- Wood and Paper
-- Metals and Metal Sludges
-- Miscellaneous

Technical Feasibility. Materials exchanges are expanding their services and service areas. Many exchanges are developing computer databases that can be used by patrons. Existing exchanges are gaining increasing support

and linking up with each other. Table 1(a) presents data about major materials exchanges.* Most exchanges are sponsored by government grants or corporations.

The effectiveness of materials exchanges is difficult to determine. Table 2(a) shows data from a survey of six major exchanges.** By listing nearly 2,000 available materials in 1988, the six exchanges received approximately 9,000 requests for information. The estimated volume of listed wastes was almost 9 million tons.

Environmental Impacts. Materials exchange programs can reduce the amount of waste disposed of and help conserve natural resources.

Energy Utilization. Materials exchange can lead to a reduction of energy usage by a commercial facility. The facility would purchase the material it needs through an exchange instead of processing and producing the material itself.

Economic Impacts. Waste exchanges usually require governmental seed money to startup (about 2 years), then corporate sponsorship can be used to sustain the organization. The annual budget for material exchanges can vary widely as shown in Table 1(a).* Recently, some exchanges have entered into joint operational agreements which combine listings for a geographic area. Each of the applicable exchanges maintains its regional focus but eliminates geographic duplication, thus lowering program costs.

There has never been enough money to provide all the needed exchange services. Funding problems have forced almost a dozen exchanges out of business in the last decade. The rising costs of waste management and increasing regulation of waste generators should prove material exchanges more successful.

Through the growing use of computers and on-line databases, some material exchanges have increased business. Listers in most material exchanges are charged a fee for each listing or a specified number of listings.

Implementation Considerations. Most material exchanges are regional in nature. The State of Illinois already has a material exchange which serves the midwest. Many companies may not be aware of the exchange in their region. Further advertising directed toward area industries may increase

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* Table 1(a) printed on page 12717 of this Journal.

** Table 2(a) printed on page 12718 of this Journal.

the awareness of and participation in material exchanges. The attached appendix lists the North American waste exchanges.* Incidentally, an increasing number of material exchanges are receiving requests for catalogs and specific wastes from foreign places such as Germany, Hong Kong, Israel and Taiwan.

Source Reduction Legislation
Deposits.

Deposits would reduce waste, not by reducing product consumption, but by keeping the products out of the waste stream through recycling. Waste disposal deposits have been suggested for:

-- Durable Goods (e.g., automobiles, tires, household appliances, furniture)

-- Containers (primarily beverage containers)

-- Household Hazardous Substances (e.g., pesticides and their empty containers, the lead, cadmium and nickel in dry cell batteries, petroleum products, and some types of paints and organic solvents)

The waste disposal deposit would be a money deposit made on individual targeted items at the point of purchase, later redeemed upon return to the point of purchase or other location.

Waste Reduction Goals. Source reduction due to a container deposit can be easily estimated. Most container deposit laws have redemption rates ranging from 80% to about 95%. Container deposit legislation in Chicago could expect container recovery within this range.

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* Appendix printed on page 12674 of this Journal.

Chicago D.S.S. Waste	% Stream	Assumed Recovered	Tons/Year	Tons/Year @ 80% -- 95%
Durable Goods				
Junked Autos	(1)	(1)	58,800	--
Bulk Waste(2)	7.0%	5.2%	56,619	--
Containers				
PET	0.8%	0.8%	8,629	6,903 -- 8,198
HDPE	1.0	1.0	10,785	8,628 -- 10,246
Aluminum Cans	0.3	0.3	3,235	2,588 -- 3,073
Brown Glass	1.2	1.2	12,942	10,354 -- 12,295
Green Glass	1.2	1.2	12,942	10,354 -- 12,295
Clear Glass	3.8	1.9	20,491	16,393 -- 19,466
TOTAL:		6.4%		55,220 -- 65,573

Household hazardous substances represent less than one-half percent, or 5,500 tons, of the D.S.S. waste stream. Deposits can be applied to 70 -- 80% of household hazardous substances. This includes used oil, old pesticides and paints.

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(1) Junked autos (abandoned cars sent for auto scrap recycling) represent approximately 4% of the total waste stream managed by the D.S.S..

(2) Bulk waste consists of furniture, major appliances, carpeting, roofing, foam rubber sheets, tires, branches, scrap lumber, wallboard, fencing, plastic swimming pools, and stuffed animals. Durable goods could be roughly estimated at 75% of bulk waste.

Technical Feasibility.

Durable Goods.

The State of Nebraska has imposed a $1 per tire surcharge on tires to develop a fund to develop disposal alternative programs. The program was only recently enacted and it is too early to evaluate results. Several states have proposed deposit legislation for tires and other durable goods but these are at the discussion stage.

Container Deposit Legislation.

Nine states and one local jurisdiction, Columbia, Missouri, have enacted a "bottle bill" or container deposit law. In addition, the State of California implemented its Beverage Container Law in 1988. This law's mandatory beverage container deposit increased from 1 to 2.5 cents in January, 1990 which resulted in aluminum can recycling increasing to 81% in the first 6 months of 1990; the 1989 rate was 58%.[1]

Bottle bills have helped create a recycling industry. After 15 years with a deposit law, Vermont officials noted in a report that the bill has boosted recycling and public participation in all kinds of recycling.

The National Container Recycling Coalition announced that co-sponsors of a national beverage container deposit bill recently obtained its 100th Congressional sponsor. According to the Congressional General Accounting Office, this bill would be supported by more than 70% of citizens; less than 10% would strongly oppose.[1]

Initial attempts to introduce container deposit legislation in Illinois have not been successful.

Household Hazardous Substances.

Some states have proposed deposit legislation for lead-acid batteries similar to the container deposit legislation.

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[1] Resource Recovery Report, Volume XV, No. 3, January, 1991.

Environmental Impacts.

Durable Goods.

-- Reduce fly-dumping

-- Can reduce vermin breeding areas through regulation of redemption centers

Containers.

-- Reduce roadside litter

-- Reduce waste requiring disposal

-- Help create or enlarge recycling industry

-- Increase recycling

-- Address only small segment of waste stream

Household Hazardous Substances.

-- Decrease toxic substances in waste stream

-- Collection, handling and storage has to be properly managed

Energy Utilization. Fuel use by lot cleanup programs might be reduced.

Economic Impacts.

Durable Goods.

-- Significant deposit required for bulky items to offset transportation difficulties in returning to collection centers

Containers.

-- Significant savings in litter-related costs, e.g., pick-up and disposal costs (Michigan estimated savings in solid waste disposal costs to be $37.5 Million for 1988)

-- Savings in energy costs

-- Costs of system borne by product manufacturers, distributors and consumer -- not by the government

-- Decrease of skilled jobs in bottle and can manufacturing; larger increase in number of unskilled jobs

-- Removes most valuable materials from waste stream, thereby reducing the revenue derived from the sale of these materials (effect recycling programs, private sector recycler)

-- Unredeemed deposits (See Table 2(b))*

-- Potential for reduced sales levels

-- Container deposit legislation can be compatible with curbside recycling. From a community's point of view, bottle bills can be effective (See Table 3(b))*

Household Hazardous Substances.

-- Disposal and handling costs are significant enough to require municipal subsidy and collection facilities.

Implementation Considerations.

-- Amount of waste that deposit laws can divert from landfills

-- Effect of deposits on other recycling efforts

-- Disposable goods, containers and household hazardous substances to target

-- Deposit amount and handling fee

-- How to capture a portion of unredeemed deposits to help fund recycling programs

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* Table 2(b) printed on page 12720 of this Journal.

** Table 3(b) printed on page 12721 of this Journal.

-- Reduction of local government waste management costs

-- Consumers may cross state lines (city boundaries) to avoid having to pay deposits

-- Employment displacements may occur in powerful, well-established industries

-- Promotion/advertising of beverage container deposits

-- Retailers refusing to accept containers customers return (can be mitigated by providing processing and handling payments to retailers)

Source Reduction Legislation
Commercial Waste Audit Program.

A commercial waste audit program can encourage businesses to reduce the waste generated and increase the recycling activities. An audit can identify the reduction and recycling potential of businesses and the amount of that potential.

Waste Reduction Goals. The potential source reduction can be identified by determining the waste composition and how much of each material the business discards. This is determined during the audit. Twelve common material groups are targeted for source reduction techniques and recycling: office paper, newspaper, cardboard boxes, non-recyclable paper products, mixed waste paper, wood waste, plastics, aluminum, tin containers, bi-metal cans, and ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Technical Feasibility. Audits can range from a phone conversation to an intense systematic study. Simply mailing promotional materials to area businesses and waiting for the phone to ring does not bring about a dramatic response. Some businesses can be helped over the phone; other businesses can be provided with demonstration programs or an intensive on-site audit. Several governments have started with a narrowly defined waste audit program that turned into a training ground for a broader effort.

Location	Program Description	Result
Rhode Island	Businesses and institutions required to recover materials on State's mandatory recycling list. Technical assistance through State's Department of Environmental Management helps identify waste composition and design program.	Businesses' reaction negative at first, but positive feedback from businesses a few months into program.
Region of Peel, Ontario	Started with a mass mailing to invite businesses to call for audit. Impending bans force businesses to reduce and recycle. Region publicizes recycling opportunities, provides technical assistance and develops markets.	Initial response good, but not overwhelming. About half of the requests can be handled over the phone. Less time consuming to contact business groups.
Metropolitan Service District Portland, Oregon	"Paper Train Your Staff" campaign. Uses billboards, portable displays, and recycling starter kit. No regulations in place to require recycling. Technical assistance to requests coming through hotline.	No data in percentage of businesses participating. A program at a large residential care facility reduced waste stream by 25 percent by targeting only corrugated containers.
Snohomish County, Washington	County hired two auditors. Emphasize close interaction between auditor and business. Auditor works with team from company to design and implement program.	County achieving significant waste diversion and good will for overall solid waste program.

Environmental Impacts. Commercial waste audits may result in the following impacts.

-- Reduction in waste generation and disposal (less waste to the landfill).

-- Increased recycling which helps toward the conservation of natural resources.

-- Increased awareness in employees of waste disposal problems.

Energy Utilization. A commercial waste audit identifies materials for source reduction and recycling, not energy saving measures.

Economic Impacts. The source reduction and recycling programs which results from a commercial waste audit program make good economic sense for most businesses. With a well-designed audit program the cost of providing an audit and implementing a program are offset by avoided disposal costs within the first year after the program. The service might be free of charge or charged to each participating business.

Implementation Considerations. A review of existing commercial waste audit programs can be conducted to gain an understanding of the depth and nature of other programs. These programs and manuals can be examined for content and format to form a basis. To develop a commercial waste audit program several steps should be considered.

-- Determine whether waste audit on-site (guided tour) or off-site.

-- May obtain a floor plan describing locations for collection sites and storage.

-- Match auditors to most appropriate businesses.

-- Develop specific source reduction and recycling recommendations (send to each participating business as part of manual).

-- Provide technical assistance follow-up through phone calls of site visits.

-- May provide businesses (inside manual) with case studies, equipment information, recycled paper suppliers, recycling services vendor directory, and garbage and recycling services provided by the City's commercial waste haulers.

- Decide whether to leave it up to business to implement recommendations and make arrangements with a recycling service vendor.
- Create a waste audit manual.
  - Tool to collect solid waste generation, collection and disposal information.
  - Aid to businesses in making decisions on waste management options.
  - "Do-It-Yourself" manual or manual accompanied by waste auditor.
- Identify the target group of businesses (larger businesses can attract recycling service vendors).
- Select a broad variety of interested businesses.
- Recycling vendors must be able to provide collection service.
- Recommendations should address important elements of program.
  - Materials
  - Materials preparation
  - Collection and storage
  - Staffing
  - Promotion and training
- Publicize and monitor the program.
- Give other businesses who want to participate the opportunity to do so.

Source Reduction Legislation
Product Bans.

Source reduction of solid waste through product bans or restrictions can be applied to the following:

- Packaging Materials -- e.g., bimetallic beverage containers, fast food packaging, certain types of plastic, or products that pose a clear environmental or public health threat.

- Nonreusable or Nondurable Products -- e.g., non-refillable lighters, paper plates and other paper products, disposable utensils, or single-use camera.

- Volume Packaging -- by requiring reduction in packaging materials.

- Yard Wastes -- encouraging backyard composting and mulching.

Waste Reduction Goals. Source reduction in the waste stream due to restrictions on packaging materials, nonreusable or nondurable products, and volume packaging is difficult to quantify. However, reductions of specific items can be quantified. For example, there is 85 percent less packaging material per pound of coffee in a vacuum brick pack than in a traditional coffee can. Substitution of packaging materials will not necessarily contribute significantly towards overall waste reduction goals.

Removing yard waste from the overall waste stream through legislative ban on the co-disposal of yard waste and municipal solid waste, provides the greatest, single potential for source reduction. Yard waste represents approximately 19 percent of Chicago's D.S.S. waste stream. By utilizing commercial and/or municipal collection and processing of the yard waste, the volume of this material could be reduced by as much as 80 -- 90%. Additionally, the development of backyard composting and mulching could eliminate up to another 4% of the municipal waste generated.

Technical Feasibility. Product bans and restrictions have been most often proposed on plastic packaging and "convenience" items. However, plastic recycling has increasing potential which may be set back by regional bans. The potentially high costs of restrictions garner opposition from the plastics industry, fast food restaurants and convenience stores. Before certain packaging materials or products are potentially banned or restricted, suitable alternatives and substitutes must be available. Sometimes just the threat of a ban can motivate the private sector to change the composition of particular products.

Location/Program	Description	Result
Berkeley, California Packaging Material Ban Phase I	Bans plastic foam food containers made with chlorofluorocarbons (C.F.C.s)	Full compliance achieved. Phase II, providing a ban on all styrofoam containers, also implemented and fully effective.
King County, Washington Backyard Composting Program (No State yard waste ban)	Distributed over 16,000 compost bins to local residents over 10-month period (June, 1989 to March, 1990) for $8.75/bin (county-subsidized bins). Sponsored composting information line, demonstration events and displays, budgeted $400,000 for program.	Seventy percent of those surveyed indicated composting approximately 75% of yard waste generated. Program expands to 30,000 residents in 1991.
Texas communities "Don't Bag It" (No State yard waste ban)	Manages grass clippings by leaving them alone. Includes guidelines for watering, fertilizing and mowing the lawn.	Forth Worth demonstrators (184) reduced average time spent working on lawn by 30%. Participation rates not known.
Suffolk County, New York Packaging Material Ban	Bans polystyrene foam food containers.	Authority to ban product upheld by courts. Ban is unenforceable until full environmental impact statement has been completed. Appeal to this stipulation has been filed. Current status: ban is in effect, but is not enforced at this time.
Glen Cove, New York Packaging Material Ban	Similar bans to Suffolk County, New York. Also bans P.V.C. plastic bags.	No opposition to regulation was incurred. Full compliance by local restaurants and supermarkets.

Environmental Impacts. Some packaging materials could be restricted to reduce the toxicity of the materials. Chlorofluorocarbons is one such compound found in packaging materials which could be restricted through either product bans or processing compound bans. It is often not clear whether the substitutes for banned products are better in terms of reducing quantity or toxicity of the waste or in terms of using fewer natural resources during the manufacturing process.

Yard waste composting, especially composting of grass clippings, can cause local odor problems, but these problems can be controlled by proper compost management.

Energy Utilization. This information would have to be identified on product-by-product basis.

Economic Impacts. The following general impacts may apply to any regulation:

-- Initially impose financial burden on industry.

-- Inequitable costs across industries.

-- Added costs of product regulation to both manufacturers and consumers may spur inflation.

More specifically:

Low Volume Packaging -- decreased costs on packaging materials.

Backyard Composting/Mulching -- cost of compost bins and/or educational materials for promoting backyard composting. Eventual savings on disposal costs may surpass program costs. For example, the City of Plano, Texas spent $3,000 for "Don't Bag It" and saved $100,000 in waste management expenses.

Implementation Considerations.

Packaging Materials, Nonreusable or Nondurable Products, Low Volume Packaging.

-- Possible opposition from industry

-- Difficulty in administration and enforcement

-- Product(s) to target

-- Improperly targeted or overly general regulations

Backyard Composting.

-- Participation rate

-- Lack of space

-- Labor involved

-- Demonstrations and instructional materials

Backyard Mulching.

-- Participation rate

-- Demonstrations and instructional materials

Source Reduction Legislation.
Product Design Regulation.

Source reduction through product design regulations can be enforced through a combination of taxes and restrictions on product sales. Types of product design regulations include:

-- Secondary Material Content -- mandate the percentage of secondary material (recycled material) used as feedstock in the manufacture of certain products.

-- Product Durability -- increase product life through technical design guidelines, product standardization, or mandatory minimum warranty.

-- Product Reusability -- redesign products using materials that create a reusable product.

-- Product Recyclability -- require easy separation into a product's constituent materials for recovery as secondary materials or require material labeling for easy material identifications.

-- Reduction of Material Content -- specify maximum material content or toxic component levels of products to reduce the material content per unit.

-- Product Biodegradability -- require product to use more degradable materials. Biodegradable material is capable of being broken down into products by the action of living things; photodegradable material is chemically degradable by the action of light.

-- Certification of Disposal -- require proof that a vehicle or major appliance had been either transferred to another owner or properly disposed of before another vehicle or major appliance could be registered or purchased.

-- Mandatory Disclosure of Environmental Impacts -- require complete product information on specified products or product classes.

-- Purchasing Regulations for Governmental Agencies -- make any of the above design regulations a part of government procurement guidelines governing the purchase of goods with governmental funds.

-- Model Commercial Procurement Specifications -- criteria for procurement guidelines.

In October, 1990, Alderman Edward M. Burke introduced into the City Council the "Chicago Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling Ordinance". One component of the ordinance addresses packaging. Under the terms of the proposed ordinance, all product packaging sold in the City must be "environmentally responsible" by 1994, which means that packaging must either be reusable, contain at least 25 percent recycled material or be made of material designated for collection in an effective recycling program.

The Burke ordinance does not contain an enforcement mechanism for investigation of compliance claims but relies on monitoring by Department of Consumer Services and self-policing by industry and concerned citizens. The Burke ordinance does not provide any provisions for variance because of mitigating circumstances such as Food and Drug Administration rules or other substitute packaging constraints.

Waste Reduction Goals. The percent of source reduction achievable from the above product design regulations cannot be specifically determined. Feedback mechanisms rely on an estimate of how much waste would have been generated if regulation was not in place. Annual variation in waste generation can distort or eliminate ultimate effect. Product biodegradability and certification of disposal are primarily litter control mechanisms and have no identifiable impact on waste reduction. The source reduction contribution of the other regulations can be generalized.

Secondary Material Content, Product Recyclability.

-- Generate markets for recycled materials

-- Increases amount of recyclables

-- Potentially increases recycling and reduces waste

Product Durability, Product Reusability.

-- Reduces rates of new purchases, thus reducing disposal rates

-- Time delay in waste disposal

Reduction Of Material Content.

-- Reduces the quantity of material per unit

Mandatory Disclosure Of Environmental Impacts.

-- Allows public to make buying decision on environmental issues

-- Places public pressure for environmental awareness on industry

Purchasing regulations for governmental agencies allows use of the above criteria in governmental purchasing decisions even if cost is greater. Model commercial procurement guidelines are used to encourage or require businesses to incorporate these criteria in purchasing decisions through the use of public pressure.

Technical Feasibility. Mandating specific technical design guidelines is technically impractical; each product would require regulatory approvals. Product performance standards would be preferable to actual design criteria. Yet product standards, like product design guidelines, would be difficult to implement on a local level because manufacturers' product distributions usually extend beyond local boundaries. A sample of product standards are listed below:

-- Limit packaging in excess of that needed to preserve or protect a product (medications, tamper-proof seals, food, etc. are exempt).

-- Require some minimum durability or reuse capability for certain products such as household appliances or tires. Methods may include product standardization of mass production

durables or minimum unconditional warranty on specified products. Difficult to enforce for all manufacturers of a product.

-- Require a percentage of recycled material content. Material quality and supply may vary affecting product quality. Technology constraints on product durability and performance in specific uses must be considered.

-- Require items to be easily repaired or reused; often determined by new product price versus labor costs for repairs.

-- Lessen the quantity of resources (e.g., virgin materials, energy, water) used in the product or process. This quantity is difficult to define due to variations in products and processing methods. Tax credits might be used for processing upgrade incentives.

-- Reduce or eliminate toxic elements in products; environmentally suitable substitutes must be available; technical limits may prevent further reduction of toxic elements in certain products.

Economic incentives to reduce waste work better in a free market economy than pure regulation. Technical advances in packaging have lead to some waste reduction such as less material in beverage containers and development of biodegradable plastic. The following examples show voluntary and mandatory product design changes.

Company/ Government	Product Design Regulation/Product Description	Results
Massachusetts	By 1996 all packaging used in state must be either reusable, or made of recycled or recyclable material(s). Reusable packaging must be reused five times. Recycled packaging must contain at least 50 percent by weight of recycled material(s).	Disqualified on technicality so never brought to vote in 1990. May be reintroduced this spring session.
Oregon	Same as Massachusetts but by 1993.	Voters defeated, 59% -- 41% in November, 1990.

Company/ Government	Product Design Regulation/Product Description	Results
Itasca County, Minnesota	Replaced disposable air filters in furnaces and air conditioners with reusable filters. Buying cleaning products in bulk concentrate. Replacing paper towels with cloth hand towels in restrooms.	In the past, county used more than 5,700 disposable filters each year; a reusable steel filter lasts more than 10 years. By switching to reusable filters, county saves more than $8,600 per year in filter purchases and disposal costs. Using cloth towels reduces landfilling of waste paper by about 1,400 lbs. each year and saves the county about $280 per year.
Palo Alto, California	Case study of voluntary 3-month 'Packaging Labeling Program" (1970s). Color-coded stickers rating the packaging material (refillable, recyclable, and costly to recycle) affixed to store shelves.	Increased consumer awareness of recycling, but produced NO change in consumer's purchasing habits and little increase in recycling as a whole.
Proctor & Gamble	Test marketing Downy Refill concentrate package which uses 75% less packaging.	The company accelerated distribution in response to hundreds of phone calls by consumers in 40 states outside test market area. Downy Refill captured 20% of all Downy business in test market area.
Cloth towel industry	Promoting source reduction potential; a 45-yard cloth towel processed 75 times replaces morethan 30,000 single-fold paper towels.	Extent of switch to cloth towels not known. See Itasca County, Minnesota for an example.

Company/ Government	Product Design Regulation/Product Description	Results
Feather River Co.	Asked stores that receive their products to save the polystyrene foam packaging ("peanuts"). Feather River picks up and reuses packaging.	After two years Feather River doesn't have to buy this packaging and saves approximately $16,600 annually.
State of Illinois Secretary of State	Uses two-way envelopes for license plate renewal applications which has 25 -- 30% less paper than two envelopes.	In 1989, printing bid for two-way mailer $57,547 lower than the lowest bid for two-envelope system. Two million fewer envelopes required.

Each of these examples taken individually will not have a measurable impact on the quantity of solid waste generated in Chicago but can help develop a public and business awareness toward source reduction and recycling.

Environmental Impacts. Any of the product design regulations may reduce the amount of waste combusted or landfilled.

Secondary Material Content, Product Reusability, Product Recyclability.

-- Conservation of virgin materials

-- Environmentally undesirable materials are potential in certain reusable products

-- Reduction of toxic material to make more recyclable

Product Durability.

-- Delay models with reduced pollution emissions or increased energy efficiency ("Retrofitting" may be one way to address undesirable side effects)

-- Shift to more durable product may require more complex materials or composites which could be more toxic, less recyclable and less biodegradable

Reduction Of Material Content.

-- Reduces weight/volume of waste disposed

-- Reduce durability and reuse potential

Product Biodegradability.

-- Reduces litter

-- Potential toxic products of decomposition

-- Increase in carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse effect)

Certification Of Disposal.

-- Reduces abandonment or accumulation of junked automobiles or major appliances

Mandatory disclosure of environmental impacts could help focus public awareness on environmental impacts of products regarding virgin material use, industrial solid waste produced, post-consumer solid waste air pollution emissions and water pollutants. However, a regulatory body would likely be required to negotiate product labeling language with each product.

Purchasing regulations for governmental agencies and model commercial procurement specifications may include any of the above environmental impacts depending on the mechanism incorporated in procurement documents.

Energy Utilization. Difficult to determine unless product is specific. However, a container reused five times over a container intended to be used only once results in the following estimated benefits: 80% less energy use; 57% less air pollution; 98% decrease in water pollution; and 77% less solid waste production. Energy utilization with respect to recycled materials will be discussed later under recycling.

Economic Impacts. Product design regulations may cause an initial cost increase to industry and a reduction in sales for more durable and reusable products. The higher overhead costs to develop, redesign and make a product would be passed onto the consumer. The mandatory regulation(s) would require additional staff to administrate and enforce these regulations. These costs and other impacts cannot be determined unless regulatory approach is better defined. Some of the product design regulations have other specific economic impacts.

Secondary Material Content.

-- Cost of recyclable material may be higher than virgin material

-- Increases market for recyclable material

Product Durability.

-- Reduces market for big ticket items (e.g., appliances)

-- Increases initial cost of product to all, including economic disadvantaged

Product Reusability.

-- Consumer savings by reuse

-- Product redesign may increase cost of purchase (research and development, and increased durability)

Product Recyclability.

-- Reduces disposal costs

-- Increases supply of recyclables, problem if demand is low

Reduction Of Material Content.

-- Implemented by industry to reduce costs of materials, processing and transportation

-- Reducing the excess packaging usually used for marketing or product display may affect sales

Product Biodegrability.

-- Increase cost of development.

Certification Of Disposal.

-- Cost of certificate to owner

-- Cost of enforcement and paperwork to merchants and regulators

Mandatory Disclosure Of Environmental Impacts.

-- Cost of researching specific product information

-- Cost of regulatory administration and negotiation/litigation of labeling language by product and manufacturer

-- Costs internalized into prices of products may affect sales

Purchasing Regulations For Governmental Agencies, Model Commercial Procurement Specifications.

-- Increased expenses for products versus potential avoided disposal costs and lower replacement costs

-- Cost-competitive alternatives

Implementation Considerations. The Institute of Packaging Professionals has recently released a new set of guidelines to aid packaging designers in considering waste reduction and recycling aspects during structural design and in engineering processes. Generally, to implement product design regulations one should consider:

-- Administration for monitoring and enforcement

-- Enforcement feasibility

-- Inhibition of innovation

-- Products to be targeted

-- Establishment of product standards (local, state or federal level)

-- Conflicting regulations or regulatory maze for interstate commerce caused by multiple state regulations

-- Product-specific nature of many potential design changes

-- Change in consumer attitude

-- Product-specific nature of many potential design changes

-- Change in consumer attitude

-- Product exemptions (medications, tamper-proof seals)

-- Taxes/penalties/fines

-- Conflicts with other legislative initiatives such as local economic development

Specific Implementation Considerations For Some Design Regulations Are Listed Below.

Product Recyclability.

-- Increasing ease of mechanical disassembly, chemical or physical separability; effect on durability

-- Individual product labeling still requires labor intensive separation (identification label sorting is a slow process)

Product Durability, Product Reusability.

-- Difficult to implement and enforce

-- For unconditional warranties who is responsible for repairs

-- How to assure prompt customer service

-- May reduce recyclability by creating more products of composite materials

-- Reusable products normally require more material energy input per unit

-- No guarantee that someone will use product longer

Reduction Of Material Content, Secondary Material Content.

-- Difficult to regulate into existence except on product-by-product basis

-- Maximum or minimum material content specified for products can affect product durability and reusability of some product applications

Product Biodegradability.

-- Time required for degradation can be extensive

-- Effects of degradability on product durability, reusability or recyclability

-- Biodegradable plastics only become smaller pieces of plastic

Certification Of Disposal.

-- Administrative oversight may be increased

Mandatory Disclosure Of Environmental Impacts.

-- Many people ignore labeling even on health warning labels

-- Consumers need constant reminders through advertising

-- Resource and Environmental Profile Analysis (what should be disclosed)

-- Standardized labels, codes or symbols

-- Enforced labeling to prevent false advertising

-- More feasible at State or Federal level

-- Other factors such as convenience or cost often affect buying habits more

Purchasing Regulations For Governmental Agencies, Model Commercial Procurement Specifications

-- Criteria for procurement guidelines

-- Availability of suitable alternatives

-- Flexibility

-- Price differential guidelines

Source Reduction Legislation
Variable Waste Disposal Charges.

Structuring waste collection and disposal fees to more appropriately reflect variable costs can indirectly encourage recycling and waste reduction. Variable user-fees can be charged:

-- By the Container or Bag

-- By Collection Frequency (Commercial Waste)

-- Bag Surcharge

-- By Weight

Charging by the container or bag involves the hauler keeping a record of the number of containers or bags set out at each household. Charging by collection frequency pertains primarily to commercial waste disposed of in roll-off containers or dumpsters. A bag surcharge can be applied to garbage bags that the residents are required to purchase. The surcharge would cover the cost of the bags and collection/disposal costs. Charging residents for waste disposal by weight requires a method for weighing waste at the curbside and keeping a record of that weight for each household. The tare weight of containers at each household would have to be known and recorded unless the collection vehicle has equipment to weigh the waste as it enters the vehicle.

Waste Reduction Goals. Variable waste disposal charges do not substantially change waste generation (i.e., source reduction). However, residents may tend to increase participation in recycling programs and to change buying habits given a direct financial incentive to put out fewer garbage containers.

Technical Feasibility. Variable waste disposal charges can be established under a variety of legal scenarios taking into consideration cost, timing and socio-political factors. Adoption of a variable charge system is simpler if any of the following situations occur:

-- An enterprise fund is used instead of general revenue budget

-- Hauling contracts, franchises, rates or billing systems up for renewal

-- Landfill problem

-- Desire to increase recycling

-- Existing system perceived as unfair

-- Jurisdiction running out of tax authority

City	Method	Participation Rate	% Waste Reduced
Fresno, California	5.2% rebate on garbage bills of households that recycled (1977)	9.2%	No data
Seattle, Washington	Variable-can rate structure introduced in 1981 ($1.50 extra charge for second can). System continually modified over time. Problem: Increase of waste disposed in dumpsters at parks, stores, commercial establishments, etc.	3.5 cans dropped to just over 1 can. Two can use fell, 77% to 46%	Estimated 24% Diversion
Woodstock, Illinois	Voluntary bag surcharge (January, 1988). Residents purchase 32 gallon trash bags with hauler's logo. Bag costs reflect garbage disposal costs.	88%	4% to 8% diversion (1988)
Joplin, Missouri	Plan to charge residents 11¢ for each gallon of trash (1990).	Voters rejected plan	
St. Charles, Illinois	Per bag to both yard waste and garbage collection (fall 1989). Bags cost residents $1 each.	Required	No Data

Environmental Impacts. Variable waste disposal charges may encourage people to illegally dispose of waste and increase fly dumping.

Energy Utilization. Less collection truck fuel use versus increased fuel use by fly dumpers and lot cleanup programs and increased use of electric kitchen garbage compactors. Other energy use changes are not clearly definable.

Economic Impacts.

-- Administrative costs would be significant due to curbside recordkeeping

-- Waste management costs (fixed costs) are insensitive to small reductions in household waste

-- Charges would impose a more regressive tax than property tax

-- Variable charges not deductible from individual's federal income tax (property taxes, often used to pay flat-fee collection, are deductible)

-- Variable charges cannot be counted in calculating the amount of federal funds a community receives under revenue sharing

Implementation Considerations.

By the Container or Bag.

-- Administration and recordkeeping onerous

-- Flexibility in the pricing increments between can levels

-- Extra charge for second, third, etc. container (steeper the extra charge, greater the incentive to recycle)

-- Uniformity of container capacity

-- Incentive to compact waste more densely to avoid charges suggests a by weight charge

-- Compaction will reduce ability to recover recyclables from mixed waste stream

Collection Frequency.

-- Volume limit of solid waste

-- Partial loads

-- Usually commercial and institutional

Bag Surcharge.

-- Uniformity of bag capacity

-- Price and sale of tagged bags through retail stores

-- Difficulty in applying to high-density residentials collected by private haulers

-- Enforcement/Administration

-- Smaller increments for waste disposal options

-- Administration more involved for larger communities

-- Public may perceive as a new charge, even when it's not

-- May include yard waste in a charge-per-bag system

-- Billing system simpler and customer confusion and complaint lower

By Weight.

-- Highly impractical to implement

-- Needs weighing equipment added to collection system

-- Calibration of weighing equipment can be disputed due to truck vibrations in transit

-- Many high volume items are light-weight

Implementing a variable waste disposal charge may also involve the following general steps and considerations.

-- Establishing ordinances that make separate charging for solid waste service mandatory and that provide severe penalties for illegal dumping and open burning

-- Assuring convenient public and private recycling alternatives

-- Extensive public education regarding new charges

-- Will increase staff in some areas, change responsibilities for some employees, and refocus the services offered

-- Enforcing penalties for illegal dumping will require vigorous enforcement

-- Low income assistance because of regressive nature of disposal charges

Source Reduction Legislation
Product Disposal Tax.

Product disposal taxes on new products could be assessed on product classes, on specific products, on particular product or packaging producers at the time of manufacture, or on the customer at the time of purchase. These can include:

-- Litter Tax -- Usually ad valorem excise tax on items judged to be a litter problem such as convenience items, paper products, and food and beverage containers.

-- Virgin Feedstock Tax -- Tax on virgin feedstock for metal, paper, plastic, rubber, glass, etc. at the point of product manufacture.

-- Environmental Damage Tax -- Essentially sales tax on products that are difficult to dispose or contain toxic materials.

-- Packaging Tax -- Flat fee on certain packaging and containers with exemptions allowed for packaging or container recycled at some minimum level or contain recycled material(s).

Ideally, product disposal taxes are a method of internalizing the social externalities of consumer goods. The Illinois State legislature has not been willing to take this approach in the past.

Waste Reduction Goal. Unless the tax applied increases the price of a product so significantly that the consumer is forced to reconsider buying decisions; disposal taxes only provide a source of revenue for funding specific programs. A litter tax is not likely to increase the incentive to reduce or recycle wastes. Virgin feedstock tax would directly encourage manufacturers to consider substitute materials such as recyclable or other production methods. Product redesign to reduce a product's impact on the environment (e.g., less waste or reduced toxicity) may be encouraged by an environmental damage tax. A packaging tax would encourage recycling and provide markets for recycled materials. The quantity of source reduction or recycling due to these taxes is difficult to measure due to the lack of feedback mechanisms.

State	Tax Description	Annual Revenue/Uses
Nebraska	Litter tax on wholesalers and retailers of litter producing industries. Tax rate of $150 per $1 million in annual sales.	$500,000 45% -- recycling programs 55% -- public education and clean-up programs.
California, Ohio, New Jersey, Florida, Washington, Virginia	Litter tax	In most states,revenue used to fund litter abatement programs or recycling programs.
Federal level	Proposed virgin feedstock tax of $7.50 per ton of virgin material by Rep. Luken (1990).	Congressional Research Service estimates up to $500 million -- Could fund E.P.A. and state waste reduction and recycling efforts. -- Could fund technical assistance programs for manufacturers.
New York	Packaging tax of 3¢ on rigid and semi-rigid containers (1988).	Not enacted.
Ten States	$1 to $2 on replacement tires (some states tax other products too. For example, Florida).	N/A
Florida	Retailers, $1 on each lead-acid battery sold. Publishers, 10¢ per ton on newsprint.	N/A
Maine	Targets batteries, white goods and brown goods (e.g., furniture, TVs, etc.).	N/A

State	Tax Description	Annual Revenue/Uses
Rhode Island	20¢ per gallon of antifreeze sold at wholesale level.	$100,000 litter control, disposal, monitoring, and recycling activities.
	1/4¢ per gallon on organic solvents sold.	$25,000 safe disposal of solvents.

Technical Feasibility. A broad based product disposal tax which attempts to assess actual marginal disposal cost of specific products in specific locations would be impossible to administer. Therefore, the tax would have to be set at an arbitrary rate that could be uniformly applied to the targeted products. Uniformly applied tax rates are good revenue generators for programs but are not always successful in achieving the desired impacts. The tax impact on big ticket durable goods is unlikely to change buying decisions. Fast food products produced for home use have become a way of life for two-income families and are not likely to be affected by a disposal tax. The disposable diaper has been an example of a product which has become entrenched in society due to convenience and has resisted pressure on buying decisions.

Environmental Impacts.

Litter Tax.

-- Litter cleanup and control funding

Virgin Feedstock Tax.

-- Encourage use of recycled materials

-- Reduction in product volume, reduce waste disposed

-- Conservation of natural resources (virgin materials)

Environmental Damage Tax.

-- Correct undesirable manufacturing and waste management practices

-- Reduce hazardousness of products

-- Reduce "bad actors" in the waste stream

-- Pay for safe disposal of certain products

-- Reduce difficulty of certain product disposal

Packaging Tax.

-- Conserves natural resources by encouraging recycling

Energy Utilization. There are no identifiable energy utilization considerations involved in product disposal tax application. Transportation changes in regard to a shift in raw material sources could have small impacts on fuel consumption, but it is impossible to tell if this would be a positive or negative impact.

Economic Impacts.

-- Generates money for solid waste programs

-- Produces consistent revenue stream after initial dislocation

-- Spread disposal costs more equitably to user of product but is regressive in nature

-- Begin to compensate for market systems that ignore the life-cycle costs of products

-- Increases cost of materials, thereby increasing product costs

-- Magnitude of tax will affect the size of its impact

-- Taxes applied to manufacturers, distributors or retailers

-- State less attractive to new business

-- Products made in state less competitive (tax must also be imposed on imported goods)

Implementation Considerations. The rational end uses for tax revenues must be demonstrated to the public as essential to achieve public goals regarding waste reduction and environmental preservation.

Litter Tax.

-- Tax application to all businesses; only "litter-producing" companies; or wholesalers or retailers of "litter-producing" industries

-- Easy to administer because calculation and collection simple

-- Targeted businesses may raise claims of discrimination

-- Mitigate by increasing type and number of businesses taxed and keeping tax rate low

Virgin Feedstock Tax.

-- Difficult to administer and collect the tax

-- Virgin feedstock to target (for metal, paper, plastic, rubber, glass, etc.)

-- Volume of waste generated in the manufacture of product

-- Flexibility to allow exemptions

-- Access on per unit basis, weight basis, or product value basis

-- May cause undesirable shifts to products not covered by tax

-- Tax applied at manufacturing level not seen by consumer (does not alter consumer behavior)

Environmental Damage Tax.

-- Alerts consumers to disposal difficulty and environmental impact

-- Selected products to tax may raise claims of discrimination

Packaging Tax.

-- Criteria assessment of tax

-- Packaging and containers targeted

-- Exemptions allowed for recyclables and/or use of recycled materials

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program.

The following products have been targeted in various collection programs. The numbers shown in parenthesis are the percentages of the total H.H.W. received and processed at other H.H.W. collection programs (percent H.H.W. Stream). Targeting is normally based on either percent reduction or the most environmentally damaging components.

-- Paints -- latex, oil and lead based (45% -- 60%)

-- Automotive Oils (11% -- 23.5%)

-- Solvents (6% -- 8.8%)

-- Pesticides (4% -- 6%)

-- Household cleaners, disinfectants, aerosals (4% -- 10%)

-- Batteries (0.3% -- 1%)

Waste Reduction Goals. The percent of waste reduction possible through the removal of H.H.W. depends upon availability to and participation by the residents in the Chicago area. Various studies have indicated that 0.14 to 5.0 percent of the household waste stream reaching the landfill is comprised of H.H.W.. Since the higher values are generated from results of collection programs the "closet cleaning" effect distorts the numbers. E.P.A. waste sorting programs indicate that the M.S.W. stream contains less than one-half of one percent H.H.W..

H.H.W.	% M.S.W. Stream (1)	Chicago D.S.S. Tons/Year	Tons/Year @ 1% -- 10% (2)
Paints	0.225 -- 0.300	2,427 -- 3,235	24 -- 324
Automotive Oils	0.055 -- 0.118	593 -- 1,373	6 -- 127

(1) To calculate H.H.W. component percentages of the M.S.W. stream, the percentages in the parenthesis at the top of the page are multiplied by one-half of one percent.

(2) Household participation in existing programs ranges from 1% to 10%. Participation first-time H.H.W. collection programs is usually around 1%.

H.H.W.	% M.S.W. Stream (1)	Chicago D.S.S. Tons/Year	Tons/Year @ 1% -- 10% (2)
Solvents	0.030 -- 0.044	324 -- 475	3 -- 48
Pesticides	0.020 -- 0.030	216 -- 324	2 -- 32
Household Cleaners disinfectants aerosols	0.020 -- 0.050	216 -- 539	2 -- 54
Batteries	0.002 -- 0.004	22 -- 54	0.2 -- 5
Total			37.2 -- 590

Technical Feasibility. The technology exists today to establish and safely operate an H.H.W. collection program. The program must be designed to handle the targeted items and to reject or redirect items for which facilities have not been provided. The following are examples of collection options.

Point-of-Purchase.

-- Mandatory collection of spent products at retail outlets selling the products

-- Grocery store -- collection sites

-- Legislative action required

Annual Collection Day(s).

-- Number of collection days per year and timing

-- Drive-through facilities available

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(1) To calculate H.H.W. component percentages of the M.S.W. stream, the percentages in the parenthesis at the top of the page are multiplied by one-half of one percent.

(2) Household participation in existing programs ranges from 1% to 10%. Participation first-time H.H.W. collection programs is usually around 1%.

-- "Recycle Only Day" -- in which used motor oil, latex paint and car batteries are accepted

-- Seasonal collection days

Door-to-Door Collection.

-- Labor intensive and costly

-- More time consuming

-- Able to reach shut-ins

-- Curbside collection

Permanent Drop-off Collection Facilities.

-- Facilities can be new structures, modified buildings, or portable storage buildings on cement pads

-- Usually most expensive

-- Provide the greatest opportunity to reuse/recycle collected H.H.W..

Since 1980, a total of 1,991 H.H.W. programs have been held in 45 states. In the ten years that these programs have been held, no lawsuits have been filed. Only five states (Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota and Oklahoma) did not hold any type of H.H.W. collection program in the 1980s. Within the State of Illinois, Senate Bill 2253 (effective September 7, 1990) requires the I.E.PA. to establish drop-off collection sites that will accept H.H.W.. Any final action by the City of Chicago should consider the effects of this senate bill. The following examples show voluntary and mandatory H.H.W. collection programs.

Company/ Government	H.H.W. Collection Program	Results
State of Massachusetts	Operation Clean Sweep -- matching state grant fund for H.H.W. collection days in communities across state.	In 1985 through spring 1988, 955 tons of H.H.W. collected. In 1986, 1.45% of households participated at average cost of $89.43 per participation household.

Company/ Government	H.H.W. Collection Program	Results
San Francisco, California	In the first year, 1988, permanent collection facility was opened 148 days; 3,219 San Francisco residents participated.	30,730 gallons of H.H.W. collected in first year (excludes car batteries, mercury and asbestos). About 65% recycled or reused.
Milpitas and Sunnyvale, California	Used oil is poured into special tanks in refuse collection trucks on the regular trash collection day.	N/A
San Bernardino Co., California	Operate six permanent sites to collect H.H.W.. One site is open 8 A.M. -- 5 P.M. Monday through Friday, and the others are open on weekends. Collection days for smaller communities.	Estimate approx. 2.5% of County's H.H.W. Stream collected annually (15,000 gallons). Cost estimate at $14.95/gal. or $124.13/ton (collection costs only). Initial 1% participation (12,000 people). 84% is paint and used oil, it's recycled. Balance goes to Class I landfill or incinerator.
San Diego Co., California	Holds 13 H.H.W. collection events throughout the year in various communities within the region. Requires that all waste be left in original containers.	N/A
King Co., Washington	Utilizes the Wastemobile Program -- it consists of a series of trailers containing an electric generator, a water system, a first aid station, protective clothing and other equipment all set up under canopies, occupying 5,000 square feet. Site visits last two weeks with collection on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.	276.8 tons collected during first six months (began Sept. 1989), serving 1.3 Million residents. Spending $1.5 million over 28 months on Wastemobile Program.

Energy Utilization. Energy consumption as a result of implementing a H.H.W. collection program will undoubtedly increase. Residents will be asked to load H.H.W. into vehicles and make special trips to drop-off locations. After processing the wastes, the processing firm will have to transport the wastes to a hazardous waste landfill.

Environmental Impact. Any of the H.H.W. collection programs untaken by the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois may have numerous effects on the environment.

Environmental Pros Of A H.H.W. Collection Program.

-- Removal of hazardous waste from waste stream

-- Places hazardous wastes in a properly designed landfill

-- Reduces leachate quantity and toxicity

-- Increases likelihood of recycling/reusing discarded H.H.W. products

Environmental Cons Of A H.H.W. Collection Program.

Concentrating hazardous waste in one landfill increases the chances of serious leachate problems

Collection/Transportation of H.H.W. may result in harmful environmental effects if spillage occurs

Spills and fire hazards at collection sites

Economic Impacts. The cost of a H.H.W. collection program is dependent upon the type of collection program chosen. Factors affecting the cost include local labor, equipment, insurance rates, participation rates, tonnages recovered, transportation distance, method of disposal, types of material received, etc.. The cost of such a program could be compared with the cost of remedial action due to groundwater contamination.

Table 1(c) provides a summary of the cost incurred in three State of Illinois pilot programs conducted around the Chicago area.* Using this cost

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* Table 1(c) printed on page 12722 of this Journal.

information, three scenarios have been developed in Table 2(c) using Chicago's estimated 1988 population.* A one-day H.H.W. collection program was conducted in the Chicago area (Wards 39 and 40) on September 15, 1990. The data gathered from this program regarding costs of collection and disposal could also help to more accurately reflect the expenses to be expected in a full-scale Chicago program.

Implementation Considerations. To implement a H.H.W. program requires extensive preplanning. The following is a list of implementation considerations concerning a H.H.W. collection program.

-- Advertising/Public Awareness

-- Utilization of civic groups to promote the event and help on the day of the collection

-- Check for applicable regulations regarding H.H.W. collection

-- Permitting for permanent collection facilities

-- Establish criteria for acceptable hazardous wastes

-- Have trained personnel remove H.H.W. from vehicles

-- Hire reputable disposal contractor

-- Prior to initiating program, determine to what extent each party involved maintains liability

-- Draw up contracts for liability

-- Obtain liability insurance

-- Estimate types and volumes of the expected H.H.W. stream (every year approximately 1.7 pounds of batteries per household is disposed)

-- Approximately 50 to 100 pounds per participating household is brought into collection sites, reflecting the in-basement cleanup of stored material

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* Table 2(c) printed on page 12723 of this Journal.

-- Waste oil, batteries and other H.H.W. could be recovered elsewhere at lower costs than H.H.W. collection program

-- Determine location: convenience vs. remote

-- Single vs. multiple sites

-- Determine traffic flow patterns

-- Establish emergency action plan

-- Provide adequate funding for educational material, labor, transport and disposal costs

-- Operators of program must exert "reasonable care" to protect the welfare of the public liability risks

-- Use clearly marked and durable containers for collecting H.H.W.

-- Minimize involvement in establishment and operation and allow independent contractors to assume full service operation

-- Keep homeowners out of roped-off waste collection area

-- Conduct a survey of participants

Household Hazardous Waste Recycling Program.

Portions of the Household Hazardous Waste (H.H.W.) stream have the potential to be recycled and reused. The materials from this category which have been targeted for recycling are:

-- Paints -- latex, oil and lead based

-- Automotive Oils -- motor oil, antifreeze, and transmission fluid

-- Lead acid batteries, nickel cadmium or mercury batteries

-- Pesticides

Paint residues could be mixed by base type and used for painting bridge structures, public housing of other municipal programs. Oil can be cleaned and reprocessed or used as fuel substitute provided they are collected separately. Batteries can be reprocessed to recover the lead, cadmium or

mercury for reuse. Pesticides which are not banned or regulated can be offered to other citizens for reuse. Currently, most pesticides collected are usually incinerated in a hazardous waste unit.

Waste Reduction Goals. The percent of waste reduction of H.H.W. achievable from a H.H.W. recycling program cannot be easily estimated. The quantities of H.H.W. recycled depend upon participation by residents, the level of public subsidy and the participating organizations and firms.

Although the amount of waste reduction will be insignificant, secondary reduction benefits include:

-- Increase amount of recyclables.

-- Reduction of residuals through recycling processes as opposed to processing virgin materials.

Technical Feasibility. Technology exists for recovering recyclable materials from certain H.H.W.s. Markets or uses for these types of materials should be identified and thoroughly investigated before adding them to the list of targeted recyclable H.H.W.s. The use should be an environmentally sound and safe method which does not further threaten public health or safety or increase municipal liability. The following list provides technical concerns for these targeted recyclables.

-- Does the toxicity of the product warrant removal?

-- Is the product recyclable or reusable?

-- Proximity of product recyclers.

-- Demand for recyclable materials.

Technical advances in the recycling industry have encouraged many communities to recycle a portion of their H.H.W. stream. The following are examples of H.H.W. recycling programs. Not all of the H.H.W. diverted from a hazardous waste landfill is recycled or reused. Some of the diverted waste is incinerated, neutralized or treated, or used as supplemental fuel (energy recovery).

Company/ Government	H.H.W. Recycling Program	Result
King County, Washington	Wastemobile Program, a mobile H.H.W. collection facility. Collects paint, automotive oils and products, solvents, cleaners, pesticides, etc.	Approximate: Alternative Fuels -- 54% Metal Recovery -- 7% Incineration -- 0.1% Hazardous Waste: Landfill -- 36% Various -- 2.9%
Ingham County, Michigan	Reuse of unopened reusable products is encouraged through waste exchanges. Some paints and automotive products donated to schools; cleaners to shelters; pesticides (not banned or regulated) to nurseries. Used motor oil, antifreeze and car batteries not accepted at County collections but redirected to area service stations. Latex paint also not accepted.	By donating product for reuse, County saved enough money to hold another H.H.W. collection day.
San Francisco	In the first year, 1988, the permanent facility collected 20,685 gallons of liquid H.H.W.. 1,000 gallons of latex paint was reprocessed and donated to citizen groups to fight graffiti. 11,500 gallons of paints and solvents were used as fuel in a cement kiln. 7,525 gallons of used oil and 115 gallons of antifreeze were sent to be recycled. Thermometers sent out to reclaim mercury. 192 car batteries collected and recycled.	Recycling/Reuse -- 33% Supplemental Fuel Program (energy recovery) -- 38% Neutralization/ Treatment -- 5% Incineration -- 23% Landfill (excludes 168 cubic yards of asbestos) -- 1%.

Company/ Government	H.H.W. Recycling Program	Result
State of Florida	Amnesty Day 1 (1986 -- 1987) and Amnesty Day 2 (1989 -- 1990) are series of H.H.W. collection days held throughout the State.	In the first collection program, 25% of the H.H.W. was diverted from a hazwaste landfill. After the second collection program 95% was diverted from a hazwaste landfill.
State of Maryland Snohomish County, Washington	Waste oil and antifreeze are collected in containers outside auto parts stores. Waste oil and antifreeze processing companies pick up the materials when the barrels are full.	Maryland had 38 antifreeze drop-off sites in four months; program budget is $35,000 annually. Snohomish County has 17 drop-off sites with estimated implementation costs of $10,000 (company offers free pickup).
Broward County, Florida	Has started a large-scale program to recycle button batteries. 99 collection centers mostly at schools and condominium complexes. Program eventually to have 300 centers.	County has no way of estimating how many batteries will be collected.
New Hampshire/ Vermont Solid Waste Project	Voluntary collection program for household batteries started in 1987. Batteries were commingled collected but no recyclers were located.	Final disposal at hazwaste landfill. Since 1987, seven tons or about 10% of batteries in area have been collected.

Company/ Government	H.H.W. Recycling Program	Result
Hennepin County, Minnesota	Button battery collection boxes in over 150 locations (retail stores, government buildings, etc.). A call to the telephone number printed on the box when the box is full will result in county picking up full box and dropping off an empty box.	Mercury button batteries collected and sent to reclaimer. Ni-Cad, zinc-carbon, and alkaline batteries collected and currently disposed of at a hazwaste landfill at a cost of $1,000/ton.

Environmental Impact. Any type of recycling/reuse programs implemented will have a net positive effect on the environment.

-- Conservation of virgin materials

-- Reduction of H.H.W. requiring disposal at a hazwaste landfill

-- Reduces leachate quantity and toxicity at landfills

-- Combustion of some H.H.W. results in less volatile organic emissions than landfilling

-- Reduced air emissions at landfills

Energy Utilization. Energy utilization with respect to recycled materials varies depending upon the materials recycled. Combustion for energy recovery and hazardous waste destruction can be very significant on a per process ton basis but is relatively small because of the small quantities involved and collection effort required.

Economic Impacts. The cost of a H.H.W. recycling program in most circumstances reduces the disposal costs incurred by the collection program. This is accomplished by reducing the quantity of waste requiring distant transport and disposal at a hazwaste landfill. The following are factors that may influence H.H.W. recycling costs:

-- Specifically targeting only recyclable products for collection.

-- Fund educational programs to educate the public on recyclable items.

-- Locate primary sponsor or a waste management firm and discuss publicity as partial payment.

-- Contract waste oil and antifreeze processing companies to remove these wastes from drop-off location, at no charge, on the basis that the public will assume disposal responsibility for contaminated wastes left at the drop-off location.

Implementation Consideration. The implementation of a H.H.W. recycling program is a viable addition to a H.H.W. collection program. A number of considerations must be addressed in decision making surrounding such a program.

Provide adequate funding for:

-- Public education and awareness programs emphasizing reusable and recyclable H.H.W.s

-- Labor, transportation and disposal costs for nonrecyclable items

Identify All Disposal Options.

-- Battery breaking firms for the lead-acid batteries

-- Waste oil and antifreeze processing firms

-- Industries with waste oil/solvent incineration capabilities

-- Paints to community action groups to combat graffiti

-- Pesticides to small commercial growers or nurseries

-- Neutralization of acids/bases enabling the substances to be sewered

-- Reuse of products via public funded waste exchangers

-- Disposal at hazwaste landfills

Household Hazardous Waste Legislative Issues.

The State of Illinois and Chicago have a wide variety of available legislative options specifically designed to reduce the amount of H.H.W. in the waste stream. These legislative options parallel many of the source reduction legislative options and can be classified as follows:

Mandatory Disclosure Of Environmental Impacts.

-- Mandatory H.H.W. symbols on products

-- Mandatory recycling symbols on H.H.W. recyclable products

-- Allows public to make buying decisions on environmental issues

-- Places public pressure for environmental awareness on industry

-- Provide information on proper handling and disposal methods

Product Bans.

-- Extremely toxic products

-- Nonrecyclable/nonbiodegradable products

-- Establishment of product standards

Purchasing Legislation.

-- Mandatory collection of spent hazardous products at retail outlets selling the products

-- Require certification of disposal

-- Purchasing regulations for governmental agencies

Fines/Taxes/Deposits.

-- Fines for improperly disposing of hazardous materials in the solid waste stream

-- Surcharge tax on hazardous waste product sales

-- Trade-in or deposit required for purchase

-- Deposit on H.H.W. such as batteries to encourage collection and proper handling

Economic Incentives.

-- Reduced taxes and/or lower sewer/water fees to

  -- Hazardous Waste Recycling/Recovery firms in the Chicago area

  -- Industries, in the Chicago area, that are reducing the toxicity of their products

Waste Reduction Goals. Since the quantity of H.H.W. in the waste stream is less than one-half of one percent as determined by E.P.A. studies, minimization of H.H.W. will have virtually no discernible impact on waste reduction by and of itself. Furthermore, the effectiveness of legislative options in H.H.W. reduction is very difficult to measure. However, it would assist in reducing the environmental impacts of other solid waste management options.

Technical Feasibility. Legislative alternatives have led to an increasing awareness concerning household hazardous wastes, especially in the areas of proper disposal and increased H.H.W. recycling percentages. The following examples show voluntary and mandatory H.H.W. legislative regulations.

Company/ Government	Legislative Regulation	Result
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Local ordinance requires retailers to take back lead-acid batteries.	N/A.
Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island	A customer is charged a $5 -- $10 deposit at the time a new battery is purchased. Customers are given 30 days to return with a battery or forfeit their deposit.	States have not monitored the battery recycling rate.

Company/ Government	Legislative Regulation	Result
Battery Council International (B.C.I.)	Nationwide pressure on industry and increasing environmental awareness.	In 1989 B.C.I. passed a resolution stating that all lead-acid batteries should be labeled with the recycling symbol by 1991.
Battery Manufacturing Industry	Nationwide pressure on industry and increasing environmental awareness.	Since the early 1980's, the battery manufacturing industry has decreased the mercury content in alkaline batteries to 0.025 percent from 1.0 percent.
Chief Auto Parts	Nationwide pressure on industry and increasing environmental awareness.	Developed the new "Safe" brand antifreeze which is based on a chemical (propylene glycol) that has similar properties but is not poisonous to humans or animals.
San Bernardino County, California	Haulers using any county landfill pay a 25-cent-per-ton surcharge to subsidize permanent H.H.W. collection sites.	For 1988 -- 1989 fiscal year, surcharge was expected to generate approximately $479,000. Money used to set up two more permanent collection vehicle sites and a mobile collection vehicle.
California	To protect sanitation workers and the environment, the California Code of Regulations (C.C.R.), Title 23 prohibits municipal landfills and transfer stations from receiving hazardous wastes. However, H.H.W. is difficult to detect and is not regulated until it is disposed.	This regulation can increase landfill or transfer station costs and enforcement costs, number of people directly handling H.H.W. and illegal dumping. But more personnel will be trained to handle H.H.W..

Company/ Government	Legislative Regulation	Result
San Diego County, California	In response to C.C.R. Title 23, county residents who ignore repeated warnings of H.H.W. disposal may risk up to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine.	One resident was fined $2,013.64 for disposing of 25 quart sized containers half filled with various paints and pesticides at the local landfill.

Environmental Impact. Any of the aforementioned H.H.W. legislative regulations may reduce the amount/toxicity of H.H.W. recycled, composted, combusted or landfilled. The following legislative regulations: Mandatory Disclosure of Environmental Impacts, Product Bans, and Purchasing Legislation are seen to have the following effects on the environment.

-- Remove undesirable materials from the waste stream

-- Reduce hazardous litter

-- Promote recyclable and biodegradeable materials

-- Reduce possibility of groundwater contamination by restricting liquid H.H.W. from entering landfills

Fines/Taxes/Deposits.

-- Decrease toxic substances in waste stream

-- Collection, handling and storage have to be properly managed

-- Provide for safe disposal of certain products

Economic Incentives.

-- Cleaner waste streams from local manufacturing firms

-- "Environmentally Safe" products from local manufacturing firms

Energy Utilization. The energy required to set up a H.H.W. legislative option is undefinable; however, the increased research and development and substitute processing methods required to implement these new legislative regulations could have an impact on energy utilization.

Economic Impacts. Product manufacturers and subsequently consumers would undoubtably carry the biggest burden of the economic impacts. Some of the impacts of the legislation regulator are:

Mandatory Disclosure Of Environmental Impact.

-- New labeling designs and advertising campaigns

Product Bans.

-- Eliminate markets for certain products

-- Decrease profits for product manufacturers

-- Increase research and development for product manufacturers

-- Restrict competition for products allowing prices to rise

Fines/Taxes/Deposits.

-- Would have most visible impact on industry and residents

-- Provide revenue funding for programs or remediation

-- May require City to provide H.H.W. collection services as an option

-- If applied at manufacturing level, it may cause businesses to relocate

-- Disposal and handling costs are significant enough to require municipal subsidy

Purchasing Legislation.

-- Cost of enforcement and paperwork to regulators

-- Increased expenses for certain products

Economic Incentives.

-- Promote growth of recycling industries in the Chicago area

-- Requires a funding mechanism for subsidies

Implementation Consideration. Establishing mandatory legislative guidelines to reduce the toxicity and quantity of H.H.W in the Chicago area while promoting recycling and reuse is a very viable option. Legislative actions alone will not completely alleviate the problems of H.H.W. but they will act as educational devices to inform the public regarding environmental issues. To implement legislative actions one should consider:

Regulations.

-- Conformance with U.S. E.P.A.

-- Conformance with State of Illinois E.P.A.

-- Conformance with interstate commerce regulations

-- State law requires I.E.P.A. to establish program

Enforcement.

-- Will require increased municipal environmental testing services

-- To eliminate illegal dumping at municipal landfills or fly dumping

-- To inspect product labeling to prevent false advertising

-- Litigation of offenders

Effectiveness And Flexibility.

-- Target H.H.W. products, especially H.H.W. recyclables

-- Provide adequate time for implementation

-- Equitable to society -- cost and benefits should be distributed equitably

-- Product labeling, even health warning labels, are often ignored

-- Product standards -- who and what determines toxicity and acceptable levels

Yard Waste Composting.

Composting is a waste management option by which organic materials decompose through a natural biological process under controllable conditions. Yard waste feedstock for composting may include leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, bark, or prunings. Yard waste composting generally requires a source separation program in order to prevent waste contamination and maintain a high quality compost. The brush or bulky yard waste could be added to the compost if it is processed into mulch or shredded waste or marketed separately.

Waste Reduction Goals. Yard waste represents 18.9% of the Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation M.S.W. stream according to the Chicago Waste Characterization Study. This amounts to approximately 204,000 tons of yard waste annually. Based on programs with high participation rates, composting can potentially divert more than 80% of the yard waste, or 163,000 tons per year from the landfills. Yard waste can have a reduction of about 80% by volume or about 50% by weight.

Composting yard waste, compared to remaining M.S.W. stream, produces high quality compost. General markets for compost are farmers, homeowners, nurseries, landscape contractors, public works projects, topsoil suppliers, and golf courses. A lower quality compost or shredded yard waste could be marketed for daily landfill cover, land reclamation, fill at construction sites and slope stabilization.

Currently, Chicago has a program in place to dispose of yard waste in Kraft paper bags to meet State regulations. The yard waste is either collected separately or co-collected with the garbage and separated at the transfer stations. The City contracts with three landfill operators to accept and compost the separated yard waste. From July, 1990 through December 1990, 12,239 tons of yard waste (approximately 1.1% of the M.S.W. stream) was collected by the City and delivered to the contractors.

Technical Feasibility. Compost facility complexity for yard waste can be ranked from minimal to high, and is described below. Densely populated areas with limited undeveloped land such as the City of Chicago would require a medium to high technology.

Minimal

-- 3,000 cubic yards per acre

-- Buffer zone of one-quarter mile to one-third mile

-- Compost process is 3 to 5 years

-- Static pile approach

Low

-- 3,000 cubic yards per acre

-- Buffer zone of 200 feet to 600 feet

-- Compost process is about 18 months

-- Windrows turned once in spring and fall

Medium

-- 3,000 cubic yards per acre

-- Buffer zone of 200 feet to 400 feet

-- Compost process is 9 to 12 months

-- Windrows turned about twice per month

High

-- Uses least site acreage

-- Compost process is 5 to 10 months

-- Windrows turned at least once per week

Grass clippings tend to decompose anaerobically, generating pungent odors. If grass clippings are delivered to a compost site before odors develop and are thoroughly mixed with leaves (about 3 parts leaves to 1 part grass), odor problems can be avoided. However, these conditions are often difficult to achieve because anaerobic decomposition may have already started in the residential containers. For this reason, an Illinois State Legislator has suggested a bill barring composting of grass clippings. Yet grass clippings make up about 55% -- 70% of all yard waste; yard waste also contains about 25% -- 40% leaves and 5% brush and miscellaneous materials. All yard waste is currently prohibited from disposal in Illinois landfills.

Yard waste can be collected at drop-off centers or by curbside collection. Drop-off programs require less labor, equipment and expense; however, low drop-off participation diverts only 5% to 20% of the yard waste. Curbside collection generates higher participation but greater expenses are incurred. A comparison of some yard waste composting programs is shown in Table 1(d).*

Environmental Impacts. Composting operations have the following environmental impacts:

-- Water demand increases because proper composting requires moisture to be maintained at appropriate levels

-- Compost leachate can contain elevated biochemical oxygen demand (B.O.D.) levels, salts, acids and suspended solids

-- Leachate from grass compost can contain nitrates which may complicate its discharge off-site

-- Odors occur when bags of grass are opened, windrows are turned, and final product is removed

-- Dust and blowing yard waste contribute to groundskeeping problems

-- Increased vehicle and equipment noise around site

-- Diverts yard waste from landfills

-- Compost sites require significant acreage (one acre per 3,000 cubic yards)

-- Herbicide, pesticide and fungicide residues or traces of lead may contaminate finished compost product

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* Table 1(d) printed on page 12724 of this Journal.

Yard waste compost, when mixed with soil, improves soil texture; increases water retention; improves soil aeration; decreases erosion; and regulates soil temperature. The compost contains essential micronutrients and enhances the slow release of nitrogen. Based on German data, yard waste will contain between 1.8 and 5.2 nanograms T.E. of dioxins and furans. A level below 5 ng/kg is considered acceptable for unrestricted use.

Energy Utilization. Increased fuel results from use by collection vehicles due to separate curbside collection of yard waste, or by residents disposing of yard waste at a drop-off site. Compost equipment such as shredders, windrow turning machines or front-end loaders also demand fuel and electricity.

Economic Impacts. Three major elements that constitute yard waste composting costs include: capital costs, collection costs and composting costs. Capital costs can include land, site improvements, collection vehicles, front-end loader(s), equipment to assist in turning the compost windrows, screens, and shredder (Table 2(d)).* Collection operating costs include labor costs, fuel, equipment maintenance, and an equipment reserve fund. The City of Chicago collection costs are estimated to equal approximately $45 to $60 per ton of waste collected. Process operating costs include the energy and labor costs of screening, turning the compost piles, final preparation of the material for market and material marketing (Table 3(d)).** In addition, costs will be incurred for public education. Costs will increase on a per ton basis for smaller composting operations. The City currently pays a tipping fee of approximately $30 per ton to the contractors to accept and compost yard waste.

Costs can be decreased by using existing equipment, reducing the number of collection trips, utilizing drop-off centers instead of curbside collection (lower participation rates), or using a lower ranked compost technology. Other communities have been able to market the compost for between $1.00 and $6.00 per cubic yard to various markets. Table 4(d) provides estimates of potential revenues for the two sizes of facilities.***

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* Table 2(d) printed on page 12725 of this Journal.

** Table 3(d) printed on page 12726 of this Journal.

*** Table 4(d) printed on page 12727 of this Journal.

Implementation Considerations. The following implementation issues should be evaluated before a program is implemented:

Yard Waste Supply.

-- Will a mandatory or voluntary program be established?

-- What materials will be targeted for composting: leaves, grass clippings and/or brush?

-- How will landscaping wastes generated by commercial and industrial sources be included in the program?

Yard Waste Collection.

-- What collection system is most appropriate for the City (bag or container system, vacuum trucks, claw dump truck)?

-- How will collection services be provided and interfaced with current residential waste collection services?

-- How often will material be collected?

Yard Waste Composting.

-- Who will be responsible for processing yard wastes?

-- What market will be targeted (find markets first)?

-- What composting process will be used?

-- What facility size results from the selected technological approach?

-- How many compost sites will be provided?

Wet/Dry Composting.

Wet/dry composting systems involve the source separation, collection and composting of food (vegetable and fruit) and yard waste (wet/organic waste) from other municipal solid waste (M.W.W.). Meat product waste is not included to minimize attractants for vermin, but small scraps of paper can also be included in the wet waste. In recent years, more stringent regulations on M.S.W. compost in Europe resulted in the development of

systems that target food and yard wastes for composting. The Netherlands, West Germany and Finland have been the focus of most of this activity. More recently the province of Ontario, Canada has also begun efforts in this area.

Waste Reduction Goals. Food and yard waste is approximately 32.2% of the residential M.S.W. stream collected by the Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation (D.S.S.). Based on German waste generation rates and household waste composition data provided by the West German Counterpart of the U.S.E.P.A. (Federal Bureau of Health) and on the amount of organic waste composted, wet waste compost programs in West Germany are capturing approximately 62% of this organic fraction. U.S. efforts to achieve this capture rate would likely fall somewhat short due to the U.S. independent spirit versus the German disciplined nature. However, correlating this 62% to Chicago's food and yard waste, Chicago can potentially divert up to 20%, or about 215,000 tons per year, of the M.S.W. stream (Table 1(e)).* Facility capacity of approximately 900 T.P.D. would be required to handle this type of program with a 62% capture rate.

Source separation of food and yard wastes minimizes residuals and rejects from the composting process. Waste reduction of the as-delivered material will reach 50% by weight and can reach 80% or more by volume. This compost may be easier to market than M.S.W. compost due to less contamination.

Technical Feasibility. Many European communities are replacing M.S.W. composting with organic (bio-) waste separation. In 1988, the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) had at least 71 organic source separation programs operating. The Netherlands is targeting the entire country to be served by separate collection of organic wastes by 1992 (Resource Recycling, December, 1990). Various kinds of bags, buckets, bins and containers can be used for the organic wastes. Some communities in the Netherlands tried to use plastic bags, but these bags caused problems in the processing of the compost. Small buckets are easier to store in the kitchen. Reusable bins and containers can be aerated, with ventilation holes and a double bottom, or unaerated. The false bottom in the aerated containers tend to pop out into the collection vehicle during emptying. Whether aerated or unaerated

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* Table 1(e) printed on page 12728 of this Journal.

containers are better in controlling odor is yet to be determined. Collection of wastes can be expanded beyond the two-stream system.

-- Two-stream system: food and yard waste (wet waste) in one bin, disposal fraction (dry waste) in other bin.

-- Three-stream system: wet waste, commingled recyclables, and remaining dry waste.

-- Multi-stream system (4 -- 7 streams): wet waste, source-separated recyclables, and remaining dry waste.

Collection systems of varying degrees have been implemented in the Netherlands and Germany. Table 2(e) shows a summary of these countries' bio-waste collection programs.* The purity of the separated food and yard waste is about 95%. The remaining 5% consists primarily of paper. This can be composted and will not impact the quality of the compost.

Wet waste has less air pockets than yard waste alone which inhibits aerobic decomposition. Thus, a forced aeration system is usually required for composting wet waste. Moist air is pumped through ducts to vents in the floor which expel it upward through the windrows of wet waste. This constant supply of air assures that the decomposition of the wet waste is aerobic and rapid.

Environmental Impacts. Source separation of organic wastes results in minimal contaminants in the finished compost as compared to mixed M.S.W. composting. Nevertheless, trace heavy metals are also associated with the organic components of the M.S.W. stream. Table 3(e) compares the contaminant levels of source separated wet waste compost and M.S.W. compost with proposed standards for the Netherlands and Germany.** Compost for Drente, Netherlands can meet the 1994 regulation standards, but compost from larger communities such as Heidelberg may have difficulties complying with the standards. Dioxin and furan levels have been shown in German studies to range in food wastes from 0.8 to 35.7 ng/kg TE and in yard waste from 1.8 to 5.2. The data indicates that the addition of food waste will tend to increase the dioxin and furan levels. If toxic levels in the compost exceed 5 ng/kg the German Federal Bureau of Health restricts the compost in agricultural uses.

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* Table 2(e) printed on page 12729 of this Journal.

**Table 3(e) printed on page 12730 of this Journal.

Wet/dry composting facilities will still tend to cause odor, noise and leachate concerns. In addition, insects, birds and rodents may be attracted to the facility, as well as to storage devices prior to collection. If meat products are included with the food waste, vermin problems can increase. As a result of these problems and concerns, the Handbook on Compostable Waste, funded by the Province of North Holland, recommended against wet waste programs in city centers.

Energy Utilization. Additional fuel will be used for the separate collection of wet waste unless the wastes are co-collected by a compartmentalized collection vehicle. Energy used in preprocessing the wet waste will be less than the energy used in preprocessing mixed M.S.W., since materials like textiles, glass and metals are excluded. A forced aeration compost facility will consume approximately 6 to 9 kWh per ton.

Economic Impacts. The separate collection and composting of wet waste will increase the costs. These extra costs should be compared with the savings obtainable by disposing of less waste.

-- Collection costs will increase substantially (impacts the city and residents)

-- Estimated facility capital costs can range from $35,000 to $60,000 per daily ton of capacity (similar to M.S.W. composting)

-- Reduced operational costs result from less preprocessing of wet wastes, as compared to mixed M.S.W.

-- Yard and food wastes can produce a more marketable compost than mixed M.S.W.

Implementation Consideration. Source separation of wet and dry waste can be voluntary or mandatory. An effective educational program should accompany this system. Other implementation considerations include the following:

-- Facility siting

-- Precise definition of wet waste (its composition and chemical analysis)

-- Type of collection system to implement including types of containers or bags to use

-- Bins or containers should not be too large because of limited space at the residential level

-- Collection frequency and odor abatement measures

-- Participation rates influenced by amount of source separation, cost to resident, and public education

-- Conduct a market survey for finished compost product

-- Future regulations and standards for compost product

-- Determination of whether businesses or institutions such as schools will participate

M.S.W. Composting.

Municipal solid waste (M.S.W.) composting is the biological decomposition of the organic components of the waste stream under controlled conditions. M.S.W. is collected, delivered to a central location, processed for size reduction and removal of noncompostable materials, composted using one of several technologies, and further cured and processed in preparation for markets. Composting M.S.W. usually is a complex effort, influenced by the extent and type of separation required, as well as by end use requirements (market specifications and regulatory standards).

Waste Reduction Goals. The composition survey of D.S.S. waste has indicated almost 64% of the low-density residential waste is organic (Table 1(f)).* Evaporation and decomposition will reduce the organic portion by roughly one-half, by weight. Any pre-processing recycling system can be used to recover recyclables and further reduce material output. The non-organic materials must be screened out to meet most marketing specifications yielding a residue of about one-third, by weight of the incoming waste. Since markets are difficult to find for M.S.W. compost, the compost and residue may both have to be landfilled. Table 2(f) shows the range of potential output from an M.S.W. composting facility.**

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* Table 1(f) printed on page 12731 of this Journal.

** Table 2(f) printed on page 12732 of this Journal.

Markets for M.S.W. compost which have not been proposed in the United States include mine land reclamation; landfill cover or municipal green areas such as parks; city, county or state roads (right-of-way landscaping); and nurseries. If no markets or uses can be found, the compost will require landfilling. However, the initial M.S.W. volume has been reduced by about one-third.

Technical Feasibility. M.S.W. composting systems include pre-processing, composting, curing and post-processing. The duration of M.S.W. composting is approximately 6 to 15 weeks. The quality of the finished compost product depends heavily upon the effectiveness of the separation process. While 89 facilities are in various stages of planning or implementation, only ten are in operation (Table 3(f)).* Facility throughputs range from 10 to 500 tons per day. The existing M.S.W. composting facilities in the United States are characterized by relatively low throughput and capital investment, and an over-simplification of design. Many systems exist in Europe but markets are also a problem there. Most M.S.W. compost in Europe is either used as landfill cover or landfilled. Stiff environmental regulations on the use of M.S.W. compost have been developed by most European countries.

Environmental Impacts. Odor, dust, litter and noise will exist at a M.S.W. compost facility in varying degrees of severity. M.S.W. composting may attract disease vectors such as insects, predatory birds and rodents. To mitigate these impacts, M.S.W. composting operations are usually located in an enclosed building with leachate collection and treatment system and odor control equipment. Typical compost operations also raise concern about airborne bacteria and fungi inherent in the feedstock waste stream and produced during the composting process. Accepted methods of control of bacteria and fungi include uniform mixing, moisture control, temperature control, and aeration. Trace metals and organic toxins such as dioxins, pesticides and P.C.B.s in the mixed M.S.W. feedstock can contaminate the finished compost product. The contaminant levels of trace metals in various M.S.W. compost is shown on Table 4(f).** Research on the effects of compost is an ongoing effort.

German data on mixed waste compost also indicates a dioxin and furan levels ranging from 22.6 to 186ng/kg T.E.. The German "E.P.A." has restricted agricultural use of compost when dioxin and furan levels range between 5 and 40 ng/kg and prohibited its agricultural use above 40 ng/kg.

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* Table 3(f) printed on page 12733 of this Journal.

**Table 4(f) printed on page 12734 of this Journal.

Energy Utilization. Collecting and transporting M.S.W. to the compost facility will use fuel. Equipment used for size reduction, M.S.W. processing and composting consumes approximately 7 to 10 kWh per ton.

Economics Impacts. The initial investment costs for M.S.W. composting include the processing building, land and site improvements, processing equipment, start-up and shakedown, engineering design and construction supervising and contingency costs (Table 5(f)).* The major operating costs are those associated with operating labor, maintenance, electrical power, fuel, and residue disposal (Table 6(f)).** If approached as a primary system component, the City of Chicago would need about seven compost facilities at 600 tons per day (T.P.D.) or four facilities at 1,000 T.P.D. to handle Chicago's D.S.S. waste stream. Table 7(f) shows general cost allocations for two composting approaches.*** Preprocessing which includes sorting, size reduction, air classification, screening and magnetic separation absorbs the greatest costs. Siting costs in a dense metropolitan area will be high and are not included.

Data provided by M.S.W. compost system operators places the cost of building and operating a facility at approximately $40-50 per ton, excluding collection and transportation of M.S.W., transportation of residuals to landfill and sale of finished compost. Capital costs alone can range from $35,000 to $50,000 per daily ton of design capacity. Operation and maintenance costs are approximately $30 per ton. Markets for M.S.W. compost have been practically nonexistent in the U.S.. Therefore, the economics for composting M.S.W. should assume that the end use will be a landfill. The State may allow the use of M.S.W compost as landfill cover. If not, an additional disposal cost of $40 per ton plus transportation charges should be added for the compost.

Implementation Considerations. The success of M.S.W. composting depends on public acceptance, environmental impacts, consistent compost quality, development of long-term markets, high rate of system technical reliability, competitive costs, and landfill diversions. Some additional implementation considerations are listed below:

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* Table 5(f) printed on page 12735 of this Journal.

** Table 6(f) printed on page 12736 of this Journal.

*** Table 7(f) printed on page 12737 of this Journal.

-- Siting 6 compost facilities of 25 to 100 acres each will be difficult unless done at existing landfill sites

-- Source separation and recycling reduces the amount of processing required

-- Different degrees of M.S.W. processing results in different compost product quality

-- Mechanical separation system to handle larger quantities

-- Degree of preprocessing (i.e., shredding, grinding, pulverizing)

-- Include proper compost storage areas (sized to hold approximately 25% of yearly production capacity)

-- Establish standard specifications and quality of compost

-- Optimize biological conditions

-- Identify potential markets first

-- Testing of finished compost for contaminants

-- Handling and disposing of all residuals, (recyclables, rejects and process residues)

-- Anticipate future compost regulations (currently only Florida, New York and Minnesota have detailed regulations specifically for M.S.W. composting)

-- Permits required (compost development and operation permit from I.E.P.A.; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit)

-- Vendor technical expertise and experience

-- Vendor financial strength

-- Realistic expectations regarding markets and uses

-- Developing a trade name for compost

-- Complementary with sludge composting and refuse derived fuel technologies

Sludge/M.S.W. Co-Composting.

Co-composting solid waste and sewage sludge can be performed in an aerated vessel or aerated windrows to produce a compost material. Front-end processing is required to remove the nonorganic materials from the M.S.W., and size reduce the M.S.W. feedstock. Generally, sludge composting is the primary objective and M.S.W. is only the secondary component in these operations. The M.S.W. provides a bulking agent for aeration of the material and the sludge provides nutrient supplements which are generally missing in the M.S.W..

Waste Reduction Goals. In addition to reducing the amount of M.S.W. requiring disposal, co-composting can also reduce the amount of sewage sludge otherwise destined for disposal. As in other composting programs, a 50 percent reduction by weight of the organic portion can be expected. The amount of waste reduction will depend on the portion of the M.S.W. stream used and the amount of sludge available. Nonorganic M.S.W. will require landfilling. The organic M.S.W. of the D.S.S. handled waste is about 64% or 685,900 tons per year. This M.S.W. feedstock is further reduced as discussed in the paper on M.S.W. composting. M.S.W. and sludge (20 percent solids) can be mixed in approximately equal amounts.

Approximately 270,000 to 330,000 tons of dry sludge (60 percent solid) is handled annually by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. At 20 percent solids the total tonnage of sludge will be even greater. The size of the compost facility will be dependent upon the amount of sludge available.

Technical Feasibility. Select sludge/M.S.W. co-composting facilities currently operating in the United States are located in Portage, Wisconsin; St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Wilmington, Delaware (See Table 3(f)) under M.S.W. composting).* At the Delaware facility, approximately equal amounts of sewage sludge (20 percent total solids) and compostable M.S.W. are combined and composted in a vessel type system. The amount of sludge depends on its solids content, as well as the moisture content of the selected M.S.W.. The scale-up potential of co-composting has been demonstrated in Delaware: 330 tpd pre-processed M.S.W. and 350 tpd sewage sludge. The facilities currently operating have not been able to market their compost.

Environmental Impacts. The product from co-composting will have trace metal release rates similar to M.S.W. composting. Sewage sludge may also

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* Table 3(f) printed on page 12733 of this Journal.

contain additional heavy metals and other toxins. Currently, co-composting with sludge is subject to more stringent regulations particularly since the practice of land application of sludge is more widespread. In addition, the following environmental impacts will occur.

-- Air emissions from co-composting are low. (There will be carbon dioxide and water evaporated during the process just as in the other composting processes)

-- Addition of sewage sludge reduces water demand of the compost process

-- Significant odor potential (mitigated by an enclosed vessel facility and air odor control equipment)

-- Noise from front-end process may be high

-- Leachate collection and treatment system required

-- Potential for insects, predatory birds and rodents (mitigated by enclosed facility)

Contamination levels of dioxins, furans, heavy metals, P.C.B.s and other dangerous materials will vary with the contamination levels of the feedstocks used. Testing should be done on a pilot program basis before a large scale facility is built.

Energy Utilization. Similar to M.S.W. composting, but more specialized equipment may be used for mixing M.S.W. and sludge. For more specific energy utilization concerning each compost feedstock refer to the other three discussion papers on composting.

Economic Impacts. Like M.S.W. composting, the cost to build and operate a co-composting facility is approximately $40 -- $50 per ton, excluding collection and disposal costs. If the compost product cannot be marketed, the disposal costs will increase. There will be limited revenues from pre-processing materials recovery such as ferrous metals, aluminum and possibly plastics, depending on system complexity. Co-composting will reduce the sludge dewatering requirements and corresponding expenses.

Implementation Considerations. Sewage sludge and M.S.W. are complimentary in a co-composting system, and require little, if any, additives. Sewage sludge and M.S.W. are often managed by separate entities and may be difficult to bring together in a cooperative effort. Other implementation considerations include:

-- Facility siting

-- Extensive efforts to market compost product

-- Financial risks high

-- Limited number of vendors offering this technology

-- Permit for development and operations required by I.E.P.A.

-- Design and construction schedule relatively complex

-- Sludge storage capabilities and equipment for mixing sludge with processed M.S.W. required

-- Distance to transport sludge to compost facility

Citizen Drop-Off Facilities.

Drop-off facilities require that residents bring their recyclable materials to the drop-off site, placing the burden of detailed materials separation on the residents. Most times the residents also provide transportation to the site.

-- Voluntary Collection Programs

-- Unattended Drop-off Centers

-- Staffed Drop-off Centers

-- Buy-back Centers

On June 4, 1990, the City of Chicago called for Request for Proposals (R.F.P.) from private contractors to supply and service drop-off boxes for collection of recyclables at a minimum of fifty (50) locations citywide. These programs will permit residents to deliver recyclable materials such as aluminum, tin, steel cans, glass, newsprint and plastic containers to drop-off locations in each ward of the City The drop-off centers are intended to supplement the City's current and planned recycling programs. The 50-ward drop-off program diverted 245 tons in the last 8 weeks of 1990.

Waste Reduction Goals. Citizens drop-off facilities have historically contributed only a small percent towards the recycling goal. Accurate data on recycling rates are difficult to determine for drop-off facilities because of

the problem of defining the effective service area. Table 1(g) shows the tonnages that can be potentially recovered by a system of drop-off centers or buy-back centers.* In general, the following results can probably be anticipated.

Voluntary Collection Programs.

-- Minimal impact on recycling rates due to the periodic nature (difficult to measure)

-- Targets primarily newsprint, glass, aluminum cans and other beverage containers

Unattended Drop-Off Centers.

-- Recovery rates usually less than 3% of residential waste stream

-- High contamination increases processing needs/decreases value

-- May target newsprint, sorted glass, aluminum cans, steel and tin cans, plastics, aluminum dishes and foil, magazines, junk mail and phone books

Staffed Drop-Off Centers.

-- Recovery rates usually less than 3% of residential waste stream

-- May also accept special wastes such as batteries or used motor oil

-- Reduce fly-dumping at drop-off site and contamination levels in materials

Buy-Back Centers.

-- Multi-material sites usually divert 2 to 5% of residential waste stream

-- Simple-material sites divert less

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* Table 1(g) printed on page 12738 of this Journal.

Technical Feasibility. Voluntary collection programs and drop-off centers are common collection methods. Residential recovery rates in a select number of drop-off centers around the country range from less than 1% to 6% (Table 2(g)).* Existing drop-off centers can be affected, positively and negatively, by the implementation of curbside collection. When Durham, North Carolina, activated a pilot curbside program, the material tonnages at drop-off centers increased. The City of Bloomsburg, located in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, also reported the same phenomena. However, tonnages collected at drop-off centers in Champaign County, Illinois decreased 35% when curbside collection was instituted, but within a year this began to rebound. Drop-off centers can serve the high-density residential units that curbside collection misses.

More complex buy-back centers may involve both collection and material processing. Less complex centers can be storefront operations where separation or processing on the part of the employees and equipment requirements are minimal. Buy-back centers have higher participation rates due to the economic incentive for the residents. Drop-off facilities can respond well to market fluctuations.

Voluntary Collection Programs.

-- Periodic in nature

-- Organizational fundraisers (private sector)

-- Can handle only small quantities because of volunteers' limited time commitments

Unattended Drop-Off Centers.

-- Higher levels of separation required to minimize material contamination problems

-- Effective supplement to curbside programs

-- Illegal use of containers for disposing of M.S.W.

-- Scavenging of revenue producing materials

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* Table 2(g) printed on page 12739 of this Journal.

-- Specialized containers available (recycling "igloo" or "bell")

-- Minimal impact on existing systems

Staffed Drop-off Centers.

-- Typically attract residents within 3 to 5 miles

-- Effective supplement to curbside programs

-- Minimal impact on existing systems

-- Typically located on donated or public property such as municipal lots, schools, church property, shopping center parking lots or at landfills

-- Can receive hard-to-collect materials such as corrugated cardboard, batteries and motor oil

-- Provide assistance to recyclers

-- May process mixed materials

-- Prevent illegal dumping and improve quality control

-- Maintain center cleanliness and order

Buy-Back Centers.

-- Provide economic incentive for residents to bring materials to center

-- Operated mostly by private sector (municipal buy-back center rare)

-- In many communities they are the foundation of the recycling industry

-- Service area typically larger than for drop-off centers

-- May include nonprofit organizations (e.g., sheltered workshops) or junkyards

-- Over 10,000 businesses in U.S. buying back aluminum

-- Buy-back centers for aluminum and other containers can be automated

-- Competes with drop-off centers but has minimal impact on existing systems

Environmental Impacts. Any food contaminated materials collected at any type of drop-off facility may attract insects and rodents. Outdoor storage can be unsightly and become a breeding ground for vermin. Service water will be required to periodically wash the collection containers and vehicles. Vehicle traffic to and from the facilities will have an impact on the local environment. Unattended drop-off centers may have the following environmental impacts:

-- Illegal dumping

-- Litter

-- Vector control problems

Subsequent industrial processing of materials into new consumer and commercial/industrial products will also affect air and/or water quality.

Energy Utilization. Residents will use fuel transporting recyclables to the drop-off facilities. The location of the drop-off center near other traffic generation zones, allowing residents to combine this task with other errands, can minimize fuel impacts. Fuel is also used collecting and transporting the recyclables from the drop-off facilities to a material processing facility.

Economic Impacts. Drop-off facilities are relatively inexpensive because there are fewer pieces of equipment and collection costs can be minimized. Voluntary collection programs generally will have no cost impact to the City.

Drop-off centers and simple buy-back centers may have the capital cost shown in Table 3(g).* Multiple drop-off centers with greater source separation will require more containers which increases capital costs. Specially designed recyclable collection containers are commercially available but can be costly, ranging from $1,000 to $6,000 per container. The cost of roll-off containers can range from $2,300 to $4,000, depending on size. If land purchases are required, capital cost can be expected to increase. Buy-back centers may have the additional capital cost of material processing equipment.

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* Table 3(g) printed on page 12740 of this Journal.

Table 4(g) shows the potential operating costs for staffed drop-off centers and buy-back centers.* Unattended drop-off centers will not require any labor costs besides the labor to collect and transport materials from the drop-off to a materials processing facility.

In small towns and rural areas, drop-off facilities may be the most cost-effective strategy for residential recycling.

In comparison to drop-off centers, buy-back centers are more costly to operate. These operating costs may not be offset by the material sales revenues gained through the higher participation rates. Buy-back centers are generally profit generating operations.

Implementation Considerations. Drop-off facilities are seen as a lower-risk first step in initiating a municipal recycling program. General implementation considerations for drop-off facilities are listed below:

-- Convenience of site(s)

-- Location of centers relative to major shopping areas and other municipal services

-- Public education

-- Promotion of facilities

-- Sizing and design of centers

-- Type of collection container (trailer, roll-off, bins)

-- Material collection system and responsibilities (city collection or market collection)

-- Physical layout (in an area where people feel secure)

-- Permit requirements

-- Revenue distribution

Drop-off facilities will also have implementation considerations specific to each type of facility.

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* Table 4(g) printed on page 12741 of this Journal.

Voluntary Collection Programs.

-- Encourage service organization programs, particularly in areas where other collection services are unavailable

-- Allow service organizations to use residential drop-off and buy-back sites

-- Operated at convenience of organizer, not public

Unattended Drop-Off Centers.

-- Include instructions regarding material deposit procedure

-- Instructions highly visible and clearly understandable

-- Higher level of public education required

-- Can be open 24 hours a day

-- Proximity of and prices offered by buy-back centers

-- Scavenging control and maintenance incorporated into center's design

Staffed Drop-Off Centers.

-- Charitable organizations such as Goodwill, Salvation Army or St. Vincent DePaul accept used household items and clothing

-- May collect broad range of materials

-- Establish hours and days of operation

-- Establish number of employees (based on center size)

-- Labor could be provided by rehabilitation and disabled/handicapped citizen programs

Buy-Back Centers.

-- Complexity of center

-- Customer safety

-- Several employees may be needed for a more complex center

-- Processing equipment selection

-- Municipal buy-back centers may be perceived as infringing on the domain of private enterprise

-- May have mobile buy-back centers or theme centers (more attractive to recyclers)

-- Convenience is less critical

-- Sales prices offered to residents

-- Material quality control

Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities.

A low-technology material processing facility relies heavily on hand picking, with some assistance from mechanical systems. Using a low-technology approach, the capital cost is minimized and the recovery process is usually labor intensive. This type of facility is able to respond to volatile fluctuations in demand and material prices. The complexity of low-technology facilities depends on the material market specifications and the incoming materials which consist of:

-- Pre-separated Recyclables

-- Commingled Recyclables

-- Mixed Waste Processing for Material Recovery

The City of Chicago, on October 11, 1990, issued a Request for Proposals (R.F.P.) for bidders to provide design, construction, financing and operation of facilities to receive source-separated recyclable materials and mixed waste and provide recycling and disposal services for municipal solid waste under a contract with the City. Proposals were received March 18, 1991. The responses to this R.F.P. vary considerably, but responses are expected to be low-technology approaches or marginally high-technology approaches.

Waste Reduction Goals. The marketability of the materials recovered with this technology will depend on quality and demand. Oversupply of certain materials (e.g., newsprint) has caused certain materials markets to vanish and prices fall. Markets will strongly influence the types of materials that can be recycled, material preparation and quality requirements, and revenues.

Pre-separated Recyclables.

-- Minimal residue requiring disposal (8 to 10%)

-- Marketability increases because of less contamination

-- Facilities to handle approximately 600 to 700 tpd at full capacity (assuming 6 day operation)

-- Participation rate lower than for commingled materials

Commingled Recyclables.

-- Residue requiring disposal ranges between (10 to 30%) depending on contamination levels

-- Facilities to handle approximately 600 to 700 tpd

Mixed Waste Processing.

-- Recovery rates for materials range from 10 to 15% excluding compost

-- Higher contamination from putrescible waste

-- May segregate and recover large recyclables (e.g., paperboard, white goods)

-- May recover ferrous, nonferrous and aluminum scrap

-- Facilities to handle low-density residential waste stream (about 3,500 tpd)

Technical Feasibility. Low-technology materials processing facilities rely heavily on hand sorting. If a material becomes unmarketable, efforts to recover it can be ceased fairly easily by reducing staff. Because there are few moving parts, this technology has a relatively high mechanical reliability. It also has a high flexibility for scaleup to receive additional waste quantities.

As of July, 1990, there are 104 material recovery facilities (I.P.C.s or M.R.F.s) planned or existing in the United States. Out of the 40 existing facilities: 35 are operational; 1 is in shakedown; and 4 are either temporarily shutdown or undergoing equipment retrofits. Approximately 46% of the facilities utilize the low-technology approach. Capacity for

existing facilities range from 7 to 300 tons per day (tpd). Almost 70% of the existing facilities have capacities under 100 tpd. The planned facilities will be significantly larger, averaging about 160 tpd. The largest of which will handle 700 tpd (Fresh Kills, New York and Richmond, California). Table 2(h) shows a sample of low-technology material processing facilities.*

Environmental Impacts. A low-technology material processing facility will have the following environmental impacts:

-- Water used to wash buildings, collection vehicles and processing equipment

-- Potential for dust, odor and noise

-- Workers health and safety concerning hand sorting

-- Vehicular traffic to and from facilities

-- Process residue will require disposal

Separate collection of pre-separated materials or commingled materials will substantially increase vehicular traffic. Areas of the City are nonattainment areas for carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide or volatile organic compounds, and increased vehicular traffic will aggravate this problem. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide from vehicular traffic also contributes toward the greenhouse effect.

Substituting recycled materials for virgin resources in the production of paper, glass, steel and aluminum will reduce energy usage, air pollution, water pollution, water usage, and mining wastes (Table 3(h)).** The details used to calculate these percent reductions are unclear in the table's source. Thus, the level in the recycling process at which these reductions occur is unknown, and some environmental impacts in the total recycling loop may not be addressed. Other environmental impacts will result from preparing recyclable materials for industry. One example occurs in the de-inking of waste paper prior to reuse. Modern inks and paper contain a wide variety of

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* Table 2(h) printed on page 12743 of this Journal.

** Table 3(h) printed on page 12744 of this Journal.

chemicals, and during de-inking, bleaches, detergents, and emulsifiers are added to the pulped waste. During the de-inking many of these chemicals are released and find their way into the wastewater stream. In another example, solvents used to clean recycled paint cans need to be disposed as household hazardous waste.

Energy Utilization. The City's collection vehicles uses approximately 0.27 gallons of fuel per ton of waste collected and transported. If pre-separated or commingled recyclable materials are collected separately the City would use approximately an additional 0.12 gallons of fuel per ton.

Fuel used to transport materials to markets will vary according to the distances to markets. Any processing equipment used will require energy. Processing mixed waste will require more energy then pre-separated materials or commingled materials.

Economic Impacts. Low-technology facilities have relatively low capital costs while operating costs will be largely dependent on the amount of manual labor.

Pre-Separated Recyclables.

-- Revenue potential greater with higher quality materials

-- Processing costs are smaller

-- Costs of separate collection high

Commingled Recyclables.

-- Material quality suffers to a degree, thus decreasing revenues

Mixed Waste Processing.

-- Lower quality material decreases revenues

-- Higher disposal costs due to more residue

Revenue from the recovered materials will vary according to market demand, tonnages recovered and material quality. Table 4(h) shows the price ranges currently offered for recyclable materials.*

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* Table 4(h) printed on page 12745 of this Journal.

Implementation Considerations. The complexity of low-technology material processing facilities will depend on whether the materials are received pre-separated, commingled or mixed with waste. The following general considerations will apply to any method:

-- Number of facilities

-- Capacity per facility (mixed waste processing will require larger capacity)

-- Future expansion

-- Siting several facilities within City limits

-- Degree of processing (quality) required by markets

-- Determine available markets prior to initial operation

-- Amount of redundancy

-- Ownership and operation of facilities

-- Financing method

-- Permits required

-- Licensing required (Department of Consumer Services began licensing recycling facilities in Chicago in February, 1990, to ensure safe and efficient operation)

-- 8 to 20 months between contract execution and start-up

-- Interfaces with existing recycling program

-- High volume facilities will require bag breaker

-- Safety standards

-- Traffic impact

-- Proximity to transportation outlets, highways, rail and waterways

-- Proximity to disposal facilities

High-Technology Material Processing Facilities.

High-technology material processing facilities consist of trommeling and/or screening with a bag breaker or flail mill, followed by manual separation and specific, sophisticated equipment for the separation of waste stream components such as plastics, colored glass, paper, and aluminum. Further processing of organic wastes may also be included. This technology would mainly rely on mechanical equipment to process and recover materials. These facilities may handle materials in the following manner:

-- Commingled Recyclables

-- Mixed Waste Processing for Material Recovery

-- Anaerobic Digestion

Waste Reduction Goals. Minimal data exists for high-technology material processing facilities currently operating; therefore, recovery rates of specific materials cannot be developed. Some of these facilities can recover or just target more components of the waste stream than others. At this time only ranges for recovery rates can be approximated based on the total tons recovered at various facilities. These ranges are shown in Table 1(i).* Sometimes selected commercial waste is also recovered at these facilities.

Anaerobic digestion recovers methane gas with minimal material recovery. Additional material recovery may occur in the preprocessing of the waste for digestion. Approximately 59%, by weight, of the incoming D.S.S. residential waste stream would be residue and require further disposal (Table 2(i)).** This amount will be less if material recovery is included. The 41% reduction is attributable to the digestion of the organic portion of the D.S.S. waste stream.

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* Table 1(i) printed on page 12746 of this Journal.

** Table 2(i) printed on page 12747 of this Journal.

Commingled Recyclables

-- About 10% to 30% of incoming waste will be residue requiring disposal, largely dependent on the level of non-targeted materials included in the collection and glass breakage

-- Facilities required to handle approximately 600 to 700 tpd at full capacity (assuming 6 day operation)

-- Material contamination lower than mixed waste processing

-- Targets aluminum cans, glass containers, ferrous cans and scrap metal, newsprint, and plastics

Mixed Waste Processing

-- Recovery rates for materials range from 10 to 18% excluding compost

-- Marketability of recovered materials decreased due to potential contamination

-- Facilities required to handle low-density residential waste stream (approx. 3,500 tpd)

-- Marketable materials recovered are paperboard, metal food containers, scrap metal and plastics

Anaerobic Digestion

-- Reduces organic wastes about 65% by weight and 70% by volume

-- Facilities required to handle low-density residential waste stream (approximately 3,500 tpd) unless source-separated

-- Targets organic wastes within the mixed waste stream, some pre-processing required

Technical Feasibility. High-technology materials processing facilities rely on mechanized material separation with minimum manual separation. Because of the amount of mechanical equipment, there is a lower reliability of operations in these facilities although this might be mitigated by additional redundancy of processing lines. Generally, equipment is available to perform the following functions: receiving and storage; size separation; size reduction; classification of materials; and materials

recovery. The City of Chicago would require a number of facilities to handle the 3,500 to 4,000 tpd low-density residential waste stream. Scaleup of operational facilities has not been demonstrated. Table 3(i) lists some of the high-technology material processing facilities.* Approximately 54% of the 104 facilities, planned or existing, fall into the high-technology category.

There are no anaerobic digestion facilities currently in operation in the U.S.. A pilot facility utilizing anaerobic digestion was built under E.P.A. funding at Pompano Beach, Florida and operated from 1978 to 1985. However, the process was found to be uneconomical and was dismantled. Anaerobic digestion of M.S.W. to produce methane has been demonstrated to be feasible in small-scale trials; however, scale-up of anaerobic digestion from pilot programs have not been demonstrated.

In the anaerobic digestion process, shredded organic wastes are mechanically agitated in digesters. Retention time in the digesters is 15 to 30 days. The products of anaerobic digestion are primarily methane, carbon dioxide, water and a residue. Anaerobic digestion will have some technical advantages and disadvantages.

- Produces a relatively clean product gas after gas cleansing process
- Effectively converts carbon of organic wastes to usable fuel
- Operates at low temperature and ambient pressure
- Existing large-scale gas technology available
- Methane gas produced is part of a mixture of gases saturated with water vapor (corrosion of equipment possible)
- Only 30 to 35% of energy content of waste is converted into energy of methane
- Produces residue in form of slurry requiring dewatering

Environmental Impacts. A high-technology material processing facility will have the following environmental impacts:

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* Table 3(i) printed on page 12748 of this Journal.

-- Water used to wash building, collection vehicles and processing equipment

-- Potential for dust, odor and noise

-- Vehicular traffic to and from facilities

-- Process residue requiring disposal

Subsequent industrial processing of materials into new consumer and commercial/industrial products will also affect air and/or water quality (see Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities).

Anaerobic Digestion.

-- Leachate collection system required (leachate could be recycled back into process)

-- Requires dewatering of residue

-- Dewatered by-product may have heavy metal contaminant and dioxin levels similar to M.S.W. composting

-- Residue will require landfilling

-- Reduces potential methane generation in landfills

Energy Utilization. Energy usage for high-technology is moderate to high. The processing equipment for the separation of waste stream components will require significant amounts of energy. Anaerobic digestion of organic wastes produces methane gas which can be captured and cleansed to pipeline quality. From each ton of organic wastes anaerobically digested, approximately 12,000 to 16,800 $ft.^3$ of gas are produced. About 50% of the gas produced is methane. Much of the energy produced is used to maintain the process.

The City's collection vehicles will use approximately 0.27 gallons of fuel per ton of waste collected and transported. Fuel used to transport materials to markets will vary according to the distances to markets.

Economic Impacts. High-technology processing facilities require relatively high capital costs, and material revenues may be low based on the quality of the materials recovered. Price ranges for recyclable materials are

shown in Table 4(i) in the discussion paper, Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities.* A substantial amount of rejects and residue will add significant costs to the process. Table 4(i) shows the range of capital cost for various capacities.* Capital cost of equipment for high-technology facilities ranges from 75% to 100% higher than the low-technology facilities. Total capital costs for these facilities will be at the upper part of the range. Table 5(i) shows an estimated operating cost.** These do not represent the costs for anaerobic digestion.

Commingled Recyclables.

-- Increased marketability due to less contamination (no mixed waste)

Mixed Waste Processing.

-- Lower quality material decreases revenues

-- Higher disposal costs due to more residue

Anaerobic Digestion.

-- Capital costs include separation equipment (similar to MRF), digestion tank, gas-collection and storage system, heating system, and mixing and recirculation system

-- Revenues from sale of gas which is relatively inexpensive

-- Limited revenues from material recovery

-- Operation and maintenance costs are normally greater than the net benefit recovered from the process

Implementation Considerations. The following items should be considered when implementing high-technology material processing facilities:

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* Table 4(i) printed on page 12749 of this Journal.

** Table 5(i) printed on page 12750 of this Journal.

-- Number of facilities

-- Capacity per facility

-- Siting of several facilities within City limits

-- Determine available markets prior to initial operation

-- Amount of redundancy in processing lines

-- Ownership and operation of facilities

-- Financing method

-- Permits and license requirements

-- Interfaces with existing recycling program

In addition, anaerobic digestion has the following implementation considerations:

-- Capacity at least 80 to 100 tons per day to be practical

-- Pre-processing of MSW required to separate and prepare organic waste

-- Determining the extent of material recovery prior to anaerobic digestion

-- Research is ongoing

Business And Commercial Recycling Programs.

Since the collection of waste from high-density residential and commercial sources is accomplished under a free market system, the City currently has very little control over this waste stream (about 65 percent). In order to meet the State recycling goals, however, the City needs to encourage business and commercial recycling activities. Methods that the City could use include the following:

-- Handicapped Training Programs -- Local organizations provide vocational training to the handicapped by employing eligible individuals. Many cities use this labor force for material collection and low-technology processing functions suitable for

handicapped workers. Participating individuals are either mentally or physically disabled, and grant training programs help offset some operating costs. The recyclables collected and processed typically include various types and grades of paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastic, and aluminum.

-- Waste Hauler Franchise/Licensing Requirements -- Short-term (one-to-three-year) franchises or licenses for high-density residential waste collection routes and for commercial routes are awarded by the municipality and renewed on the basis of compliance with a specific recycling goal. For example, the hauler may be required to achieve a 25 to 30 percent rate of recycling by separating marketable materials from the waste collected and marketing those materials.

-- Commercial Processing Centers -- City-sponsored drop-off buy-back centers are provided specifically for the collection of recyclables from small or startup business establishments which may not be able to afford to contract for recycling services. Materials collected may include high-grade post-consumer paper, aluminum cans, glass containers, and newspapers, depending on market conditions. Also included under this option are IPCs and MRFs, used by haulers to meet requirements for processing the recyclable materials they collect.

-- Used Office Furnishing Companies -- Used modular office furniture -- such as work surfaces, end panels, lateral files, drawer pads, binder bins, and seating for work stations -- is purchased by firms that recycle the product at prices far below the original list price. The furniture may be simply refurbished (cleaned and cosmetically improved) or it may be remanufactured (upgraded or altered) by the application of new paint, laminate, fabric, padding, and even wiring systems.).

The first three of these types of programs can be implemented to recover commercial recyclables, which typically consist of paper products, corrugated cardboard, aluminum cans, and some plastic beverage and glass containers. The fourth type of program is aimed at recycling office furnishings, which are durable goods having a long serviceable life. Some finishings can still be marketable after 20 years.

Waste Reduction Goals. The total amount of commercial waste collected by private haulers in Chicago during 1988 was approximately 1,393,500 tons, or close to 36 percent of the City's total waste stream in that year. Although the commercial waste represents a substantial portion of the City's annual waste tonnage, the composition of the commercial waste has

not been analyzed in adequate detail. Therefore, the quantities of materials recoverable from the City's commercial waste stream, and the level of waste reduction achievable, can only be roughly estimated. Some waste processing operations have recovered as much as 50 percent of the waste from select commercial sources. These operations have generally focused on the paper streams from offices, and the corrugated paper streams from retail trades.

Table 1(j)* presents a breakdown of the nation's commercial waste stream, by type of business or institution.

The recycling done at H.D.R. Engineering, Inc. in Omaha, NE, illustrates the material capture rates achievable per office employee, as shown in Table 2(j).**

Technical Feasibility.

Handicapped Training Programs.

Recycling centers with handicapped training programs have, in a growing number of projects throughout the country, shown themselves to be technically feasible. While these programs are often geared toward the recycling of residential waste, they can also provide recycling services for the commercial sector (particularly in the case of select segregated streams). Safety aspects of the work must be strongly emphasized and training is often a longer process than for traditional workers, but handicapped workers have proved to be useful and productive in the recycling industry. A study by the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded found that "50 to 60 percent of existing and future jobs in collection and material processing functions would be suitable for handicapped workers of varying skill levels". In addition, hiring the disabled is becoming a labor necessity because demographic changes have created a shortage of young, lower-paid employees. A tendency has been reported, however, for programs to work better on a pilot or small scale and to become more complicated and difficult to run on a large scale, particularly because of the safety factor and the need for staff supervision.

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* Table 1(j) printed on page 12751 of this Journal.

** Table 2(j) printed on page 12752 of this Journal.

Examples of programs nationwide are listed below:

-- Partnerships between branches of Goodwill Industries of America and waste management companies -- Handicapped personnel collect and separate recyclable materials.

-- Filmore County, MN -- A nonprofit recycling facility (Disability Achievement Center) is staffed with handicapped personnel who process materials (glass, newspaper, cardboard, plastic, aluminum and ferrous cans, and office paper) from a curbside collection program.

-- Olmsted County, MN -- Physically and/or mentally handicapped individuals process residential and commercial recyclables (paper, cardboard, ferrous and aluminum cans, and glass) received through curbside collection, drop box recycling, and a redemption center.

-- Raleigh, NC -- A crew of disabled clients processed recyclables for nearly two years until the volume outgrew the manpower resources.

-- Omaha, NE -- The Eastern Nebraska Office of Retardation has a program called Central Area Recycling Exchange (C.A.R.E.), providing vocational training to mentally handicapped adults since 1983. Currently, 30 trainees sort and process several grades of paper (including computer paper, green bar paper, white office and Xerox paper, blue line paper, and carbonless paper), corrugated cardboard, and aluminum cans, donated by approximately 200 firms. The volume of recycling done by C.A.R.E. in the last two years indicates considerable expansion of the program. Aluminum quantities increased by close to 5 percent. Newspaper quantities grew by 93 percent between 1988 and 1989, but the material was dropped from the program early in 1990 because of a significant decline in market prices. Recycling of high-grade paper achieved the highest growth rate from 1988 to 1990, nearly 3,800 percent.

-- Newark, NJ -- A local organization called the Occupational Center trains handicapped individuals in curbside collection services provided under contract to Newark and neighboring cities.

-- Orange, NJ -- Approximately 30 mentally disabled workers process curbside-collected recyclables (newspaper, glass, and aluminum) from 14 municipalities.

-- Sommerset County, NJ -- Disabled employees helped collect recyclables in a pilot recycling program, and 30 now work in the full-scale county-run recycling program.

-- U.S.A. Recycling in Suffolk County, NJ -- Plans have been reported to hire disabled people to staff a new materials recovery facility.

-- Northern Virginia Training Center in Fairfax, VA -- Mentally disabled individuals wash, crush, and bag donated aluminum cans.

Waste Hauler Franchise/Licensing Requirements.

Placing the burden of recycling responsibility on the carters operating within a city rather than on the businesses is a way of streamlining the task of commercial waste recycling. This approach allows a limited number of carters to be regulated instead of the multitude of businesses generating commercial waste. It is a natural extension of the haulers' day-to-day business for them to take the initiative in recycling. They know which customers' waste contains the most recyclables and how to find the best markets. As private companies, they are results oriented, driven by profit rather than abstract recycling goals.

A successful program of this nature was implemented in Babylon, New York. According to results reported, 13 of the 21 licensed carters in Babylon, provide the monthly recycling data as requested. In the first six months of 1990, commercial recycling in Babylon amounted to a total of 20,244 tons, somewhat over half of which consisted of paper, corrugated cardboard, metal (aluminum, ferrous, other), and plastics. The remainder was composed of concrete, wood, tires, and "other" waste (construction and demolition waste, wire, and glass). To put this in perspective, the town's average commercial tonnage delivered for disposal in the three preceding years (1987 -- 1989) was slightly over 114,600 tons per year.

Commercial Processing Centers.

To accommodate and encourage recycling by businesses, the City could establish small processing centers. This concept could be expanded to include recycling by waste haulers. The City could require haulers to provide their own processing facilities in order to meet their recycling obligations. If this measure would create conditions of unfair competition, the City could itself arrange for the appropriate facilities to be put in place and could then regulate the fees charged for usage of the facilities.

In the Babylon, New York, program, for example, carters that fail to comply with the requirements to provide monthly recycling reports were

found to lack adequate sorting space. The town therefore intends to set up a centralized intermediate processing operation and require the eight noncompliant carters to use it for processing recyclables from the mixed waste they collect.

Used Office Furnishing Companies.

The business of recycling used systems furniture is rapidly growing and gaining popularity nationwide. The combined market for refurbished and remanufactured furniture has been estimated by the National Office Products Association "at more than $250 Million in 1989, and twice that in 1990.... Approximately $17 Billion worth of products... are eligible" for recycling. The furniture stock is supplied by companies that are downsizing or have gone out of business, as well as by those that are upgrading their offices or changing their standards. Fortune 500 companies typically purchase entire floors of new furniture, depreciate it over three years, then sell it and refurnish their offices again with the latest systems. This puts large quantities of reconvertible furniture, some of it still in the original packing boxes, on the market.

As the supply of used system furniture has increased the number of businesses dealing in it has also been expanding. There are now hundreds of companies that purchase, upgrade, and sell refurbished and remanufactured systems. Some are startup firms, but many are major manufacturers, or their subsidiaries working through the manufacturer's dealer network. Others are brokers that strictly buy and sell the used furniture.

The demand for the used product is also growing. Firms buying the upgraded furniture are usually small and mid-sized, although some large companies also purchase a few pieces to complement their systems.

Product lines by the leading manufacturers, built to last, lend themselves to this type of recycling. The systems are well designed, durable, and completely modular. In addition, the used office furniture can be delivered faster, without lead time for production.

The City can encourage furniture recycling by considering it in its purchases and providing information on availability of this option to small business groups as well as through City economic development programs.

Environmental Impacts and Energy Utilization. While recycling can provide definite benefits by conserving landfill space as well as natural resources, it is not always environmentally benign. Any program that requires truck transport of materials during collection, substantial processing to prepare materials for reuse, and hauling to remote market locations will result in environmental impacts. Vehicle noise, traffic, fuel consumption, and emissions are important considerations. Also, some recycling processes are energy intensive and generate residues or large

volumes of waste water. Paper pulping, de-inking, metal processing and plastic manufacturing, for instance, often produce sludges and waste water which contain dangerous materials. Glass, plastic, and metal minimills may have heavy energy demands that require on-site fossil fuel combustion facilities, with consequent releases of pollutants into the air.

Before recycling programs are instituted, their potential for overall resource conservation must be examined. A thorough investigation of water consumption needs, energy usage, and generation of effluents and emissions during the entire span of the recycling process for a particular material will determine which programs are efficient. The final disposal requirements of the recycled product and the effects of disposal on the environment are further questions to answer (for example, whether methane gas will be generated when the material decomposes in a landfill). This life cycle analysis -- the summing of every environmental risk associated with the production, use and disposal of a product -- is the ultimate measure of environmental harm versus benefit.

Economic Impacts.

Handicapped Training Programs.

Economic benefits of recycling programs that provide job skill training to the handicapped include (i) relatively low initial investments for small-scale programs, which do not have extensive equipment requirements and can be located in existing buildings, with consequently low long-term financial risks; (ii) individualized pay levels depending on the trainees' abilities (based on a piece rate determined by wage and hour studies); (iii) provision of a work force that fills a gap in the labor market; and (iv) tax savings through reduced state dependency of the disabled, who, by means of such work programs, become self-supporting, tax-paying citizens themselves. On a national scale, the cost of keeping people with disabilities dependent on state support has been estimated at $300 Billion a year, compared with $3 Billion for rehabilitation.

Handicapped recycling programs cannot, however, be expected to be profit making or even self-supporting. Capital costs to establish the program include purchases of equipment such as conveyors, a scale, carts, a forklift, and possibly collection vehicles as well as the expense of bringing the building into compliance with health and safety standards and fire codes. Operating costs include material pickup, labor, equipment maintenance, utility and building lease payments, transport of materials to markets (depending on market contracts), miscellaneous contracted services, workmen's compensation insurance, and administration costs. Revenues from the recovered materials can reduce, but not offset, the cost of the recycling program. The value of recycled materials is highly unstable because increasing quantities of materials are being marketed as more

communities implement recycling programs. The existing markets cannot easily absorb the supply. Therefore, public funds are necessary to support the handicapped recycling programs. The C.A.R.E program in Omaha, Nebraska, for example, is county, state and federally funded. Revenues from the sale of recovered materials are put back into the program for equipment repair and replacement and wages.

Waste Hauler Franchise/Licensing Requirements.

While no program cost data are available, the logic behind such programs, from an economic perspective, can be summarized as follows:

-- The private sector, unlike public servants, can focus its energy entirely on profit-making. With disposal fees on the rise, carters are looking for ways to reduce the amount of refuse they deliver to an incinerator or landfill. The more waste removed before disposal, the greater the avoided cost.

-- Carters know where to find markets for the recovered materials. They have complex multi-state networks of transportation and markets at their disposal.

Commercial Processing Centers.

The costs for this program can vary considerably, depending on the level of service provided. The costs for drop-off, buy-back, or intermediate processing centers have already been addressed in other papers in this module. If the private haulers are charged for this service and required to use it or provide their own program, the costs can be placed on the users.

Used Office Furniture Companies.

Buying recycled office systems can result in dramatic savings. Prices for remanufactured furniture sells at 50 percent off the list price, while unaltered used furniture may be as low as 80 percent off the list. Delivery costs may also be lower than for new product because of the nationwide network of warehouses and the option of having the order broken down into smaller units to decrease the number of truckloads. Working directly with a broker can be a further cost-saving mechanism by eliminating the middleman, although this approach requires that the purchasing company have a facilities manager who is in control of the situation. Also, installation costs can be cut by hiring an experienced local contractor.

Implementation Considerations. Successful recycling programs, whether handling residential or commercial waste and whether privately or publicly

run, have some common features that are crucial to their implementation. These include the following:

- Establishment of specific goals and objectives concerning the commercial waste stream and other privately collected waste.
- An active and cohesive educational program. (This aspect is important not only to develop an environmental ethic but also to instruct participants in which materials are acceptable and how to prepare the materials. For example, waxy or plastic-coated paper is typically unacceptable, and items such as candy wrappers and envelopes are contaminants in paper collections.)
- Convenience to participating parties.
- Community and business-sector support.
- Availability of markets, clear market specifications, long-term market viability, appraisal of the benefits and costs of long-term versus short-term material sales agreements and an active material marketing program. (Market availability is essential. Markets will dictate the types of materials that can be recycled, material preparation and quality requirements, and program revenues.)
- Compliance with regulations concerning recycling programs and with permit requirements.
- Interface with existing recycling programs.
- Other -- program design features such as voluntary versus mandatory participation.

The following identifies some of the major implementation issues as they relate specifically to the four types of programs addressed in this discussion paper.

Handicapped Training Programs.

- Must comply with City land use criteria, Department of Labor wage and hour guidelines, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (O.S.H.A.) and Department of Health standards, fire department ordinances, and rules and regulations governing programs for the mentally retarded.

- Reflect social consciousness, have high visibility, can demonstrate an awareness of civic duties on the part of the local government, and are likely to win public support.

- Are subject to siting considerations, including compliance with local zoning codes, an adequately sized building that meets fire codes and has a loading dock, site size sufficient to accommodate trucks and possible future expansion, proximity to public transportation for the workers, a central location, and good street access for companies dropping off materials. (Space for outdoor storage of materials is not a consideration because paper loses its value once it becomes wet and materials such as aluminum would be vulnerable to theft.)

- Must meet permitting requirements for a handicapped program, such as City and fire department permits and a certificate of occupancy.

- Should include the following types of activities in the program schedule:

  - Prepare a budget

  - Apply for a grant to begin the program (for example, from the state Environmental Protection Agency)

  - Locate an appropriate building

  - Establish a base of businesses willing to donate recyclables

  - Develop performance standards for measuring trainees' performance ratings

  - Establish hourly wages based on trainee performance ratings and prevailing wages for similar work

Waste Hauler Franchise/Licensing Requirements.

In Chicago, legislation exists which enables the use of licenses to require haulers to recycle a portion of the commercial waste they collect. Specifically, the Alderman Hansen Recycling Ordinance revises Municipal Code Ch. 117 by requiring scavengers or refuse haulers, as a part of the licensing process, to develop and implement a recycling program. Further, if pending legislation (the Alderman Burke Substitute Recycling Ordinance) is passed, waste haulers and their customers in all high-density residential and office buildings, all condominiums and businesses licensed by the City

will be required to implement an effective recycling program which targets at least three materials for collection by 1992 and four by 1993. Haulers will be further required to file certification of each program with the City's Recycling Coordinator.

Still, questions remain regarding how to enforce the law and measure compliance. In the Babylon, NY, case this was resolved by an obligatory paragraph in the license agreement which commits the applicant to complete monthly reporting forms, listing the tonnage or yardage for all materials diverted in the previous month. A brief reporting form was developed by the town and multiple copies were supplied to all haulers. To keep the information confidential, each carter uses an ID number in filling out the form. The town enforces the recycling mandate by revoking noncompliant haulers' licenses or by refusing renewal.

As a means of helping municipalities to attain ambitious state or federally mandated recycling rates, this is a politically and socially valid approach. It makes the private sector responsible along with the public sector and helps boost recycling efficiency.

Siting considerations are involved only if a processing facility is required. To reduce site development impacts, a processing center can be located in an existing building such as a warehouse or abandoned manufacturing facility. The major site requirements are (i) inbound and outbound roads, (ii) inbound and outbound scales, (iii) process and storage building(s), and (iv) a loadout area.

If a processing facility is built, there will also be City and State permitting requirements to meet.

Assuming that no processing center is required, scheduling primarily involves program initiation and administration activities. It may be desirable to survey City businesses at an early stage to gather information on waste stream characterization, current material recovery efforts, and interest in this type of recycling program. Also, the monthly reporting form to be completed by the hauler needs to be developed. Once the program is running, scheduling must include monitoring hauler performance.

Commercial Processing Centers.

Implementation considerations are addressed in the discussion papers on Citizen Drop-off Facilities and Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities.

Used Office Furniture Companies.

The facility manager or purchaser in charge of procuring the used furniture must be aware of several implementation issues:

-- Regulations dictating quality standards differ from one city to another. In Chicago, for example, all panels must be hard-wired by qualified electricians to meet fire codes.

-- If recycled power is being purchased for panels, it must be carefully checked for damage from fire or breakage during dismantling.

-- The purchasing process is more time consuming than for new furniture.

-- All aspects of the program must be carefully monitored to avoid liability problems. This includes knowing the furniture brand well and researching the remanufacturing companies or brokers to choose one that is experienced and financially secure, sells a structurally sound product, has title to the product it is selling, and will meet product specifications. Also, local contractors for installation must be selected on the basis of proven experience with the particular product line.

-- The safety of employees who are to use the recycled furniture must be an uppermost consideration.

-- Delivery times can be significantly reduced by purchasing recycled systems.

A social issue to consider in implementing this type of program is the flexibility and standardization it lends to the office setting. All work stations are equally equipped and upgrades can occur more often, which helps bolster employee morale.

Recycling Economic Development.

Certain elements of the recycling industry are having trouble becoming established. In particular, the newsprint glut and the infant plastics recycling industry. Economic development for troubled recycling areas can be encouraged by:

-- Grants

-- Interest Free Loans

-- Tax Incentives

-- Rebates

-- Technical Assistance on Financing and Business Structure

The proposed Alderman Burke's Substitute Recycling Ordinance for the City of Chicago includes two economic development measures.

Newspapers distributed in the City of Chicago would be required to use some recycled newsprint by 1992. The minimum percentage of recycled newsprint would be consistent with state law. Newspapers would be required to certify compliance annually, but could request exemption on the basis of unavailability of reasonably priced recycled newsprint of comparable quality. This section of the ordinance attempts to create a market for recycled newsprint to help reduce the current glut of used paper.

In addition, the proposed ordinance would create Recycling Districts, similar to Enterprise Zones, to encourage the development of recycling facilities in Chicago. Economic incentives, benefits and regulatory relief would be offered as incentives to residents, employees, employers, businesses and property owners within a designated Recycling District.

Waste Reduction Goals. The impact of these economic incentives on recycling rates is difficult to determine because by definition the processes are generally innovative. New recycling technologies such as plastics recycling will need economic incentives to develop. Approximately 9.4% by weight of the Chicago low-density residential waste stream consists of plastics. Currently in the nation only PET beverage containers and HDPE milk jugs are commonly collected for recycling. A recovery rate of those containers in select areas of the country is currently 40 to 75%. If this same ratio can be applied to other select plastics streams, approximately 4 to 7% of the D.S.S. residential waste stream could be recovered (Table 1(k)).*

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* Table 1(k) printed on page 12753 of this Jounal.

Technical Feasibility. Thirty-five states provide grants and/or loans for recycling. Grants and loans are usually given to municipalities to help implement collection programs, but at least 10 states make businesses eligible for funds as well. Seventeen states have provided tax incentives for the private sector for recycling. Municipalities could give local tax incentives and loans to develop the recycling industry within the area. Table 2(k) shows the economic incentives implemented by some states.*

The State of Illinois, through the Solid Waste Management Fund, provides funding for the Recycling Grants Program, the Market Development Program and the Technologies and Practices Demonstration Program. This fund is financed by a state surcharge imposed on tipping fees for the landfill. disposal of M.S.W. Program eligibility is open to governmental organizations, for-profit businesses, and not-for-profit organizations. A total of $6,924,200 has been awarded to 189 projects through the first eight rounds of the Recycling Grants Program. The maximum grant award available for each project is $50,000. The Chicago area received 14 of those awards. The project split between organizations is as follows: local government -- 95; for-profit businesses -- 66; and not-for-profit organizations -- 28. Grants are for a 12-month period and ten percent of the total grant award will be retained until the project and all contractual requirements are completed and the final written project report is accepted by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

The City of Chicago also has a recycling grant/loan program in the Department of Economic Development. This program was implemented in June, 1990. Grants are available to not-for-profit organizations in amounts up to $50,000. These grants have been primarily used for educational activities, but could also be used for new market development activities such as studies or analyses. The grants are funded by corporate funding out of the City's corporate budget. Low interest loans are available to not-for-profit businesses in addition to the not-for-profit organizations. Loans up to $75,000 may be awarded to cover a portion of capital costs (e.g., recycling equipment).

In January, 1990, Mayor Daley appointed the Chicago Plastics Recycling Committee. After six monthly meetings, this committee developed several recommendations to encourage plastics recycling on the following levels: recycling program management; collection; processing and economic development; reuse and marketing; and education. Specific recommendations on processing and economic development include:

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* Table 2(k) printed on page 12754 of this Journal.

-- Revise zoning requirements to encourage recycling

-- Reduce utility rates for recycling industries

-- Identify suitable sites for recyclers

-- Establish an interdepartmental staff team to facilitate siting of recycling facilities

These are some of the recommendations that the City can do "to make Chicago the plastics recycling hub of the Midwest".

In addition, the City can either expand their recycling grant/loan program to include further economic developments or use its lobbying ability at the state level to assist in the encouragement of new recycling businesses.

Grants and/or interest-free loans can be used to further develop plastics recycling within the Chicago area. For example, Pure Tech International, Inc. uses a proprietary cleansing fluid for recycling mixed plastic containers. The washing process removes labels and base cups on bottles. The cleaned plastic containers can then be manually sorted by plastic resin (PET, HDPE, and other plastics) and color. PVC, normally a contaminant to recycled plastics, can be easily identified and removed after the cleansing process since the cleansing fluid makes the PVC surfaces have a milky color. The final products are a regrind resin by color of separated PET and HDPE and some baled PVC and polypropylene containers. A color sorted resin has a value of about $.42 per pound and can be reused by the original manufacturer.

Recycling of low density polyethylene (LDPE) is also possible. Currently only LDPE grocery bags are being recycled at very low rates. Over half of the virgin LDPE plastic resin is used for film. PCL & Eastern, a New Brunswick, Canada firm is in the forefront of LDPE grocery bag recycling.

Some activities have occurred in polystyrene (PS) recycling. Landfill Alternatives, an independent company, currently has a plant in the Chicago area processing approximately three million pounds of PS per year. Landfill Alternatives is trying to locate sufficient sources of feedstock to provide for a second facility in Missouri.

Some companies have begun to pursue polyvinyl chloride (PVC) recycling programs. Most of the PVC currently recycled comes from industrial scrap.

Processing facilities of these types are not widely available and need economic assistance for startup. Currently, markets for the reclaimed plastic require reasonably pure streams of feedstock. Companies that can effectively sort and process a large variety of mixed plastics will be on the cutting edge of plastics recycling.

Under current F.D.A. regulations, most recycled plastics may not be used in the manufacture of new beverage and food containers. However, Coca-Cola has recently gotten approval to manufacture 2-liter bottles using recycled resin.

The following list identifies some potential uses for recovered plastic resins:

PET

-- Fiberfill-pillows, ski jackets, cushions, sleeping bags

-- Fiber-twine, filter material, apparel, rope, carpet backing

-- Textiles-belts, webbing, sails, woven bags, tire cord

-- Other-strapping, scouring pads, fence posts, industrial paints, paint brushes

HDPE

-- Lumber boards-boat piers, pig/calf pens, garden furniture

-- Other-base cups, flowerpots, pipes, toys, pails and drums, traffic-barrier cones, golf bag liners, kitchen drain boards, milk bottle carriers, soft drink bottle carriers, signs

PS

-- Housewares (e.g., service trays), building products, expanded PS product of packaging

-- Building materials (e.g., pipe)

Environmental Impacts. The economic incentives by themselves will have no environmental impacts, but the industries they help develop will have some impact on the environment.

-- Decrease amount of waste to landfill

-- Decrease in amount of petroleum to produce plastics

-- Residues (e.g., paper label pulp, glue) from processing plastics will require disposal

-- Water usage at processing facilities

-- Air quality impacts, wastewater treatment impacts from processing

Energy Utilization. Plastic processing facilities and recycling industries will consume energy. The amount can vary considerably depending on the process used. Since plastic recycling is a relatively new and fast evolving field very little data is available on total energy consumption and savings.

Economic Impacts. The primary economic impacts will vary and need to be addressed on a case by case basis. However, the long term effect include the following impacts:

-- Creates jobs

-- Creates local markets for recovered recyclables (particularly plastics)

-- Spurs economic growth

-- Decreases revenue potential due to tax credits

-- State and/or local revenues will have to be budgeted for these incentives which may tighten the budget in other areas

Implementation Considerations.

-- Whether to limit incentives to newer, unestablished technologies such as plastics recycling

-- Upper limit to money received for economic development

-- How much the State of Illinois is already doing for recycling economic development

-- Available capacity in waste stream to support facility

-- Define regulations and enforcement for incentives (eliminate potential abuses)

Recycling Legislative Issues.

Thirty states and the District of Columbia now have comprehensive recycling laws. Many of these laws set recycling goals for counties and municipalities to meet, but some states require localities to adopt their own recycling ordinances. The State of Illinois requires a recycling plan and has established a 15% recycling goal by the third year and 25% by the fifth year of its planned program. Some of the primary approaches taken by recycling legislation are as follows:

-- Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation -- Used in its literal sense, "mandatory recycling" would broadly mean government-dictated recycling by manufacturers and consumers to eliminate waste and maximize recycling. Instead, the terms commonly used loosely to mean that the state sets a mandatory recycling goal. No particular rules govern how a municipality meets the goal, although a municipal plan is often required. Mandatory recycling is generally carried out through mandatory source separation. That is, generators (residences and/or businesses and institutions) must separate recyclables from their trash, typically for curbside collection.

-- Disposal Bans -- The disposal of selected materials, such as high-volume, bulky wastes or certain recyclables are prohibited at landfills or incinerators.

-- Product Labeling/Coding -- Special seals, symbols, coding or other labels indicate a product's recyclability, plastic composition, or recycled material content for the expressed purpose of separation identification or increasing markets for recycled products.

-- Zoning for Recycling -- Local zoning ordinances simplify the permitting process for potential developers and establish distribution hubs for servicing the entire city.

-- P.U.R.P.A. Legislation for Recyclables -- Federal legislation would require industries to purchase recyclable materials. Such legislation would be similar to the 1978 Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (P.U.R.P.A.), which requires public electric utilities to purchase electricity from "qualified" generators, such as waste-to-energy facilities, for a price based on the utility's "avoided cost" of generating that power. This general approach is addressed under purchasing regulations for government agencies in the discussion paper on Source Reduction Legislation -- Product Design Regulations.

Other legislation can mandate governmental purchase of recycled materials, encourage commercial waste audits and material exchanges, or impose product disposal taxes.

These items were covered in the discussion papers on Source Reduction Legislation. In addition, the Economic Incentives paper addresses tax credits and exemptions that promote recycling.

Current legislation which impacts recycling in the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago is as follows:

Solid Waste Planning And Recycling Act.

-- The implementation of a Citywide recycling program must be according to a specified time schedule.

-- A recycling coordinator must be designated.

-- The recycling plan will include 15 percent of the waste stream by the end of the third program year and 25 percent of the waste stream by the end of the fifth program year.

-- Assistance grants are available to municipalities for the pilot recycling program.

Alderman Hansen's Recycling Ordinance.

-- Includes requirements for providing recycling services to all households served by D.S.S. by July 1, 1993 in the form of curbside, drop-box or buyback centers.

-- Requires the Department of Purchases, Contracts and Supplies to establish minimum recycled content specifications for purchase.

The following is pending legislation which could potentially affect recycling. The fate of this legislation is still unknown but the following provisions are included.

House Bill 0006.

-- To require recycled content in new products, including newsprint, cardboard, plastics, etc..

-- To create new markets by requiring municipal purchasing to specify recycled products.

Alderman Burke's Substitute Recycling Ordinance.

-- To require recycling programs from all commercial and high-rise buildings in the City, "environmentally responsible" packaging, and recycled content in newsprint; also, to create City recycling districts as well as the "Advisory Recycling Corporation of Chicago".

-- To recreate recycling districts, similar to enterprise zones, in order to encourage development of recycling facilities in Chicago.

Waste Reduction Goals. Legislative mechanisms are usually part of any comprehensive recycling program. However, it is difficult to determine the specific contribution or impact on waste reduction by any component of a comprehensive recycling program. As a result, legislative waste reduction can only be discussed in general terms.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

-- Although it is difficult to determine the specific impact of any component of a comprehensive recycling, responses to a nationwide recycling survey indicated that communities which incorporate mandatory programs as part of their plans divert about 22 percent of the total solid waste stream annually versus approximately 12 percent diversion by voluntary programs.

Disposal Bans.

-- Encourage recycling by prohibiting certain recyclables from disposal sites.

-- Could promote illegal disposal where alternatives are expensive or inconvenient.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Increases public awareness of product recyclability.

-- Helps the public make buying decisions based on environmental considerations.

-- Can facilitate accurate separation of plastics by consumer separation programs but will have little benefit for high-volume commingled programs.

Zoning For Recycling.

-- Has no measurable impact on waste reduction, although proper zoning which makes drop-off and buyback centers convenient to citizens can increase participation rates.

Technical Feasibility.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

-- Programs are designed to create large supplies of secondary material for manufacturers to use for producing goods with recycled content. This expanded supply of cheap raw materials may cause markets, such as those for newspaper, to become flooded. In an oversupply market, excess materials may require disposal. However, the oversupply may also stimulate additional markets for these materials over time.

-- Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia have statewide laws; Maine's law applies only to offices, and Washington's law only to the urban areas.

-- Laws are also in effect in many municipalities in states without statewide laws.

-- Legislation is less effective and less frequent in rural areas with lower population densities, more distant markets, less severe landfill capacity shortage, and low disposal costs.

-- A survey in Resource Recycling, December, 1990, of recycling programs nationwide showed the mean rate for participation by eligible households to be 74.3 percent for mandatory programs as opposed to 39.7 percent for voluntary programs.

Disposal Bans.

-- Can be implemented at the state or city level but can be difficult to enforce, except for bulky items or high-volume violations. For example, Connecticut's ban on all recyclables runs into definition problems as to what is recyclable and what recovery efficiency is acceptable.

-- Require available markets for the banned materials and suitable disposal alternatives.

-- Attempt to make manufacturers more responsive to demands for increased recycling.

-- Tend to be highly controversial. (For examples, critics claim that state- and local-level disposal bans will result in a web of regulations which will hinder interstate commerce.)

-- Are in place in Illinois for lead-acid batteries and yard waste and in numerous other states for various materials (see Table 1(l)).*

-- Can be applied to a range of products, as shown in Table 1(l).*

-- Wisconsin and Massachusetts have regulations that ban recyclables from disposal facilities. Connecticut revised its law by dropping the disposal ban on designated recyclables in favor of a requirement that generators must separate recyclables, and municipalities must enforce the rule.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Programs are difficult to implement at the local level (the state/federal level is more effective).

-- The Society of the Plastics Industry (S.P.I.) has developed plastic recycling symbols for seven types of resin or resin mix. Some plastic industries already stamp their products with these codes to identify plastic composition. Codes can be too broad to correspond with actual processing needs. For instance, most communities recover HDPE bottles but not injection or film HDPE.

-- As of autumn 1990, 27 states had passed legislation requiring coding by resin type for various plastic containers and several other states are considering such legislation.

-- A bill has been introduced in Congress to mandate use of the S.P.I. codes.

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* Table 1(l) printed on page 12755 of this Journal.

Zoning For Recycling.

- Zoning ordinances frequently contain barriers to recycling. The traditional zoning for permanent recycling operations is light industry. This is inappropriate for drop-off and buyback centers, which need to be easily accessible to the public to encourage participation. Most local governments have yet to develop provisions that allow for proper siting of recycling facilities. Recycling centers are typically not listed as a permitted land use, and existing definitions fail to distinguish recycling centers from solid waste facilities. The outdoor storage or operations which have created objections in some neighborhoods can be controlled by requiring inside operations and storage.

- Public officials need more awareness of consumer-based recycling and the usefulness of zoning as a tool to encourage recycling.

- California developed a model zoning ordinance for recycling that included appropriate zones and permit types for each kind of recycling center. However, some problems were encountered:

    - The distinction between collection and processing facilities fails to recognize that some collection facilities must use volume reduction equipment such as shredders, densifiers or balers.

    - The definition of what constitutes recyclable material is unclear.

- A bill was introduced in the New Jersey legislature in 1988, to differentiate environmental impact requirements among types of businesses engaged in recycling operations. Problems arose with transfer stations described as recycling facilities. Other concerns about unclean recycling operations as breeding grounds for vermin and insects must be dealt with.

- The State of Pennsylvania requires planners to purge their recycling ordinances of barriers to recycling.

Environmental Impacts.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

- Material resources are saved for reuse or for manufacturer of new products.

-- Material collection and marketing cause emissions, noise, and increased traffic from collection and haul vehicles.

-- Illegal dumping may increase if cost increases are passed on to the generator.

-- The reprocessing of some materials produces sludges and waste water containing dangerous materials or generates air emissions.

Disposal Bans.

-- Can target individual products that pose a threat to public health or the environment when landfilled or incinerated.

-- Save landfill space, but may lead to an increase in illegal dumping.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Helps consumers identify plastic materials targeted in source-separated recycling programs.

-- Helps increase people's awareness of recycling and usage of products with recycled content.

-- Can, if enforced, prevent advertising that misrepresents a product's environmental compatibility.

Zoning For Recycling.

-- Can specify the permit process and facility design considerations necessary to mitigate neighborhood concerns.

-- Can incorporate standards for cleanliness (litter, insects and residues), site security, parking policies, noise, and aesthetics.

-- Can remove future architectural barriers such as space requirements for recycling containers by making recycling plans a condition of the land use or building permits.

-- Can mitigate the impact on housing and other developments by requiring developer contributions such as a collection program, a community composting facility, or a set of recycling containers with each unit.

Energy Utilization.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

-- Recycled aluminum and glass require less energy to make new products than virgin materials.

-- Plastic is made from petroleum products which could be used as fuel, if recycled materials are substituted for virgin materials.

-- Material collection and marketing result in fuel consumption by collection vehicles and trucks hauling materials to markets.

-- Material reprocessing for some materials may have heavy energy demands.

Disposal Bans.

-- Save energy when materials are reused rather than having to be remanufactured.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Promotes plastic recycling, which is estimated to save 88 percent of the energy needed to produce plastics from virgin material.

Zoning For Recycling.

-- Conserves fuel by allowing recycling centers to be located near homes and businesses which generate waste materials.

Economic Impacts.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

-- Collecting and marketing recycled materials can be expensive for the community. Large urban areas are paying between $100 and $400 per ton for recycling programs depending on the breadth of their programs, among other factors.

-- Cost/benefit results in terms of employment, taxes, international trade, and competition among businesses need to be carefully evaluated.

Disposal Bans.

-- Alternative(s) may involve more expense to the consumer.

-- Costs of environmental damage or remediation efforts are difficult to quantify or evaluate.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Cost of regulatory administration and negotiation/litigation of labeling language by product and manufacturer.

Zoning For Recycling.

-- Land zoned for light industrial use tends to be costly to rent or purchase.

-- Location of buyback centers near low-income populations will provide income supplement.

-- Expensive conditional use permits are often required for recycling centers, which tend to impede development.

Implementation Considerations.

Mandatory Recycling/Mandatory Source Separation.

-- Extensive ongoing public education programs targeting both adult habits and child training for future generations are necessary to teach citizens to recycle materials from their waste and voluntarily demand products made from recycled materials.

-- An environmental ethic is promoted that may carry over into other areas of people's lives.

-- Stable markets are a prerequisite to program success and decisions must be made as to how to deal with temporary recycled material over supplies which might last months or years.

Disposal Bans.

-- Items targeted include batteries, used oil, yard waste, white goods, and tires.

-- Locating markets for the banned items or suitable disposal alternatives can be difficult.

-- Enforcement of the disposal bans can be problematic. A banned material may be difficult to identify in a truckload of material or in a garbage bag.

Product Labeling/Coding.

-- Many people ignore labeling, even on health warning labels.

-- Consumers need constant reminders through public information programs.

-- Enforced labeling helps protect consumers by preventing false advertising.

-- Labels and codes across industries need to be standardized or approved by a monitoring organization.

-- R.C.R.A. bills include requirements related to labeling. The Senate bills would require products to meet certain standards in order to use a special seal or symbol indicating that they are environmentally preferable. The House bill would create a presidential commission to study product labeling and recommend action to the E.P.A. and Department of Commerce. An E.P.A. proposal provides for an "Environmental Choice" label, to be used only on products determined to be "environmentally sound". Products would be designated as recyclable, recycled, or containing recycled materials. Federal labeling would take precedence over state-level labeling unless the latter were more stringent. In the pending Burke's Substitute Recycling Ordinance, the standards for labeling packaging "environmentally responsible" should correspond with the proposed federal labeling.

Zoning For Recycling.

-- Politically sensitive issue.

-- Need for clear definitions.

-- Potential for abuse.

-- Allows the City to plan a citywide program and to encourage private recycling facility development in areas where it does not provide collection/recycling services.

Curbside Recycling Collection Methodologies.

At mid-1990, over 1,600 curbside recycling programs were operating with new ones starting about every day. Curbside recycling collection can have hundreds of combinations of specific program parameters. Parameters to consider include: which materials to collect; how to collect them; how to determine all associated costs and expected revenues; and how to maximize participation rate. Three recycling collection methodologies or how to collect the materials, are listed below.

-- Curbside Sort -- Hauler separates commingled or semi-commingled recyclables at curb into compartmentalized recycling vehicle.

-- Commingled -- Usually newspapers in one container or bag; and glass, cans and plastics mixed in the other. Fully commingled would have all recyclables in one container.

-- Co-Collection -- Commingled recyclables are separately bagged and picked up at the same time, and in the same vehicle, as the garbage. Some co-collection programs have trailers or racks attached to back or sides of garbage truck to collect recyclables.

The City of Chicago is currently operating a demonstration program for co-collection in Wards 7 and 41. Blue-bags were distributed to approximately 2,800 households for commingled recyclables. The blue-bags are collected and transported with the garbage to a transfer station, where they are then separated. The City is collecting data on this program.

Waste Reduction Goals. Curbside collection programs have resulted in the diversion of between 10 to 20% of the residential waste stream. The diversion rates are difficult to determine solely on the basis of collection methodology because many other factors also affect recycling collection. The simpler and easier the program is on the residents the greater the participation rates are likely to be. Therefore, commingled collection of recyclables would have the greatest participation rates. Where residents are required to set out materials at curbside, same day collection with trash collection improves the participation and recovery rates also. As programs are in operation longer, participation tends to increase. However,

measuring the percentage of solid waste recovered in a recycling program is more important than the number of households participating.

Curbside sorting can result in higher quality materials for markets, but it limits the number of materials targeted and requires specialized trucks.Commingled collection of recyclables require further material processing which will result in approximately 10 to 30% process residues depending on the amount of non-targeted materials included by residents. Despite initial concerns, the Pittsburgh packer truck/blue bag collection test demonstrated a lower process residue (less than 5%) and lower glass breakage than other commingled collection programs in the area. The primary reason is the cushioning effect of the plastic and aluminum containers due to the containment by the bag. Although Omaha's blue bag collection program had a false start, it is back up and running under new management. It is too early in the program to provide a lot of data on its level of success. However, the materials recovered are being successfully marketed.

Technical Feasibility. Some curbside recycling programs have been in existence for years, although many of the programs instituted in the last five years have been in response to state laws and/or depleting landfill space. Most of the longstanding curbside recycling programs have relied on residents to separate recyclables in the home. To increase participation and to allow for increase in targeted materials, newer programs have incorporated commingled storage in the home, with separation completed at the curb or at an intermediate processing center. Table 1(m) lists a sample of curbside recycling collection programs.*

Curbside Sort.

-- Materials commonly collected are newspapers, three colors of glass, aluminum and steel cans and plastics

Commingled.

-- An I.P.C. is necessary for processing materials

-- Majority of commingled programs not fully commingled

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* Table 1(m) printed on page 12756 of this Journal.

-- Concerns about glass breakage contamination can be minimized by bagging

-- Lends itself to larger storage containers

-- Allows changes in targeted materials without modifications to collection equipment

Co-Collection

-- Maneuverability in alleys is limited if trailer attached to back of garbage truck

-- Processing facility is necessary

-- Limited testing and few pilot programs, but initial results are encouraging

-- Bagging in thicker bags mitigates contamination concerns

Environmental Impacts. Transportation is the primary environmental impact of recycling collection. The separate collection of recyclable materials, either curbside sort or commingled collection methods, will substantially increase vehicular traffic. The City has nonattainment areas for carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide or volatile organic compounds, and increased vehicular traffic will aggravate this problem. Under the Clean Air Act, the City must meet federal standards for air quality within a specified time frame for each pollutant or face construction bans and federal funds restrictions. Only co-collection of recyclables and waste will minimize transportation needs. Each of the collection methods recover recyclable materials, thus prolonging landfill life.

Energy Utilization. Energy is saved in all cases by substituting recyclable materials for virgin resources.

Curbside Sort.

-- Approximately 0.12 gallon of fuel per ton used to separately collect recyclables in addition to the 0.27 gallon of fuel per ton for regular waste collection

-- Potentially reduces electricity requirements for extensive processing at material processing facility

Commingled.

-- Approximately 0.12 gallon of fuel per ton used to separately collect recyclables in addition to the 0.27 gallon of fuel per ton for regular waste collection

-- Energy usage at the processing facility

Co-Collection.

-- City's collection vehicles use only approximately 0.27 gallon of fuel per ton of waste collected and transported

-- No additional collection routes; no additional fuel used

-- Energy usage at the processing facility

Economic Impacts.

Curbside Sorts.

-- Approximately $27,000 to $40,000 per payload ton for compartmentalized recycling vehicles

-- Approximately $11,000 to $14,000 per payload ton for compartmentalized trailers

-- Additional collection labor for separate collection

-- Increased labor time to sort recyclables at curbside

-- Maintenance of additional vehicles

-- Cost of reusable container for each household

-- Decreased processing costs

Commingled.

-- Approximately $12,500 per payload ton for packer trucks

-- Approximately $7,000 to $9,000 per payload ton for trailers

-- Approximately $17,000 to $20,000 per payload ton for recycling vehicles

-- Additional collection labor for separate collection

-- Collection labor time savings compared to curbside sort

-- Cost of bags or reusable container for recyclables from each household

-- I.P.C. processing costs

Co-Collection.

-- Packer truck and trailer costs similar to commingled

-- Truck side racks could be added at minimal cost, but capacity is limited

-- No purchase of recycling vehicles required

-- No increase in collection labor or labor time

-- Pittsburgh used reserve fleet packer trucks to provide a substantial savings over other options

-- Revenues may be less due to lower quality materials

-- Costs at material processing facility are more involved

-- Costs of bags for recyclable from each household I.P.C. processing costs.

Implementation Considerations. The following are general items to be considered when implementing a recycling collection program:

-- Continuous educational and promotional activities

-- Recycling mandatory or voluntary

-- Targeted materials and available markets

-- Potential curbside scavenging of materials

-- Increase in participation and recovery rates, if households provided with recycling containers

-- Clear and concise instructions to resident regarding material preparation

-- Frequency of collection

-- Type and size of container or bag

Curbside Sort.

-- Special compartmentalized vehicles required for separation

- Type of truck and size of compartments in truck to match material targets and volumes

-- Smaller collection routes, average 450 to 500 stops/route, more time consuming (30 seconds or more per stop)

-- Quality materials sold to markets without installing extensive processing systems

-- Level of curbside sort should be determined by markets

-- Expensive processing equipment not required

-- Curbside sorters provide quality control of recyclables

-- As material targets increase rough curbsort (i.e., paper, metals and glass) are being used more

-- Level of sorting determined by markets

-- Allows quick startup of pilot projects

-- Programs switch to commingled collection usually at 10,000 households

-- Takes 10% more time to separate recyclables at the curb vs. having the consumer do multi-material sorting

-- Having the consumer do multi-material sorting reduces participation

-- Collection day of recyclables (same day as garbage collection may increase participation -- easy to remember, no extra trip to curb)

Commingled.

-- Packer trucks can be utilized

-- Larger collection routes, average 700 to 800 stop/route (7 -- 10 seconds per stop); Pittsburgh achieved 1,000 stops/route

-- Greater utilization of truck capacity

-- Requires material processing facility

-- Fewer trips to processing facility

-- Commingled home storage is believed to maximize public participation

-- Separate bin for collecting newspapers

-- Collection day of recyclables

-- I.P.C. labors provide quality control of recyclables

Co-Collection.

-- Reduced collection costs

-- No special vehicles required (existing packer trucks or an attached trailer may be used; trailer will reduce maneuverability)

-- Recyclables in color-coded bags for easy identification

-- Increased participation due to simplicity at resident level

-- Reduced glass breakage (cushioning effect of other recyclables and waste)

-- Requires material processing facility

-- Increased capital costs and labor at processing facility

-- I.P.C. labors provide quality control of recyclables

Addendum To Curbside Collection Methodologies
Wet/Dry Collection.

The basic wet/dry collection consists of two streams: one container for "wet" waste such as food waste, yard waste, and soiled paper; a second container for the remaining "dry" waste. A variation to the wet/dry

collection includes three streams: one container for wet waste, another for dry recyclables, and a third for garbage. In Europe the wet waste collected consists primarily of vegetable, fruit and yard waste.

Waste Reduction Goals. Wet/dry collection can potentially divert 30% to 50% of the residential waste stream; 10% to 20% as dry recyclables and 20% to 30% through composting of wet waste. Many other factors besides the collection method will affect these diversion rates.

Technical Feasibility. Wet/dry collection systems have been implemented during the last 5 years in parts of Europe, such as Germany, Austria and the Netherlands, but the experience in North America is limited mostly to a few Canadian pilot programs in Ontario. Table 1(n) describes some of these pilot programs.* Specific data on program parameters and issues, participation, recovery rates, and economics of these wet/dry systems are very limited due to the limited number of programs. In the U.S., New York City, New York and San Jose, California have been evaluating wet/dry collection. San Jose has recently decided not to implement a wet/dry collection system because there are still too many unknowns for a city of San Jose's size to initiate it at this time.

Environmental Impacts. Separate collections of wet and dry waste increases any vehicular traffic which can aggravate the nonattainment areas in the City of Chicago. A multi-compartment vehicle may be used for a single collection which will have less traffic than separate collections. The wet waste storage prior to collection may attract insects, birds or rodents; odors may emanate from these containers during collection.

Energy Utilization. Separate collections of wet and dry waste increases fuel consumption.

Economic Impacts. Wet/dry systems will have collection and processing costs. Collection costs may include purchases of bins and multi-compartment vehicles or additional costs of labor, tins and fuel due to separate collections. In addition there will be MRF or IPC processing costs and the costs of a more complex composting process than can be used for yard waste alone.

Implementation Considerations. The following considerations can affect implementation of wet/dry collection and processing:

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* Table 1(n) printed on page 12757 of this Journal.

-- Two- or three-stream separations (can include variations)

-- Frequency of collection (in Europe usually weekly or bi-weekly)

-- Separate collections or single collection with multi-compartment vehicles

-- Method of furnishing bins, containers or bags (all of the existing programs provided bins to the residents)

-- Voluntary or mandatory program

-- Initial pilot program to study impacts

-- Public education to inform residents of the separation procedures

-- Material recovery facility requirements (MRF or IPC processing)

-- Composting technology (should be the preferred process for wet waste)

-- Schedule of implementing

Combustion
Mass Burn.

The City of Chicago has a number of mass burn options which include one or more of the following:

-- Rehabilitate Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility (N.W.F.) -- presently in operation with energy recovery and sales. Operating since 1971.

-- Rehabilitate Southwest Incinerator Facility -- presently a transfer station, formerly a combustion facility with energy recovery and sales. Operated from 1962 to 1976. This facility is in the best condition of all the City's retired incinerators.

-- Build New Facility -- field-erected system to provide steam and/or electricity.

Build Multiple Modular Facilities -- modular systems to serve steam customers.

Waste Reduction Goals. The residual ash from a mass-burn facility would be approximately 23% to 35% of incoming waste by wet weight, and 5% to 10% by volume depending on the level of recycling achieved prior to combustion. Recycling would reduce the number of noncombustibles, thus reducing the amount of residue generated. Scrubbers required on facilities would potentially add about 1.2% to the dry residue tonnage.

Rehabilitate N.W.F..

-- Maximum capacity of 1,600 tons per day (tpd); four 400 tpd combustion units

-- Disposes 34% of incoming waste as wet residue (about 24% on a dry weight basis)

-- Throughput capacity is about 496,000 tons per year (tpy)

Rehabilitate Southwest.

-- Maximum capacity of 1,200 tpd; four 300 tpd combustion units

-- Throughput capacity would potentially be 372,000 tpy

Build New Facility.

-- Design capacity would be flexible; capacity considerations include a 15% allowance for maintenance downtime

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

-- Slightly higher levels of ash production due to generally higher levels of unburned combustible material

Technical Feasibility.

Rehabilitate N.W.F..

-- No major impediments to modifying and upgrading facility

-- Facility continuously undergoing preventive maintenance to improve operations

-- Facility life can be extended

- Some equipment will need to be replaced and upgraded to meet new air emissions requirements
- Current ash handling system requires improvements
  - Ash leachate capture and reuse
  - Ash containerization, dewaterization and wastewater treatment

Rehabilitate Southwest.

- Detailed analysis required to identify specific renovation needs
- Does not have any heat recovery auxiliary equipment or pollution control equipment
- Facility is the easiest to restore of existing incinerator sites

Build New Facility.

- 53 mass-burn facilities currently operating in United States
- System can be designed to incorporate pre-processing of raw waste or post-separation of residue
- Can meet or exceed E.P.A.'s emission requirements using available pollution control technology as currently proposed
- More efficient combustion system than modular systems

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

- 50 modular facilities incinerating municipal solid waste (M.S.W.) currently operating in United States
- Facility siting difficulty will increase as the number of sites increase
- Life of equipment is less

Environmental Impacts. The primary environmental issues of waste-to-energy facilities are air emissions and ash disposal. The EPA has announced the final New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) applicable to all new municipal waste combustors (M.W.C.s) with individual capacities

greater than 250 TPD. For existing M.W.C.s, EPA has issued Emission Guidelines (E.G.) which must be implemented by 1994. The NSPS and EG are designed to limit emissions by the following: good combustion practices (GCP); M.W.C. are organic emissions; M.W.C. metal emissions; M.W.C. acid gas emissions; nitrogen oxide emissions; and monitoring requirements. Control and monitoring of nitrogen oxide emissions are not required for existing M.W.C.s. Metal emissions for mercury, lead and cadmium have not been established, but must be promulgated by EPA by November 15, 1991, under the Clean Air Act of 1990. The Illinois EPA will have to establish standards that meet or exceed the federal standards.

Mercury containing sources in the waste stream include batteries, some paints, some agricultural chemicals, light bulbs, plastics, electrical switches and gauges, and household electronic items. Based on data from a joint industry-EPA task force on mercury control, batteries contributed at least 50% of the mercury in the 1990 M.S.W. stream. According to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, between 1986 and 1990, battery manufacturers have reduce mercury usage by approximately 88% and further reductions are likely. EPA has recognized scrubber/baghouses as reasonably effective for mercury control in recently-permitted combustion facilities. Further EPA regulations for mercury are likely to be based on source reduction, preseparation, or reactant injection. Other sources of mercury emissions to the atmosphere are also beginning to be addressed as more information is accumulated.

Dioxins and furans have also been targeted for regulation. Test data from the National Incinerator Testing and Evaluation Program in Canada indicate that total dioxins and furans in the incoming waste are reduced approximately 60% through good combustion practices. Dioxins and furans are generally grouped together and commonly referred to as just dioxins. Solubility of dioxins is very low and dioxins are not volatile at ambient temperatures. Dioxins tend to be tightly bound to particles. Therefore, effective control of particulates, especially very small particles, also controls dioxin emissions to the atmosphere. Concentrations of dioxins found in leachate from ash monofills are less than one part per billion. A study of worker exposure released in January, 1991 by the National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health shows that the sensitivity to dioxins in humans may be considerably less than previously determined by lab animal studies.

To the extent that M.W.C.s are proposed to be constructed in areas which may be classified nonattainment, the potential exists that additional emission control and permitting requirements may be triggered. If the facility will emit nonattainment pollutants or precursors in quantities above nonattainment review thresholds, than the facility may have to use lowest achievable emission rate (L.A.E.R.) control technology for such pollutants. In addition, offsets for emissions of nonattainment pollutants would have to be secured.

Most states require ash to be tested before disposal. Two toxicity tests currently used by the U.S.E.P.A. are: the Extraction Procedure (E.P.) Toxicity test and the new Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (T.C.L.P.). The T.C.L.P. has the ability to detect an additional 26 compounds compared to the original 14 under the E.P. Toxicity test. Based on the limited T.C.L.P. test data, most M.S.W. ash produces results below established thresholds for all 40 compounds.

Despite all the number of concerns raised about M.W.C. emissions, detailed health risk assessments conducted on a wide variety of M.S.W. combustion facilities have consistently shown that the lifetime health risk of living in the vicinity of an M.W.C. is in the approximate magnitude of three times less than being struck by lighting.

Rehabilitate N.W.F.

-- Requires upgrading to comply with the new air emissions standards under Clean Air Act (including a dry scrubber)

-- N.W.F. discharges approximately 613,000 gallons of water per day (current study to close loops)

-- Methane generation in sumps of M.S.W. pit (gas monitors purchased)

Rehabilitate Southwest.

-- Requires advanced pollutions control technologies

-- Requires ash management system

Build New Facility.

-- E.P.A. has identified dry scrubbers with a fabric filter (baghouse) as best available control technology for managing combustor emissions, including mercury

-- Ash monofills or monocells are likely to be required by E.P.A. under R.C.R.A. reauthorization

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

-- E.P.A. directed to issue standards and guidelines for units less than 250 tpd within two years, making long-term planning difficult for this option

Energy Utilization.

Rehabilitate N.W.F.

-- Each boiler capable of generating 110,000 lb./hr. saturated steam at 275 psig (gross steam flow approximately 6,600 lb./ton at 275 psig)

-- Facility can continue to sell average of 52,000 lb./hr. saturated steam at 250 psig to Brach's Candy Company

-- Steamline extension could increase steam sales

-- Two 1 MW turbine generators have been installed, but are not yet operating

-- The two turbines would consume about 75,000 lb./hr. of steam

-- Most of the 2 MW generated would be utilized in-house to avoid electricity purchases

Rehabilitate Southwest.

-- Central manufacturing steam loop still exists and operates in Stockyards industrial district which could utilize about 50% of the steam from the facility

-- Additional energy sales could be used to promote economic development in the area or to produce electric energy

-- New combustion system would be able to generate a gross steam flow of 5,200 to 6,600 lb./ton of received waste, depending on pressure of steam

Build New Facility.

-- Gross steam flow 5,200 to 5,700 lb./ton of received waste at 625 psig/755°F. (or 520 to 570 kWh/ton)

-- Boiler efficiency assumed to be 65 to 70%

-- Higher energy output than modular systems

-- In-house power usage is about 10 to 12% (or 50 to 70 kWh/ton)

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

-- Primarily for steam service

-- Gross steam flow 3,500 to 5,300 lb./ton of received waste at 600 psig/600°F.

-- Boiler efficiency assumed to be 55 to 60%

-- Less efficient than the field-erected in producing electricity

-- In-house power usage is about 10 to 12% (or 30 to 50 kWh/ton)

Economic Impacts. Each option will require financing. Revenues can result form tipping fees, steam or electricity sales. Under the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 (P.U.R.P.A.) the purchase rate available to the City from Commonwealth Edison averages about 1.8¢/kWh.. The Illinois House Bill 942 allows an approved waste-to-energy facility to receive "a rate equal to the average amount per kilowatt-hour paid from time to time by the unit or units of local government owning the facilities, excluding amounts paid for street lighting and pumping service". This rate would average about 5.9¢/kWh.. The portion of these payments made by Commonwealth Edison to the facility which were in excess of then applicable energy rate under P.U.R.P.A. would have to be repayed. This could be a disadvantage if the facility requires major rehabilitation. Repayment would begin at the end of the bond repayment.

Rehabilitate N.W.F..

-- Upgrade modifications approximately $40,600,000

-- Environmental requirements approximately between $14,500,000 and $23,300,000

-- Savings potential from in-house usage of generated electricity

-- Revenue potential from sale of recovered materials

-- Unless another generator is installed, electricity sales to Commonwealth Edison would be small

-- Revenue potential from steam sales to Brach's (about $2.09 to $2.59 per 1,000 lbs. of steam)

Rehabilitate Southwest.

-- Estimated 10% potential reduction in capital costs compared to new facility of equal capacity

-- Force fitting equipment into existing structure may limit capital cost reductions

-- Revenue potential from steam and/or electricity sales

-- The price of steam will vary with individual contracts

Build New Facility.

-- Greater capital costs than rehabilitation due to building, structures, equipment, site, etc.

-- Economy of scales in sizing (Table 1(o);* 300 tpd and larger)

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

-- Lower capital costs per facility (Table 1(o); 100 tpd)*

-- Overall capital cost greater for several modular facilities than for one new facility of equal capacity due to siting and environmental concerns

-- Operation and maintenance cost greater due to startup and shutdown for intermittent steam markets

-- Mobile equipment cost offsets in-house power requirements for fuel feed and handling (front end loaders vs. cranes)

Implementation Considerations.

Rehabilitate N.W.F..

-- Further detailed investigations should be completed

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* Table 1(o) printed on page 12758 of this Journal.

-- Preparation of a plan for renovating and repairing N.W.F.

--- Maintaining current capacity or minimizing loss of capacity throughout renovations

-- Timeframe for repairs and upgrade

-- No major impediments to life extension

-- Incorporate current ongoing studies and projects into rehabilitation

-- Modifications should meet all current and future regulations

Rehabilitate Southwest.

-- Detailed evaluation and study should be completed

-- Underground tanks for wastewater need to be removed

-- Availability of long-term secure energy market

-- Financing

-- Replacement of equipment

-- Permit requirements

Build New Facility.

-- Implementation schedule approximately 60 to 70 months (construction schedule 24 to 36 months)

-- Availability of long-term secure energy market

-- System sizing and design

-- Negotiate steam/electricity contracts

-- Longer operating life

Build Multiple Modular Facilities.

-- More difficult to site several facilities, but can serve smaller steam markets

-- Construction schedule approximately 15 to 20 months

-- Negotiate steam contracts

-- Shorter economic life

-- Higher maintenance requirements

-- Increased total staff requirements

Generally, new mass-burn facilities will have the following implementation considerations in common.

-- Siting within City limits will be difficult

-- Public education/awareness

-- Ownership and procurement

-- Financing

-- Permit requirements

-- Processing equipment selection

-- Construction, startup, acceptance testing

-- Operations and system monitoring

-- Ash storage, handling and disposal

Combustion
Refuse-Derived Fuel (R.D.F.) Production.

R.D.F. is a relatively homogeneous fuel derived from municipal solid waste (M.S.W.). The City of Chicago has the following two options concerning R.D.F. production.

-- Rehabilitate Southwest Supplementary Fuel Processing Facility -- presently a transfer station, formerly an R.D.F. processing plant

-- Build New Facility

The potential markets for R.D.F. may include Commonwealth Edison, a new dedicated combustion facility or a merchant plant. A merchant plant is a privately-owned facility that accepts waste or R.D.F. on a free market basis. To maintain a level of waste commitment, the facility will solicit contracts for waste supply and accept other waste on a spot market basis.

Waste Reduction Goals. The primary function of R.D.F. processing systems is to screen out nonprocessible materials or extract marketable by-products and then size the remaining waste in order to produce a relatively homogeneous fuel product. Most R.D.F. systems try to recover recyclable materials from the mixed waste stream prior to processing into a fuel. Approximately 50% to 70% of the incoming waste by weight can become R.D.F. depending on the market and the amount of recovered recyclables.

Rehabilitate Supplementary Fuel.

-- Maximum capacity of 1,000 tpd

-- Can increase recovery of recyclable materials

-- Estimated processing residues and ash residues in Table 1(p)*

Build New Facility.

-- Capacity dependent on market

-- Processing to recover recyclable materials

-- Estimated processing residues and ash residues in Table 1(p)*

Generally R.D.F. Can Be Processed Into The Following Forms:

-- Grate-Fired Fuel (coarse)

-- Suspension-Fired Fuel (fine)

-- Pelletized Fuel

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* Table 1(p) printed on page 12759 of this Journal.

Technical Feasibility. The basic technologies for R.D.F. production involve shredders, screens and magnets. The type of combustion system to be used will dictate the level of solid waste processing required because the fuel must meet the specifications of the particular firing equipment. This may make marketing the R.D.F. to an outside market difficult. Accordingly, most of the combustion facilities currently utilizing R.D.F. are usually owned by the same entities as the R.D.F. processing facilities.

Rehabilitate Supplementary Fuel.

-- Existing equipment for coarse shredding, magnetic separation, air classification, secondary shredding and secondary air classification

-- Extent of retrofit to meet needs of existing market facilities would require detailed analysis

Build New Facility.

-- Of the 29 existing United States R.D.F. facilities, 17 have dedicated combustion facilities

-- Operational United States R.D.F. systems have capacities ranging from 200 to 2,000 tpd

The storage and retrieval of R.D.F. can be hampered by the following: tendency to compact and agglomerate; tendency for putrescible fraction to decompose; spontaneous combustion; abrasiveness; presence of long stringy items; and generation of dust and odors.

Environmental Impacts. R.D.F. processing facilities can have the following environmental impacts. These exclude the impacts due to combustion of R.D.F. which are dealt with separately.

-- Water usage to clean recyclables or processing area

-- Stormwater run-off, sanitary wastewater and process water requires treatment

-- Traffic, odor and noise

-- Dust and particles need to be controlled by proper ventilation and collection (fabric filter or cyclone)

-- Land disposal of residue

Dust and particles released into the air during processing can pose a health hazard to workers. Since many dust particles have microorganisms adhering to them, infections involving airborne contaminants may occur. These infections usually affect the respiratory system. This potential health hazard can be mitigated by proper ventilation and fabric filter or cyclone collections systems.

Energy Utilization. R.D.F. production consumes approximately 30kWh/ton to separate recoverable material and prepare the waste for fuel. The R.D.F. processing facilities alone do not generate energy. A combined R.D.F. processing/combustion facility consumes approximately 85kWh/ton compared to mass-burn facilities which consume between 50 to 70kWh/ton. The H.H.V. of the R.D.F. ranges from 5,200 to 6,500 Btu/lb. for grate-fired fuel and 6.500 to 7,400 Btu/lb. for pelletized fuel.

Economic Impacts. A new R.D.F. processing facility or a rehabilitated Supplementary Fuel Processing Facility will have the following economic impacts in common.

-- Few R.D.F. markets in region

-- Need consistent quality of R.D.F. to guarantee markets

-- Annual operation and maintenance costs (approximately $7 to $10 per ton, excluding disposal costs)

-- Revenues from R.D.F. sales depend upon the area market's avoided cost of fuel

-- Disposal of nonprocessible items

-- Staffing requirements

The potential sources of revenues include tipping fees, sale of recovered materials and sale of R.D.F.. Higher processing cost of fuel must be offset by recovered material revenues and lower capital, operation and maintenance costs of combustion units to be comparable to mass-burn.

The differences between the two options are indicated below.

Rehabilitate Supplementary Fuel.

-- Capital cost savings compared to building a new facility

-- Upgrading and replacement of processing equipment

-- Repairing or replacing equipment for R.D.F. distribution

-- If Commonwealth Edison is the market, must provide money to modify their boilers and ash handling system

Build New Facility.

-- Capital costs are approximately $30,000 to $35,000 per ton per day

-- Siting and site purchase

-- Design, procurement and construction costs

  -- Building, structures, foundations

  -- All processing equipment

Implementation Considerations. The options for the R.D.F. processing facilities can have the following implementation considerations.

-- Negotiate R.D.F. contracts or construct and permit a dedicated combustion facility

-- Repermitting of market's boilers for new fuel

-- Financing

-- Pass acceptance testing

-- Split control of processing and combustion generally leads to contract disputes because of the non-homogeneous nature of the fuel

-- Storage provided for R.D.F.

-- Operations and system monitoring

Rehabilitate Supplementary Fuel.

-- Decide on form of R.D.F. (coarse, fine or pelletized) to meet market requirements

-- Merchant plant options for the R.D.F. should also be analyzed

-- Transfer station already a component of the facility

-- Permit requirements

-- Implementation schedule is approximately 18 to 27 months

-- Construction schedule is approximately 9 to 15 months

Build New Facility.

-- Siting within City limits may be difficult

-- R.D.F. system sizing and design

-- Public education/awareness

-- Ownership and procurement

-- Additional permit requirements

-- Selecting processing equipment

-- Construction and startup

-- Implementation schedule of the processing system is approximately 30 to 36 months

-- Construction schedule is approximately 20 to 25 months

Combustion Refuse Derived Fuel (R.D.F.) Combustion.

R.D.F. is a relatively homogeneous fuel derived from municipal solid waste (M.S.W.). This fuel can be fired with another fuel (co-firing) in existing industrial and utility combustion systems modified to burn R.D.F. or fired in "dedicated" furnace-boiler units, which are designed, built, and operated solely to burn R.D.F.. Thus, the City of Chicago has the following options to consider for R.D.F.:

-- Market R.D.F..

-- Build Combustion Facility.

-- Grate Firing System -- Burns fuel in suspension while the heavier particles fall to the grate, where combustion is completed

-- Suspension Firing System -- Uses fine R.D.F. which burns in suspension in the furnace

-- Fluidized Bed System -- Utilizes a bed of inert material such as sand, limestone or ash from the fuel which is kept suspended through the action of air distributed below the bed

-- Pyrolysis System -- Refers to a wide range of processes whereby organic materials are heated in an oxygen-deficient environment to produce a combustible gaseous or liquid fuel product and a solid carbon-rich residue

-- Lightweight Aggregate -- Combines R.D.F. with liquid wastes and wet clay to produce a mud-coated feedstock which is then extruded into pellets, dried, and fired in a kiln. The process generates some excess energy and produces a lightweight aggregate which is graded for production of lightweight concrete

Waste Reduction Goals.

Market R.D.F..

-- Markets can include Commonwealth Edison or a merchant plant

-- Merchant plant may combust 100% R.D.F.

-- Residual ash is approximately 8% to 20% of incoming R.D.F. by weight

-- Amount of R.D.F. that can be co-fired with coal is about 10% to 20% of the total heat input

Building a new R.D.F. combustion facility can guarantee a market for R.D.F.. Facilities can be dedicated to combust 100% R.D.F.. The various systems available can have different waste reduction potential.

Grate Firing.

-- Residual ash is approximately 10% to 20% of incoming coarse R.D.F. by dry weight

Suspension Firing.

-- Residual ash is approximately 8% to 15% of incoming fine R.D.F. by dry weight

Fluidized Bed.

-- Combustion efficiencies generally higher than those for more conventional grate-fired units

-- Residual ash is approximately 8% to 20% of incoming R.D.F. by dry weight

Pyrolysis.

-- Ash residue char is approximately 20% to 25% of incoming R.D.F. by dry weight

Lightweight Aggregate.

-- Fly ash is approximately 2% to 5% of incoming R.D.F./clay mixture by dry weight

Technical Feasibility.

Market R.D.F..

-- Difficult to market due to non-homogeneous nature of the fuel, market requires R.D.F. with consistent quality

-- Boilers at Commonwealth Edison would have to be modified

-- Commonwealth Edison has suspension firing, R.D.F. would have to be in fine or "fluff" form

-- Separate means of fuel feed for R.D.F. if co-fired

-- Very few operational facilities in the U.S. currently co-firing R.D.F.

-- Grit and glass in R.D.F. tend to cause wear and erosion on boilers

A new R.D.F. combustion facility has the advantage of being designed and operated for R.D.F. fuel specifications. Approximately 17 dedicated R.D.F. combustion facilities with R.D.F. processing capabilities are operating in the U.S.. Most of these have grate-firing or modified suspension-firing systems. Design capacity for these facilities range from 200 to 2,000 tpd. The technical feasibility for the five systems are listed below.

Grate Firing.

-- Several operating facilities in the U.S.

-- Proven operational experience

-- Grate firing is normally the recommended method for exclusive R.D.F. firing

Suspension Firing.

-- Few operating facilities in the U.S. or the rest of the world have suspension firing 100% R.D.F.

-- R.D.F. usually co-fired in suspension with coal in existing utility boiler

-- Operating co-fired facilities have experienced problems with corrosion and erosion of boiler tubes

Fluidized Bed.

-- 2 fluidized-bed systems, co-firing R.D.F., currently operational in U.S.

-- Still considered developmental for R.D.F.

-- R.D.F. usually co-fired with wood waste, coal biomass or sludge to help maintain stable firing conditions

-- Fluidized-bed systems need R.D.F. nearly free of metal and glass to avoid the fusion of bed particles with ash

-- Ash and residue from R.D.F. can change physical and chemical composition of bed, requiring continuous bed replacement

Pyrolysis.

-- Only 3 pyrolysis systems operating in world (two in Japan and one in France)

-- Still considered developmental

-- Feasibility of scale-up of pyrolysis systems not yet proven

-- Several small-scale laboratory experiments or demonstration projects built in U.S. mainly between 1971 and 1981, very limited activity in U.S. since

Lightweight Aggregate.

-- 40 tpd demonstration plant operating in Brisbane, Australia since 1988

-- Ongoing tests at Australian Universities

-- Planned 500 tpd facility in Bay County, Michigan

Environmental Impacts. Combustion of R.D.F. will have issues about air emissions and ash disposal. The air emissions and ash disposal impacts and requirements of an R.D.F. combustion facility are similar to those of a mass-burn facility (see section on Environmental Impacts in Mass Burn discussion paper). Prior to combustion, R.D.F. processing will remove some of the noncombustibles and potentially hazardous materials such as batteries that can cause peaks in emissions. The New Source Performance Standards (N.S.P.S.) for Municipal Waste Combustors (M.W.C.s) do not cover co-fired combustors that burn 30% or less of R.D.F.. A dedicated R.D.F. combustion facility would require the advanced pollution control technologies. Facilities can meet permit limits for emissions.

For grate- and suspension-firing systems the environmental impacts are the same as for mass-burn systems. The other three systems may have the following additional impacts:

Fluidized-Bed.

-- Potential noise impacts due to high speed fan for fluidized bed

-- Nitrogen oxide emissions generally less than for grate- and suspension-firing systems because of lower combustion temperature

Pyrolysis.

-- Cleanup of gas or liquid fuel to burn in boiler and disposal of contaminants such as sulfur and heavy metals

Lightweight Aggregate.

-- Leachate tests show aggregate inert

-- Ongoing physical and chemical testing of aggregate

-- Limited data on full environmental impacts

Energy Utilization. Dedicated R.D.F. boilers, usually grate-fired or suspension-fired, have a gross steam flow output of approximately 4,700 to 6,000 lb./ton of received waste at 625 psig/755°F, depending on the type of R.D.F.. Boiler efficiency is assumed at 70% to 78%. Table 1(q) shows the differences in energy output of different types of R.D.F..* This energy output applies to grate- and suspension-firing systems. An R.D.F. processing/combustion facility consumes approximately 70 to 90 kWh/ton.

The energy utilization for the other three systems are summarized in the following:

Fluidized Bed.

-- In-house energy usage is higher

-- Part of steam may be generated in in-bed tubes, heat exchanger tubes, or waterwalls; additional steam may be generated in external heat exchanges, conventional boiler, or waste heat boiler

Pyrolysis.

-- Can produce low-quality to medium-quality gas

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* Table 1(q) printed on page 12760 of this Journal.

-- Require significant amount of supplemental fuel such as natural gas to maintain combustion temperatures

-- Generally generates methane-like product with some carbon monoxide and free hydrogen

-- Lower net energy production

-- High variability in gas composition

Lightweight Aggregate.

-- Gross steam flow estimated to be approximately 3,500 to 4,000 lb./ton of received waste at 650 psig

-- Low energy recovery due to wet clay, higher heat losses through larger amount of lightweight aggregate

-- Uses waste heat boiler with low boiler efficiency

-- Approximately 20% to 28% of energy output used in-house

-- Net electric output estimate at 250 to 300 kWh/ton

Economic Impacts.

Market R.D.F..

-- Risk that market would reject R.D.F. or cease operations

-- Price offered for R.D.F.

-- Economic feasibility of modifying existing boilers at Commonwealth Edison

-- Cost of transportation to a merchant plant

-- Cost of revising ash storage, ash handling system and ash disposal

-- Cost of modifying existing systems generally lower than the cost of building new combustion facility

The general economic considerations in building a dedicated R.D.F. combustion facility include the costs of siting, constructing buildings and

structures, and selecting combustion equipment. R.D.F. combustion facilities can have lower capital cost than mass-burn facilities; however, this excludes the R.D.F. processing facility. Revenues can be obtained through steam and/or electricity sales. Steam prices range from $2.50 to $10 per 1,000 lbs. of steam in the Midwest; however, an M.W.C. may have to offer greatly discounted steam prices as an incentive. The purchase rate for electricity is calculated to be approximately 5.9¢/kWh under the Illinois HB942. Additional revenues may be gained from electric capacity payments. Each system may have the following specific economic impacts:

Grate Firing.

-- Capital cost similar to mass-burn on ton per day of fuel basis (see Table 1, Mass Burn discussion paper)*

-- O. & M. costs similar to mass-burn at between $30 to $35 per ton of fuel

Suspension Firing.

-- Used with co-firing

-- Not recommended for dedicated R.D.F. facility because of higher energy costs for fuel preparation with no benefits

Fluidized Bed.

-- Higher boiler costs

-- Higher fan costs

-- No scrubber required

-- Simple dry lime system

-- Dry ash system

Pyrolysis.

-- Higher capital and operating costs (approximately 25% to 50% higher than other systems)

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* Table 1(o) printed on page 12758 of this Journal.

Lightweight Aggregate.

-- Capital cost estimated at $95,000 to $110,000 per ton per day for 500 tpd facility

-- May flood lightweight aggregate market, reducing prices

-- Potential revenues from sale of lightweight aggregate (market value approximately $10 to $20/ton)

-- Cost of clay

Implementation Considerations.

Market R.D.F..

-- Secure long-term R.D.F. market

-- Negotiate R.D.F. contracts

-- Transporting R.D.F. to market

-- Quality control of R.D.F.

-- Re-permitting for R.D.F. combustion at an existing facility

Generally, implementing a dedicated R.D.F. combustion facility will have the following considerations:

-- Siting facility within City limits will be difficult

-- Financing

-- Public education/awareness

-- Ownership and procurement

-- Negotiate steam/electricity contracts

-- Permit requirements

-- Pass acceptance testing

-- Select combustion technology, type of system will dictate type of R.D.F.

-- Construction and startup

-- Operations and system monitoring

-- Ash storage, handling and disposal

-- Implementation schedule approximately 60 to 70 months (construction schedule 24 to 36 months)

Fluidized Bed, Pyrolysis, Lightweight Aggregate.

-- Potentially longer timeframe for permitting due to unfamiliarity with systems

-- Further studies needed

-- Locate market for lightweight aggregate

-- Fluidized-bed system requires smaller physical plan area, but tend to be taller

-- Technical, financial and operational risks relatively high

-- Few vendors offering these technologies

City Landfill.

The primary goals and objectives for landfill systems are to dispose of municipal solid waste in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner. Recently promulgated state regulations have significantly impacted landfill design and operating parameters in order to reduce the environmental impacts associated with these facilities. Landfills today are generally classified according to the following basic designs:

-- Conventional Sanitary Landfill

-- Balefill

-- Shredfill

-- Monofill

Waste Reduction Goals. Due to the expense and extended time period required for siting, permitting and construction of a landfill under current regulations, landfill space should be viewed as a limited resource which

must be conserved. Conserving landfill space can be accomplished through waste diversion or volume reduction techniques. Waste diversion normally includes removing various portions of the waste stream that do not require disposal in sanitary landfills. Several waste elimination alternatives were presented in the previous Modules on Source Reduction, Recycling, Composing and Combustion. After the waste is processed, the residues can be:

-- transported directly to a municipal sanitary landfill

-- baled and transported to a municipal sanitary balefill

-- shredded and transported to a municipal sanitary shredfill

-- incinerated and transported to an ash monofill

A municipal sanitary landfill and a balefill will generally have the same compaction densities and therefore the same volume capacities. While the bales in a balefill are generally compacted to a greater density, the gaps between the stacked bales in the landfill mitigates any density saving from baling the waste.

The major advantage to shredding solid waste is that shredded waste can be compacted in the landfill to a density approximately 27 percent greater than unshredded wastes, depending on the shredder effectiveness and amount and type of waste bypassing the shredder operation. Shredding can also be done at the landfill site with portable equipment.

Combustion of M.S.W. in a waste-to-energy plant results in an 85 to 90% volume reduction. If all waste is combusted after processing, placing M.S.W. ash in an ash monofill increases the landfill 4 to 10 times greater than that achieved by normal municipal sanitary landfills.

The siting of a new landfill would be necessary to meet the planning horizon of twenty years in the Chicago area. The present capacity of existing landfills is outlined in Table 1(r).* The short time frame for closure of most of Chicago's landfills will require afast track program to complete a landfill siting and permitting effort within the period of the next 5 -- 6 years. A typical siting effort would require 2 -- 4 years and there may be many

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* Table 1(r) printed on page 12761 of this Journal.

extenuating circumstances, technical, legal and political, which will have the effect of slowing the siting process in Chicago.

Technical Feasibility. The purpose of a landfill is to contain waste for an indeterminate period of time. The new requirements for landfill design and operation include more extensive use of natural and synthetic liners, leachate collection and monitoring, gas monitoring and migration control, impermeable final cover and closure and post-closure care and monitoring. These new requirements are applicable, with a few differences, to all four of the types of landfill designs listed above. These requirements result in more expensive landfill operations.

The technical information utilized for a landfill site selection would include such factors as:

-- Hydrogeologic investigation

-- Soil borings

-- Groundwater wells and monitoring data

-- Laboratory soil tests

-- Groundwater analyses

-- Pump tests

-- Property/boundary survey

-- Surface topography

-- Surface water characteristics

-- Proximity to highways and airports

-- Existence of historical/archaeological sites, or endangered species

Increasing waste density through compaction or other means is an area that become more critical as many landfills look for ways to extend landfill life. Better compaction allows packing more waste into less space which extends the life of the site, decreases differential settlement and reduces voids. It can also reduce the amount of daily cover and excavation, minimizes leachate and methane generation and provides a more uniform final surface.

Loose residential and commercial waste weighs about 240 to 300 pounds per cubic yard. A refuse collection truck (packer truck) will increase that density to 400 to 700 pounds per cubic yard. Proper operation of a baler can achieve bale densities of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per cubic yard. Landfills utilizing modern compaction equipment can achieve similar compaction levels (900 to 1,200). A shredfill can achieve a 27% increase in compaction densities in the landfill, depending on the type of shredder and the materials bypassing the shredder operation. To obtain the greatest density in a conventional landfill operation, waste should be spread in layers not more than two feet deep before compaction: the thicker the layer, the lower the compaction density. The number of passes a machine makes also affects density. As a rule of thumb, a machine should make three to five passes to achieve best results. More than five passes usually does not achieve enough additional density to make it economical.

M.S.W. Landfill.

-- Daily capacity is not limited by baler or shredder performance and can thus be considered unlimited, assuming that the necessary space, machinery and personnel are available.

-- Large, efficient sites require several types of machinery for cover placement, compaction, and bulk material handling.

-- The working face of the landfill attracts nuisance vectors such as birds. Daily cover can control rodents and small animals.

-- Landfill can be served with or without an intermediate transfer and handling point.

Balefill.

-- Capacity is controlled by baling equipment. Typically, each process line bales up to 65 tons per hour. Redundant equipment or facilities are necessary during maintenance shutdowns.

-- 16 bales on a 40-foot truck equals the payloads of 4 or 5 collection trucks. Added costs result from baler construction and operation and add to conventional transfer costs for bale handling

-- Bales are normally stacked three high before being covered

-- Standard bulldozer required for cover placement, no additional compaction equipment is necessary; additional bale unloading and stacking equipment is required

-- Compaction equipment reduction can result in less noise and dust

-- Cover material can be reduced by up to 50 percent

-- Gas generation is reduced by slow decomposition of the dense bales

-- Time frame for long-term monitoring can be increased due to slower decomposition rate

-- Blowing debris is less of a problem

-- The space between bales can increase pathways for leachate and gas migration and may be a habitat for rodents and other nuisance vectors

Shredfill.

-- Less time is required for spreading and compacting waste

-- Decreased fire hazard at landfill

-- Shredders are often high maintenance equipment and have historic problems with explosions and fires

-- Decreased blowing paper and operational problems

-- Decreased nuisance vectors

-- Increased potential for the recovery of ferrous metals

-- Gas production and landfill settling occur over a shorter period of time reducing site maintenance

-- Shredders increase capital and operating costs and can add to conventional transfer costs

Monofill.

-- Generally designed for a single, reasonably homogeneous material such as incinerator ash, coal ash, sewage sludge, etc.

-- Daily capacity at the landfill is not limited by special equipment requirements and their performance, and thus capacity can be considered unlimited

-- Standard bulldozer required for cover placement

-- No additional compaction equipment necessary

-- Equipment reduction can mean less noise and dust

-- Cover material can be reduced by 50 percent or more; in certain situations daily cover can be eliminated

-- Higher densities can result than achieved with municipal solid waste

Environmental Impacts. A City landfill would have the same impact on the environment as any other regional landfill. The impacts can be summarized as follows:

Air Quality.

-- Dust and airborne particulate can be generated by winds in the area of a landfill on dry days

-- Landfill gas containing organic compounds can be emitted from a landfill site. If not properly designed, sub-surface migration of gas can travel into neighboring basements and below grade areas

-- Landfill gas is noxious and odorous

-- Occasionally fires may start at the working face of the landfill which discharge smoke, noxious and toxic fumes, and particulate

Noise.

-- Mobile earthwork equipment

-- Collection vehicle traffic into and out of the landfill site

-- Construction of berms, fences and landscaping create barriers to noise and disturbance in the neighborhood

Surface Water (Stormwater).

-- Control of contaminated surface water run-off must be a part of the design

-- Erosion control measures and repairs of the landfill cap and topsoil cover are necessary

Groundwater.

-- Use of a lining system is necessary to contain leachate and provide for removal and treatment of leaking leachate

-- Monitoring wells are necessary to evaluate effectiveness of the lines and leachate control system

Economic Impacts. With the tightening requirements for waste screening, groundwater and gas monitoring, use of liners, and stringent closure/post-closure care of landfills, the cost of landfill design, construction, and operation is continually increasing. In Illinois, the recent adoption of expanded landfill regulations will require more extensive control of landfills and have much more dramatic economic impacts. The process of developing, siting, permitting and constructing a local landfill involves several stages of expenditures:

-- Land acquisition

-- Development costs

  -- site selection

  -- site investigation

  -- permitting

  -- design

  -- legal appeals

-- Construction costs

  -- general excavation

  -- liner construction

  -- leachate collection and extraction system

  -- surface water drainage controls

- -- support facilities (maintenance building, offices, access roads, fencing, etc.)

- -- Fixed and mobile equipment (e.g., balers, shredders, compactors, earthmoving, etc.)
- -- Operating costs
  - -- daily cover material
  - -- manpower
  - -- equipment maintenance and fuel
  - -- utilities
  - -- administration
  - -- environmental monitoring (including leachate collection and treatment, gas migration control, etc.)
  - -- baling or shredding equipment operations (labor, maintenance, and power use) if applicable
- -- Closure costs
  - -- continuation of some of the operating costs listed above
  - -- final cover, capping and grading
  - -- landscaping and erosion control
- -- Post-closure care costs
  - -- long-term care for 20 to 30 years or more
  - -- site maintenance
  - -- surface water control
  - -- gas migration and groundwater monitoring
  - -- leachate collection and treatment, if necessary

The actual costs for the development, construction, operation, closure and post-closure care of a landfill varies dramatically based on actual site conditions. The information presented in Table 3(r) is listed as a generic summary of these costs (1990 Dollars) to provide an order of magnitude sensitivity to the issue of costs.*

Implementation Considerations. The following issues should be considered when implementing a landfill facility:

Siting.

-- Suitability of land use

-- The location of the site relative to the waste generation centroid

-- Public education and acceptance

-- Appropriate geology and hydrogeology; low permeability soils

-- City ordinances and zoning requirements

-- Status of present City Council resolution implementing a moratorium on siting additional landfill capacity

-- Traffic patterns and local traffic impacts

-- Site selection study

-- Site feasibility analyses

-- Market investigation

-- Environmental assessment

-- Community and governmental relations

-- Land purchase options

-- End-use planning

-- Fees (including plan approval, license application fee, etc.)

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* Table 3(r) printed on page 12762 of this Journal.

Design.

-- Public education programs

-- Special programs for household hazardous waste and recycling programs to remove unwanted material from the waste stream

-- Engineering design

-- Landscaping and mitigation of neighborhood environmental concerns; landscaped entrance, sound attenuating berms, etc.

-- Surface water control

-- Lining systems; clay, synthetic, or combination

-- Methane collection and control; on-site flaring or energy recovery and sales

-- Groundwater and leachate monitoring

-- Leachate collection

Operations.

-- Administrative functions; recordkeeping, accounting, and security

-- Legal services

-- Financial services

-- Engineering services

-- Personnel training programs

-- Litter and nuisance vector control

-- Roadway maintenance

-- Compaction requirements

-- Cover material; soil, compost, and/or foam

-- Leachate and gas migration monitoring and control

-- Groundwater monitoring

Closure/Post-closure.

-- Financial reserves

-- Availability of topsoil

-- Landfill cap requirements

-- Landfill aesthetics and post-closure uses

-- Engineered construction and monitoring

-- Annual inspection reports and testing

Regional Landfill.

The primary goals and objectives for a regionally located landfill are to dispose of municipal solid waste for an area which includes multiple municipal jurisdictions and where the ability to site new landfill capacity is very limited. A regional approach to landfill capacity would include Cook County and the five collar counties in northeast Illinois: Will, Lake, McHenry, DuPage, and Kane. This process has been made more difficult by the requirement for local approval of siting. For a variety of reasons, municipalities are refusing to host a landfill. Regional landfill capacity could be addressed in one of three ways:

-- County Sited

-- Regionally Sited

-- Free Market

Out-of-state landfill capacity is not considered in this regional discussion of disposal alternatives due to the risk of limitations on the interstate transport of M.S.W. under discussion at the federal level. The emphasis in this regional review will be on landfills presently in operation in Illinois. The current capacity of existing landfills in the Chicago region is outlined in Table 1(s).*

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* Table 1(s) printed on page 12763 of this Journal.

Waste Reduction Goals. The conservation of landfill space can be accomplished by the Regional authority siting the landfill through a number of measures. These measures include host community fees, waste diversion of various portions of the waste stream through recycling or material bans, denying services to municipalities which do not achieve the targeted diversion objectives, and other volume reduction techniques.

Waste diversion normally includes removing various portions of the waste stream that do not require disposal in sanitary landfills. Several waste elimination alternatives were presented in the previous Modules on Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting and Combustion. There is little additional opportunity to further reduce the waste stream as part of a regional disposal system.

Technical Feasibility. As landfills become more scarce and more expensive, better cooperation and coordination between municipalities and agencies will be needed to provide necessary services in a cost effective manner. A regional approach to landfill disposal will require new mechanisms for sharing cost and risk between governmental agencies and the private sector waste disposal industry. These new requirements are applicable, with a few differences, to all three of the types of regional landfill situations listed above. The siting of new landfill capacity will be necessary to meet the planning horizon of twenty years in the Chicago area.

The short time frame for closure of most of the region's landfills will require a fast track program to complete a landfill siting and permitting effort within the period of the next 5 -- 6 years. A typical siting effort would require 2 -- 4 years and there may be many extenuating circumstances, technical and political, which will have the effect of slowing the siting process in the Chicago area.

County Sited.

-- The intensity of land use in Cook County and the lack of suitable space may prohibit the siting of a regional landfill within the county.

-- The Northwest Municipal Conference has attempted unsuccessfully to site a balefill in Cook County since 1982. The siting effort was well-funded and supported by each of the municipalities in the conferences, however, regulatory and legal objections have been raised at every opportunity by opposition forces.

Regionally Sited.

-- The Region is defined for the purpose of this report as the six counties in northeastern Illinois, including Cook, DuPage, Will, Lake, McHenry, and Kane.

-- Sufficient, suitable sites exist in the region for a landfill large enough to provide the capacity needed in a twenty-year planning horizon.

-- More difficult to negotiate the inter-governmental agreements necessary to reserve capacity and share disposal costs, particularly between counties.

Increased hauling cost to the more remote facilities.

Free Market.

-- No guarantee that waste disposal services will be provided at a reasonable or acceptable cost.

-- Disposal services may include interstate transport of waste which has some legislative risk that such transport will be more tightly regulated in the future. Congress could allow the states to limit or prohibit the movement of solid or hazardous wastes between states or to impose high fees on out-of-state wastes.

-- A free market approach would not provide any long-term commitment for disposal services.

-- The lack of any committed disposal facilities would restrict the type of transportation to truck exclusively, thereby eliminating other potentially less costly transportation methods such as rail or barge.

Environmental Impacts. The environmental impacts would be very similar to the situation of a City-operated landfill and would have the same impact on the environment as any other regional landfill. The additional impacts not previously listed in the "City Landfill" discussion paper can be summarized as follows:

Air Quality.

-- The additional truck transportation for transfer of waste from Chicago facilities would impact the air quality with truck emissions.

Noise.

-- The heavy transfer truck traffic will impact the host community and those through which the traffic will pass.

Economic Impacts. Invariably as the difficulty with siting and remote locations becomes more acute, the cost of hauling and landfilling will continue to rise dramatically. The key component in the increasing cost of disposal is the hauling cost. The distance of the haul will be increasing as landfills are closed adding a new component to the cost of disposal not included when the landfills were local.

The cost associated with development and operation of a new landfill is outlined in the paper, "City Landfill". The average actual costs for private disposal services are listed in Table 2(s) below.* Over the past 5 years the tipping fees at local landfills has more than tripled.

The additional component of cost associated with a regional approach to landfill capacity is the hauling cost. Table 3(s) presents an outline of expenses for a truck haul to a regional landfill from a local City transfer station.** These costs are generic in nature and would depend on the type of equipment being used, the location of the landfill and transfer stations, and the anticipated travel times of the transfer vehicles.

-- The siting of a regional landfill for the volume of waste in the six county area may provide some economies of scale.

-- The host community for the landfill may be able to generate revenues by charging a per ton fee for disposal. This is an incentive for the host community and an additional cost to others.

Implementation Considerations. The general issues that should be considered when implementing a landfill facility are listed in the "City Landfill" discussion paper. The following issues are specific to a regional landfill facility:

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* Table 2(s) printed on page 12764 of this Journal.

** Table 3(s) printed on page 12765 of this Journal.

County Sited.

-- Significant time investment in siting process with high risk that process may fail

-- Closer proximity may reduce transportation costs

-- Local ordinances and zoning requirements

Regionally Sited.

-- Greater potential for successful siting outside Cook County

-- City has less control on siting, design and operation

-- Multi-jurisdictional agreements will be required to define relationships and responsibilities

-- Local ordinances and zoning requirements

-- Remote site increases transportation costs and risks

-- Environmental liability shared by all participants unless the waste from individual communities is landfilled in separate cells

Free Market.

-- Are sites properly permitted

-- Are sites managed and operated in compliance with current City, County, State, and Federal regulations

-- Is industrial waste received at the site

-- Has hazardous waste ever been landfilled at the site

-- Can a long-term commitment be obtained for the capacity at the landfill

-- Environmental liability from an unknown number of free market participants disposing of their waste in a common area in the landfill

Remote Landfills And Long-Distance Hauling.

The primary goals and objectives for a remotely located landfill are to provide municipal solid waste disposal for an area where there is no ability to site new landfill capacity. A remote approach to landfill disposal would mean within the region of Cook, Will, Lake, McHenry, DuPage, and Kane counties no capacity is available to the City of Chicago. For a variety of environmental and political reasons, municipalities are refusing to host a landfill. The reluctance to site new major landfill capacity increases the probability that long-distance hauling will be a reality within the period of the plan. In-State or out-of-State remote landfill capacity could be addressed in one of three ways.

-- Truck haul

-- Rail haul

-- Barge haul

The short time frame for closure of most of the region's landfills will require a fast-track program to contract for remote landfill capacity. A typical contracting effort would require one to three years and may entail many circumstances technical, regulatory and political which have a slowing or limiting effect on the process. There is a federal move, under the re-authorization of R.C.R.A. (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) toward limiting the interstate transport of waste or allowing each State with a waste management plan to limit waste transport across its borders. This legislation, if adopted, would limit Chicago's access to out-of-State municipal landfills. Privately owned out-of-State landfills would probably still be accessible to Chicago because of interstate commerce issues.

The present capacity of existing privately owned landfills within approximately 200 miles is outlined in Table 1(t).* Municipally owned landfills within Illinois, which would probably remain accessible to Chicago, are also identified.

There are, in addition to the above landfills, a few "Megafills" presently serving a national disposal market and are receiving M.S.W. from across the country. They are listed in Table 2(t) as background information.**

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* Table 1(t) printed on pages 12766 through 12769 of this Journal.

** Table 2(t) printed on page 12770 of this Journal.

Waste Reduction Goals. Landfill space can be conserved through a number of measures established by the regional authority siting the landfill. These measures include the following:

- Requiring removal of various portions of the waste stream through recycling or material bans, denying services to municipalities which do not achieve the targeted recycling objectives.

- Selecting the type of landfill based on space conservation, as described in preceding module. Baling the waste to optimize the load weights on a truck or rail container when a long haul is involved.

Technical Feasibility. As landfills become scarcer and more expensive, better cooperation and coordination between municipalities and agencies is needed to provide necessary services in a cost-effective manner. A long-distance hauling approach to landfill disposal will require new mechanisms for sharing cost and risk between governmental agencies and the private-sector waste disposal industry. These new requirements are applicable, with a few differences, to all three of the types of hauling situations; i.e. truck, rail, and barge. The siting of new landfill capacity will be necessary to meet the planning horizon of twenty years in the Chicago area.

Truck Hauling.

- The most common form of transportation, backed by decades of experience, and the most easily used

- Provides the hauling services to remote landfill locations not served by other forms of transportation

- Highly reliable and can accommodate breakdowns of operating equipment with little effect on the hauling system

- Legislation pertaining to backhauling, requiring trucks carrying M.S.W. not to haul food, drugs or other materials intended for human consumption without prior cleaning of the truck

-- Allows changes to the transportation system or its destinations to be easily implemented

-- Lends itself to compacting equipment

Rail Hauling.

-- M.S.W. can be compacted to take advantage of high railcar weight capacities

-- M.S.W. is so low in value that the passage of time is not critical

-- Railroads are experienced in large volume bulk shipments

-- The transportation system and its destinations are potentially difficult to modify

-- Railcars cannot be easily end loaded or unloaded; a compacting system for top or side loading cars needs to be developed

-- Rail haul requires significantly more handling of the M.S.W. than truck hauling

Barge Hauling.

-- Both the transfer station and remote disposal facility would have to be sited adjacent to a navigable waterway or else intermodal transportation would be required

-- Barge haul is the slowest of the three modes of long-distance transportation

-- M.S.W. can be compacted to take advantage of high barge weight capacities

-- M.S.W. is so low in value that the passage of time is not critical

-- The transportation system and its destinations are potentially difficult to modify

-- Barge haul requires significantly more handling of the M.S.W. than truck hauling

Environmental Impacts. The potential environmental impacts of all three forms of transportation are very similar. Concerns include containment of odors and control of vectors, such as birds, insects and rodents, during long hauls. Other considerations are the need to protect the M.S.W. from rain, high temperatures; littering caused by wind during loading, transport, and unloading and drainage of moisture. Also, the greater the distance traveled, the greater the potential impact on the environment. Rail hauling generates more noise and air pollution than barge haul. Truck hauling to a regional landfill has the same effect on the environment as any secondary hauling of M.S.W. by transfer vehicle. The additional impacts not previously listed in the "City Landfill" module can be summarized as follows:

Air Quality:	The additional truck transportation for transfer of waste from Chicago facilities would impact the air quality with truck emissions.
Noise:	The heavy truck traffic will impact the host community and those through which the traffic will pass. Rail will affect the volume of traffic and noise on local access lines.
Water:	Some risk exists for barge hauling to cause a spill in a public waterway which could have significant cleanup costs.

Energy Utilization. Numerous variables such as intermediate haul and containerized shipment requirements, effect energy utilization. Thus, any meaningful comparison of energy usage would have to be based on definitive system configurations of the facilities and operational modes for all three hauling options.

Economic Impacts. As local landfill capacity is consumed and the difficulty with siting new landfills becomes more acute, Chicago is forced to transport its waste to more distant landfills, causing the cost of hauling to rise dramatically.

The cost of a particular haul type is a function of its specific facility design and operational fixtures, as defined by the system configuration. Capital expenditures vary widely depending on special infrastructure requirements such as transfer stations, track extensions, terminals, and loading and off-loading docks. Operating costs are also sensitive to many conditions; each mode of transfer has its own unique pricing elements.

As a base number for truck hauling, the mileage-related cost of an 18-ton, open top transfer vehicle has been estimated at $0.04 ton/mile. Comparable costs are not available for rail and barge haul, which are much less common modes of refuse transport. Some of the many variables affecting rail haul costs are the type of equipment (container, boxcar, gondola, etc.), use of dedicated equipment, ownership of the equipment (shipper or railroad company), number of railroads involved from origin to destination, volume of business on the same route, carrier's pricing philosophy and interest in transporting waste, duration of the contract and provision of a back-up truck fleet.

Barge haul costs are subject to similar variables. Both rail and barge may involve significant expenditures for intermodal transportation if there is no existing accessibility to presently sited landfills. In addition, truck handlers have been able to minimize their uncompensated mileage by backhauling, whereas barge and rail systems generally do not. This empty return reduces the cost effectiveness of shipping waste by rail or barge. In general, however, since rail and barge transport involves lower travel costs, the longer the haul the more competitive these modes become.

Implementation Considerations. The following issues should be considered when implementing a long distance transportation system for delivering M.S.W. to a remote landfill facility.

Truck Haul.

-- Suitability of land use for the loading and unloading facilities

-- Location of the disposal site as close as possible to the waste generation centroid

-- City ordinances and zoning requirements for heavy use transportation facilities in the transportation corridor

-- Local traffic impacts, including road congestion, traffic patterns, and concerns over safety of hauling massive volumes of M.S.W. over public roads

-- Roadway deterioration

-- Compaction requirements

Rail Haul.

-- Suitability of land use for the loading and unloading facilities

-- Flexibility and storage capacity in the transportation system to accommodate a systemwide shutdown or failure

-- Compaction requirements

-- Accessibility of rail lines to landfill

-- Preparation and yarding time requirements, offset by an increase in average speed with distance of haul

-- Complexity increasing with the number of different railroad companies involved in the route

-- Intermodal requirements

Barge Haul.

-- Accessibility of the landfill to navigable waterways

-- Extent to which intermodal transportation must be used

-- Inherent slowness, potentially counter to good solid waste management practice, which calls for disposal within seven days of collection

-- Intermodal requirements

Exhibit "A"

To Appendix 1.

Written Transcript Of The Public Hearing.

Solid Waste Management Public Hearings **October 21, 1991**

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a public meeting on a draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan held October 21, 1991, 7:00 o'clock p.m. at the South Shore Cultural Center, 7059 South Shore Drive at Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Daniel Eberhardt, President, MRC Polymers
David Iretan, Commissioner of Consumer Services
(Substitute for Commissioner Corazon Santiago)
Dan Alonso-Carlson, Executive Director
Lutheran Partnership
David Frank
Commission on Energy Environment & Public Utilities
(Substitute for Alderman Edwin Eisendrath)
Karen Grimes, Citizens for a Better Environment
Hank Goldman, Goldman Asset Management
William Bond, Vice President for Corporate
Development-Elgin Materials Industries
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Streets and Sanitation
Michael Abbott, President
Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Michael Dunn (Substitute for John Rosetto
Facility Manager Coca-Cola Bottling Company)
Ann Alexander, Executive Director Calumet Center

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[1] **CONSULTANTS:**

[2] David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. [3] Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates [4] **STAFF** [5] Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning [6] Department of Streets and Sanitation [7] Henry Henderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel [8] Department of Streets and Sanitation [9] Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service [10] 188 West Randolph Street [11] Chicago, Illinois [12] JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

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[1] **SPEAKERS**

[2] Clem Balinoff [3] Jewrell Rogers [4] South Shore Community Church [5] Job Locator Service [6] Mark A. Shapiro [7] East View Park Condominium Association [8] Jeff Ortmann [9] Beverly Area Planning Association Environmental [10] Committee [11] Rodger Field [12] Hyde park Environmental Action Committee [13] Nancy Hays [14] Citizen [15] Juanita Salvador-Burris [16] Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference [17] Colin West on behalf of James Cahillane [18] Student Environmental Action Coalition [19] University of Chicago [20] John Paszuk [21] 35th District Environmental Task Force [22] Dennis Martinez [23] Co-coordinator, 7th Ward Democratic Organization [24] Jigna Thakore [25] Citizen [26] Alderman Lawrence Bloom [27] 5th Ward

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[1] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** My name is Dan [2] Eberhardt. I would like to welcome you all here [3] tonight and to officially call this hearing to [4] order.

[5] We're going to start the evening with the [6] City representative, Tim Harrington, giving us a [7] brief presentation about the plan and the plan [8] process. [9] And when he's done I'll give a few more [10] comments and we'll get started on the testimony.

[11] **MR. HARRINGTON:** Good evening. My name is [12] Tim Harrington. I'm the Deputy Commissioner of [13] Planning and Development for the City of Chicago's [14] Department of Streets and Sanitation.

[15] At this time, I would like to formally [16] welcome you to tonight's hearing and provide a brief [17] overview of the planning process begun by this [18] committee in October of 1990.

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[1] Before I begin, I'd like to ask that all [2] individuals wishing to provide verbal testimony [3] tonight, to sign up using one of the cards provided. [4] indicating your name, whether you are testifying as [5] a private citizen or have an affiliation with a [6] community organization or commercial enterprise and [7] the subject area of your testimony.

[8] Those cards can be found on the table just [9] out in the foyer.

[10] In addition, if there are any community [11] groups that would like to request a Street and [12] Sanitation representative to speak to your [13] organization regarding the plan, please sign up at [14] the table outside the door.

[15] In order to ensure that all views are [16] heard, we are asking that testimony be limited to [17] one individual from each organization first.

[18] Then, if there's time remaining, others [19] from the same organization can provide

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[1] additional comments.

[2] The hearing will close at 10:00 p.m. We [3] request that all written comments be submitted for [4] the record and that if you speak, please summarize [5] those comments so we can hear as many speakers as [6] possible.

[7] Additional public hearings will be held [8] tomorrow at Malcom X College, 1900 West Van Buren; [9] Wednesday at North Park Village, 5801 North Pulaski [10] Road; and October 28th at the University of [11] Illinois, Chicago Circle Center, at 750 South [12] Halsted. Each starting at seven o'clock, ending at [13] 10:00 p.m.

[14] In addition, the City Council Committee on [15] Energy Environmental Protection and Public Utilities [16] will hold a hearing, after which the draft plan will [17] go before the City Council to be adopted as mandated [18] by State law.

[19] As your name is called, please step

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[1] up to the podium, state your full name, the [2] organization you represent, if applicable, in order [3] that the court reporter can hear you.

[4] Please limit your comments to five minute. [5] maximum. Written testimony will be accepted until [6] November 21st and can be forwarded to the attention [7] of the Solid Waste Management Review Committee in [8] care of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, [9] 121 North LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago, Illinois, [10] 60602.

[11] You may also enter statements into the [12] public record at the service request table in the [13] hall, if you wish.

[14] As you are speaking, please pay attention [15] to Pamela Barnes at the end of the table, who will [16] be keeping track of time so that you know how much [17] time you have left.

[18] The Solid Waste Management Review

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[1] Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of [2] 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's [3] long-range solid waste management plan.

[4] This charge was pursuant to the Illinois [5] Legislature's Senate Bill 1616, the City of [6] Chicago's opportunity to recycle ordinance, commonly [7] referred to as the Hansen Ordinance and a mandate [8] from the Chicago City Council.

[9] Since October of 1990, this Committee has [10] met bi-weekly to become more educated and informed [11] on solid waste management issues, examine the [12] various options for the City and provide comment on [13] the draft of the solid waste management plan and [14] take in public comment on that plan.

[15] The City Solid Waste Management Plan [16] includes elements from the state's hierarchy of [17] disposal options and integrates those options in [18] cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

[19] The historical disposal practices of the

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[1] city, which relied primarily on landfilling, [2] will be changed as a direct result of this plan.

[3] The City and the Department of Streets and [4] Sanitation will invest in public education and the [5] use of source reduction and recycling techniques to [6] reduce the waste remaining for combustional (sic) [7] landfilling.

[8] The programs contained in the plan are [9] intended to be implemented over the next five years [10] and are expected to produce significant reductions [11] in the waste presently being landfilled.

[12] I would like to briefly outline the plan [13] and its elements for you and

highlight the key [14] components of the plan.

[15] The City of Chicago, as an entity, [16] produces approximately 3.9 million tons of refuse [17] every year.

[18] About 1.1 million of those tons are [19] generated from the City of Chicago's Department of

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[1] Streets and Sanitation residential collection [2] program.

[3] An additional approximately six hundred [4] thousand tons is collected by private haulers from [5] high rise residential and larger residential units.

[6] About three hundred thousand tons is [7] comprised of bulk and demolition debris collected by [8] the Department of Streets and Sanitation.

[9] And finally, about 1.9 million tons is [10] generated by commercial and industrial waste [11] generators in the Chicago area, in the City of [12] Chicago.

[13] The traditional disposal methods have been [14] landfill, waste or energy and recently recycling and [15] reuse.

[16] Although the recycling and reuse in the [17] private sector has existed for quite sometime, and a [18] point of fact makes up a considerable reduction in [19] their solid waste generation.

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[1] The planning objectives are first, to [2] minimize the amount of waste that enters area [3] landfills; second, to provide adequate capacity over [4] the next twenty years to manage the City's solid [5] waste; third to use to the extent existing [6] facilities to enhance cost effectiveness and also to [7] remain flexible so that we can take advantage of new [8] technologies as they are developed.

[9] The purposes of the Solid Waste Management [10] Plan are, first, to develop a needs assessment or an [11] outline of what the condition of solid waste is in [12] Chicago.

[13] Second, to identify the waste streams that [14] will be addressed, which I just did for you.

[15] Thirdly, to develop alternative systems [16] for the management of solid waste; to evaluate those [17] systems using material provided by the Illinois [18] Environmental Protection Agency in their planning [19] guidelines.

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[1] And fourth, to develop what we're doing [2] tonight, the public input into that planning [3] process.

[4] (PAUSE)

[5] The Solid Waste Management Plan [6] alternative that has been selected by the City of [7] Chicago will be discussed in the order of the [8] hierarchy of solid waste disposal.

[9] First, we have source reduction. The [10] Solid Waste Management Plan calls for significant [11] public education efforts, both for adults and in [12] schools.

[13] It also calls for public education in [14] household hazardous waste and ways to reduce the [15] amount used and find alternative materials.

[16] Also, for the commercial and industrial [17] sector, to educated them on toxic substance [18] reduction activities.

[19] And Fourth, to provide a model Waste

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[1] Reduction Program to investigate ways in which waste [2] can be maximized.

[3] Commercial programs include materials [4] exchange, which is a process by which the waste is [5] generated in one industrial operation or commercial [6] enterprise and is the, in fact the raw material for [7] another makes that direct link instead of finding [8] its way into a landfill.

[9] Secondly, commercial waste audits, which [10] will be a voluntarily-based program, whereby [11] commercial enterprises can audit their waste and [12] determine ways in which they can reduce their waste [13] and consequently reduce the charges that they are, [14] that are made on them for disposal of solid waste.

[15] And lastly, a market directory of markets [16] for recycle products.

[17] In addition to that, we have a legislative [18] agenda, which will analysis both deposit options for [19] beverages and household hazardous wastes, will

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[1] investigate the packaging material requirements.

[2] This actually calls for packaging material [3] labeling, so that people can understand that when [4] they are purchasing a product whether it has [5] recycled material in its packaging or whether that [6] material is recyclable itself.

[7] Thirdly, for the pre-processing of all [8] waste before it is sent for final disposal to [9] maximize the reduction of that material in volume [10] and weight.

[11] And fourthly, to investigate the [12] feasibility of volume-based collection fees, which [13] is a program by which people pay for solid waste [14] disposal on the basis of the amount that they [15] dispose.

[16] In addition to that, we have three [17] specific programs that are intended to deal with the [18] three largest components of the household hazardous [19] waste stream.

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[1] Paint exchanges are a way in which paint, [2] which is the largest component of the household [3] hazardous waste stream, are blended and used for [4] industrial or institutional purposes.

[5] Secondly, motor oil recycling, which has [6] already begun in the private sector.

[7] And thirdly, a cooperative effort with the [8] City of Gulfenburg, Sweden on a household battery [9] recycling program.

[10] Will also be working with the Illinois [11] Environmental Protection Agency in developing their [12] mandated Household Hazardous Waste Collection [13] Program.

[14] In the area of recycling, we are looking [15] for the development and support of buy back centers, [16] development of drop off facilities for recyclable [17] materials, the blue bag recyclable collection, [18] material recycling and recovery facility program, [19] which is the curb side collection option identified

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[1] in the plan.

[2] Fourthly, a high density residential [3] recycling program which has been specified for [4] implementation by the Opportunity to Recycle [5] Ordinance and has much more specificity in draft [6] legislation that is being prepared and will be, [7] being prepared at the initiative of Alderman Burke.

[8] In addition, we will be looking to expand [9] the current levels of commercial recycling and also [10] expand the current levels of recycling of bulk and [11] demolition material.

[12] In addition to that, we intend to continue [13] the recycling loan and grants program, which [14] provides funds for firms to develop recycling [15] educational programs in plant and capacity.

[16] And lastly, we currently have a tire [17] disposal program. We are looking to develop markets [18] for the material that is generated by the tire [19] disposal program, so that we can change that from a

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[1] disposal program to a tire recycling program.

[2] In addition, we will be working on [3] developing yard waste programs through the [4] pro-collection MRRF Program.

[5] And also working on our back yard [6] composting in what we call our "let it be program," [7] which is where you simply let the grass clippings or [8] leaves lie on the lawn, thereby avoiding putting [9] them into landfill.

[10] In addition to that, we are calling for [11] the rehabilitation of the northwest waste energy [12] facility and the retrofitting of that facility with [13] required air quality abatement equipment so that we [14] can meet the Clean Air Act guidelines.

[15] In addition, we will be conducting a [16] comparative study to see what the best way is to [17] dispose of that element of the City's residentially [18] collected waste, that is not managed by these other [19] options.

[1] And the three options that will be studied [2] within that context are: organic waste composting, [3] the feasibility and prudence of increased combustion [4] or reliance on landfill.

[5] And finally, we will also have a program [6] of future analysis and planning, which will include [7] new program development, finding ways to maximize [8] waste reduction and recycling.

[9] And finally, although there are no [10] specific plans for new facility siting, the Senate [11] Bill 1616 calls for a mandatory, for a siting [12] process to be developed if such sites are to be [13] identified and that is also part of the plan.

[14] You can get a detailed review of the plan [15] by getting a copy of the plan at your local library.

[16] If you wish to provide written comments [17] after such review, remember that the record will [18] remain open until November 21, 1991.

[19] And with that, we'd like to, I'll

[1] turn it back to the Chairman.

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you, Tim. [3] So, what we're going to do tonight is hear [4] from you all.

[5] I'd just like to say a couple of words. [6] The Committee that I've had the privilege of [7] chairing has worked very hard to do our job of [8] commenting on the plan, reviewing a very, very [9] wide-reaching area of what to do with the solid [10] waste over a twenty-year time frame.

[11] And it's been a long process and we're not [12] done yet.

[13] This part, tonight's an important part of [14] that process, where we start the public intake [15] information.

[16] The procedure we're going to follow [17] tonight, I'll just reiterate it so we're clear, is [18] I'll call out the name of the individual and we ask [19] for a maximum of five minutes for a presentation and

[1] then a maximum of five minutes of questions that may [2] come from the Committee to clarify issues.

[3] Pam Barnes, at the end of the table, will [4] be signifying how much time is left for the speaker.

[5] So with that, I'd like to start with [6] Representative Clem Balinoff.

[7] (APPLAUSE)

[8] MR. BALINOFF: Thank you very much and I [9] hope you'll bear with me. I think I have about [10] eight minutes of things I'd like to say tonight.

[11] I think the only real commendable feature [12] of the City's proposed Solid Waste Management Plan [13] is that it is printed on recycled paper.

[14] Unfortunately, the ideas in it, like the [15] paper, are only a rehash of what has been done [16] before. And these ideas, unlike paper, do not [17] become more valuable with recycling.

[18] In fact, their usefulness deteriorates [19] because they are not keeping up with changing needs and

[1] technology.

[2] The only solid waste figures in the plans [3] are the expectation that are retrofitted, northwest [4] incinerator will burn forty to forty-five percent of [5] the residential waste collected by the Department of [6] Streets and Sanitation and the goal of fifteen [7] percent recycling by '94, and twenty-five percent by [8] '95.

[9] And their projections for total waste [10] quantity generated, excluding recycling materials, [11] actually shows an increase over the next twenty [12] years.

[13] They obviously take a dim view of any real [14] prospects for recycling beyond the twenty-five [15] percent that is mandated by State law.

[16] They fail to offer even the hope of [17] packaging reduction. They try to conceal their real [18] intentions to continue our reliance on the same old [19] environmental disasters of bury and burn.

[1] The legislative agenda in the proposed [2] plan talks of feasibility studies of volume-based [3] collection fees, making household hazardous waste [4] prime target of a city program, encouraging [5] businesses to reduce waste generation and other such [6] vague platitudes that are not calculated to produce [7] any concrete results in this century and perhaps not [8] in the next.

[9] If we do not begin to deal intelligently [10] and decisively with our present environmental [11] crisis, there may not be a next century for many of [12] us or our children.

[13] Municipalities who already acted [14] decisively with volume-based collection fees, the [15] ones that have, have found that this system does [16] dramatically reduce the amount the garbage that the [17] city has to deal with.

[18] The issues suggested in the city's [19] legislative agenda should have been dealt with

[1] yesterday, or should at least be well under way in 2 City Council.

[3] Instead, they are still in a stage of [4] being proposed and being processed by hot air; the [5] obnoxious behavior from which Chicago got its [6] nickname of the Windy City.

[7] Yet, the City has inappropriately rushed [8] ahead of the plan to take bids for construction four [9] mechanized, recycling and recovery facilities, [10] MRRFs, which are to separate and recover recyclable [11] materials from the waste stream.

[12] The front runner for this contract is [13] undoubtedly Waste Management, the garbage giant that [14] already snared the contract for the City's drop off [15] centers.

[16] At the end of last year, they gobbled up [17] the remaining money in the State's Industrial [18] Revenue Bonds, declaring that they would use it for [19] Chicago MRRFs and thereby cutting out their smaller

[1] competitors from any chance of bidding effectively [2] for the MRRF contract.

[3] Since the City is persisting in the [4] discredited blue bag method of collecting [5] recyclables, the MRRFs will not be very successful [6] in doing their assigned jobs.

[7] As the former Ward Superintendent of [8] Streets and Sanitation from the 10th Ward, I can [9] tell you from experience that the blue bag program [10] will not work.

[11] Breakage of bags always happens, and the [12] bigger the load, the more breakage. The City did [13] their testing of the program at the wrong time of [14] year.

[15] Summer and holiday activities produce more [16] garbage and in the dead of winter, garbage frozen [17] hard produces additional breakage.

[18] With the blue bag, recyclable are [19] contaminated first by broken glass mixing with other

[1] recyclables. And second, by garbage [2] ooze from the [3] regular bags.

[3] Further participation in the Blue Bag [4] Program would be minimal for a number of reasons.

[5] Many people would not bother to buy the [6] blue bags. Motivation to participate would be low, [7] since the program has no visibility. As a curb side [8] recycling program does.

[9] None of us will forget the commercial [10] where neighbors not participating in a curb side [11] recycling plan are embarrassed into doing so. And [12] people would just not believe in the effectiveness [13] of the program. And they would be right.

[14] In a number of Wards, including in the [15] 10th Ward where I live, people have seen their yard [16] waste being picked up with regular garbage and they [17] know that the chances of this waste being kept out [18] of a landfill are very slim.

[19] They see wet paper bags breaking as they

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[1] are being put into the truck. And they know that [2] grass will never make it to the composting facility.

[3] The creditability of the City's Solid [4] Waste Program has already been badly damaged by the [5] deficiencies of the yard waste program.

[6] This lack of public confidence will carry [7] over to the Blue Bag Program, since it has the same [8] form. A bag that is supposedly separated out, but [9] in reality, very often may not be.

[10] This program is a failure from the word [11] go. But of course it will not trouble Waste [12] Management in the least if they find that they are [13] not able to separate and recover very much [14] recyclable material at their MRRFs.

[15] They can always find a place to put the [16] leftover trash and make even more money in the deal.

[17] They're digging two holes, currently. Two [18] large pits on 130th Street at the Calumet River for [19] early expansion of their CID landfill.

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[1] And they recently acquired the old access [2] road to the O'Bryan Lock at 134th Street in a back [3] door deal with the Rock Island District of the Army [4] Corp of Engineers.

[5] They have already talked to, with the [6] Illinois Environmental Protection Agency on [7] arrangements for putting yet another Mount Trashmore [8] on this land.

[9] And the word is going around that [10] Chicago's landfill moratorium, which is scheduled to [11] expire on February 1, 1992 unless it is renewed by [12] this City Council is indeed in serious trouble.

[13] Waste Management's past dealings at City [14] Hall are notorious.

[15] Of course, they never get discovered until [16] sometime after the fact. Everyone in Chicago who [17] knows the time of day and this time in history [18] wonders what's being passed under the table at City [19] Hall today.

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[1] We do know for a fact that in the 10th [2] Ward, Waste Management has openly laid, on Alderman [3] Buchanan's table, a half million dollar bribe or [4] payoff to spread around the community to sweeten the [5] stench from the landfills and to help people forget [6] or keep quiet about the long history of [7] environmental violations at the Chemways Toxic [8] Incinerator.

[9] We must ask, what has been the influence [10] of waste management in the development of this [11] pitifully inadequate Solid Waste Management Plan, [12] which will keep us burdened with the incinerators [13] and landfills to poison our ground water and the air [14] we breathe.

[15] I'm almost done, please. [16] This plan is tailor made for Waste [17] Management to gorge themselves on City contracts. [18] They grow greedier year by year.

[19] Not satisfied with swallowing up our

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[1] economy and our landscape on the southeast side, [2] they now want a monopoly on the City's garbage [3] industry.

[4] They're hovering around City Hall like a [5] vulture, waiting for the death of the recycling [6] program.

[7] If they succeed in establishing their [8] waste disposal monopoly, the sky will be the limit [9] on our cost.

[10] We need to send all the copies of this [11] draft plan to a paper recycling facility and quickly [12] develop a new plan based on a well-publicized [13] program of curb side pick up with separation.

[14] Together, with an aggressive program for [15] waste reduction, maximum encouragement and support [16] must be given neighborhood initiatives for [17] recycling, because this is the way to get full [18] participation.

[19] Some recent studies indicate that up to

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[1] eighty-five percent of our garbage could be recycled [2] and composted.

[3] This level of recycling, combined with an [4] all-out effort for source reduction, is the pot of [5] gold at the end of the rainbow that we should be [6] speeding towards.

[7] Instead, we find ourselves at present in a [8] down pour of verbiage from our officials who are [9] responsible for finding the silver lining in this [10] cloud of waste that threatens to overwhelm us.

[11] But we are determined to turn these [12] short-sighted bureaucrats around and get a genuine [13] recycling program moving ahead.

[14] We're tired of hearing Chicago called the [15] City that Works. We want it to be the City that [16] works, and we're prepared to do whatever it takes to [17] make that a reality.

[18] So let's bag the blue bag and start over.

[19] (APPLAUSE)

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[1] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Any questions from [2] the Commitee.

[3] (NO RESPONSE)

[4] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: All right, thank you. [5] Alderman Lawrence Bloom?

[6] (APPLAUSE)

[7] ALDERMAN BLOOM: I apologize for being [8] late and I generally like to stay to hear citizen [9] comments first before I talk, but I do have a third [10] meeting to go to tonight, so I apologize for [11] speaking early.

[12] I came in near the end of Mr. Harrington's [13] presentation where I was impressed by saying that, [14] by hearing him say that the City was going to be [15] considering alternatives. One of which was [16] incineration, but he called it something else, [17] enhanced burn or something like that.

[18] And I was impressed by the fact that it [19] would be, that was considered a positive to consider

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[1] alternatives.

[2] And yet when it came to the question of [3] how do we handle our recyclables and whether we [4] should consider alternatives to the blue bag [5] proposal, that's totally out of the question.

[6] I find this totally inconsistent and [7] totally wrong.

[8] I also am very distressed by the fact that [9] the Solid Waste Management Plan came out after the [10] city had made the major decision to go with the Blue [11] Bag Program to begin with.

[12] To me, that's not a way to plan, and it [13] makes a mockery of all of the efforts of honest and [14] hard-working citizens who wanted to see this [15] document and this plan be a true reflection of a [16] consensus developed out of reasonable people making, [17] doing reasonable research and reaching reasonable [18] conclusions.

[19] But you've totally discredited your

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(1) own process by reaching your conclusions first and (2) developing a document that approves it only (3) afterwards.

(4) I've looked at some of the documentation, (5) especially the surveys relating to the Blue Bag (6) Program, and it's clear again that the decision was (7) made to adopt it and then to justify it with a (8) study.

(9) When you ask people which do they prefer, (10) having a crate in which they put their recyclables (11) or the blue bag, you have a foregone conclusion.

(12) People don't like those crates, but who (13) says you have to use crates. I've been recycling (14) for at least twenty years. I've never used a crate.

(15) If you had ask me in that survey if I had (16) a choice between putting my recyclables in a bag or (17) a crate, I would have said a bag too. But I would (18) have said that paper bag in which I now put them.

(19) But that was not offered as a choice

(1) to the people in the survey, and so they came up (2) with the answer in the survey that the people who (3) prepared the survey wanted to see. It was a totally (4) trumped up job.

(5) And I resent it, as a member of the City (6) Council, when we're going to see this survey used as (7) justification to for the Blue Bag Program when it (8) really wasn't a very valid survey.

(9) The major reason I think that the blue bag (10) component of this solid waste plan is wrong, is that (11) it is a blinders approach.

(12) Recycling is important and I'm all for it, (13) and I want to see us do recycling in a way that it (14) also achieves other social objectives.

(15) Among those are, getting people in Chicago (16) back to work.

(17) If we have a choice in doing something (18) that will accomplish a twenty-five percent goal of (19) recycling and it employees Chicagoans, hundreds and

(1) hundreds of additional Chicagoans and another one (2) that doesn't, clearly those of us who are seeing the (3) City as a whole and not just as a Solid Waste (4) Management Plan, should opt for the proposal that (5) puts people back to work.

(6) And no matter how you look at it, there is (7) difference between the blue bag proposal and (8) curbside recycling. And that has to do with who (9) gets employed, who gets the money.

(10) Instead of having thirty-two to forty (11) million dollars going to a mechanized facility, we (12) can have recycling program which is effective and (13) efficient and probably more productive and more (14) practical and also put hundreds of Chicagoans back (15) to work.

(16) How this City can totally ignore that (17) component at a time when we have politicians, from (18) the Mayor on down, complaining about lawlessness in (19) our society, I cannot understand.

(1) Lawlessness comes about when people think (2) that their government doesn't care about their basic (3) needs and is only going on it's narrow viewpoint.

(4) If people thought that there was a choice (5) and government made a choice that also help put some (6) of their neighbors back to work, maybe some of the (7) confidence in government would come back, some of (8) the sense that the government is working for the (9) people and not against them, would be prevalent.

(10) But if we adopt that central policy in (11) this Solid Waste Management Plan, which says no to (12) humans and yes to machines, we're turning off people (13) again and we're compounding a very serious problem.

(14) So I have to say that I wasn't impressed (15) with the Solid Waste Management Plan. I think (16) you've made your conclusions first and you justified (17) them afterwards and that the conclusions you made (18) are totally out of sync with the needs of our (19) society.

(1) Thank you.

(2) If you have any questions, I'd be glad (3) to—

(4) (APPLAUSE)

(5) Any questions? Okay, thank you.

(6) CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

(7) Marion Barnes, Burns, sorry.

(8) MS. BURNS: I'm Marion Burns, (9) Co-Chairperson of CURE, Citizens United to Reclaim (10) the Environment, also chairperson of the 35th (11) District Environmental Task Force.

(12) CURE was founded six years ago to fight (13) the siting of any additional waste disposal (14) facilities on the southeast side.

(15) After reading the City's proposed (16) Solid Waste Management Plan, we feel like Alice when (17) she and the white queen had been running until they (18) were out of breath to get somewhere. Alice did not (19) know where.

(20) Alice was amazed to discover that they (21) were in the same place where they started.

(1) When she commented on this, the queen (2) responded, "Oh it takes all the running you can do (3) to stay in the same place around here."

(4) Yes we feel just like Alice. We've been (5) working as hard as we can to hold our ground. We (6) seldom take time to look back, they might be gaining (7) on us.

(8) Six years ago, we helped to defeat Waste (9) Management's proposal for a landfill at the big (10) marsh at 116th and Stony Island.

(11) Three years ago, we thought we had beaten (12) back threat of a landfill at O'Bryan Lock.

(13) We hear Leroy Bannister, Mayor Sawyer's (14) Aide say, at the zoning hearing for Paxton Landfill, (15) that the City had decided that they should not put (16) another landfill on the southeast side.

(17) But now Waste Management has taken (18) ownership of the old access road to O'Bryan Lock and (19) has been talking to IEPA about arrangements for putting

(1) in another garbage mountain there.

(2) They're also digging in a new landfill (3) cell and a — collection pit at 130th Street on the (4) Calumet River.

(5) In years to come, when the landfill leaks (6) as all landfills do, everyone in the Chicago area (7) who uses Lake Michigan water, will be drinking (8) unplanned —

(9) And the City's proposed Solid Waste (10) Management Plan actually looks forward to (11) landfilling as a necessary component to any Solid (12) Waste Management System.

(13) In 1989, CURE joined with the 35th (14) District Environmental Task Force to defeat a plan (15) for a Municipal Waste Incinerator at 106th and (16) Torrence.

(17) Now the City's plan provides for (18) investigating the "Economic and technical (19) feasibility of rehabilitating any of the existing

(1) none operational combustion facilities."

(2) One of those existing non-operational (3) facilities, the Calumet Incinerator, is at 103rd and (4) Dory on the southeast side.

(5) Not only does the City obviously intend to (6) continue using the southeast side as a dumping (7) ground, they plan to continue and expand (8) incineration elsewhere in the City.

(9) One of the worst features of the plan is (10) the rehabilitation of the northwest incinerator so (11) that it can burn forty to forty-five percent of the (12) garbage

collected by the Department of Streets and [13] Sanitation.

[14] We've all read in the media over and over [14] about the problems with emissions from the Municipal [15] Solid Waste Incinerators.

[16] Some of us may have forgotten a few years [17] back there was a major problem on how to dispose of [18] the ash from this incinerator, because Municipal [19] Solid Waste ash is toxic.

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[1] And the City want's to continue this [2] hazard for another twenty years as a major component [3] of the Solid Waste Management Plan.

[4] The developers of the plan, perhaps hoped [5] that people would not recognize the unpopular Blue [6] Bag Program if they obscured it in language like [7] "source separated co-mingled recyclable processing [8] technology." But no name, however long and complex, [9] can make this program any better.

[10] This plan for picking up recyclables along [11] with regular garbage will create an out of sight out [12] of mind situation. Participation will be minimal.

[13] The citizens of Chicago are giving clear [14] signals that they are ready for a genuine recycling [15] program. They want a program in which they can take [16] pride that they're are doing it right.

[17] When such a program is in place with [18] highly visible containers for recyclables, people [19] observe their neighbors. Recycling is the

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[1] presugious thing to do and the program builds on [2] itself.

[3] The City's proposed invisible program [4] would be limited to those who are already committed. [5] The percentage of garbage recycled would remain [6] small.

[7] The city has correctly recognized that the [8] Blue Bag Program would make the need for more [9] incinerators and land fields inevitable.

[10] The city's approach discourages local [11] initiatives and puts the entire operation in the [12] hands of the City and whoever gets the big contract [13] for the MRRFs.

[14] Probably the goliath of the garbage [15] industry, Waste Management Inc. The master of price [16] fixing, anti-trust violations and bribes.

[17] At this moment, when public interest in [18] recycling is high and still increasing, the City [19] needs to provide maximum encouragement for local

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[1] initiatives and curb side recycling programs based [2] on public education and participation, rather than [3] limited city-wide, lack luster approaches.

[4] We want to see a Solid Waste Management [5] Plan that sets a goal of at least seventy percent [6] and a concrete plan for attaining this goal.

[7] We want a plan that pledges no new [8] incinerators or landfills until the recycling goal [9] has been reached.

[10] And we want a city government that is [11] prepared to build and follow new roads, instead of [12] trying to resurface the dangerous old ways we have [13] been traveling.

[14] Thank you.

[15] (APPLAUSE)

[16] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Theodore Craig?

[17] MR. CRAIG: I am Theodore Craig. I'm a [18] research assistant from the non-profit environmental [19] organization. Citizens for a Better Environment and a

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[1] resident of Chicago.

[2] I think there are many problems in the [3] plan, especially with cost estimates. A lot of them [4] are just erroneous but, I'm not going to go into [5] detail about that. I'll leave that to other people.

[6] I'm here, as many of you are, because I'm [7] concerned about the state of our environment. Not [8] only in Chicago, but in the world in general.

[9] Many of you have heard that we're [10] approaching a crisis point with our environment. A [11] point in which we have done so much damage, that it [12] may be impossible to correct the damage or stop it [13] from increasing forever into the future.

[14] We may reach a point where the very [15] sustainability of our civilization is in danger.

[16] More concretely, we can see our food and [17] water supply badly damaged with hundreds of millions [18] thrown into famine and billions more suffering [19] serious economic hardship with no relief in sight.

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[1] The best known example of such a potential [2] disaster is the Greenhouse effect theory. We have [3] already vastly increased the amount of heat-trapping [4] gases in our atmosphere.

[5] If the ninety-five percent of scientists [6] who think that global warming will come to pass are [7] right, then in twenty or thirty years the earth [8] could become like a heater without a thermostat. It [9] could get warmer and warmer and warmer into the [10] indefinite future. We may not be able to stop it.

[11] Now it may sound strange that I speak of [12] global disaster in the context of Chicago's Solid [13] Waste Management Plan, but the two areas are closely [14] connected. It's no joke.

[15] Do you know that making a consumer product [16] from recycled material, rather than from raw [17] material, saves an average from about one half the [18] energy and production and vastly reduces air [19] pollution and water pollution?

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[1] Did you know that roughly one half the [2] energy used in this country and again the majority [3] of the pollution produced in this country comes from [4] extracting, mining and processing raw materials into [5] consumer products.

[6] So you see recycling is an important part [7] of the future of our planet. And more concretely [8] for our own and our children's economic security. [9] So why am I talking about the advantages of [10] cycling, when the City's Solid Waste Management Plan [11] ready has a recycling component?

[12] It's very simple. The plan shows very [13] little commitment to recycling.

[14] The City's own trials of the Blue Bag [15] Program show that at least twenty percent of the [16] recyclables are lost when thrown into [17] trash-compacting trucks.

[18] Experience in other cities, including [19] Green Bay, Wisconsin and Omaha, Nebraska, show that

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[1] at best such a plan is far more expensive than city [2] estimates are.

[3] And at worst that is an complete and [4] unworkable failure.

[5] The materials finally salvaged at the [6] centralized multi-million dollar MRRF facilities are [7] are likely to be of low quality.

[8] This has two consequences. First, the [9] City, if it's lucky, will sell these materials for [10] very low prices on the increasingly competitive [11] recycle material markets.

[12] This of course makes the economics of the [13] plan far worse than its proponents suggest.

[14] If they in fact cannot sell the materials, [15] then after one hundred and twenty days, it can be [16] landfilled at the City's expense and still counted [17] as recycled.

[18] Since the companies operating the [19] multi-million dollar MRRF facilities may be the

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[1] same ones who own and operate landfills, they have [2] little incentive to make sure they do sell them on [3] recyclable materials markets, where the prices they [4] fetch are low, as compared to what they can get by [5] landfilling it.

[6] But the second implication of separating [7] and sorting recyclables at huge centralized plants [8] rather than at home, where it is cheaper and more [9] efficient, is that the low quality materials that [10] result will be recycled and they will not be [11] recycled in a closed loop; mixed broken glass, [12] broken glass with merging co-mingled colors cannot [13] be recycled into new bottles, but at best into glass [14] vault pavement.

[15] Newspaper that is contaminated with shards [16] of glass and food waste will not make more [17] newspaper, but perhaps roofing shingles.

[18] Thus, we will need to continue making [19] consumer products from raw materials and

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[1] contributing to an impending global crisis while 2 doing so.

[3] The incineration components of the plan [4] cannot make up for this, since garbage is an [5] extremely dirty and inefficient fuel and there are [6] enormous capital expenses involved in processing [7] this waste.

[8] CBE feels that a more effective plan will [9] concentrate on separation and sorting of recyclables [10] at the front end, i.e. at the consumer.

[11] And will do so through a number of [12] different programs which would appropriate for [13] various neighborhoods in the city.

[14] Thus, waste should be treated as a [15] resource and not something that just needs to be [16] thrown into a hole. We save energy and resources.

[17] In large parts of Chicago, suburban style [18] blue box programs would work best. Such programs [19] are proven for picking up a large number of

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[1] recyclables and for high participation rates.

[2] And if the prohibitive cost of allowing [3] the Streets and Sanitation Department to do it makes [4] you think twice, why not allow private, non-profit [5] and for-profit recyclers to implement such programs.

[6] In other parts of the city fund, I'm [7] sorry, in other parts of the City, funding a [8] combined buy back center and recycling processing [9] center, through diversion credits and City funds, [10] would effectively recycle and provide economic [11] development.

[12] In New York, there's such a facility that [13] recycles thirty-five materials and brings two [14] million dollars a year into the community.

[15] Think of the opportunities to create jobs [16] through investing money in such community based [17] centers.

[18] Another component lacking in the City's [19] plan is an emphasis on source reduction. While they

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[1] say they will study such alternatives, cities like [2] Seattle have already implemented them.

[3] Seattle, in fact, cut a large percentage [4] of its waste going into landfills by implementing [5] volume-based fees before curb side pick up recycling [6] was even available.

[7] Residents actually saved money on garbage [8] through such programs. Why is that the City plans [9] no increase in volume, no decrease in the volume of [10] garbage, which will need to be processed while it is [11] paying lip service to volume reduction. [12] It's clear they are not planning on it. [13] Yet another weakness of the plan is that businesses [14] which produce up to fifty percent of all solid waste [15] in Chicago are not required to implement any [16] program.

[17] Why not require it when it has been done [18] effectively in City's like San Francisco?

[19] The plan also shows no serious

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[1] commitment to recycling waste from apartment [2] buildings, where many of Chicago's residents live.

[3] There's no requirement for that. [4] There is also no serious commitment to [5] recycling certain parts of other garbage, such as [6] food waste and yard waste, which in land fills [7] create acidic conditions that contribute to the [8] creation of a toxic brew which even the US EPA says [9] will inevitably leak from a landfill.

[10] They also produce methane gas, when in a [11] landfill, which is powerful Greenhouse gas.

[12] And if you believe that they are going to [13] successfully extract and compost yard waste that has [14] already been mixed in with other garbage in [15] breakable paper bags and then trash compacted, then [16] I've got a bridge you might want to buy.

[17] In short, the city plan does not show a [18] serious commitment to recycling. Their cost [19] estimates are way too low for the plan considering

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[1] the markets for the materials and the nature of [2] separating and sorting it in centralized processing [3] facilities, as opposed to at the door, that is at [4] home.

[5] And they are wasting valuable [6] opportunities to use recycling as a means of [7] economic development.

[8] Many of the steps we could be taking to [9] solve an impending environmental catastrophe would [10] benefit the majority of us economically. Saving on [11] taxes, conserving energy and resources and providing [12] economic development.

[13] As we have already seen a lot of what [14] what we already seen a lot of, the city pays lip [15] service to these concerns but provides little in [16] terms of proven effective recycling plans to deal [17] with them.

[18] Thank you.

[19] (APPLAUSE)

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[1] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Any [2] questions? Jo Patton.

[3] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jo Patton?

[4] MS. PATTON: Thank you. [5] First of all, I did want to let the [6] Committee know that the Chicago Recycling Coalition [7] has submitted a document that is an alternative plan [8] that proposes a number of very specific programs [9] that we believe would do a better job of handling [10] Chicago's waste over the next twenty years.

[11] And I will not, at this time, go through [12] in detail talking about that document. I would only [13] urge that committee members take some time, it's [14] only about ten pages, but do read it.

[15] Because I believe it will point up some of [16] general concerns, both that the coalition has, and [17] also that I'm hearing expressed tonight.

[18] The one comment I did want to make is that [19] I found myself thinking today when I was describing

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[1] this whole process to someone, what a shame, what a [2] terrible shame.

[3] When this whole process was originally [4] conceived, it was done so with the idea that by [5] giving counties and large cities in the State or [6] Illinois a mandate to develop a twenty-year plan, [7] that the results of that plan would begin to move [8] the entire state towards handling our waste in a [9] totally different way.

[10] And clearly, that has not happened. [11] And unfortunately, twenty years from now [12] we will be paying the price of that failure.

[13] I think that the Committee did consider [14] some good ideas. I spent a great deal of time [15] listening in on those meetings and was educated by [16] aspects of those meetings.

[17] But overall I'm afraid that the charge [18] made earlier, that the plan was basically in place [19] prior to these committee meetings, is true.

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[1] That was my observation in listening to [2] the discussions and that as a result the plan is not [3] a plan.

[4] For example, there is nowhere in the [5] document where we have a clear idea of how much [6] waste is going to be landfilled twenty years from [7] now or even arranged. How much? [8] We don't have any idea how much recycling we need to [9] do in order to prevent having incinerators built in [10] our city.

[11] The purpose of the plan was to give [12] Chicago residents a choice. And there are choices. [13] People can sit back, we can settle for fifteen [14] percent or twenty-five percent recycling and we can [15] settle for incinerators being built.

[16] But if people are given the opportunity to [17] choose, if people are told as they were in Seattle [18] in fact, we need to build an incinerator, then what [19] the people said in Seattle I believe would also be

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[1] said here in Chicago, which is no.

[2] Let's figure out another way. Let's take [3] the money that you would use to build an incinerator [4] and put it into a top quality recycling program.

[5] And recycle forty-five percent soon to be [6] sixty percent of the waste stream.

[7] Why not give Chicago residents that [8] choice? Why create a document that first of all is [9] virtually unreadable and second of all does not even [10] make those choices clear.

[11] I think it's a real shame. [12] Thank you.

[13] (APPLAUSE)

[14] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Brian Banks.

[15] MR. BANKS: Thank you very much. [16] I'm speaking today as a private citizen, [17] but I do want to give you a sense of my background.

[18] I'm a consultant, working with minority [19] community-based organization around the City of

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[1] Chicago and the primary topic of my interaction with [2] these group, as we speak, is how can we, people who [3] are concerned about our communities develop new [4] ways, new strategies for economic development in [5] those communities.

[6] How can we use new ways new techniques to [7] solve the problems of health, violence, education, [8] so on and so forth in those communities?

[9] One of the interesting opportunities that [10] I think many of us are beginning to see in the [11] community-based organization world is that [12] environment and environmental issues are something [13] that we ought to be getting involved in.

[14] Not because we want to become [15] environmentalists, not because we're interested in [16] the esoteric issue, but because these issues provide [17] an opportunity to address some of the concerns in [18] our community.

[19] And it's because of the lack of the City's

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[1] ban to address the issue. As Alderman Bloom said [2] earlier, they're affecting our community that I'm [3] here to say, you know, that this plan stinks.

[4] This plan is not simply a solution to a [5] waste management and environmental problem, the [6] community groups that are out from Pilsen to [7] southeast side of Chicago, from Englewood to South [8] Shore, are beginning to understand that this plan is [9] an opportunity, a once in a life time opportunity to [10] bring economic development, both to create jobs and [11] industrial development in our community.

[12] We believe the potential is huge for [13] community-based recycling enterprises. An estimate [14] from Chicago Recycling Coalition that has been made [15] available to us, says that over two hundred million [16] dollars could be generated in community-based [17] recycling if we focused on the community, as opposed [18] to a large big business type approach which blue bag [19] is using.

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[1] An estimate from Patrick Barry which was [2] initially done for the Department of Economic [3] Development during the Harold Washington [4] Administration that said a thousand jobs could be [5] created from community-based recycling has been [6] updated by Patrick and now we're talking about five [7] thousand jobs. Five thousand jobs at the community [8] level. We're real interested in that. We're real [9] concerned about that.

[10] From the perspective of a person who has [11] seen a lot of different approaches used in other [12] areas, in the area of education as an example, it [13] sounds to me like blue bag is a continuation of the [14] me old approach, of viewing waste as garbage rather [15] an it's resource.

[16] Raw material resources from urban areas if [17] cycled could generate more industry and jobs than [18] landfilling and incineration, which is a feature of [19] the Blue Bag Program.

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[1] One of the major opportunities that's [2] sitting in front of us is to use our garbage as raw [3] material.

[4] Raw material, which would be of benefit to [5] the industry that we'd like to create in our [6] communities. And create jobs that will reduce the [7] violence, will reduce the frustration and anger of [8] young teenagers who can't get a job coming out of [9] high school.

[10] Blue bag, not only is not taking advantage [11] of an opportunity, but from my perspective is a very [12] risky proposition.

[13] We think it's a fallacy in looking at the [14] city budget where it says the collection of [15] materials under blue bag is not a separate budget [16] item. That's just not true.

[17] Looking at the cost of other blue bag [18] systems in Omaha and in Houston, who recently [19] evaluated it, their cost of collection and their

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[1] cost of blue bag system was three to four times what [2] the administration is estimating the cost of our [3] system will be. We're concerned about that.

[4] Let me just say finally, community based [5] groups are becoming aware that there is a tremendous [6] economic development opportunity in recycling.

[7] We are going to hold the politicians [8] responsible if this opportunity is not taken [9] advantage of.

[10] We're interested in compromise. We're [11] interested in working with the administration to [12] maximize the opportunity in community-based [13] recycling.

[14] But the community is not dumb. The [15] community is becoming an increasingly concerned [16] about the environmental economic development [17] opportunity and we see this plan is not maximizing [18] the potential for the community, for maximizing the [19] potential for some large business under the present

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[1] configuration.

[2] Thank you.

[3] (APPLAUSE)

[4] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Phoebe [5] VanBalan.

[6] MS. VANBALAN: I'm Phoebe VanBalan, Board [7] President of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community [8] Conference, which is a forty-three year old [9] community organization.

[10] This year, we undertook an environmental [11] program. Our environmental has decided on the [12] two-pronged approach for this year. Community [13] education and civic action, where pos-

sible, to [14] further sound environmental goals.

[15] For this reason, I'm here tonight to ask [16] the City to examine more closely the so-called blue [17] bag method of recycling.

[18] We understand that source separation of [19] recyclable produces much higher quality materials

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[1] that would bring higher revenue than the co-mingled [2] blue bag material.

[3] As more communities have become conscious [4] of the necessity of recycling, prices for these [5] materials have dropped.

[6] The cost of building and running the [7] plants, the MRRFS, that would separate the [8] co-mingled blue bag material might be an expense [9] that would never be recaptured from revenue obtained [10] from the low quality materials thus separated.

[11] In Hyde Park for many years, we've had a [12] successful source separated recycling program, as [13] have other progressive communities in this city.

[14] At the very least, these programs should [15] be continued, expanded and used as models for a [16] city-wide collection system.

[17] There is a program I would like to [18] recommend to the city for study. Late last July, I [19] visited my daughter who had moved to Seattle

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[1] Washington a year before.

[2] In Seattle, residents are billed [3] separately for their garbage collection as we are [4] for water, gas and electricity.

[5] The size of the garbage container they [6] request determines their bill. There is no fee for [7] the collection of recyclable waste.

[8] Each customer is provided with a [9] color-coded container for paper, cans, aluminum and [10] glass. This program provides both incentive to [11] reduce the amount of garbage a household discards [12] and high quality source separation

[13] I will mention only briefly, as does the [14] draft of the solid waste management plan, the [15] 15 absolute necessity of a serious city [17] mandated plan to handle recyclables from commercial [18] businesses and apartments, which do not receive now [19] ty garbage collection.

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[1] Incineration and landfills are becoming [2] unpopular, hazardous and expensive solutions to the [3] management of solid waste. Chicago should keep [4] these solutions at a minimum.

[5] I believe Chicago can and should be a [6] leader in this area. With dedication and careful [7] study of successful programs, we could develop a [8] plan that would be prototype for dense urban areas [9] across the country.

[10] Chicago should not refuse this challenge [11] by accepting an unproven, second rate plan such as [12] that proposed by HDR engineering.

[13] Thank you.

[14] (APPLAUSE)

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Willie Jones.

[16] MR. JONES: Hi. My concern was the [17] contracting of this solid waste.

[18] There seems to be no black contractors involved with this. And Mr. Henderson, I'd would [19] like to pose that question to you.

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[1] MR. HENDERSON: My understanding is that [2] his planning contract does involve the twenty-five [3] percent minority business enterprise.

[4] MR. JONES: Pardon me?

[5] MR. HENDERSON: This contract we're [6] planning did meet the City's requirements for an [7] appropriate set aside for minority business [8] enterprises.

[9] MR. JONES: Could you tell us who are the [10] minorities in that are involved.

[11] MR. HENDERSON: There's Globetrotters.

[12] MR. JONES: In what capacity?

[13] MR. HENDERSON: Globetrotters was a [14] sub-contractor —

[15] MR. JONES: That's an engineering firm.

[16] MR. HENDERSON: Pardon me.

[17] MR. JONES: They are an engineering firm.

[18] MR. HENDERSON: Correct. As is HDR and [19] McDonough, which assisted the City in doing the

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[1] draft plan.

[2] MR. JONES: Okay, but we're concerned [3] about the transportation. You know, there's all [4] kinds of transportation —

[5] MR. HENDERSON: You're talking about [6] letting contracts in the future, as opposed to the [7] plan that we're looking at today.

[8] Is that your point?

[9] MR. JONES: No, no, I'm talking about the [10] plan today and in the future.

[11] MR. HENDERSON: Okay the plan we're, that [12] we're having a hearing on today was developed in [13] conjunction with Streets and Sanitation and with the [14] participation of the various other departments of [15] the city.

[16] And it has series of contractors and that [17] contract did meet the City's required set aside.

[18] Now as far as other contracts in the [19] future, those are not let out yet and I can't

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[1] comment on them.

[2] MR. JONES: Okay so that is public [3] knowledge, the contract that's been let out now, [4] right?

[5] MR. HENDERSON: Which contract?

[6] MR. JONES: The one that Globetrotter is [7] involved with.

[8] MR. HENDERSON: Oh yes, absolutely.

[9] MR. JONES: Where could we, where could I [10] obtain this?

[11] MR. HENDERSON: You can get it through [12] the, I imagine either through Street of Sanitation [13] or the purchasing, the purchasing officer.

[14] MR. JONES: Because I did try to find it [15] and no one seems to have it.

[16] MR. HENDERSON: Well I know it exist, and [17] if—

[18] MR. JONES: No, no, no, no one—

[19] MR. HENDERSON: (Continuing)—if you want

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[1] to see me afterwards, I can get your name and I can [2] assist you on that.

[3] MR. JONES: Okay.

[4] MR. HENDERSON: But, the existing, the [5] plan which is the focus of the hearing tonight, does [6] meet the required set asides for the City.

[7] MR. JONES: Okay well I'll talk with you [8] after this is over so I can get the information.

[9] MR. HENDERSON: Sure.

[10] MR. JONES: Okay, thank you.

[11] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Robert Hughes.

[12] MR. HUGHES: My name is Robert Hughes, a [13] concern citizen and businessman in the community.

[14] I want to address the same question that [15] was just asked. I'm concerned about the minority [16] participation.

[17] Because I've been in touch with Waste [18] Management who indicated that if they were awarded

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[1] the contract, that they would in turn award their [2] minority participation, their Schedule C, which, it [3] was my understanding the Schedule C should be [4] submitted prior to an award and would be part of, [5] part of making

evaluations toward who will get the contract.

Now in sending a letter to Waste Management, we got the feedback from one of their vice presidents that until they got the award they would not fill out a Schedule C.

I'm concerned about that, because a commitment has not been made and they have a reputation for filling out Schedule Cs and not complying with them.

So can you address that issue? I think when we're looking at a long term project like this, I'm very concerned that there is built into these things minority participation and also a commitment prior to any award.

MR. HENDERSON: What contract are you talking about?

MR. HUGHES: Recycling —

MR. HENDERSON: Are you talking about the RFP for the MRRFS?

MR. HUGHES: Yes.

MR. HENDERSON: Okay, I don't think anyone here is, that's not what the hearing is about or we, I don't know anyone able to address that.

We're strictly here on the question of the kind, of the twenty year plan, as opposed to a particular process or particular contract that are an ongoing part of the city business.

But there is a required set aside for future contracts and I, as far as I know, there's no anticipation of that being changed for the MRRF contracts.

MR. HUGHES: Well, the MRRF has not been awarded yet, has it?

MR. HENDERSON: Absolutely not.

MR. HUGHES: Okay, well I guess what I'm asking then, is it a requirement to fill out the Schedule C prior to an award?

MR. HENDERSON: I don't know.

MR. HUGHES: You wouldn't know?

MR. HENDERSON: I don't know.

MR. HUGHES: Could I call you tomorrow and find out?

MR. HENDERSON: Sure.

MR. HUGHES: Thank you.

MR. ASQUE: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes, sir.

MR. ASQUE: I would think it would important that there be some form of communication to, particularly to those interested in minority, citizens that may have business interests. Some type of communication as to what course of action they can take to gain this information.

Number one and number two, what course of action they could take in dealing with a large corporation like waste in order to feel that they have some type of equal footing in dealing with the RFPs and whatever lies in regards to this contract in the future.

I think it would be important for that communication to be put out and I think it would be important tonight for those persons who are concerned to have designated persons to go to perhaps tomorrow by phone or whatever to start that process.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes, I'm sure, whether it's the office, the Mayor's Office of inquiry or whatever, we can, the Committee is not expert on what you're asking, although we would like to help you with getting the information.

MR. HENDERSON: I'll volunteer to be a person to contact and we can deal with, give you my

number and we can, I can get you in touch with the appropriate folks.

MR. HARRINGTON: Either Henry Henderson or myself can act as that liaison, I think.

We both have cards and anybody who is interested in getting that kind of information, we can make the link through the Department of Purchasing so that you get the direct information straight from the source.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Okay, Elizabeth Braum.

MS. BRAUM: Good evening. I'm speaking on behalf of three hundred and forty-three residents of Woodlawn, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, who signed some testimony that I drafted yesterday morning.

I'm a PhD candidate at the University of Chicago and Coordinator of the University's

Environmental Concerns Organization known as ECO.

This is what the testimony is. Whereas the Solid Waste Management Plan of Chicago intends to one; increase incinerators that are polluted and hazardous; two, increase landfilling despite rising cost; three, remove recycling from local ward control; and four, impose blue bag recycling that turns valuable recyclables into garbage.

We petition the Solid Waste Management Review Committee to not implement the burn and bury plan.

Chicago must investigate alternatives, to poisoning city air with toxic incinerator smoke, destroying land and wetlands with landfills and implementing the ineffective blue bag plan.

Each Ward must have the option of setting up their own recycling program, including composting.

The city should encourage source reduction

to cut down the expensive garbage removal. A new plan should address Chicago residents' desire for cleaner air and environment.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Vanessa Sarni.

MS. SARNI: Good evening, ladies and gentleman.

My name is Vanessa Sarni. I'm employed with Chicago Recycling Works. I'm here concerning a statement that was printed in the Reader.

I'm here to say that those comments that were written, I did not make them, I did not say them, and I'm here to say that for the record.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Do we have any more cards?

(PAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Gerald Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Point of information, my name is Jewrell not Gerald. Forty-two years old, people still pronounce my name wrong.

I'm just here to speak for a fairly new organization, the South Shore Community Church is sponsoring at this point the Job Locator Service.

We're expanding our program, we're only a year old. I'm the acting secretary.

The question I wanted to ask is are we spending our wheels here?

It seems that the City of Chicago already has a program that they're only waiting to implement at an opportune time.

They're already talking about privatizing the Streets and Sanitation pickup.

We're trying, everybody is a volunteer for the Job Locator Service.

We don't get paid, we work. I didn't have time to pick up the complete program, I came in late

because I was delivering minutes to the other members of the meeting.

My whole point in knowing that there was going to be a community meeting

was because I work [5] for Alderman Bloom as his precinct capeain in the [6] 57th Ward.

[7] I've lived in this Ward since 1968. We're [8] concerned about our people going into drugs, our [9] streets turning into havens of prostitution.

[10] I've been to every town meeting this year. [11] I know about businessmen concerned about minority [12] participation, but I'm concerned about, if we're [13] going to privatize, can we not get a better program [14] than turning one form of garbage into another form [15] of garbage.

[16] I'm just trying to get people to work, to [17] stay away from drugs and I'm trying to get the City [18] to make some sense with a bad budget and a bad plan.

[19] Thank you very much. I'm Jewrell

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[1] Rogers. Acting Secretary, Job Locator Service.

[2] (APPLAUSE)

[3] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Mark [4] Shapiro?

[5] MR. SHAPIRO: Good afternoon, or good [6] evening.

[7] I want to thank the members of the [8] Committee and for allowing us a chance to give our [9] views and I want to also thank my fellow citizens [10] for presenting their views.

[11] And I'm sure they represent only the tip [12] of the iceberg, a lot of hours spent behind the [13] scenes and a lot of interest in the program.

[14] I'm a resident of Chicago. I'm a member [15] of East View Condominium Association and a member of [16] the board there as well.

[17] I want to recycle and I do recycle. I've [18] recycled for many years and I'm very happy to see a [19] growing interest in recycling and the waste

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[1] reduction here in Chicago.

[2] We all know the excellent reasons for [3] recycling and they bear repeating. Reducing [4] environmental problems, both at landfills and at [5] production facilities. Creating jobs in our local [6] economy, saving natural resources, saving the [7] environmental and saving money.

[8] I'm glad that Chicago wants to recycle and [9] I feel strongly that Chicago should have a [10] first-rate recycling program, a World Series [11] recycling program, Super Bowl recycling program.

[12] Seattle, as a number of people already [13] pointed out, already has an excellent program. Ours [14] should be at least that good if not better.

[15] And we're settling for something that [16] doesn't even match our goals for five years out, [17] don't even match what they're achieving already [18] today.

[19] And unfortunately, the Blue Bag Program

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[1] propose doesn't fit the bill. Mashing recyclables [2] into a blue bag soup lowers their value as people [3] said before, even assuming that you can find them [4] after they been compacted hydraulically in the [5] garbage truck with all the other refuse.

[6] The proposed plan might mash our municipal [7] budget even worse than it does the garbage.

[8] There's no guarantee that it will recycle [9] anything and there's also no limit to how much it [10] will cost.

[11] Incineration, with the toxic emissions and [12] ash, is a little better.

[13] There is a way out of this mess and it's [14] right here in our back yard. Curb side recycling is [15] already here, thanks to our local recycling heroes [16] if I can use that word, like Ken Dunn, and others at [17] the resource center and the Chicago Recycling [18] Coalition.

[19] I want to say that I for one

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[1] appreciate their efforts and their wisdom and I urge [2] full adoption of their waste reduction and recycling [3] programs.

[4] I feel strongly that they can help keep [5] Chicago a great City.

[6] Thank you very much.

[7] (APPLAUSE)

[8] MR. SHAPIRO: Any questions from the [9] committee? I didn't know I was that clear. Thank [10] you very much.

[11] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you, Jeff [12] Ortmann?

[13] MR. ORTMANN: Hello, my name is Jeff [14] Ortmann and I represent the BAPA, Beverly Area [15] Planning Association, Planning Association, Morgan [16] Park Environmental Committee of the 19th Ward.

[17] We strongly oppose the City of Chicago's [18] Solid Waste Management Plan.

[19] Our Alderperson, Virginia Rugai, also

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[1] joins us in the opposition of this short-sighted, [2] under-funded plan.

[3] Now in the 19th Ward, we recycle by the [4] blue box method. In January, our business community [5] will begin an innovative recycling program that [6] starting a working model for the rest of the city to [7] possibly follow.

[8] Our source recycling program keeps [9] materials separate from the beginning, enabling a [10] higher percentage of uncontaminated material on the [11] way stream, unlike the program before us.

[12] We would strongly urge the City to stop [13] this program. We would like to be able to maintain [14] the present program that we are now enacted and we [15] intend to file a more detailed statement of [16] opposition in writing before the November 21st [17] deadline.

[18] Thank you.

[19] (APPLAUSE)

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[1] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jeff, question [2] please. Would you come back?

[3] MR. GREENE: Would you submit to the [4] committee any information you might have on this [5] commercial recycling program.

[6] MR. ORTMANN: Pardon me, sir?

[7] MR. GREENE: Can you submit any [8] information that you might have on this commercial [9] recycling program?

[10] MR. ORTMANN: Yes, yes, we will sir. We [11] intend to do that.

[12] Thank you.

[13] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Rodger Field?

[14] MR. FIELD: Good evening, my name is [15] Rodger Field.

[16] I'm here as a representative of the Hyde [17] Park Environmental Action Coalition, a local [18] community group in Hyde Park.

[19] We're here this evening to go on

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[1] record in opposition to the city's so-called blue [2] bag recycling program.

[3] It may use blue bags, but it's not our [4] idea of a recycling program.

[5] We have two levels of concern. First, on [6] a technical level, even assuming the City's most [7] optimistic numbers, about eighty percent of the [8] recyclable material that is carefully set aside by a [9] Chicago Resident will not make its way back into the [10] economic mainstream.

[11] Chicago residents who have gone through [12] the effort in separating recyclables from their [13] refuse might as well not have bothered.

[14] Their material will be there lost in the [15] compactor truck or be found too contaminated for [16] recycling.

[17] This is a step backwards for those of us [18] in Hyde Park, where we all enjoy curb side pick up [19] through the resource center.

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[1] We can do better and we know it. [2] I should add that this assumes that all [3]

the city's estimates are accurate and we doubt that [4] they are.

[5] We question whether the city can sustain [6] the ninety percent retrieval rate under real world [7] conditions when the spotlight is no longer under [8] their pilot project.

[9] Certainly, the dismal record on yard waste [10] does not instill a lot of confidence. We're also [11] highly dubious of the quality of the recyclable that [12] will survive. The possibility of contamination is [13] great.

[14] And evidently, the City also has its [15] doubts. We find very disturbing the reports of the [16] proposed contract terms which permit the recycling [17] contractor to landfill all materials the cannot be [18] recycled within a hundred and twenty days.

[19] In short, we don't yet have a good

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[1] idea whether this program will work and how much it [2] will cost.

[3] On the second, more fundamental level, we [4] wonder frankly whether the city cares about [5] providing us with the best recycling program.

[6] The city seems to regard recycling as a [7] materials handling issue, rather than an [8] environmental one.

[9] The issue for this city is how to comply [10] with the City and State laws mandating recycling [11] with the least disruption to the existing collection [12] methods.

[13] They have indeed designed a system which [14] does little violence to existing procedures.

[15] But this, frankly, misses the point. From [16] an environmental perspective, every household that [17] recycles should be viewed as an environmental [18] education project.

[19] Recycling could connect daily every

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[1] consumer to the whole circle of production. [2] consumption and disposal in a way that will lead us [3] to take the personal and political steps to reduce [4] waste.

[5] We firmly believe that recycling and waste [6] reduction should not be add ons, but should be at [7] the heart at the solid waste plan.

[8] If they were, we would not assume, as this [9] lan does, that incineration and landfilling will [10] main the primary modes of waste disposal over the [11] next two decades.

[12] The city has made a modest proposal. It [13] sets a recycling goal of twenty-five percent. Other [14] localities have attained recycling rates of over [15] eighty percent and even some large municipalities [16] such as Seattle, which has [17] been mentioned before, regularly recycle at least [18] forty percent of the waste stream.

[19] At present, there is considerable

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[1] support for recycling and should be harnessed.

[2] In short, we ask two things. First that [3] this city conduct a thorough study of its proposed [4] Blue Bag Program, together with other recycling [5] programs so as to design the best environmental [6] program.

[7] And second, that the city review the [8] entire solid waste program with recycling and waste [9] reduction as the most fundamental components.

[10] In conclusion, as I sat here listening to [11] person after person and organization after [12] organization, opposing the city's, waste disposal or [13] the waste management plan, I think that the [14] committee members are in an unenviable and difficult [15] position.

[16] You have one of two choices. You can [17] either put a big rubber stamp on the city's proposal [18] and that will be the end of it.

[19] Or you can take to heart what our

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[1] group and others have said to you and that's going [2] to be a difficult process for you.

[3] You are going to have to go back and do a [4] lot of work, you're going to have to go back and [5] upset some applecarts.

[6] The city's waste disposal future is in [7] your hands and we hope that you will listen to the [8] people.

[9] Thank you.

[10] **(APPLAUSE)**

[11] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Nancy Hays?

[12] **MS. HAYS:** I'm Nancy Hays. [13] I don't have a prepared statement, but I [14] have some comments to make.

[15] One is that I have used the resource [16] center for as long as it has existed and it makes [17] vastly more sense to me than the blue bag system [18] which I find absolutely absurd.

[19] I would also like to commend the Park

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[1] District on its plastic collection program, also the [2] Hyde Park Co-op on its plastic collection program.

[3] I haven t heard that mentioned, but [4] certainly the plastic bottles have created a [5] tremendous volume in landfills and we have a way to [6] deal with it and I don't think there again that the [7] plant, that the blue bags will deal with it.

[8] Also, I'd like to comment that I remember [9] very well doing recycling of tin cans back in the [10] forties during the war when we were motivated by the [11] war.

[12] It did not seem to me that it was such a [13] hardship. I think we can expect people, when they [14] understand that they will do that kind of recycling [15] again.

[16] I think we've taken a lot of steps [17] backward in the meantime.

[18] I'm also very concerned about composting, [19] because it seems to me that one of the problems is

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[1] that people simply don't understand about [2] composting.

[3] The nutrients come out of the soil, they [4] go into the leaves of the tree, they can be reused [5] by the tree.

[6] But we take time away because we find them [7] an eyesore.

[8] I remember very vividly some years ago [9] when I lived in Kenwood and I had a landlady who had [10] a gardener.

[11] And the gardener wanted to start a compost [12] pile and explained it in great detail to her.

[13] She came to me, she's a product of Chicago [14] schools, I'm sure. She came to me and she said, [15] "Now I understand what he wants to do, please tell [16] me why."

[17] Thank you.

[18] **(APPLAUSE)**

[19] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Juantia Salvador

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[1] Burris.

[2] **MS. BURRIS:** Societies everywhere are [3] slowly coming to recognize that they are not only [4] destroying their environments, but undermining their [5] futures.

[6] In response, governments and people the [7] world over have begun to try to reverse this [8] obviously destructive and threatening trend.

[9] In our throw-away culture, which leads [10] inevitably to pollution and resource depletion, how [11] can you propose for us, the citizens of Chicago, to [12] choose to continue with the same polluting and [13] depleting behavior that we have become to know in [14] our growing up years?

[15] Why cannot this city and this current [16] administration be part of the world-wide people [17] movement to reverse the wasteful and destructive [18] consequences of our industrial society and be part [19] of the world-wide solution instead of continuing to

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[1] be part of the world-wide problem?

[2] Waste reduction and recycling industries [3] should replace the traditional garbage collection [4] and disposal companies of today, including [5] contractors currently who are seeking contracts in [6] this public hearing.

[7] Instead of reducing the city's collection [8] and disposal budget by slowly phasing out its aging [9] streets and sanitation work force, the city has [10] chosen to maintain the high labor cost its aging [11] work force, provide contracts for all kinds of [12] disposal and engineering companies and do business [13] as usual.

[14] Business as usual, as we the citizens of [15] Chicago have been tired of for twenty-some years, in [16] which we had hoped we had began to change under [17] Mayor Washington's Administration.

[18] By proposing a plan that relies on [19] existing waste, throwing habits of its citizens and

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[1] waste collection and disposal operations of its [2] streets and sanitation, we are contributing to [3] destroying and not saving our planet or city or our [4] neighborhood.

[5] We are also losing the critical [6] opportunity to begin to make a difference in [7] changing the values and behavior of our citizens [8] regarding the use of our natural resources.

[9] The most depressing part of the city's [10] plan is that it truly, truly mirrors and reflects [11] the society's current point of view, that we can [12] continue to throw away our valuable and limited [13] resources and this city will come pick it up and [14] take care of you.

[15] Waste disposal is not simply a technology [16] problem that is best solved by engineers, it is, at [17] all levels of reality, a social and cultural problem [18] that pervades this society in which demands radical, [19] non-traditional social and cultural solutions.

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[1] Waste reduction at the source, separating [2] garbage at the source, recycling collections and the [3] reuse of this limited resources is the way to go.

[4] As a citizen that has grown in my own [5] consciousness of the complexity of the environmental [6] problem over the last ten years, I would like to see [7] my local government support me, support me, and not [8] prevent me and my neighbors in Hyde Park and Kenwood [9] and Woodlawn, who have recycled over the last twenty [10] years, to continue to do what we believe is best for [11] our environment.

[12] Your plan wants me and my neighbor to walk [13] backwards instead of moving forward.

[14] I have a ten year old son in the public [15] school who surprised me last night with a new slogan [16] among grade five kids. Peace, love and recycle.

[17] There is a whole new generation out there [18] that has already grown environmentally conscious, [19] and more important environmentally responsible.

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[1] There are few children here that love to [2] recycle, that love to reuse, that love to reuse the [3] waste that we are constantly throwing away.

[4] And we're giving them example as this [5] generation of adults to say, "Just put all your [6] things in one bag and we'll take care of it."

[7] The City of Chicago, whom you in some ways [8] have tried to serve and represent, has to have now a [9] forward-looking vision for its citizenry, not one [10] that keeps us in the dark ages.

[11] Tonight, if you will really listen and [12] hear the public voices of its citizens that have one [13] by one told you of its opposition to this solid [14] waste plan, I hope that you will conclude that the [15] people are way ahead of its planners.

[16] Ask yourselves ultimately, "Who do you [17] think benefits from this plan? Does the environment [18] benefit from this plan? Do the citizens benefit [19] from this plan? Does our future, the future of our

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[1] world, does it benefit from this?

[2] I can't see except contractors, [3] engineering firms, disposal companies and further [4] pollution and destruction of the earth.

[5] **(APPLAUSE)**

[6] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Colleen West, Colin [7] West?

[8] **MR. WEST:** My name is Colin West. I'm the [9] Co-coordinator of the Student Environmental Action [10] Coalition of Chicago.

[11] And tonight, I'm giving testimony on [12] behalf of James Cahillane, the Recycling Coordinator [13] at the University of Chicago.

[14] I wish to express my opposition to the [15] City of Chicago's proposed recycling Blue Bag [16] System.

[17] Being in the business of recycling, it is [18] apparent to me that the blue bag will not be an [19] effective way to recycle in this city.

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[1] First, I will outline my reasons. Method, [2] dollar amount and psychological effect.

[3] The method decided upon will result in the [4] majority of the recyclable materials collected to be [5] landfilled or incinerated.

[6] It is irrational to think that by [7] combining glass, paper, cans and plastic, one can [8] successful remove and separate materials after they [9] have been compacted in the back of a garbage truck.

[10] When five thousand pounds per square inch [11] is applied to glass, it breaks. When the glass [12] breaks it will contaminate all materials the chards [13] come in contact with.

[14] The results will be the materials are [15] non-marketable. Therefore, burned or landfilled.

[16] I also have concerns regarding the dollar [17] amount of the program. Involving the city in a [18] seven year, seven hundred and fifty million dollar [19] program, without having done an extensive pilot

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[1] program or basing it on another city's results, is a [2] mistake.

[3] Cities that I have read about, including [4] Houston and Omaha, have had dismal results from [5] their Blue Bag Program.

[6] Omaha has had cost overruns and Houston [7] flat out rejected the program.

[8] I would prefer to see mine and every other [9] taxpayers money going tow[illegible] a more effective [10] recycling progra[illegible] Source separation is known to [11] work.

[12] Psychologically, residents of Chicago [13] participating in the Blue Bag Program will have a [14] difficult believing that they are recycling.

[15] The reason is simple, they are just [16] throwing it away just like they always have. It is [17] portant to involve people fully in the recycling [18] process.

[19] Let them understand that if they want

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[1] to recycle, they can be sure that the materials they [2] are saving will be recycled.

[3] By just throwing it away, people will not [4] understand the importance of putting certain [5] materials in one bag and the rest of their garbage [6] in another.

[7] Here at the University of Chicago, we have [8] an extensive source separation recycling program in [9] all our offices, coffee shops, residence halls and [10] some apartment complexes.

[11] There is no visible loss of materials we [12] collect due to contamination. By launching an [13] aggressive awareness program, with the help of [14] University officials and the support of the [15] on-campus environmental group ECO, — recycle has [16] been able to maintain a

high level of participation [17] in the recycleability of materials.

[18] —recycle is also — to utilize a bag [19] system here on campus. It'll be much different from

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[1] the blue bag. We will use reusable nylon bags, [2] which will be color coded for different materials. [3] These bags will never be put into a garbage truck.

[4] I have the utmost confidence it will be [5] successful and cost efficient.

[6] I wish I had the same amount of confidence [7] for the Blue Bag Program. Cancel the Blue Bag [8] Program before it is too late.

[9] (APPLAUSE)

[10] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: John Pastirik?

[11] MR. PASTIRIK: I'm John Pastirik from the [12] 10th Ward.

[13] I'm a member of a number of organizations, [14] including the Fair Arms Civic League, 35th District [15] Environmental Task Force and the Sierra Club. But [16] I'm speaking as an individual.

[17] I notice that we were told that copies of [18] the Solid Waste Management Plan are available at our [19] public libraries.

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[1] I wonder if this is why Mayor Daley's [2] budget is cutting back the hours of the libraries. [3] Doesn't want people to really read that thing.

[4] I would have to agree with Alderman Bloom [5] that one of the biggest problem with the Blue Bag [6] Program is that it is a energy capital and [7] technology intensive program.

[8] But with thousands of people out of work, [9] what we need is a labor intensive program.

[10] Waste Management, Incorporated has enough [11] money. Let's put people to work. Let's give the [12] money, spread the money out a little bit.

[13] Let's establish a curb side recycling [14] program. I've seen it work in the suburbs.

[15] I was visiting a friend in Munster and [16] they put some kids to work. They had separate bins [17] and the people had their stuff out on the curb and [18] they zipped down the block and it works real [19] beautiful and you're putting some people to work.

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[1] doing something constructive.

[2] Waste Management, Incorporated already has [3] a contract with the drop-off box program. That [4] seems to me to be a total failure.

[5] In my neighborhood, it's on the other side [6] of the river. I don't think you should have to get [7] in your car and drive your recyclables off, as long [8] as we already have somebody coming by to pick the [9] garbage.

[10] I think that we should have separate [11] c mpartments, save the amount of ener that it [12] takes for everybody to hop in their car and drive to [13] a recycling box. That's waste in itself, you know.

[14] Waste Management, Incorporated also has a [15] very bad track record, as far as obeying the laws of [16] this land.

[17] Alderman Clifford Kelly and the Mayor of [18] Fox Lake both ended up in jail because they took [19] bribes from Waste Management, Incorporated.

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[1] I feel waste management incorporated [2] should be barred from doing any business with the [3] City of Chicago.

[4] They've turned, they've trashed my [5] neighborhood and they're in the process of digging [6] holes for another landfill and the City's is going [7] to have a fight on its hands if they plan on letting [8] the land for a moratorium lapse this winter.

[9] The Blue Bag Program is a ridiculous idea. [10] First, you're creating more garbage [11] itself, the blue bag itself is more garbage and [12] people have to pay for that.

[13] You smash up and contaminate your [14] recyclables, then spend millions of dollars on [15] material recovery facilities to sort it all back [16] out? It's ridiculous.

[17] Blue bag wastes time, money, energy and [18] resources with no guarantee of success.

[19] We need curb side recycling. It's

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[1] not garbage until it's all mixed up together, then [2] it becomes garbage.

[3] We need to develop markets for recyclables [4] and in doing so, we can also put people to work that [5] way.

[6] We do not need landfills or incinerators. [7] Landfills leak and gobble up precious land and [8] destroy wet lands.

[9] Incinerators, spew dioxins, fuerons and [10] heavy metals into our air and lungs.

[11] How much longer must people be exposed to [12] toxic chemicals in their air and water so [13] corporations can make more money?

[14] We need ambitious recycling goals. If you [15] recycle twenty-five percent, that means throwing [16] away seventy-five percent.

[17] I think the only thing more ridiculous [18] than the Solid Waste Program is probably the Mayor's [19] proposal to level our entire neighborhoods to build

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[1] an airport. An his course estimates on that, have, [2] have been shown to be way off base.

[3] So I wonder how way off base the blue bag [4] cost estimates programs are.

[5] I wonder if the Mayor is also planning on [6] putting Hegewisch, South Deering, Burnham and part [7] of Cal City into a blue bag?

[8] So, but basically what we need is a new [9] way of looking at things.

[10] People, communities, and resources are [11] not, not something we can just throw away. We need [12] to look at what is valuable in society and big [13] contracts to big corporations that have been [14] destroying our environment are not valuable for our [15] communities.

[16] Thank you.

[17] (APPLAUSE)

[18] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Dennis Martinez.

[19] MR. MARTINEZ: Hello. My name is

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[1] Dennis Martinez, and I'm presently a Co-coordinator [2] for the 7th Ward Democratic organization under Alice [3] Palmer.

[4] First of all, I would like to go to the [5] root of the problem, which is the government who has [6] the federal, state, and the city, has to stop giving [7] the green light to those who make products which [8] leave hazardous waste; from military waste, plastic, [9] oils, perfumes to gasolines, spray cans, and other [10] manufacturers that deliver these hazardous waste [11] products.

[12] Because the future manufacturers should [13] be, must prove that they can dilute their waste [14] harmlessly before they are allow to manufacture [15] their good commodity products.

[16] And which this in turn formed the great [17] landfill that is on the southeast side of Chicago [18] due to the government's not cracking down on these [19] manufacturers that made these hazardous waste

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[1] products in the first place.

[2] And also, the recycling is only one part [3] of the problem or one part of the solution.

[4] And because we know that burning the waste [5] mixed, when they're mixed together and they, which [6] the heat fuses it into a more deadly or toxic that [7] can be released into the air.

[8] In which, unfortunately, pregnant women [9] breathe in this, just like they did the graphite at [10] the steel mills when there was a heavier [11] concentra-

tion here on the southeast side of Chicago.

[12] Which proves, by the mortality rate which [13] we had, because I have figures that if you lived [14] only two, three miles west or two, three miles [15] north, that the morality rate went down.

[16] Because as parent of a special handicapped [17] child and a board member of a hundred and fifty at a [18] center, I get the statistics and there were [19] seventeen special handicapped children on the

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[1] southeast side of Chicago in 1983. As of this year [2] there is thirty. And that's just from our center [3] alone.

[4] So it's everybody's responsibility to help [5] cut down on these waste. Whether you're driving a [6] car, you can, people should learn to walk to get to [7] some of the things they need at a neighborhood [8] store, instead of driving three blocks back and [9] forth.

[10] And also I used to be involved with [11] plastics myself. I use to like it, but now that [12] I've heard about styrofoam cups, even as simple as [13] that, the convenience of it and it's one of the [14] hardest compounds to break down.

[15] And of course we'll be asking the people [16] use more of paper and wood cups instead of the [17] astic.

[18] Even by going back to cloth diapers [19] instead of these plastics one which there are just

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[1] tons of it you see spilling out of these garbage [2] cans.

[3] So we all have a responsibility and a duty [4] to these lands, because my, I'm representing also [5] the hundred percent native Americans, the first one [6] that was in this land first that respected and [7] protected these lands. [8] And they would say that, they would not allow this [9] to happen and they would take measures to prevent [10] this from happening, but only by all of us working [11] together.

[12] Because there's two hundred and fifty [13] million people now living in the United States. So [14] mine only is that the value of a single human being [15] life is more important than all the monies are to be [16] made in this world.

[17] Because I do not wish to see another [18] special handicapped child come through the doors [19] unneedlessly. I would fight this an anyone who

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[1] tries will have this on your conscious if you're [2] putting profits before the people.

[3] Thank you.

[4] (APPLAUSE)

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Gigna Tacor. Please [6] help me with the pronunciation.

[7] MS. THAKORE: I'm speaking as a citizen. [8] I live in an apartment house, like my [9] neighbors and many people. I think most people that [10] I know live in apartment houses as well.

[11] I want to recycle and I do recycle. There [12] is no curb cycling or recycling on my street, so I [13] drive out of my way to reach centers that will [14] recycle for me.

[15] I had to do my own research and find out [16] where these centers are.

[17] I'm very lucky that I live in Hyde Park, [18] and I don't have to go very far. There are many [19] places where I can recycle.

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[1] I don't want the city to go against me and [2] people like me who want to recycle and we have to [3] find out, I mean it takes a lot of energy, I want [4] the city to help me form a kind of recycling program [5] where I don't have to go far away, but yet it's real [6] recycling and not just a waste of energy. Waste [7] into garbage.

[8] Thank you.

[9] (APPLAUSE)

[10] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Well that's, is there [11] anyone else?

[12] MS. COOL: I had not signed up, because I [13] didn't really realize that you were asking us to 14 speak tonight.

[15] My name is Myra Cool and I'm speaking just [16] as a Chicago citizen.

[17] I came tonight to learn and those of you [18] who have spoken have taught me. Maybe I can give [19] you an idea.

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[1] Let us each write a letter telling the [2] Mayor, we would like his Committee to rethink their [3] particular project: to consider the ideas that you [4] have all given this evening.

[5] Thank you.

[6] (APPLAUSE)

[7] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Thank you [8] all for your time, for your comments, for the hard [9] work that went into preparing your presentations.

[10] I'd like to repeat that there four or [11] three more hearings scheduled.

[12] One tomorrow; one on Wednesday; the one [13] tomorrow is at Malcom X College and on Wednesday at [14] North Park Village, and one in the following week, [15] October 28th, at the University of Illinois Circle [16] Campus.

[17] Thank you all for participating tonight.

[18] (APPLAUSE)

[19] (WHICH WERE ALL THE PROCEEDINGS HAD.)

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(STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, do hereby and say that I am a court reporter doing business in the County of Cook, State of Illinois and that I reported the foregoing public hearing of said matter; and that the statement is a true and complete copy of the

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D., 1991
NOTARY PUBLIC

Page 1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a public hearing on a draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan held October 22, 1991 7:00 o'clock p.m. at Malcolm X College, 1900 West Van Buren, at Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Daniel Eberhardt, President, MRC Polymers
David Inman, Department of Consumer Services (Substitute for Commissioner Corinne Schoenenberger)
Dale Alpert-Carlson, Executive Director Uptown Replacing
David Frank
Commission on Energy Environment & Public Utilities (Substitute for Alderman Edwin Eisendrath)
Karen Greene, Citizens for a Better Environment
Isaac Goldman, Goldman Asset Management
William Grant, Vice President for Corporate Development, Elgin National Industries
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner Department of Streets and Sanitation
Marcus Alcaraz, President Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Michael Dunn (Substitute for John Rossino Facility Manager Coca-Cola Bottling Company)
Ann Sheaffer, Executive Director, Casa Central

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[1] **CONSULTANTS:**

[2] David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. [3] Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates [4] STAFF [5] Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning [6] Department of Streets and Sanitation [7] Henry Henderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel [8] Department of Streets and Sanitation [9] Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service [10] 188 West Randolph Street [11] Chicago, Illinois [12] JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

Page 3

[2] Majorie Isaacson [3] East Village Association [4] Cami Fink [5] Kevin Puille [6] Michael Staniec [7] Jean Washington Near North Property Owners [8] Association

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[1] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Can you all hear [2] me up there? Great.

[3] Welcome to the second hearing on the [4] Solid Waste Management Plan.

[5] My name is Dan Eberhardt. I'm [6] Chairman of the Committee who reviewed the [7] plan.

[8] I would like to start off this [9] evening by inviting Tim Harrington to give a brief [10] description of our protocols here for the hearing [11] and of the plan.

[12] And then to invite any of you. I have [13] three cards here, anybody who has not signed up to [14] speak and would like to speak to the Committee, [15] please, they can do so at the table upstairs.

[16] Right now, I have, we have three [17] individuals.

[18] Tim, would you —

[19] **MR. HARRINGTON:** Good evening. My

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[1] name is Tim Harrington and I'm Deputy Commissioner [2] for Planning and Development in the Department of [3] Streets and Sanitation and at this time, I'd like to [4] formally welcome you to tonight's hearing to provide [5] a brief overview of the planning process begun by [6] the Committee in October of 1990.

[7] We have a very small group tonight, [8] so a lot of the concerns we have here aren't going [9] to be too germane, but I'll just go through them [10] very quickly.

[11] Any individuals wishing to provide [12] verbal testimony tonight should use one of the [13] sign-up cards indicating your name, whether you are [14] testifying as a private citizen or have an [15] affiliation with a community organization or [16] commercial enterprise and the subject of your [17] testimony.

[18] If there are any community groups [19] here that would like to request the Streets and

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[1] Sanitation staff to come out to talk to your group [2] related to the plan or any elements of the plan, [3] please sign up at the table right up at the top of [4] the stairs.

[5] One of the things that we request is [6] that if you have written comments that you submit [7] those written comments for the record as you're [8] making your formal testimony.

[9] There will be two additional public [10] hearings; one tomorrow at North Park Village which [11] is at 5801 North Pulaski Road in Chicago and one on [12] October 28th at the University of Illinois Circle [13] Center at 750 South Halsted. Both will begin at [14] 7:00 and end at 10:00 p.m.

[15] In addition, the City Council [16] Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and [17] Public Utilities will be holding a hearing, after [18] which the draft plan will go before the City Council [19] to be adopted, as mandated by State Law.

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[1] The Solid Waste Management Review [2] Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of [3] 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's [4] long-range Solid Waste Management Plan.

[5] This charge was pursuant to the [6] Illinois Legislature Senate Bill 1616, the City of [7] Chicago's Opportunity Recycle Ordinance and a [8] mandate from the Chicago City Council, creating the [9] Solid Waste Management Review Committee.

[10] Since October of 1990, the Committee [11] has met bi-weekly to become more educated and [12] informed on solid waste management issues, examine [13] various options for the City and provide comment on [14] the draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan and [15] take in public comment on that plan

[16] The City Solid Waste Management Plan [17] includes elements from the state's hierarchy of [18] disposal options and integrates those options in [19] cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

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[1] The historical disposal practices of [2] the city, which relied primarily on landfilling, [3] will be changed as a result of this plan.

[4] The City and the Department of [5] Streets and Sanitation will invest in public [6] education on the use of source reduction and [7] recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining [8] for combustion landfilling.

[9] The programs contained in the plan [10] are intended to be implemented over the next five [11] years and are expected to produce significant [12] reductions in the waste presently being landfilled.

[13] I would like to briefly give you [14] outline of what the plan are.

[15] First of all, just a brief overview [16] of what solid waste is in the City of Chicago.

[17] As an entity, the entire City of [18] Chicago produces about 3.9 million tons of solid [19] waste every year.

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[1] Of that 3.9 million tons, [2] approximately 1.1 million tons are produced or are [3] collected by the Department of Streets and [4] Sanitation in their residential collection [5] program, which serves buildings with four or fewer [6] dwelling units.

[7] High rise residential, which is the [8] remaining number of residential units in the city [9] are served by the private sector and generate six [10] hundred thousand a year.

[11] Bulk and demolition waste, which [12] includes demolition waste and waste from lot [13] cleaning operations and street cleaning amounts to [14] about three hundred thousand tons per year collected [15] by the Department of Streets and Sanitation.

[16] Finally, the largest component is the [17] commercial-industrial component, which is collected [18] privately and generates approximately 1.9 million [19] tons of solid waste every year.

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[1] The traditional disposal methods that [2] have been used in the city have been landfills, [3] waste energy and recycling and reuse.

[4] A significant portion of the [5] commercial and industrial sector waste has been [6] recycled and reused overtime.

[7] Largely, due to that, the extensive [8] level of recycling and reuse in that fraction of the [9] waste, between thirteen and nineteen percent of [10] overall, of the solid waste in the City of Chicago is [11] currently being recycled.

[12] The objectives of the plan in the [13] planning process are to minimize the landfilling of [14] raw solid waste.

[15] To develop a solid waste management [16] system that has adequate capacity to deal with the [17] 3.9 million tons that we generate on an annual [18] basis.

[19] To use existing facilities to impact

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[1] the cost effectiveness of the program, and also to [2] develop a flexible program that can meet the [3] changing needs of technology as waste management [4] technology changes in the future.

[5] The purposes of the Solid Waste [6] Management Plan are, one, to identify what the solid [7] waste management needs are.

[8] I addressed some of those needs when [9] I told you about the levels of waste that are being [10] created.

[11] More data related to that, we have on [12] boards here as to what specifically is in the waste. [13] Other issues that were dealt in there were where [14] waste is generated, what generation rates are so we [15] have a scope of the picture.

[16] Next, we identified the waste streams [17] that we were going to addressed. Those are the four [18] that I addressed earlier; to develop alternative [19] ways to deal with that waste; to evaluate those

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[1] alternatives, using the criteria that are provided [2] by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency in [3] their planning guide in the development of solid [4] waste management plans.

[5] And then finally, to develop public [6] input into that planning process in its draft stage [7] before it goes before the Chicago City Council for [8] final review and approval. [9] The Solid Waste Management Plan will have source [10] reduction components and include public education; [11] both in schools and for adults related to all [12] elements of the solid waste issue, as well as [13] elements on education related to the use of programs [14] that are developed.

[15] Public education will also be [16] available on household hazardous waste and ways to [17] reduce or avoid its use.

[18] Commercial-industrial sector [19] education programs include toxic substance reduction

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[1] and also, we're looking to do a model waste [2] reduction program where we can, in one area [3] intensive use as many of the tools as we can to [4] really develop a full picture of how effective they [5] are.

[6] Commercial programs include materials [7] exchange, which is based on the theory that the end [8] waste from one kind of industrial or commercial [9] process can be the raw material for another.

[10] Commercial waste audits, which are [11] audits of the way in which a commercial or [12] industrial organization processes its function and [13] how it generates waste and ways in which that waste [14] can be reduced.

[15] And also a directory of recycling [16] markets.

[17] On the legislative agenda, we have [18] reviews of both beverage container and household [19] hazardous waste deposit waste deposit legislation.

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[1] Packaging material requirements to [2] ensure that materials are adequately labeled as [3] recyclable for easier consumer choice.

[4] Pre-processing of all waste before [5] goes into the landfill to ensure the maximum [6] reduction and also an investigation into the [7] feasibility of a volume-based collection fee, which [8] is a fee that charges consumers a solid waste [9] service based on the amount of waste they produce.

[10] There will be three specific programs [11] to deal with the three major elements of the [12] household hazardous waste group.

[13] First of all, paint exchanges, where [14] instead of discarding used paint, paint is taken to [15] a central location and mixed for reuse in [16] institution or other kinds of environments.

[17] Motor oil recycling, which is [18] currently being undertaken and expanded in the [19] private sector.

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[1] Household battery recycling program [2] and also working with the Illinois Environmental [3] Protection Agency on their state mandated Household [4] Hazardous Collection Program.

[5] Included in the recycling component [6] of the Solid Waste Management Plan are the support [7] and development of buy back centers, the support and [8] development of drop off programs, the bag recycle, [9] those MRRF programs, for the low density residential [10] units, as well as high density recycling that will [11] be developed on a building-by-building basis in [12] accordance both with the mandates of the Opportunity [13] To Recycle Ordinance.

[14] And also looking toward further [15] solidification of those requirements in the [16] ordinance that is currently being worked on that has [17] been introduced by Alderman Burke.

[18] Commercial recycling, again, looking [19] to the Ordinance that is currently being reviewed

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[1] and worked on, introduced by Alderman Burke, extends [2] the mandate to provide recycling opportunities to [3] commercial and industrial users.

[4] Also, an expansion of bulk and [5] demolition recycling, a continuation of recycling — [6] and the eventual transformation of the current city [7] tire disposal program into a tire recycling program, [8] once markets can be identified.

[9] Within the composting area, we have [10] current programs that encourage people both to [11] compost in their backyard, as well as to simply let [12] material lie on the lawn after its been cut.

[13] This kind of activity reduces the [14] amount of compost that is set out for collection and [15] also compost-collection programs that will be done [16] in conjunction with the materials recycled in the [17] recovery facility.

[18] The combustion elements include a [19] mechanical rehabilitation of the city's Northwest

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[1] Waste Energy Facility, as well as the implementation [2] or the construction at that facility of the air [3] quality abatement equipment that is required to meet [4] federal air quality standards.

[5] And finally, there is going to be a [6] comparative study of three final disposal elements [7] for that amount of material, especially that amount [8] of material collected by the City of Chicago that is [9] not managed by any of the options that I've already [10] listed.

[11] And that study will compare organic [12] waste composting, which is expanding the yard waste [13] composting into including food waste in the [14] materials, the feasibility improvements of [15] additional combustion capacity and the feasibility [16] improvements of simply using landfills as a final [17] disposal method for that material.

[18] In addition, there will be future [19] analysis and planning for new programs, for

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[1] expanding reduction of a recycling programs once [2] those programs are set in place.

[3] And also, in order to comply with the [4] State law under, which we are operat-

ing related to [5] the Solid Waste Management Plan. the plan contains a [6] specific process for the siting of the facilities, [7] although those facilities are not called for [8] directly in the plan at this point.

[9] A detailed review of the plan can be [10] made at any one of your local libraries, if you [11] wish.

[12] And I would like to remind you that [13] written comments will. the record for written [14] comments will be open until November 21st of this [15] year after the public hearings are completed.

[16] So if you want to make written [17] comments to the plan, you can send those comments to [18] the Solid Waste Management Review Committee in care [19] of the Department of Streets and Sanitation. Room

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[1] 700. Chicago. Illinois 60602.

[2] And if you would please note, Ms. [3] Pamela Barnes in the red jacket, as you will be [4] speaking and we're asking you to limit your speaking [5] to five minutes, please note that she will be giving [6] you kind of hints as to when your time is running [7] out. Okay?

[8] Thank you very much.

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Tim. [10] The first individual is Margie [11] Isaacson.

[12] MS. ISAACSON: My name is Marjorie [13] Isaacson and I'm here representing the East Village [14] Association and we're a community group and we span [15] both the 26th and 22nd Wards.

[16] I'd like to register our opposition [17] to this Solid Waste Management Plan.

[18] I did attend an earlier hearing and [19] explains many of the reasons my neighbors thought

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[1] the blue bag would not work in our community.

[2] I will not bother to repeat our [3] concerns here, although they are still, in our [4] opinion, valid.

[5] Rather, I want to make you understand [6] a more important issue, which is why the blue bag [7] aside, we feel so angry.

[8] We feel betrayed because the city has [9] shown no interest in what we citizens think and [10] citizen support is essential for recycling to work.

[11] Over a year ago, we saw Mayor Daley [12] with the blue bag. We started asking questions [13] about it then and we've been ignored.

[14] Those of us who tried to use the city [15] drop boxes have given up because they're so poorly [16] maintained.

[17] We've seen how the city mishandles [18] our yard waste. If they're so flagrantly [19] disregarding the landscape waste laws, how can we

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[1] hope to count on their word that they'll handle our [2] recyclable materials with more care?

[3] Now supposedly, after extensive study [4] and analysis, you've come up with this Solid Waste [5] Management Plan that gives us the same blue bag.

[6] We talk about this issue a lot in our [7] community. It's interesting to me the people who 27 [8] don't have any strong opinion about recycling know [9] supposedly exactly what this plan is about.

[10] It's about business as usual in [11] Streets and Sanitation. It's about the city [12] investing in big construction projects like these [13] garbage processing centers and incinerators that [14] will make money for developers and contractors.

[15] Time will tell if this rather sadly [16] cynical attitude is correct. But in the meantime, I [17] can assure you that there will be very few, if any, [18] blue bags being used in my alley.

[19] And for this to be the fate of

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[1] recycling is a terrible shame.

[2] And I don't have a copy of this [3] because I just wrote it on the way here. So I'll [4] send it in.

[5] Thank you.

[6] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Cami [7] Fink?

[8] MS. FINK: First, I would like the [9] Committee, since there are obviously not a lot of [10] people here tonight, if I could take more than five [11] minutes.

[12] If I can take about, if I can just [13] double it to ten minutes, would that be okay?

[14] Do you have a problem with that?

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: No.

[16] MS. FINK: I mean we —

[17] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: It's okay, but [18] we'll —

[19] MS. FINK: Okay. I'll first start out

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[1] with when I became an environmentalist.

[2] I knew nothing about the earth except [3] I always enjoyed the benefits of nature. I knew [4] nothing about how we, myself included, were and are [5] destroying this planet.

[6] The most I learned about the [7] environment when I was growing up was to "Give a [8] hoot and not pollute."

[9] Although this is an important [10] message, it hardly gives justice to our powers of [11] education.

[12] So about two years ago, as the [13] recycling movement initially came into the [14] limelight, I started learning about the earth and [15] the destruction that was happening.

[16] I then began my own personal research [17] by reading books and by subscribing to numerous [18] environmental magazines.

[19] The more I learned, the more I was

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[1] upset at myself for not being aware of the obvious [2] destruction of the earth all around me and at our [3] government, both local and federal; for not caring [4] enough to stop the atrocities that were and are [5] happening.

[6] But I had become a product of our [7] throw-away, convenience mentality, but I have [8] changed.

[9] For the few small changes in the way [10] I think about garbage, I have been making a [11] difference for the past two years.

[12] Most of us know there is a problem [13] and something has got to be done now. Maybe [14] everyone might not understand the severity of us not [15] getting involved, but hopefully the people that [16] don't yet understand will learn before it's too [17] late.

[18] I will make the assumption that as a [19] Committee on Solid Waste Management, you are

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[1] educated and lack ignorance on the environmental [2] situation.

[3] Therefore, you must be cognizant that [4] it is vital to begin an effective recycling program [5] so that we can turn our waste into our resources.

[6] Today, I'm here to discuss or rather [7] trying to persuade you, the Commission on Solid [8] Waste Management, to make the best decision for our [9] planet.

[10] Not for the companies and [11] corporations that will possibly lose some business, [12] but for the environment.

[13] Please keep this fact in mind as you [14] listen and as everyone makes their case. And as you [15] make your final decision, irresponsibility is great, [16] so please remember who you're trying to help.

[17] I'm sure that you, the Committee [18] members, are familiar with the recycling program [19] terms, so just to be sure you understand, I'll refer

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[1] to the materials, recycling recovering facilities as [2] MRRFs.

[3] I want to remind all of you why [4] recycling is important. Recycling is about making a [5] circle. This means taking existing materials, [6] collecting

them after they have been used and [7] recycling into the same type of material. [8] When this loop has been completed, we [9] not only use less virgin material, which [10] is important in conserving our natural resources, but [11] we also use less energy during the manufacturing [12] process and we can reduce the amount of materials [13] that end up in our landfills. This is a recycling [14] circle.

[15] I would like to begin my altercation [16] against the blue bag policy with the issue of [17] testing.

[18] I've corresponded with Mr. Raymond [19] Cachares, the Commissioner of the Department of

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[1] Streets and Sanitation. In one of his letters, he [2] wrote, "The percentage of unrecycleable material or [3] residue contained in our blue bags was 10.9 percent, [4] which is the residue rate not uncommon in the [5] recycling industry."

[6] I will give you some of the facts [7] that were discovered during the testing process.

[8] In 1990, there was a test of [9] co-mingled recycleables in blue bags. They were [10] collected separately from regular garbage.

[11] The city claimed to have found a [12] buyer for its blue bag newsprint. It turned that [13] the buyer eventually dumped the newsprint in the [14] landfill.

[15] In the 1991, the blue bags were [16] collected with other garbage as it would happen in [17] the current blue bag policy.

[18] This city praised this 1991 test and [19] called it a great success. Yet, even the city has

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[1] admitted that ten percent of the blue bags were so [2] demolished by compactor trucks that the contents [3] could not be recovered.

[4] And, as Mr. Cachares pointed out to [5] me, there was another 10.9 percent loss of materials [6] from breakage and contamination.

[7] It is obvious that all recycling [8] programs lose some material, but this percentage of [9] loss is on the high end of the scale.

[10] The typical loss from [11] source-separated collection is zero to three [12] percent.

[13] The blue bag police, upfront, loses [14] one-fifth the material we would would be [15] contributing to the recycling process.

[16] This fact hardly encourages public [17] participation. Knowing this, would you choose to [18] use this program?

[19] This brings us to the next subject.

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[1] which is the quality of recycled materials after [2] leaving the MRRFs.

[3] Major purchasers of recycled [4] materials want quality materials. It if critical [5] for their business.

[6] An example of problems caused by [7] co-collection can be seen in the aluminum industry. [8] Aluminum used in cans is rolled increasingly thin, [9] therefore, any speck of dust or glass can lead to [10] pinholes in the sheet.

[11] Another problem a person in the glass [12] business stated is that glass not separated by [13] color, at best, can be used as landfill cover, [14] glassphalt or sandblasting.

[15] And note, it would be valued at six [16] dollars a ton for these materials, as compared to [17] fifty dollars a ton for source separated recycled [18] glass.

[19] The quality of recycled materials is

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[1] an important aspect in the recycling arena. [2] Inferior quality means reduced revenues and that [3] should concern the city.

[4] The city's plan would produce [5] materials that are less clean and uncontaminated [6] than those provided by source separated methods.

[7] Low quality recycleables sometimes [8] find no market at all, at least not a market in [9] which the city can make a profit.

[10] The resource center, at times, is run [11] at a loss due to an abundance of newspaper on the [12] market. This is something we know the city would [13] never do.

[14] I have shown you now that at times, [15] the MRRFs will be holding onto materials that are [16] either low quality or quite possibly there might be [17] a surplus of recycled matter on the market.

[18] This MRRFs might be unable to make a [19] profit from these materials. What happens then?

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[1] The most abominable loophole in this [2] program is that after a hundred and twenty days to [3] market their materials to sell above cost, the MRRFs [4] are able to dump these materials into a landfill and [5] still regard them as recycled.

[6] Also note that the city will will pay [7] the cost of the landfilling. This fact alone should [8] make you stop and think who is really benefitting [9] from this program?

[10] In a letter I received from the [11] Department of Streets and Sanitation, the following [12] were the so-called benefits of the blue bag policy.

[13] One, they claim to be cost effective. [14] Just to touch on the fact of cost, the city [15] estimates the MRRFs will cost eleven to thirteen [16] million to build.

[17] But consider this. The proposed [18] MRRFs will be larger and more complicated than any [19] existing waste processing plant.

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[1] In Biocycle Magazine, there was a [2] report on projected construction costs for the [3] largest plants in other parts of the U.S., all of [4] which will not be as large as Chicago's proposed [5] MRRFs.

[6] Using their estimates, Chicago's [7] MRRFs might cost about 37.5 million each. Also, [8] source separated recycling programs costs an average [9] ninety-one dollars a ton for collection and [10] processing.

[11] Co-mingled recycling collection costs [12] a hundred twenty-nine dollars a ton and produce more [13] waste.

[14] They assert that they are [15] environmentally responsible. Mr. Cachares states [16] "that it will eliminate the need for additional [17] trucks, which means less air pollution and traffic [18] congestion."

[19] This benefit is, at best, humorous.

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[1] This new program is not environmentally responsible, [2] when after a hundred and twenty days, the MRRFs are [3] able to dump their materials into landfills and [4] pronounce them as recycled.

[5] They profess that the bags are easy [6] and convenient. The source-separated method is just [7] as easy and convenient and it teaches individuals [8] the responsibility and the recycling process.

[9] The blue bag policy perpetuates [10] society's throw-away mentality. The people of this [11] city have got to get involved and take [12] responsibility.

[13] They avow that this program is [14] workable. The Department of Streets and Sanitation [15] claimed "That more than ninety percent of the bags [16] were successfully retrieved during testing."

[17] Retrieved, yes, but how about the

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[1] quality of materials? It is great that they obtain [2] a substantial retrieval rate, but it means nothing [3] when the material is non-usable, of low quality and [4] later tossed into the landfills.

[5] In the conclusion of my case, [6] opposing the blue bag program, I have one final [7] concern I wish to mention.

[8] Mr. Cachares listed only two reasons [9] why source-separated programs are not effectual. One [10] justification was caused, which I've already [11] addressed.

[12] The other contention was, "It does [13] not work equally well in all areas." First of all, [14] there isn't any type of government or social program [15] that does work equally well in all areas.

[16] Secondly, how does this approach, a [17] program that forces people to buy blue bags to [18] participate, work well in the more economically [19] strained areas in the city?

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[1] In closing, I would like to share [2] with you a quote from the Great Chief Sierra in his [3] letter of President Franklin Pearce in the 1850 War. [4] "The Whites too shall pass, perhaps sooner than all [5] other tribes. Contaminate your bed and you will one [6] night suffocate in your own waste."

[7] Thank you.

[8] (APPLAUSE)

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [10] Kevin Puille?

[11] MR. PUILLE: Good evening. I'd like [12] to start by saying that I've been a resident in the [13] city for for about twenty-six years now.

[14] And I don't consider myself to be a [15] "Environmentalist," but that I'm very aware of the [16] environment that we live in and am opposed to [17] destroying it and I strive to do my part.

[18] I retrospect, I believe the city is [19] negating their responsibility, not only to its

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[1] citizens, but to the environment, by implementing, [2] at best, a questionable policy in the case of using [3] the blue bag for collecting recycleables.

[4] Has the city lost sight of its [5] objective here? Which is to implement a viable [6] alternative to recycling our trash.

[7] Common sense would tell you that the [8] blue bag policy is not a viable way to achieve our [9] recycling objectives.

[10] I know the city has statistics from [11] private contractors that say this program will work. [12] But again, common sense would tell you that [13] separating your recycleables first will be better [14] than bagging them together and throwing them into a [15] garbage truck, only to be crushed with other [16] non-recycleables, contaminated and then quietly [17] buried inside of a landfill.

[18] This maligned process must be [19] stopped. There are alternatives to this and I'm sure

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[1] that if the city would work with and not against the [2] not-for-profit recycling groups of the city, who [3] have been recycling for almost two decades, compared [4] to the city, which has about four years under their [5] belt; that they could develop a real plan that we [6] all can be proud of.

[7] And possibly be a role model [8] throughout the world for cities of our size.

[9] In closing, I would like to remind [10] you that rejecting this ineffective program is not [11] only a responsibility to your constituency, but [12] ultimately to the environment.

[13] Thank you for your attention.

[14] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

[15] (APPLAUSE)

[16] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Michael Stanch?

[17] MR. STANIEC: My name is Michael [18] Staniec and I live over near, in this area and I [19] recycle maybe ninety-five percent of my garbage.

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[1] The most that I recycle is paper and [2] I recycle, you know, I take scrap paper. I have as [3] much scrap paper as newspaper and I take that to one [4] of the commercial places.

[5] Some of the things I was thinking [6] about was that, if you have this, for one thing, [7] it's a hazard to the workers that are picking up the [8] garbage, you know, that they might, you know, if [9] they're handling co-mingled garbage.

[10] And then it's like people are just [11] dumping their garbage on them, you know. And when, [12] rather than they're doing a service and they're, you [13] know, collecting, you know, they're mining the [14] cities, you know, they're miners of the cities. [15] They're, you know, collecting garbage.

[16] And then also, you know, with [17] recycling, source separation, you know, people, it [18] gets people involved in what they're, you know, [19] consuming. The resources that they're using.

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[1] It gets them thinking all about that [2] and it makes you feel good when you recycle.

[3] The other thing is that, people that [4] are interested in recycling that really want to [5] recycle would never use the blue bag because it, you [6] know, of how it is.

[7] And then anybody that doesn't want to [8] recycle would never use it either. Let's see, [9] here's a lot of things that, well, one thing I had [10] me batteries that I was collecting and there's no [11] place in the city to take them.

[12] And I know that they're hazardous, [13] so, and I heard that someone was, they were saying [14] something about recycle batteries, so that's good.

[15] You know, I am interested in garbage [16] and how, you know, I think it's really an important [17] thing. And it's worth fighting for. It being, you [18] know, the way it should be.

[19] It should not be burned. It should

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[1] not be put in landfills. You know, it's resources, [2] you know, that can be reused and there are ways to [3] do that, you know, and creative, you know, ways

[4] And people, you know, I just get [5] better and better at it. You know, I have my boxes [6] and certain ways. I started out with bags, you [7] know, and it's very hard though, you know, I mean no [8] one can do that.

[9] You need to have people, you know, [10] coming and picking the stuff up, if you really want [11] to have recycling. So, you know, the source [12] separation. I can just see, you know, the trucks [13] going down the street and you know.

[14] And you know, I mean workers that [15] have some kind of meaning, you know. You know, it [16] kind of gives them some meaning and, you know, [17] there's the recycling man, you know.

[18] I don't know, it's much better and [19] they shouldn't be burned and that's just for Waste

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[1] Management, Incorporated and the super profits of [2] the big corporations and stuff.

[3] And I think that we should fight [4] that, the citizens should, with direct, you know, [5] militant, direct action kind of tactics and stuff, [6] sabotage or whatever.

[7] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [8] Jean Washington?

[9] MS. WASHINGTON: Hello. I thought I [10] was going to be last.

[11] I'm representing tonight the Near [12] North Property Owners Association and we don't have [13] anything written yet and we'll send you the written [14] form in a week.

[15] I'm personally, particularly [16] interested in waste management because my family has [17] been in the, what we now called recycling — in the [18] old days it was called junk — business for a [19] hundred and fifty years.

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[1] My great grandfather came to Chicago [2] and he was a junk dealer. He worked mostly in paper [3] and after the fire he was, made a lot of money with [4] waste paper.

[5] And I guess he got into waste metal [6] because my grandfather recycled waste, non-ferrous [7] metal and made lots of money, then he went broke. [8] But I know the kind of money that's in that.

[9] My father was also in the [10] non-ferrous, scrap metal business.

[11] And I married what I thought was a [12] poet and he turned out to be, ended up in the [13] plastics recycling business.

[14] So I found myself back in this thing. [15] So I have a lot of economic experience in what the [16] latest ideas is, mining the cities, but my family [17] has been mining the cities for a hundred and fifty [18] years.

[19] So I know perfectly well what can be

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[1] done. I know the problems in these business. The [2] main problem is that there is no incentive not to [3] use virgin material.

[4] Anything in plastic, practically, can [5] be recycled, but the thing is the cost. It's not [6] cost effective.

[7] Just about everything in your [8] garbage, what we call garbage nowadays can be [9] recycled. We don't have to be a throwaway society.

[10] And it's very disturbing to think [11] about this blue bag thing.

[12] By the way, as an expert in recycling [13] plastic and as a color matcher for the family [14] business at one time, blue is a terrible color. [15] It's very bad to recycle.

[16] And they told me in one of the [17] hearings that the bags were going to be recycled, [18] but from the plastics industry point of view, a [19] white bag or clear would be the best, not blue.

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[1] The trouble with blue is that you [2] can't make anything out of it except blue or black [3] or very dark brown or something.

[4] Whereas, the lighter colors, when you [5] recycle them, you have to use the color that's [6] there. So the more, it's like the glass problem, [7] but in plastics it's even more.

[8] So that clear plastic, clear [9] recyclable plastic is much more valuable than bright [10] or dark colors that you can't, you have to color [11] match.

[12] No one ever raised this, so I thought [13] I'd like you know that even the color isn't good.

[14] The other thing about it that is [15] disastrous is the idea of setting up some other site [16] instead of source separation.

[17] If you separate the things at the [18] source, as the young man just said, you can [19] eliminate garbage altogether.

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[1] And I see every time I throw [2] something, I'm just horrified. I say, well, I could [3] do this with it. Or if someone would pick this up [4] if I were more mobile and could get to a site, this [5] could be used.

[6] There's practically nothing that [7] people throw in their garbage that can't be used. [8] And can be an economic source for a great rebirth of [9] manufacturing in our city.

[10] Putting it into a bag and putting it [11] with the garbage and then collecting all the garbage [12] just defeats the whole purpose, as far as I can see.

[13] The other thing about it is that [14] you're creating additional, these MRRFs create [15] additional garbage sites, which are not nice to [16] smell or see or so forth.

[17] I'm famous for trying to get the [18] rebirth of Goose Island and so far I'm been [19] unsuccessful because Waste Management has a transfer

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[1] site there. And it's a horrible thing.

[2] And I don't want to go into great [3] deal, but this would be a MRRF, this is a proposed [4] MRRF and this would give an idea.

[5] And on the near north side, we don't [6] need something like that. We don't need that in any [7] neighborhood. It's just the same thing as a [8] landfill.

[9] But if you separate the stuff at the [10] source, at your house, you don't have smelly, dirty [11] garbage sitting out anywhere. It's all contained.

[12] Your food waste, you can put in your [13] yard. And everything else, you can send back to [14] some source.

[15] And one thing nice I heard tonight is [16] the encouragement of composting and just leaving [17] yard waste in the yard.

[18] I did this for years and I created [19] soil. It was really wonderful and everyone said.

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[1] "Oh, where did you get that lovely soil?" And I [2] said, I just left the stuff in the yard.

[3] And this is the way to go. And this [4] is the way to go on all of our garbage. Is not to [5] think of it as garbage, but think of it as something [6] that we can do something with.

[7] So I hope that you would change your [8] mind about this proposal and work, not to help Waste [9] Management make some temporary money.

[10] And as was pointed out earlier, [11] there's no incentive for a company like Waste [12] Management to recycle anything. Because if they [13] don't, we pay them to put them in their landfill.

[14] Well, that's nice and for them, but [15] in the long run it isn't, because they have to live [16] on this planet. The people in this company have to [17] live on this planet also.

[18] And soon or later, their landfills [19] are going to be in their back yard.

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[1] So let's stop this and start [2] separating the stuff in our houses and then getting [3] it to wherever has to go to get money out of it. [4] Instead of losing all our money and losing [5] everything through garbage.

[6] (APPLAUSE)

[7] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Your husband [8] was a pioneer in plastic recycling. I want to [9] acknowledge you for that.

[10] And your son, I know, has recycled [11] millions of plastic and I really want to acknowledge [12] you for the work they did.

[13] That's all the cards. Is there [14] anyone else that would like to speak?

[15] Okay, we are having a hearing [16] tomorrow night, 7:00 o'clock. In case you came in [17] late, the address is 5801 North Pulaski in North [18] Park Village.

[19] VOICE IN AUDIENCE: I was wondering

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[1] if you could explain the process —

[2] MR. HARRINGTON: Would you come to [3] the microphone so the court reporter can hear what [4] you're saying?

[5] VOICE IN AUDIENCE: I was wondering [6] if you could explain the process. Is this group [7] going to rule on this plan or is there — who [8] appointed you.

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: That was covered [10] at the very beginning. I think you came in later, [11] but I don't mind saying it again.

[12] That the Committee was chosen to [13] comment on the plan and work with the city in [14] reviewing the plan. And the process has been going [15] on now for some period of time.

[16] The plan is still in draft form and [17] these hearings are, the purpose of these hearings [18] are for the committee and those people who are [19] drafting the plan to hear public comment.

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[1] And we'd be happy to hear yours if [2] you'd like to comment either tonight or tomorrow.

[3] VOICE IN AUDIENCE: How is this [4] Committee chosen or is there, how is that directly [5] responsible to the electorate or —

[6] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The Committee [7] was chosen by the Mayor of the City of Chicago and [8] it was a cross-section of groups.

[9] And we're not, most of us at least, [10] experts in solid waste, but we've been

studying it [11] throughout the year and learning and commenting on [12] the plan.

[13] VOICE IN AUDIENCE: And you won't [14] make a recommendation to the City Council and the [15] City Council will make a decision or how does that [16] go?

[17] We will comment on the plan. The [18] plan will go before the City Council for a final [19] hearing and the Council will approve of the plan or

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[1] not.

[2] VOICE IN THE AUDIENCE: I had the [3] impression before there was some City Council [4] Committee that was going to go through this.

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes, there will [6] be a final public hearing in front of the Energy and [7] Environment Committee, which, do we have a date for [8] that hearing?

[9] MR. HARRINGTON: No.

[10] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: That date will [11] be announced later. But there will also be a [12] hearing in front of that Committee.

[13] Thank you.

[14] MS. FINK: I have two questions. [15] First of all, when is the hearing for Monday night? [16] Other hearing?

[17] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you for [18] that question.

[19] October 28th, which is Monday at the

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[1] University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Center, 750 [2] South Halsted Street.

[3] MS. FINK: Seven to ten o'clock [4] again?

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Seven to ten [6] o'clock again.

[7] MS. FINK: Okay. And just to clarify [8] what he was asking about, I have the same kind of [9] questions.

[10] As a committee, are you going to come [11] to some kind of, are you going to vote and say we [12] agree with this or we don't agree with this?

[13] Are you individually just putting [14] your opinions to the City Council?

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: I can't say what [16] we're finally going to do.

[17] MS. FINK: I know. I understand [18] that. What I'm asking you is that, do you [19] altogether come to a decision.

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[1] Is it a vote? Do you vote on it? I [2] mean, is it like the Clarence Thomas Hearings or is [3] it where some people say yes and some percent say no [4] and whatever the majority wins and then it goes to [5] City Council?

[6] Or do you just individually give your [7] opinions to City Council and they vote on this?

[8] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The City Council [9] has to vote.

[10] There's public policy involved here. [11] The job of the committee was to act, to review the [12] plan with the city and flush out some of the issues [13] and there's a lot of issues.

[14] I mean, we've talked about several [15] tonight, but there are literally hundreds —

[16] MS. FINK: Hours and hours worth. [17] yes.

[18] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: (continuing) — [19] of issues that we've looked at for the next twenty

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[1] years.

[2] And that's been the job. It's kind [3] of been a sounding board. And the job's not over [4] yet.

[5] We're going through these hearings—

[6] MS. FINK: So is what your role as [7] far as, do you, as far as making the final decision?

[8] What I'm asking is, do you all take, [9] let's say all the hearings are done after next [10] Monday, do you all vote and say this I agree with?

[11] Or do you make amendments or do you [12] say, this I agree with this and not with this? I [13] guess I really don't understand.

[14] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How we wrap up [15] is really up to the committee, but the final policy [16] is clearly up to the City Council.

[17] MS. FINK: Okay, so then no matter [18] what you guys say, it goes to City Council.

[19] But you will present your opinion to

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[1] City Council and then they would make some kind of—

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The plan [3] is [4] being drafted by Streets and Sanitation

[4] MS. FINK: Right.

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The Committee is [6] commenting on the plan. This Committee doesn't [7] write the plan

[8] MS. FINK: Right, okay.

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: In fact, we're [10] kind of like you, commenting on the plan.

[11] MS. FINK: Okay.

[12] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: And taking the [13] time to —

[14] MS. FINK: Then your comments would [15] go to City Council and then City Council would then [16] make a decision as far as, is that correct?

[17] MR. HENDERSON: Well, what, the role, [18] yes, there is a vote that has to be, this plan has [19] to be adopted by the City of Chicago to be submitted

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[1] to the state.

[2] This is all a result of a state [3] program for planning.

[4] The state law mandates that this [5] Committee exist. It says what kind of people are [6] supposed to be appointed to it and that's what the [7] Mayor did.

[8] The Streets and Sanitation puts [9] together the plan —

[10] MS. FINK: Right.

[11] MR. HENDERSON: (continuing) — in [12] consultation with the Committee. And then the [13] Committee goes out and gets public comments.

[14] It then comments upon the plan to the [15] Department of Streets and Sanitation.

[16] MS. FINK: As a group?

[17] MR. HENDERSON: As a group. And the [18] Department of Streets and Sanitation submits that [19] for official adoption to the City Council.

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[1] And the way the City Council works [2] is, they will introduced. It will be submitted to a [3] Committee that is headed by Alderman Eisendrath. [4] His representative is here, Mr. Franke.

[5] There will be a hearing on that [6] before the City Council Committee and then the [7] Committee will report it out to the City Council [8] with recommendations.

[9] MS. FINK: So even if, which will [10] never happen, everyone of you opposed this policy, [11] that would not really matter.

[12] MR. HENDERSON: Well, that's not [13] true.

[14] MS. FINK: Well, it would matter as [15] far as people's opinions in the City Council, but it [16] doesn't have any kind of weight.

[17] MR. HENDERSON: This is not, this [18] Committee is not a, it doesn't have to vote for it [19] or against it.

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[1] MS. FINK: Right.

[2] MR. HENDERSON: It does not veto or [3] approve. It is to comment and give input and [4] reflections upon it so that the vote eventually [5] taken is better considered.

[6] Just like the public comment period [7] which these hearings are part of.

[8] MR. GOLDMAN: You asked a simple [9] question. It is a vote or it has been a

vote [10] already, a unanimous vote to present the plan for [11] public hearing and discussion and there is a vote [12] again.

[13] And if, in fact, the Committee voted [14] no, in total, that would be communicated to the [15] Alderman who runs the hearing.

[16] There is a vote.

[17] **MS. FINK:** Okay, all right. I'm [18] just, you know, I don't understand the whole city [19] process and I'm just trying to know if what I'm

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[1] saying here has any kind of, makes any difference.

[2] **MR. HENDERSON:** Then when the city [3] adopts it, it goes to the Illinois Environmental—

[4] **MS. FINK:** If it adopts it.

[5] **MR. HENDERSON:** It has to adopt a [6] plan.

[7] **MS. FINK:** A plan, but not the blue [8] bag.

[9] **MR. HENDERSON:** The plan that gets [10] adopted —

[11] **MS. FINK:** Right.

[12] **MR. HENDERSON:** (continuing) — goes [13] to the Environmental Protection Agency for them to [14] comment on over a ninety-day period.

[15] **MS. FINK:** Okay.

[16] **MR. HENDERSON:** Okay?

[17] **MS. FINK:** All right, okay. Thank [18] you.

[19] **VOICE IN AUDIENCE:** So basically, as

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[1] I understand it, basically your role is to say well [2] gee these people said all these interesting things [3] and then they'll pass it on the City Council.

[4] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** You'll have to [5] come down to the microphone so we all can hear what [6] you're saying.

[7] **VOICE IN AUDIENCE:** So basically, [8] this Committee's role is to say, gee, these people [9] had a lot of interesting things to say and then pass [10] it on to the City Council?

[11] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Actually, we [12] work very hard. And have many meetings and comment, [13] part of the process of reviewing the plan.

[14] The plan has been effected by the [15] Committee's comment, I think, to a significant [16] degree.

[17] **VOICE IN AUDIENCE:** I was wondering [18] if the Committee could identify itself. I was [19] interested in their background.

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[1] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** We can provide [2] you with a list of the Committee members and that [3] information is available.

[4] It's also in the plan who's who and [5] I'd be happy to talk to you afterwards, if you'd [6] like.

[7] **MR. PUILLE:** Could I make a request, [8] please?

[9] Monday night, could you please find [10] out when the, what the date is of the final vote in [11] the City Council.

[12] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** I don't believe [13] it'll be set by Monday night.

[14] **MR. HARRINGTON:** We won't know by [15] Monday.

[16] **MR. PUILLE:** No, no. I'm saying, oh, [17] it won't be set.

[18] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Won't be set by [19] then.

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[1] **MR. PUILLE:** When will it be set or [2] do you have some idea of how they schedule these [3] events?

[4] **MR. HENDERSON:** No, it depends on [5] the, when this plan is submitted to the City Council [6] and then when they're able to schedule it.

[7] It will, a number of things have to [8] happen before it gets sent to the City Council.

[9] **MR. PUILLE:** Well, I'm just trying to [10] — the fact that, I believe it's very important for [11] citizens to be able to know the time to be there.

[12] Because as much as we're trying to [13] convey to you, the Committee right now, I believe [14] that that committee that's going to finally vote and [15] all the Aldermen, that they should know what the [16] people in the city actually are saying.

[17] If though we're conveying it through [18] you and I trust that you will bring them what we're [19] saying, but you know, things get lost sometimes in

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[1] the shuffle.

[2] **MS. ISAACSON:** Do you want to hear me [3] or do you want to respond to that?

[4] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** The response is, [5] I think —

[6] **MR. FRANK:** Do you want me to respond [7] to that?

[8] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Yes, would you [9] please?

[10] **MR. FRANK:** Hello. My name is David [11] Frank and I'm a staffer on the City Council [12] Committee on Energy and Environment and I work for [13] Alderman Eisendrath who chairs that Committee.

[14] The process will be, once this [15] Committee here has submitted its comments, we will [16] schedule a hearing downtown so that the Aldermen on [17] the Committee can hear further testimony.

[18] There will be public notice of that. [19] For those of you who are interested in coming to

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[1] that hearing, you can call me, 744-3071 and I can [2] tell you when the day is finally set.

[3] It should be in the next couple [4] months, I anticipate.

[5] **MS. ISAACSON:** My response to that is [6] just, in terms of people wondering what impact your [7] statements have.

[8] I attended the intake hearing, which [9] I think was the pre, telling you what people thought [10] and everybody there said very negative things about [11] what they thought the plan was going to be and it [12] didn't seem to be reflected in the report that, you [13] know, I got when I came here tonight.

[14] And in terms of letting people know [15] when the hearing is, it's going to be real hard to [16] find out.

[17] We can call you on the telephone and [18] I appreciate that or we can read the tiny, I don't [19] even think it is listed maybe in the tiny, tiny

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[1] notices in the want ads.

[2] But you could even send postcards to [3] people. It's like you don't want people to know [4] about it, you don't want people to hear.

[5] We came out here tonight at [6] considerable, you know, cutting into our extra time. [7] We'll have to take days off from work to come to the [8] public hearings.

[9] And you people don't make it real [10] easy for us. And these are people who care.

[11] **MR. FRANK:** Well, if you will give me [12] a call, I will certainly write down your name —

[13] **MS. FINK:** — people who are here.

[14] **VOICE IN AUDIENCE:** It's kind of [15] troubling to try to testify to people who aren't [16] directly responsible to the electorate.

[17] **MS. FINK:** Well, I think this room [18] right here is a representation of how much these [19] hearings, I don't think that people don't care. I

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[1] think people don't know.

[2] I mean, look around us. I mean, what [3] they are twenty people here? I mean, I agree with [4] the fact that the information isn't getting out [5] there, you know?

[6] They didn't even cover anything on [7] the news last night, which is surprising to me, it [8] seems like a very impor-

tant issue. It concerns all [9] of us as far as the environment and in the future.

[10] And you now, health problems. I [11] mean, it's all encompassing. And yet, the [12] information and there's something for you, the [13] Committee to consider. Why isn't the information [14] getting out here?

[15] **MR. HARRINGTON:** We can assure you [16] that the information was given — media and it is up [17] to the news media to print or put on the media what [18] they choose.

[19] We can't force them to give notice if

[1] they don't so choose. We put advertisements in the [2] newspapers. We've done a lot of good faith effort [3] to make sure people understand what's going on.

[4] But there, you know, when there's [5] news coverage the night before, there's news [6] coverage the night before. It's not something that [7] we totally control.

[8] **MS. FINK:** Maybe you could buy radio [9] spots. How about that? That would be a good way to [10] get public awareness.

[11] **VOICE:** Yes. Public Service [12] announcements.

[13] **MS. FINK:** I mean, I know you guys, [14] you personally may not want this, but this is your [15] policy, so you might not want people opposing it.

[16] But news spots would be, or on radio [17] spots might be a way to —

[18] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** We actually [19] welcome public comment and if, and we have announced

[1] it and would hope that we get as, you know, for the [2] remaining hearings that we have large showing.

[3] And tell your friends and have them [4] come.

[5] **MS. FINK:** I'd like the whole city to [6] come.

[7] **MR. PUILLE:** I'd like to make note of [8] one fact. That I did nouce when Mayor Daley first [9] announced the blue bag policy, there was a lot of [10] hoopla in the city.

[11] And we all knew about it because [12] somebody obviously called up Channel [13] and Channel 5 [13] and Channel 2 and there was Mayor Daley standing [14] there with the blue bag next to him, which probably [15] didn't look too good with him, what that lady said, [16] maybe he should have had a clear bag or something.

[17] But maybe we could do a little bit [18] better if somebody, maybe if you have friends at the [19] newspaper or through the TV stations.

[1] Maybe you can give out the word that [2] these are important and maybe they can throw a [3] little something in the news.

[4] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you for [5] your comments.

[6] And thank you all for coming tonight. [7] Enjoyed hearing you and maybe we'll see you at the [8] next couple of hearings if you want to come.

[9] Thank you.

[10] **(WHICH WERE ALL THE PROCEEDINGS.)**

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, depose and say that I am a court reporter doing business in the County of Cook, State of Illinois and that I reported the foregoing public hearing of said county; and that the aforesaid is a true and accurate copy of the aforesaid proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D., 1991
NOTARY PUBLIC

Solid Waste Management Public Hearings **October 23, 1991**

Page 1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a public hearing on a draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan held October 23, 1991, 7:00 o'clock p.m. at North Park Village, 5801 North Pulaski at Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, CHAIRMAN.
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT
Daniel Eberhardt, President, MRC Polymers
David Ireland, Department of Consumer Services (Substitute for Commissioner Caroline Schanzenbach)
Dee Alexis-Carlson, Executive Director Uptown Redevelop
David Fagan, Committee on Energy Environment & Public Utilities (Substitute for Alderman Edwin Eisendrath)
Karen Greene, Citizens for a Better Environment
Isaac Gassman, Goldman Asset Management
William Grant, Vice President for Corporate Development, Elgin National Industries
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner Department of Streets and Sanitation
Michael Aaron, President Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Michael Dukin (Substitute for John Rogers) Equity Manager Coca-Cola Bottling Company)
Ann Alvarez, Executive Director, Casa Central

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(1) **CONSULTANTS:**

(2) David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. (3) Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates (4) **STAFF** (5) Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning (6) Department of Streets and Sanitation (7) Bill Chamberlain, Assistant Corporation Counsel (8) Department of Streets and Sanitation (9) Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service (10) 188 West Randolph Street (11) Chicago, Illinois (12) JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

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(1) **SPEAKERS**

(2) James McDonald, Citizen (3) Professor Northeastern University (4) Margaret Laurino (5) Representing Alderman Laurino, 39th Ward (6) Holly Birnbaum, Citizen (7) Raymond Humbert, Citizen (8) Larry Clark, Volunteer (9) North Park Village Recycling Center (10) Robin Snyder-Drummond, Citizen (11) Crystal Mason (12) North Central Lakeview Neighbors (13) Julianne Clark, Citizen (14) Julia Hobbe-Low, Manager (15) Solid Waste Issues (16) First Brands Corporation (17) David Derosa, Citizen (18) Wicker Park (19) Michael Wasserman, Citizen (20) East Andersonville

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(1) Lars Gingery, Resident, 35th Ward (2) Rokko Jans (3) Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association (4) Maryann Brandon, Citizen (5) Ken Dunn, Director (6) The Resource Center (7) Karen Gurnyso, Citizen (8) Ravenswood Manor (9) Jerry Donlin (10) Standard Equipment Company (11) Sarah Jane Knoy, Executive Director (12) Greenpeace (13) Carol Brice, Citizen (14) Jack Charlier, Citizen (15) Henry L. Glab, Citizen (16) Brian Haag, Citizen (17) Ellen Byer, Citizen

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(1) **MR. HARRINGTON:** If we could all take (2) a seat, we'd like to start the public hearing. This (3) is our third Public Hearing in the City's Solid (4) Waste Management Plan.

(5) In the absence of our Chairman, who (6) is still on the way, who will take over the work of (7) chairing the meeting as soon as he arrives. I'll (8) just welcome you all to the hearing.

(9) And I would like to first turn the (10) microphone over to Pamela Barnes from the Department (11) of Streets and Sanitation, who will give you the (12) introductory remarks.

(13) **MS. BARNES:** Good evening. Again, my (14) name is Pamela Barnes, I'm Director of Planning for (15) the Department of Streets and Sanitation. And I'd (16) like to welcome everyone out here for the hearing (17) tonight.

(18) Before I begin, I would like to ask (19) that all individuals wishing to provide verbal

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(1) testimony tonight, please use one of the sign up (2) cards at the back table, indicating your name, (3) whether you're testifying as a private citizen or (4) have an affiliation with a community organization or (5) commercial enterprise and the subject area of your (6) testimony.

(7) In addition, if there are any (8) community groups that would like to request a (9) Streets and Sanitation representative to speak to (10) your organization regarding the plan, please sign up (11) at the table in the back of the room.

(12) In order to ensure that all views are (13) heard, we ask that testimony be limited to one (14) individual from each organization first, and then if (15) there's time remaining, others from the same (16) organization can provide additional comments.

(17) The hearing will end promptly at ten (18) p.m. Additional, one additional public hearing will (19) be held on Monday, October 28, at the University of

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(1) Illinois at Chicago, Chicago Circle Center, located (2) at 750 South Halsted Street in Room 324 from seven (3) to ten p.m.

(4) In addition, the City Council (5) Committee on Energy Environmental Protection and (6) Public Utilities will also hold a hearing, after (7) which the draft plan will go before the City Council (8) to be adopted as mandated by state law.

(9) As your name is called, please step (10) up promptly to the podium, state your full name, the (11) organization you represent, if applicable, in order (12) that the court reporter can hear.

(13) Please limit your comments to five (14) minutes maximum. I'd like to reiterate that.

(15) In deference to everyone who has had (16) a long week and who has taken the time to come out (17) tonight for the hearing, written testimony will be (18) accepted until November 21, and can be forwarded to (19) the attention of the Solid Waste Management Review

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(1) Committee in care of the Department of Streets and (2) Sanitation, 121 North LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago (3) Illinois, 60602.

(4) The Solid Waste Management Review (5) Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October (6) 990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's (7) long range Solid Waste Management Plan.

(8) This charge was pursuant to the (9) Illinois Legislature Senate Bill 1616, the City of (10) Chicago Hansen Ordinance and a mandate from the (11) Chicago City Council.

(12) Since October of 1990, this committee (13) has met by-weekly to become more educated and (14) informed on solid waste management issues, examine (15) the various options for the city and to provide (16) comment on the draft solid waste management plan, (17) and take in public comment on the plan.

(18) The City's Solid Waste Management (19) Plan includes elements from the State's hierarchy of

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(1) disposal options, and integrates those options and (2) cost effective in operationally appropriate ways.

(3) The historical disposal practices of (4) the City, which relied primarily on landfilling, (5) will be dramatically changed as a result of this (6) plan.

(7) The City and the Department of (8) Streets and Sanitation will invest heavily in public (9) education and the use of source reduction and (10) recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining (11) for combustion or landfilling.

(12) The programs contained in the plan (13) are intended to be implemented over the next (14) five-year period and are expected to produce (15) significant reduction in the waste presently being (16) landfilled.

(17) At this time, I would like to (18) introduce the members of the committee and their (19) substitutes, where appropriate, because our name

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(1) plates were misplaced.

(2) Beginning to my left, we have Sandy (3) Goldman, from Goldman Asset Management: Kevin Green (4) from

Citizens for Better Environment; Ann Alvarez, [5] from CASA Central; Joyce Wade from Community Bank of [6] Lawndale; Tim Harrington, Deputy Commissioner of [7] Planning and Development for Streets and Sanitation; [8] our Chairman, Dan Eberhardt; Bill Chamberlain from [9] the Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago; [10] Gregg Martinsen from McDonough Associates; Dave [11] Traeger from HDR Engineering; Joel Greenberg, who is [12] standing in tonight for Commissioner Caroline [13] Schoenberger from the Department of Consumer [14] Services; Michael Dulin who is substituting for John [15] Rosales from Coca-Cola; Charlie Williams who is [16] substituting for Valerie Jarrett, Acting [17] Commissioner of the Department of Planning; Dave [18] Frank who is substituting for Alderman Ed [19] Eisendrath, and Bill Grant from Elgin National

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[1] Industries.

[2] At this time, I will turn the [3] microphone over to the Chairman and he will begin [4] calling individuals forward for testimony.

[5] Please pay attention to me, because [6] when you have two minutes left in your testimony, I [7] will indicate so by putting up a poster and then [8] when you have one minute left. I'll let you know.

[9] Please adhere to the five minute [10] allotted time.

[11] Thank you.

[12] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you, Pam. [13] Good evening. My name is Dan [14] Eberhardt. This evening is for us to listen to what [15] you have to say. [16] This public hearing process is part of a long [17] process that's been going on to review the solid [18] waste plan. The process is not done yet. Your [19] information that you're providing tonight is

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[1] important to us.

[2] To start off with, James McDonald.

[3] **MR. MCDONALD:** Thank you. My name is [4] James McDonald. I've been active in recycling in [5] Chicago for about twenty years. I'm a resident of [6] this area, and a Professor at Northeastern Illinois [7] University.

[8] I'd like to welcome you all to North [9] Park Village, where we do recycling right.

[10] Like everyone here, I'm concerned [11] about Chicago's solid waste. After careful reading [12] of the draft Solid Waste Management Plan, I'm even [13] more concerned.

[14] And the main reason is that first of [15] all, I don't consider this a plan.

[16] A plan, as you all know, examines [17] alternatives, estimates the advantages and [18] disadvantages of different approaches, states these [19] clearly, develops a rationale for a particular

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[1] direction, and sets goals to be attained.

[2] I believe a reading of this document [3] will show that it does none of these. It does not [4] examine alternatives.

[5] For example, the entire thrust of the [6] public testimony on the blue bag program from dozens [7] of citizens was against the blue bag.

[8] Yet, this is not mirrored in any way [9] in this document. The undemocratic negation of the [10] opinions of the real experts on recycling, the [11] citizens that do it day in and day out, must not be [12] repeated in this round of hearings.

[13] This proposal does not consider the [14] advantages and disadvantages of different [15] approaches. It produces, without real argument, a [16] direction for the City that will cost hundreds of [17] millions of dollars over the life of the plan.

[18] A life, by the way, which is never [19] stated anywhere, without any evidence for the

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[1] efficacy of the systems proposed. Or even whether [2] they will work at all.

[3] There are too many unknowns in this [4] plan: in the cost to be incurred, in the under [5] representation of costs where these are given.

[6] As an example, the incineration cost, [7] and the cost per ton of the blue bag program are [8] really complete unknowns. They're estimates, but [9] that's all.

[10] This document does not specify what [11] recycling rates will need to be to avoid [12] incineration.

[13] Nowhere is there real discussion of [14] how much will be marketed or landfilled or [15] incinerated.

[16] No ambitious skills are set and there [17] is no way to evaluate performance or progress [18] towards these goals.

[19] Nor does the proposal adequately

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[1] address markets. The list is much longer, but I [2] believe the inadequacies should be already clear.

[3] Streets and Sanitation, by [4] implication of this committee are saying, trust us. [5] We don't.

[6] This proposal is another bureaucratic [7] boondoogle that makes big waste owners rich, while [8] ripping off more taxpayers' money.

[9] It's a poor proposal, the result of a [10] flawed process and I hope it stops here. Let's turn [11] it back to the committee for more positive revision.

[12] Thank you.

[13] **(APPLAUSE)**

[14] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. If [15] you have a prepared presentation or a written up [16] presentation, after you give it, we would like to [17] receive it for the record please.

[18] **AUDIENCE:** We can't hear you.

[19] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Any of the

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[1] presenters, if they have their, prepared their [2] presentation in writing, we would like to receive [3] that after their presentation, please. [4] Margaret Laurino?

[5] **MS. LAURINO:** Good evening. My name [6] is Margaret Laurino. I am representing Alderman [7] Laurino this evening. He had another engagement and [8] wasn't able to be here.

[9] And he wanted to convey to you that [10] he is willing to work with the City certainly to [11] implement the new blue bag program in the 39th Ward.

[12] But he also ask me to convey that he [13] would like to retain the recycling program here at [14] North Park Village.

[15] He's also interested in putting [16] together an advisory committee of community members [17] to monitor the progress of our system and to assess [18] any special needs that we may have in the 39th Ward.

[19] And he'd like me to tell you he's

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[1] looking forward to this and hope that it will be [2] implemented soon.

[3] Thank you.

[4] **(APPLAUSE)**

[5] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [6] Holly Birnbaum?

[7] **MS. BIRNBAUM:** Greetings. I'm a [8] Ravenswood resident. I'm a private person here and [9] my remarks would be extremely brief.

[10] This week, I heard on the radio that [11] the ozone layer of the North American Continent is [12] growing alarmingly less protective of us from the [13] sun's damaging ultra-violet rays.

[14] Right over the North American [15] Continent, not only at the poles, I'm not trying to [16] be an alarmist. I heard it on the radio.

[17] What a crisis to have at the turn of [18] the millennium. One of our planet's protective [19] covers is wearing thin. And it only took the last

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[1] century to do the damage.

[2] It's time for systemic, long-term [3] solutions, time to find the source of the problem, [4] time to change what's at fault.

[5] Significantly reducing waste [6] incineration is one effective step. Why then does [7] this proposed twenty-year plan call for doubling the [8] volume of burnt waste?

[9] This not only amounts to cracking a [10] fragile shell around an extraordinary and very [11] fragile planet, it makes us want to take alternative [12] measures as soon as possible.

[13] **(APPLAUSE)**

[14] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [15] Raymond Humbert?

[16] **MR. HUMBERT:** My name is Ray Humbert. [17] I'm here as a citizen tonight.

[18] My neighborhood, I live in the 41st [19] Ward and my neighborhood was one of the ones

[1] selected for the trial Blue Bag Program.

[2] Talking with my neighbors and [3] actually talking with friends about this program. [4] who were also involved in the blue bins. I [5] personally find the blue bag much more convenient.

[6] And as interested in recycling as I [7] am, my recyclables that are not picked up in the [8] blue bin, I try to store as many of those as I can, [9] and I'll bring them over here to the recycling [10] station.

[11] However, a lot of my neighbors may [12] not be as frugal as I am. I'll see a lot of the [13] stuff that they'll throw out and I also see a lot of [14] things in the blue bins that I know that are not [15] going to be collected and they end up going in the [16] trash.

[17] Whether or not the management plan [18] that the City has is one that needs to be revised or [19] restudied, as a private citizen in my home, I find

[1] that it's a lot easier to combine everything into [2] one bag and handle it that way than it is to rely on [3] different types of storage bins or different types [4] of containers and things that are not collected [5] because of volume.

[6] I hope that's taken into [7] consideration. I think it's something that needs to [8] be looked at. This is very important problem and I [9] want to thank everybody for giving it the time and [10] especially everybody up here on the panel to come [11] out here and try to listen to everybody.

[12] You've got a big job ahead of you and [13] I hope that you take it slowly and consider all the [14] alternatives.

[15] Thank you.

[16] **(APPLAUSE)**

[17] **MR. GREENE:** I have a question for [18] you.

[19] In your discussions with your

[1] neighbors about the blue bag system, did you talk [2] about whether or not they might be interested in [3] purchasing bags, these bags, at the grocery store, [4] or hardware stores?

[5] Because the City is not going to [6] distribute these bags for free. I'm curious as to [7] if you had any discussions with them about the use [8] of this particular blue bag system, whether they [9] realize they would have to go out and purchase these [10] bags.

[11] **MR. HUMBERT:** I think they do. We [12] also use the paper bags for the lawn waste. You [13] know, obviously it's not going to be picked up in [14] the normal waste stream, but it's something. I [15] think, as everybody as a citizen is going to realize [16] that it's something that everyone's going to have to [17] do.

[18] I really don't have any idea what the [19] bags are going to be cost and that, but apparently

[1] they're not going to be, you know, something that's [2] going to break somebody's budget.

[3] But it actually was not brought up [4] for discussion, but personally I, the cost itself, [5] to me, is well worth what I know is going to go in [6] it and the good it might do.

[7] **MR. GREENE:** Have you found your [8] neighbors using the paper bags to pick up lawn [9] clippings?

[10] **MR. HUMBERT:** Yes. We have curb pick [11] in my area. And every Monday, especially during [12] e summer, and maybe not so much now.

[13] But now with the leaves coming out, [14] m seeing more and more. I am seeing a lot of those [15] orange pumpkin bags out, but I don't know how [16] recyclable those are.

[17] But people do use them, the brown [18] bags. I know every week on the way to work, on [19] Monday, we have Monday collection. I can see them

[1] at the curb line.

[2] **MR. GREENE:** Thank you.

[3] **MR. HUMBERT:** Okay.

[4] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [5] Larry Clark?

[6] **MR. CLARK:** Hi. Welcome. I'm Larry [7] Clark and I've been volunteering at North Park [8] Village since there was, before there was a nature [9] center there, way back in '81.

[10] And I been kind of impressed by the [11] by the recycling center, watching it grow and [12] developing into what it is.

[13] I'm a little bit disappointed in the [14] fact that the City isn't sponsoring or helping the [15] resource center run this

[16] Whereas, I understand that they would [17] be glad to see waste management come in and handle [18] this.

[19] I don't understand all the little

[1] implications and what's all involved, but I'm going [2] to learn more about this, and I want to find out why [3] is it this way.

[4] I want to find out why, why it is [5] that something like waste management gets the [6] support that the taxpayers, the taxpayers around [7] here seem to want the resource center to continue to [8] be supported by the city.

[9] They're paying the taxes and yet the [10] resource center has to go to private funding to help [11] cover the expense of doing what they are doing and [12] it doesn't seem to make any sense.

[13] Because people are paying the money [14] now in their taxes that's going to be willfully [15] given to waste management to support them.

[16] So I'm a little bit confused and I [17] want to know why.

[18] And that's about it. That's more of [19] a question than a statement or anything like that.

[1] But that's just, you know from where I'm coming [2] from.

[3] **(APPLAUSE)**

[4] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Robin [5] Snyder-Drummond.

[6] **MS. DRUMMOND:** Hi. My name is Robin [7] and I live in the Lakeview neighborhood. We have a [8] pick up from Uptown Recycling, which is excellent. [9] And it's an opportunity for people to recycle on [10] their own and people in my neighborhood take [11] advantage of it.

[12] In my half block, I'm not kidding, [13] I'm not exaggerating, there are now, where there was [14] two vacant lots, there are four townhomes and five, [15] six, no, four three flats, so that's, four, sixteen [16] new families. That's a lot of garbage.

[17] And there's a great opportunity to [18] pick up a lot of garbage there. And I tell people, [19] I introduce myself as their neighbor and I say

[1] there's this Uptown Recycling and they do it. And [2] people are glad to know about it.

[5] But people are really glad to know [4] that if they come here, they can drop off their junk [5] mail, their cardboard and stuff like that.

[6] So that's the good side. I'm [7] interested in this blue bag program. I'm really [8] skeptical of it because number one, what incentive [9] do people have to buy it, the blue bags?

[10] If you're on a budget, you know, and [11] public schools are getting not so good and you have [12] to pay for school, do you think people are really [13] going to have extra money for blue bags if they [14] don't have to?

[15] I mean, that's just the facts of [16] life. That's economics, you know. What incentive [17] do people have to buy it?

[18] Secondly, this pilot study was only, [19] Chicago is a huge city and why wasn't there more of

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[1] the pilot study done, like a more variety of the [2] neighborhood?

[3] And my other question is: If I [4] understand this correctly, once you pick up all the [5] garbage in the blue bags and it's taken to [6] reclamation centers, if it's not resold to some [7] place for recycle or reuse, after a couple of [8] months, isn't there like a ninety-day period or [9] something, they can bury it or they don't have to [10] really, there's no big incentive to sell it?

[11] Did I understand that correctly? [12] There was something about that?

[13] And the other issue is, if our tax [14] dollars are going into this program, we should get [15] the most we can for our money.

[16] So we should have the best quality of [17] stuff and if you have all this contamination, you're [18] not going to get really good quality material to [19] sell to recyclers.

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[1] So it's not good business sense. [2] It's like selling dirty tee shirts or something like [3] that.

[4] So I was trying to tell you a few [5] positive things and the only positive thing that I [6] can say in one sentence is, North Park Village is [7] great.

[8] And I think if it's not broken, then [9] don't try to fix it. Just keep it here, it's fine, [10] 's great.

[11] And I totally support it and when my [12] neighbors know about it, then they support it too. [13] and all you have to do is just publicize it and [14] it'll be off on it's own.

[15] So thanks.

[16] (APPLAUSE)

[17] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Crystal Mason?

[18] MS. MASON: Hello. My name is [19] Crystal Mason and I'm a resident with the North

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[1] Central Lakeview Neighbors.

[2] Our President, Dorothy McMann ask [3] that I give a statement on behalf of the [4] organization.

[5] And that is this. The North Central [6] Lakeview Neighbors has gone on record against the [7] blue bag recycling system and incineration.

[8] We've asked our Alderman, Bernard [9] Hansen, to actively work against it.

[10] Our concern has been voiced [11] repeatedly in our newsletter and I quote from our [12] newsletter, "What percentage of these blue bags will [13] not be contaminated either from within or without?"

[14] Other cities that have tried the [15] system have given it up as a flop. Companies that [16] use the recovered products need clean material, the [17] highest quality for resale and refuse materials that [18] have been soiled."

[19] And I quote Ms. McMann, "Please Dear

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[1] Mayor, give us a system that we can be proud of and [2] one that work." That's the official stand of the [3] North Central Lakeview Neighbors.

[4] I'd also like to give you my personal [5] opinion and that is, I just don't see how the blue [6] bag system can work if these recyclables, if the [7] blue bags are put into a garbage truck along with [8] all the other garbage. It just physically doesn't [9] make sense to me.

[10] Our neighborhood is in a real unique [11] situation in that Uptown Recycling picks up our [12] sorted newspapers, our bottles and our cans. We're [13] very lucky and we're very grateful.

[14] I live in an a two flat with two [15] households. One is myself and my husband, the other [16] is a couple with a child. We have literally cut in [17] half the garbage that is picked up by the City.

[18] We have two trash cans, two large [19] trash bins. Before we started recycling, we used

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[1] both of them and we were overflowing.

[2] Now we only use one and that's not [3] even full by the time the city comes up to pick it [4] up.

[5] Now one might say that this is only [6] because of the convenience that we have through [7] Uptown recycling.

[8] True, weekly pick up does help, but [9] they don't pick up everything. They don't pick up [10] cardboard, mixed paper whatever plastics the park [11] doesn't pickup. We take that here to North Park [12] Recycling Center.

[13] I don't think we're that unusual. We [14] have telephone books that nobody else accept, we [15] have catalogues no one else will accept, junk mail.

[16] I gone to these various community [17] festivals where there have been people from Streets [18] and Sanitation, and I ask them what are you going to [19] do with the mixed paper? I mean you wouldn't

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[1] believe the piles that we have sitting in our [2] basement waiting for my husband to get out the [3] pickup truck and bring it over here.

[4] They have no answer for me [5] whatsoever. So what are we going to do with all of [6] that?

[7] Thank you.

[8] (APPLAUSE)

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [10] Julianne Clark?

[11] MS. CLARK: Hi. My name is Julianne [12] Clark.

[13] I'd like to talk this evening about [14] recycling and economic development.

[15] I think that, I can see how the [16] City's has come to sort of look at the blue bag as a [17] wonderful answer because it's a service.

[18] They need to provide yet one more [19] service when there is a very, the tax base is

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[1] shrinking in the city and there's just so many [2] things that the tax dollars have to go to and I [3] think that they're looking at the problem the wrong [4] way.

[5] The recyclables could be something, [6] instead of just performing a service, they should, [7] you need to orient your whole thinking to [8] recyclables as a resource.

[9] This is something that in other [10] countries, specifically Germany and Japan, they're [11] eager for our recyclables so they can make them into [12] products to sell back to us.

[13] I think any city that is creating so [14] much garbage that could potentially be a resource. [15] We're throwing away our resources at this point.

[16] This could be something to link to [17] our economic future and I think that's a really [18] compelling reason to look at something other than [19] the blue bag.

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[1] Because if you treat recyclables that [2] have been cleaned and sorted by residents like [3] garbage, by putting

them in with garbage in a [4] compactor truck, there's a good chance they will [5] become garbage in the landfill instead of becoming [6] products and jobs for the citizens of Chicago.

[7] And I think that's what the citizens [8] really need right now. I think there's really a [9] compelling reason to look at another way of doing [10] recycling besides the blue bag.

[11] Thank you.

[12] (APPLAUSE)

[13] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [14] Julia Hobbe-Low?

[15] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Thank you. Members [16] of the community and members of the committee, thank [17] you for the opportunity to address you this evening.

[18] My name is Julia Hobbe-Low. I'm a [19] manager of Solid Waste Issues at First Brands

[1] Corporation. First Brands produces several consumer [2] products, including the Glad brand of plastic wrap [3] and bags.

[4] About three years ago, First Brands [5] began looking into recycling. We did a survey of [6] Americans across the country and found that [7] ninety-three percent of people that we talked to [8] recognized that recycling was very important.

[9] But they had several problems with [10] the current method of recycling. And at that time, [11] bins were the only method available.

[12] Since the kitchen is the main source [13] of generation for recyclables, it would stand to [14] reason that the collection containers should fit [15] easily into this space.

[16] Respondents told us that they didn't [17] have enough storage space in their kitchens for the [18] plastic bin containers.

[19] Others said the plastic bins were

[1] awkward. They had to be carried back and forth to [2] and from the curb and dug out of the snow in the [3] winter.

[4] They were concerned about rodent and [5] insect infestation in the summer time. And they [6] also saw that the plastic bins were inflexible in [7] some situations such as a special accession or in an [8] apartment building.

[9] When we asked people how they [10] overcame the problems associated with not being able [11] to keep their bin in the kitchen, many said that [12] they took a plastic bag, hung it on a door knob, and [13] put their recyclables in the bag until the bag was [14] full.

[15] This pointed a way to us for the [16] development of bag-based recycling. We believe [17] bag-based recycling is a natural solution to these [18] problems. We designed it to encourage greater [19] participation by making recycling easier.

[1] Bags are convenient, flexible and [2] easy to transport. They only need to be carried one [3] way, out to the curb or alley way. And they make [4] recycling as easy as taking out the trash.

[5] First Brands is committed to closing [6] the recycling loop. We're approaching this from two [7] levels.

[8] First, we are reclaiming the blue [9] bags from existing recycling programs. And second, [10] we're developing the technology that will allow this [11] post consumer reclaim to be used in bags or other [12] plastic items.

[13] Through our research, we found that [14] eighty-five percent of the people in our survey said [15] that bags would actually encourage them to recycle [16] more.

[17] Over the past three years, we have [18] watched the bag-based system gain acceptance in [19] cities and communities across the country.

[1] Right now, we're working with more [2] than sixty municipalities who are either testing the [3] program or who are using blue bags on a full scale [4] basis.

[5] Cities ranging from Pittsburgh to [6] Baltimore, Mazula, Montana to Mobile, Alabama; [7] they're all finding that the blue bag system is [8] easier for the resident, more efficient for the [9] hauler and less costly to the city. The bag-based [10] system of recycling meet those needs.

[11] We have information from these [12] various programs that indicates that the quality of [13] the materials that's coming out of the bags is equal [14] to the quality delivered in the bin programs.

[15] For example, Denver is testing a bag [16] program, as well as a three-bin system. The [17] material from both of these programs are being [18] marketed together with no problems.

[19] Co-collection or putting the trash in

[1] the recyclables in one truck makes the process [2] easier still.

[3] Margaret Mitchell, a volunteer [4] community chairperson with Houston's curb site [5] recycling pilot project, wrote us after observing [6] both the co-collection method using blue bags and [7] the separate collection method using bins.

[8] She writes, "The blue bags far and [9] away beat the bins hands down in terms of cost and [10] convenience."

[11] Mrs. Mitchell recommends [12] co-collection for what she calls the obvious [13] reasons. Using the same crews and trucks to pick up [14] garbage and recyclables at the same time. [15] No sizable cost to buy bins and a streamlined [16] sorting process that is more efficient than curb [18] side sorting.

[19] There are other advantages of

[1] co-collection that aren't obvious at first glance, [2] such as the unrealized cost of replacing the bins [3] and they become lost, stolen or damaged.

[4] In one neighborhood alone, Mrs. [5] Mitchell replaced approximately five hundred of [6] thirty-three hundred bins in one year. And she [7] emphasizes that more bins are wasted because some [8] people don't participate at all, even though they [9] received a bin.

[10] On a national basis, the majority of [11] residents use plastic bags for trash collection and [12] disposal.

[13] Even though residents will be buying [14] two different types of trash bags, they won't be [15] generating any more trash. It's just that some of [16] the bags they buy will now be blue.

[17] Our experience has shown us that [18] recycling programs are only successful if they meet [19] the needs of the participants.

[1] And in this day and age of budget [2] deficits, recycling programs must also minimize cost [3] to the municipality.

[4] Programs need to be designed for the [5] long term as a part of the complete solid waste [6] system.

[7] For these reasons, we believe that [8] the bag-based recycling system is a practical [9] solution.

[10] Thank you very much.

[11] (APPLAUSE)

[12] MR. GREENE: Ms. Hobbe-Low, you [13] mentioned that your company has conducted a survey?

[14] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes.

[15] MR. GREENE: Can you give us a copy, [16] get us a copy?

[17] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes, I can.

[18] MR. GREENE: Did that include any of [19] the communities in Illinois, which are suburban

[1] communities?

[2] MS. HOBBE-LOW: It was a national [3] survey, but I do not believe it. I would have to [4] find out where—

[5] MR. GREENE: There are a number of [6] suburban communities that are using the blue bin [7] program, suburbs of Chicago.

[8] MS. HOBBE-LOW. No, this survey was [9] done about three years ago.

[10] MR. GREENE: Three years ago?

[11] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes.

[12] MR. GREENE: Okay. Has there been [13] any follow up to contact those communities where the [14] blue bin has been in operation for the last couple [15] of years?

[16] Because it's only been the last two [17] or three years that many of the suburban communities [18] in Chicago, as well as other cities, have initiated [19] a blue bin program.

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[1] Have you done any follow up to check [2] to see if people are pleased with the blue bin [3] programs?

[4] MS. HOBBE-LOW: No, we have not. [5] We've been doing research on the bag program [6] basically.

[7] MR. GREENE: In terms of —

[8] MS. HOBBE-LOW: When we first, can I [9] just make one comment?

[10] MR. GREEN: Sure.

[11] MS. HOBBE-LOW: When First Brands [12] first decided to get into the recycling arena, our [13] first reaction was, why don't we go out and buy a [14] bin company?

[15] But after we did the research and got [16] responses from consumers, we decided that bags [17] really were an alternative that should be considered [18] and that they did provide some economic advantages [19] to the community.

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[1] MR. GREENE: In terms of [2] participation levels, have you, I know, I understand [3] the blue bag program has been tried.

[4] It is being tried in a couple of [5] suburbs in Chicago, at least two by BFI. Have you [6] checked the participation levels in those [7] communities?

[8] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Those programs are [9] due to being within the next month. They have not [10] started.

[11] MR. GREENE: It's my understanding [12] they are underway now. That they're actually being

[14] MS. HOBBE-LOW: I'm not familiar with [15] them.

[16] MR. GREENE: Okay.

[17] MS. HOBBE-LOW: They are not programs [18] that we've been involved with.

[19] MR. GREENE: Okay. Because you made

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[1] the claim that participation levels are very high.

[2] Do you have any data from existing [3] blue bags systems that you can provide this [4] Committee to document the participation level?

[5] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes. We have some [6] information from, we had conducted a test about two [7] years ago in Danbury, Connecticut and we have—

[8] MR. GREENE: What community?

[9] MS. HOBBE-LOW: (continuing) — [10] information from that.

[11] MR. GREENE: But you haven't been [12] following the other communities where the blue bag [13] system has been, been in effect for a while?

[14] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Well we've been [15] following them. We just haven't done comprehensive [16] research in each one of those.

[17] MR. GREENE: No additional data on [18] participation levels in those communities.

[19] MS. HOBBE-LOW: I can get the

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[1] information for you.

[2] MR. GREENE: In the case of Denver, [3] they're testing the blue bag, co-collection system?

[4] MS. HOBBE-LOW: They're doing a [5] o-collection test.

[6] MR. GREENE: And are they testing two [7] or three other methods, as well?

[8] MS. HOBBE-LOW: They're testing a [9] three-bin option, they are testing co-collected [10] bags, they are testing blue bags that are not [11] co-collected and their co-collected bags are used in [12] a number of different scenarios.

[13] They've got three or four different [14] collection systems, one of which is fully automated, [15] then they have some semi-automated and they are [16] testing them in all of those.

[17] MR. GREENE: Do you know how long [18] they are going to conduct these test programs?

[19] MS. HOBBE-LOW: The test is

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[1] scheduled, the test began in July and it's scheduled [2] to go through December.

[3] MR. GREENE: Okay. In terms of the [4] Houston program, you mentioned that one of the, [5] somebody from the recycling community.—

[6] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Margaret Mitchell.

[7] MR. GREENE: (continuing) — was very [8] supportive of the program.

[9] MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes.

[10] MR. GREENE: Do you know if Houston, [11] in fact, is going to pursue the blue bag program?

[12] MR. HOBBE-LOW: The Houston program [13] is still up in the air. They have not made an [14] official decision yet.

[15] MR. GREENE: Okay. Thank you.

[16] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [17] David Derosa?

[18] MR. DEROSA: Hi. My name is Dave [19] Derosa.

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[1] I've noticed that so far you've only [2] had questions for the people that supported the blue [3] bag system.

[4] I'm not insinuating that you're [5] favoring them, it's just that there's probably a [6] relatively small number of people who do support it.

[7] I live down in Wicker Park, right [8] next to the plastics drop off. There's a large [9] dumpster that allows you to drop off plastic there.

[10] I have mixed feelings about plastic [11] recycling because I don't like to see, I mean, [12] there's a playground right next to it made out of [13] wood and it would be sad to see it made out of [14] plastic in the future.

[15] But as long as the plastic is there, [16] I suppose it's a relatively good use for it.

[17] What concerns me is that there's no [18] sign on the dumpster telling people what goes in it. [19] If you don't know the system exists, people don't

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[1] really know to put plastic in it. People who assume [2] it's a dumpster, of course, put glass, metal, paper, [3] trash anything into it.

[4] I would assume it's probably pretty [5] easy to get the plastic out, and very often the [6] metal comes out very easily. Someone will rummage [7] through it and take it out and take it to a [8] recycling company.

[9] But, of course, all the paper is [10] ruined by the food waste and whatnot that goes in [11] and a lot of the glass gets broken and all the [12] colors get mixed.

[13] So in other words this is a really [14] good analogy to a blue bag, except you going to be [15] putting it into a big truck they crushes it all [16] together and mixes it with all sorts of waste that [17] people don't normally have with them in the parks; [18] like coffee grounds and all sorts of other messy [19] things.

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[1] And of course, this is going to [2] decrease the value of their recyclables, not the [3] metal which they always manage to get out because it [4] very valuable, but with the paper and all the

glass, [5] and all the color is mixed and it's basically [6] worthless.

[7] That's how I feel about the blue bag [8] system. I think it's basically worthless.

[9] (APPLAUSE)

[10] When I mentioned the fact that there [11] wasn't a sign by the dumpster, I think alerting the [12] public and educating the public as to why recycling [13] is going on, and why it's valuable to have things [14] separated into component materials, component colors [15] and what not.

[16] As someone has mentioned very well in [17] this summary, number one, in the summary of the [18] solid waste management program, sounds great; [19] pulling out a lot of the truly toxic materials,

[1] paints and motor oils and what not.

[2] Of course, trusting Amoco to do the [3] motor oil recycling is questionable, just on my [4] part, but I don't know if anyone else has offered to [5] do it yet.

[6] But of course without the public [7] educated as to why they need to separate this [8] material, they will just throw it all in a big bin [9] or throw it all in a trash bag, plastic trash bag of [10] course, and those who make them think it's a great [11] idea.

[12] I think the idea that we'll do all [13] the work for you is one that is innately appealing [14] to the American people.

[15] You know, you see these articles in [16] the Trib or the Sun-Times about some machine they've [17] built down in Alsip that's going to do all the [18] recycling for you

[19] Of course you loose a lot of it and

[1] may end up using the glass to do things like pave [2] roads and what not, because they can't possibly make [3] bottles out of it anymore.

[4] The idea that something is really [5] recycled in terms of coming all the way around to [6] where it started by being made back into the same [7] container.

[8] If Glad could actually make plastic [9] bags out of recycled plastic, I'd be really [10] impressed, but then they really wouldn't be able to [11] boast about how strong they are.

[12] What I'd like to see is a public in [13] this city and this includes the Spanish-speaking [14] public, and all the other segments of the public [15] that usually get totally left out of these programs [16] where they aren't even going to do any sort of curb [17] side, they'll just do drop off centers or whatnot, [18] educated as to why recycling is in their interest.

[19] And when I say in their interest, I

[1] don't just mean taxes right now, because that's what [2] you all are looking at is, let's keep the cost down [3] now, and we'll create sort of a crisis mentality and [4] then of course people will be wanting incinerators [5] in the future or wanting more landfills.

[6] If people's interest are defined to [7] include clean air and clean water and people have to [8] be taught why we need to start recycling now, before [9] the landfill space runs out in the Chicagoland area, [10] I think they'll start making the connection.

[11] Especially if they realize that we're [12] not going to be able to ship it to the third world, [13] or down to Antarctica or blast it into space, or all [14] the other idiotic things that people who haven't [15] really looked at the intricacies of the problem are [16] apt to suggest.

[17] Going back to the idea of building a [18] crisis mentality, I think that consists of a lot of [19] things. That consists of telling people what the

[1] problems are without ever really letting them know [2] what all the alternatives are, what solutions might [3] be, the direction it might lie in.

[4] All the programs that have worked [5] really well, like small recyclers, Uptown and the [6] resource center, are just seen that something that [7] will get people interested in recycling so it can be [8] bought out and taken over by a company like Waste [9] Management, known criminals, or BFI or other [10] companies less so.

[11] And of course, once the recycling [12] falls through, because this blue bag system will not [13] be workable and those who have set it up really know [14] that, then we're going be looking in the future to [15] whether we want to start opening new incinerators, [16] retrofitting the ones we got, maybe building [17] landfills.

[18] At least, if the idea of taking the [19] toxics out actually works, then at least maybe

[1] people won't be as scared of landfills which, as bad [2] as they are, and I've lived near them and worked at [3] one, at least give you maybe ten, twenty years until [4] the toxics hit your ground water.

[5] With incinerators, of course, it's in [6] your air immediately. It's being shoved down your [7] lungs.

[8] And of course, incinerators tend to [9] get sited where people were the poorest and the [10] least educated. And unfortunately, to some extent, [11] because they're less aware of the issues, they often [12] tend to trust the public officials that are [13] supposedly deciding things that are in their best [14] interest.

[15] So please re-examine the program [16] The blue bag system will not work. If it were [17] picked up in a separate truck at least there might [18] be a slight chance it would work. I'd rather not [19] see it done in plastic.

[1] I don't see why our choices always [2] come down to putting it in plastic bags or plastic [3] bins. I'd rather put them in some sort of separate [4] container that were maybe made out of a reusable. [5] say metal bins, I know that there were problems with [6] them in the past.

[7] And when you start thinking about [8] what's a long term profitable, which really what [9] economic and ecology are both about; taking into [10] account the hidden costs and the ones that the [11] corporations don't want to face up to.

[12] Thank you.

[13] (APPLAUSE)

[14] MR. HARRINGTON: The drop box you [15] were talking about, was that the drop box that's [16] located in a Park District facility?

[17] MR. DEROSA: Yes.

[18] MR. HARRINGTON: Okay, so that's the [19] Park District plastics —

[1] MR. DEROSA: Plastics, yes. And the [2] plastics—

[3] MR. HARRINGTON: What park was it in?

[4] MR. DEROSA: It's in Wicker Park.

[5] MR. HARRINGTON: Wicker Park?

[6] MR. DEROSA: Yes.

[7] MR. HARRINGTON: Thank you.

[8] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Michael [9] Wasserman?

[10] MR. WASSERMAN: Hello. My name is [11] Mike Wasserman.

[12] I'm private citizen. I live in East [13] Andersonville. I'm speaking on behalf of my wife [14] and my son, and myself.

[15] I'd like to thank the members of the [16] Committee whose taken the time to serve this past [17] year. I know your time is valuable and your [18] collective insights are going to help improve the [19] plan that you've submitted, at least at this point.

[1] I had the privilege of hearing, of [2] attending the public intake session in June. I [3] heard several other members of the community speak [4] about this program. I understood that the purpose [5] of that intake hearing was to consider the opinions [6] of the community.

[7] If I recall correctly, not a single [8] person who spoke at that very lengthy session spoke [9] in favor of the blue bag.

[10] That having occurred, I was a bit [11] surprised when I read this plan and the only [12] recycling that was really advocated by the plan is [13] the blue bag.

[14] It seems to me, after reviewing this [15] a couple of times, that this seeks merely to [16] maintain the status quo.

[17] While it speaks about recycling, it [18] seems to promote more incineration and more [19] landfill. It's the same burn and bury.

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[1] Now approximately a hundred years [2] ago, this city was confronted with a waste [3] management crisis. And rather than maintain the [4] status quo, people in power at that time literally [5] reversed the flow of the waste stream.

[6] They turned the river around so that [7] it would flow out of the lake. We from Chicago like [8] to brag about this being a city that works, a city [10] 9 that makes no small plans. That's an [11] engineering achievement that we still like to feel [12] proud of.

[13] This plan cannot be compared to what [14] they did a hundred years ago. And I think that's [15] very disappointing.

[16] The blue bag program, you've heard [17] it's critics speak about it many times and you don't [18] need me repeat to criticisms. I'll be very brief.

[19] There are no incentives to the public

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[1] to go out and purchase these blue bags. When you [2] throw it in the garbage with everything else, [3] there's no way to know that it's actually being [4] recycled or reprocessed.

[5] It seems to me if you really want to [6] reduce the amount of waste being put into the waste [7] stream, that you would have some type of [8] volume-based incentives.

[9] That if people want to throw out a [10] lot of garbage, at least let them be the ones that [11] pay for it.

[12] (PAUSE)

[13] It seems to me that asking Streets [14] and Sanitation workers to sit at a recycling [15] facility and sort through garbage, obviously poses a [16] health hazard to those individuals.

[17] And I don't see why they would have [18] incentive to do a good job, pulling out the [19] newspaper or pulling out the glass or whatever else

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[1] they are going to be able to recover.

[2] For the people who are actually going [3] to process these materials, I do not understand what [4] incentive a company such as Waste Management has to [5] collect a fee of ten dollars a ton of whatever it is [6] for the recycled materials, when they can hold onto [7] it for ninety days and then landfill it and collect [8] a fee that's many times more than the recycled fee.

[9] Why is a company like Waste [10] Management going to go along with recycling, when [11] they can landfill it at a greater profit for their [12] stockholders?

[13] Now I know it's not the role of this [14] Committee to answer questions at this particular [15] hearing. I'm curious how many of the Committee [16] members live near the northwest incinerator or any [17] the other city incinerator sites.

[18] I'm curious whether the Committee has [19] considered the health hazards posed by the pollutants

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[1] laced into the air and by the highly toxic ash, [2] which would still have to be landfilled.

[3] You have an opportunity to get the [4] people of this community involved in recycling. [5] We're here. You can tell that we want to be [6] involved in this.

[7] And from what I've seen so far, the [8] only people that are advocating the blue bag are [9] companies that manufacture plastic bags and want a [10] piece of the action.

[11] I hope that you consider the words [12] from the June hearing. You consider what people are [13] saying today, because we do not want the blue bag. [14] we will not participate in it and it's not going to [15] address our needs over the next twenty years.

[16] Thank you.

[17] (APPLAUSE)

[18] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [19] Lars Gingery?

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[1] MR. GINGERY: Thank you Lars Gingery. Hi, good [2] evening.

[3] My name is Lars Gingery and I'm a [4] resident of the 35th Ward.

[5] I've seen a lot of press recently in [6] various media and they talk about Chicago, you know, [7] is Chicago a world class city? And I think that's, [8] you know, it's an appropriate question, especially [9] based upon the issue that we have before us today.

[10] And I really, really want to believe [11] in the good intentions and judgments of my elected [12] officials and their appointees. I really want to [13] believe in that.

[14] I have, however, been sorely [15] disappointed and it seems like on a weekly basis, [16] the disappointment of the week.

[17] Cuts in the CTA service, you know, at [18] the expense of working folks at the same time the [19] circulator is getting built. The Con Ed franchise

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[1] agreement, you know, the White Sox, you know what do [2] you want?

[3] And, Chicago's Solid Waste Management [4] Plan is in the same league as these aforementioned [5] travesties. The minor league.

[6] (APPLAUSE)

[7] Not a single, not one, that I have [8] been able to obtain, not a single progressive [9] thought seems to have gone into the planning for the [10] future of solid waste reduction in Chicago. I can't [11] see it.

[12] You know it's, it seems as though the [13] city of broad shoulders will soon be know as the [14] city of knuckleheads.

[15] And I'm just, I'm tired of that, this [16] is a wonderful city and I want to keep it that way.

[17] Now the other thing that I don't get [18] is, I haven't heard one word describing any positive

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[1] benefit of this plan, not one.

[2] No one with any creditability in my [3] neighborhood is backing this plan. And my, you [4] know, as my pal, John Sanders says, "What part of no [5] don't you understand?"

[6] Okay, here is the deal. There's [7] three things that are fatally wrong with Chicago [8] Solid Waste Management Plan.

[9] One, it encourages incineration; two, [10] blue bag shows a totally lack of creative vision; [11] and three, the system leaves the ordinary citizen [12] out of the loop.

[13] Okay, I'll, let me digress a little [14] bit on those. Rather than, you know, when you're [15] talking about waste to energy, it's not waste to [16] energy, that trash to toxics.

[17] And incinerations is the number one [18] source currently increasing the persistent toxic [19] poisons in the Great Lakes Basin.

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[1] There's no, you know, so incineration [2] is bad. Incineration is bad. Got that? Okay.

[3] Okay, incineration undermines [4] existing and future recycling and waste reduction [5] efforts by requiring most of the best material for [6] recycling is fuel.

[7] Okay, in the end, one still needs to [8] consider the ash, which is often highly toxic, which [9] is, you know, created during the incineration [10] process that needs to be landfilled.

[11] Okay. I'm sure you've heard this stuff12 before. It just needs to be put in [13] the public record.

[14] Okay, blue bag recycling. It was [15] proposed, it seems to me it was probably proposed [16] because it seems somewhat mundane and not [17] particularly interruptive of our consumer oriented [18] lifestyle.

[19] You know, it's just not, you know,

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[1] not too interruptive, we can still watch reruns of [2] Three's Company and take our thorozene, we don't [3] have to worry about this.

[4] We wouldn't want, you know, we really [5] wouldn't want to upset anybody with real action, now [6] would we?

[7] Okay, and then I don't need to repeat [8] again all the reasons why the blue bags cannot, will [9] not, and should not work.

[10] I'll simply say that I will not [11] participate and will urge others to follow suit.

[12] (APPLAUSE)

[13] Chicago's Solid Waste Management Plan [14] is designed to take ordinary citizens out of the [15] decision making and materials handling loop and [16] replace them with large capital, and I might add [17] campaign dollar, rich corporations such as Bronc [18] Farris, Wheel Abrader, Excel, and those known [19] criminals out in Oak Brook. You know who they are.

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[1] Waste Management, Incorporated.

[2] It's also clear to me that the City [3] of Chicago does not trust its citizens to be able to [4] participate in a creative system of reduction, reuse [5] and recycling.

[6] And has chosen instead to use the [7] capital intensive solutions of incineration and blue [8] bag.

[9] Also, significant evidence shows that [10] labor intensive recycling increases employment and [11] reduces capital requirement.

[12] Finally, I wish to leave you with a [13] thought. Should this plan be adopted, either in [14] part or in whole, and when it fails in two or three [15] years and folks have thrown up their hands and said, [16] "Well, we tried."

[17] Don't you dare, don't you dare come [18] to me with anything but your letters of resignation.

[19] I will not cooperate with this plan

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[1] and will do everything in my power to subvert it.

[2] Thank you.

[3] (APPLAUSE)

[4] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [5] Rokko Jans?

[6] MR. JANS: Rokko Jans, representing [7] Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association.

[8] I have been asked, by unanimous vote [9] of the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association [10] Board, to speak in opposition to the City's twenty [11] year solid waste management draft plan, which has [12] incineration and the blue bag plan at its core.

[13] And I speak for my entire community. [14] For we have polled its members and they are dead set [15] against this plan.

[16] With this plan, the city is shirking [17] its duty. Landfills and incinerators do not solve [18] the garbage problem. They shift the problem, they [19] simply transfer toxic materials into our ground

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[1] water and atmosphere.

[2] Therefore, our Board has unanimously [3] voted to support the alternate plan, known as Plan [4] II, drafted by two members of the Citizens Advisory [5] Committee.

[6] This plan addresses issues that the [7] city's draft plan ignores. It includes specific [8] recommendations for source reduction, residential [9] and commercial source separation recycling and a [10] moratorium on incineration.

[11] Source reduction is a step toward a [12] garbage solution. But the city appears to give it [13] little weight, for it projects no change in garbage [14] amounts over its twenty year plan.

[15] Many cities are using volume based [16] garbage fees, for example, I throw away almost [17] nothing. Why should I pay the same as a wasteful [18] taxpayer who lives next door?

[19] Or raising packaging design

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[1] standards. Why can't wasteful packaging be reduced [2] or the cost of disposal factored into the price of [3] goods?

[4] Advances in composting technique are [5] needed too. And clearly, effective residential and [6] also commercial and high rise source separation [7] recycling programs are indispensable, and Plan II [8] deals with them.

[9] In contrast, the blue bag plan [10] disregards sixty-two percent of the city's waste [11] stream and would mingle their recyclables it does [12] collect with garbage, reducing their marketability.

[13] Building multi-million dollar sorting [14] facilities would commit the city to a long term [15] mistake. These are all issues that Plan II deals [16] with better than the City's draft plan.

[17] Our neighborhood is familiar with the [18] benefits of a well run recycling program. [19] Ravenswood Manor is proud of its alley pick up.

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[1] source separation recycling program with over ninety [2] percent voluntary participation.

[3] We feel we've been a model for the [4] city and we are unwilling to take a step backwards, [5] by throwing our recyclables in with our garbage.

[6] Last June, my neighborhood Board [7] asked me to speak in opposition to the blue bag plan [8] at the previous intake hearing.

[9] Of the thirty-one citizens who spoke [10] at that hearing, not one was in favor of this plan.

[11] Yet, it seems our testimony was not [12] taken seriously. Did we focus too much on [13] recycling, ignoring other aspects of solid waste [14] planning?

[15] Well, our successful grass roots [16] experiment has made us experts in recycling. And I [17] submit that the City has not focused on recycling [18] enough.

[19] Or because some of us are from

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[1] Ravenswood Manor and other neighborhoods serviced by [2] not-for-profit recycling companies? Was our [3] testimony discounted because some conflict of [4] interest was sensed?

[5] This would distort the fact that we [6] collected hundreds of signatures asking Uptown [7] Recycling to come into our neighborhood, because the [8] city had no recycling plan of its own.

[9] Yes, we are pleased with the job [10] town has done, but if the City can provide a program [11] at is as good or better, we will have absolutely no [12] objections.

[13] In summary, I speak this evening on [14] behalf of my community against the blue bag plan, [15] and point other deficiencies of the City's draft [16] plan.

[17] Such as its reliance on incineration [18] and lack of emphasis on source reduction. I've [19] spoken in favor of Plan II, a more practical

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[1] approach to our garbage problem.

[2] The public is against the City's [3] plan. For it could set us back for years to come. [4] And by reducing our quality of life and impair our [5] future as a viable community.

[6] Perhaps our testimony last June was [7] ignored. Please listen to your citizens tonight.

[8] Thank you.

[9] (APPLAUSE)

[10] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [11] Maryann Brandon?

[12] MS. BRANDON: I'm Mary Ann Brandon, a [13] recycling citizen.

[14] I am for finding ways to increase [15] waste reduction and all for recycling. I really [16] believe it's a matter of making everyone more aware [17] and programming ourselves.

[18] It's not hard once you get a system [19] started. It is ludicrous to believe that the

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[1] rehabbing of the twenty year old northwest [2] incinerator will solve the pollution control. It [3] will still leave us with the ash to dispose of and [4] landfill.

[5] And there will, and where will these [6] landfills be, and in whose neighborhoods?

[7] Blue bagging is another laughable [8] issue entirely. There is no sure reason to believe [9] someone is going to sort our recyclables once they [10] have been collected with the regular garbage.

[11] All our efforts will be gone to waste [12] too. Keeping recyclables clean will make these [13] items marketable.

[14] If the City follows through with the [15] new rules and fines, like in dollars, fines the one [16] to four unit buildings for non-compliance, everyone [17] will get the system in order swiftly.

[18] This also goes for yard waste, which [19] the City continues to collect along with garbage in

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[1] some areas.

[2] I have seen people put their yard [3] waste into the garbage cans, and I'm sure that there [4] is no citation for this infraction.

[5] We don't need more incinerators or [6] landfills. We need to educate the citizens to make [7] them comply. Teach folks that if they need or [8] insist on purchasing items over packaged, it is [9] their obligation to recycle.

[10] So let Solid Waste Management Review [11] Committee come up with a plan that makes the, meets [12] the needs of the City and is feasible and workable [13] to its citizens.

[14] Take a good look at the other cities [15] that have workable recycling programs and implement [16] and expound and adopt them.

[17] A lot of answers are already out [18] there, just execute them.

[19] Thank you.

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[1] (APPLAUSE)

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [3] Ken Dunn?

[4] MR. DUNN: Good evening. I'm [5] Director of the Resource Center and I'd like to [6] thank you all for spending the year doing this work [7] and producing a plan that shows the enormity of the [8] problem we face.

[9] It's basically millions of tons. I [10] do disagree, as others do, about the recycling [11] technology that seems to be part of the plan.

[12] Let me focus my remarks to a useful [13] table you have on Page 213, Table Five. It shows, [14] what are possibilities of disposing of the waste?

[15] And a footnote to that table mentions [16] that a hundred and ninety-two thousand tons of [17] recycling capacity will be unused because of the [18] city's choice of recycling technology.

[19] And this, of course, is unnecessary

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[1] with the different technology we could utilize, our [2] local market who would use materials, collectives.

[3] So I commend you for discovering or [4] pointing out that the blue bag will not fully [5] utilize disposal capacity within the area of [6] recycling to its fullest.

[7] The thing I want to mention is that I [8] believe the blue bag was chosen mostly because of [9] its alleged lesser cost.

[10] There has been disagreement on the [11] budgets put forward. My own analysis is that it'll [12] cost about the same as the blue bag or blue box [13] program that we presently run.

[14] But now is not the time to debate [15] that. The interesting fact that I bring here today [16] is over the past year, hearing the cities and [17] citizens and all of our interest in keeping cost [18] down, the resource center has developed an automated [19] collection system and it's now in operation.

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[1] And we're getting private households, [2] like many of the people you hear testifying here, to [3] sign up on their own for the quality of service they [4] want.

[5] And it operates via truck, which [6] makes one stop in each alley, picking up a small [7] narrow container that is automatically tipped into [8] the truck which has the separate containers.

[9] And this, I think, meets our needs [10] with keeping our cost down and meets the residents' [11] needs of making sure that every item they separate [12] for recycling keeps clean and separate all the way [13] to the end use so that it get's remanufactured into [14] a new product.

[15] Our costs so far, what we're charging [16] us, areas that are subscribing to our service [17] independently, is about one third what the blue box [18] system costs.

[19] My suspicion is, when we get up to

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[1] higher volumes of the vehicles operating in larger [2] areas, the cost will be one fourth. And there I'm [3] sure there will not be any debate of which is the [4] superior and the least expensive system.

[5] And what I'd really urge you to do is [6] take more advantage of the enthusiasm you've seen [7] here tonight for careful recycling and [8] environmental, positive environmental steps. The [9] citizens are willing to turn themselves around.

[10] They won't be producing the millions [11] of tons that we project, because we're willing to [12] take steps to change things. Not only by aggressive [13] recycling, but also by waste reduction and reuse.

[14] So I would mention one other thing, [15] just taking advantage of the location here. There [16] is a recycling site in the parking lot just to the [17] north of where we drove in.

[18] If you have a chance on your way out, [19] stop and look at that site. It is notable for two

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[1] reasons. One, it takes more material than any other [2] recycling site around and it markets them all [3] successfully.

[4] And the other thing, is that it's the [5] most popular site probably in the state, but I know [6] for sure in the City of Chicago.

[7] And I think the reason it's so [8] popular is if it takes all of the materials. People [9] who are really trying to minimize their waste to [10] recycle everything possible, find their way to that [11] site and some of them travel from Lakefront and the [12] center of the City to do that.

[13] So I would urge you to tap into this [14] positive energy that citizens are developing. They [15] want to recycle more materials and they want to [16] recycle correctly and they want to recycle it now.

[17] They don't want to wait eighteen [18] months for a big plant that needs to be built that's [19] not quite sure whether it will work well or not.

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[1] They do know separating the materials [2] and keeping them separate all the way through is a [3] good system.

[4] It works now, and their subscribing [5] to our service so that my suspicion is, if you do go [6] ahead with the blue bag, you'll find one third of [7] the city, eighteen months from now, already having [8] the system and they'll not use

your blue bag because [9] they've got something that works well for them.

[10] So I shouldn't say that I'm the [11] inventor and the leader of this sort of thing, it's [12] rather I've been close to the constituents that use [13] this recycling programs and others.

[14] I've listen to them carefully and [15] tried to follow what they've wanted. And I'm not [16] leading a stampede away from your blue bag. I'm [17] trying to catch up with a public who is stampeding [18] away from your blue bag.

[19] Thank you.

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[1] (APPLAUSE)

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Mr. Dunn, Mr. [3] Dunn?

[4] MR. HARRINGTON: Is this the [5] information on the new system you have? Or if this [6] isn't it, do you have any?

[7] MR. DUNN: Yes, that's the [8] information on the, the photograph at your left is [10] 9 the alley bin. It's twenty inches [11] deep and forty inches tall and twelve feet long.

[12] In the single container is a separate [13] opening and compartment for each separate material. [14] And these get automatically dumped into the [15] recycling truck, much as an EMCO truck empues [15] [16] bin.

[17] The bin, however, is not as deep so [18] as to cause the objections that the EMCO automated [19] system caused.

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[1] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How many [2] different recyclables are collected in this bin?

[3] MR. DUNN: There are five different [4] comparuments. One compartment for paper, one for [5] cans, aluminum, steel, and bi-metal and one for each [6] color glass.

[7] If newspaper were to be, or if [8] plasucs were to be included, they could be either [9] put with cans or with newspaper, but the present [10] system we re operating is, we're using this truck [11] for the collection of only papers, cans and bottles.

[12] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How long, how [13] long have you been doing this now?

[14] MR. DUNN: We've had this truck just [15] one month and we've just, we've been signing up [16] people for about that time.

[17] And we have about twenty customers so [18] far and some hundreds interested in it. So it's a [19] very popular thing, the separate collection of

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[1] recyclables.

[2] MR. MARTINSEN: Do you have cost [3] information that you could share with us?

[4] MR. DUNN: Yes. Not in detail [5] because we've only operated the first month, but we [6] do know there's significant labor savings in that [7] the collection vehicle doesn't stop at each home, [8] but rather stops once in each alley.

[9] Now the, so that that one stop [10] neatly cuts down the time. And the sorting is not [11] done by the operator of the truck to put it in [12] separate compartments, nor is the loading, the [13] loading automatic.

[14] But it utilizes the citizens' energy [15] and interest in separating the materials, putting [16] them in each of the separate compartments.

[17] So our running the truck, we find [18] that we're taking about one fourth the time that we [19] take when we use a blue box system.

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[1] And we do do some thirty thousand homes in the city [2] with the blue box system. So we're familiar with [3] that.

[4] But our preliminary results and the [5] time it takes to operate it, it seems to, it'll cost [6] about one fourth.

[7] As soon as we have detailed analysis, [8] I would be quite willing to share them with Streets [9] and Sanitation so they could forward it to you.

[10] And the really, the unique thing [11] about this is it's automated so that not much labor [12] expense is there. It also utilizes the energy of [13] the citizens willing to separate and keep things [14] carefully apart.

[15] We initially thought there might be [16] some disadvantage in that, instead of having at [17] their rear gate, it would be somewhere in their [18] alley, but found that there is popularity for that, [19] in that people don't have to take it out at seven

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[1] a.m. on a particular day, but they can do it any [2] time when they're walking the dog or whatever.

[3] So, it seems to me that the [4] participation will be equal or better than the blue [5] box. And this container also has a lid that is only [6] open in a secret way and I don't think anybody will [7] every find it.

[8] It weighs eight hundred pounds so [9] that no one can tip it over to spill out the [10] recyclables. There will be no scavenging of [11] materials and spilling the rest around.

[12] So from what we see so far, this is [13] what large cities will be moving to.

[14] We haven't quite addressed the [15] problem of areas where there is no alley. [16] There seems no appropriate place for this container [17] along a curb to stay there permanently.

[18] But we do utilize the plastic rolling [19] carts like the city uses for the garbage. In

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[1] circumstances like that, where they have to be moved [2] behind a fence or something like that, the five [3] separate rolling carts take the place of this one [4] large cart.

[5] MR. GREENE: What kind of container [6] is being used to collect the yard waste?

[7] MR. DUNN: This doesn't address the [8] yard waste problem, this truck that I've described.

[9] My feeling that a yard waste [10] container serviced by an EMCO truck, like the city [11] currently uses in some garbage collections, would be [12] an advisable thing.

[13] That is, a single container in each [14] alley. Perhaps in the leaf season being augmented [15] by a couple extra. No bag needing residents would [16] empty their own reusable plastic drum or whatever [17] into that container, so that all would be collected [18] would be the yard waste and then it would go only [19] into a separate truck to directly to the composting

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[1] site.

[2] MR. GREENE: You mentioned that [3] twenty households are currently using this system. [4] Were they previously using a blue box?

[5] MR. DUNN: None, none were using the [6] blue box system.

[7] There is one slightly comparable [8] system. In my own alley, I've had a depot like this [9] for a number of years and they also receive our curb [10] side service.

[11] Most of the household in my alley use [12] the drop off at the one point in the alley, rather [13] than use the drop off at their back gate.

[14] MR. GREENE: So it's too early to [15] compare the, I know you only had, this has only been [16] in effect for month so it's, it would be too early [17] to determine participation levels and tonnages that [18] are generated?

[19] MR. DUNN: Right. No comparison

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[2] organizations and the responses are quite positive.

[3] Everybody feels that if the city [4] doesn't continue separate collection with the blue [5] box, this will be an

option their community [6] organization will implement for their communities.

[7] Many communities, feeling that they [8] have a level of awareness and participation and if [9] that's not respected by the city they will opt for [10] this and pay for themselves.

[11] What I would recommend is that we [12] devise a mechanism where a community could qualify [13] for this type of service: that is, if it's [14] overwhelmingly popular and if they can demonstrate [15] the ability to met the state mandated twenty-five [16] percent diversion by 1996 and show a way of funding [17] it, if in fact it tends to require more education

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[1] than the blue bag would require.

[2] If they can fund any extra expense, [3] they should have a right to ask for their share of [4] the blue bag funds be spent on a system that they're [5] comfortable with and have chosen themselves.

[6] MR. GREENE: What kind of plastic [7] containers are being collected?

[8] MR. DUNN: Basically, we collect only [9] the materials that the Park District collects, which [10] is the one and the two, milk, beverage and laundry [11] containers.

[12] MR. GREEN: Are you have finding any [13] problems with that particular bin filling up more [14] quickly than the others because of the —

[15] MR. DUNN: It absolutely does. If [16] plastics are collected, there would have to be [17] another separate bin to really prevent it from [18] overflowing.

[19] MR. GREENE: Are you educating, are

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[1] you trying to educate people to stomp on their [2] container, the plastic?

[3] MR. DUNN: That doesn't always work. [4] They pop right back.

[5] MR. GREENE: So the only way you [6] might address that in the future might be to have [7] another bin there for the plastics?

[8] MR. DUNN: Actually, this is a short [9] wheel based truck, only twelve feet long. And it [10] up to eighteen feet can work in the alley, so a [11] container just a couple feet longer with a separate [12] plastic compartment would be the desirable solution.

[13] MR. GOLDMAN: May I ask a question? [14] In the course of your business [15] experience, when you've hit periods of time when the [16] markets were absolutely no good for one of the [17] recyclables, what have you done?

[18] MR. DUNN: We've always found, even [19] an overseas market.

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[1] Many times, during the last [2] twenty-five years, we shipped to Taiwan, Pakistan, [3] India, Taiwan, so the general fear about markets is [4] a very local one that is usually with the United [5] States.

[6] And it's totally connected with the [7] notion of profitability.

[8] There is never a problem with markets [9] if you're willing to pay like ninety-six dollars to [10] get it to Taiwan and get ninety-two dollars in [11] return for it.

[12] For, the resource center is a [13] non-profit environmental organization. And so, that [14] we sometimes make five dollars on a load of paper [15] and sometimes loose five dollars per ton, it really [16] makes no difference. That it's kept out of the [17] landfill achieves objective, so we have never [18] experience any conditions in which we cannot sell [19] paper.

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[1] And that's true with all the other [2] materials. We've never had to landfill anything.

[3] So I really appreciate that question, [4] because there has been a lot in the papers about the [5] glut of newspaper, for instance.

[6] The glut really is best understood if [7] you think of the world has large needs for paper, [8] and that paper can be made quite easily out of old [9] papers or it could be made out of forest.

[10] And if we have a glut of paper, that [11] means we have a glut of forest. And we don't have [12] a glut of forest, particularly in the nations that [13] I've described.

[14] They in fact import papers from the [15] United States, because they've run out of their own [16] forest. So there is no long term problem, short [17] term profitability is often a problem on marketing.

[18] But there is an absolute use for all [19] cans, bottles, and newspaper or all other papers

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[1] collected.

[2] The only thing, I would have to [3] differ, I would step back and my confidence in [4] markets with reference to plasuc. They are not yet [5] being turned into the same thing again so that one [6] can just make the complete cycle.

[7] I know there's a market for [8] newspaper, because newspaper is going to be brought [9] tomorrow. It happens that plasuc bottles can't [10] normally go back into plasuc bottles again. So [11] there's the only area I'm unsure about the markets.

[12] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Very [13] interesting.

[14] (APPLAUSE)

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Karen Gurnyso?

[16] MS. GURNYSO: Good evening. My name [17] is Karen Gurnyso and I'm a citizen of Ravenswood [18] Manor.

[19] It's very hard to follow the

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[1] gentleman who just spoke, because he has been doing [2] this for twenty years and I have probably, on a 3 [3] small scale in my home, been doing this only for the [4] last three years.

[5] And what I wanted to stress to each [6] of you is that I am not terrible different, I don't [7] believe, than most of you. I'm a average citizen, I [8] work everyday and it's difficult in the beginning [9] when you think about recycling.

[10] But in the three years that I've done [11] it, because Uptown Recycling is in our neighborhood, [12] what I have found is, that I have reduced the amount [13] of garbage that goes into my black plastic can [14] almost by three quarters.

[15] It is rarely even half full. And I [16] say that because it's not any longer difficult, it's [17] not difficult to keep the materials on my back porch [18] or in my kitchen or even in my basement.

[19] I want to thank, in particular.

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[1] Uptown Recycling for their excellent they been doing [2] and I think that you need to pay attention like them [3] and the resource center because it is individuals [4] like these who do have alternatives and do have [5] answers that need seriously to be considered in the [6] twenty year waste plan for the City of Chicago.

[7] I also want to say that I have, I [8] still drive a car and I still do many things that [9] are not healthy for the environment or for myself.

[10] And yet, I also take the time to [11] collect cardboard and to collect all the junk mail [12] which, as someone else indicated to you, stacks up [13] even though I've written to the marketing firm in [14] New York to say that I want my name removed from the [15] list, I still get piles of it.

[16] And I make, probably every other [17] month, trips here to North Park Village, and North [18] Park Village is as successful as it is and as [19] several people have mentioned, because it does

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[1] accept full stream of all the recyclables.

[2] And I don't see that in the plan that [3] has been proposed for the city either.

[4] What I want to stress is that in the [5] Ravenswood Manor neighborhood alone, by the ninety [6] percent participa-

tion rate, we have been able to [7] divert an amazing amount of tonnage from landfill [8] space. And that is what we need to be focusing on.

[9] It is an incentive to know that that [10] which I am putting out every week on Monday morning [11] is definitely going to be turned around so that the [12] logo you see of the arrow indeed means that it will [13] be used again. Recycled, reused.

[14] What I particularly oppose about the [15] blue bag plan, and I could mention many of the [16] things that you've already heard, is that it [17] suggests and supports a notion in our culture of [18] what I call the toilet assumption. Flush it away.

[19] You put it in the blue bag with the

[1] rest of your garbage and it's gone. Well, we have [2] to begin thinking differently.

[3] I saw a woman from Russia just this [4] last week who is here to talk about how they have no [5] equipment, they have nothing. And they are willing [6] to use things that we, in our innocence, in our [7] ignorance, throw away.

[8] We need to begin thinking the way my [9] grandmother did more than eighty years ago about [10] saving things and reusing them. The plan does not [11] look to that.

[12] I also oppose the plan because of its [13] emphasis on incineration. I suffer from mild [14] asthma. My niece has more serious asthma. It is [15] not just my concern that the ash that will be in the [16] air will effect and more, and seriously worsen the [17] quality of our air and affect my breathing capacity [18] as I age.

[1] But it is also the fact that if you [2] have read that in the last ten years, physicians [3] report an amazing increase in asthma. The lung [4] association. The Chicago Lung Association can give [5] you these figures.

[6] In all, what I am saying is the time [7] that you individuals have spent is important. We [8] need a program that is, more seriously addresses the [9] questions that have been raised here.

[10] I did not attend the intake meetings. [11] I did however write twice to our Mayor, received [12] responses from the Commissioner of Streets and San [13] and what disturbed me was, a sense, almost a kind of [14] tunnel vision that this blue bag is our plan, this [15] is our program and we're going to go ahead with it.

[16] I am hoping that you will listen to [17] the people here, the overwhelming majority of whom [18] are saying, "We need something more than the plan [19] you have drafted thusfar."

[1] Please consider what we're saying. I [2] also agree, we are willing to change as the [3] gentleman before me said.

[4] And each of you, if you do look at [5] that recycling center that out here, will see [6] something that I think should inspire your [7] imagination.

[8] Thank you.

[9] **(APPLAUSE)**

[10] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [11] Jerry Donlin?

[12] **MR. DONLIN:** Good evening. [13] I'm Jerry Donlin and I'm with [14] Standard Equipment Company. We're a distributor of [15] refuse equipment.

[16] My company's been in the refuse [17] equipment field for over thirty years. We sell the [18] refuse bodies that the City currently uses.

[19] We also sell recycling equipment.

[1] many different lines. There are thousands of [2] different manufacturers of recycling equipment.

[3] As soon as the buzz word recycling [4] came out, every steel shop in the country became a [5] recycling manufacturer.

[6] The one thing they all have in common [7] is, they don't have any ingenuity. It's an old [8] batch truck from the old days. It goes back to [9] when refuse was lifted by man over his shoulder.

[10] Chicago has moved ahead from that. [11] have moved to the semi-automated refuse systems.

[12] Semi-automated refuse systems saves [13] borers from down time, from hurting their back. It [14] allows a man to work as a laborer from the day that [15] he starts to time he's sixty-five years old. [16] I can't see us moving back in time where we are hand [17] picking these items one by one at the curb.

[18] Basically, there's a couple of [19] reasons. One is money. Dualization of city fleets.

[1] we currently run from somewhere in the neighborhood [2] of four hundred refuse trucks a day, four hundred [3] routes.

[4] To do the same with recycling trucks, [5] we would have to have roughly half that.

[6] To run that, we could spend [7] twenty-five million dollars in equipment alone, much [8] less the labor. The drivers, the management, the [9] maintenance people. It could get very, very costly.

[10] I happen to know that New York City [11] has spent roughly a hundred and fifty million [12] dollars to do one third the city. That's roughly [13] the size of Chicago. They're finding it doesn't [14] work.

[15] The cost is prohibitive. At that [16] point, the amount of tax dollars per person is just, [17] it's unbelievable.

[18] The cutback of the current refuse [19] trucks, we use rear loaders in Chicago. would not

[1] happen either.

[2] Because of the system that we [3] currently use, semi-automated, it takes the same [4] amount of time to dump a cart if it's half empty, or [5] if it's completely full.

[6] So you would still be, you would have [7] a lighter load on the truck, you may save a little [8] bit in going to the dump sites, but you would not [9] save the time of actual pick up door to door. The [10] cost of the blue bag comparatively seems small when [11] you put that together against that.

[12] When I first heard about the blue bag [13] system, I was very, very skeptical. I've seen [14] garbage trucks, I've driven them, I've operated [15] them, I've maintained them, I've worked around them [16] for fifteen years.

[17] I was very, very surprised when I [18] went to the city site to see that the bags were not [19] broken, that the glass was not broken, and the items

[1] did not seem to be contaminated.

[2] We looked at side by side, what was [3] in, I've seen it in recycling trucks that are [4] currently used throughout most of the suburbs. [5] There really wasn't much difference.

[6] In Europe, they use systems similar [7] to this where they pack them both together, it's [8] called the Meecom system. And this by moving to the [9] MRRF Station system, we could possibly move right [10] into it.

[11] It allows us to move from completely [12] hand driven, everybody flips it into the truck to a [13] completely automated system much easier, without [14] wasting all of the money on the trucks.

[15] The one thing I can say about [16] recycling trucks, is there's a sort of a joke about [17] it, is that if you're buying a recycling body, buy [18] it on a chassis you can use for something else, [19] because you will.

[1] The other thing is, the market on the [2] recyclables themselves is very, very soft and I know [3] that they were saying that they were having to [4] actually pay to get rid of it.

[5] The idea that there is gold in the [6] garbage is really not true at this moment.

Since [7] everybody in the whole state has moved to recycling, [8] there's a glut of it everywhere.

[9] So I still think that the best way is [10] to put it right in the blue bag and put it in with [11] the regular garbage.

[12] Thank you.

[13] MR. GREENE: You mentioned the New [14] York recycling program.

[15] I understand in some of the wards in 161New York, they have twice a week garbage collection.

[17] Do you know if they cut back their garbage [18] collections in those wards when they instituted [19] their recycling programs?

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[1] MR. DONLIN: I hadn't heard—

[2] MR. GREENE: Maybe to cut back to [3] once a week?

[4] MR. DONLIN: I hadn't heard that. [5] Basically, I'm the distributor of [6] each Company which is the national manufacturer. [7] And I've talked to the distributor in New York [8] about it and he has told me the numbers and we've [9] gone through it at conventions.

[10] MR. GREENE: But you didn't do any [11] analysis to see whether or not —

[12] MR. DONLIN: I have not seen the [13] exact analysis, no.

[14] MR. HARRINGTON: Mr. Chairman, I may [15] be able to, we've discussed that issue with the [16] Commissioner of New York at a couple of meetings.

[17] I think that they haven't done that. [18] haven't even had the opportunity to look at that [19] issue because of the way the union contracts are

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[1] structured in New York.

[2] MR. GREENE: Yes, that's a problem. [3] In terms of, you're from private [4] industry, and if you were to approach a city, a [5] large city for instance, and you wanted to offer [6] them a brand new program that really hasn't been [7] tried anywhere and you tried to convince that city [8] to accept this program, how long would you test out [9] that program to demonstrate its effectiveness in [10] terms of collection, processing and marketing the [11] material?

[12] MR. DONLIN: We tested a system back [13] in the early '70s with Chicago on the packing of [14] bulk items, such white goods, refrigerators, stoves, [15] et-cetera into the garbage truck.

[16] They used to always pick it up in a [17] open body truck. I believe it was six months that [18] we had done it before they came out to a bid to buy [19] that type of truck.

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[1] MR. GREENE: And how, how many wards did you try [2] that program or did you —

[3] MR. DONLIN: I, that was before I was [4] with the company, that was like in 1971 or '72, but [5] what I recall is we had roughly ten, ten trucks [6] running.

[7] MR. GREENE: Thanks.

[8] MR. DONLIN: Sure.

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

[10] (APPLAUSE)

[11] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Sarah Jane Knoy?

[12] MS. KNOY: Good evening Mr. Chairman, [13] committee members. I appreciate your patience in [14] sitting through these many hours.

[15] My name is Sarah Jane Knoy and I'm [16] the Executive Director of Greenpeace in the Great [17] Lakes Region.

[18] I also live on the northside, in [19] Rogers Park, where we have curb side recycling by

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[1] the Uptown Recycling Center that you've heard [2] described by other speakers.

[3] As most of you know, Greenpeace is [4] the world's largest environmental organization, with [5] over two million supporters in the United States and [6] offices all over the world. We've been working in [7] the Chicago area since about 1976.

[8] Although most people associate [9] Greenpeace with the ocean and whales. As [10] environmentalists, we're concerned with all threats [11] to the planet. From toxic pollution to the hole in [12] the ozone layer.

[13] Our message is twofold. Personal [14] action can help, but political action and social [15] change is needed if we're serious about saving the [16] planet.

[17] All across the nation, for years, [18] Greenpeace supporters have been in the forefront of [19] the recycling movement.

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[1] We've started recycling programs in [2] our local communities, in our schools and in our [3] work places.

[4] I'm here today to tell you that [5] nationwide, look as long as you want, you will never [6] find a recycling proposal more ridiculous than the [7] one we're discussing this evening.

[8] The blue bag proposal—

[9] (APPLAUSE)

[10] The blue bag proposal, as we call it, [11] asks us to believe that bottles, cans and paper can [12] be mixed together in one bag, compacted in a truck [13] full of garbage bags and come out usable on the [14] other end.

[15] This proposal expects us to believe [16] that blue bags don't break or tear. This proposal [17] expects us to believe that everyone will remember to [18] careful rinse out all of their bottles and cans and [19] dry them overnight before they put time in the bag

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[1] with the paper so that they won't ruin the quality [2] of the paper.

[3] This proposal expects us to believe [4] that smashing glass bottles in a trash compacting [5] truck will not break them.

[6] In short, this proposal asks us to [7] believe the unbelievable, all across the board.

[8] This proposal is so absurd that I [9] know people who refuse to believe it when I tell [10] them about it. It takes me hours to convince them [11] that it's serious.

[12] But it's not, it's sad, it's not [13] funny that the City of Chicago is so close to [14] adopting a solid waste plan like this one.

[15] This plan may actually decrease the [16] amount of material that is really recycled in the [17] City of Chicago.

[18] We've heard tonight about the [19] community recycling centers, people use these, and

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[1] when they use them the material is genuinely [2] recycled.

[3] What's going to happen if those [4] people, those same people use the blue bag program?

[5] Well I'll tell you what's going to [6] happen. Some of the material is going to be lost [7] after it's compacted in the truck, some will be lost [8] because its quality will be ruined by being mixed, [9] and some, if we're lucky, will be recycled.

[10] But, as you know, this plan allows [11] material, recyclable material to be ground up and [12] spread over the top of a landfill, and they call [13] that recycling. That's not what most people have in [14] mind when they put out their recyclable materials.

[15] The plan under discussion tonight [16] also calls for an increase in the amount of waste we [17] burn in trash incinerators. Specifically, it calls [18] for the rehabilitation of the northwestern [19] incinerator and possible construction of more

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[1] facilities.

[2] Incineration is one of the most [3] dangerous methods of disposable of solid waste. [4] First of all, incineration does not dispense with [5] the need for

landfills. When garbage is burned, the [9] remaining ash and unburned materials can amount to [7] thirty or forty percent of the original mass.

[8] The remaining ash, often highly [9] toxic, must still be disposed of, usually in [10] landfills.

[11] Incineration of solid waste is [12] dangerous to human health. Although state-of-the [13] art pollution control devices may capture acid [14] producing substances and particulate matter before [15] they enter the atmosphere, these devices are no [16] defense against the emissions of heavy metals, [17] polychlorinated dioxins and feurons and other [18] poisons into the air.

[19] The U.S. Environmental Protection

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[1] Agency has found such substances as arsenic, [2] cadmium, chromium, formaldehyde, lead and mercury in [3] the stack emission of common municipal waste [4] incinerators.

[5] All of these substances are extremely [6] dangerous to people, animals and the surrounding [7] environment.

[8] I know that this is a bogus plan and [9] I think most of you know it too. That leaves me [10] with two questions. Why is the City of Chicago [11] considering such a poor excuse for a solid waste [12] plan? And what can we do to stop this before it's [13] too late?

[14] The first question is easy to answer. [15] We're having this plan forced down our throats [16] because Waste Management thinks it's a good idea.

[17] Waste Management is a well known and [18] generous contributor to aldermanic and mayoral [19] campaigns.

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[1] Waste management has put other sham [2] recycling programs in other communities. Waste [3] Management has also set the U.S. record for [4] environmental related penalties and settlements in [5] the 1980's.

[6] Greenpeace estimates that Waste [7] Managemem has paid over forty-three million in [8] fines, penalties and out of court settlements for [9] admitted and alleged violations of environmental [10] laws at its dump sites.

[11] Waste Management already runs some of [12] the city-sponsored drop off recycling locations and [13] has many private contracts in the city.

[14] Waste Management wants to manage all [15] of Chicago's waste, and they want to do it in a way [16] that will maximize their profit at the expense of [17] the first class recycling program we deserve.

[18] The second question. What can we do [19] about it? Well, this is a question that I address

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[1] to the audience.

[2] We're the only people that can stop [3] this plan from going through, and all of you that [4] are here tonight should come, talk to your friends [5] and tell them to come to the pro, to the meeting [6] next Monday night.

[7] We should all come to the City [8] Council hearings. When we get home tomorrow [9] morning, we should all call our Alderman and then [10] tomorrow afternoon, we should write him a letter [11] just to be sure.

[12] And then the day after that, we [13] should write a letter to our Mayor.

[14] Because it's up to us. We're the [15] only ones that can stop this and we must stop it [16] before it's too late.

[17] Thank you.

[18] (APPLAUSE)

[19] MR. GLAB: It's fine what you've

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[1] said, but what is the plan to eliminate or alleviate [2] the problem that you've pointed out?

[3] I don't think we're really getting to [4] he heart of where the problem, you know, how to [5] solve the problem.

[6] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: If you'd like to [7] peak, you could fill out a card and we'll put you on [8] he list.

[9] MR. GLAB: I did.

[10] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Okay, thank you. [11] Carol Brice?

[12] MS. BRICE: I'm a recycling citizen [13] and I have three children who come with me to [14] recycle in this area.

[15] And they're always pleased to see it [16] very crowded and it's good for them to see everybody [17] working together, no matter when we come; seven [18] o'clock at night, three o'clock in the afternoon, [19] ten o'clock in the morning, it's always crowded and

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[1] well used.

[2] So my trash has been cut in half and [3] I hear a lot, maybe three fourths, heard a lot of [4] people here saying that. That means that people who [5] are recycling, as in Ravenswood, are cutting down on [6] how many trucks we need. Maybe how many, how many [7] pick up, how much, how many jobs you need to [8] service.

[9] And maybe your plan is self serving [10] and that you want to have more people in the Bureau [11] of Streets and Sanitation working to pick up [12] materials that we're taking care of ourselves right [13] now.

[14] So I'd like to see this extra money [15] that you're saving on Ravenswood and the people who [16] are doing this recycling put to good use.

[17] I'd like to suggest that maybe you [18] could limit the type of packaging sold in the [19] Chicago area to only recyclable materials.

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[1] Put companies on notice, large [2] companies on notice that they have five years to [3] change, or two years to change, that they have to [4] start, if they want to sell to Chicago, they have to [5] put it in a package that's recyclable.

[6] Right now, we have people walking the [7] streets scavenging for aluminum. If we had our [8] aluminum separated in the back, in our alley or in [9] our containers, people out of the private sector, [10] poor people could walk up and down the streets and [11] pick this up for you and make the money themselves.

[12] I'm wondering if blue bags are [13] recyclable. Nobody's answered that today, are they?

[14] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes.

[15] MS. BRICE: And I also wonder, what [16] plans have you made for pick up of batteries?

[17] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Excuse me, could [18] you?

[19] MS. BRICE: Batteries? Is there any

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[1] plan for the pick up of batteries?

[2] MR. HARRINGTON: I can just answer [3] that.

[4] One of the things that we're going to [5] be, that we're currently working on now is, we have [6] a sister city relationship with the City of [7] Gulfenburg, Sweden and the Swedes are advanced in [8] almost every area of solid waste management and have [9] an extensive battery collection network.

[10] What we're going to be doing with [11] them is working with them to see what components of [12] that network are applicable to Chicago, what they do [13] that we can do and how we can then structure a [14] household battery collection program, perhaps using [15] the basis of the information that they've already [16] put together and gathered.

[17] MS. BRICE: Okay. I was wondering [18] whether or not Uptown's making money on this.

[19] Are they picking, they must be making

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[1] some money, otherwise they wouldn't be doing it. I [2] mean, you guys could be making the money that [3] Uptown's making right now.

[4] (APPLAUSE)

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jack Charlier?

[6] **MR. CHARLIER:** Good evening. My name [7] is Jack Charlier.

[8] I'd like to talk tonight about [9] leadership and in terms of that, two different 10 [10] policy issues.

[11] First of all, what is the effect on [12] the market of this plan? And how do we get [13] acceptance, anytime we have any kind of policy [14] decision being made?

[15] I'll offer comments, questions and [16] suggestions and although I know the forum tonight is [17] not set up so that any of you answer the questions, [18] I would hope that you do think about them at your [19] upcoming planning meetings and that if any of you

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[1] like to discuss them with me, I have a lot of [2] suggestion.

[3] First of all, there's a chart to my [4] left, which shows that in year one, there's an [5] eighteen percent goal for recycling materials and in [6] the year seven or eight, forty percent.

[7] And I'm sorry that I did not bring it [8] up with me or I don't know what page in the report [9] it is.

[10] However, this brings up the first [11] policy decision, the affect on the market.

[12] Municipalities across this nation, [13] every time they start recycling program, the biggest [14] problem they face is what happens to the local [15] market, the regional market or the national market?

[16] In other words, what happens when we [17] start recycling and the market goes bust? How many [18] people are willing, on the commission in this case, [19] all of you, to stand up and say, "We did not plan

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[1] for this or we have planned for it and here's what [2] we're going to do about."

[3] Almost without a doubt, even if the [4] blue bag program goes ahead and it's minimally [5] successful, the amount of recyclables put into the [6] local recycling market or even a regional market, [7] I'm sure you could address that better from the [8] resource center, may flood the market to the point [9] where for a period of a year, two years, maybe only [10] six months, whatever the case may be, this City will [11] be losing money on this program.

[12] Will you, as a commission, have the [13] leadership to continue on with the plan you've made [14] or the leadership to say, "We need to make an [15] adjustment here and now."

[16] Again, you don't have to answer that [17] now. I don't know, it would be pretty expensive.

[18] Again, when I mention market, I said [19] local, regional, nationwide, world wide, also, and

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[1] I'm also talking supply and demand on that.

[2] Second, in the suggestions, are there [3] any recommendations for the city itself to adopt the [4] use of more recyclable materials?

[5] I know that paper used by the [6] Department of Personnel, I don't know if it's for [7] all the departments within the City, it's [8] twenty-five percent recycled paper.

[9] Do you have any suggestions for the [10] City of Chicago that they can do to be the [11] leadership entity within this whole area?

[12] Look, not only are we recycling, but [13] we are saying that we as a city want to recycle so ... that the Mayor says, "Okay, our departments will use [15] recycled paper, recycled cups, whatever the case may [16] be.

[17] Finally, on the affect on the market. [18] Because of the large number of people that the blue [19] bag program will hire to implement this program, as

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[1] opposed to other types of recycling programs which [2] are not as labor intensive, this program will face [3] being axed off the budget in a few years.

[4] Look around the country at [5] the state and local level, it has been done.

[6] What happens is, the director of the [7] recycling program, whether it's a separate entity or [8] within another agency, it gets cut. The staff gets [9] cut and eventually the fall back is right back to 10 [10] where we started and that is with the community.

[11] Are you going to have the leadership [12] to not allow that to happen? Government does not [13] deal with efficiency and effectiveness alone, it [14] deals with equity.

[15] Equity, in this case, means twenty, [16] thirty, forty years from now. Are being fair to the [17] citizens of the future of this city?

[18] And that kind of decision is even [19] harder to make because none of you will be around.

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[1] more likely than not, at least on the commission to [2] be able to reap the benefits of it.

[3] It is a completely altruistic [4] decision if you say we're going to stand with this. [5] Do not cut this program, I won't to see the results [6] of it.

[7] None of you voting on this will, none [8] of you will get any votes out of it and that, I'm [9] referring of course to the Alderman and the Mayor, [10] but it must, absolutely must be done.

[11] Even in the political realm, hard [12] decisions can be made that benefit those who are [13] being served and not those who have been elected.

[14] On my second policy issue, [15] acceptance. As all of you know, acceptance will be [16] based on many things. You've heard many people [17] tonight and in other hearings testify that the blue [18] bag program is not the best.

[19] The question is though, will it be

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[1] accepted? Well, if you get acceptance, don't think [2] it's because necessarily the plan is sound that the [3] blue bag is good.

[4] It could be because people are [5] willing to recycle, and they see this as a means of [6] recycling. And so, in other words, we're going to [7] do it because it's there and we can use it. But I [8] don't put as much effort into as say maybe another [9] plan.

[10] Another point of acceptance is how [11] each one of you conveys to us. I appreciate the [12] time that each one of you has put into this. I know [13] that you're appointed of course by the Mayor and [14] there's all kinds of insinuations that can be made [15] about that. I'm not here to make those.

[16] However, in the way you present [17] yourself to us, sometimes you get hostility in a [18] crowd because some of you set up here with your [19] hands on the table, your head down, leaning forward

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[1] asleep.

[2] That tells me, that someone whose [3] been involved in government for seven and a half [4] years that the, your desire is not to serve us and [5] I'm not going to single out who and it is not all of [6] you.

[7] Your desire is not to serve us, it is [8] to serve yourself and your own interest or whoever [9] is the interest of the people who placed you on the [10] commission.

[11] Don't let acceptance fall. Even if [12] you believe in the blue bag, please do not let [13] acceptance fall off in the general public because [14] you are not willing to show that you really are [15] behind the citizens. [16] In other words, we believe in this plan. We're not [17] just show casing it, because someone is making us do [18] that.

[19] That's everything I have.

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[1] Thank you.

[2] **(APPLAUSE)**

[3] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [4] Henry Glab?

[5] MR. GLAB: I don't have a polished [6] speech. I would like to make a few comments on a [7] few things that I have observed. [8] I wasn't going to mentioned this, but this gentleman [9] brought up a very salient point.

[10] Looking at you gentleman, I'm [11] wondering if we're really getting through to you [12] what we're saying and what is, what the public at [13] large or the citizenship, citizenry would really [14] like done. I'm really wondering.

[15] I've been looking at you. Some of [16] you are falling asleep, some of you are dazing off [17] in the sky someplace and I'm wondering if we're [18] really getting through.

[19] Another thing. Here again, I was

[1] going to let it go, but I'm not going to.

[2] I'm looking at our fine Committee [3] list here. Can you tell me what the Executive [4] Director of CASA Central will do for us, or the [5] president of the Independence Bank will do for us [6] here?

[7] There is a few fellows here, Uptown [8] Recycling, Elgin National Industries. Is that a, [9] who are they? We don't even know who are—

[10] MR. GRANT: We're a conglomerate.

[11] MR. GLAD: Elgin Industries.

[12] MR. GRANT: Yes.

[13] MR. GLAD: Okay, the street sweeper [14] people and so forth?

[15] MR. GRANT: No, none of us are street [16] sweepers.

[17] MR. GLAB: Okay, well you know [18] there's a couple others here. Mexican-American [19] Referral Center, Black Contractors United

[1] I mean, what is, what does these [2] people on the commission have to do with coming up [3] with a specific plan to eliminate or minimize our [4] waste?

[5] Recycle what we can and minimize the [6] rest. What kind of commission is this?

[7] And I'm not casting aspirations on [8] those individuals themselves. It's obvious whoever [9] put the committee together, you know, I don't know. [10] It just doesn't seem like it's, like it's doing the [11] job.

[12] Okay, enough of that tirade. Let me [13] just make some comments here, which I agree with a [14] lot of people here, and they have been said [15] I believe that the citizenry of [16] Chicago wants to do something, but the, the [17] administration or the powers to be just doesn't make [18] the hard decision to say we're going to do this, [19] whether you like it or not.

[1] That is, if it's a reasonable [2] approach. Total recycling, if we have, after total [3] recycling, there's been some aspirations cast about [4] incineration.

[5] We all know that that's the final [6] solution to waste reduction, right? Short of maybe [7] some other approach of biomass degeneration by [8] chemical means or something like that.

[9] You know, the public wants to do [10] something, but it wants to hang onto some plan and [11] carry through with it.

[12] I'll give you an example with [13] something that I feel is failing and that is the [14] yard waste disposal.

[15] Last year, when this program came [16] into being, I saw people enthusiastically try to [17] support that plan.

[18] They bought bags they used paper bags [19] from their Jewel Store and their Dominicks and so

[1] forth. They put their yard waste in paper boxes. [2] set them out on the alley.

[3] Unfortunately, there was a lot of [4] people that stuff their yard waste into plastic [5] bags. They set those out there. What happened? [6] The boxes, if they were closed, they weren't picked [7] up. If the yard waste were in plastic bags, they [8] weren't picked up.

[9] This year, I have seen substantially, [10] I'm from the Belmont Central Area here in Chicago, [11] I've seen substantial reduction in enthusiasm on the [12] part of the people putting these yard wastes out.

[13] One problem was, when do these things [14] get picked up? Nobody could plan to put these [15] things out on the specific date and on that date [16] within a day or so, nobody could identify.

[17] In my own neighborhood, I could not [18] identify when this stuff was going to be picked up. [19] As a result, I see the enthusiasm waning completely.

[1] This concept of plastic bottle [2] recycling through the Park District. Oh, there was [3] a lot of hoopla by the Park District. We're going [4] to pulp this stuff up and shove it back into the [5] playgrounds or something. That's a ridiculous idea.

[6] I think we know and I've heard from [7] Park District people. The bugs collected, there was [8] some park houses that were just infested with [9] various varmits and so forth.

[10] Think of the, let's say a household [11] has ten plastic milk containers, so they go running [12] off to the park. How? In their car. They probably [13] burn three, four times more energy in terms of gas, [14] adding pollution into the atmosphere, taking those [15] ten bottles to the Park District,

[16] I mean, isn't that a stupid approach [17] It just doesn't, it's idiotic. Perhaps, haven't [18] had a chance to review this maybe I'll try to catch [19] you guys at the University of Illinois.

[1] I'm sure you won't want to see me there, but maybe I [2] could come out with a more cohesive, polished [3] approach.

[4] Like I say, let me just throw out, [5] you know, one or two more things.

[6] Oh, before I even do that, I think [7] it's ridiculous in the City of Chicago we have that, [8] for some Godforsaker reason, the City Council passed [9] an Ordinance that all apartment buildings have to [10] have a private hauler haul their trash away, [11] correct?

[12] I see everybody on the panel nodding, [13] ten percent of you.

[14] All right, and on my block, one city [15] block, there are four, two apartment buildings and [16] two businesses that have to have their trash picked [17] up There are four different haulers picking up [18] that trash on four different days.

[19] Tell me that we are not adding

[1] pollution. We're wasting energy on the part of [2] fuel. We've got these trucks running every which [3] way throughout the city.

[4] Wouldn't it be more intelligent [5] perhaps, if we have to do that, wouldn't it be more [6] intelligent to assign districts or areas, say one [7] hauler. Hey you're going to go through that [8] neighborhood systemically and pick up this stuff?

[9] Wouldn't that be a little more [10] intelligent?

[11] Yes?

[12] MR. HARRINGTON: Your time is up I [13] would, there's one, one issue that I would like to [14] make sure and respond to.

[15] When we were working to set up the [16] membership of this advisory committee, there were a [17] number of things that we considered to be extremely [18] important in its composition.

[19] The first is, the composition of this

[1] committee had to meet both, certain standards of [2] state law and certain standards of local law that [3] were passed for it's constitution.

[4] Secondly, one of the key things that [5] we have done, in establishing this committee, is we [6] have done our best

to ensure that all geographies of [7] the city have representation; that the major ethnic [8] groups in the city have representations at this [9] table.

[10] And as well, tha. we can, to the [11] extent possible, put on the committee individuals [12] who have either professional experience that relates [13] directly to the solid waste industry, which we have [14] a number of or experience that relates perhaps more [15] directly to the solid waste industry, but directly [16] to the other components of planned development, such [17] as financial, banking.

[18] And we also have people here who are [19] directly involved in the delivery of social

[1] services.

[2] So one of the things that we were [3] very careful and spent a lot of time doing, and have [4] done a very good job of doing, is ensuring that we [5] have a committee, not necessarily of solid waste [6] experts, but a committee of people who have spent [7] hours and hours and hours working to get the [8] experience in solid waste, that they can, but also [9] represent the entire City of Chicago the best way we [10] could do that.

[11] (APPLAUSE)

[12] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [13] Holly Birnbaum? Okay, maybe Holly [14] left.

[15] Brian Haig, Haag?

[16] MR. HAAG: Howdy. Sorry I'm a little [17] late. I not going to. I'm sure everything has been [18] covered over and over.

[19] I'm just starting to realize and

[1] notice that environmentalists have really become [2] voice of reason.

[3] And they used to be considered the [4] fringe fanatics talking about new subsidies this, [5] subsidize that and I think history is going to prove [6] that.

[7] And just as younger generations will [8] hold accountable the older generations who set in [9] motion bad things that they knew were bad things at [10] the time, I think that's what all of you will have [11] to think about ten, twenty years down the road.

[12] Just be ready for that. [13] Thanks.

[14] (APPLAUSE)

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: If you'll all [16] hold on just one moment. We have one more [17] individual bringing up a card.

[18] (PAUSE)

[19] MR. HARRINGTON: Excuse me. Why

[1] don't you just come and speak and you can fill your [2] card out when you're done.

[3] MS. BYER: First, I thought there [4] might be a question and answer period afterwards, [5] but I find that's not the plan.

[6] My name is Ellen Byer and I'm in the [7] 50th Ward. And I just want to tell you that I [8] commend all of you people on this panel very highly [9] for coming out and spending your evenings like this, [10] even though you may not be able to do the perfect [11] job the way all hope you can. I know you're trying.

[12] Secondly, about there are about three [13] different little subjects I have.

[14] One is, this North Park Village [15] recycling place is the only one that I have ever [16] found and I have looked and I've been in the suburbs [17] and other places and it's the only one that takes [18] paper which is not just newspaper.

[19] You have to look far and wide to find

[1] any place to put your other paper and they also take [2] cardboard.

[3] Now I frankly think that the vast [4] majority of our citizens do not know about these [5] recycling centers.

[6] I know it's been in the newspaper, [7] but I think it should really be advertised a lot, [8] because it, it even took me a long time to find out [9] that there was such a facility.

[10] My next subject is those plastic milk [11] bottles. I'm a real Chicago Park District person. [12] There are about four or five activities I take part [13] in and have for eons of years.

[14] And I would wish every city in our [15] country and in the world would have such a park [16] district.

[17] I took so much for granted that when [18] I was down in one of the major Florida cities and [19] Florida is supposed to be a real recreation

[1] playground. I wanted to find out where I could go [2] swimming in a public pool.

[3] I had to go way over on the south [4] side of the city and it was the only pool that you [5] find. And it was an indoor pool in a place that has [6] a permanent summer you know. Well, anyway, that's [7] one thing.

[8] And I find that I go to the park [9] fieldhouses often enough that I don't waste any [10] other gas getting there to take my milk bottles, if [11] I don't bring them here.

[12] I also think that the kids go there, [13] I know they do all of the time, and they can bring [14] them. Their parents go and pick them up. Loads of [15] other people take classes in these park district [16] fieldhouses and they also have their great [17] opportunity to bring their milk bottles along.

[18] I just want to ask, one lady did [19] answer a question that I had in my mind, which was

[1] considering those blue bags, if they're ever used, [2] are they recyclable and the answer was yes, but are [3] they made out of recycled Glad bags, etcetera, [4] etcetera.

[5] Which leads me to the question, is [6] there any place in this city you can dump off your [7] clear plastic bags, you know, like you get for, you [8] know the refrigerator and this and that, to be [9] recycled? That's the one thing I have not been able [10] to find.

[11] Thank you so much for listening.

[12] (APPLAUSE)

[13] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [14] And thank you all tonight for your [15] contribution. I appreciate it.

[16] Thank you.

[17] (WHICH WERE ALL THE PROCEEDINGS HAD.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, depose and say that I am a court reporter doing business in the County of Cook, State of Illinois and that I reported the foregoing public hearing of said cause; and that the aforesaid is a true and accurate copy of the aforesaid proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D., 1991
NOTARY PUBLIC

Solid Waste Management Public Hearings **October 28, 1991**

Page 1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a public hearing on a draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan held October 28, 1991, 7:00 o'clock p.m. at the University of Illinois at Chicago, 750 South Halsted Street at Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Daniel Eberhardt, President, MRC Polymers
David Inman, Department of Consumer Services (Substitute for Commissioner Carolyn Schoenberger)
Dale Arnold-Carlson, Executive Director
Uptown Recycling
David Frank
Committee on Energy Environment & Public Utilities (Substitute for Alderman Edwin Eisendrath)
Kevin Greene, Citizens for a Better Environment
Hugh Goodman, Goodman Asset Management
William Grant, Vice President for Corporate Development, Elgin Industries
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner Department of Streets and Sanitation
Michael Adams, President Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Michael Dulin (Substitute for John Rosales) Facility Manager, Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Ann Alvarez, Executive Director, Casa Central

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[1] **CONSULTANTS:**

[2] David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. [3] Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates [4] **STAFF** [5] Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning [6] Department of Streets and Sanitation [7] Henry Henderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel [8] Department of Streets and Sanitation [9] Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service [10] 188 West Randolph Street [11] Chicago, Illinois [12] JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

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[1] **SPEAKERS**

[2] Bruno Caruso, Secretary-Treasurer [3] Laborer's Union Local 1001 [4] Betsy Vandercook [5] Associate Director of Publications [6] University of Illinois at Chicago [7] Jeff Balch, Citizen [8] Nina Zippay, Citizen [9] Larry Jellema [10] St. John's Neighbors of River West [11] Bill Muschenheim [12] Greenpeace Action [13] Frank Knibb [14] Center for Neighborhood Technology [15] Jane Campbell on behalf of Jane Pardo, President [16] League of Women Voters [17] David Ramsay, Former Editor [18] Solid Waste Management Newsletter [19] Jeff Tangel [20] South Cook County Environmental Action Coalition [21] Jo Patton [22] Chicago Recycling Coalition [23] Michael Chisholm [24] Dale Carlson [25] Uptown Recycling [26] Gary Smith [27] Elizabeth Dougal

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[1] Wendy Allen-Ayres [2] Anthropologist

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[1] **MS. BARNES:** Good evening. My name [2] is Pamela Barnes and I'm the Director of Planing for [3] the City of Chicago, Department of Streets and [4] Sanitation.

[5] At this time, I would like to [6] formally welcome all of you to tonight's hearing and [7] provide a brief overview of the planning process [8] presented by this Committee in October of 1990.

[9] Before I begin, I would like to ask [10] that all individuals wishing to provide verbal [11] testimony tonight to sign up, using one of the cards [12] provided, indicating your name, whether you are [13] testifying as a private citizen or have an [14] affiliation with a community organization or a [15] commercial enterprise and the subject area of your [16] testimony.

[17] In addition, if there are any [18] community groups that would like to request the [19] Streets and Sanitation representative speak to your

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[1] organization regarding the plan, please sign up at [2] the table outside the door.

[3] In order to ensure that all [4] individuals are heard, we ask that testimony be [5] limited to one individual from each organization [6] first and then if there's time remaining, others [7] from the same organization can provide additional [8] comments.

[9] After this hearing, the plan will be [10] sent to the City Council Committee on Energy, [11] Environmental Protection and Public Utilities after [12] which the draft plan will go before the City Council [13] to be adopted as mandated by State Law.

[14] As your name is called, please step [15] up promptly to the podium, state your full name, the [16] organization you represent, if applicable, in order [17] that the court reporter can hear.

[18] Again, please limited your comments [19] to five minutes maximum.

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[1] Written testimony will be accepted until November [2] 1st and can be forwarded to the attention of the [3] Solid Waste Management Review Committee in care of [4] the Department of Streets and Sanitation, 121 North [5] LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

[6] The Solid Waste Management Review [7] Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of [8] 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's [9] long-range solid waste management plan.

[10] I might also add that the committee [11] has spent well over a hundred hours in non-paid time [12] overseeing and reviewing to provide comment on the [13] plan.

[14] This charge was pursuant to the [15] Illinois Legislature's Senate Bill 1616 and the [16] mandate from the Chicago City Council.

[17] Since October of 1990, this committee [18] has met bi-weekly to become more educated and [19] informed on solid waste management issues, examine

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[1] the various options for the City and to provide [2] comment on the draft solid waste management plan.

[3] The City's solid waste management [4] plan includes elements from the state's hierarchy of [5] disposal options and integrates those options in [6] cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

[7] The historical disposal practices of [8] the city, which relied primarily on landfilling, [9] will be dramatically changed as a result of this [10] plan.

[11] The City and the Department of [12] Streets and Sanitation will invest heavily in public [13] education and the use of source reduction in [14] recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining [15] for combustion or landfilling.

[16] The program contained in the plan are [17] intended to be implemented over the next five-year [18] period and are expected to produce significant [19] reduction in the waste presently being landfilled.

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[1] When you have one minute remaining in [2] your five-minute presentation, I will put this [3] one-minute sign up. Please pay attention to me to [4] let you know you have one minute left.

[5] I also would like to, at this time, [6] introduce the individuals at the table.

[7] To my far left, Kevin Greene from [8] Citizens for a Better Environment.

[9] Sitting next to him is Dale Carlson [10] from Uptown Recycling Station; Dave Franke, who is a [11] substitute tonight for Alderman Ed Eisendrath; Dave [12] Inman, who is substituting for Commissioner Carolyn [13] Schoenberger from the Department of Consumer [14] Services.

[15] Our Chairman, Dan Eberhardt; [16] Corporation Counsel, Henry Henderson; Gregg [17] Martinsen from McDonough and Associates, Dave [18] Traeger from HDR Engineering; Tim Harrington, Deputy [19] Commissioner of Planning and Development for Streets

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[1] and Sanitation.

[2] Ann Alvarez, Executive Director of [3] CASA Central; Mike Dulin substituting for John [4] Rosales from Coca-Cola; Ken Hogan from Hogan & Sons [5] Disposal and Sandy Goldman from Goldman Asset [6] Management.

[7] At this time, I'd like to defer to [8] the Chairman, Dan Eberhardt.

[9] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you, Pam. [10] I want to welcome all of you here tonight.

[11] This is the last of four public [12] hearings we've had before the hearing that will take [13] place in front of Alderman Eisendrath's Committee.

[14] One very important part of the [15] Committee's job is to take, besides commenting on [16] the plan ourselves, is to listen to your comments [17] and to consider all those.

[18] Your presentations tonight are very [19] important to us. I'll say that before you start.

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[1] And with that, I'd like to call the first presenter, [2] Bruno Caruso.

[3] **MR. CARUSO:** Good evening. My name [4] is Bruno Caruso and I'm the Secretary-Treasurer of [5] the Laborers Union Local 1001.

[6] I'm here to speak for the Union and [7] for its members, all of whom are citizens of the [8] City of Chicago. The Laborer's Union supports the [9] solid waste management plan and blue bag recycling [10] program.

[11] The blue bag recycling method gives [12] the Laborers Union the opportunity to participate in [13] a highly cost efficient recycling program for the [14] City of Chicago.

[15] This is a very, this is very [16] important to us and for its members. First, we have [17] the responsibility to our members that work for the [18] City.

[19] That responsibility is well served by

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[1] the program and the employees of our local union.

[2] Only by keeping the citizens and the [3] city financial healthy and strong will the City to [4] be able to afford a wide variety of programs and [5] services that are needed and that employ members, [6] that employ our members in the union.

[7] Second, all of our members who work [8] in the City of Chicago all, by law, must be citizens [9] and live in the city.

[10] We are therefore not just City [11] Employees, but like it or not, tax-paying people [12] also. As taxpayers, we have a very strong interest [13] in keeping the taxes at a reasonable level.

[14] Third, the blue bag recycling program [15] is popular. The demonstration program reports show [16] very strong support for the blue bags amongst the [17] people who have actually used it.

[18] Our workers on the trucks, use it in [19] the program, got a lot of very positive comments on

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[1] the program from the people in the area. This kind [2] of popularity will result in high levels of [3] participation.

[4] Finally, I would like to comment on [5] some of the competing recycling proposals.

[6] I understand that the non-for-profit [7] recycling organizations would like to provide more [8] recycling services in the City. I'd like to ask [9] what they pay their members, their employees.

[10] We have a concern that the wages that [11] they pay, employees are not union scale or close to [12] it.

[13] Can the wages paid by the [14] not-for-profit organization support a wage earner [15] and his or her family? Do costs of their programs [16] reflect an adequate wage to their employees? What [17] about the future?

[18] Can these wages ensure an adequate [19] retirement for these workers? These are all issues

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[1] of importance to us.

[2] In closing, I want to state our [3] support for the program again.

[4] And thank you for the opportunity to [5] speak.

[6] Thank you.

[7] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. Next [8] is Besty Vandercook.

[9] **MS. VANDERCOOK:** Hi. My name is Besty Vandercook. [10] I'm a resident of Chicago in Rogers Park. I live at [11] 6712 North Newgard.

[12] When I thought about what I was going [13] to say tonight, I was thinking about it this [14] afternoon.

[15] First of all, I considered [16] approaching the committee as a resident, a person to [17] recycle my newspapers, my glass, my aluminum and [18] steel, mostly thanks to the alley pickups by Uptown [19] Recycling

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[1] I thought, no. Other people are doing that so I'll [2] come to you as a mother, as a mother of four, as a [3] parent who is concerned about the city where her [4] kids are growing up in Chicago. And all my kids go [5] to the public schools by the way.

[6] Then I thought, no, there's going to [7] be other parents here and you've heard other parents [8] before talking about the environmental issues.

[9] So I'll try something else. [10] Something that nobody else is going to do tonight.

[11] I'm going to approach you as somebody [12] that someone, that some people up there will [13] certainly understand. I'm going to talk to you as a [14] fellow bureaucrat.

[15] You see, here at the University of [16] Illinois at Chicago, I'm the Associate Director of [17] of publications. I've been that for the last five [18] years and I've worked for the University for twelve [19] years. And I've spent a lot of time being a

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[1] bureaucrat and I've spent even more time being [2] around bureaucrats.

[3] And from what I understand about [4] being a bureaucrat, let me tell you, the twenty year [5] waste management plan, from what I've read of it, is [6] really a bureaucrat's dream.

[7] It's big, it's expensive, it's very [8] close to monolithic in its approach. It works hand [9] in glove with a large corporation that's a favorite [10] of the Mayor. And best of all, it changes very [11] little in the next twenty years.

[12] In fact, it's that last point, the [13] last of change that probably bothers me the most.

[14] I'd like to talk real briefly about [15] an experience I had in publications. About eight [16] years ago, we decided that we were going to start [17] printing catalogues and we were going to buy this [18] big equipment to do it, right? Big web press and [19] big collators.

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[1] So we bought this stuff and we put it [2] in place and we found all it could do was print [3] catalogues and we just about went broke, because we [4] hadn't really thought through the plan.

[5] But we invested so much money in [6] thing, we couldn't get out of it for five more [7] years.

[8] Now this case, you're talking about a [9] twenty year plan with millions of dollars of [10] investment and what's going to happen if it doesn't [11] work? [12] Okay, aside from a personal experience with getting [13] into a situation that you can't change, I would like [14] to look at it in a different way, this question of [15] change.

[16] You see, I take the state of the [17] world today very seriously. If we're going to [18] address today's environmental issues with any [19] success, we're going to have to radically change the

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[1] way we act, from what we buy to how we travel, to [2] what we throw out.

[3] Part of a recycling plan, that's if [4] it's a good recycling plan, is going to have to [5] change the way that people think. And they are [6] going to have to begin to change how they do things.

[7] But this plan, what bothers me is [8] it's business as usual. No, don't separate your [9] garbage or only separate it a little

bit. Don't, [10] don't decrease your waste, throw it all out, no [11] problem.

[12] We're be there, we're going to pick [13] it up for you. And keep on doing that for the next [14] twenty years. But, see, what worries me is we don't [15] have another twenty years to solve this problem.

[16] Of course, you may be taking this [17] percentage or that percentage of low grade recycled [18] waste out of the trash and from what I understand [19] there may not be a whole lot of saleable waste

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[1] you're going to be taking out.

[2] But if you insist on putting forward [3] a plan that changes little in the routine of the [4] City and little in the attitudes of the citizens, [5] what you're doing is not solving the solid waste [6] crisis, but you're just continuing it.

[7] I ask you, that's the solid waste [8] review, the Solid Waste Management Review Committee, [9] to reject all or part of the twenty year plan. To [10] develop a plan that works with the neighborhoods [11] that approaches solid waste in a variety of ways [12] that doesn't make one decision for twenty years.

[13] And I ask you to stop, to be like, [14] stop being like me, to stop thinking like a [15] bureaucrat, and start being people who care about [16] the environment and care about the future of our [17] city. [18] Thank you.

[19] (APPLAUSE)

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[1] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [2] Jeff Balch.

[3] MR. BALCH: Good evening. My name is [4] Jeff Balch.

[5] Chairman Eberhardt, Ms. Barnes, Mr. [6] Harrington, other members of the committee I thank [7] you for being here tonight and I thank everyone in [8] the audience as well for showing up on such a [9] chilly, wet evening to inform yourself or express an [10] opinion.

[11] My own opinion of Chicago's proposed [12] blue bag program is negative.

[13] I've prepared a song for tonight's [14] hearing entitled the Blue Bag Blues and I invite [15] every one in the audience who agrees that the blue [16] bag is a bad idea to join me by providing the rhythm [17] section while I sing.

[18] Just snap your fingers with me. Help [19] me out.

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[1] We have a problem in Chicago, we [2] throw away much too much stuff, it wasn't all that [3] bad before, but now the landfill space is simply not [4] enough to hold the things we could recycle along [5] with the chicken bones and rags.

[6] So Streets and Sanitation says put [7] stuff for reclamation in blue bags.

[8] You put the blue bag in the garbage [9] truck and later on somebody sorts, and if they can't [10] find a fire then they chuck it in a fire and collect [11] the cash and maybe fill out reports.

[12] And meanwhile, no one talks about the [13] chance we stand to loose, we think it's time to [14] spread the news, this is a deal we do not choose, [15] and we are really not amused and we believe we will [16] refuse. We've got the blue bag blues.

[17] I say the chance we stand to loose [18] tonight like the chance to face the facts, the [19] chance to learn that what we throw away will

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[1] someday, somehow it's going to come back.

[2] We can legislate, incinerate, [3] procrastinate, negotiate and cut our zigs and zags, [4] but we cannot hide the problem in blue bags.

[5] We don't know where the idea came [6] from, don't know how it got this far, don't know why [7] we hitch the garbage wagon to this falling star.

[8] Well we do believe in miracles and [9] wild possibilities, but no way we can believe in the [10] materials recovery and recycling facilities.

[11] Well in other towns, the blue bag [12] mix has been attempted and it's hotly debated, but [13] one thing's for sure, we start feeling sick when we [14] hear the name Waste Management Incorporated.

[15] And we think the time has come [16] tonight for policy reviews, we think it's time to [17] spread the news this is a deal we do not choose, and [18] we are really not amused, and we believe we will [19] refuse, we got the blue bag blues.

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[1] (APPLAUSE)

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [3] After four of these, sitting before [4] these wonderful hearings, they have been wonderful. [5] it's, you know, it's really nice to have a little [6] bit of entertainment.

[7] MR. BALCH: I hope you take it [8] somewhat seriously though.

[9] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [10] I can't pronounce this first name, so [11] why don't you say the last name, is it Nina, is it [12] Zippay.

[13] MS. ZIPPAY: That was a tough act to [14] follow, but I'll try to do my best.

[15] My name is Nina Zippay and I'm here [16] as a citizen of Chicago. I live at 4243 1/2 North [17] Hermitage on the northside.

[18] I really just want to address the [19] overall plan, specifically two major criticisms of

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[1] the plan.

[2] First regarding incineration. The [3] rehabbing of various incinerators throughout the [4] city would really not consider any impact it would [5] have on the air pollution.

[6] I think the plan significantly [7] ignores other ideas in terms of the environment, [8] such as pollution on the air, on the land and the [9] water. Specifically the air.

[10] As it stands, the EPA considers [11] Chicago air one of the worst in the nation. I don't [12] think rehabbing incinerators or focusing on that [13] type of plan is going to make the air in the City of [14] Chicago any better.

[15] Secondly, regarding the blue bag [16] program, as an alternative to incineration and [17] landfill space, I don't think using low quality [18] recyclable materials is going to help the city or [19] isn't going to make the city any money.

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[1] I think it would be a better idea to [2] focus on high grade and high quality recyclable [3] material.

[4] Specifically ways in which it would [5] not, all materials would not go into one specific [6] blue bag. Separate it, you are going to have a high [7] quality in the end, in the future.

[8] In the long run, you're going to have [9] high grade quality material that people are going to [10] want to buy. Most people won't buy the material [11] that's been mixed with other recyclable material.

[12] Another thing about the blue bag [13] program, excuse me, program, there's only been a few [14] cities I understand that have tried such a program [15] and they haven't really been very favorable.

[16] I would like to ask the panel here, [17] the committee here, exactly how many other plans did [18] you consider? And how many plans, alternative plans [19] did you use in the demonstration that you used

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[1] through March through May.

[2] I understand, from reading this PR, [3] this Public Release that you've only considered one [4] idea in your demonstration. What about the [5] alternatives? Have they been tried out? I think [6] they have been tried out throughout the other cities [7] of the nation.

[8] And I don't think they've been used [9] here in Chicago.

[10] So I think there's a lot of things [11] that haven't been addressed, although I know, I'm [12] sure you did a wonderful job.

[13] And that's all I have to say. [14] Thank you.

[15] (APPLAUSE)

[16] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [17] Larry Jellema?

[18] MR. JELLEMA: My name is Larry [19] Jellema. I represent a neighborhood organization

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[1] called the Saint John's Neighbors of River West.

[2] We're located in the 32nd Ward, [3] centered around the intersection of Chicago, [4] Milwaukee and Ogden.

[5] Dear Committee, we the members of the [6] St. John's Neighbors, urge the City of Chicago to [7] scrap current plans for handling Chicago's garbage [8] over the next twenty years.

[9] We urge the Solid Waste Management [10] Review Committee, do not adopt the plan now on the [11] table, which includes increased incineration, [12] increased landfills and the ludicrous blue bag [13] collecuon process.

[14] We urge the City instead to educate [15] Chicagoans about source reduction. Teach us how to [16] produce less waste. I've heard a good term for this [17] called precycling.

[18] Additionally, the city must legislate [19] to encourage manufacturers to package their products

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[1] more responsibly. We also want effecuve curb side [2] collection, allowing clean marketable materials.

[3] As a neighborhood group, we operate [4] our own collection program once every month. The [5] response to our efforts definitely indicate that [6] Chicagoans are eager and ready to learn and [7] participate in an effecuve recycling program.

[8] We urge the SWMRC to go back to the [9] drawing board and dump the current costly and [10] ineffecuve garbage plan.

[11] Respectfully, Larry Jellema, Chair of [12] Recycling Committee, St. John's Neighbors of River [13] West.

[14] (APPLAUSE)

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [16] Bill Muschenheim? Please help me [17] with your last names.

[18] MR. MUSCHENHEIM: Good evening. My [19] name is Bill Muschenheim and I'm here representing

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[1] Greenpeace Action.

[2] I have attended most of these public [3] hearings and I'm coming away even more convinced [4] that the plan proposed by Mayor Daley is unworkable [5] for the City of Chicago.

[6] What I have seen is that the people [7] of Chicago consider this plan as unacceptable and [8] without the support of the people of Chicago, no [9] recycling plan can succeed.

[10] I realize that the members of this [11] committee have had little input into the process of [12] developing this plan.

[13] I see it as much as most of the [14] citizens here tonight as outsiders to the process [15] which will decide the ultimate faith of our [16] renewable resources.

[17] I appeal to you to look deeply into [18] your hearts and put aside the politics of waste and [19] look at the realities of our resources presently

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[1] squandered.

[2] We cannot look at piles of paper [3] without looking at the trees and forests that are [4] destroyed to provide that paper.

[5] We cannot look at the piles of glass, [6] metal, plastic and ceramics without seeing the [7] almost unbelievable toll the extraction of these [8] materials has on our environment.

[9] The decision that we face is not a [10] political decision. It is a moral and ethical issue [11] whose consequences will not only be felt by us, the [12] residents of Chicago, but will be felt throughout [13] the world wherever the materials that feed our [14] consumer markets are extracted from this planet.

[15] I ask you, the committee members, to [16] stand with your fellow citizens and say no to the [17] blue bag recycling program.

[18] I ask you the committee members stand [19] with your fellow citizens and say no to more

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[1] incineration.

[2] I ask you to send a clear message to [3] the Committee on Energy and the Environment that the [4] people of Chicago say no to this plan.

[5] Thank you.

[6] (APPLAUSE)

[7] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [8] Frankie Knibb?

[9] (PAUSE)

[10] MR. KNIBB: Good evening. My name is [11] Frankie Knibb and I'm here testifying on behalf of [12] the Center for Neighborhood Technology.

[13] The center is a fourteen year old, [14] non-profit organization, which seeks affordable, [15] appropriately scaled, locally controlled ways for [16] city residents to meet basic needs for food, [17] housing, jobs and a healthy environment.

[18] You came to the issue of solid waste [19] management through our concerns about both jobs and

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[1] the environment.

[2] In 1983, we were co-founders of the [3] Coalition for Appropriate Waste Disposal, now the [4] Chicago Recycling Coalition.

[5] In 1989, the center published No Time [6] to Waste, how communities can reap economic benefits [7] from the shift to recycling.

[8] We will soon be releasing a new [9] publication that assesses Chicago's potential as a [10] Regional Recycling and Reprocessing Center.

[11] The center is currently working with [12] the City to attract a multi-resident, re-processing [13] company to Chicago.

[14] The Review Committee has tackled one [15] of the toughest problems facing the city. But the [16] process was skewered from the start.

[17] The City set the terms of the debate [18] when it announced the blue bag proposal before you [19] even began to meet and everything else had to fall

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[1] into place around it.

[2] Tunnel vision became the order of the [3] day. There are no surprises in this proposed solid [4] waste management plan, only disappointments.

[5] If this plan commits the City to big [6] fix, capital intensive technologies, the blue bag [7] proposal and incineration.

[8] We think this is dangerous. It's [9] dangerous to commit the city to an expensive, [10] untested technology like the blue bag proposal.

[11] It's dangerous to set up a system [12] that fails to give the city long term control over [13] cost.

[14] It's dangerous to give monopoly [15] control to private interests. Chicago taxpayers [16] can't afford to play this kind of game.

[17] And it's just plain wrong to be [18] talking about incineration now. We haven't even [19] begun to seriously explore the reduction options and

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[1] that has to come first.

[2] We have to find out the scale of [3] what's left, then we can review the options and [4] decide what strategy best meets the need. It's time [5] to go back to the drawing boards and this time start [6] with a clear slate and a broad horizon.

[7] Run all proposals through the [8] following filters. Does it build on the state

[9] mandated hierarchy; source reduction, reuse and [10] recycling?

[11] Does it build on the city's [12] diversity? Does it break the city up into [13] manageable parts like wards, for example, rather [14] than getting stuck in the blanket approach?

[15] Does it view the waste stream as a [16] resource? Does it support and build a local [17] reprocessing economy?

[18] Does it involve a number of service [19] providers avoiding the intrinsically dangerous

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[1] monopoly model? Is another study really needed or [2] is it time for action?

[3] Is the proposed system sustainable or [4] are costs like to escalate uncontrollably? Is it [5] flexible so that the city can take advantage of [6] appropriate new options and ideas?

[7] The Solid Waste Management Plan under [8] consideration would fail such a test. The blue bag [9] proposal presents us with a "one bag fits all" [10] approach, failing to provide flexibility or to build [11] the city's diversity.

[12] Garbage isn't only a problem, it's a [13] source. Proper management of our waste stream can [14] add to new jobs, both in collection and [15] reprocessing, produce energy consumption and reduce [16] dependency on questionable technologies.

[17] Let's plan as if the future really [18] mattered.

[19] Thank you.

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[1] **(APPLAUSE)**

[2] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Is this, the [3] views you've given us here, is this the authorized [4] representative view of the CNT?

[5] **MS. KNIBB:** Yes, it is.

[6] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Okay, thank you. [7] Jane Campbell?

[8] **MS. CAMPBELL:** Good evening. My name [9] is Jane Campbell and I'm speaking on behalf of Edna [10] Pardo, President of the League Women Voters in [11] Chicago.

[12] The League adopted a strong waste [13] management position in 1973.

[14] The League supports one policies to [15] reduce the generation and promote the reuse of [16] recycle, in recycling of solid and hazardous waste.

[17] Two, policies to ensure safe [18] treatment, transportation, storage and disposal of [19] solid and hazardous waste in order to protect public

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[1] health and air, water and land resources.

[2] And three, planning and decision- [3] making processes that recognize suitable solid and [4] hazardous waste as potential resources.

[5] Over the past two years, the Chicago [6] League actively supported the Hansen Ordinance and [7] met with city officials to discuss Chicago's solid [8] waste future.

[9] While appreciating the strong [10] emphasis on educational programs, we find the [11] proposed plan unsupportable for the following [12] reasons.

[13] First, because of the household [14] hazardous waste, the City plan fails to outline a [15] strong course for action. Rather it focuses on [16] conducting further studies.

[17] Last year, the State League [18] introduced legislation, including three main [19] components. A method of labeling packages of

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[1] material that require special disposal, removal of [2] household hazardous waste from the waste stream and [3] public education. The league feels that the time [4] for action is now.

[5] Second, the blue bag proposal, [6] implementation of the blue bag program is premature.

[7] The League believes that this program [8] is inferior to a source-separated curb side [9] collection program, which avoids mixing recyclables [10] with garbage and treats them as valuable [11] commodities.

[12] Moreover, the league believes that [13] alternative collection methods have not been given [14] appropriate consideration.

[15] And lastly, incineration. The league [16] is concerned about the emphasis placed on [17] incineration in the proposed plan.

[18] Inadequacies in the plan's proposed [19] action regarding source reduction, reuse and

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[1] recycling may lead to a premature dependency on [2] incineration to solve the city's solid waste [3] disposal problems.

[4] While we find the overall plan is [5] seriously flawed, there are several areas which we [6] find commendable.

[7] The aforementioned emphasis on public [8] education and support for beverage deposit container [9] legislation.

[10] Finally, we urge consideration and [11] adoption League's criteria for siting waste manage, [12] waste disposal facilities. And there's a copy of [13] that attached with what I gave to you.

[14] Thank you.

[15] **(APPLAUSE)**

[16] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [17] David Ramsay?

[18] **MR. RAMSAY:** Good evening. As former [19] Editor of the Solid Waste Management Newsletter.

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[1] I've studied and written articles on existing [2] recycling programs such as Uptown Recycling and also [3] a long article on Chicago's Solid Waste Plan.

[4] I've learned about Chicago's pilot [5] blue bag recycling program by following a Department [6] of Streets and Sanitation dump truck down the alleys [7] of Chicago's northwest side.

[8] I watched the recycling bags being [9] unloaded at the transfer station. I offer my [10] observation and opinions here in the hopes that they [11] might influence the city to change its present [12] direction before it's too late.

[13] What we see here are warring camps. [14] On one side, the City of Chicago appears to have [15] already decided on this cost effective recycling and [16] waste disposal system, based on perceived budget [17] constraints, who want's another New York City?

[18] Labor union and — and other [19] political factors I can scarcely guess at.

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[1] And on the other side are recyclers, [2] who are dedicated people who brought recycling to [3] Chicago more than a decade ago and whose operations [4] brings significant benefits.

[5] Overall, there appears to have been [6] little dialogue and no compromises. Apparently [7] feeling betrayed, the recycling community, [8] understandably, has attacked the program and the [9] city's motivation for establishing the blue bag [10] program.

[11] Others giving testimony have alleged [12] corruption, believing that the city is on the take [13] by a certain large corporation whose name has become [14] a household swear word.

[15] The proposed Solid Waste Management [16] Plan for the city itself is a thorough and [17] comprehensive document and I commend the Solid Waste [18] Review Committee, the Department of Streets and [19] Sanitation and the consultants who prepared the

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[1] plan.

[2] The problem with the plan lies in [3] alternative one, the City plan itself. The heart of [4] this alternative is the co-mingled, blue bag [5] collection program, which involves the co-collection [6] of trash and recyclables in blue plastic bags in the [7] regular packer dump trucks. I will discuss this [8] 8 later.

[10] The Mayor announced the city's [11] selection of the blue bag program before the [12] Advisory Committee had completed its planning [13] process and meaningful public participation.

[14] News articles and comments at these [15] hearings have shown strong public reaction against [16] the city's strategy to push ahead in advance of the [17] plan.

[18] This business as usual attitude, not [19] only alienates the people, but may jeopardize the

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[1] success of the plans components that depend on [2] public support.

[3] It has also deflected public [4] attention from the many progressive waste reduction [5] and recycling elements that I do find in the plan.

[6] Continued reliance of the northwest [7] incinerator is unwise, even if the facility is [8] upgraded to meet the new federal standards.

[9] As long as the solid, the municipal [10] solid waste stream contains household batteries, [11] appliances and other hazardous household waste, the [12] incinerator may emit unacceptable levels of mercury, [13] cadmium and dioxins.

[14] These emissions could potentially [15] expose the city to unacceptable levels of risk.

[16] Speaking at the October National [17] Recycling Coalition's Annual Conference in Milwaukee [18] just last week, Tom Watson, of Resource Recycling [19] presented some convincing evidence from the Omaha

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[1] Nebraska Bag program, against the co-mingled bag [2] approach.

[3] Omaha's Program, which serves a [4] hundred thousand households, is the only city wide, [5] co-mingled collection bag program in a large city in [6] the United States at present.

[7] A recent analysis of recyclables and [8] percent by weight picked up by the program is as [9] follows.

[10] Newsprint, seventy-two percent, three [11] percent glass, two percent plastics, two percent [12] metals, and twenty percent residuals. The [13] participation weight was only forty-seven percent.

[14] One reason cited for the poor [15] participation rate was the meager funding for public [16] education; only seven thousand dollars last year.

[17] And we would know here that Chicago [18] had better invest a lot of the money they intend to [19] save from the program itself on public

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[1] participation.

[2] The three percent glass rate does not [3] compare favorably with the fifteen or more percent [4] rate often experienced in comparable bin programs.

[5] The City of Omaha says that they are [6] nevertheless satisfied with the program as it is, as [7] is the contractor, Waste Management, Incorporated.

[8] The figures given for Houston, Texas [9] ten month pilot program also gives little reason for [10] optimism for the Chicago Blue Bag Proposal.

[11] Peak participation was only [12] Thirty-five percent. Reportedly, when four thousand [13] residents switched from the bag to a bin program, [14] the participation leaped to seventy percent.

[15] In summary, Tom Watson at the [16] conference said, there is no evidence that [17] co-collection of garbage and recyclables works well [18] in big cities. Watson sees the future program as

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[1] two compartments, one for recyclables and one for [2] trash.

[3] Quote, "This is what you'll see in [4] most cities in five to ten years," Watson said.

[5] The Pittsburgh Pennsylvania Program [6] has been much more successful than the ones in Omaha [7] and Houston.

[8] According to a consultant contractor, [9] HDR Engineering's John Williams data, a seventy [10] percent participation rate was reached in four weeks [11] in Pittsburgh. The marketability rate for the [12] recyclables was a very respectful ninety-five [13] percent.

[14] Pittsburgh's collection costs were [15] one third typical of the typical bin program cost. [16] The Pittsburgh program is however substantially [17] different from the Chicago proposal.

[18] Most importantly, Pittsburgh collects [19] the recyclables in a different truck than the trash.

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[1] although it uses the same kind of packer truck. [2] Also newsprint has not been collected with other [3] recyclables. When the program begins to collect [4] newsprint, it will put, put them in a separate bag, [5] thereby avoiding the contamination.

[6] Conclusions. In my opinion, the City [7] of Chicago is taking a multi-million financial risk [8] on a largely unproven system.

[9] Equally important, the blue bag [10] co-collecuon MRRF system seems to place technology [11] ahead of people and jobs.

[12] Is it wise public policy to have a [13] large private corporation come in and run a program [14] with few job and economic benefits to the local [15] community, when the recycling community, those [16] people who began recycling, sit by the sidelines?

[17] On the other hand, I'm presently [18] unconvinced that a bin program alone is the best [19] overall system for a large, diverse area such as

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[1] Chicago.

[2] The bin approach may work well in a [3] suburban setting, but has had mixed results in large [4] cities.

[5] Here are my suggestions. Chicago [6] should transfer the decision making for the overall [7] solid waste planning effort from the Department of [8] Streets and Sanitation to the new Environmental [9] Department or the Department of Economic [10] Development.

[11] I know I'm running out of time. I [12] have just a couple more things.

[13] Streets and Sanitation have focused [14] for decades on collection and disposal. This narrow [15] focus is incompatible for the broadly based waste [16] reduction and recycling approach.

[17] Chicago's alternative one should be [18] revised to allow the adoption of a recycling system [19] that takes advantage of the good ideas and the

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[1] alternatives one and two.

[2] The same recycling system does not [3] have to be implemented in all parts of the city. [4] What works in one area is not necessarily the best [5] in another.

[6] The MRRF collection and recycling [7] bid specification should be revised to allow for a [8] diversity in approaches.

[9] The bids must be rewritten in a way [10] that does not favor the waste giants and effectively [11] exclude the smaller companies, including the [12] not-for-profits from successfully competing.

[13] And finally, the city should get [14] serious about recycling and economic development.

[15] The potential for community economic [16] development, in conjunction with the growth of [17] recycling activities, is enormous.

[18] The growth of community-based, [19] recycling enterprises and recycling materials

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[1] manufacturers will justify the time and money spent [2] by the city in developing such centers and [3] developing the markets.

[4] My experience leads me to state [5] absolutely that the field of solid waste and [6] recycling is changing very rapidly.

[7] Diversity and flexibility must be [8] built into the solid waste management

systems that [9] the City of Chicago finally adopts.

[10] Do you really want to buy a white [11] elephant?

[12] (APPLAUSE)

[13] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [14] Kevin? Excuse me, David? We'd like [15] to ask you a question if we could —

[16] MR. RAMSAY: Sure.

[17] MR. GREENE: David, you mentioned in [18] your testimony a couple of sources, that they [19] provide a foundation for — recommendations. A

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[1] presentation by Tom Watson, was that presentation in [2] written form?

[3] MR. RAMSAY: I have it with me on a [4] tape form. It's not in written form, no. I might [5] be willing to lend it to the committee if I had a —

[6] MR. GREENE: Could you do that? Get [7] it transcribed and then, is that okay if we get [8] that, have that transcribed and have that [9] information presented to the members?

[10] MR. RAMSAY: I have it with me and [11] I'll bring it out.

[12] MR. GREENE: The other was a, I think [13] a report by HDR that evaluated—

[14] MR. RAMSAY: The Pittsburgh Program.

[15] MR. GREENE: Is that in written form?

[16] MR. RAMSAY: It's on the same tape.

[17] MR. GREENE: Okay.

[18] MR. RAMSAY: But they did, neither of [19] the, there were three presenters and they did not

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[1] provide written information, except just outlines.

[2] MR. GREENE: Thank you.

[3] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [4] Wes Wagar?

[5] MR. WAGAR: I'm Wes Wager with Things [6] Green Publishing.

[7] I haven't really organized my [8] thoughts here yet tonight. The absurdities are so [9] many and so pathetic, I wish that this issue, I look [10] forward to this issue being presented to a group [11] more directly accountable to the voters. I think [12] that will be real interesting.

[13] Also, I wish that more of these [14] hearings had been held in communities whose [15] institutions were being directly assaulted by this [16] plan. Such as the Lakefront and Hyde Park.

[17] I think that also would have been [18] interesting. It would have been interesting if we [19] could have gotten more of the day-to-day recyclers

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[1] here to discuss it.

[2] Well, another aspect I haven't heard [3] discussed, you mentioned the conference.

[4] There was also a person at the [5] conference who had organized the Austin Texas [6] Recycling Program and she had a very good repeat of [7] the Houston Texas system that had not worked out and [8] it was pretty convincing to me.

[9] And I think we should be more [10] concerned for how this whole — affect the poor who [11] do the day-to-day recycling.

[12] And health hazards of incineration, [13] I don't think that's been adequately considered. [14] There's incinerators creating health problems all [15] across the country.

[16] And so that's the few thoughts I had [17] on this.

[18] (APPLAUSE)

[19] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

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[1] Jeff Tangel?

[2] MR. TANGEL: Hi. My name is Jeff [3] Tangel, I live at 2028 West 101st Place in the [4] beautiful neighborhood of Beverly, Morgan Park.

[5] I'm here tonight to speak on behalf [6] on the South Cook County Environmental Action [7] Coalition.

[8] We're coming together as citizens in [9] the city and the surrounding suburbs to fight the [10] proposed Robbins incinerator and to promote [11] sustainable solutions to solid waste in the South [12] Cook County Region.

[13] The people in Beverly, Morgan Park, [14] Mount Greenwood are well aware of the threat of [15] incineration. I'll talk about that in a minute.

[16] Now let me just say up front, that [17] there are thousands of people there that are very [18] happy with their blue box and there's a very high [19] participation rate. I can't give you that right

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[1] now.

[2] But we have, for some time, been [3] providing a lot of clean recyclables to the [4] Resource Center over in Hyde Park.

[5] And let's see, we are our [6] organization, the South Cook County Environmental [7] Action Coalition opposes the blue bag system.

[8] Largely because we see it as an inept [9] attempt to solve a large problem, a centrally [10] controlled inept attempt to solve a large problem.

[11] We think that the breakage and [12] contamination of recyclables is going to be huge. [13] And in fact, some of our people that watched the [14] process were disgusted on how it went.

[15] We believe that people make waste [16] by mixing and people need to be educated that they do [17] that.

[18] And with an organization or an [19] organizational system set up to provide the

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[1] education, people will be happy to unmake waste. [2] And by people, I do what to include companies that [3] sell us the waste.

[4] Incineration. We oppose the [5] increasing of the northwest incinerator from a [6] thousand tons per day to sixteen hundred tons per [7] day and we especially oppose any reopening of any [8] other incinerators in the City of Chicago.

[9] Incineration is a flawed, dangerous [10] technology to deal with solid waste. To give a [11] little saying, incineration is a lung fill, it's an [12] ash fill and it's a big garbage fill.

[13] Incineration compounds the garbage [14] problem by taking relatively inert material and [15] turning them into toxic compounds very quickly.

[16] It is indeed like a mainline shot in the [17] arm to the environment than people that live in [18] that environment.

[19] There should be now no doubt about

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[1] the health effects of incinerators. The only people [2] that pretend that there are no health effects with [3] incinerators are those hired by companies that [4] promote incinerators.

[5] Literally doctors and toxicologists [6] from around the country and from around the world [7] are opposing incineration in droves.

[8] Last September, at their annual [9] meeting, the Munich Medical Association in Munich [10] West Germany, representing some twelve thousand [11] doctors, unanimously passed a resolution which [12] called for a reversal of the policies which favor [13] incineration in the interest of.

[14] Excuse me, it demanded a reversal of [15] the policies which favor incineration in the [16] interest of the people that we are supposed to take [17] good care of. Those are the doctors in Munich.

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[1] Doctors around the country are [2] increasingly becoming concerned about the heavy [3] metals that come out of incinerations, the acid [4] gases, the dioxins and feurons.

[5] Let's see, I'll tell you a quick [6] story about the Indianapolis incinerator, the [7] incinerator often used as a model of

incineration on [8] how to handle and solve waste problems.

[9] So much so that I'd like to call it [10] the love boat for incinerators. It's featured on [11] the U.S. Conference of Mayors Videotape on the solid [12] waste issue as a clean modern state-of-the-art [13] facility.

[14] By the way, anyone that hears that [15] phrase the state of the art ought to turn and run in [16] the other direction.

[17] This incinerator, which came on line [18] in 1988, and which is built by Odgen Martin which is [19] the world's premier incinerator builder and

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[1] developer, violated its air permit ninety-eight [2] times in the year of twelve months ending May 31st, [3] of '91. That's about every two weeks.

[4] It violated the, I'm not going to [5] remember the four, it violated proper operating [6] temperature, opacity, I can't remember the other [7] two.

[8] Two of them were associated, directly [9] correlated with heavy dioxin emissions. I'm sorry I [10] can't remember the other two.

[11] The company says it's because we [12] start up and shut down and malfunctions during these [13] times. One must wonder why they start up and shut [14] down that many times.

[15] At any rate, if you presume that the [16] standards are set to protect the public health, then [17] you must concluded that violations of those [18] standards compromise the public health.

[19] We do not in any way believe that the

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[1] standards are set to protect the public health. [2] So we believe that they've got two and a *half* [3] strikes against them, in fact three strikes.

[4] The ashfill and perhaps this is quite [5] cogent to people who don't really care about the [6] health problem, but the ashfill cited in 1988, the [7] full twenty to thirty year life of the facility, is [8] essentially full after only three years of [9] operation.

[10] This is proof positive that [11] incineration does not solve the garbage problem.

[12] During the premier of the incinerator [13] in '87, the company maintained that they would [14] reduce volume by ninety percent. Now that's just a [15] dog and pony show, that's a hoax.

[16] They now publicly admit that they [17] only reduce volume by some two thirds.

[18] Further, fully twenty to twenty-five [19] percent of the waste going to the incinerator

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[1] bypasses it directly, because it's unsuitable for [2] burning or the incinerator is operating at capacity.

[3] So what you have is even with a huge [4] beverage burning incinerator, the City of [5] Indianapolis, which has about a million people and [6] the incinerator is a twenty-three hundred ton per [7] day, a huge garbage burning incinerator built by the [8] best company in the world.

[9] It violates it's permit, it doesn't [10] solve the garbage problem. The City of Indianapolis [11] still landfills fifty percent of their waste. It's [12] a ashfill, it's a big garbage bill.

[13] Incineration, because of the large [14] capital commitments and waste — controls, hurry one [15] minute — is the most expensive method to handle [16] waste.

[17] It is a huge garbage burning magnet [18] that requires garbage to be sent to it. When I was [19] at the Illinois Energy Conference last year, Roger

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[1] Yutes, who is the Vice President of American Refuel, [2] which is a joint venture between Browning Farris and [3] can't remember the other company, it's a big [4] incinerator developer, when asked if incinerators [5] create their own demand for waste, frankly he flatly [6] said to me, yes. I almost fell out of my chair.

[7] The waste of resources is fabulous [8] and so we oppose incineration in all forms.

[9] We favor locally, localized programs [10] tailored to communities, coupled with a huge budget [11] for education. A huge budget.

[12] As I said earlier, people make [13] garbage. They can unmake garbage. If we are truly [14] in a crisis situation, then we, and we need to treat [15] the problem up front.

[16] An endless parade of end of the pipe [17] solutions is doing nothing but putting band-aids on [18] a huge gash. It's ridiculous.

[19] I myself have one of these beautiful

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[1] large garbage cans and I ordered another one. [2] because it was overflowing. It never came.

[3] We participated in our curb side [4] program, and we put our plastic bottles in the park [5] district and we don't buy overpackaged crap.

[6] And I put that garbage can out and it [7] is a quarter to a third filled. It ain't that hard. [8] It ain't that hard. I figured out how to do it, [9] other people need to know how to do it.

[10] What I'm telling you is, I reduced my [11] garbage by some sixty to seventy-five percent. [12] That's pretty impressive and it ain't that hard.

[13] That's what we need to do and along [14] those lines, the city needs to consider a pilot [15] program in volume-based rates. What's fair is fair [16] and good for the environment.

[17] If my neighbor puts out two of those [18] black boxes or four of those black boxes, I sure as [19] hell ought not pay the same price as he or she.

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[1] Volume-based rate are not only fair, [2] they solve the problem you all know about Downers [3] Grove and other communities, where prior to [4] volume-based disposal rates, the households are [5] putting out four bags per household per week.

[6] And after the volume the disposal [7] rates were introduced, the average dropped to 1.6 [8] bags per house per week.

[9] You teach people, both up front and [10] from behind, in their pocket.

[11] Thank you.

[12] **(APPLAUSE)**

[13] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. [14] Jo Patton?

[15] **MS. PATTON:** I did testify at that [16] first hearing on Monday and do not want to take up [17] much more of the committee's time.

[18] I did what to mention Houston, [19] although David Ramsay has covered many of the points

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[1] that I wanted to make.

[2] I had understood that the City of [3] Houston's Blue Bag Program was referenced, both in [4] solid waste management plan and also in some [5] testimony given on Wednesday.

[6] And so I felt it was important that [7] committee be aware of the fact that Houston has [8] discontinued that pilot project and will not be [9] pursuing the blue bag.

[10] Participation rates was one problem [11] with the program. They also had problems with [12] contamination and were concerned about the cost.

[13] The other thing that I'd like to do [14] this evening is just propose to the committee some [15] questions that I hope we will be able to get some [16] information on in the near future.

[17] I understand that these are probably [18] not questions that can be answered immediately.

[19] I was struck by a news report

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[1] recently that the City of Chicago's capital budget [2] was fifty-one million as

the price tag for rehabbing [5] the northwest incinerator.

[6] I know that the figure mentioned in [7] the Solid Waste Management Plan is twenty-five [8] million. I would appreciate knowing which is the [9] accurate figure since I think that that discrepancy [10] is pretty significant.

[11] Another question I have is that the [12] City of Chicago, since 1984, had a landfill [13] moratorium, which is meant that there have been no [14] new landfills built in the City since that time. [15] That's been renewed periodically.

[16] I thought that the fact that this [17] moratorium was not mentioned in the plan was a [18] glaring omission.

[19] I would ask that the committee state

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[1] its position on the moratorium and include that as [2] part of the plan, since clearly it effects the next [3] twenty years and where we are going to be putting [4] our garbage.

[5] Finally, both throughout the plan and [6] in other comments that I've heard from city [7] representatives, I understand that the city's [8] estimates for curb side or source-separated programs [9] were based an analysis done of "several cities."

[10] I would appreciate knowing what those [11] cities were and how that analysis was done, which is [12] to say, was it done by calculating per household [13] cost with a system wide analysis or per ton cost?

[14] And I feel that that information will [15] help us understand better how the city arrived at [16] the conclusion that the blue bag is cheaper.

[17] Thank you.

[18] (APPLAUSE)

[19] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [20] Michael Krissel?

[21] MR. CHISHOLM: The pronunciation is

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[1] Michael Chisholm.

[2] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

[3] MR. CHISHOLM: Okay. presently right [4] now, what I'm looking at here in the City of Chicago [5] is a program, a blue bag program that seems to [6] myself and other people in the city that it's not [7] inconvenient, that when it is inconvenient to each [8] and every household party.

[9] The reason it's inconvenient mainly [10] is because what we're doing, we're taking all of our [11] recycled items and we're putting them in one bag.

[12] When this bag has been picked up by [13] the City of Chicago, it goes to a processing center [14] where it's separated.

[15] By the time it's separated, by the [16] me it's disposed in a blue bag, picked up and [17] received at the processing center, it's been [18] contaminated.

[19] What I'm presently working on right

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[1] now is a system that I developed about, say about [2] last year some time, where the household party is [3] easier and convenient for them to separate their [4] items.

[5] Using this system and using what the [6] City can put together, you know, towards a pick up [7] item or curb side pick up, the system can be brought [8] together.

[9] The biggest problem that we find [10] right now is, the educational, lack of education [11] that we have as consumers in separating our items [12] and a convenient way of separating our items.

[13] If we look at our suburban areas, [14] right now they have a blue curb side program, a blue [15] bin.

[16] And what happens is that you put your [17] recycled items in the blue bin and then they'll pick [18] up on the day that they'll pick up the garbage in a [19] separate truck.

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[1] What the City of Chicago should work [2] out is a system where, instead of using a blue bin, [3] where you commingle all your different recyclable [4] items in that [5] is kind of inconvenient for the [5] average household: to take this blue bin on the [6] outside and dispose of it in a proper manner, or, [7] you know however it's going to be picked up.

[8] The City of Chicago should work on a [9] system where inside the home, which what I have [10] right now, the consumer can separate their items. [11] And by separating their items ahead of time, it [12] makes it easier to be picked up.

[13] The blue bag should be eliminated [14] totally because the bag, you cannot see inside of [15] it. You don't know what you have inside of it.

[16] There should be a clear plastic bag [17] being used instead of a blue plastic bag. If we use [18] a clear plastic bag, where the consumer buys the [19] plastic bags themselves at the store, that gives

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[1] them the ability so that when the people come by or [2] the workers come by and pick up the garbage it [3] automatically seen what is what.

[4] This way that you know from household [5] to household that inside each plastic bag, you know [6] exactly what's inside of it. You know if it's [7] aluminum, plastic, paper or whatever the case may [8] be.

[9] Also that would make it convenient [10] for the person or persons who are going by picking [11] up the items, it'll make it easier for them too, to [12] distinguish which item goes were.

[13] In the suburbs, they have a truck [14] that has five or six different compartments along [15] each side, and a guy walks by with the blue bin he [16] picks up and he separates, throw the glass here, the [17] paper there, the plastic there and so forth. This [18] time consuming.

[19] If we develop a plan where each

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[1] person, household, separates their items [2] individually at home, takes it outside into a [3] separate garbage container, when the City comes by [4] and picks it up, not using the blue trash trucks, [5] which is totally, it's crazy.

[6] I'm sorry, any time you're combining [7] garbage with other garbage and you compact them [8] together, a risk of contamination is there.

[9] Using a separate recycling system, [10] it would generate jobs, employment for different [11] people.

[12] The main thing we're looking at right [13] now, in 1990, we have economic problem. We have an [14] unemployment problems.

[15] If we get into something where people [16] can get jobs, people can work, going by doing these [17] different things, pilot programs within the system [18] there are different communities.

[19] I feel as though that the system can

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[1] be developed, but it's not a rush trying to do it, [2] trying to get the idea or trying to cut costs.

[3] We all find that the worst thing you [4] can do is cut because the only thing that's going to [5] happen, you're going to have to do it all over [6] again.

[6] You're trying to take the short cut [7] in doing it, it's not going to work that way. Let's [8] get a system developed, which is what I have right [9] here, which I'm not going to disclose.

[10] It's something that I been working [11] on, like I said, for a year, it's a double plan. I [12] won't disclose it right now because it's presently [13] in Washington D.C. getting a patent on it. They're [14] doing a patent search.

[15] But through this system right here [16] and what I'm working it can be developed.

[17] Thank you.

[18] (APPLAUSE)

[19] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

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[1] Dale Carlson?

[2] (PAUSE)

[3] MS. CARLSON: Good evening. I'm the [4] Executive Director of Uptown Recycling.

[5] We're a not-for-profit recycling [6] corporation which operates to buy back center in a [7] low income community, three drop off centers, a [8] commercial collection program and residential [9] collection programs for one to four unit buildings [10] and a collection service for high density [11] residential buildings.

[12] I've served on the Mayor's Solid [13] Waste Management Review Committee with all of you [14] since it was convened last October.

[15] Before getting into specific [16] recommendations for revising the draft plan, I have [17] two general comments.

[18] First, I was unable to attend the [19] hearings last week because I was attending the

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[1] conference in Milwaukee, the National Recycling [2] Conference.

[3] However, I look forward to reading [4] the transcripts of the public testimony and I also [5] look forward to our meeting this Wednesday where we [6] can recommend changes in the plan in light of these [7] public hearings.

[8] Second, I wish to make it very clear [9] that I do not approve of the City's draft Solid [10] Waste Management Plan.

[11] Throughout the past year, I have [12] expressed many objections to major components of [13] the city's proposed plan.

[14] The draft plan does not propose any [15] significant changes in the way Chicago handles its [16] garbage.

[17] Instead, the draft plans signifies a [18] commitment to continuing to landfill and incinerate [19] most of the city's trash.

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[1] The following testimony consists of [2] six major criticisms. After each one, I propose one [3] or more revisions to the plan.

[4] Criticism number one. The plan does [5] not project any per capita decrease in the amount of [6] solid waste which will be generated during the next [7] twenty years.

[8] The plan includes a table noting the [9] cities projection of population increases, along [10] with projective increases in waste generation.

[11] The plan projects that each Chicagoan [12] will generate an average of two thousand, six [13] hundred and twenty pounds of garbage in the year [14] 1995. The same amount of garbage that each [15] Chicagoan now discards.

[16] And in the years 2000, 2005 and 2010, [17] the city projects that each Chicagoan will produce [18] two thousand six hundred and twenty pounds of [19] garbage.

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[1] Although the plan includes many [2] platitudes about the importance of source reduction, [3] it is obvious that the city does not believe that [4] its proposed waste reduction programs will reduce [5] the amount of waste generated.

[6] Recommendation. The plan should make [7] a commitment to implement garbage fees, based upon [8] the volume or amount of garbage thrown out by each [9] household.

[10] Volume-based garbage fees are an [11] incentive to residents to buy products with less [12] packaging to reuse, to recycle and to compost.

[13] Volumed-based fees make a direct [14] connection between the resident's behavior and their [15] bill.

[16] We pay for electricity and for heat [17] according to how much we use. Let's pay for garbage [18] collection according to how much we throw out.

[19] Over two hundred U.S. communities in

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[1] nineteen states have implemented volume-based fees.

[2] Studies have shown that a sixty-five [3] percent reduction in waste levels can be achieved [4] when volume-based fees are implemented in [5] conjunction with effective recycling programs.

[6] Recommendation. The plan should [7] include packaging legislation, which would ban [8] packaging that is not recyclable, that is not [9] reusable, or that is not manufactured with recycled [10] materials.

[11] The current plan only supports [12] labeling, the labeling of packaging. Such packaging [13] legislation would ensure that Chicago will produce [14] less garbage per capita in the year 2010 than it [15] does now.

[16] Recommendation. Reduce the [17] projections of the amount of solid waste, which will [18] be generated during the next twenty years.

[19] If volume-based garbage fees and

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[1] packaging legislation are implemented, Chicago will [2] have less garbage which needs to be landfilled and [3] incinerated.

[4] The City of Seattle set specific [5] goals, ambitious yet realistic. Their goals for '91 [6] was to reach a forty percent reduction recycling and [7] composting rate.

[8] To date, they've reduced by [9] thirty-eight percent the amount of garbage needing [10] to be landfilled.

[11] I want to read you a short excerpt [12] from the introduction to their plan.

[13] With this plan, the City of Seattle [14] sets itself firmly on the road toward a future quite [15] different from the present. The plan envisions the [16] future as it could be twenty years from now.

[17] If the solid waste management [18] policies and programs described here are [19] successfully implemented, the scene of Seattle in

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[1] the year 2010, people are throwing away much less [2] than they did in 1989. They are buying more durable [3] products rather than disposable ones.

[4] They are buying products with little [5] or no packing. Most people now choose the half can [6] garbage collection option and many weeks don't need [7] to set out a garbage can at all.

[8] Recycling has become a way of life in [9] Seattle. These days, so much material is recycled [10] or never thrown away in the first place, that [11] relatively little is left over that can be called [12] waste.

[13] I proposed that you under estimate [14] Chicagoans if you think that we cannot do what [15] Seattle residents are doing.

[16] We need a plan with a vision, we need [17] leadership from the City, we need convenient and [18] effective recycling and composting.

[19] Criticism number two. The current

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[1] draft plan does not accurately describe or evaluate [2] Chicago's existing recycling infrastructure.

[3] Here's one example. The plan [4] mentions the divergent credit program, which now [5] pays to not-for-profit recycling companies a per ton [6] fee for the materials they collect from the one to [7] four unit buildings. 8 The draft plan dismisses these programs, by stating [9] that the total materials collected equals less than [10] one half percent of the city's total waste.

[11] This is ludicrous. When the city [12] measures the performance of the program that it [13] favors, the proposed blue bag program, the city [14] compares the amount of recyclables diverted with the [15] amounts of garbage generated in the particular [16] community where the program was conducted.

[17] The city should measure the success [18] of the divergent credit program in the same way.

[19] Recommendation. Delete the

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[1] inaccurate evaluation of the divergent credit [2] program and replace it with the actual recycling [3] rates achieved in the communities served by the [4] program.

[5] For example, the recycling rate [6] achieved by this program in one neighborhood where [7] we collect materials in 1990 was ten percent, not [8] one half of one percent.

[9] Recommendation. The city's waste [10] reduction and recycling plan should build upon the [11] experience and infrastructure of existing recycling [12] companies and programs.

[13] The City should do this by soliciting [14] proposals from both for-profit and not-for-profit [15] recycling companies for a range of source reduction [16] and recycling programs.

[17] Now some of these programs, some of [18] these companies, rather, may propose innovative and [19] cost-effective collection programs, similar to the

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[1] one presented to you Wednesday evening by Ken Dunn.

[2] Some companies may submit proposals [3] for the expansion of their buy back centers into [4] multi-material drop off centers.

[5] Some will propose the opening of one [6] or more new drop off centers.

[7] Recycling proposals should be [8] evaluated based upon the projected rate of the [9] recycling system being proposed, as well as on the [10] cost of the proposed program and upon the company's [11] experience.

[12] The city should also contract with [13] the private sector to provide a range of services [14] mentioned in the draft plan.

[15] Good services, by the way, including [16] model waste reduction programs and consultations [17] with businesses about waste audits.

[18] Criticisms numbered three through [19] five have to do with the blue bag program, but David

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[1] Ramsay mentioned many of the criticisms that I was [2] going to share with you this evening.

[3] So in conclusion, the proposed blue [4] bag program has not been adequately tested, has not [5] proven to be successful elsewhere. The public does [6] not support it. And most important, there are [7] better alternatives.

[8] Recommendation. Again, the city must [9] solicit proposals from companies for the collection [10] of recyclable materials and then compare the costs [11] of these programs with the proposed Blue Bag [12] Program.

[13] Recommendation. Tailor recycling [14] programs to serve the needs of each community. I [15] hope the committee will realize that a majority of a [16] one to four unit buildings in Chicago are located in [17] low density, suburban type neighborhoods where [18] separate collection would achieve the highest [19] possible recycling rate.

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[1] Other residential communities would [2] be best served by buy back and drop off centers.

[3] Recommendation. Yard waste should be [4] collected separately, not with the garbage.

[5] The city should investigate [6] purchasing refuse trucks with two compartments: one [7] for garbage, one for yard waste.

[8] The life cycle of a refuse truck is [9] between five and seven years. During the next [10] twenty years, the city's fleet will need to be [11] replaced at least three times.

[12] Plan now to purchase vehicles better [13] suited to increasing Chicago's composting rate.

[14] My last criticism, number six. The [15] plan does not include specific strategies for [16] developing local markets for recyclable materials.

[17] Recommendation. The plan should [18] include strategies for attracting industries to the [19] Chicago area to purchase and use Chicago's

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[1] recyclables in their manufacturing processes.

[2] The city should also sponsor, by [3] recycle promotional campaigns, for Chicago [4] businesses and residences, to increase the demand [5] for products made from recycled materials.

[6] There are many of criticisms and [7] recommendations that I have. These are some of the [8] major ones.

[9] I hope that this committee will come [10] to the Wednesday meeting prepared to recommend these [11] critical changes to the draft plan.

[12] I think that we'll be doing Mayor [13] Daley a disservice if we continue to approve of the [14] draft to Solid Waste Management Plan.

[15] Thanks.

[16] (APPLAUSE)

[17] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. [18] Wendy Allen Ayres?

[19] (PAUSE)

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[1] Wendy Ayres? Gary Smith?

[2] MR. SMITH: Hello. I'm here today as [3] a private citizen. I've never appeared at any forum [4] like this before. In fact, I've never spoken out [5] about anything like this before, so this is not only [6] unusual for me, but I'd ask you to bear with me for [7] a moment, if you would and I'm hope I'm clear with [8] this.

[9] I have no vested interested or no [10] financial interest in any recycling company. I [11] don't particularly consider myself a [12] environmentalist in the extreme sense of the word.

[13] I am aware of the environment and I'm [14] concerned about the environment.

[15] Probably I was educated as much as [16] anybody at that Earth Day celebration a couple years [17] ago, the twentieth Earth Day celebration [18] And it has affected me and I know [19] that it affected a lot of people that I know in the

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[1] manner of recycling.

[2] I'm a recycler. I live in a [3] neighborhood called Ravenswood Manor and I've found [4] that, at least since moving into the area, even [5] before then, I was recycling.

[6] But at least since moving to there [7] that recycling is incredibly easy, much easier than [8] it seems that the blue bag program, from what little [9] I know of it, and I must admit I don't know that [10] much about it.

[11] But from what little I know of it, [12] recycling is much easier than it seems.

[13] The city believes that it is and [14] recycling could be done by private citizens very [15] easily without resorting to something as, something [16] like the blue bag program, which provides no thought [17] for people.

[18] And it seems to me that it's, at [19] least I wrote a note to myself as to what I thought

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[1] it was. It seems like it's a short cut, was the [2] term that I came up with. And I think I heard [3] someone else using it actually.

[4] We have a company that helps us [5] recycle in our neighborhood. I think it's Uptown [6] Recycling. I'm not sure of the name of it.

[7] But it serves us in that it tells us [8] what we need to do to recycle. It tells us that we [9] have to separate our garbage into two different, [10] three different categories really: paper, glass and [11] metals and then the garbage we throw away.

[12] Now the city, I mean, I know you guys [13] all know this, so I apologize to you

for being [14] pedantic about all the things that you know.

[15] But the city has a plastic recycling [16] program also that we've been encouraged to start [17] doing also. So there are four different types of [18] ways that we separate our garbage every week.

[19] It's real simple. We have these

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[1] plastic bags from the Jewel that either get recycled [2] to the Jewel or our recycling goes in.

[3] It's the glass, it's the metal, it's [4] the plastics that go to the park and it's all the [5] rest of the garbage.

[6] It takes no effort whatsoever, it [7] makes you feel good when you do it. It doesn't [8] sound like much, but as a private citizen, I really [9] feel good when I recycle. I feel good that I'm [10] doing something for the environment.

[11] There's not many things that are left [12] for us to be able to do anything to improve the [13] world around us.

[14] It seems like the world has gotten [15] just too big or whatever, and you can't do anything [16] to control it.

[17] But at least in this little way, I [18] still have a way and my neighbors have a way of [19] affecting, it feels like affecting the bigger world

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[1] around us.

[2] And it seems to me that the blue bag, [3] blue bag program is taking that away from us.

[4] It's sort of insulting. I apologize [5] to anybody that came up with it, but it is sort of [6] insulting.

[7] Because what you're saying to us, [8] actively saying to us, is that we're too stupid or [9] too undedicated or too undisciplined to take a [10] little extra effort.

[11] And I must tell you, as I've said [12] I've never spoken out about anything before, but [13] this hurts. This is offensive, and I hope that [14] you'll reconsider it.

[15] Because there's not, as I've said, [16] there's not that much that needs to be done to [17] separate. It just takes a little bit of education. [18] maybe a lot of education. I'm not sure how much. [19] that's for you guys to decide.

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[1] But it takes an education to let [2] people know what they're doing. I know that I've [3] talked to people a lot since that Earth Day [4] celebration.

[5] Everyone I know has started recycling [6] or at least is interested in it. And they all say, [7] if there was a method, to the people that don't do [8] it, if there was a method that they could recycle, [9] they would really want to do it.

[10] The blue bag program, you could, you [11] could phrase it as recycling. You could tell people [12] that that's what they're doing and you could try to [13] make them feel good about what they're doing.

[14] But in fact, it's really not. And [15] when the sham, for lack of better term, is seen [16] through, people wouldn't feel good about it.

[17] But if you would give them resources [18] and I don't know what the resources are, but give [19] them some sort of resource, to allow them to

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[1] actually recycle and educate them, as Uptown [2] recycling does. They give out this little brochure [3] every now and then that I, from time to time read, [4] and don't really pay attention to.

[5] Every aluminum can, every aluminum [6] can creates so much savings and every piece of paper [7] creates so much other savings. It makes you feel [8] good.

[9] And I really hope that the city has [10] an opportunity, not only to improve, not only to [11] improve the city I guess, but to make every citizen [12] feel like they're doing something to improve the [13] world.

[14] And I hope that you don't take that [15] little something away from us, and I hope that you [16] give us a system of some sort that will allow us to [17] actually recycle, as opposed to just creating two [18] bags of garbage.

[19] Thank you.

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[1] **(APPLAUSE)**

[2] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Elizabeth [3] Dougal?

[4] **MS. DOUGAL:** I'm Elizabeth Dougal. I [5] live at 3455 North Marshfield in Chicago and I don't [6] have much to add to what other people have said, so [7] I'll try to keep it brief.

[8] I'm an attorney at a large law firm [9] in the Sears Tower. You want to talk about [10] bureaucracy? It's there.

[11] And we're in the process right now of [12] implementing a desk-side recycling program.

[13] Right now at the firm we have a waste [14] removal system, which in some ways similar to this [15] blue bag program, as I understand it.

[16] Except for individuals efforts, all [17] of our high quality office paper, the glass, [18] aluminum, tin, etcetera, gets lumped together in the [19] waste basket and then it's taken away from the

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[1] office.

[2] And sometimes, at another site, it's [3] hand sorted to remove some of the recyclables to [4] produce a lower quality recycled product.

[5] We can do better than that. And many [6] people at the office, just as many people in the [7] City of Chicago, I believe, want to.

[8] But at the Sears Tower, there are [9] security issues, there are union worker issues, [10] there's confidentiality of material issues, and then [11] there are cost analysis issues so it's taking time.

[12] But with the support of a large [13] percentage of our office, we're going forward with a [14] desk-side recycling program that while it's going to [15] involve more of the people in the office, it's going [16] to produce a higher quality recycled product and [17] re-educate people to what garbage is, if anything is [18] garbage, and what are valuable recyclable materials.

[19] And I think the City of Chicago

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[1] should do the same.

[2] And I have one more thought. I lived [3] in Massachusetts for twenty-five years of my life [4] before coming here, and I grew up in a town called [5] called Springfield, Mass, which is, in the past two [6] years, because of a lack of affordable landfill [7] space, just gave its residence three receptacles.

[8] That's what they did. They said, [9] okay, this is our recycling program. They gave them [10] one for glass, one for tin, and one for newspaper, I [11] believe.

[12] And really, it wasn't a lot of hoopla [13] to it. It didn't change what happens every Monday [14] when the, when your products gets put out on the [15] curb side, but it's working, it's really working.

[16] And I think, if you haven't already, [17] I think you should take a look at programs like the [18] one we have now in Springfield, Mass and I think the [19] blue bag program is lousy.

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[1] I think not everything worthwhile is [2] convenient and I think the blue bag program is lazy [3] and it's thoughtless and we can do better in [4] Chicago, so let's be ambitious, let's be creative, [5] we can do it.

[6] Thank you.

[7] **(APPLAUSE)**

[8] **CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT:** Thank you. Wendy [9] Wendy Allen-Ayers?

[10] **MS. AYERS:** Yes, I appreciate, I'm a [11] wandering anthropologist.

[12] For the last couple of years I've [13] been looking at my flow stream in my home.

[14] And my home is a small apartment and [15] I gather that the blue bag is

supposed to apply to [16] those who own their own homes, though I guess [17] condominiums are owners too.

[18] I read a lot of science fiction and [19] if you own a space station, you have a certain

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[1] problem of recycling, whatever it is that you're [2] using.

[3] I want to use a few simple words, not [4] slogans so much, such as garbage is a growing [5] resource. You've heard that before.

[6] I could say some slogans like, design [7] for recycling. I could say coalition with other [8] urban centers around the world to design for [9] recycling.

[10] I could say that I wrote and passed [11] through the local affairs, municipal affairs, county [12] whatnot committee of the Independent Voters of [13] Illinois and then through the Board of Directors of [14] the Independent Voters of Illinois, a statement [15] opposing the blue bag system as is, or proposed that [16] we all read about in the Reader.

[17] And furthermore, that we should began [18] to separate that we know which is recyclable and can [19] be thirty, forty percent, whatever it is, of the

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[1] waste stream, cardboard, newspapers, paper bag, [2] stuff like that.

[3] Thirty to forty percent which can be [4] recycled and we could even require that some [5] percentage of paper and cardboard and construction [6] board used in Chicago be composed of recycling.

[7] I've added something to that, and [8] that is we have non-food. Hey, if it was a food [9] container, container is okay, paper containers, what [10] is this other stuff?

[11] And this other stuff maybe ought to [12] go in a blue or red bag, because it's got problems [13] like little batteries or the smoke detectors which [14] have curium which is worse than plutonium if it gets [15] crushed up and you breath in a small partial of it.

[16] We need a scientific advisor for our [17] city, indeed for our region.

[18] The unions don't want to lose any [19] employment. Hey, but the private guys are taking

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[1] two trucks with one driver each and doing even more [2] than the three guys with one truck are doing.

[3] But the other driver now becomes, [4] rotates through the recycling facility, regional or [5] several of these.

[6] Okay, these are scientific matters [7] and I hope, folks, that we'll start separating the [8] paper, cardboard and wood, which is immediately [9] recyclable.

[10] I hope that we'll keep the food [11] stream waste as one thing and the other, hey, paint, [12] batteries, good God what is it, it's a composite, it [13] may or may not.

[14] How do we recycle that? Maybe that [15] we put in a red bag or something.

[16] I haven't figured out quite what to [17] do with all the containers, particularly the [18] composites.

[19] But I think, nationally, we get that

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[1] with other urban areas, consumer things and maybe we [2] began to specify that you've got to be able to [3] demanufacture, take it apart and reuse it and that [4] begins with the kind of world tomorrow we're all [5] going to live in.

[6] Remember folks, all of us are going [7] to spend the rest of our lives in the future.

[8] Okay, I guess that's about enough for [9] an anthropologist.

[10] I hope I get a copy of what it is I [11] said.

[12] (LAUGHTER)

[13] Thanks a lot.

[14] (APPLAUSE)

[15] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Is there anybody [16] who turned in a card and has not been called?

[17] (NO RESPONSE)

[18] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you all.

[19] (WHICH WERE ALL THE PROCEEDINGS HAD.)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, do hereby certify that I am a court reporter doing business in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and that I reported the foregoing public hearing of said cause, and that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the aforesaid proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 1991.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Appendix A.

Private Haulers Contact List.

APPENDIX A
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
Aable Disposal	931 West 31st St. Chicago, IL 60608	Acquired
Accurate Disposable Service	4103 W. Taylor St. Chicago, IL 60624	Form Not Returned
Ace Disposal Systems	1900 N. Hooker St. Chicago, IL 60622	Complete
Acme Scavenger Service	13631 S. Kostner Ave. Crestwood, IL 60445	Complete
Admiral Disposal Company, Inc.	1019 Fairview St. Lombard, IL 60148	Complete
Advance Disposal Service	790 S. Euclid Ave. Elmhurst, IL 60126	Complete
Affordable Disposal	1621 Techny Rd. Techny, IL 60082	Refused Comment
Ajax Disposal Service, Inc.	6241 Roosevelt Rd. Berwyn, IL	Refused Comment
Allways Disposal	12230 S. Austin Chicago, IL	Call Not Returned
Anchor Scavenger Service	6524 Pine Point Dr. Tinley Park, IL 60477	Complete
Animal By-Products	P.O. Box 106 Chicago, IL 60690	Call Not Returned

Arc Disposal Company	2101 S. Busse Rd. Mt. Prospect, IL 60056	Complete
Associated Refuse	P.O. Box 394 South Holland, IL 60473	Complete
Auburn Private Scavenger Co.	8013 S. Green St. Chicago, IL	Complete
Aurora Tallow	Aurora, IL	Call Not Returned
Available Disposal Service	7246 Eberhart St. Chicago, IL 60619	Refused Comment
A&W Disposal Service	325 S. Washington Ave. La Grange, IL 60525	Complete
Balsen Company	9708 S. Kolmar Ave. Chicago, IL 60658	Defunct
Berry's Scavenger Service, Inc.	543 W 79th St. Chicago, IL	Complete
B.F.I.	5050 W. Lake St. Melrose Park, IL 60160	Complete
Bolt Scavenger Service	5819 W. Ogden Ave. Cicero, IL 60650	Complete
Bosman Bros. Disposal	4830 N. Cumberland Chicago, IL	Complete
B&W Disposal Service	8239 Highgate Ct. Orland Park, IL 60462	Refused Comment
Capital Disposal Service	10501 S. Albany St. Chicago, IL	Refused Comment

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
Central Waste, Inc.	P.O. Box 293 South Holland, IL 60473	Complete
Christensen Disposal	3021 W. 63rd St. Chicago, IL 60629	Call Not Returned
Clearing Disposal	5245 West 38th St. Cicero, IL 60650	Acquired
Clearway Scavenger Service	15437 Lewis St. Cicero, IL 60650	Acquired
Cross City Disposal Inc.	8159 S. Wallace St. Chicago, IL	Refused Comment
Crosstown Disposal	6018 West 123rd St. Palos Heights, IL 60463	Refused Comment
Crown Disposal Co.	8455 W. 53rd St. McCook, IL 60525	Complete
Custom Disposal Service	234 Highland Rd. Hinsdale, IL 60521	Refused Comment
C. Post Disposal Service	105420 Glenn Dr. Burr Ridge, IL	Complete
Dallas Gustave Rubbish Removal	4908 N. Lincoln Ave. Chicago, IL	Refused Comment
Darling & Company	1250 West 47th St. Chicago, IL 60609	No Chicago Collection
Downtown Disposal, Inc.	1231 West 42nd St.	Complete

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
	Chicago, IL	
Duke Refuse Disposal	18322 Maple Ave. Lansing, IL 60438	Complete
D&D Disposal	2401 S. Laflin Ave. Chicago, IL 60608	Form Not Returned
Efficient Disposal Service, Inc.	5438 N. Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, IL	Complete
Emmets Disposal	P.O. Box 642 Forest Park, IL 60130	Complete
Empire Disposal	12057 S. Page St. Chicago, IL 60643	Complete
Evergreen Scavenger	3101 West 87th St. Evergreen Park, IL 60642	Complete
E. Smith Disposal	8333 S. Maryland St. Chicago, IL 60619	Call Not Returned
Federal Disposal Service	P.O. Box #1223 Villa Park, IL 60181	Acquired
Flood Disposal Service	4827 W. Harrison St. Chicago, IL 60644	Complete
Floyd Disposal Service	7909 S. Evans St. Chicago, IL 60619	Complete
Garden City Disposal	11990 Franklin Ave. Bensenville, IL 60106	Acquired

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
General Refuse	11641 S. Ridgeland Ave. Worth, IL 60482	Complete
Great Lakes Disposal	3210 East 211th St. Linwood, IL 60411	Complete
Groen Brothers Corporation	3100 W. Wireton Rd. Blue Island, IL 60406	Complete
Groot Auto Disposal	1759 Elmhurst Rd. Elk Grove Village, IL 60007	Complete
Haulaway, Inc.	1759 Elmhurst Rd. Elk Grove Village, IL 60007	Acquired
Hillside Disposal Service	780 Stratford Hillside, IL	Complete
Homewood Disposal	17415 S. Ashland Ave. Hazel Crest, IL 60429	Complete
Hoving & Sons, Inc.	1220 W. Carroll Ave. Chicago, IL 60607	Complete
H&R Disposal	11607 S. Austin Ave. Worth, IL 60482	Complete
Illinois Sanitation Service, Inc.	P.O. Box 282 Worth, IL	Complete
Imperial Scavenger	8254 S. Damen Ave. Chicago, IL 60620	Defunct
Jens F. Lauesen Disposal	4956 N. Natchez	Call Not Returned

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
	Chicago, IL 60634	
John Sexton Contractors, Corp.	P.O. Box 99 Chicago Heights, IL 60411	No Chicago Collection
JSE Disposal Co.	6101 N. Sheridan Rd. Chicago, IL	Refused Comment
Julius Jones Scavenger	4115 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Il 60654	Complete
J.D. Disposal	6333 S. Parnell St. Chicago, IL 60621	Complete
Kaluzny Brothers	2324 Mound Rd. Park Ridge, IL 60068	Call Not Returned
Key Disposal Company	1712 Church St. Evanston, IL 60201	Complete
Laning Sons, Inc.	309 Luella Ave. Calumet City, IL 60409	Defunct
Lenz & Sons, Inc.	1615 South 55th Ave. Chicago, IL 60650	Complete
Meyers Brothers Scavenger Service	6205 West 101st St. Chicago Ridge, IL	Complete
Mid Southern Disposal	2925 Eddison St. Blue Island, IL 60406	Complete
Modern Scavenger	5215 West 147th St.	Acquired

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
	Oak Forest, IL 60452	
National By Products	1388 N. North Branch St. Chicago, IL 60622	No Chicago Collection
National Scavenger Service	1700 W. Carroll Ave. Chicago, IL 60612	Complete
Neighborhood Recycling	234 N. Western Chicago, IL 60612	Refused Comment
Northwest Disposal	4527 W. Harrison St. Chicago, IL 60624	Acquired
O.K. Scavenger	5011 W. Roosevelt Rd. Chicago, IL 60650	Acquired
Olson Gust Inc.	1830 N. Lockwood St. Chicago, IL	Complete
Palos Disposal Service	RR 1 Creekwood Lemont, IL 60439	Complete
Peter Lansing Sons, Inc.	18508 Ridgewood IL	Call Not Returned
Pickens Disposal	P.O. Box 12462 Chicago, IL 60612	Refused Comment
Quality Disposal	9715 52nd Avenue Oak Lawn, IL 60453	Complete
Ravenswood Disposal	6376 N. Ravenswood St. Chicago, IL 60660	Form Not Returned

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
Reliable Scavenger	237 W. Butterfield Rd. Elmhurst, IL 60126	Refused Comment
Rex Disposal, Inc.	1140 Ellis St. Bensenville, IL 60106	Form Not Returned
Roby Disposal	112 W. Madison Chicago, IL 60602	Call Not Returned
Roman Disposal	5353 West 89th St. Oak Lawn, IL	Complete
Royal Disposal	15746 Church Dr. South Holland, IL 60473	Complete
R.B. Scavenger Service	11559 S. Ashland Ave. Chicago, IL 60643	Defunct
Sani-Way Disposal	267 W. Butterfield St. Elmhurst, IL 60126	Complete
Schaaf Disposal	16557 Dobson St. South Holland, IL 60473	Complete
Smith Disposal	16557 Dobson St. South Holland, IL 60473	Refused Comment
Sonny Scavenger	4500 W. Adams St. Chicago, IL 60624	Defunct
South Chicago Disposal	11834 S. Ewing Ave. Chicago, IL 60617	Refused Comment
South Holland	136 East 154th St.	Complete

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
Scavenger	South Holland, IL 60473	
Southshore Disposal	P.O. Box 1216 Chicago, IL 60690	Call Not Returned
Southtown Disposal	12601 S. Moody St. Palos Heights, IL 60463	Complete
Southwest Disposal Service	15108 S. Primrose Lane Orland Park, IL 60462	Complete
Spellman Refuse	1633 S. Cicero Ave. Cicero, IL 60650	Form Not Returned
Standard Disposal Service	1407 Redecker St. Des Plaines, IL 60016	Refused Comment
Strom Refuse Removal	1201 Greenwood St. Maywood, IL 60153	Refused Comment
Superior Scavenger	P.O. Box 51 Claredon Hills, IL 60514	Defunct
Supreme Disposal	1843 Hull St. Westchester, IL 60153	Complete
Term Cleaning and Hauling	P.O. Box 617 Westmont, IL 60514	Defunct
Top Disposal Service	P.O. Box 912 Elmhurst, IL 60126	Complete
Universal Recycling	1602 S. Wolcott	Call Not Returned

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)
Private Haulers Contact List

Name	Address	Results of Inquiry
	Chicago, IL 60608	
Van Tholen Disposal	P.O. Box 146 Lombard, IL 60148	Complete
Viking Disposal, Inc.	10637 S. Mayfield St. Chicago Ridge, IL 60415	Form Not Returned
Waste Management of Illinois	6205 West 101st St. Palos Heights, IL 60463	Complete
West Englewood Disposal	15557 Larkspur Lane Orland Park, IL 60462	Complete
Wheeler Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 303 Mokena, IL 60448	Complete

Appendix B.

Directory Of Chicago Recylers.

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
AA Pallett Inc. 312/536-3699	200 W. 49th Place Chicago, IL 60609	3	MTWTF 7:00-4:00	Paper: Corrugated Other: Wooden Pallets (Selected Sizes) Bulk Quantities Only
AAA Alloys Scrap Iron & Metal 312/237-8585	4630 W. Armitage Ave. Chicago, IL 60639	30	MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Appliances Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber, Mixed
AAA Mid-City Recycling Co. 312/226-3825	820 West Cermak Chicago, IL 60608		MTWTF 6:00-6:00 S 6:00-4:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Non-ferrous, Iron Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Abbott East Metals Co. 312/374-0440	9402 S. Baltimore Chicago, IL 60617		MTWTF 9:00-3:00 S 9:00-1:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Abco Metals Co. 312/881-1504	1020 W. 94th Chicago, IL 60620		MTWTF 8:00-5:00 S 8:00-2:00	Metal: Brass, Copper, Non-ferrous
Advance Cullet Corp 312/523-2200	3717 S. Albany Chicago, IL 60632	12	MTWTF 9:00-3:30	Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber, Mixed
Alco Salvage and Recycling 312/638-5070	1012 South Fairfield Chicago, IL 60612	27	MTWTF 7:30-4:30 S 7:30-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Allied Metal Co. 312/225-2800	Chicago, IL			
American Metals 312/927-0060	2420 Cermak Road Chicago, IL 60608		MTWTFS 7:30-5:30	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Copper, Non-ferrous, Scrap Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
American Metals 312/342-2700	3315 W. Augusta Chicago, IL 60651		MTWTFS 7:30-5:30	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Copper, Non-ferrous, Scrap Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
American National Can Co. 312/399-3493	8770 Bryn Mawr Chicago, IL 60631		MTWTF 9:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Atlas Recycling Inc. 312/953-3747	2432 W. Barry Chicago, IL 60618	33	MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades
Azcon Corp 312/935-3747	13733 S. Avenue O Chicago, IL 60633	10	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Paper: High Grade Metal: Ferrous Scrap
A.M. Cozzi Metals 312/254-1490	1540 W. 33rd Street Chicago, IL 60608	11	MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-Ferrous Scrap, Batteries, Appliances Glass: GBC Bottles, Color Sorted
B.L. Nicholson Iron & Metal 312/375-0874	6501 South Baltimore Chicago, IL 60617	7	MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Steel Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Bethel Trading Post 312/826-5540	631 N. Cicero Chicago, IL 60651	37	MTWTFS 9:00-4:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Ferrous, Non-ferrous Scrap
Biltmore Metals 312/829-2066	813 W. Cermak		MTWTF 7:00-5:00 S 7:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Steel Cans
C and S Recycling 312/638-4700	4001 W. Taylor Chicago, IL 60625		MTWTF 6:00-4:00 S 6:00-12:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Carroll Paper Recovery, Inc. 312/829-5741	1220 W. Carroll Chicago, IL 60607	27	---	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Bulk Quantities Only
Channeled Resources Inc. 312/733-4200	935 W. Chestnut Chicago, IL 60611	32	---	Paper: Corrugated, High Grade, Mixed
Chicago Detinning Co. 312/549-3151	1500 W. Webster Ave. Chicago, IL ____			
Chicago Industrial Iron & Metal 312/252-8048	4555 W. Grand Chicago, IL 60639	30	MTWTF 7:30-4:00 S 7:30-12 Noon	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap, Batteries

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Chicago Metal Works 312/243-9200	2418 S. Loomis Chicago, IL 60608	25	MTWTF 7:30-3:30	Metal: Non-ferrous Scrap
Chicago Paperboard Corp. 312/997-3131	900 N. Ogden Avenue Chicago, IL 60610	32	MTWTFS	Paper: Mixed Paper
Chicago Recycling Works 312/731-8211	12800 S. Butler Chicago, IL 60633		MTWTF 8:30-4:30	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Choffnes Iron & Metal 312/286-0913	5901 N. Roberts Avenue Chicago, IL 60646	39	MTWTF 8:00-4:30	Paper: High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Columbia Paper Corporation 312/843-4433	310 West Superior Chicago, IL 60610	42	—	Paper: Mixed, Newspaper, High Grade, Corrugated
Cometco Corp 312/489-1800	1509 Cortland Chicago, IL 60622		MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Metal: Ferrous
Continental Paper Grading 312/226-2010	1623 S. Lumber St. Chicago, IL 60616	25	—	Paper:
Cook & Riley, Inc. 312/523-3301	3223 S. Kolin Chicago, IL 60623	22	MTWTF 9:00-5:00	Textiles/Cloth
Courtesy Metal 312/846-3330	3711 S. California Chicago, IL 60632		MTWTF 8:00-4:00 S 7:00-12:00	Metal: Non-ferrous
Curbside Collection & Recycling Company 312/376-6363	3120 W. 37th Place Chicago, IL 60632	12	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear, Brown, Amber
D&D Disposal Service 312/942-0029	2401 South Laflin St. Chicago, IL 60622	25	MTWTF 7:30-5:00 S 7:30-1:30	Paper: Mixed, Newspaper Metal: Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber Plastic: 2 Liter Pop Bottles Other: Car Batteries
David Holtzman 312/829-8850	400 N. Morgan Chicago, IL 60622	1	—	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, Computer Paper, Scrap Iron, Metal
Dreyfuss Metal Co. 312/643-0040	1220 E. 75th Chicago, IL 6061_	6	—	Metal: Ferrous Scrap

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Eaglebrook Plastics, Inc. 312/523-1366	2600 West Roosevelt Chicago, IL 60608	27	MTWTF 8:00-5:00	Plastic: High Density Polyethylene (Milk Jugs, Detergent Bottles)
Edco Recycling Company 312/673-1660	8224 S. Vincennes Chicago, IL 60620		MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 6:00-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Non-ferrous, Brass, Copper, Steel Cans Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Elston Metal & Salvage Co. 312/278-7060	2320 N. Elston Chicago, IL 60614	32	MTWTF 7:00-4:00 S 7:00-12 Noon	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap, Batteries
Empire Iron and Steel 312/928-0400	1515 West 122nd Street Chicago, IL 60649	34	MTWTF 7:30-4:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated
Father & Son Salvage, Inc. 312/264-3516	626 E. 111th Street Chicago, IL 60628	9	MTWTF 6:30-3:30	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grade, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans Plastic: Milk & Pop Containers
Fillmore Junk 312/826-4223	4536 W. Grenshaw Chicago, IL 60624	24	MTWTF 7:00-3:30 S 7:00-12 Noon	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap
Flood Brothers Disposal System 312/626-5600	4827 W. Harrison Chicago, IL 60644	28	Operation starts 10/89 - No hours set yet	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear
Frank Elserman & Co., Inc.	5332 S. Long Avenue Chicago, IL 60638	23	MTWTF 7:30-12:00 & 12:30-3:30 S 7:30-12:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Batteries Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
General Iron Industries ___/826-04223	1909 N. Clifton		MTWTF 6:00-5:00	Metal: Ferrous
Global Recycling 312/276-0730	1600 N. St. Louis Chicago, IL 60647	31	MTWT 8:30-4:30 F 8:30-2:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Gordon Brothers Iron and Metal Co. 312/421-5940	1640 W. Kinzie St. Chicago, IL 60622	1	—	Metals: Copper and Ferrous Scrap
Grand Aluminum 312/252-5633	4555 W. Grand Avenue Chicago, IL 60639	30	MTWTF 8:00-4:00 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, all ferrous and non-ferrous metals
Great Lakes Secondary 312/927-0209	3702 West 38th St. Chicago, IL 60632	12	—	Paper: Mixed Paper
H. Kramer & Co. 312/226-6600	1339-1345 West 21st Street Chicago, IL 60608	25	—	Metals:
H. Winter Metal Co., Inc. 312/247-4427	3321 S. Pulaski Chicago, IL 60623	22	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Metal: Non-ferrous scrap
Herman Bullen 312/973-2433	6349 N. Western Ave. Chicago, IL 60650	50	—	Paper: High grade in bulk quantities
Herman Silverstein 312/935-5553	2826 N. Pine Grove Chicago, IL 60657	44	—	Metal: Ferrous and Non-ferrous scrap in bulk quantities
Huron Paper Stock 312/829-7456	2545 W. Fulton Chicago, IL 60612	27	MTWTF 6:30-3:00	Paper: Corrugated, High Grade Metal: Aluminum Cans
Illinois Scrap 312/421-0549	2048 W. Hubbard St. Chicago, IL 60612	27	MTWTF 6:00-5:00 S 6:00-1:00	Metal: Non-ferrous metals
Imperial Smelting Corp. 312/264-5900	1031 E. 103rd St. Chicago, IL 60628	9	—	Metal: Zinc, Aluminum, Tin
J. Sandman and Sons, Inc. 312/549-3156	1500 W. Webster Ave. Chicago, IL 60614	32	MTWTF 7:00-3:30 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap
J & S Metal 312/283-7377	4700 W. Belmont Ave. Chicago, IL 60641	30	MTWTF 6:00-7:00 S 7:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Jacobson Iron & Steel Co. 312/247-1515	2619 W. 25th Place Chicago, IL 60608	25	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
James Flett Organization 312/726-0950	20 N. Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606	1	—	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Kingsbury Iron and Metal 312/278-6020	1900 W. Fullerton Chicago, IL 60614	32	—	Metal:
Kronen Metals, Inc. 312/761-3257	1515 W. Carroll Chicago, IL 60607	27	—	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
L. Krinsky and Son, Inc. 312/637-4547	1617 N. Newcastle Chicago, IL 60635	30	—	Metal: Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap in bulk quantities
Lakewood Recycling Center 312/472-4800	1305 W. Belmont Avenue Chicago, IL 60657	44	MTWTF 6:30-4:00 S 6:30-3:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Lang and Epstein 312/421-5484	1535 N. Dayton Chicago, IL 60622	42	—	Paper: Bulk Quantities Metal: Bulk Quantities
Loop Recycling, Inc. 312/942-0042	2401 S. Laflin Street Chicago, IL 60608	25	M-F 6:00-5:00 S 6:00-2:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Loop Recycling, Inc. 312/989-1168	1800 W. Belmoral Chicago, IL 60640		MTWTF 6:00-5:00 S 6:00-2:00	Paper: Newspaper, Mixed, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Batteries, Ferrous, Non-ferrous Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Louis Drey and Sons 312/666-1703	917 W. 19th St. Chicago, IL 60608	25	—	Other: Cloth
Lucky Penny Metal Processing 312/772-2614	1509 W. Cortland Chicago, IL 60622	32	—	Metal:
M & G Recyclers 312/783-077	815 E. 93rd Chicago, IL 60619		MTWTFS 9:00-5:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper
M. S. Kaplan Co. 312/263-3900	666 N. Lake Shore Drive Chicago, IL 60611	42	—	Metal: Bulk quantities

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Mahzel Metals 312/733-5500	325 N. Elizabeth Chicago, IL 60607	27	MTWTF 7:30-2:30	Metal: Non-ferrous Scrap
Mandell Metals 312/722-4900	333 N. California Avenue Chicago, IL 60612	27	—	Metal: Bulk quantities
Metal Mark Inc. 312/786-0540	332 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60604	1	—	Metal: Process aluminum dross
Metal Reclaiming Corp. 312/392-5662	1685 N. Elston Ave. Chicago, IL 60622	32	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Plastic: High Density Polyethylene (Milk Jugs, Detergent Bottles), Low Density Polyethylene (Garbage Bags)
Mid-America Paper Co. 312/826-5046	1144 S. Fairfield Chicago, IL 60612	27	—	Paper: High Grade, Bulk Quantities
Midway Metal Inc. 312/284-0033	4700 W. 43rd Street Chicago, IL 60632	12	MTWTF 7:30-4:00 S 7:30-12:30	Metal: Aluminum, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap
Midwest Ind'l. Metal Corp. 312/337-1900	1111 N. Cherry Ave. Chicago, IL 60622			Metal: Aluminum, Non-ferrous
Midwest Recycling Inc. 312/281-4353	1801 W. Diversey Pkwy. Chicago, IL 60614	32	Open 24 hrs.	Plastic: High Density Polyethylene (Milk Jugs, Detergent Bottles), Low Density Polyethylene (Garbage Bags)
MRC Polymers, Inc. 312/276-6345	1716 W. Webster Chicago, IL 60614	32	MTWTF 8:30-5:00	Plastic: High Density Polyethylene (Milk Jugs, Detergent Bottles)
National Can Recycling Div. 312/399-3493	8101 W. Higgins Road Chicago, IL 60631	41	S 9:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Neighborhood Recycling Center 312/226-4356	234 N. Western Chicago, IL 60612		MTWTF 6:30-5:30 S 8:00-3:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper, Aluminum Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Neighborhood Recycling Center 312/226-4356	805 N. Kilpatrick Chicago, IL 60651		MTWTF 6:30-5:30 S 8:00-3:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper, Aluminum Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Neighborhood Recycling Center 312/226-4356	3140 West North Chicago, IL 60647		MTWTF 6:30-5:30 S 8:00-3:00 S 9:00-1:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper, Aluminum Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
New City Recycling Center 312/247-3585	2335 W. Cermak Chicago, IL 60608		MTWTF 6:30-5:30 S 7:30-3:00 S 9:00-1:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Alloys Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Nicholson, B.L. Iron & Metal 312/375-0674	6501 S. Baltimore Chicago, IL 60617		MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Batteries, Scrap,
North Avenue Iron and Metal 312/278-4370	1917 W. North Avenue Chicago, IL 60622	32	MTWTF 9:00-5:00 S 8:00-2:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap
North End Junk 312/588-2454	4151 N. Ridgeway Chicago, IL 60618	35	MTWTF 6:00-5:00	Metal: White Goods, Non-ferrous Scrap Other: Batteries, Furniture
North Park Village Nature Center 312/501-3740	5801 N. Pulaski Chicago, IL 60646		24 hr.	Paper: Newspaper, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Steel Cans, Bimetal Cans
Northwest Salvage Co., Inc.	4519 W. Patterson Chicago, IL 60641	35	MTWTF 7:00-3:30	Paper: High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap
On State Recycling 312/667-8283	6401 S. State Chicago, IL 60621	20	MTWTF 7:00-5:00	Paper: Newspaper Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Paper Chase Exchange, Inc. 312/890-9000	3730 S. St. Louis Chicago, IL 60632	12	—	Paper: Bulk quantities
Resource Center 312/849-5575	7070 S. Dorchester Chicago, IL 60637	20	MTWTFSS 9:00-3:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap, Batteries Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
R. Lavin & Sons, Inc. 312/847-1600	Chicago, IL			
Resource Center 312/493-1466	6102 S. Blackstone Chicago, IL 60637	5	MWF 9:00-12:00 24 hr bin avail. for drop off	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grades, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap, Batteries, Appliances Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Recycling Services, Inc. 312/281-3708	Lincoln Sq. Recycling Station 2545 W. Lawrence Ave. Chicago, IL 60625	40	MTWTF 8:30-5:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated High Grades, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Recycling Services, Inc. 312/281-3708	Morgan Ave. Recycling Station 4800 S. Morgan Avenue Chicago, IL 60609	11	MTWTF 8:30-5:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated High Grades, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Recycling Services, Inc. 312/281-3708	West Town Recycling 2060 W. North Avenue Chicago, IL 60647	26	MTWTF 8:30-5:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated High Grades, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Residue Recycling Resources 312/826-6633	317 N. Francisco Chicago, IL 60612	27	—	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	3443 W. Addison Chicago, IL 60618		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	6211 N. Lincoln Chicago, IL 60659		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	5050 S. Kedzie Chicago, IL 60632		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	1710 N. Kostner Chicago, IL 60639		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	8320 S. Pulaski Chicago, IL 60652		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	21st Place & Loomis Chicago, IL 60608		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Reynolds Recycling 800/228-2525	4140 W. Ogden Chicago, IL 60623		MTTF 9:00-4:30 S 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans
Riverfront Recycling Center	222 E. 135th Place		MTWTFS 9:00-3:00	Paper: Corrugated, Newspaper, Mixed, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Batteries, Bimetal Cans, Steel Cans, Ferrous, Appliances Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Rockwell Scrap Co. 312/478-3106	3046 N. Elston Ave. Chicago, IL 60618	33	MTWTF 6:30-4:00 S 7:30-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap
S & C Salvage Co. 312/252-1868	1968 N. Racine Chicago, IL 60614	43	MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
S. Edelman and Son 312/463-3545	2960 West Lawrence Chicago, IL 60625	40	MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Copper, Non-ferrous Scrap, Brass Other: Batteries
S. Gordon and Sons 312/421-6111	1727 S. Stewart Ave. Chicago, IL 60616	25	MTWTF 6:00-4:00 S 6:00-12:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap Metal
Safran Metal 312/276-3400	1685 North Elston Chicago, IL 60622	32	—	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Sanatex Corp 312/486-4600	2321 N. Wolcott Chicago, IL 60614	32	—	Other: Wipering Rags

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Scrap Corporation of America 312/646-1800	12901 S. Stony Island Chicago, IL 60633	10	MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Serlin Iron and Metal 312/348-4432	2501 N. Bosworth Chicago, IL 60614	32	MTWTF 6:00-4:00 S 6:00-12:00	Metal: Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap
Sheridan Recycling Center 312/685-6666	4444 W. Berteau Chicago, IL 60641	45	MTWTF 8:30-11:30	Metal: Aluminum Cans
South Shore Recycling Center 312/493-1466	8007 South Chicago Chicago, IL 60617		MTWTFS 9:00-3:00	Paper: Corrugated, Newspaper, Mixed, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Batteries, Bimetal Cans, Steel Cans, Ferrous, Appliances Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Steelmet, Inc. 312/646-2000	12100 S. Stoney Island Chicago, IL 60633	10	MTWTF 7:00-3:30	Metal: Non-ferrous Scrap
S.G. Keywell Co. 312/660-2060	11900 S. Cottage Grove Chicago, IL 60628	9	MTWTF 7:30-4:00	Metal: Non-ferrous Scrap
T.B. Recycling 312/776-5616	6301 South Bell Chicago, IL 60636	15	—	Paper: Metal: Aluminum Cans
Tri-State Scrap Metal 312/226-7465	1745 West Fullerton Chicago, IL 60612	32	—	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Ferrous Scrap, White Goods Other: Batteries
Unique Salvage 312/951-5300	1039 N. LaSalle Dr. Chicago, IL 60602	42	—	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Plastic: PET (Soda Bottles), High Density Polyethylene (Milk Jugs, Detergent Bottles), Low Density Polyethylene (Garbage Bags)
Universal Scrap Metal, Inc. 312/666-0011	2201 W. Fulton Chicago, IL 60612	27	MTWTF 6:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap
Uptown Recycling Station, Inc. 312/769-4488	4716 N. Sheridan Road Chicago, IL 60640	48	MTWTF 6:00-4:00	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Tin Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
U.S. Steel 312/646-3211	_____ Chicago, IL ____			

Company Name/Telephone	Location	Ward	Hours	Materials Purchased
Victor Associates 312/248-2070	855 W. Irving Park Road Chicago, IL 60613	46	—	Paper: All grades in bulk quantities
West Pullman Iron & Metal Company 312/785-0534	11954 S. Peoria Street Chicago, IL 60643	34	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap, Batteries, Appliances
West Town Recycling 312/235-4484	2060 W. North Chicago, IL 60647		MTWTF 8:30-4:30 S 8:30-4:00	Paper: Corrugated, High Grades, Mixed, Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans, Bimetal Cans, Non-ferrous, Tin Glass: Brown/Amber, Clear, Green
Wolf Mill Supply Company, Inc. 312/436-4546	6901 S. Bell Chicago, IL 60636	15	MTWTF 7:00-4:30 S 7:00-3:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap

Appendix C.

Transfer Stations.

APPENDIX C – TRANSFER STATIONS

Facility Name/Location	Owner	Operator
H&R Disposal 11549 S. Austin Alsip, IL 60482 312/238-7871	Donald Ipema	Donald Ipema
Groen Brothers 3100 W. Wireton Road Blue Island, IL 60406 312/385-7232	Roger Groen	Groen Brothers Corp.
XL Disposal 4330 W. 137th Place Crestwood, IL 312/389-6312	Edward Pruim	Edward Pruim
Homewood Scavenger Service Inc. 17415 Ashland Ave. East Hazelcrest, IL 60429 312/798-1004	Homewood Scavenger Service Inc.	Homewood Scavenger Service Inc.
Evergreen Scavenger Service 3101 W. 87th Street Evergreen Park, IL 60642 312/422-7108	Evergreen Scavenger Service	Evergreen Scavenger Service
Groot Industries Inc. 8475 W. 53rd Street McCook, IL 60525 312/242-1977	Groot Industries Inc.	Groot Industries Inc.
South Holland Scavenger 16120 Evans South Holland,IL 60473 312/333-8500	South Holland Trust and Savings	South Holland Scavenger
Laramie Trail Stickney, IL 60650	Waste Management of Illinois	Waste Management of Illinois
Meyer Scavenger Service 6205 W. 101st Street Chicago Ridge, IL 60415 312/598-6600	Meyer Scavenger Service	Meyer Scavenger Service
Action Wreck 7459 S. Lowe Ave. Chicago, IL 60621	Michael Lattiere, Jr.	Michael Lattiere, Jr.

APPENDIX C – TRANSFER STATIONS (CONT'D)

Facility Name/Location	Owner	Operator
Waste Transfer McCook 150 W. 137th St. Riverdale, IL 60627	Waste Management of Illinois	Waste Management of Illinois
Ace Disposal Systems 1500 N. Hooker Chicago,IL 60622 312/664-9052	Waste Management of Illinois	Waste Management of Illinois
CID Processing 138th and Calumet Expressway Calumet City, IL 60409 312/646-3099	Chemical Waste Management	Chemical Waste Management
American MB Recycling Inc. 6159 W. Dickens Chicago, IL 60639 312/637-7898	American MB Recycling Inc.	American MB Recycling Inc.
Hoving & Sons Inc. 1220 W. Carroll Ave. Chicago,IL 60607 312/829-5741	Hoving & Sons Inc.	Hoving & Sons Inc.
National Scavenger Service 1850 W. Carroll Ave. Chicago, IL 60612 312/226-8878	South Holland Trust and Savings	National Scavenger Service
Southwest Fuel Process 3757 W. 34th Street Chicago, IL 60623 312/744-7850	City of Chicago	City of Chicago Dept. of Streets and Sanitation
John Sexton Co. 2464 S. Laflin Chicago, IL 60608 312/243-7771	John Sexton Co.	John Sexton Co.
D & D Disposal 2251 S. Laflin Street Chicago, IL 60608 312/942-0029	Frank M. Ward	Cynthia Fifer
Chicago Southwest Transfer Station 1400 W. Pershing Road Chicago, IL 60609 312/744-4611	City of Chicago	City of Chicago Dept. of Streets and Sanitation

APPENDIX C - TRANSFER STATIONS (CONT'D)

Facility Name/Location	Owner	Operator
XL Disposal Transfer Station 16 W. 64th Street Chicago,IL 60621 312/994-6031	XL Disposal Corp.	XL Disposal Corp.
Waste Watchers Inc. 6833 Elmhurst Road Elk Grove Village, IL 60666 312/242-1977	Groot Industries Inc.	Waste Watchers Inc.
Frank C. Kucera Co. Inc. 1800 S. Laramie Cicero, IL 60650 312/652-0025	Frank C. Kucera Co. Inc.	Frank C. Kucera Co. Inc.
Heritage Environmental Service NE Canal Bank Road P.O. Box 337 Lemont, IL 60439 312/739-1150	Heritage Environmental Service	Heritage Environmental Service
Brooks Disposal Service Inc. 2750 Shermer Road Northbrook, IL 60062 312/272-4145	Brooks Disposal Service Inc.	Brooks Disposal Service Inc.
Fuji Hunt Photographic Chemical 900 Carnegie Street Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 312/259-8800	Fuji Hunt Photographic Chemical	Fuji Hunt Photographic Chemical
Raupp Disposal Service 745 McHenry Road Wheeling, IL 60090	Raupp Disposal Service	Raupp Disposal Service
Buffalo Grove/Wheeling Disposal 350 Sumac Wheeling,IL 60090 312/537-1957	Buffalo Grove/Wheeling Disposal	Buffalo Grove/Wheeling Disposal
Active Service Corp. 1710 Lyons Evanston, IL 60201 312/328-5100	Active Service Corp.	Active Service Corp.
Strom Refuse Removal Service 1201 Greenwood Ave. Maywood, IL 60153 312/344-4000	Strom Refuse Removal System	Strom Refuse Removal System

APPENDIX C – TRANSFER STATIONS (CONT'D)

Facility Name/Location	Owner	Operator
Star Disposal Service 20 South Street Park Forest,IL 60466 312/748-8381	Star Disposal Service	Star Disposal Service
ARC Disposal Co. Inc. 2101 S. Busse Mount Prospect,IL 60056 312/981-0091	ARC Disposal Co. Inc.	ARC Disposal Co. Inc.
Metro Recycling 2750 W. 35th Street Chicago, IL 60608	Metro Recycling Service Inc.	Metro Recycling Service Inc.

Appendix D.

List Of Industrial On-Site Waste Disposal
In Cook County.

APPENDIX D

List of Industrial On-Site Waste Disposal In Cook County

Facility	Owner	Activity	Disposal Operation	Type of Waste	Annual Disposal Amount	Remaining Capacity	Estimate of Life (Year)
Commonwealth Edison-Kincaid	Commonwealth Edison	Electrical Generation	Lagoon	Bottom Ash/Slag	300,000 Tons	NA (1)	22.0
PVS Chemicals	PVS Chemicals, Inc.	Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing	Lagoon	Non-hazardous sludge	800 cu yd	1100 cu yd	1.2
Libby Manufacturing	W. Garret Wesp	Tenant Improvement Construction	Waste pile	Construction Debris	NA	100 cu yd	1
Desoto Inc.	Desoto Inc.	Paint Manufacturing	Lagoon	Waste water	207,000 gal (2)	NA	100.0
Cicero Compound Plant	Citgo Petroleum Corporation	Lube oil blending	Waste pile	Pavement and dirt	100 cu yd	NA	NA
Binks Manufacturing Company	Burke B. Roche	Manufacturing of paint spray equipment	Incineration	Filters	10 yds	NA	NA
Binks Manufacturing Company	Burke B. Roche	Manufacturing of paint spray equipment	Landfill	Wood	624 yds	NA	NA
Binks Manufacturing Company	Burke B. Roche	Manufacturing of paint spray equipment	Landfill	Wood/paper	2880 yds	NA	NA
Binks Manufacturing Company	Burke B. Roche	Manufacturing of paint spray equipment	Recycling Program	Water and Oil	6000 gal	NA	NA
Bell & Gossett	International Telephone and Telegraph	Electric motors, iron, brass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

SOURCE: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency On-Site Reports

NOTES:
(1) Not Available.
(2) Unit of gallons was questioned on this amount in IEPA report.

APPENDIX
DIRECTORY OF NORTH AMERICAN WASTE EXCHANGES

Alberta Waste Materials Exchange
William Kay
P.O. Box 8330, Station F
Edmonton, AB T6H 5X2
(403) 450-5408
(403) 450-5477 fax

B. C. Waste Exchange
Judy Toth
2150 Maple Street
Vancouver, BC V6J 3T3
(604) 731-7222

Canadian Chemical Exchange
Philippe LaRoche
P.O. Box 1135
Ste. Adele, PQ J0R 1L0
(514) 229-6511
(514) 229-5344 fax

Canadian Waste Materials Exchange
Dr. Robert Laughlin
2395 Speakman Drive
Mississauga, ON L5K 1B3
(416) 822-4111, extension 265
(416) 823-1446 fax

Enstar Corp.
John T. Engster
777 Hoosick Road
Troy, NY 12180
(518) 279-4311
(518) 279-9127 fax

Indiana Waste Exchange
Debi Bryant
Environmental Management and Education Program
Purdue University
2127 Civil Engineering Building
West Lafayette, IN 47907
(317) 494-5038
(317) 494-6422 fax

Industrial Materials Exchange
Jerry Henderson
Seattle-King County Department of Public Health
172 20th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 296-4899
(206) 296-0188 fax

Industrial Material Exchange Service
Diane Shockey
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
(217) 782-0450 and (217) 782-6762

Industrial Waste Information Exchange
William Payne
New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce
5 Commerce Street
Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 623-7070

Manitoba Waste Exchange
Jim Ferguson
Biomass Energy Institute
1329 Niakawa Road
Winnipeg, MB R2J 3T4
(204) 257-3891

Montana Industrial Waste Exchange
Don Ingels
c/o Montana Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1730
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 442-2405
(406) 443-7291 fax

Northeast Industrial Waste Exchange, Inc.
Nancy Groenhof
90 Presidential Plaza, Suite 122
Albany, NY 13202
(315) 422-6572
(315) 422-9051

Ontario Waste Exchange
Linda Varangu
2395 Speakman Drive
Mississauga, ON L5K 1B3
(416) 822-4111, extension 512
(416) 823-1446 fax

Pacific Materials Exchange
Bob Smee
South 3707 Godfrey Boulevard
Spokane, WA 99204
(509) 623-4244

Region of Peel Waste Exchange
Glen Milbury
Regional Municipality of Peel
10 Peel Center Drive
Brampton, ON L6T 4B9
(416) 791-9400

Renew
Hope J. Castillo
Texas Water Commission
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 463-7773
(512) 463-8317 fax

Resource Exchange and News
Kay Ostrowski and Dan Weber
400 Ann Street N.W., Suite 204
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-2054
(616) 363-3262
Fax number available on request

Southeast Waste Exchange
Maxie May
Urban Institute
UNCC Station
Charlotte, NC 28223
(704) 547-2307
Fax service available 4/1/90

Southern Waste Exchange (SWIX)
Eugene Jones
P.O. Box 960
Tallahassee, FL 32302
(800) 411-SWIX or (904) 644-5516
(904) 574-6704 Fax

Tennessee Waste Exchange
Janet Goodman
Tennessee Association of Business
226 Capitol Boulevard, Suite 122
Nashville, TN 37219
(615) 256-5141

Table 2-1

D.S.S. Municipal Solid Waste Collection.
(Tons)

WARD	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	18,063	22,214	24,907	25,552	20,776	18,401	17,413	17,002	16,069	13,721	13,992	14,535	13,403
2	4,904	4,924	5,303	5,437	6,134	5,873	5,739	5,499	6,338	6,022	4,899	4,635	4,217
3	11,185	10,491	11,508	11,567	12,455	12,076	13,479	12,742	13,051	12,843	12,402	11,679	11,475
4	6,279	6,873	8,699	9,621	10,042	9,230	9,478	8,279	7,719	8,318	7,582	7,102	7,069
5	4,746	5,003	5,630	5,794	6,203	6,198	9,224	9,306	9,632	8,363	8,627	8,177	8,429
6	22,234	21,890	19,646	20,498	19,862	19,579	24,855	25,377	25,491	24,157	23,744	25,075	23,662
7	21,010	21,114	19,299	20,531	20,316	21,427	19,882	19,818	19,834	19,535	20,338	20,789	18,987
8	24,482	25,786	23,729	22,689	22,243	23,526	22,746	22,553	22,572	21,091	21,091	22,341	20,816
9	26,759	27,756	24,588	25,869	26,178	25,417	23,841	21,943	22,470	21,818	22,394	23,134	20,312
10	33,856	32,974	29,272	31,518	30,942	31,663	29,639	29,129	28,961	28,005	28,571	29,901	29,287
11	27,710	29,493	30,536	28,576	27,701	26,820	28,293	27,806	27,831	27,524	26,901	26,658	27,182
12	31,001	32,534	34,083	34,819	32,762	32,622	32,125	29,829	29,466	30,236	28,965	31,190	31,736
13	30,719	30,126	29,534	31,952	29,279	29,230	31,260	30,326	30,809	31,039	32,692	35,006	33,992
14	28,539	28,549	28,416	29,781	29,385	29,572	29,647	27,803	28,676	28,976	29,391	29,922	31,057
15	30,559	29,689	29,467	30,929	30,150	29,882	27,424	25,565	26,586	25,823	26,311	26,837	28,508
16	20,898	20,637	19,959	20,960	20,622	19,896	23,751	23,726	23,849	23,198	22,529	21,307	22,163
17	19,583	18,947	18,094	18,909	18,737	18,050	21,143	21,415	21,956	21,326	21,606	21,021	21,187
18	28,923	27,669	26,740	28,894	28,210	28,348	28,011	30,142	28,363	28,438	29,808	29,388	29,072
19	30,730	30,225	30,984	33,637	32,061	33,422	34,929	36,416	34,838	34,287	36,469	36,235	32,283
20	7,570	7,938	8,588	10,590	7,419	7,266	10,470	10,316	11,441	11,433	11,482	11,276	11,207
21	29,780	30,177	29,324	30,613	29,809	28,814	28,721	27,465	28,043	27,601	27,294	28,140	25,793
22	27,543	29,877	29,571	31,948	30,485	29,510	24,398	22,852	23,868	24,150	25,538	24,518	23,778
23	31,746	31,475	31,791	31,633	31,449	32,370	32,860	31,265	31,235	30,411	33,021	33,765	32,410
24	11,561	11,625	11,185	12,434	11,601	10,999	15,206	14,774	15,614	15,453	15,862	15,540	16,795
25	22,998	23,835	23,207	23,753	22,551	22,782	22,949	22,762	23,274	21,959	24,253	25,023	24,356
26	22,765	23,247	23,100	23,638	24,297	24,229	26,092	24,678	25,989	25,665	25,757	20,260	19,719
27	13,043	13,074	12,840	14,241	14,598	12,485	16,649	18,677	19,427	18,610	16,649	15,355	14,737
28	16,978	17,519	16,564	17,975	16,490	15,749	18,625	18,121	17,910	18,111	16,732	14,842	15,111
29	17,526	17,805	17,325	19,012	17,461	16,623	15,450	14,793	14,774	15,252	15,828	15,958	15,657
30	26,513	27,391	28,206	29,106	29,409	29,780	27,705	25,878	27,268	27,670	29,624	32,813	32,473
31	22,865	23,578	23,949	26,030	24,372	24,039	24,028	22,777	23,611	23,407	23,381	22,607	20,799
32	23,976	25,387	26,745	27,591	25,886	26,270	28,240	27,423	28,711	28,827	28,404	28,284	28,733
33	21,875	22,808	23,124	25,846	23,967	23,264	23,752	22,868	23,886	24,378	24,472	26,382	27,968
34	34,626	34,652	32,474	32,739	32,247	31,957	29,518	27,640	28,859	27,265	26,013	28,726	25,241
35	24,332	24,906	25,248	25,850	26,621	26,334	24,813	24,242	24,759	24,633	26,293	28,936	29,447
36	27,693	29,327	29,603	30,570	30,243	30,525	31,130	29,337	30,461	30,866	32,091	33,609	32,673
37	23,874	24,924	25,190	26,358	25,884	26,019	26,786	23,682	24,103	24,610	23,561	23,003	21,250
38	27,452	28,678	29,201	31,071	30,569	30,461	30,574	29,226	30,048	30,246	31,640	33,980	33,790
39	21,341	22,609	23,072	24,237	23,535	23,462	23,796	23,295	24,737	24,196	24,315	26,734	24,667
40	19,804	20,786	21,260	23,002	21,710	21,454	19,352	18,423	19,457	19,648	19,113	20,301	22,281
41	30,424	32,275	31,845	31,287	32,921	33,336	29,394	28,306	30,337	29,188	29,868	32,384	31,312
42	7,018	6,988	6,827	7,134	5,988	5,875	7,047	3,455	3,319	3,283	3,544	3,760	3,592
43	13,451	13,656	14,082	13,706	10,597	11,401	12,914	16,217	18,038	17,496	16,202	16,579	16,584
44	14,098	14,576	14,814	16,580	14,806	14,820	14,371	13,656	15,282	14,691	14,346	14,409	14,142
45	27,941	29,934	29,518	29,950	30,976	31,214	30,704	29,647	30,477	31,176	31,098	34,985	31,985
46	6,509	6,653	7,136	8,955	7,611	7,432	7,670	8,075	8,372	8,075	7,763	6,409	7,220
47	19,196	20,219	20,655	20,350	24,371	21,338	21,763	21,435	22,365	22,595	22,433	23,643	23,972
48	5,027	5,310	5,549	5,953	5,583	5,633	6,020	5,832	6,205	6,303	6,841	6,422	7,077
49	7,535	8,071	8,199	8,074	7,987	8,504	8,723	7,869	8,362	8,471	8,018	8,234	8,542
50	16,455	17,320	17,129	17,792	17,701	17,738	17,272	16,735	17,687	18,164	17,879	19,103	20,312
TOTAL	1,045,695	1,073,514	1,067,715	1,115,551	1,083,202	1,072,915	1,089,871	1,056,397	1,082,430	1,068,553	1,077,627	1,100,912	1,078,460

TABLE 2-2

TOTAL DSS DISPOSAL QUANTITIES (TONS)

	DSS Collection[1]	Other Gov't Dept's[2]	DSS Collected Bulk and Demolition	Street Dirt[3][5][6]	Total Quantities
1981	1,072,915	47,417	49,927[3]	1,507	1,171,766
1982	1,089,871	29,079	62,604[3]	20,658	1,202,212
1983	1,056,397	43,504	72,011[4]	46,458	1,218,370
1984	1,082,430	40,721	61,467[4]	63,366	1,247,984
1985	1,068,553	44,748	73,743[4]	31,993	1,219,037
1986	1,077,627	48,147	122,048[4]	39,745	1,287,567
1987	1,100,912	67,000	257,998[4]	15,613	1,441,523
1988	1,078,460	62,300	307,537[4]	13,884	1,462,181

Notes:

(1) Source: Envirodyne, "City of Chicago Solid Waste Data Base Report," December 1988.

(2) Waste quantities from other departments handled at DSS facilities based on sources cited in Section 2.2.1.2.

(3) Source: DSS Bureau of Sanitation Solid Waste Disposal Report (Year-end Cummulative).

(4) Source: DSS Bureau of Sanitation Solid Waste Disposal Report Worksheets, 1983-1988.

(5) Converted, based on 600 lb/cu yd.

TABLE 2-3

HAULER REPORTED WEEKLY TONNAGES

FORM NO.	TOTAL QTY. TONS/WK	RESIDENTIAL %	RESIDENTIAL TONS/WK	COMMERCIAL %	COMMERCIAL TONS/WK	INDUSTRIAL %	INDUSTRIAL TONS/WK	OTHER %	OTHER TONS/WK
1	310	0%	0	45%	140	15%	47	40%	124
3	630	0%	0	45%	284	15%	95	40%	252
4	150	0%	0	100%	150	0%	0	0%	0
5	150	0%	0	95%	143	5%	8	0%	0
6	1,000	0%	0	95%	950	5%	50	0%	0
11	338	0%	0	80%	270	20%	68	0%	0
18	975	0%	0	100%	975	0%	0	0%	0
19	275	0%	0	98%	270	2%	6	0%	0
20	750	0%	0	80%	600	20%	150	0%	0
21	500	0%	0	90%	450	10%	50	0%	0
23	5,940	0%	0	90%	5,346	10%	594	0%	0
24	375	0%	0	100%	375	0%	0	0%	0
25	970	0%	0	45%	437	15%	146	40%	388
26	900	0%	0	50%	450	50%	450	0%	0
27	727	0%	0	25%	182	75%	545	0%	0
28	219	0%	0	100%	219	0%	0	0%	0
29	760	0%	0	72%	547	28%	213	0%	0
30	490	0%	0	100%	490	0%	0	0%	0
32	68	0%	0	100%	68	0%	0	0%	0
33	10,614	0%	0	55%	5,838	45%	4,776	0%	0
35	50	0%	0	100%	50	0%	0	0%	0
36	0	0%	0	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0
37	300	0%	0	67%	201	0%	0	33%	99
40	300	0%	0	100%	300	0%	0	0%	0
41	25	0%	0	100%	25	0%	0	0%	0
43	938	0%	0	100%	938	0%	0	0%	0
46	88	0%	0	50%	44	50%	44	0%	0
47	75	0%	0	100%	75	0%	0	0%	0
52	62	0%	0	100%	62	0%	0	0%	0
53	75	0%	0	100%	75	0%	0	0%	0
54	112	0%	0	100%	112	0%	0	0%	0
55	200	0%	0	85%	170	15%	30	0%	0
59	39	96%	37	4%	2	0%	0	0%	0
60	75	0%	0	85%	64	15%	11	0%	0
61	135	0%	0	100%	135	0%	0	0%	0
66	150	0%	0	80%	120	20%	30	0%	0
68	2,324	0%	0	85%	1,975	15%	349	0%	0
69	225	0%	0	100%	225	0%	0	0%	0
70	1,625	0%	0	100%	1,625	0%	0	0%	0
73	125	0%	0	100%	125	0%	0	0%	0
74	100	0%	0	100%	100	0%	0	0%	0
75	62	0%	0	100%	62	0%	0	0%	0
76	500	12%	60	38%	190	50%	250	0%	0
79	57	0%	0	100%	57	0%	0	0%	0
83	350	0%	0	100%	350	0%	0	0%	0
84	35	0%	0	100%	35	0%	0	0%	0
85	413	0%	0	100%	413	0%	0	0%	0
89	138	0%	0	100%	138	0%	0	0%	0
90	62	0%	0	100%	62	0%	0	0%	0
91	122	0%	0	100%	122	0%	0	0%	0
93	94	0%	0	100%	94	0%	0	0%	0
94	500	0%	0	70%	350	30%	150	0%	0
95	155	0%	0	67%	104	33%	51	0%	0
99	5	100%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
101	1,000	20%	200	20%	200	60%	600	0%	0
104	81	0%	0	20%	16	80%	65	0%	0
TOTAL TONS/WK	36,738		302		26,797		8,775		863
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL			0.8%		72.9%		23.9%		2.3%
TOTAL (TONS/YR)	1,910,376		15,727		1,393,460		456,313		44,876
TOTAL (TONS/DAY) (7 DAY BASIS)	5,248		43		3,828		1,254		123

TABLE 2-4
CHICAGO POPULATION [1]

Year	Source	Compound Growth (%)[2]	Population
1980	Census Data	--	3,005,069
1981	CDP Estimate	0.04	3,006,340
1982	CDP Estimate	0.08	3,008,685
1983	CDP Estimate	0.07	3,010,803
1984	CDP Estimate	0.06	3,012,532
1985	CDP Estimate	0.04	3,013,758
1986	CDP Estimate	0.05	3,015,315
1987	CDP Estimate	0.09	3,018,018
1988	CDP Estimate	0.13	3,021,912
1990	CDP Projection	0.18	3,032,845
1995	CDP Projection	0.11	3,050,303
2000	CDP Projection	0.13	3,069,664
2005	CDP Projection	0.26	3,109,463
2010	CDP Projection	0.29	3,155,423

Notes:
(1) Source, CDP estimates adopted on November 23, 1987.
(2) Average annual growth rate over the period between the previous tabulated entry.

TABLE 2-5
HOUSING UNIT DATA COLLECTED BY DSS

Ward	1982 Units	1988 Units
1	7,396	9,520
2	2,232	3,182
3	7,025	6,611
4	4,574	5,762
5	5,451	5,783
6	16,256	15,700
7	12,411	11,956
8	13,063	12,265
9	12,122	12,191
10	17,554	17,290
11	18,822	18,629
12	20,071	20,574
13	19,303	20,001
14	18,254	18,970
15	15,562	15,206
16	13,444	12,632
17	12,214	12,492
18	15,680	15,985
19	16,963	17,109
20	8,694	8,543
21	15,036	15,249
22	14,840	14,799
23	18,710	18,723
24	11,757	10,626
25	13,179	13,853
26	15,760	14,098
27	9,285	10,222
28	10,518	9,208
29	8,691	9,671
30	17,889	18,491
31	13,558	13,214
32	15,478	18,366
33	14,056	15,855
34	14,991	14,183
35	16,714	17,633
36	18,908	19,074
37	14,181	12,007
38	19,566	19,982
39	15,345	12,906
40	13,610	13,556
41	18,537	16,481
42	2,153	2,425
43	11,518	11,023
44	9,385	9,779
45	20,410	20,504
46	3,339	3,404
47	14,544	14,000
48	4,544	4,171
49	5,504	5,278
50	12,381	11,905
TOTAL	651,478	651,087

TABLE 2-6

CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY WARD) (1)
1985

WARD	CONST'N & MINING	MANUF'G	TRANSP'N & UTIL	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE & INSUR	SERVICE & MISC	HEALTH SERVICES	FEDERAL GOV'T	STATE GOV'T	LOCAL GOV'T	EDUCAT'N	TOTAL
1	7,881	35,666	68,685	58,678	108,566	131,803	7,701	32,155	14,805	23,449	2,434	491,822
2	121	533	373	1,135	391	4,651	6,081	0	88	1,617	1,267	16,256
3	35	1,060	480	660	146	689	679	0	57	1,745	1,364	6,916
4	0	36	158	1,729	607	3,443	983	0	20	456	973	8,404
5	11	151	302	1,150	391	14,617	10,285	0	56	448	741	28,152
6	130	1,033	490	2,210	502	2,666	35	0	0	725	937	8,728
7	37	1,122	460	547	115	406	1,009	0	14	855	708	5,274
8	1,896	3,664	616	1,311	141	2,460	1,878	70	506	537	1,070	14,149
9	392	2,856	1,429	1,162	301	1,074	76	0	242	1,199	1,100	9,829
10	574	16,830	2,417	1,677	344	1,033	801	13	0	1,282	692	25,664
11	982	8,998	9,073	5,728	697	4,298	60	14	326	1,746	725	32,646
12	524	11,238	9,279	3,758	519	1,990	231	0	61	3,998	2,474	34,071
13	215	7,618	2,908	5,485	1,769	2,131	52	1,294	20	296	390	22,179
14	101	1,977	1,541	974	1,363	593	37	24	7	629	549	7,795
15	241	3,001	1,263	2,400	77	1,074	2,739	0	244	568	851	12,458
16	0	339	316	540	281	707	1,545	0	172	1,231	1,144	6,274
17	145	487	1,492	646	63	1,348	297	0	0	786	1,004	6,268
18	239	283	349	1,517	56	1,488	315	0	31	404	645	5,327
19	401	386	565	3,135	691	1,958	83	113	23	493	527	8,374
20	42	668	637	700	111	1,119	453	111	346	461	874	5,524
21	227	1,362	724	581	214	1,095	91	0	228	851	494	5,866
22	253	4,050	2,706	759	555	753	184	0	0	1,744	1,115	12,118
23	680	6,107	3,316	2,335	293	1,398	22	0	37	639	808	15,636
24	264	2,129	969	3,818	147	576	607	0	215	486	1,241	10,450
25	763	6,034	6,965	1,707	398	1,409	3,302	0	48	2,603	938	24,167
26	532	2,522	915	524	324	756	3,070	61	414	1,347	1,133	11,600
27	1,397	10,398	3,653	799	124	6,787	11,711	452	3,505	3,408	1,968	44,202
28	326	5,900	2,012	1,400	1,414	1,289	662	0	184	826	1,508	15,520
29	309	1,431	110	588	251	538	982	0	0	287	623	5,118
30	799	10,465	2,207	2,514	1,345	1,905	163	13	57	107	592	20,166
31	564	4,569	518	645	180	819	495	0	0	445	515	8,749
32	2,675	13,060	4,619	3,897	424	4,998	1,905	26	229	943	1,054	33,831
33	1,086	4,666	2,504	1,410	1,324	3,393	310	0	40	394	622	15,749
34	129	1,270	640	1,587	160	573	1,011	0	165	342	1,129	7,005
35	1,185	10,121	2,994	1,837	399	3,713	785	81	0	175	860	22,150
36	375	4,298	1,176	5,137	1,534	1,261	255	0	0	1,225	500	15,762
37	393	7,311	947	463	97	474	1,787	75	403	1,071	912	13,934
38	545	1,147	690	1,991	507	1,751	2,564	38	34	196	439	9,903
39	1,326	6,050	1,981	1,985	5,233	3,018	662	0	1,938	937	724	23,854
40	779	1,853	1,650	1,358	603	2,473	4,175	100	282	638	403	14,313
41	901	2,550	8,470	6,146	2,951	6,322	3,001	1,187	641	4,265	390	36,823
42	2,562	22,168	16,587	26,564	13,842	66,539	4,583	2,656	750	14,388	600	171,240
43	553	3,963	1,202	6,546	895	3,788	10,192	0	0	361	462	27,963
44	91	1,408	1,312	3,671	601	1,574	4,843	0	0	152	255	13,907
45	1,651	4,444	1,701	5,449	2,014	2,082	423	53	83	1,024	118	19,042
46	103	728	190	916	497	2,724	3,399	0	0	278	737	9,574
47	683	5,512	2,075	2,799	851	1,746	3,980	0	234	310	756	18,946
48	209	250	714	2,211	520	2,270	2,216	0	0	332	373	9,094
49	432	850	432	2,300	996	1,646	1,259	0	0	124	357	8,396
50	336	1,751	889	2,793	701	2,641	1,282	0	16	612	301	11,322
TOTAL	36,096	246,310	177,701	189,872	156,527	309,857	105,260	38,536	26,520	83,434	42,396	1,412,509

TABLE 2-7

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS & SANITATION WASTE GENERATION RATES

WARD	PRORATED POPULATION 1988	OCCUPIED UNITS	DSS COLLECTION UNITS 1988	1988 DSS WASTE (TONS)	LB WASTE PER UNIT-DAY	PERSONS PER UNIT	LB OF WASTE PERSON DAY
1	60,060	21,134	9,520	13,403	7.71	2.84	2.71
2	60,478	21,704	3,182	4,217	7.26	2.79	2.61
3	60,605	20,052	6,611	11,475	9.51	3.02	3.15
4	60,388	25,262	5,762	7,069	6.72	2.39	2.81
5	60,552	25,911	5,783	8,429	7.99	2.34	3.42
6	60,915	22,843	15,700	23,662	8.26	2.67	3.10
7	60,242	19,858	11,956	18,987	8.70	3.03	2.87
8	60,264	20,261	12,265	20,816	9.30	2.97	3.13
9	60,816	17,182	12,191	20,312	9.13	3.54	2.58
10	60,470	19,745	17,290	29,287	9.28	3.06	3.03
11	60,397	20,569	18,629	27,182	8.00	2.94	2.72
12	60,325	20,644	20,574	31,736	8.45	2.92	2.89
13	60,759	21,706	20,001	33,992	9.31	2.80	3.33
14	60,160	21,135	18,970	31,057	8.97	2.85	3.15
15	60,746	18,461	15,206	28,508	10.27	3.29	3.12
16	60,273	17,621	12,632	22,163	9.61	3.42	2.81
17	60,481	18,461	12,492	21,187	9.29	3.28	2.84
18	59,996	18,445	15,985	29,072	9.97	3.25	3.06
19	60,121	19,738	17,109	32,283	10.34	3.05	3.39
20	60,317	22,893	8,543	11,207	7.19	2.63	2.73
21	60,505	16,698	15,249	25,793	9.27	3.62	2.56
22	59,932	16,411	14,799	23,778	8.80	3.65	2.41
23	58,924	21,004	18,723	32,410	9.49	2.81	3.38
24	60,339	16,744	10,626	16,795	8.66	3.60	2.40
25	60,272	16,154	13,853	24,356	9.63	3.73	2.58
26	61,252	20,444	14,098	19,719	7.66	3.00	2.56
27	60,447	18,839	10,222	14,737	7.90	3.21	2.46
28	61,397	16,932	9,208	15,111	8.99	3.63	2.48
29	60,611	18,302	9,671	15,657	8.87	3.31	2.68
30	59,831	23,038	18,691	32,473	9.62	2.60	3.71
31	61,220	19,203	13,214	20,799	8.62	3.19	2.71
32	61,555	21,458	18,366	28,733	8.57	2.87	2.99
33	59,560	20,547	15,855	27,968	9.67	2.90	3.33
34	60,428	15,141	14,183	25,241	9.75	3.99	2.44
35	59,441	24,006	17,633	29,447	9.15	2.48	3.70
36	60,165	22,947	19,074	32,673	9.39	2.62	3.58
37	60,368	17,903	12,007	21,250	9.70	3.37	2.88
38	60,958	22,898	19,982	33,790	9.27	2.66	3.48
39	61,009	21,726	12,906	24,667	10.47	2.81	3.73
40	60,014	23,196	13,556	22,281	9.01	2.59	3.48
41	60,918	23,659	16,481	31,312	10.41	2.57	4.04
42	60,510	31,937	2,425	3,592	8.12	1.89	4.28
43	60,493	34,867	11,023	16,584	8.24	1.73	4.75
44	60,500	33,114	9,779	14,142	7.92	1.83	4.34
45	61,080	24,738	20,504	31,985	8.55	2.47	3.46
46	60,183	29,183	3,404	7,220	11.62	2.06	5.64
47	60,341	24,952	14,000	23,972	9.38	2.42	3.88
48	60,471	30,041	4,171	7,077	9.30	2.01	4.62
49	60,569	28,630	5,278	8,542	8.87	2.12	4.19
50	60,252	25,072	11,905	20,312	9.35	2.40	3.89
TOTAL	3,021,912	1,093,409	651,087	1,078,460			
AVERAGE(1)					9.08	2.76	3.28

Notes:
(1) Weighted average based on population.

TABLE 2-7A

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS & SANITATION WASTE GENERATION RATES

WARD	PRORATED POPULATION 1982	OCCUPIED UNITS	DSS COLLECTION UNITS 1982	1982 DSS WASTE (TONS)	LB WASTE PER UNIT-DAY	PERSONS PER UNIT	LB OF WASTE PERSON DAY
1	59,797	21,134	7,396	17,413	12.90	2.83	4.56
2	60,213	21,704	2,232	5,739	14.09	2.77	5.08
3	60,339	20,052	7,025	13,479	10.51	3.01	3.49
4	60,123	25,262	4,574	9,478	11.35	2.38	4.77
5	60,287	25,911	5,451	9,224	9.27	2.33	3.99
6	60,649	22,843	16,256	24,855	8.38	2.66	3.16
7	59,978	19,858	12,411	19,882	8.78	3.02	2.91
8	60,000	20,261	13,063	22,746	9.54	2.96	3.22
9	60,550	17,182	12,122	23,841	10.78	3.52	3.06
10	60,205	19,745	17,554	29,639	9.25	3.05	3.03
11	60,132	20,569	18,822	28,293	8.24	2.92	2.82
12	60,061	20,644	20,071	32,125	8.77	2.91	3.01
13	60,493	21,706	19,303	31,260	8.87	2.79	3.18
14	59,897	21,135	18,254	29,647	8.90	2.83	3.14
15	60,480	18,461	15,562	27,424	9.66	3.28	2.95
16	60,009	17,621	13,444	23,751	9.68	3.41	2.84
17	60,216	18,461	12,214	21,143	9.49	3.26	2.91
18	59,734	18,445	15,680	28,011	9.79	3.24	3.02
19	59,858	19,738	16,963	34,929	11.28	3.03	3.72
20	60,053	22,893	8,694	10,470	6.60	2.62	2.52
21	60,240	16,698	15,036	28,721	10.47	3.61	2.90
22	59,670	16,411	14,840	24,398	9.01	3.64	2.48
23	58,666	21,004	18,710	32,860	9.62	2.79	3.45
24	60,075	16,744	11,757	15,206	7.09	3.59	1.98
25	60,008	16,154	13,179	22,949	9.54	3.71	2.57
26	60,984	20,444	15,760	26,092	9.07	2.98	3.04
27	60,182	18,839	9,285	16,649	9.83	3.19	3.08
28	61,128	16,932	10,518	18,625	9.70	3.61	2.69
29	60,345	18,302	8,691	15,450	9.74	3.30	2.95
30	59,570	23,038	17,889	27,705	8.49	2.59	3.28
31	60,952	19,203	13,558	24,028	9.71	3.17	3.06
32	61,286	21,458	15,478	28,240	10.00	2.86	3.50
33	59,299	20,547	14,056	23,752	9.26	2.89	3.21
34	60,163	15,141	14,991	29,518	10.79	3.97	2.72
35	59,181	24,006	16,714	24,813	8.13	2.47	3.30
36	59,902	22,947	18,908	31,130	9.02	2.61	3.46
37	60,104	17,903	14,181	26,786	10.35	3.36	3.08
38	60,691	22,898	19,566	30,574	8.56	2.65	3.23
39	60,742	21,726	15,345	23,796	8.50	2.80	3.04
40	59,752	23,196	13,610	19,352	7.79	2.58	3.02
41	60,652	23,659	18,537	29,394	8.69	2.56	3.39
42	60,245	31,937	2,153	7,047	17.93	1.89	9.51
43	60,228	34,867	11,518	12,914	6.14	1.73	3.56
44	60,235	33,114	9,385	14,371	8.39	1.82	4.61
45	60,813	24,738	20,410	30,704	8.24	2.46	3.35
46	59,920	29,183	3,339	7,670	12.59	2.05	6.13
47	60,077	24,952	14,544	21,763	8.20	2.41	3.41
48	60,206	30,041	4,544	6,020	7.26	2.00	3.62
49	60,303	28,630	5,504	8,723	8.68	2.11	4.12
50	59,988	25,072	12,381	17,272	7.64	2.39	3.19
TOTAL	3,008,686	1,093,409	651,478	1,089,871			
AVERAGE(1)					9.17	2.75	3.33

Notes:
(1) Weighted average based on population.

TABLE 2-8

HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION
1988

WARD	PRIVATELY COLLECTED HI-DENSITY RES	PERSONS PER UNIT	LB OF WASTE PER PERSON PER DAY	LB WASTE PER UNIT PER DAY	HI-DENSITY RES TONS/YR
1	11,614	2.84	2.70	7.67	16,263.34
2	18,522	2.79	2.70	7.52	25,431.52
3	13,441	3.02	2.70	8.16	20,017.37
4	19,500	2.39	2.70	6.45	22,968.93
5	20,128	2.34	2.70	6.31	23,177.93
6	7,143	2.67	2.70	7.20	9,386.02
7	7,902	3.03	2.70	8.19	11,812.05
8	7,996	2.97	2.70	8.03	11,719.13
9	4,991	3.54	2.70	9.56	8,704.78
10	2,455	3.06	2.70	8.27	3,704.77
11	1,940	2.94	2.70	7.93	2,806.90
12	70	2.92	2.70	7.89	100.79
13	1,705	2.80	2.70	7.56	2,351.68
14	2,165	2.85	2.70	7.69	3,036.63
15	3,255	3.29	2.70	8.88	5,277.60
16	4,989	3.42	2.70	9.24	8,408.75
17	5,969	3.28	2.70	8.85	9,635.90
18	2,460	3.25	2.70	8.78	3,942.83
19	2,629	3.05	2.70	8.22	3,945.85
20	14,350	2.63	2.70	7.11	18,630.15
21	1,449	3.62	2.70	9.78	2,587.16
22	1,612	3.65	2.70	9.86	2,900.78
23	2,281	2.81	2.70	7.57	3,153.15
24	6,118	3.60	2.70	9.73	10,863.68
25	2,301	3.73	2.70	10.07	4,230.37
26	6,346	3.00	2.70	8.09	9,368.79
27	8,617	3.21	2.70	8.66	13,623.81
28	7,724	3.63	2.70	9.79	13,800.94
29	8,631	3.31	2.70	8.94	14,084.42
30	4,547	2.60	2.70	7.01	5,818.84
31	5,989	3.19	2.70	8.61	9,408.19
32	3,092	2.87	2.70	7.75	4,370.59
33	4,692	2.90	2.70	7.83	6,701.78
34	958	3.99	2.70	10.78	1,883.97
35	6,373	2.48	2.70	6.69	7,775.68
36	3,873	2.62	2.70	7.08	5,003.73
37	5,896	3.37	2.70	9.10	9,796.43
38	2,916	2.66	2.70	7.19	3,825.12
39	8,820	2.81	2.70	7.58	12,204.20
40	9,640	2.59	2.70	6.99	12,289.84
41	7,178	2.57	2.70	6.95	9,107.16
42	29,512	1.89	2.70	5.12	27,552.42
43	23,844	1.73	2.70	4.68	20,384.36
44	23,335	1.83	2.70	4.93	21,007.73
45	4,234	2.47	2.70	6.67	5,151.27
46	25,779	2.06	2.70	5.57	26,196.26
47	10,952	2.42	2.70	6.53	13,050.56
48	25,870	2.01	2.70	5.43	25,659.94
49	23,352	2.12	2.70	5.71	24,343.13
50	13,167	2.40	2.70	6.49	15,591.73
TOTAL	442,322				553,058.98

TABLE 2-8A

HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION
1982

WARD	PRIVATELY COLLECTED HI-DENSITY RES	PERSONS PER UNIT	LB OF WASTE PER PERSON PER DAY	LB WASTE PER UNIT PER DAY	HI-DENSITY RES TONS/YR
1	13,738	2.83	2.70	7.64	19,153.43
2	19,472	2.77	2.70	7.49	26,618.90
3	13,027	3.01	2.70	8.12	19,315.90
4	20,688	2.38	2.70	6.43	24,261.61
5	20,460	2.33	2.70	6.28	23,457.12
6	6,587	2.66	2.70	7.17	8,617.55
7	7,447	3.02	2.70	8.15	11,083.19
8	7,198	2.96	2.70	8.00	10,503.39
9	5,060	3.52	2.70	9.51	8,786.49
10	2,191	3.05	2.70	8.23	3,291.90
11	1,747	2.92	2.70	7.89	2,516.60
12	573	2.91	2.70	7.86	821.45
13	2,403	2.79	2.70	7.52	3,299.92
14	2,881	2.83	2.70	7.65	4,023.21
15	2,899	3.28	2.70	8.85	4,679.82
16	4,177	3.41	2.70	9.19	7,009.35
17	6,247	3.26	2.70	8.81	10,060.54
18	2,765	3.24	2.70	8.74	4,412.28
19	2,775	3.03	2.70	8.19	4,146.75
20	14,199	2.62	2.70	7.08	18,353.44
21	1,662	3.61	2.70	9.74	2,954.48
22	1,571	3.64	2.70	9.82	2,814.63
23	2,294	2.79	2.70	7.54	3,157.24
24	4,987	3.59	2.70	9.69	8,816.61
25	2,975	3.71	2.70	10.03	5,445.57
26	4,684	2.98	2.70	8.05	6,884.86
27	9,554	3.19	2.70	8.63	15,039.13
28	6,414	3.61	2.70	9.75	11,410.13
29	9,611	3.30	2.70	8.90	15,614.98
30	5,149	2.59	2.70	6.98	6,560.38
31	5,645	3.17	2.70	8.57	8,828.99
32	5,980	2.86	2.70	7.71	8,415.83
33	6,491	2.89	2.70	7.79	9,230.79
34	150	3.97	2.70	10.73	293.69
35	7,292	2.47	2.70	6.66	8,858.02
36	4,039	2.61	2.70	7.05	5,195.36
37	3,722	3.36	2.70	9.06	6,157.18
38	3,332	2.65	2.70	7.16	4,351.69
39	6,381	2.80	2.70	7.55	8,790.72
40	9,586	2.58	2.70	6.96	12,167.51
41	5,122	2.56	2.70	6.92	6,470.14
42	29,784	1.89	2.70	5.09	27,684.66
43	23,349	1.73	2.70	4.66	19,873.82
44	23,729	1.82	2.70	4.91	21,268.94
45	4,328	2.46	2.70	6.64	5,242.59
46	25,844	2.05	2.70	5.54	26,147.37
47	10,408	2.41	2.70	6.50	12,348.04
48	25,497	2.00	2.70	5.41	25,179.29
49	23,126	2.11	2.70	5.69	24,002.02
50	12,691	2.39	2.70	6.46	14,962.30
TOTAL	441,931				548,559.80

TABLE 2-9
CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION RATES

SIC No.	Description	Generation Rate[1]
10, 15-17	Construction & Mining	11.43
20-39	Manufacturing	16.25
40-51	Transportation, Communication, Utilities, Wholesale Trade [2]	8.69
52-59	Retail Trade	10.92
60-67	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate [3]	1.98
68-79	Services, Institutions & Miscellaneous [4]	4.77
80	Health Services	3.10
-	Federal Government	2.51
-	State Government	2.51
-	Local Government (Except Education)	2.51
-	Local Government (Education)	5.07

Notes:
(1) Generation rates expressed in lb/employee/day based upon a seven-day week.
(2) Abbreviated "Trans. & Util." in source.
(3) Abbreviated "Fin. & Ins." in source.
(4) Abbreviated "Sec. & Misc." in source.

Source: "City of Chicago Solid Waste Data Base Report" by Envirodyne Engineers, Inc., December 1988, as developed by Jeanne F. Becker & Associates.

TABLE 2-10

1985 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL WASTE (TONS/YEAR)

WARD	CONS'T MINING	MANUF	TRANSP'N & UTIL	RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE	SERVICE & MISC	HEALTH SERVICES	FEDERAL GOV'T	STATE GOV'T	LOCAL GOV'T	EDUCAT'N	TOTAL
1	16,440.17	105,771.42	108,928.88	116,939.29	39,230.32	114,737.81	4,356.59	14,729.23	6,781.75	10,741.52	2,252.23	540,909.20
2	251.88	1,580.68	591.15	2,262.86	141.21	4,049.16	3,440.18	0.00	40.08	740.66	1,171.96	14,269.83
3	73.45	3,142.47	761.99	1,315.02	52.74	600.07	383.95	0.00	26.11	799.41	1,262.38	8,417.58
4	0.00	105.34	249.83	3,446.18	219.38	2,997.51	555.85	0.00	9.16	208.76	900.11	8,692.12
5	23.78	447.48	478.39	2,291.56	141.41	12,724.11	5,818.68	0.00	25.70	205.37	685.18	22,841.65
6	271.82	3,064.14	776.88	4,405.13	181.40	2,320.46	19.80	0.00	0.00	332.10	866.52	12,238.26
7	77.49	3,326.93	729.45	1,090.61	41.57	353.70	571.07	0.00	6.41	391.59	655.08	7,243.89
8	3,955.59	10,865.99	977.28	2,611.85	50.95	2,141.28	1,062.48	32.07	231.79	245.93	990.34	23,165.55
9	816.66	8,468.34	2,265.81	2,315.75	108.77	934.51	43.00	0.00	110.85	549.30	1,017.80	16,630.79
10	1,196.66	49,911.68	3,833.55	3,342.19	124.29	899.33	453.39	5.95	0.00	587.26	640.49	60,994.80
11	2,048.03	26,685.44	14,388.45	11,415.61	251.98	3,741.37	33.95	6.41	149.10	799.87	670.59	60,190.80
12	1,092.78	33,329.06	14,715.04	7,488.42	187.65	1,732.07	130.55	0.00	27.94	1,831.38	2,288.88	62,823.76
13	448.78	22,593.11	4,611.79	10,930.62	639.08	1,855.25	29.42	592.75	9.16	135.77	361.02	42,206.76
14	211.58	5,862.45	2,443.29	1,942.06	492.37	516.65	20.93	10.99	3.21	288.11	508.01	12,299.65
15	503.16	8,898.60	2,003.71	4,783.78	27.94	934.81	1,549.59	0.00	111.77	259.98	787.37	19,860.70
16	0.00	1,004.66	501.71	1,075.49	101.47	615.46	873.80	0.00	78.79	563.94	1,058.72	5,874.04
17	302.47	1,445.09	2,365.91	1,287.63	22.65	1,173.76	168.03	0.00	0.00	360.18	928.55	8,054.27
18	499.30	838.03	553.96	3,022.59	20.24	1,295.17	178.21	0.00	14.20	185.11	597.06	7,203.87
19	836.85	1,145.18	895.60	6,246.92	249.86	1,704.11	46.96	51.76	10.54	225.65	487.71	11,901.15
20	87.61	1,981.30	1,010.79	1,395.57	40.01	974.32	256.47	50.85	158.45	211.30	809.13	6,975.79
21	472.49	4,038.47	1,148.56	1,158.47	77.49	952.86	51.48	0.00	104.44	389.75	456.94	8,850.95
22	527.11	12,009.95	4,291.89	1,511.77	200.39	655.20	104.10	0.00	0.00	798.88	1,031.76	21,131.05
23	1,419.09	18,110.33	5,259.32	4,654.12	105.88	1,217.30	12.45	0.00	16.95	292.53	747.62	31,835.58
24	550.28	6,314.38	1,536.21	7,608.02	53.24	501.01	343.26	0.00	98.34	222.73	1,147.80	18,375.27
25	1,592.25	17,895.00	11,045.98	3,401.34	143.92	1,226.74	1,867.83	0.00	22.13	1,192.39	867.55	39,255.13
26	1,110.39	7,480.20	1,451.33	1,045.22	117.24	658.46	1,737.10	27.94	189.64	616.95	1,048.03	15,482.49
27	2,914.00	30,837.73	5,793.81	1,591.37	44.97	5,908.10	6,625.44	207.14	1,605.58	1,560.96	1,821.20	58,910.29
28	679.49	17,497.37	3,190.75	2,790.42	511.06	1,121.78	374.59	0.00	84.24	378.30	1,394.87	28,022.86
29	644.52	4,242.39	174.44	1,171.09	90.70	468.52	555.36	0.00	0.00	131.47	576.12	8,054.60
30	1,666.15	31,034.02	3,499.52	5,010.73	486.11	1,657.92	92.22	5.84	26.11	48.78	548.18	44,075.59
31	1,176.30	13,548.46	822.25	1,285.32	64.96	712.84	279.90	0.00	0.00	203.81	476.58	18,570.43
32	5,580.53	38,732.10	7,325.75	7,765.71	153.25	4,351.04	1,077.87	11.87	104.76	432.08	974.91	66,509.87
33	2,264.60	13,838.85	3,970.68	2,809.37	478.46	2,953.60	175.24	0.00	18.32	180.58	575.93	27,265.62
34	269.09	3,765.31	1,014.64	3,162.17	57.85	498.65	571.97	0.00	75.58	156.68	1,044.54	10,616.50
35	2,472.51	30,013.90	4,747.50	3,661.56	144.34	3,231.93	443.96	37.10	0.00	80.02	796.16	45,628.98
36	781.95	12,746.97	1,865.30	10,238.17	554.41	1,097.73	144.27	0.00	0.00	561.30	462.64	28,452.73
37	820.75	21,682.16	1,502.30	922.19	35.05	412.22	1,011.22	34.36	184.65	490.64	844.22	27,939.76
38	1,137.02	3,402.61	1,093.57	3,968.16	183.15	1,524.59	1,450.58	17.52	15.57	89.85	406.39	13,289.03
39	2,765.86	17,941.05	3,142.29	3,955.69	1,890.82	2,627.24	374.79	0.00	887.61	429.32	670.17	34,684.83
40	1,625.60	5,496.98	2,616.51	2,706.76	217.82	2,152.60	2,362.19	45.81	129.02	292.02	373.04	18,016.34
41	1,878.55	7,561.93	13,433.12	12,247.73	1,066.27	5,503.40	1,697.82	543.74	293.63	1,953.69	361.16	46,541.01
42	5,343.37	65,741.26	26,305.66	52,940.25	5,001.87	57,924.10	2,593.11	1,216.77	343.73	6,590.60	554.90	224,555.61
43	1,154.38	11,752.36	1,906.74	13,046.12	323.53	3,297.67	5,765.97	0.00	0.00	165.38	427.48	37,839.62
44	189.82	4,175.51	2,081.38	7,314.94	217.08	1,370.38	2,740.04	0.00	0.00	69.63	235.70	18,394.50
45	3,442.99	13,177.87	2,698.40	10,859.83	727.62	1,812.55	239.18	24.28	38.16	469.04	109.15	33,599.07
46	215.79	2,159.36	301.71	1,826.09	179.50	2,371.27	1,923.13	0.00	0.00	127.51	682.03	9,786.38
47	1,423.70	16,345.72	3,290.43	5,579.02	307.68	1,520.17	2,251.78	0.00	107.35	141.91	699.43	31,667.20
48	436.03	742.00	1,131.83	4,406.28	187.83	1,976.27	1,253.65	0.00	0.00	151.96	344.81	10,630.66
49	901.45	2,520.13	685.23	4,582.89	360.00	1,432.53	712.02	0.00	0.00	56.98	330.70	11,581.94
50	701.24	5,193.37	1,409.89	5,565.97	253.28	2,298.69	725.43	0.00	7.33	280.11	278.79	16,714.11
	75,295.35	730,463.09	281,820.46	378,395.91	56,561.03	269,738.26	59,550.85	17,652.38	12,148.15	38,219.03	39,227.96	1,959,072.47

TABLE 2-11

1988 SOLID WASTE GENERATION SUMMARY

Ward	Daily Waste Generation (Tons) Low Density Residential	Hi Density Residential	Comm/ Indust.	Annual Total Tons
1	13,403	16,263	542,373	572,039
2	4,217	25,432	14,308	43,957
3	11,475	20,017	8,440	39,932
4	7,069	22,969	8,716	38,754
5	8,429	23,178	22,903	54,510
6	23,662	9,386	12,271	45,319
7	18,987	11,812	7,263	38,062
8	20,816	11,719	23,228	55,763
9	20,312	8,705	16,676	45,693
10	29,287	3,705	61,160	94,152
11	27,182	2,807	60,354	90,343
12	31,736	101	62,994	94,831
13	33,992	2,352	42,321	78,665
14	31,057	3,037	12,333	46,427
15	28,508	5,278	19,914	53,700
16	22,163	8,409	5,890	36,462
17	21,187	9,636	8,076	38,899
18	29,072	3,943	7,223	40,238
19	32,283	3,946	11,933	48,162
20	11,207	18,630	6,995	36,832
21	25,793	2,587	8,875	37,255
22	23,778	2,901	21,188	47,867
23	32,410	3,153	31,922	67,485
24	16,795	10,864	18,425	46,084
25	24,356	4,230	39,361	67,947
26	19,719	9,369	15,524	44,612
27	14,737	13,624	59,070	87,431
28	15,111	13,801	28,099	57,011
29	15,657	14,084	8,076	37,817
30	32,473	5,819	44,195	82,487
31	20,799	9,408	18,621	48,828
32	28,733	4,371	66,690	99,794
33	27,968	6,702	27,339	62,009
34	25,241	1,884	10,645	37,770
35	29,447	7,776	45,752	82,975
36	32,673	5,004	28,530	66,207
37	21,250	9,796	28,015	59,061
38	33,790	3,825	13,325	50,940
39	24,667	12,204	34,779	71,650
40	22,281	12,290	18,065	52,636
41	31,312	9,107	46,667	87,086
42	3,592	27,552	225,163	256,307
43	16,584	20,384	37,942	74,910
44	14,142	21,008	18,444	53,594
45	31,985	5,151	33,690	70,826
46	7,220	26,196	9,813	43,229
47	23,972	13,051	31,753	68,776
48	7,077	25,660	10,659	43,396
49	8,542	24,343	11,613	44,498
50	20,312	15,592	16,759	52,663
SUBTOTAL	1,078,460	553,061	1,964,373	3,595,894
BULK/DEMO(1)(2)				307,537
STREET DIRT(1)				13,884
TOTAL				3,917,315

Notes:
(1) Tonnages not available by ward. May have to be handled separately from other waste.
(2) Some of bulk collected along with residential waste at curbside.

TABLE 2-12
TOTAL CHICAGO WASTE QUANTITY PROJECTIONS[1]

Year and Total Population	Waste Category	Applicable Demographics	Waste Subtotal (tons)	Waste Total (tons)
1990	Residential:			
3,032,845	Low Density[2]	1,819,707	1,095,920	
	High Density[3]	1,213,138	597,775	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,425,437	1,977,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,032,845	298,887	3,969,662
1995	Residential:			
3,050,303	Low Density[2]	1,830,182	1,102,230	
	High Density[3]	1,220,121	601,215	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,433,642	1,988,460	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,050,303	300,607	3,992,512
2000	Residential:			
3,069,664	Low Density[2]	1,841,798	1,109,220	
	High Density[3]	1,227,866	605,030	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,442,742	2,001,080	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,069,664	302,515	4,017,845
2005	Residential:			
3,109,463	Low Density[2]	1,865,678	1,123,600	
	High Density[3]	1,243,785	612,875	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,461,447	2,027,030	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,109,463	306,440	4,069,945
2010	Residential:			
3,155,423	Low Density[2]	1,893,254	1,140,210	
	High Density[3]	1,262,169	621,930	
	Comm/Ind:[4]	1,483,049	2,056,990	
	Bulk & Demo:[5]	3,155,423	310,970	4,130,100

Notes:
(1) Does not include waste quantities which are currently being recycled.
(2) Population in low-density housing units is 60% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 3.3 lb per person per day.
(3) Population in high-density housing units is 40% of total population based on 1988 records and generates waste at a rate of 2.7 lb per person per day.
(4) Employed population is 47% of total population based on 1985 records and generates waste at a rate of 7.6 lb per employee per day.
(5) Bulk, demolition and street dirt based on 1987 and 1988 average generation rate of 0.540 pounds per capita day.

Table 2-13

Comparison of the Four Seasonal Separation Studies
By Load Weight Percentages

Component	Spring April '89	Summer August '89	Autumn October '89	Winter February '90	Yearly Average
Newsprint	7.1%	6.9%	6.0%	9.1%	7.3%
Paperboard	3.3	6.3	4.5	7.3	5.4
Other Paper	17.9	16.1	5.5	18.7	14.5
Total paper	28.3%	29.2%	16.0%	35.1%	27.2%
PET	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%
HDPE	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
Other Plastic	8.1	8.3	3.2	10.9	7.6
Total Plastic	9.4%	11.1%	4.0%	13.1%	9.4%
Yard Waste	12.4%	20.8%	38.1%	4.2%	18.9%
Food Waste	9.5	14.5	20.2	9.1	13.3
Wood	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.9	4.2
Textiles, Etc.	5.5	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4
Total Misc. Organic	31.2%	43.0%	65.8%	23.5%	40.8%
Total Ceramics & Fines	8.3%	2.3%	3.8%	9.1%	5.9%
Aluminum Cans	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Aluminum	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total Aluminum	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%
Ferrous Cans	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Other Ferrous	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Total Ferrous	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Total Nonferrous	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Brown Glass	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Green Glass	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.2
Clear Glass	4.3	3.9	1.6	5.4	3.8
Total Glass	7.3%	6.6%	2.6%	8.0%	6.2%
Total Bulk Waste	11.7%	4.1%	4.3%	7.9%	7.0%
	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%	100%	100%

Notes:
(1) Totals do not equal 100.0% due to rounding.
(2) None of the samples had any measurable amount of high grade paper.

Table 2-14
Materials Discarded into the Municipal Waste Stream 1990

	EPA Report [1]	Chicago Study
Bulky Waste	13.5%	7.0%
Newspaper	6.2%	7.3%
Other Paper	16.0%	14.5%
Glass	7.5%	6.2%
Ferrous	1.7%	2.6%
Aluminum	0.7%	0.4%
Paperboard	14.8%	5.4%
Plastics	4.2%	9.4%
Food Waste	8.4%	13.3%
Yard Waste	19.8%	18.9%
Wood	1.3%	4.2%
Textiles/Leather	1.7%	4.4%
Other	4.2%	6.4%
	100%	100%

Notes:
(1) from EPA/Franklin 1988, data after material recovery, before energy recovery has taken place.

Table 2-15

Recoverable Materials Identified from Sorting Programs Which are Potentially Recoverable (1)(2)

Category	%
Newsprint	7.3
Glass	6.2
Paperboard	5.4
Wood	4.2
Ferrous Cans	1.8
PET	0.8
HDPE	1.0
Other Ferrous	0.8
Aluminum Cans	0.3
Other Aluminum	0.1
Nonferrous	0.5
Recyclable Subtotal	28.4
Yard Waste (compostable)	18.9
Total Recoverable	47.3

Notes:
(1) Subject to reduction due to participation levels, recovery efficiencies, and processing reject levels.
(2) This table identifies recyclables targeted by the sampling program. Other materials might be included in this list when markets are identified.

TABLE 3-1

TRANSFER STATIONS UTILIZED BY DSS

Facility	Owner	Hauler
Medill	City	City
Supplemental Fuel	City	Barbara Trucking
Southwest	City	Marina Cartage
Calumet	City	Closed
24th & Laflin	Sexton Co.	Sexton Co.
Hooker	Waste Mgmt.	Waste Mgmt.
Laramie	Waste Mgmt.	Waste Mgmt.
Wireton	Groen Brothers	Groen Brothers
64th & State	XL Disposal	XL Disposal
Crestwood	XL Disposal	XL Disposal
Loop (D&D)	D & D Disposal	D & D Disposal

TABLE 3-2
PRIVATE TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES
HANDLING CITY WASTE

Map Ref.*	Transfer Stations	Location	Owner/Operator
A	7459 S. Lowe	Chicago	Action Disposal
B	6159 W. Dickens	Chicago	American MB Recycling
C	Laramie St	Stickney	Waste Mgmt.
D	Hooker St.	Chicago	Waste Mgmt.
E	Loop	Chicago	D&D Disposal
F	3101 W. 87th	Evergreen Park	Evergreen Scavenger
G	Wireton Road	Blue Island	Groen Brothers
H	17415 S. Ashland	Homewood	Homewood Disposal
I	11549 S. Austin	Alsip	H&R Disposal
J	8475 W. 53rd	McCook	Groot Disposal
K	6205 W. 101st	Chicago Ridge	Meyers Brothers
L	1805 W. Carroll	Chicago	National Scavenger
M	16120 S. Evans	S. Holland	S. Holland Scavenger
N	24th and Laflin	Chicago	John Sexton Co.
O	Crestwood	Crestwood	XL Disposal
P	64th & State	Chicago	XL Disposal
Q	6833 Elmhurst Rd.	Elk Grove Village	Waste Watchers

Map Ref.*	Landfills	Location	Owner/Operator
R	122 Street	Chicago	Land & Lakes Co.
S	138th Street	Chicago	Land & Lakes Co.
T	Paxton #2	Chicago	Paxton Landfill Co.
U	CID	Chicago	Waste Mgmt.
-	Lansing	Lansing	John Sexton Co. (Not Shown)
-	Beecher	Beecher	John Sexton Co. (Not Shown)
V	Hillside	Hillside	John Sexton Co.

* Map Reference Symbols for Figure 3-2

TABLE 3-3

HAULER REPORTED WEEKLY TONNAGES

FORM NO.	TOTAL QTY. TONS/WK	RECYCLING %	RECYCLING TONS/WK
1	310	0%	0
3	630	0%	0
4	150	0%	0
5	150	0%	0
6	1,000	0%	0
13	338	0%	0
18	975	15%	146
19	275	0%	0
20	750	0%	0
21	500	0%	0
23	5,940	0%	0
24	375	0%	0
25	970	0%	0
26	900	0%	0
27	727	50%	364
28	219	0%	0
29	760	7%	53
30	490	11%	54
32	68	22%	15
33	10,614	55%	5,838
35	50	0%	0
36	0	0%	0
37	300	0%	0
40	300	0%	0
41	25	0%	0
43	938	0%	0
46	88	0%	0
47	75	0%	0
52	62	0%	0
53	75	0%	0
54	112	0%	0
55	200	0%	0
59	39	0%	0
60	75	0%	0
61	135	0%	0
66	150	0%	0
68	2,324	12%	279
69	225	0%	0
70	1,625	0%	0
73	125	0%	0
74	100	0%	0
75	62	0%	0
76	500	0%	0
79	57	0%	0
83	350	0%	0
84	35	0%	0
85	413	0%	0
89	138	85%	117
90	62	0%	0
91	122	0%	0
93	94	0%	0
94	500	0%	0
95	155	18%	28
99	5	0%	0
101	1,000	0%	0
104	81	10%	8
TOTAL TONS/WK	36,738		6,902
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL			18.8%
TOTAL (TONS/YR)	1,910,376		358,915

Table 3-4

Landfills In Chicago.

Map Ref. Number	Name	Operator	Location	Waste Permitted to Accept	Remaining Capacity (Cu. Yd.)[1]
1	CID	Waste Management of Illinois	138th St. & Dan Ryan Expressway	Municipal[2]/ Demolition/ Construction	11,179,746
2	122nd St.	Land & Lakes Co.	122nd St. & Torrence Ave.	Municipal/ Demolition/ Construction	2,438,728
3	138th St.	Land & Lakes Co.	138th St. & Cottage Grove Ave.	Municipal/ Demolition/ Construction	946,061
4	Paxton #2	Paxton Landfill Co.	122nd St. & Torrence Ave.	Municipal/ Demolition/ Construction	Closed
5	Stern's Quarry	City of Chicago	Halsted St. & 28th St.	Demolition/ Construction [3]	NA [4] [5]

Notes:
(1) Based on data from IEPA's Available Disposal Capacity, Fourth Annual Report, October 1990.
(2) Municipal is general refuse generated by municipalities, typically from residences, businesses and institutions.
(3) Prior use as ash disposal site for Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility.
(4) City is undertaking a closure/post closure plan.
(5) Not Applicable.

Table 3-5

Landfills Outside The City Of Chicago.

Map Ref. Number	Name	Operator	County	Waste Permitted to Accept	Remaining Capacity (Cu. Yd.)[1]
6	American Grading (Summit)	American Grading Co.	Cook	Demolition/ Construction	596,957
7	Chicago Hghts. Refuse Depot	Refuse Depot, Inc.	Cook	Municipal[2]	Closed
8	Fitz-Mar (Chicago Height)	Fitz-Mar Landfill, Inc.	Cook	Municipal	Closed
9	Lake	Waste Management	Cook	Municipal	9,656,286
10	Dolton	Land & Lakes Co.	Cook	Municipal	1,503,590
11	Lansing	J. Sexton Co.	Cook	Municipal	Closed
12	Hillside #2	Congress Devel. Co. Sexton-BFI	Cook	Municipal	6,918,975
13	Winnetka	City of Winnetka	Cook	Municipal	436,208
14	Hinsdale	J. Sexton Co.	Cook	Municipal	Closed
15	Des Plaines	J. Sexton Co.	Cook	Municipal	Closed
16	Blue Island	J. Sexton Co.	Cook	Municipal	Closed
17	Greene Valley	Waste Management	DuPage	Municipal	36,566,505
18	Mallard Lake	E&E Hauling	DuPage	Municipal	29,668,692
19	Sexton Filling & Grading	J. Sexton Co.	DuPage	Construction/ Demolition	Closed
20	Morris Community	City of Morris	Grundy	Municipal	2,640,948

Table 3-5 (Cont'd)

Landfills Outside The City Of Chicago.

Map Ref. Number	Name	Operator	County	Waste Permitted to Accept	Remaining Capacity (Cu. Yd.)[1]
21	Environtech	Environtech, Inc.	Grundy	Municipal	4,475,309
22	Settlers Hill	Waste Management	Kane	Municipal	21,338,258
23	Woodland	Waste Management	Kane	Municipal	12,376,325
24	Kankakee	Waste Management	Kankakee	Municipal	4,655,853
25	Land & Lakes #5/Wheeling	Land & Lakes Co.	Lake	Construction/ Demolition	737,654
26	Grayslake/ARF	ARF Landfill Corp.	Lake	Municipal	1,075,289
27	Winthrop Harbor/BFI	Browning Ferris Industries	Lake	Municipal	1,429,051
28	Lake Bluff Municipal #2	Village of Lake Bluff	Lake	Landscape & some Municipal	Inactive
29	Lake County Grading	Lake County Grading Co.	Lake	Demolition/ Construction	663,107
30	Zion Municipal #2	Village of Zion	Lake	Municipal	Closed
31	McHenry County	Veugeler	McHenry	Municipal	92,953
32	Wheatland Prairie (11th St.)	Waste Management	Will	Municipal	10,432,199
33	Joliet/CDT	JKS Enterprises, Inc.	Will	Municipal	606,680
34	Willow Ranch	Land & Lakes Co.	Will	Municipal	592,160

Table 3-5 (Cont'd)

Landfills Outside The City Of Chicago.

Map Ref. Number	Name	Operator	County	Waste Permitted to accept	Remaining Capacity (Cu. Yd.)[1]
35	Beecher Development	J. Sexton Co.	Will	Municipal	5,789,058
36	Environmental Sanitary (ESL)	Waste Management, Inc.	Will	Municipal	890,500

Notes:
(1) Based on data from IEPA's Available Disposal Capacity, Fourth Annual Report, October 1990.
(2) Municipal is general refuse generated by municipalities, typically from residences, businesses and institutions.

TABLE 3-6

DSS FACILITY DELIVERY SURVEY
TONS/YEAR

		FACILITY	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
REFUSE										
	CITY	NW INCIN	280443	280402	310929	270342	275810	263893	257756	289683
		SW TS	83118	15333	158061	195432	191558	179039	186559	204796
		MEDILL TS	212271	215885	124125	247580	236132	232145	241682	211741
		SUP FUEL TS	161156	191004	117409	98769	112165	115519	127803	119005
		CALUMET TS	0	0	124750	156005	202470	159645	159001	184634
	SUBTOTAL CITY		736988	702624	835274	968128	1018135	950241	972801	1009859
	PRIVATE TS	CRESTWOOD	72957	63336	39473	19215	44317	42470	35108	26103
		HOOKER	47133	58340	79493	59	743	22850	N.A.	N.A.
		LARAMIE	0	21369	19784	24109	17010	34307	N.A.	N.A.
		LAFLIN&24	0	5686	11444	27734	19262	0	N.A.	N.A.
		WIRETON	0	0	1322	11838	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		64 & ST	196207	228365	35417	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		LOOP(D&D)	3656	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	SUBTOTAL PRIV		319953	377096	186933	82955	81332	99627	35108	26103
	LANDFILL	CID	24246	92488	24528	43728	19277	28609	N.A.	N.A.
		HILLSIDE	0	0	0	0	0	2645	N.A.	N.A.
		138TH ST	0	1169	9108	6775	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		LANSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		122ND ST	47373	57263	57263	15804	28279	34761	N.A.	N.A.
	SUBTOTAL LF		71619	150920	90899	66307	47556	66015	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL REFUSE		1128560	1230640	1113106	1117390	1147023	1115883	1118950	1120332
BULK										
	CITY	NW INCIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		SW TS	3004	14557	4206	2677	2489	2146	2438	4994
		MEDILL TS	7966	4113	1279	6127	6766	11182	6599	10010
		SUP FUEL TS	85325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CALUMET LF	0	10235	0	0	0	0	3632	2995
		CALUMET TS	0	0	1428	3310	2762	12385	2996	2458
	SUBTOTAL CITY		96295	28905	6913	12114	12017	25713	15665	20457
	PRIVATE	CRESTWOOD	4177	166	25	17	1864	0	N.A.	N.A.
		HOOKER	24310	1483	966	392	628	546	N.A.	N.A.
		LARAMIE	0	1171	0	0	287	0	N.A.	N.A.
		LAFLIN&24	0	95	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		LOOP(D&D)	4574	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		XL 64&ST	143468	51901	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	SUBTOTAL PRIV		176529	54816	991	409	2779	546	0	0
	LANDFILL	HILLSIDE	7143	13538	1829	22793	22994	18448	N.A.	N.A.
		CID	14967	112955	107679	30521	252	19706	N.A.	N.A.
		138TH ST	3	2650	947	0	16155	3526	N.A.	N.A.
		122ND ST	18	480	2327	7905	7270	4073	N.A.	N.A.
		LANSING	0	0	1361	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		BEECHER	12582	44654	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	SUBTOTAL LF		34713	174277	114144	61220	46671	45752	46939	29469
	TOTAL BULK		307537	257998	122048	73743	61467	72011	N.A.	N.A.
FORESTRY										
	LANDFILL	CID	0	4320	6070	12635	0	5305	N.A.	N.A.
		138TH	0	0	81	0	0	25	N.A.	N.A.
		122ND ST	0	59	493	1275	3770	6528	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL FORESTRY		0	4379	6644	13910	3785	11858	N.A.	N.A.
STREET DIRT			46280	52045	132485	106645	211220	154860	68860	5022

Notes:
(1) N.A. - Not Available

TABLE 3-7

ESTIMATED NET SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL IN CHICAGO

Disposal Facility	Waste Reported 1990[1] (gate cy)	Tonnage Conversion[2] (tons)
CID	1,728,648	518,594
Land & Lakes-138th	1,009,516	302,855
Land & Lakes - 122nd	662,203	198,661
Northwest Incinerator	1,322,893[3]	297,651
Paxton #2	891,159	267,348
Totals	5,614,419	1,585,109

Notes:
(1) Source: Available Disposal Capacity for Solid Waste in Illinois, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, October 1990.
(2) Converted based on 600 lbs per cubic yard.
(3) Tonnage Conversion of Northwest is based on the operator's estimate of 450 lbs per cubic yard.

TABLE 3-8

TRANSPORTATION DISTANCES FROM DSS UTILIZED TRANSFER STATIONS TO COUNTY LANDFILL SITES

(Miles)

	Transfer Stations					
Landfill	Medill	D&D	Southwest	Fuel Processing	64th & State	Crestwood
Lake	17.3	23.1	26.0	27.9	28.1	44.2
Hillside	17.7	15.3	18.1	12.6	20.3	36.4
Amer. Grading	19.0	13.8	11.8	8.5	17.4	17.3
122nd St.	23.9	18.8	16.7	22.4	11.8	14.6
Paxton #2	23.5	18.4	16.4	21.9	11.5	14.2
CID	23.3	18.2	16.1	21.6	11.2	12.7
138th St.	24.0	18.9	16.8	18.1	11.9	13.4
Dolton	23.9	18.7	16.7	18.0	11.8	13.3
Lansing	29.6	24.4	22.4	23.7	17.5	19.0
Fitz Mar	36.2	31.1	29.1	30.4	24.2	25.7
Chicago Hts.	36.3	31.2	29.2	30.5	24.3	25.8

TABLE 3-9

PLANNING ACTIVITY FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Facility/Agency	Status
Lake County	
ARF- Landfill Expansion	Expansion Denied, Appeal Pending
BFI-Landfill Expansion	Site Recently Annexed into Zion, Expansion Permit Anticipated.
Waste Management, Inc.- Siting	Landfill Application Denied
Lake County	Completed and Adopted a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.
Cook County	
Ford Heights Waste-to-Energy	Under Development
Harvey Refuse Derived Fuel	Under Development
Northwest Municipal Conference (Bartlett) balefill	Has Local Siting Approval and IEPA Approval; Awaiting Corps of Engineer Approval
Summit Waste-to-Energy Facility	Under Consideration
Crestwood Waste-to-Energy Facility	Ongoing Implementation (1)
Robbins Refuse Derived Fuel Facility	Has Local Siting Approval; IEPA Construction Permit Granted
DuPage County	
County Solid Waste Committee	Submitted a Solid Waste Management Plan
Recycling Facility	Scheduled for Start-up Mid-1991
Will County	
Will County	Preparing a Solid Waste Management Plan
McHenry County	
County Solid Waste Committee	Undertaking a Waste Management Plan
Waste Management, Inc. Landfill	Ongoing Efforts (2)
Laidlaw Landfill	Ongoing Efforts (2)

Notes:
(1) Local siting approval and IEPA Development and Construction Permit.
(2) In the process of local siting approval hearing.

TABLE 4-1

ESTIMATED REMAINING PUTRESCIBLE LANDFILL LIFE[1]
BASED ON CURRENT GATE RECEIPTS

Site	Remaining[2] Capacity (Gate CY)	Current[2] Gate Vol. (CY/YR)	Converted[3] Current Gate Ton (T/YR)	Calculate[4] Remaining Life (YRS)	Operator's[2] Estimate of Life (YRS)
Landfills in City:					
122nd Street	2,438,728	662,203	198,661	3.6	4
138th Street	946,061	1,009,516	302,855	0.9	1
CID	11,179,746	1,728,648	518,594	6.4	6
Paxton #2	Inactive	891,159	267,348	NA	NA
City Subtotal	14,564,535	4,291,526	1,287,458	3.4	NA
Landfills in Cook County:					
American Grading	596,947	141,360	42,408	4.2	4
Dolton	1,503,590	179,852	53,948	8.3	3
Fitz-Mar	NA	120,569	36,171	NA	NA
Lake	9,656,286	3,366,508	1,009,952	2.9	2
Lansing	NA	394,874	118,462	NA	NA
Sexton #2	6,918,975	2,981,025	894,308	2.3	3
Winetka Municipal	436,208	43,896	13,169	9.8	10
Subtotal	19,11,016	7,228,057	2,168,418	2.6	NA
County Total	33,676,551	11,519,583	3,455,876	2.9	NA

Notes:
(1) Excludes inactive landfills with reported capacity.
(2) Based on October 1990 IEPA Fourth Annual Report on Available Disposal Capacity.
(3) Calculated based on 600 lb/cy average gate density. (The average landfill density is approximately 1200 lbs/cy.)
(4) Calculated by dividing Remaining Capacity by Current Gate Volume.

Table 4-2

20 YEAR SOLID WASTE SHORTFALL CAPACITY
(Based on 1990 Data)

	Tons	Cubic Yards[2]
Generation Estimate(20 yrs.)	80,460,000	268,200,000
Estimated City Capacity	4,369,000	14,565,000
Northwest (Cont. Operation)	5,940,000	19,800,000
Capacity Shortfall[1]	70,151,000	233,835,000

Notes:
(1) The material markets have indicated an additional annual recycling capacity of 192,960 tons, but the existing collection capacity does not currently correspond with this recycling capacity. Therefore, the 20 Year Capacity Shortfall has not included this additional recycling capacity which requires a change in the status quo.
(2) Based on an assumed average density of 600 pounds per cubic yard.

Table 1

RAW DATA RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION
CITY OF CHICAGO
APRIL 1989

Component	Load (weight percent)					Average
	1	2	3	4	5	
Newsprint	7.3%	3.0%	7.5%	10.1%	7.6%	7.1%
Paperboard	3.5	2.6	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.3
High Grade	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Paper	23.5	19.4	13.0	18.8	15.0	17.9
Total Paper	34.3%	25.0%	24.9%	31.4%	26.3%	28.3%
PET	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
HDPE	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Other Plastic	4.7	10.2	5.0	13.2	7.6	8.1
Total Plastic	6.5%	11.4%	5.6%	15.1%	8.7%	9.4%
Yard Waste	5.8%	2.1%	22.0%	6.9%	25.3%	12.4%
Food Waste	9.6	10.9	3.7	14.7	8.5	9.5
Wood	4.6	6.6	4.7	1.2	2.1	3.8
Textiles, Etc.	7.9	5.8	2.2	6.5	5.3	5.5
Total Misc. Organic	27.9%	25.4%	32.6%	29.3%	41.2%	31.2%
Total Ceramic & Fines	12.1%	9.0%	6.1%	9.7%	4.6%	8.3%
Aluminum Cans	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Aluminum	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Aluminum	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Ferrous Cans	3.1%	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%
Other Ferrous	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.9
Total Ferrous	4.3%	3.1%	1.8%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%
Total Nonferrous	0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Brown Glass	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%
Green Glass	1.6	0.3	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.4
Clear Glass	5.1	5.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
Total Glass	8.7%	7.2%	4.7%	8.7%	7.2%	7.3%
Total Bulk Waste	5.3%	18.5%	23.4%	2.4%	9.0%	11.7%
	99.9%	100.3%	99.8%	100.0%	99.9%	99.7%

Notes:
(1) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Table 2

RAW DATA RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION
CITY OF CHICAGO
AUGUST 1989

Component	DSS Loads (weight percent)					Avg.	(2)
	1	2	3	4	5		6
Newsprint	7.6%	7.8%	6.5%	6.6%	5.9%	6.9%	8.4%
Paperboard	3.5%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	5.3%	6.3%	6.4%
High Grade	---	---	---	---	---	0%	0%
Other Paper	22.1%	14.0%	13.1%	14.4%	16.7%	16.1%	12.2%
Total Paper	33.2%	29.2%	27.2%	28.5%	27.9%	29.2%	27.0%
PET	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%
HDPE	1.6%	4.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	2.0%	0.4%
Other Plastic	8.2%	9.1%	8.3%	9.0%	6.9%	8.3%	8.0%
Total Plastic	11.0%	13.8%	11.0%	11.2%	8.4%	11.1%	8.6%
Yard Waste	24.0%	25.2%	12.5%	18.1%	24.3%	20.8%	12.9%
Food Waste	9.5%	11.4%	15.6%	21.1%	14.7%	14.5%	15.7%
Wood	1.5%	2.2%	7.5%	3.2%	2.3%	3.3%	9.0%
Textiles, Etc.	3.2%	2.7%	6.6%	1.9%	7.3%	4.3%	11.9%
Total Misc. Organic	38.2%	41.5%	42.2%	44.3%	48.6%	43.0%	49.5%
Total Ceramics & Fines	0.4%	2.7%	4.9%	2.1%	1.4%	2.3%	8.2%
Aluminum Cans	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Other Aluminum	0%	0%	0.1%	0	0.2%	0.1%	0%
Total Aluminum	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Ferrous Cans	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	0.5%
Other Ferrous	0.1%	0.5%	2.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Total Ferrous	2.4%	2.8%	3.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%
Total Nonferrous	0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0%
Brown Glass	1.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%
Green Glass	1.6%	1.4%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%	0.2%
Clear Glass	4.5%	3.9%	3.8%	4.5%	3.0%	3.9%	0.7%
Total Glass	7.6%	5.9%	5.4%	8.5%	5.8%	6.6%	1.1%
Total Bulk Waste	6.7%	1.0%	5.2%	2.5%	5.0%	4.1%	4.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.5%	99.9%	100.1%

Notes:
(1) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.
(2) Private haulers load.

Table 3
RAW DATA RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION
CITY OF CHICAGO
OCTOBER 1989

Component	Load (weight percent)					Avg.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Newsprint	6.0%	9.6%	4.2%	4.4%	5.7%	6.0%
Paperboard	3.0%	4.5%	5.0%	4.0%	6.1%	4.5%
High Grade	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%
Other Paper	11.2%	5.4%	4.9%	3.6%	2.4%	5.5%
Total paper	20.2%	19.6%	14.1%	12.1%	14.2%	16.0%
PET	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%
HDPE	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Other Plastic	1.4%	6.4%	2.2%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%
Total Plastic	2.0%	7.0%	3.0%	3.5%	4.6%	4.0%
Yard Waste	29.8%	42.2%	38.4%	34.5%	45.7%	38.1%
Food Waste	14.3%	19.2%	21.5%	25.4%	20.6%	20.2%
Wood	0.4%	1.9%	3.6%	9.0%	4.6%	3.9%
Textiles, Etc.	1.0%	2.1%	6.5%	5.4%	3.0%	3.6%
Total Misc. Organic	45.5%	65.4%	70.0%	74.3%	73.9%	65.8%
Total Ceramics & Fines	18.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0%	0%	3.8%
Aluminum Cans	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Aluminum	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
Total Aluminum	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Ferrous Cans	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	0.6%	1.6%
Other Ferrous	0.3%	0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%
Total Ferrous	1.7%	2.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%
Total Nonferrous	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Brown Glass	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0%	0.7%	0.6%
Green Glass	0.3%	0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%
Clear Glass	1.0%	0.8%	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Total Glass	1.8%	1.1%	5.1%	1.8%	3.3%	2.6%
Total Bulk Waste	8.7%	3.8%	2.6%	5.3%	1.3%	4.3%
	99.9%	99.8%	100.1%	100.0%	99.9%	99.9%

Notes:
(1) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Table 4
RAW DATA RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPOSITION
CITY OF CHICAGO
FEBRUARY 1990

Component	Load (weight percent)					Avg.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Newsprint	6.9%	15.9%	10.4%	2.4%	9.9%	9.1%
Paperboard	7.4%	10.3%	6.9%	5.9%	6.1%	7.3%
High Grade	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Paper	29.6%	13.8%	20.4%	15.1%	14.5%	18.7%
Total paper	43.9%	40.0%	37.7%	23.4%	30.5%	35.1%
PET	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.2%	1.1%
HDPE	1.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%
Other Plastic	14.5%	7.2%	14.4%	10.2%	8.4%	10.9%
Total Plastic	17.3%	8.8%	16.5%	11.7%	11.2%	13.1%
Yard Waste	3.0%	0.8%	2.1%	0.4%	14.6%	4.2%
Food Waste	14.3%	5.0%	13.6%	4.4%	8.4%	9.1%
Wood	1.3%	8.8%	2.5%	8.7%	8.0%	5.9%
Textiles, Etc.	4.4%	3.8%	2.9%	2.8%	7.7%	4.3%
Total Misc. Organic	23.0%	18.4%	21.1%	16.3%	38.7%	23.5%
Total Ceramics & Fines	1.0%	20.9%	1.5%	11.8%	10.3%	9.1%
Aluminum Cans	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Total Aluminum	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
Ferrous Cans	2.9%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%
Other Ferrous	0.4%	0.1%	0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%
Total Ferrous	3.3%	1.2%	2.1%	3.4%	2.6%	2.5%
Total Nonferrous	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Brown Glass	0.9%	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%	0.6%	1.3%
Green Glass	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%
Clear Glass	6.2%	4.6%	7.9%	4.1%	4.0%	5.4%
Total Glass	9.2%	7.6%	10.7%	7.0%	5.3%	8.0%
Total Bulk Waste	1.6%	1.5%	9.6%	25.5%	1.2%	7.9%
	99.9%	100.0%	100.1%	99.9%	100.1%	100.0%

Notes:
(1) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Table 5
Percent Moisture Content By Weight(1)

	Sampling Program 1		Sampling Program 2[2]		Sampling Program 3		Sampling Program 4	
Sample	% of Dry Wt.	% of Wet Wt.	% of Dry Wt.	% of Wet Wt.	% of Dry Wt.	% of Wet Wt.	% of Dry Wt.	% of Wet Wt.
1	46.6	31.8	21.9	18	56.5	36.1	65.2	39.5
2	31.2	23.8	141.2	58.5	41.6	29.4	50.6	33.6
3	54.3	35.2	84.6	39.2	44.4	30.7	48.0	32.4
4	64.7	39.3	86.0	46.2	44.5	30.8	61.1	37.9
5	36.2	26.6	102.2	50.5	141.2	58.5	38.2	27.6
Average	46.6	31.3	83.2	42.5	65.6	37.1	52.6	34.2

Notes:

(1) Moisture as a percent of total sample weight (% of Wet Wt.) and as a percent of dry solids weight (% of Dry Wt.).

[2] Bag disintegrated during drying and nearly caught fire: final weight not possible (Private Hauler Load Sample 6).

Table 6
Comparison of Rainfall Impacts

Actual Sampling[1] Period	Derived[3] 12 Day Average[2] Precipitation	Actual 12 Day Average[2] Precipitation	% of Expected[4] Precipitation	Average Moisture Content
April 17-21, 1989	1.44	0.30	21	31.3
August 21-25, 1989	1.32	0.83	63	42.5
October 23-27, 1989	0.84	1.32	157	37.1
February 5-10, 1990	0.60	0.27	45	34.2

Notes:

(1) Actual solid waste characterization study dates.
(2) 12-day average includes entire week before study, the entire week of the study, and the weekend in between.
(3) Deriving a daily average precipitation based on the average monthly precipitation. This daily average for the month was multiplied by the 12-day period.
(4) Percent of actual precipitation to derived precipitation.

Table 7

Chicago Northwest Waste To Energy Facility
1988 -- 1989 Higher Heating Value Throughput Data
With
Availability And Capacity Factor Estimates.

Month	Average Daily Throughput (TPD)	Availability in percent				Plant Capacity Factor (2) in percent	Steam Capacity Factor (3) in percent					(Btu/lb) HHV
		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4		Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Plant	
Nov	842	3.5	77.4	94.7	27.5	52.7	2.5	70.7	84.1	23.7	45.3	4305
Dec	759	47.1	22.0	49.1	80.4	47.4	41.3	20.7	46.3	63.3	42.9	4522
Jan	817	65.0	8.3	53.7	81.7	51.1	58.7	7.0	52.1	68.4	46.6	4564
Feb	742	41.0	0.0	56.8	98.0	46.4	38.5	0.0	55.9	86.8	45.3	4885
Mar	797	9.3	81.9	6.5	100.0	49.8	17.8	76.9	8.8	84.1	46.9	4708
Apr	821	6.6	99.7	88.8	4.8	51.3	6.4	100.0	81.1	3.9	47.9	4668
May	877	53.2	77.4	75.6	0.0	54.8	47.8	70.4	71.1	0.0	47.3	4315
Jun	921	24.4	52.9	89.4	29.7	57.6	22.7	50.0	85.4	27.7	46.4	4031
Jul	784	50.7	0.5	43.0	93.9	49.0	46.5	0.5	39.3	89.4	43.9	4480
Avg.	818	33.4	46.7	61.9	57.3	51.1	31.4	44.0	58.2	49.7	45.8	4460

Notes
(1) Actual monthly operating hours as a percentage of total monthly available hours.
(2) Actual monthly throughput as a percentage of 1600-tpd plant capacity.
(3) Actual monthly steam generation as a percentage of monthly capacity.

By averaging the monthly BTU values it was determined that the BTU content for the household fraction of the waste stream is approximately 4480 Btu/lb.

Table 8
Calculated Higher Heating Values
Based on Data Collected During Sampling Programs

Component	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Annual Average
Newsprint	7.1%	6.9%	6.0%	9.1%	7.3%
Paperboard	3.3%	6.3%	4.5%	7.3%	5.4%
Other Paper	17.9%	16.1%	5.5%	18.7%	14.5%
PET	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%
HDPE	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Other Plastic	8.1%	8.3%	3.2%	10.9%	7.6%
Yard Waste	12.4%	20.8%	38.1%	4.2%	18.9%
Food Waste	9.5%	14.5%	20.2%	9.1%	13.3%
Wood	3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	5.9%	4.2%
Textiles	5.5%	4.3%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%
Ceramics & Fines	8.3%	2.3%	3.2%	9.1%	5.9%
Aluminum Cans	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Ferrous Cans	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Other Ferrous	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Nonferrous Metals	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Brown Glass	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Green Glass	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Clear Glass	4.3%	3.9%	1.6%	5.4%	3.8%
Bulk Waste	11.7%	4.1%	4.3%	7.9%	7.0%
	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%
Calculated HHV (As Rec'd)	4775	4943	4369	5183	4818
Calculated Moisture (As Rec'd)	25.0%	28.9%	36.7%	22.5%	28.3%
Tested Moisture (As Rec'd)	31.3%	42.5%	37.1%	34.2%	36.3%
Adjusted HHV (As Rec'd)	4376	3999	4341	4399	4282

Notes
(1) Calculated values are based on component analysis determined during sampling and component data from Kaiser, Elmer R., Combustion, February 1977.
(2) Tested moisture is moisture determined during sampling (see Table 5).

Table 9
Comparison of Higher Heating Value and Moisture Content

	HHV (Btu/lb)	Moisture Content (%)
Calculated Values[1]	4818	28.3
Adjusted for Tested Moisture[2]	4282	36.3
Northwest Waste-to-Energy Facility	4480	33.3[3]

Notes:
(1) Based on text book values for average waste stream components from sampling program.
(2) Adjusted for sampling program average moisture content (36.3%).
(3) Interpolated moisture content based on NW Facility operating data.

Table 10

COMPARISON OF THE FOUR SEASONAL SEPARATION STUDIES
BY LOAD WEIGHT PERCENTAGES

Component	Spring Apr. '89	Summer Aug. '89	Autumn Oct. '89	Winter Feb. '90	Yearly Average	Standard Deviation[3]
Newsprint	7.1%	6.9%	6.0%	9.1%	7.3%	1.1%
Paperboard	3.3	6.3	4.5	7.3	5.4	1.6
Other Paper	17.9	16.1	5.5	18.7	14.5	5.3
Total Paper	28.3%	29.2%	16.0%	35.1%	27.2%	
PET	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%
HDPE	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.6
Other Plastic	8.1	8.3	3.2	10.9	7.6	2.8
Total Plastic	9.4%	11.1%	4.0%	13.1%	9.4%	
Yard Waste	12.4%	20.8%	38.1%	4.2%	18.9%	12.6%
Food Waste	9.5	14.5	20.2	9.1	13.3	4.5
Wood	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.9	4.2	1.0
Textiles, Etc.	5.5	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	0.7
Total Misc. Organic	31.2%	43.0%	65.8%	23.5%	40.8%	
Total Ceramics & Fines	8.3%	2.3%	3.8%	9.1%	5.9%	2.9%
Aluminum Cans	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Other Aluminum	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total Aluminum	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	
Ferrous Cans	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.1%
Other Ferrous	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total Ferrous	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	
Total Nonferrous	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Brown Glass	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.4%
Green Glass	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.4
Clear Glass	4.3	3.9	1.6	5.4	3.8	1.4
Total Glass	7.3%	6.6%	2.6%	8.0%	6.2%	
Total Bulk Waste	11.7%	4.1%	4.3%	7.9%	7.0%	3.1%
	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	

Notes:
(1) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.
(2) None of the samples had any measurable amount of high grade paper or household hazardous waste.
(3) The yearly average plus and minus the standard deviation provides a range which includes at least 68% of all anticipated values.

Table II
Materials Discarded Into the Municipal Waste Stream 1990

	EPA Report[1]	Chicago Study Low Residential	Chicago Study Commercial[2]
Bulk Waste	13.5%	7.0%	4.6%
Newspaper	6.2%	7.3%	8.4%
Other Paper	16.0%	14.5%	12.2%
Glass	7.5%	6.2%	1.1%
Ferrous	1.7%	2.6%	0.9%
Aluminum	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Paperboard	14.8%	5.4%	6.4%
Plastics	4.2%	9.4%	8.6%
Food Waste	8.4%	13.3%	15.7%
Yard Waste	19.8%	18.9%	12.9%
Wood	1.3%	4.2%	9.0%
Textiles/Leather	1.7%	4.4%	11.9%
Other	4.2%	6.4%	8.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

Notes:
(1) From EPA/Franklin 1988, data after material recovery, before energy recovery has taken place.
(2) From one private hauler's 10½ ton truck load delivered from the 46th Ward, a north side lakefront area.
(3) Totals may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Table 12
Potentially Recoverable Materials
Identified from Sorting Programs[1]

Category	%
Newsprint	7.3
Glass	6.2
Paperboard	5.4
Wood	4.2
PET	0.8
H.D.P.E.	1.0
Ferrous Cans	1.8
Other Ferrous	0.8
Aluminum Cans	0.3
Other Aluminum	0.1
Nonferrous	0.5
Recyclable Subtotal	28.4
Yard Waste (compostable)	18.9
Total Recoverable	47.3

Notes:
(1) Subject to reduction due to participation levels, recovery efficiencies, and processing reject levels.

Table 1(a)

OPERATIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN WASTE EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE	SERVICE AREA	YEAR STARTED	ANNUAL BUDGET	STAFFING LEVEL	CORP. STATUS	SPONSORS
Alberta	Alberta, Western Canada	1985	$ 80,000 (Can.)	0.75 FTE	Nonprofit; part of the Alberta Research Council	Alberta Ministry of the Environment and the Alberta Research Council
British Columbia	British Columbia	1987	$ 50,000 (Can.)	1.00 FTE	Nonprofit; part of Recycling Council of British Columbia	B.C. Ministry of the Environment; subscription fees; dues; donations
Canadian Chemical	Canada, U.S.	1977	N.A.	4.00 FTE	Profit	N.A.
Canadian	Canada	1978	$ 60,000 (Can.)	0.40 FTE	Nonprofit; part of ORTECH International	Federal and provincial governments
Enstar	Worldwide	1977	N.A.	5.00 FTE	Profit	N.A.
Illinois	Midwest	1981	$120,000	1.00 FTE (1)	Nonprofit	Ill. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ill. State Chamber of Commerce
Indiana	Indiana, Midwest	1986	N.A.	2.00 FTE	Nonprofit; part of Purdue University	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Manitoba	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northern Ontario	1984	$ 20,000 (Can.)	0.50 FTE	Nonprofit; part of the Biomass Energy Institute	Provincial government and private industry support
Montana	Northern Rockies	1981	$ 6,000	N.A.	Nonprofit	Montana Dept. of and Env. Science and Montana Chamber of Commerce
Northeast	Northeast, Puerto Rico	1981	$300,000	3.00 FTE	Nonprofit	Six states, plus corporate sponsors
Ontario	Ontario	1984	$145,000 (Can.)	1.75 FTE	Nonprofit; part of ORTECH International	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Ontario Waste Management Corp.
Pacific	Western U.S. Canada; Pacific Rim	1989	$110,000	2.00 FTE	Nonprofit	Government and corporate grants; subscription revenues
Renew	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico	1988	$ 50,000	1.00 FTE	Nonprofit; part of the Texas Water Commission	State and federal funds
Resource(3) Exchange	12 Midwest states	1983	$150,000	4.00 FTE	Nonprofit; part of Waste Systems Institute	Funded from advertising, fees and subscriptions
Seattle	Pacific Northwest	1989	$ 90,000	3.00 FTE	Government	Seattle-King County Dept. of Public Health
Southeast	Southeast	1978	$150,000	3.00 FTE	Nonprofit	(2)
Southern	Southeast, Caribbean	1981	$100,000	1.00 FTE	Nonprofit; affiliated with Florida State University	Florida State University, Florida Assn. of Counties and Florida Chamber of Commerce

N.A. = Not available or not applicable.

(1) Illinois EPA provides additional 1.00 FTE for technical assistance.

(2) University of North Carolina; Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Charlotte Junior Womens Club; N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Duke Power Co.; State of South Carolina.

(3) Includes two sponsoring exchanges: Great Lakes/Midwest Waste Exchange and Pacific Materials Exchange.

Source: Resource Recycling survey, 1990. "Successfully simple: the waste exchange", Resource Recycling, April 1990.

Table 2(a)

EFFECTIVENESS OF SIX EXCHANGES, 1988 (1)

WASTE CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF LISTINGS	PERCENTAGE OF INQUIRIES
Acids	7	11
Alkalis	6	6
Other inorganic chemicals	13	13
Solvents	10	8
Other organic chemicals	14	5
Oils and waxes	5	6
Plastics and rubber	9	16
Textiles and leather	3	5
Wood and paper	7	7
Metals and metal sludges	14	14
Miscellaneous	12	9

(1) Data for the Northeast, Canadian, Industrial Materials Waste Service, Resource Exchange, Southeast and Southern exchanges.

Source: E.B. Jones, R.C. Herndon and J.E. Moerlins, "An Assessment of the Effectiveness of North American Waste Exchanges in 1988," September 1989.

Table 1(b)

Beverage Container Deposit Laws.

State	Date Implemented	Deposit Amount	Containers Included	Handling Fee	Redemption Rates	Reduction in Bottle Litter	Reduction in Total Litter
Oregon	10/72	5¢, 2¢ on interchangeable stubby bottle	Beer, malt, carbonated and mineral water, soft drinks	None	92-97%	83%	47%
Vermont	7/73	5¢ beer and soda, 15¢ for liquor>50 ml	Beer, malt, mineral and soda water, liquor, soft drinks	3¢	85%	76%	35%
Maine	1/78	5¢ beer and soda, 15¢ for wine and liquor	Beer, soda, wine, wine coolers, liquor, juice	3¢	95%	86%	40%
Michigan	12/78	10¢	Beer, soft drinks, canned cocktails	25% of escheat monies	92-93%	80%	41%
Iowa	7/79	5¢	Beer, soft drinks, wine, liquor	1¢	95% aluminum 85% glass	79%	61%
Connecticut	1/80	5¢	Beer, soft drinks, carbonated and mineral water	Beer, 1.5¢ Soda, 2¢	88% cans 94% bottles	NA	NA
Delaware	6/82	5¢	All non-aluminum less than 2 qts., beer, malt, soft drinks, soda and mineral water	20% of deposit	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	1/83	5¢	Beer, soft drinks, all carbonated beverages	2¢	85%	NA	30-35%
New York	7/83	5¢	Beer, soft drinks, carbonated and mineral water	1.5¢	63% soda 80% beer	NA	NA

SOURCE: "Bottle Bill: Litter Control Measure in a New Role?", Solid Waste & Power, February 1991.

POTENTIAL GENERATION OF FUNDS THROUGH UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS

	Estimated Funds Generated with Five-Cent Deposit	
Return Rate	National (1)	Chicago DSS (2)
80%	$1.15 Billion	8.4 million
85%	$862.5 Million	6.3 million
90%	$575.0 Million	4.2 million
95%	$288.0 Million	2.1 million

(1) "Bottle Bill: Litter Control Measure In a New Role?", Solid Waste & Power, February 1991

(2) Estimated by HDR using Chicago DSS waste stream.

Table 3 (b)

COMPARISON OF COSTS AND REVENUES, RHODE ISLAND CURBSIDE RECYCLING PROGRAM VERSUS ESTIMATED FIGURES FOR COMBINED CURBSIDE RECYCLING AND BOTTLE DEPOSIT LAW PROGRAM

	Rhode Island Curbside Program (Projected 1990 Figures)			Combined Curbside Recycling/Bottle Bill (Estimated Figures)		
Material	Tons Removed	Revenue	Cost of Collection(1)	Tons Removed	Revenue	Cost of Collection
Newspaper	27,800	43,600	2,291,300	27,800	43,600	2,291,300
Aluminum	625	599,000	51,500	2,666	0	0
HDPE	725	106,500	59,200	725	106,500	59,450
PET	800	125,300	65,900	1,562	0	0
Tin	2,600	39,000	214,300	2,600	39,000	213,200
Glass	6,700	322,700	552,200	22,605(2)	147,936	252,724
Residue	7,500	0	618,200	3,450	0	282,900
Totals	46,750	$1,236,100	$3,853,400	61,408	$337,036	$3,087,874

	Curbside Program Without Bottle Bill	Combined Curbside Bottle Bill Program
Operating costs	$1,779,600	$1,779,600
Collection costs	+ $3,853,400	+ $3,087,874
Subtotal operating cost	$5,633,000	$4,867,474
Revenue	- $1,236,100	- $ 337,036
Net operating cost	$4,396,900	$4,530,438
Cost per ton of material removed	$94.05	$73.77

(1) $82.42 was used as the average cost of collection per ton, based on total collection costs of $383,500 in the Johnston MRF Financial Analysis. Column may not sum to total due to rounding.

(2) 19,523 tons collected through BCDL. 3,082 tons collected through curbside program. Assumes that 46% of the glass in the curbside program is non-beverage container glass (per "U.S. Industrial Outlook 1990--Cans and Containers," U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

SOURCE: "Bottle Bill: Litter Control Measure In a New Role?," Solid Waste & Power, February 1991.

Table 1(c)

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PILOTS

DESCRIPTIVE DATA

	Homewood, IL	Naperville, IL	Milwaukee, WI
Program Costs	$62,228	$205,009	$109,861
Population	50,000*	82,069**	636,212***
Households	20,000*	32,828**	254,484***
Participating Households	351	1,046	1,043
%	1.8%	3.0%	0.4%
Lbs. HHW Collected****	41,200	113,200	53,200
Cost/Household Participating	$177.28	$195.99	$105.33
Lbs./Household Participating	117	108	51
Cost/Ton	$3,020.78	$3,622.06	$4,130.11

*Target Population and Household estimates from "Household Hazardous Wastes: Feasibility of Operating a Collection and Disposal Program", Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, April 1990.

**Population and Household estimates based on 1988 population estimates and 2.5 persons/household.

***Population and Household figures from 1980 census data.

****Based on a 400 pound/drum average weight for collected material.

Table 2(c)

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SCENARIOS

CITY OF CHICAGO

PROJECTIONS

	Scenario 1 (Homewood Data)	Scenario 2 (Naperville Data)	Scenario 3 (Milwaukee Data)
Program Costs	$3,519,363	$6,484,721	$463,667
Population (1988)*	3,021,912	3,021,912	3,021,912
Households**	1,102,888	1,102,888	1,102,888
Participating Households	19,852	33,087	4,412
%	1.8%	3.0%	0.4%
Lbs. HHW Collected	2,322,684	3,573,396	225,012
Cost/Household	$3.11	$6.24	$0.43
Cost/Household Participating	$177.28	$195.99	$105.33
Lbs/Household Participating	117	108	51
Cost/Ton	$3,020.78	$3,622.06	$4,130.11

*From "Population Estimates of Chicago's Community Areas by Race, 1988", Chicago Department of Planning, 1990.

**Based on 1980 population/household ration for Chicago.

Table 1(d)

Comparison of Yard Waste Composting Programs

Operation Type	Berkeley,CA[2]	Davis,CA[2] Private	Montgomery,MD[1] Municipal	Tenafly,NJ[1],[3] Municipal	Wellesley, MA[1] Municipal
Initiation Date	N/A	1981	1981	1970	1938 Curr Op 1969
Material Handled	Yard Waste	Yard Waste	Uncompacted Leaves	Uncompacted Leaves	Compacted Leaves
Collection Frequency	Daily	4 days/wk	Spring and fall (3 times)	N/A	N/A
Process Description	Shredded before composting	Shredded Windrows Base - 12' Hgt 6-8' Concave-amr Convex-wnt	Windrows Base - 12' hgt - 4' Distance between 12' Turned 2 wks Mat. screened	Windrows Base 10-12' Hgt 8-10' Lgth 150-200' Turned monthly	Windrows Base 12' Hgt 8-10' w/ concave top, 6' Betw. Turned monthly
Process time	N/A	4 months	1.5 years	9 months	1.5 years
Equipment		2 FE loader w/sp.des claw WHO grinder, dozers	Cobey composter power screen, vacuums, dump trucks	Sweepers, FE loader, compost shredder dozer, backhoe vacuums, dump trucks	Soil & compost shredder
Amount of Yard Waste Processed	85,000 cy/yr	400 tons/mo.	106,000 cy	45,000 cy	25,000 cy; Yield 5,000 cy compost
Production Costs	Operating near break-even point w/ revenues at $300,000	Cost is $25/ton, sold at $20/ton (free to Davis residents)	$370,400/yr Sold at $3.75/cu yd Estimated net savings $2.45 vs landfilling	Cost - N/A Sold at $10/cy unshredded (operates at small profit)	$1/cy cost Sold for $5 -$6/cy unscreened

Notes:

(1) HDR Techserv, 1986 "Montgomery County Government Solid Waste Feasibility Project."
(2) Gertman, Richard, 1985. "Diverting Debris from the Landfill", BioCycle, July/August.
(3) Derr, Donn A., 1985. "Economics of Leaf Composting." BioCycle, October.

Table 2(d)

Estimated Capital Costs for Composting System[1]
(1990$)

Item (quantity)	13,500 TPY[2]	32,640 TPY[3]
	Equipment Required	
Collection Vehicles	6	15
Front-end loaders	2	4
Shredder	2	3
Screens	1	1
Land (acres)[4]	45	108
	Estimated Capital Costs	
Collection Vehicles	360,000	900,000
Front-end loaders	300,000	600,000
Shredder	60,000	90,000
Land[5]	225,000	540,000
Screens	44,000	44,000
Total Capital Costs	$989,000	$2,174,000
Annual Debt Service[6]	$100,000	$220,000
Annual Debt Service/Ton Processed	$ 7.40	$ 6.70

Notes:
(1) Costs are presented at ± 20 percent.
(2) Four facilities each with a capacity of 13,500 TPY (55 TPD) will equal a 5% diversion (12 facilities x 13,500 TPY = 15% diversion).
(3) Five facilities each with a capacity of 32,640 TPY (125 TPD) will equal a 15% diversion.
(4) 3,000 cubic yards per acre, 10 cubic yards per ton.
(5) $5000/acre including site improvements.
(6) Assumes finance through general obligation bonds at 3% financing costs and 7.5 percent interest rate for a 20 year financing period.

Table 3(d)

Estimated Operating Costs for Composting System[1]
($1990)

	13,500 TPY	32,640 TPY
Composting Costs		
Labor	60,000	120,000
Equipment Maint. & Fuel	20,000	40,000
Equipment Replacement	30,000	55,000
Subtotal - Composting Costs	$110,000	$215,000
Cost Per Ton	$ 8.20	$ 6.60
Debt Service/Ton[2]	$ 7.40	$ 6.70
Total Cost/Ton[3]	$ 15.60	$ 13.30

Notes:
(1) Costs are presented at ± 20 percent.
(2) From Table 2.
(3) Excludes City collection costs which range from $45 to $60 per ton.
(4) Does not include transportation to market since distance could vary substantially.

Table 4(d)

Estimated Annual Quantity of Compost Produced and Revenue Ranges[1]

	13,500 TPY	32,640 TPY
Cubic Yards Produced per year	10,800	26,112
Revenues Generated at $1.00/CY[2]	$10,800	$26,112
Revenues Generated at $6.00/CY[2]	$64,800	$156,672

Notes:

(1) Based on compost production per facility in 1990.

(2) One ton on incoming leaves = 3.2 cubic yards; Processed leaves have 25% the volume of incoming leaves; i.e., 13,500 tons * 3.2 cubic yards * .25 stet = 10,800 cy finished product.

Table 1(e)

Chicago DSS Organic Fraction

	Percent MSW Stream	Tons/Year	Tons/Year @ 62%
Food Waste	13.3%	143,435	88,930
Yard Waste	18.9%	203,829	126,374
	32.2%		215,304

Table 2(e)

Summary of Dutch and FRG Bio-waste Collection Programs

Program	Number of households	Collection frequency	Collection (households/day)	Collection crew size	Participation rate (percent)	Container supplied[1]
AVRI, Netherlands	12,000	Biweekly	1,000	3	80 to 90	SF, 140-liter aerated bin; MF, 10-liter bucket inside to 660-liter container outside
Amsterdam, Netherlands	600 SF 14,000 MF	Biweekly SF Weekly MF	2,400	3	NA	SF, 120-liter unaerated bin; MF, 35-liter bucket
Ede,[2] Netherlands	30,000	Biweekly SF Twice Weekly MF	1,200 -1,600	3	NA	SF, 130-liter unaerated bin; MF, 10-liter bucket with paper liner to 240-liter unaerated bin
Lahndill Kreis (County), Germany	30,000	Biweekly	800-1,200[3]	NA	NA	SF and MF, 120- or 240- liter bin
Heidelberg, Germany	66,000	Weekly	2,000[4]	5	NA	SF, 120-liter bin; MF, 10- liter bucket to 660-liter container outside

SF = Single family
MF = Multi family
NA = Not available

Notes:
(1) The standard measurements for containers are 120 liters and 240 liters, or approximately equivalent to 30 gallons and 60 gallons, respectively. The food waste containers used in Amsterdam are 35-liter buckets, equivalent to a five- gallon bucket. Larger 660-liter containers can hold one cubic yard.
(2) A nonprofit organization picks up source-separated glass, paper and bulky waste.
(3) In a six- to seven-hour period.
(4) In a two- to four-hour period.
(5) In many places with a two-stream system, recyclables are diverted through drop-off centers.

Source: Recourse Systems Inc., 1990.

Table 3(e)

Standards and contaminant levels of compost from separate food waste and municipal solid waste programs in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, in milligrams per kilogram

	Lead	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Chromium	Cadmium
1991 standards, the Netherlands	200	300	50	900	200	2
1994 standards, the Netherlands	100	60	10	200	50	1
Food and yard waste compost:						
Ede, the Netherlands	102	37	8	172	30	0.77
Drente, the Netherlands	75	24	9.7	139	9.8	0.6
Heidelberg, FRG, 1986, fresh (1)	190.2	89.2	17.3	414	12.6	0.8
Heidelberg, 1986, cured	205.2	81.1	20.3	488.7	21.8	1.9
MSW compost:						
Heidelberg, 1981 to 1984	520	205	37	1,315	70	4.7

(1) The fresh bio-waste, as delivered to the site, and the cured, or fully composted, material were examined for their chemical composition.

Source: Recourse Systems Inc., 1990.

Table 1(f)

Chicago DSS Municipal Solid Waste Stream

Organic Component	% Stream	Tons/Year
Paper	27.2	293,341
Yard Waste	18.9	203,829
Food Waste	13.3	143,435
Wood	4.2	45,295
	63.6	685,900

Table 2(f)

MSW Composting Process

	% of Incoming Waste (by weight)
Residue (1)	35 - 45%
Compost Product	30 - 35%
Evaporation and Decomposition	20 - 35%

(1) Includes recyclable materials, rejects and screenings.

Table 3(f)

Operational Municipal Solid Waste Composting Facilities in U.S.(1)

Location	Tonnage MSW Handled (tons/day)	Capacity (tons/day)	Start-up Date	Type of System	Uses/ Markets
Fillmore County, MN	18-20	30	1987	Aerated Windrows	Giving away to nurseries, farmers, public
Portage, WI	25	40-45	1986	In-vessel/drum; Co-composting with sewage sludge	Land-spreading on City property as test
St. Cloud, MN(2)	100	100	1988	Digester with windrows	Public agencies testing on construction, landscaping use; price at $20/ton
Sumter County, FL	60-70	125	1988	Windrows	Stockpiling; no markets set
Wilmington, DE(3)	200-350	385	1984	In-vessel/silo; Co-composting with sewage sludge	Sold to landscapers in 1989 for $4.50/cu. yd.; no sales so far in 1990
Dade County, FL(4)	300-500	800	1990	Enclosed windrows	Test-marketing; free to public agencies until July 1, 1990
Des Moines, IA(5)	60	80	1990	Windrows; Co-composting with sewage sludge	Stockpiling; landfill cover, possible farmland application in future
Lake of the Woods County, MN	5-10	10	1990	Aerated windrows	Stockpiling; landfill application planned
Swift County, MN	25	25	1990	Aerated windrows	None to date; possible farmland application in future
Big Sandy, TX	35 (periodic)	50	1988	Digester w/windrow; Co-composting with chicken manure	NA

Notes:
(1) As of May 1990.
(2) Co-composting with sewage sludge from 1988 to 1989; has since dropped the sludge and is composting MSW alone (Bio-Cycle, December 1990).
(3) This facility was designed to process about 1,000 TPD of MSW to recover RDF, glass and metals. An estimated 385 TPD of organic residue can be mixed with sludge and composted in an in-vessel system.
(4) Agripost forced to close facility in January 1991 due to odor complaints from nearby school.
(5) Pilot phase; to be expanded pending city approval.

Source: Resource Recycling, 1990.

Table 4(f)

Heavy Metal Contaminant Levels of MSW Compost in milligrams per kilogram

Metal	Europe[1] Standards	Agrisoil[2] Analysis	Heidelberg[3]	Netherlands[4]
Zinc	400 - 900	607	1,315	240
Lead	150 - 200	124	520	160
Copper	150 - 300	246	205	40
Chromium	100 - 200	20.5	70	30
Nickel	50	34	37	10
Cadmium	2 - 3	4.1	4.7	1

Notes:

(1) Range of standards for Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

(2) From report on Heavy Metal Concentrations in Agrisoil prepared by ICF Incorporated for Agripost, Inc., February 1990.

(3) Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany; from 1981 to 1984 before source separation.

(4) Results of separate collection of degradable organic fraction of MSW in deBilt, Netherlands (VAM).

Table 5(f)

Estimated Capital Costs for MSW Composting System[1]
($1990)

	600 TPD	1000 TPD
Site Preparation/Development	$2,930,000	$4,409,000
Structures/Foundations	13,970,000	21,022,000
Composting Equipment	3,220,000	4,845,000
Mobile Equipment	550,000	828,000
Spare Parts	80,000	120,000
Insurance	930,000	1,399,000
Start-up and Acceptance	875,000	1,317,000
Land (40 acres)	400,000	400,000
Subtotal	$31,219,000	$34,341,000
Contingency (15%)	$3,443,000	$5,151,000
Additional Construction Costs	1,377,000	2,060,000
Contractor Construction Costs	3,443,000	5,151,000
TOTAL	$31,219,000	$46,703,000
Annual Debt Service[2]	$3,064,000	$4,584,000
Annual Debt Service/Ton Processed	$19.60	$17.60

Notes:

(1) Estimate does not include taxes. Project development, construction reserve, contingency reserve, and pass-through costs during construction are not included.

(2) Assumes finance through general obligation bonds at 3% financing costs and 7.5% interest rate for a 20 year financing period. Other financing options will be incrementally more expensive.

Table 6(f)

Estimated Operating & Maintenance Costs for MSW Composting Systems ($1990)

	600 TPD	1000 TPD
Labor	$1,055,000	$1,588,000
Utilities	300,000	451,000
Equipment/Site Maintenance	500,000	752,000
Landfill Disposal Costs	1,315,000	620,000
Contracted Services	90,000	135,000
Insurance	170,000	256,000
Other	812,000	1,222,000
Subtotal	$4,242,000	$5,025,000
Cost per Ton	$27.20	$19.30
Debt Service/Ton(1)	$19.60	$17.60
Total Cost/Ton(2)	$46.80	$36.90

Notes:
(1) From Table 5.
(2) Excludes collection costs and disposal costs for compost if no markets are found.

Table 7(f)

Allocation of Costs for MSW Composting Operation

	Turned Windrow System (%)	Static Windrow System (%)
Preprocessing	40	50
Composting	45	32
Postprocessing(1)	15	18
Total	100	100

Source: "Preparing Municipal Solid Waste for Composting", Biocycle, November/December 1984.

Table 1(g)

CHICAGO DSS RESIDENTIAL WASTE STREAM POTENTIAL RECOVERY IMPACTS

Recoverable Component	% Stream	Tons/ Year	Drop-off[1] Recycling%	Drop-off Tons/year	Buy-Back[2] Recycling %	Buy-Back Tons/ Year
Newsprint	7.3	78,728	2-30	1,575-23,618	20-35	15,746-27,555
Paperboard	5.4	58,237				
PET	0.8	8,628				
HDPE	1.0	10,785				
Aluminum Cans	0.3	3,235	0.1-7	3-215	25-70	809-2,265
Other Aluminum	0.1	1,078	0.1-7	1-75	25-70	270-755
Ferrous Cans	1.8	19,412				
Other Ferrous	0.8	8,628				
Nonferrous	0.5	5,392				
Glass	6.2	66,865	0.4-10	267-6687	1-10	669-6687

Note:

(1) Estimated based on data from "'New Age' Drop-off Programs," Biocycle, February 1989; and assumed residential waste fractions.

(2) Estimated recycling rates from buy-back centers in Oklahoma. Recycling Options for Oklahoma: Economic, Environmental, and Energy Impacts; Prepared by Science and Public Policy Programs, University of Oklahoma.

Table 2(g)

DROP-OFF PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Location	Population Served	# of Sites	Population/ Site	Tons/yr	Residential Recovery[2] Rate (%)
Champaign Co., IL	171,000	15	11,400	1,000	1-2
Columbia Co., PA	50,000	17	2,900	469	2-3
Cook & Lake Co., IL	270,000	18	15,000	7,140	4-5
Delaware Co, PA[1]	500,000	50	10,000	1,800	.6-.8
Durham Co., NC	120,000	10	12,000	1,200	2-3
Fairfax Co., VA	75,000	8	9,400	1,000	3-4
Kent/Ottawa Co., MI	650,000	30	21,600	3,200	.8-1
Santa Monica, CA	70,000	66	1,000	1,398	4-6
Snohomish Co., WA	NA	15	—	233	2-3
Wayne Co., NY	30,000	4	7,500	NA	NA

Notes:
(1) Collects glass only.
(2) Residential recovery rates of residential waste stream estimated by dividing tons per year by the assumed residential waste generated: 1.75 to 2.5 lb/capita/day for smaller population served; 2.5 to 3.3 lb/capita/day for greater population served.

Data Source: "'New Age' Drop-off Programs", BioCycle Magazine, February 1989.

Table 3(g)

ESTIMATED DROP-OFF CENTER CAPITAL COST

Item	Cost
Containers(1)	$10,000
Land	Donated or owned
Misc. Equipment & Fencing(2)	$ 2,000
Collection Vehicle	$40,000
	$52,000

Notes:
(1) Assumes 2 containers at $5,000 each.
(2) Includes site maintenance equipment.

Table 4(g)

ESTIMATED DROP-OFF CENTER OPERATING COST(1)

Item	Staff Requirements	Cost
Labor(2)	2	$20,000
Fuel, Maintenance		5,000
Other (3)		5,000
Program Support (4)		4,000
		$34,000

Notes:
(1) Excludes debt service payments.
(2) Large operations may require more staff.
(3) Includes educational materials, program promotion.
(4) 40% of labor costs, includes office space, supplies, mail and telephone costs.

Table 1(h)

Chicago DSS Residential Waste Stream
Materials Commonly Targeted[1]

Materials	% DSS Stream	Available Tons/Year	Recovery Rate %		Estimated Recovery Tons/Year	
			Commingled[2]	Mixed[3]	Commingled	Mixed
Aluminum Cans	0.3	3,235	0.1	0.2	1,078	2,157
Glass Containers[4]	6.2	66,865	2.8	4.6	30,197	49,609
Newsprint	7.3	78,728	4.3	5.8	46,374	62,550
PET	0.8	8,628	0.3	0.6	3,235	6,471
HDPE	1.0	10,785	0.4	0.7	4,314	7,549
Ferrous Cans	1.8	19,412	0.7	1.4	7,549	15,098
Total	17.4	187,653	8.6	13.3	92,747	143,434

Notes:

(1) Other materials may be targeted, but due to insufficient data were not included in this table.

(2) Estimated recovery rates gathered from several sources, based on 65% participation rate and 10% residue losses.

(3) Based on average recovery rates for several facilities; lower quality material may limit range of markets.

(4) Includes glass other than containers.

Table 2(h)

Characteristics of Low-Technology Material Processing Facilities

Facility	Ownership	Capabilities	Capacity (TPD)	Materials Accepted	Products
The Recyclery Belmont, CA	Private	Recycle, IPC, Transfer	75	Source-separated recyclables including motor oil	Sorted glass, baled paper, aluminum, ferrous, plastic
East Bay Disposal Fremont, CA	Private	Recycle, MRF	55	Mixed MSW	Newsprint, sorted and mixed glass, aluminum, ferrous, plastics
Empire Waste Management Santa Rosa, CA	Private	IPC	80	Source-separated recyclables; some commingled	Paper (various) sorted glass, aluminum, ferrous cans, plastics
Recycle America San Jose, CA	Private	Recycle, IPC, Compost	120; 70-90(1)	Source-separated recyclables	Paper (various), sorted glass, baled aluminum, tin cans, plastics
Recycle America Seattle, WA	Private	Recycle, IPC	110	Source-separated recyclables, (commingled glass/PET)	Paper (various), glass, baled aluminum, ferrous, PET
Fillmore County Resource Recovery Center Preston, MN	Public	Recycle, MRF	8; plus 3(2)	Mixed MSW	Newsprint, ferrous, nonferrous, color-sorted glass containers, plastic containers (HDPE, PET)

Note: (1) Actual throughput.
(2) Source-separated curbside materials are also processed by this facility but with a different processing line of equipment.

Sources: "The Magical Mystical MRF Tour", Waste Age, October 1990 and "Directory of Materials Recovery Facilities", Waste Age, May 1990.

Table 3(h)

Benefits From Substituting Secondary Resources for Virgin Resources (Percent Reduction)

	Paper	Glass	Steel	Aluminum
Energy	23 - 74	4 - 32	47 - 74	90 - 97
Air Pollution	74	20	85	95
Water Pollution	35	--	76	97
Mining Wastes	--	80	97	--
Water Use	58	50	40	--

Source: Letcher and Sheil, "Source Separation and Citizen Recycling" in Robinson, William D, ed., The Solid Waste Handbook: A Practical Guide, 1986.

Table 4(h)

Price Ranges for Recyclable Materials

Material		Price ($/ton)
Paper:		$ 60 - 100
	Office Paper	20 - 40
	Corrugated	0 - 20 (1)
	Newspaper	
Metals:		760 - 960
	Aluminum beverage containers	30 - 80
	Ferrous (steel cans)	
Glass:		0 - 65
	Clear	0 - 65
	Colored	- (1)
	Mixed	
Plastics:		40 - 200
	Clear PET, baled	140 - 180
	HDPE natural (clear milk jugs)	

Note:
(1) Markets may exist; however, market value may range from an income to a service fee being charged for collection and processing.

Table 1(i)

Potential Recovery Rates[1]

	Recovery Range %	DSS Waste Stream Tons/Year
Commingled Recyclables	12 - 18	129,415 - 194,123
Mixed Waste Processing	10 - 18	107,846 - 194,123

Note:
(1) Based on range of participation rates, residue rates and processing efficiency.

Table 2(i)

Anaerobic Digestion

	% DSS Waste Stream	% of Residue Remaining of DSS Waste Stream
Organic Waste	63.6	22.3(1)
Inorganic Waste	36.4	36.4(2)
	100.0	58.7

Notes:

(1) Assumes 100% of the organic wastes is anaerobically digested with a weight reduction of 65%.

(2) This can be reduced by material recovery prior to digestion.

Table 3(i)

Characteristics of High-Technology Materials Processing Facilities

Location	Ownership	Capabilities	Capacity (TPD)	Materials Accepted	Products
Philadelphia, PA	Private	Recycle, IPC	35	Commingled Recyclables; Some source-separation	Newsprint, glass, aluminum, ferrous cans, plastics
Johnston, RI	State	Recycle, IPC	200	Source-separated recyclables	Paper (various), cullet, metals, plastic
Rabanco Seattle, WA	Private	Recycle, IPC,Transfer	400	Commingled recyclables	Crushed glass, baled paper, cardboard, aluminum, ferrous, plastics
Islip, NY	Public	IPC	300; 120(1)	Commingled Recyclables	Newsprint, mixed paper, cardboard, glass, aluminum, tin cans, plastics
Ocean, NJ	Public	IPC	225-250	Commingled Recyclables	glass, aluminum, tine & bimetal cans, tires, scrap wood, plastics
Newark, NJ	Private	IPC	250	Commingled Recyclables	Sorted and mixed glass, ferrous, non-ferrous, plastics (PET)
Crestwood, IL	Private	MRF	800; 400(1)	Mixed Waste Residential	Fuel pellets, newsprint, aluminum, ferrous, plastics, compost

Note:
(1) *Actual throughput.*

Source: "The Magical Mystical MRF Tour", Waste Age, October 1990 and "Directory of Material Recovery Facilities," Waste Age, May 1990; and Crestwood promotional materials.

Table 4(i)

Capacity Effect on Estimated Capital Cost of Planned Facilities

Capacity	Cost per Ton of Daily Capacity	
	Range of Capital Costs	Average Costs
100 tpd & less	$11,000-$75,000	$31,000
100 tpd to 200 tpd	$14,500-$61,500	$36,900
200 tpd & greater	$11,000-$38,500	$24,700
All	$11,000-$75,000	$30,100

Source: BioCycle, May 1990.

Table 5(i)

Operating Costs ($/ton)

Capacity	Existing	Proposed
100 tpd & less	$54.50 ($51.30-$57.70)	$42.45 ($26.90-$69)
Over 100 tpd	$46.17 ($20-$70)	$28.72 ($19-$40)
All	$48.95	$34.82

Source: BioCycle, May 1990.

Table 1(j)

Potentially Recyclable Material in the Commercial Waste Stream
(%)

Waste Component	Retail Trade	Restaurant	Office	School	Government
Paper	**41.5**	**36.6**	**64.2**	**47.8**	**53.8**
Newspaper	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.3	6.7
Corrugated	22.0	15.6	11.5	11.6	8.4
High-grade white	1.4	0.0	10.6	6.3	7.2
Mixed recyclable	10.3	4.4	29.0	21.6	25.0
Nonrecyclable	4.9	14.1	9.5	5.0	6.5
Plastic	**12.0**	**13.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**3.5**
PET (1)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
HDPE (2)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11.9	13.6	4.2	5.0	3.4
Glass	**2.5**	**5.9**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**2.7**
Container	2.3	5.8	2.9	1.0	2.4
Nonrecyclable glass	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.2	0.3
Metal	**20.5**	**4.9**	**2.9**	**5.8**	**9.8**
Aluminum cans	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Tin/steel cans	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other ferrous	19.5	0.4	2.2	3.7	8.6
Other non-ferrous	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3
Organics	**18.8**	**36.6**	**10.8**	**35.0**	**23.2**
Food waste	8.1	36.0	3.0	14.0	3.2
Yard debris and wood	10.7	0.6	7.8	21.0	20.0
Other	**4.7**	**2.3**	**13.9**	**3.1**	**7.0**
Totals	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes:
(1) PET denotes polyethylene terephthalate.
(2) HDPE denotes high-density polyethylene.

Source: Washington State Department of Ecology, *Best Management Practices for Solid Waste: Recycling and Waste Stream Survey, 1987.*

Table 2(j)

Recycling Rates at HDR Engineering[1]

	---------Aluminum---------		------- --Paper---------	
Year	Total (lb)	Rate (lb/cap/work day)	Total (lb)	Rate (lb/cap/workday)
1989	833.5	0.009	76,580	0.79
1990	694	0.006	60,014[2]	0.54
1991[3]	75	0.004	14,634	0.79

Notes:

(1) Based on mid-year employee figures for 1989 and 1990 and on the first quarter employee figure for 1991.

(2) Reflects discontinuance of newspaper recycling by C.A.R.E. early in 1990.

(3) Figures are for January and February 1991 only.

Table 1(k)

POTENTIAL PLASTICS RECYCLING

	National (1) (By Weight)	DSS Waste (By Weight)	DSS Recovery Potential
Total Plastic	6.5% 18% (by volume)	9.4%	3.8 - 7.1%
	(percent of total plastics)		
PET	5%	8.5%	3.4 - 6.4%
HDPE	47% (includes LDPE)	10.6%	4.2 - 8.0%
Polypropylene (PP)	16%		
Polystyrene (PS)	16%		
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	6.5%		
Polyurethane	5%		
Other plastics	4.5%	80.9%(2)	32.4 - 60.7%

(1) Data Source: Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States, 1960 to 2000; Franklin Associates, March 30, 1988.

(2) Includes LDPE, PP, PS, PVC, polyurethene and other plastics. Only PET and HDPE were separated during the DSS waste sampling program.

Table 2(k)

SAMPLE OF STATES WITH ECONOMIC INCENTIVE FOR RECYCLING

STATE	ECONOMIC INCENTIVES
California	Banks and corporations may take a 40% tax credit for the cost of equipment used to manufacture recycled products. Development bonds for manufacturing products with recycled materials.
Colorado	Individual and corporate income tax credits for investments in plastics recycling technology. Grants/loans for recycling.
Illinois	Sales tax exemptions for recycling equipment. Grants for recycling.
Indiana	Property tax exemptions for buildings, equipment and land involved in converting waste into new products. Gives recycling industry priority for economic development grants.
Kentucky	Property tax exemptions to encourage recycling industries. Grants for recycling.
Minnesota, Rhode Island, Utah	Grants to businesses willing to recycle problem wastes like tires, used oil and batteries.
North Carolina	Industrial and corporate income tax credits and exemptions for equipment and facilities. Also grants/loans available.
Oregon	Individuals and corporations receive income tax credits for capital investment in recycling equipment and facilities. Special tax credits are available for equipment, property or machinery necessary to collect, transport or process reclaimed plastic.
Wisconsin	Sales tax exemptions; business property tax exemptions for some equipment. Rebates up to $300,000 per facility to manufacturers that use secondary materials. Also grants/loans.

Data Source: Recycling in the States, Mid-Year Update 1990; National Solid Wastes Management Association.

Table 1(l)

DISPOSAL BANS

State	Lead-acid Batteries	Yard Waste	Unprocessed Tires	Used Oil	Large Appliances	Other
California	X					
Connecticut	X	XA		X		B
D.C.		X				
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	C
Georgia	X					
Hawaii	X					
Illinois	X	X				
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	D
Kansas			X			
Kentucky	X					
Louisiana	X		X	X	X	
Maine	X					
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	G
Michigan	X					
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	E
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	X					
New Jersey	X	XA				
New York	X	X				
Ohio	X	X	X			
Oklahoma			X			
Oregon	X		X			F
Pennsylvania	X	XA	X			
Rhode Island			X		X	
Virginia	X					
Washington	X					
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	G
Wyoming	X					

Codes:

A. Yard waste disposal bans only apply to leaves.
B. Nickel-cadmium batteries.
C. Construction & demolition debris.
D. Nondegradable grocery bags; beverage containers returned to wholesalers through the state's mandatory deposit law.
E. Dry cell batteries that contain mercuric oxide or silver oxide electrodes, nickel-cadmium or sealed lead-acid. Mixed unprocessed waste in metro area.
F. Recyclable material that has already been separated.
G. Aluminum, plastic, steel and glass containers, corrugated paper & paper board, foam polystyrene packaging, magazines, newspaper and office paper are banned from disposal unless municipalities are certified as having an "effective" source separating program.

Source: "Recycling in the States," National Solid Wastes Management Associates, 1990.

Table 1(m)

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURBSIDE COLLECTION PROGRAMS

Location	Method of Collection	Materials[1]	Frequency	Households Served	Monthly Participation Rate	Residential Recovery Rate
Montclair, NJ (1987)	Commingled	ONP, GL, AL	bi-weekly	14,500	75-85%	13%
Islip, NY (1988)	Commingled	ONP, OCC, MP, CT, AL, PL, MM	weekly	77,000	95%	17%
Haddenfield, NJ (1989)	Commingled	MP, GL, AL, MM	weekly	4,750	95%	16%
Kokomo, IN (1990)	Curbside Sort	ONP, GL, AL, (PL - to be added)	weekly	5,000; 15,500 [2]	60%	9%
Somerset Co., NJ (1987)	Commingled	ONP, MP, GL, AL, PET	N/A	81,000	N/A	16%
Minneapolis, MN (1988)	Curbside Sort	ONP, GL, AL, TIN	twice-a-month	124,000	20-25%	6%
Fennimore, WI (1989)	Curbside Sort	ONP, OCC, GL, AL, MM, PL	bi-weekly	850	100%	21%
Babylon, NY (1989)	Commingled	ONP, GL, AL, MM	bi-weekly	50,000	63%	10%
Seattle, WA (1989)						
North Section:	Curbside Sort	ONP, MP, GL, PET, AL, TIN	weekly	65,000	89%[3]	9%[4]
South Section:	Commingled	ONP, MP, GL, PET, AL, TIN	monthly	82,000	67%[3]	7%[4]

Notes:

(1) ONP - old newspapers; OCC - old corrugated cardboard; MP - mixed paper; GL - glass containers; PL - plastics; PET-PET plastics; AL - aluminum; TIN - tin cans; MM - mixed metals.

(2) Total number of households in Kokomo.

(3) Defined as the sign-up rate; ratio of the number of households registered to the number of households eligible.

(4) Ratio of recycled tons collected in section by total residential waste generated sections in both. Thus, total residential recovery rate for Seattle is 16%.

Data Sources: "Three Sorts in Kokomo", BioCycle, January 1991; "Community Recycling", BioCycle, May/June 1988; Beyond 40 Percent: Record-setting Recycling and Composting Programs, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, August 1990; Beyond 25 Percent: Materials Recovery Comes of Age, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, April 1989.

Table 1(n)

WET/DRY COLLECTION PILOT PROGRAMS[1]

PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
Guelph, Ontario	Began July 1989 with 600 households; 260 more added in July 1990. Split participants between two- and three-stream systems. Large bins provided; separate collections.	City of Guelph preferred two-stream system. Local officials want citywide system in two years and envision system with two-compartment trucks.
Mississauga, Ontario	Three-stream system serving 1,200 households, operating more than a year. Various size bins or bags provided; separate collections.	Plans to expand test project this summer to include total of 8,000 households. Hopes to have citywide system by early 1994.
Toronto, Ontario	Plans to begin three-stream pilot in fall 1991 with 12,000 households. Use existing recycling bins and provide plastic bags for food and yard waste.	N/A
Halton, Ontario	Plans pilot for 600 households beginning summer 1991. Three-stream system for 6 months; two-stream system for next 6 months.	N/A
Powell River, British Columbia	Recent 8-month pilot for 400 households. Tested only collection and composting of food and yard waste; did not include dry recyclables.	Local officials have interest in wet/dry system for future.
Kokomo, Indiana[2]	10-week pilot of three-stream system beginning March 1989 for 70 volunteer households. Three containers provided and weekly separate collections.	Has not continued or expanded study on wet/dry system. Currently collecting yard waste and dry recyclables with separate collections.

Notes:

(1) "The latest European import: wet/dry collection systems", Resource Recycling, April 1991.

(2) "Three Sorts in Kokomo", BioCycle, January 1991.

Table 1(o)

NEW COMBUSTION FACILITY COST COMPARISON[1]
(1990 $000)

Size	100 TPD	300 TPD	600 TPD	1200 TPD	2000 TPD
Tons Incinerator[2]	31,025	93,075	186,150	372,300	620,500
Capital Costs	16,830	47,770	81,590	138,230	221,650
Annual Cost:					
Debt Service	2,020	5,700	9,790	16,590	26,600
Operating Costs[3]	1,520	3,725	6,580	12,000	18,660
Total Annual Costs	3,540	9,425	16,370	28,590	45,260
Annual Revenues:					
Steam[4]	270 - 400	1,000 - 2,500	2,000 - 5,000	4,000 - 10,000	6,600 - 16,600
Electricity[5]	NA[6]	770 - 2,530	1,584 - 5,192	3,240 - 10,620	5,490 - 18,000
Cost/Ton	$100 - 105	$75 - 95	$60 - 80	$50 - 70	$45 - 65

(1) Budgetary cost estimates (±25%).
(2) Assumes 365 days per operation; 85% availability (scheduled and unscheduled downtimes).
(3) Includes ash disposal costs, assumed to be about $40 per ton. This will exclude transportation costs.
(4) Assumes steam sales at 2.00-5.00 per 1,000 lbs of steam.
(5) Assumes electricity sales at 1.8¢/kWh to 5.9¢/kWh under Illinois House Bill 942.
(6) Generally modular units are not capable of efficient generation of electricity.

Table 1(p)

RDF CHARACTERISTICS

RDF Type	% Processing Residues[1] (by weight)	% Ash Residues (by weight)
Coarse	25 - 35	10 - 20
Fine	35 - 45	8 - 15
Pellets	45 - 55	8 - 15

Note:
(1) Includes recovered materials, glass, grit and other inorganic materials

Table 1(q)

DEDICATED RDF BOILERS

	RDF-2 (coarse)	RDF-3 (fine)	RDF-5 (pellets)
Gross Steam Flow Output (lb/ton of waste)	5,000-6,000	5,000-5,500	4,700-5,500
Gross Electrical Output (kWh/ton of waste)	550-600	500-550	470-550
Net Electrical Output (kWh/ton of waste)	475-525	420-470	390-470

Table 1(r)

Local Landfill Capacity

LANDFILL	COUNTY	CAPACITY (CU.YDS.) *	LIFE (YEARS)
CID LANDFILL	COOK	11,179,746	6
LAND & LAKES - 122nd	COOK	2,438,728	4
LAND & LAKES - 138th	COOK	946,061	1
LAND & LAKES - DOLTON	COOK	1,503,590	8

* Based on 1989 data

Table 3(r)

SUMMARY OF COSTS (50 ACRE SITE)

Item (1990 $ X 1000)	Sanitary Landfill	Balefill	Shredfill	Monofill (9)
Land Acquisition (2)	$ 2,100	$ 2,100	$ 2,100	$ 2,100
Development Cost (3)	3,400	3,400	3,400	4,100
Construction Cost (4)	11,400	11,400	11,400	13,600
Fixed and Mobile Equipment (5)	2,600	4,800	3,500	1,200
Annual Operating Cost (6)	2,000	2,500	1,700	1,000
Closure Cost (7)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Annual Closure/Long Term Care (8)	300	300	300	300

Notes:

(1) Based on 1000 tons per day of waste; landfill life of 5 to 7 years (except ash monofill = 25 to 30 years, based on 250 TPD). No credit for extended life of certain technologies.

(2) Land cost $15,000 per acre; 500 ft. buffer from fill results in 140 acre site.

(3) Based on 30% of construction costs and excludes transfer and equipment costs.

(4) Based on initial development and lining of entire 50 acre including financing.

(5) Includes baling, shredding, compaction or other appropriate equipment and transfer facilities. All except Monofill based on 1000 tons per day.

(6) Includes all equipment operation but excludes transfer haul.

(7) Assume closure of entire 50 acre site at the end of landfill life (1990$).

(8) Assumes no long-term environmental remediation.

(9) Ash monofill assumes second synthetic liner, 250 tpd, stringent monitoring, limited daily cover, no long-term subsidence, no landfill gas.

Table 1(s)

SUMMARY OF ILLINOIS REGIONAL LANDFILL CAPACITY

LANDFILL	COUNTY	ESTIMATED CAPACITY (CU.YDS.) *	ESTIMATED LIFE (YEARS)
CID LANDFILL	COOK	11,179,746	6
LAKE LANDFILL	COOK	9,656,286	2
LAND & LAKES - 122nd	COOK	2,438,728	4
LAND & LAKES - 138th	COOK	946,061	1
LAND & LAKES - DOLTON	COOK	1,503,590	8
SEXTON #2	COOK	6,918,975	2
GREENE VALLEY **	DUPAGE	36,566,505	14
MALLARD LAKE **	DUPAGE	29,668,692	7
SETTLERS HILL	KANE	21,338,258	11
WOODLAND LANDFILL	KANE	12,376,325	15
LAND & LAKES #5	LAKE	737,654	2
ARF LANDFILL	LAKE	1,075,289	2
BFI	LAKE	1,429,051	1
BEECHER DEVELOPMENT	WILL	5,789,058	5
WHEATLAND PRAIRIE	WILL	10,432,199	28
ESL INC.	WILL	890,500	7

* Based on IEPA 1990 data

** Municipally owned landfill

Table 2(s)

DISPOSAL (TIPPING) FEE*

YEAR	TIPPING FEE ACTUAL AVERAGE ($/TON)
1982	$ 8.90
1983	8.96
1984	8.42
1985	8.88
1986	9.35
1987	17.65
1988	27.65
1989	36.49
1990	35.88

* Source: Dept. Streets & Sanitation, Chicago.

Table 3(s)

HAUL COST DATA

Item	Cost
Hourly Related Costs - assume an 18 ton payload	$ 1.38/ton-hr
Mileage Related Costs - assume 6 MPG & $1.15/gal	$ 0.04/ton-mile
Haul Cost Example: A 50 mile haul with a 4 hour round trip travel time.	$ 7.52/ton

Table 1(t)

LANDFILL CAPACITY
(within 200 miles)

LANDFILL	COUNTY	LIFE (YEARS)	CAPACITY (CU YD)*
ILLINOIS:			
Quincy Municipal #4 **	Adams	5	1,059,750
Rantoul Municipal **	Champaign	8	749,000

Table 1(t)

Continued
(2)

LANDFILL	COUNTY	LIFE (YEARS)	CAPACITY (CU YD)*
Christian County Landfill	Christian	20+	166 Acres
Environmental Reclamation	Coles	21	4,964,351
DeKalb County Landfill **	DeKalb	20	5,163,788
Clinton Landfill #2 **	DeWitt	66	11,899,313
Multi-County Landfill **	Douglas	4	1,693,308
Landfill 33 Ltd **	Effingham	27	2,533,458
Esarey **	Greene	11	872,561
Community Landfill **	Grundy	5	2,640,948
Environtech, Inc	Grundy	7	4,475,309
Gallatin National Co.	Fulton	20+	995 Acres
Illinois Waste Systems	Iroquois	5	2,696,828
Kankakee Cty Landfill **	Kankakee	15	4,655,853
States Landfill #2 **	LaSalle	7	1,290,000
Livingston Landfill **	Livingston	31	3,898,160
Leroy Brown & Sons	McDonough	12	1,016,297
Macon County #2 & #3 **	Macon	13	4,720,220
Waste Hauling Landfill	Macon	3	585,691
Viola Landfill **	Mercer	12	595,877
Jacksonville #3 **	Morgan	5	779,615
Browning Ferros Industry	Ogle	3	1,641,772
Rochelle Municipal #2 **	Ogle	13	2,215,094
Peoria City/Cty **	Peoria	4	2,679,622
Peoria Disposal Co #1 **	Peoria	13	1,580,405
W.W. Sanitation Inc **	Pike	16	831,337
Quad Cities Landfill	Rock Island	14	4,468,851
Upper Rock Island Cty	Rock Island	26	7,331,152

Table 1(t)

Continued
(3)

LANDFILL	COUNTY	LIFE (YEARS)	CAPACITY (CU YD)*
Watts Landfill	Rock Island	10	7,091,567
Sangamon Valley **	Sangamon	39	20,524,806
Pekin Metropolitan **	Tazewell	10	1,640,803
Tazewell Cty #2	Tazewell	20	11,640,277
H & L Disposal #3	Vermilion	10	6,508,120
Whiteside Cty #2 **	Whiteside	13	1,760,262
Pagel Pit	Winnebago	6	1,200,000
Woodford-Marshall	Woodford	872	875,946
IOWA:			
Sands Sanitary Service	Delaware	38	380,000 Tons
Nishna Sanitary Service	Buchanan	15	240,000 Tons
Nishna Sanitary Service	Fayette	12	213,000 Tons
Nishna Sanitary Service	Winneshiek	12	465,000 Tons
INDIANA:			
National Serv All	Allen	NA	NA
United Refuse	Allen	NA	NA
Wheeler Landfill	LaPorte	NA	NA
Southside Landfill Inc	Marion	NA	NA
Ft. Benjamin Harrison	Marion	NA	NA
Prairie View Landfill	St.Joseph	NA	NA
Chambers Liberty Landfill	White	NA	NA
MICHIGAN:			
Orchard Hills Landfill	Berrien	NA	NA
C&C Landfill Inc	Calhoun	NA	NA
Granger Waste Mgmt. #2	Clinton	NA	NA
Granger Waste Mgmt. #1	Ingham	NA	NA

Table 1(t)

Continued
(4)

LANDFILL	COUNTY	LIFE (YEARS)	CAPACITY (CU YD)*
Fenske Enterprises	Kent	NA	NA
Laidlaw Waste Systems	Lenawee	NA	NA
White Lake Landfill #1	Muskegon	NA	NA
Laidlaw Waste Systems	Ottawa	NA	NA
Westside Landfill	St.Joseph	NA	NA
OHIO:			
Laidlaw Waste Systems	Mercer	5	101,302 Tons
WISCONSIN:			
Valley Trail	Green Lake	NA	>500,000
Valley Sanitation	Jefferson	NA	>500,000
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	NA	>500,000
Pheasant Run Landfill	Kenosha	NA	>500,000
Metro Landfill	Milwaukee	NA	>500,000
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	NA	>500,000
Mallard Ridge	Wallworth	NA	>500,000
Troy Area Landfill	Wallworth	NA	>500,000
Muskego	Waukesha	NA	>500,000
Parkview Landfill	Waukesha	NA	>500,000
System Control	Waukesha	NA	>500,000
Barret Landfill Inc	Waukesha	NA	>500,000
Future Parkland Development	Waukesha	NA	>500,000

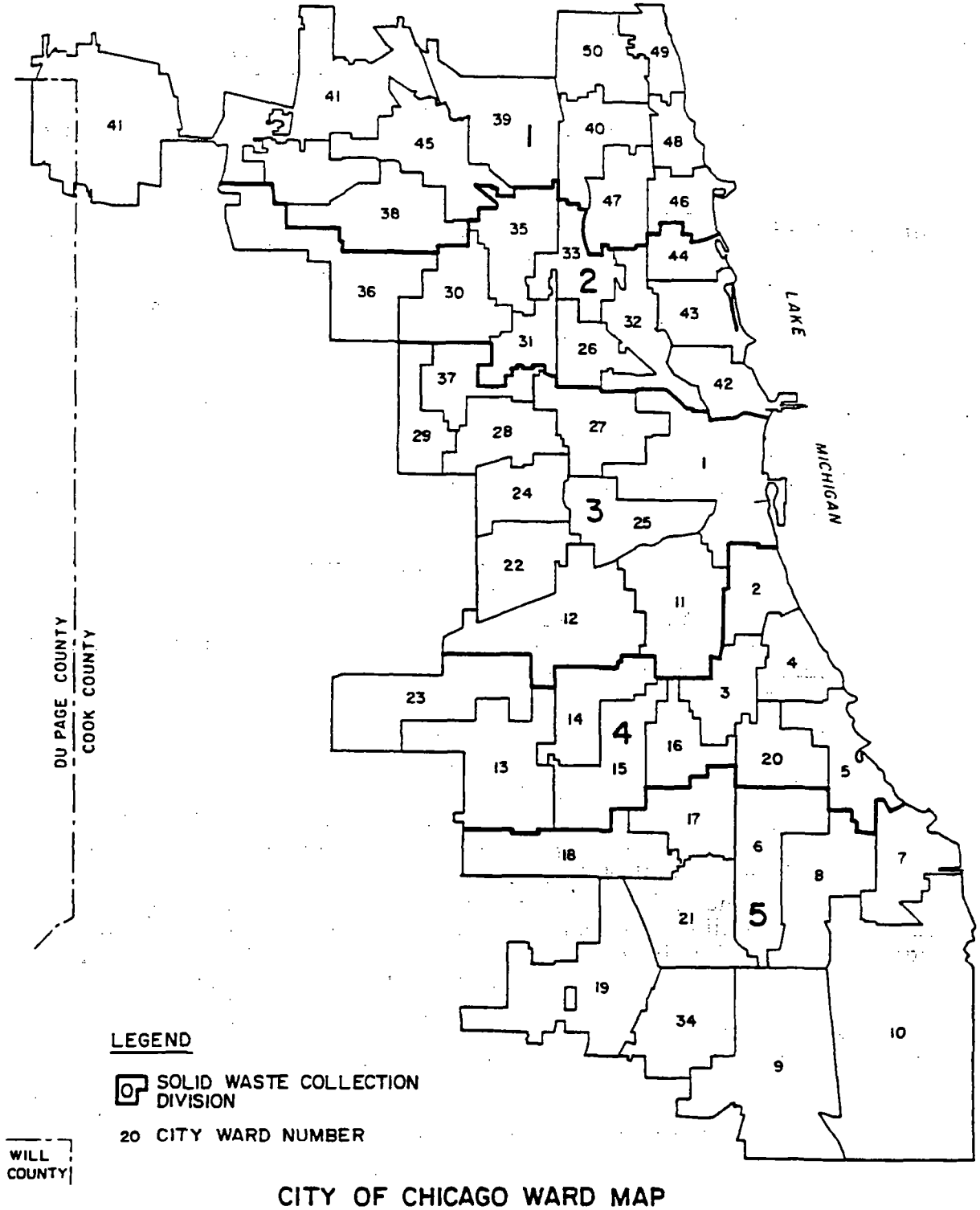
* Based on 1990 data and capacities greater than 500,000 cu.yd.(if known).
** Municipally owned landfill in Illinois

Table 2(t)

MEGAFILL LANDFILL CAPACITY

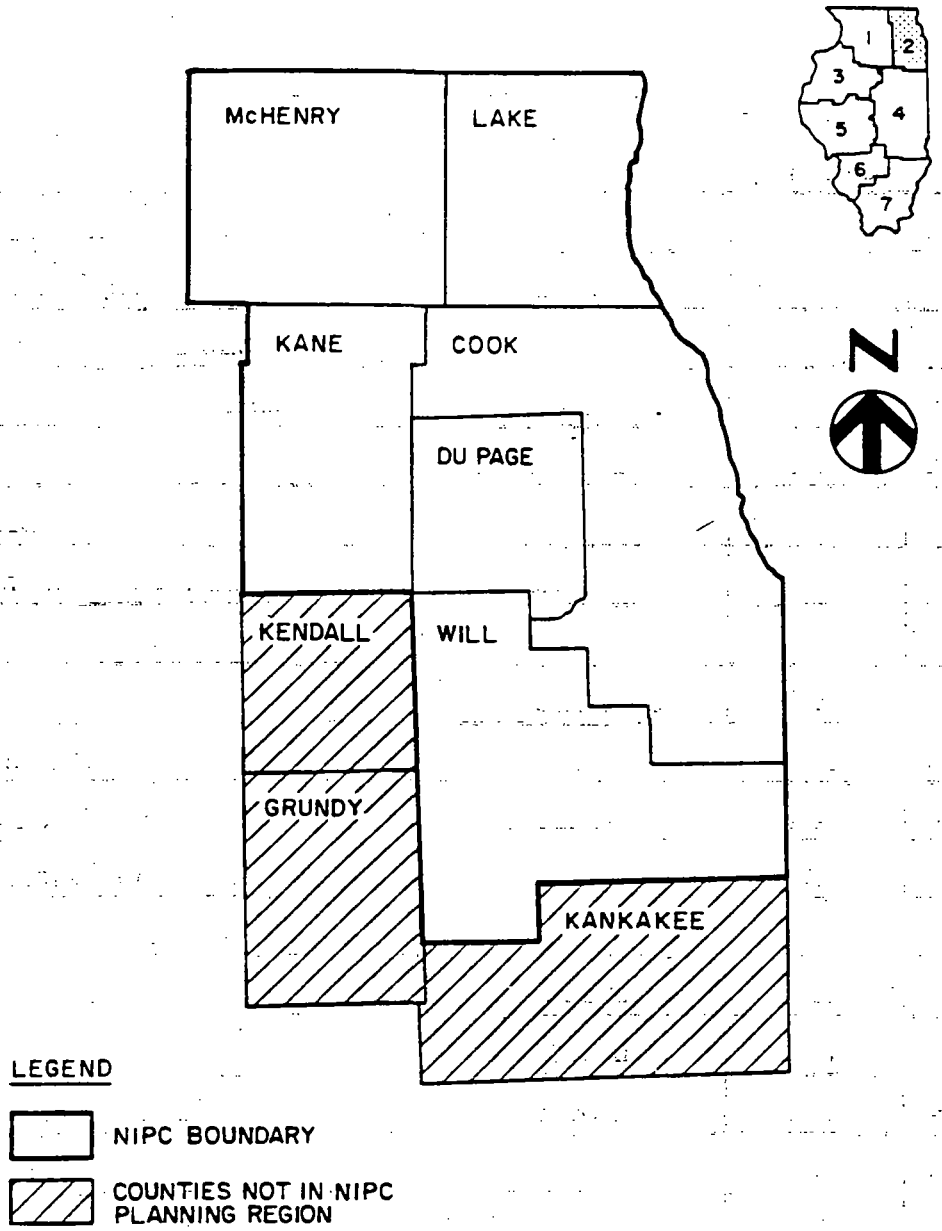
Landfill	City	State	Capacity (Acres)
Browning Ferris	Poland	OH	880
Gallatin National (listed above)	Fairview	IL	995
Lonetree Balefill	Edgemont	SD	1200 (Option on additional 1400)
Eagle Mountain	Norwalk	CA	8300
Hidalgo County	Lordsburg	NM	7200

Figure 1-1



CITY OF CHICAGO WARD MAP
PLANNING AREA

Figure 1-2



NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS PLANNING COMMISSION AND
IEPA SOLID WASTE REPORTING REGION
CHICAGO METRO – 2

Figure 2-1

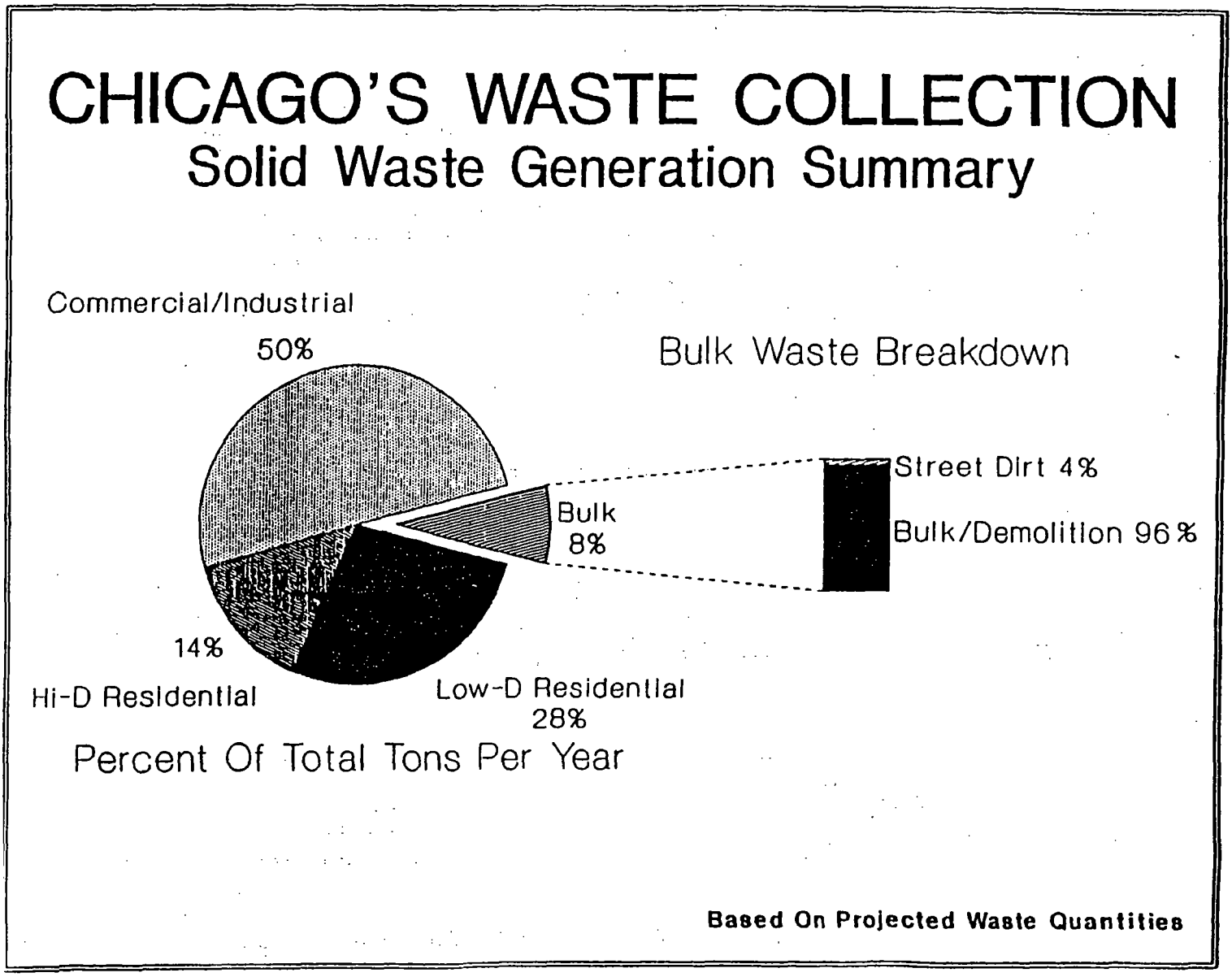
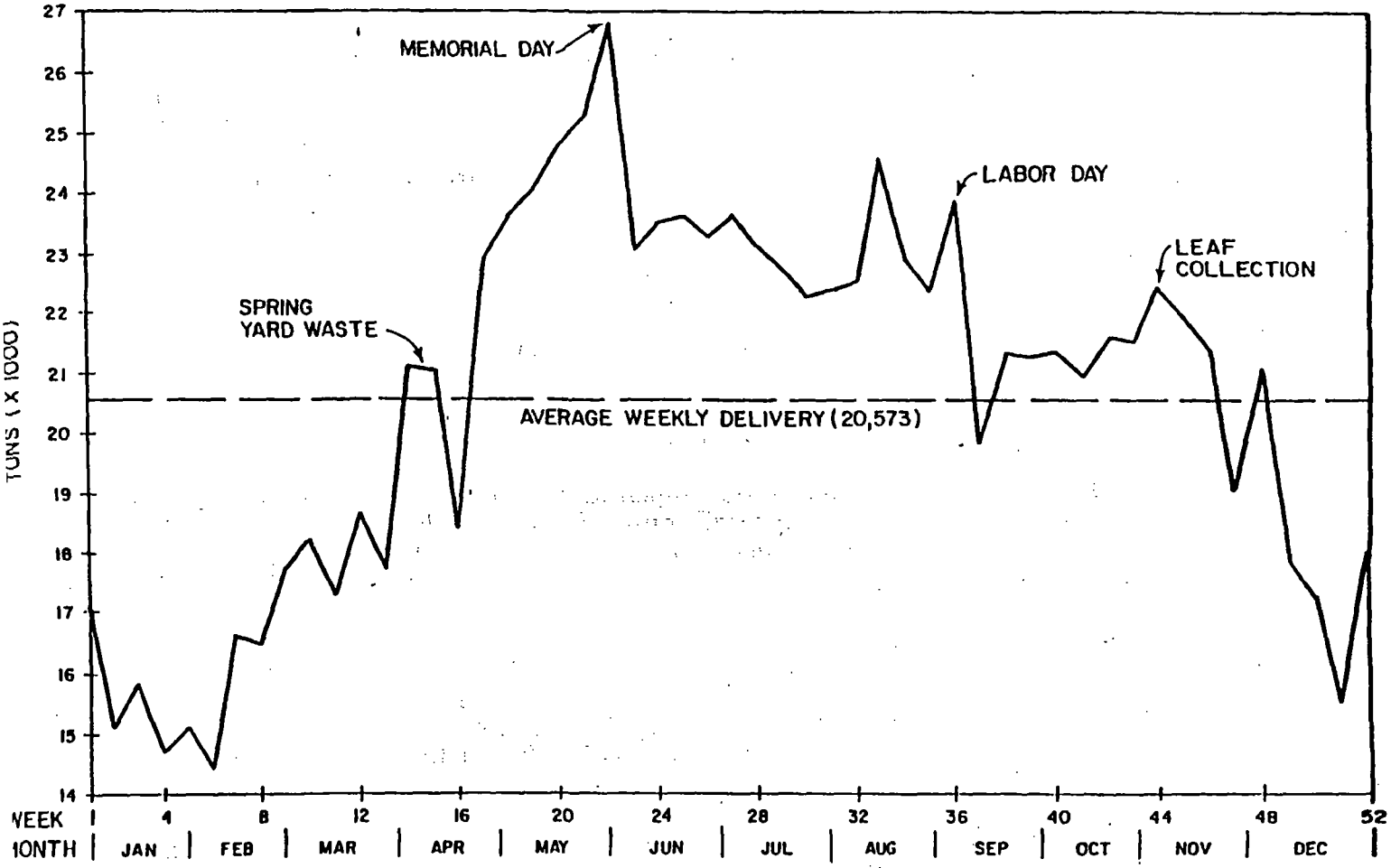
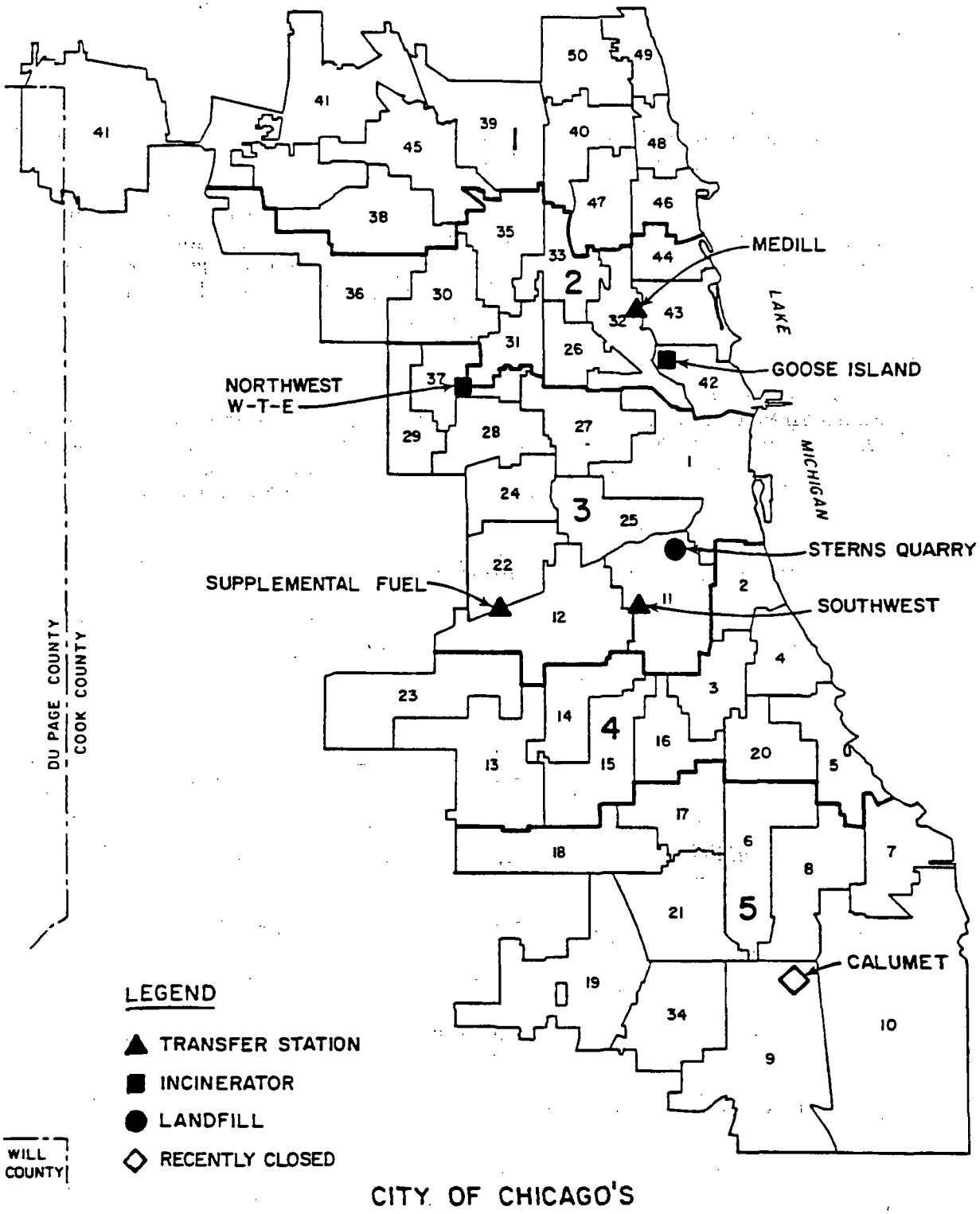

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Commercial/Industrial
50%
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk
8%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
14%
Hi-D Residential
Low-D Residential
28%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

Figure 2-2



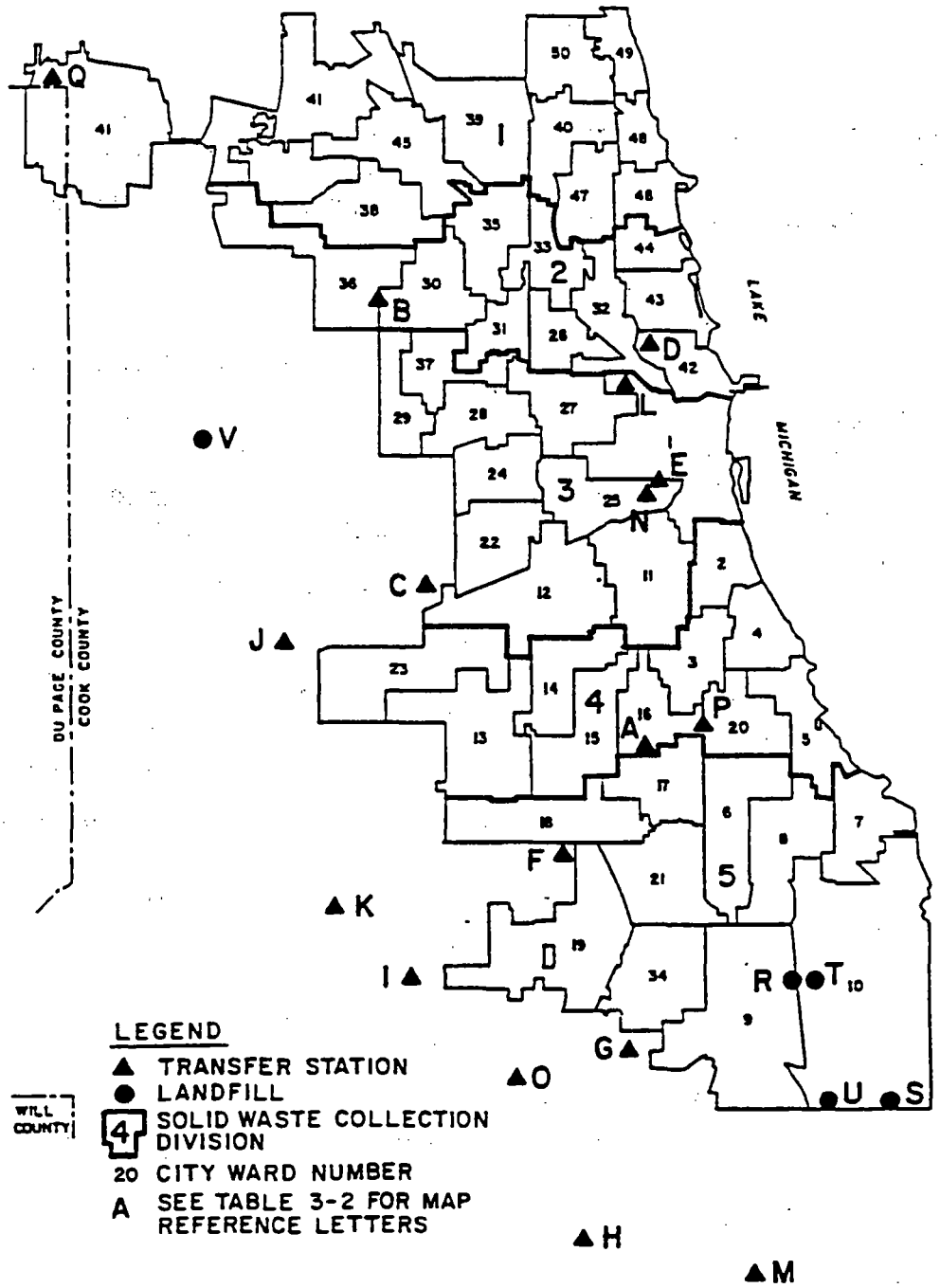
SEASONAL VARIATION
RESIDENTIAL WASTE (CITY COLLECTION)
ONE TO FOUR LIVING UNITS PER STRUCTURE
(6 YEAR AVERAGE 1983-1988)

Figure 3-1



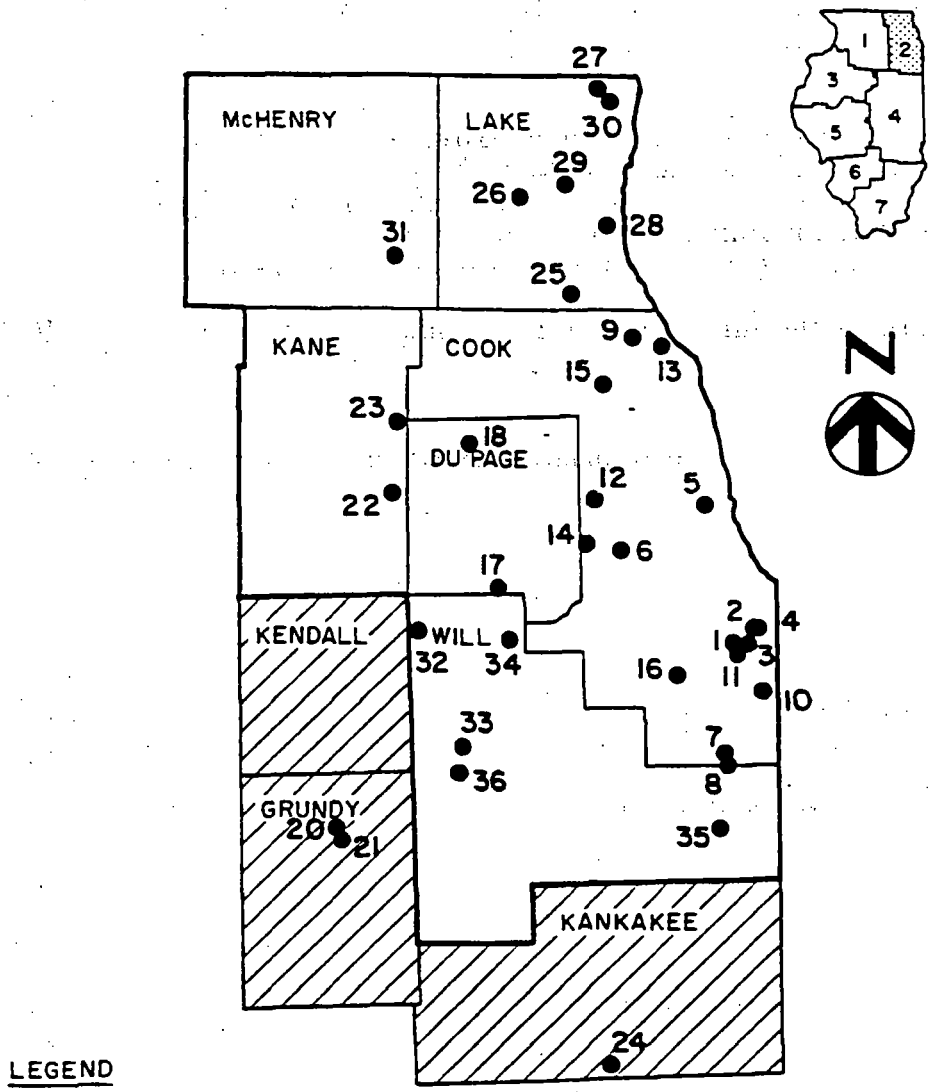
CITY OF CHICAGO'S
PUBLICLY OWNED
MUNICIPAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Figure 3-2



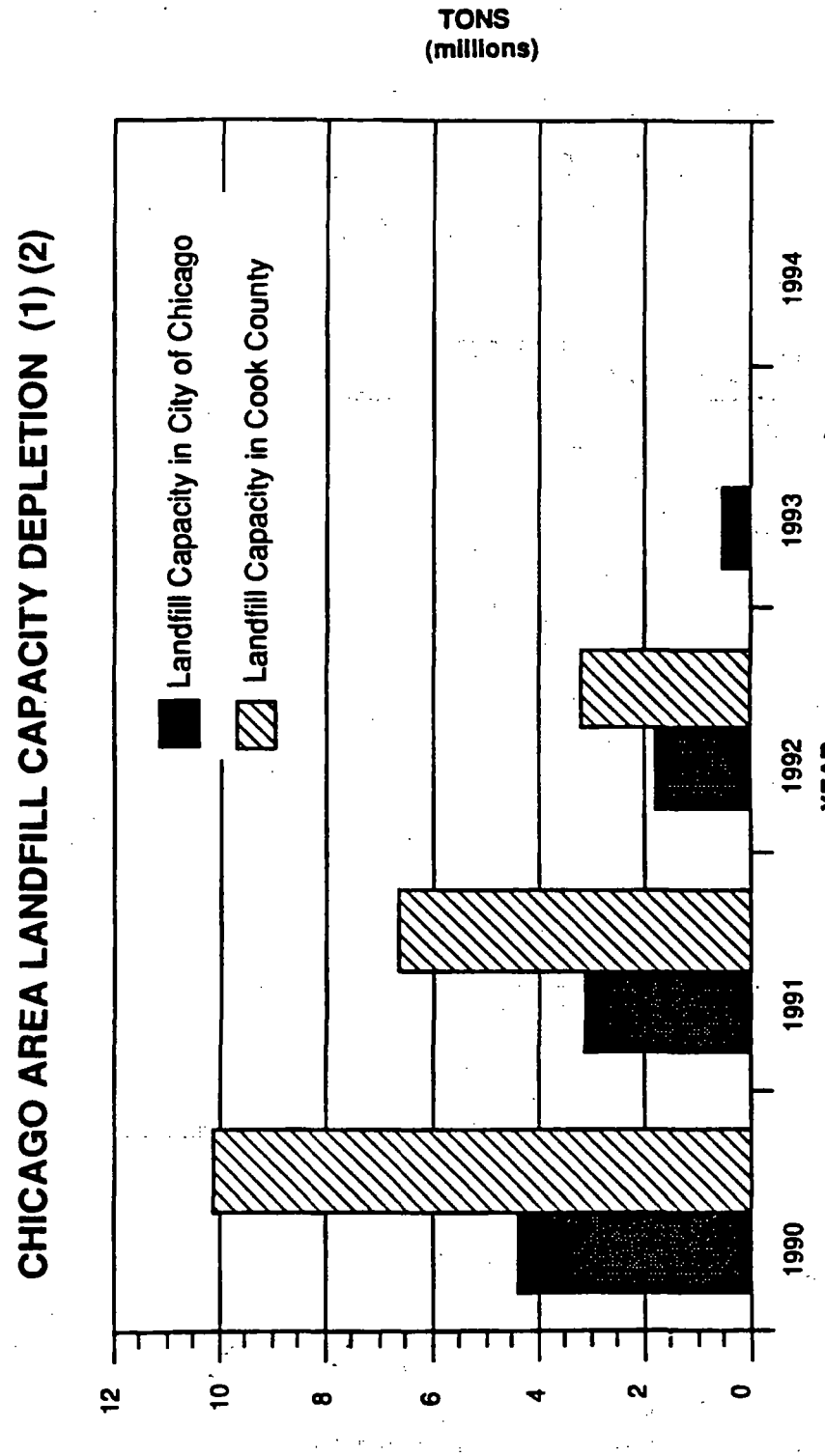
CITY OF CHICAGO
PRIVATELY OPERATED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Figure 3-3



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS
IEPA SOLID WASTE REPORTING REGION
CHICAGO METRO - 2

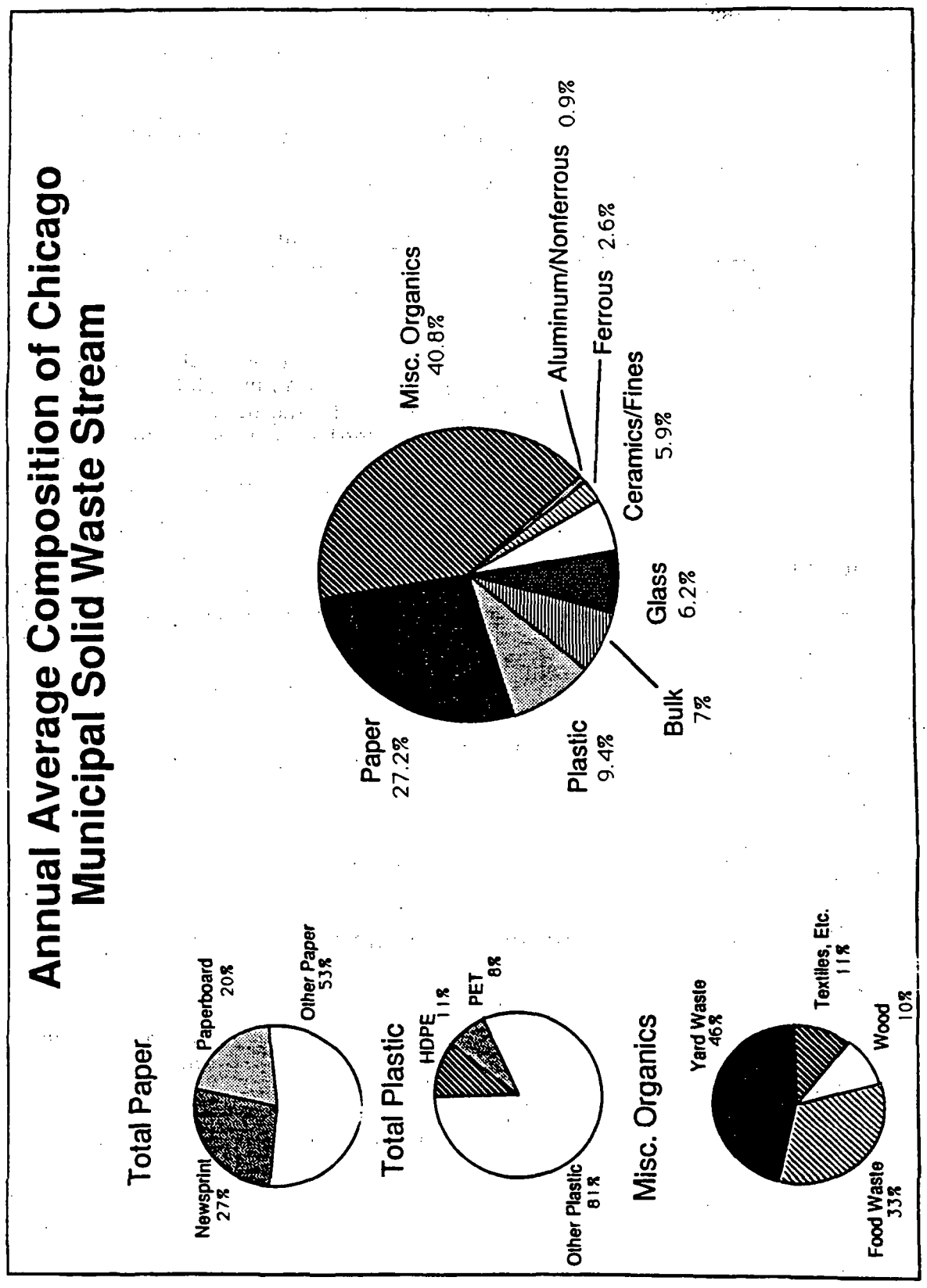
Figure 4-1



Note: (1)Based on reported remaining capacity and gate volume receipts with a 600 lb/cy average gate density. Reported landfill capacity and reported gate volume receipts based on the October 1990 IEPA Fourth Annual Report on Available Disposal Capacity (see Table 4-1).

(2)Reported gate volume receipts for landfills with no reported remaining capacity after 1990 are assumed to go to the other landfills within the City of Chicago and Cook County that have remaining capacity past 1990.

Figure 1


Annual Average Composition of Chicago Municipal Solid Waste Stream
Paper 27.2%
Misc. Organics 40.8%
Aluminum/Nonferrous 0.9%
Ferrous 2.6%
Ceramics/Fines 5.9%
Glass 6.2%
Bulk 7%
Plastic 9.4%
Total Paper
Newsprint 27%
Paperboard 20%
Other Paper 53%
Total Plastic
HDPE 11%
PET 8%
Other Plastic 81%
Misc. Organics
Yard Waste 46%
Textiles, Etc. 11%
Wood 10%
Food Waste 33%

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL LANDMARK PRESERVATION.

APPOINTMENTS OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS TO COMMISSION ON CHICAGO LANDMARKS.

The Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation, having had under consideration a communication signed by The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor (referred to your committee on January 14, 1992, as amended by a communication referred on January 27, 1992) to appoint Ms. Marian Despres, Ms. Kein L. Burton and Mr. Albert M. Friedman as members of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks for terms expiring March 11, 1995, recommends that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed appointments which are transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present at the meeting which took place on January 28, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BURTON F. NATARUS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Natarus, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointments of Ms. Marian Despres, Ms. Kein L. Burton and Mr. Albert M. Friedman as members of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks were *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE.

APPOINTMENT OF MS. MARINA CARROTT AS COMMISSIONER OF HOUSING.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred a communication signed by The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, to appoint Marina Carrott as Commissioner of Housing, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed appointment transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Ms. Marina Carrott as Commissioner of Housing was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HELMET GOTTFRET AS MEMBER OF NORTHWEST HOME EQUITY COMMISSION.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred a communication signed by The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, to appoint Helmet Gottfret as a member of the Northwest Home Equity Commission to complete the unexpired term of Thomas Ryan who has resigned (this term will expire on June 28, 1993) and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed appointment transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Mr. Helmet Gottfret as a member of the Northwest Home Equity Commission was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS FOR PURCHASE OF CITY-OWNED VACANT PROPERTIES AT SUNDRY LOCATIONS.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred ordinances by the Department of General Services authorizing the acceptance of bids at the following locations:

1701 West Erie Street;

1720 West Huron Street;

4110 -- 4124 South Vincennes Avenue/464 -- 466 East Bowen Avenue;

4659 South Wallace Avenue/558 West 47th Street; and

2039 West 21st Place,

having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinances transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following are said ordinances as passed (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

1701 West Erie Street.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby accepts the bid of Mark Rolland Fisher and John Patrick Walsh, as joint tenants, not as tenants in common, 115 South Plymouth Court, 510, Chicago, Illinois 60605, to purchase for the sum of $22,100.00, the city-owned vacant property as advertised, described as follows:

Lot 49 in the subdivision of Block 15 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39 North, Range 14, East of the Third Principal

Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 1701 West Erie Street, Permanent Tax No. 17-07-214-023)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute and the City Clerk to attest a quitclaim deed conveying the property to the purchaser.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is authorized to deliver the deposit check of $2,210.00 submitted by said bidder to the Department of General Services, Asset Management, Real Estate Section, who is authorized to deliver said deed to the purchaser upon receipt of the balance of the purchase price of said property.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is further authorized and directed to refund the deposit checks to the unsuccessful bidders for the purchase of said property.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

1720 West Huron Street.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby accepts the bid of Mark Rolland Fisher and John Patrick Walsh, as joint tenants, not as tenants in common, 115 South Plymouth Court, 510, Chicago, Illinois 60605, to purchase for the sum of $20,100.00, the city-owned vacant property as advertised, described as follows:

Lot 9 in Nelson's Subdivision of the south half of Block 2 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39 North, Range 14, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 1720 West Huron Street, Permanent Tax No. 17-07-206-031)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute and the City Clerk to attest a quitclaim deed conveying the property to the purchaser.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is authorized to deliver the deposit check of $2,010.00 submitted by said bidder to the Department of General Services, Asset Management, Real Estate Section, who is authorized to deliver said deed to the purchaser upon receipt of the balance of the purchase price of said property.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is further authorized and directed to refund the deposit checks to the unsuccessful bidders for the purchase of said property.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

4110 -- 4124 South Vincennes Avenue/
464 -- 466 East Bowen Avenue.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby accepts the bid of Harold Williams and Dyeatra Williams, as joint tenants, not as tenants in common, 2615-B South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616, to purchase for the sum of $27,050.00, the city-owned vacant property as advertised, described as follows:

Lots 1 to 9, inclusive, in Anthony J. Hageman's Subdivision of Lots 32 to 37, inclusive, with the south two and one-half feet of Sublots 4, 5 and 6 in Beifeld's Subdivision of Lots 38 to 31, inclusive, all in Block 2 of George S. Bowen's Subdivision of the north half of the north half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 38 North, Range 14, East of the Third Principal Meridian (except from Lot 1 aforesaid that portion thereof situated in subdivision of Lots 5 and 6 in the west 5 feet of Sublot 4 in Beifeld's Subdivision aforesaid) in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 4110 -- 4124 South Vincennes Avenue/464 -- 466 East Bowen Avenue, Permanent Tax No. 20-03-212-059)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute and the City Clerk to attest a quitclaim deed conveying the property to the purchaser.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is authorized to deliver the deposit check of $2,705.00 submitted by said bidder to the Department of General Services, Asset Management, Real Estate Section, who is authorized to deliver said deed to the purchaser upon receipt of the balance of the purchase price of said property.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is further authorized and directed to refund the deposit checks to the unsuccessful bidders for the purchase of said property.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

4659 South Wallace Street/558 West 47th Street.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby accepts the bid of William H. Haney, 608 West 46th Place, Chicago, Illinois 60609, to purchase for the sum of $10,500.00, the city-owned vacant property as advertised, described as follows:

> Lots 12 and 13 in Fish and Young's Subdivision of Lot 8, lying east of Wallace Street in Assessor's Division of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 38 North, Range 14, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 4659 South Wallace Street/558 West 47th Street, Permanent Tax No. 20-04-331-023)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute and the City Clerk to attest a quitclaim deed conveying the property to the purchaser.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is authorized to deliver the deposit check of $1,050.00 submitted by said bidder to the Department of General Services, Asset Management, Real Estate Section, who is authorized to deliver said

deed to the purchaser upon receipt of the balance of the purchase price of said property.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is further authorized and directed to refund the deposit checks to the unsuccessful bidders for the purchase of said property.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

2039 West 21st Place.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby accepts the bid of Hector Valtierra, 1846 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60608, to purchase for the sum of $9,250.00, the city-owned vacant property as advertised, described as follows:

> Lot 64 in Hyman & Peter's Subdivision in Block 60 in subdivision of Section 19, Township 39 North, Range 14, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 2039 West 21st Place, Permanent Tax No. 17-19-325-009)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute and the City Clerk to attest a quitclaim deed conveying the property to the purchaser.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is authorized to deliver the deposit check of $925.00 submitted by said bidder to the Department of General Services, Asset Management, Real Estate Section, who is authorized to deliver said deed to the purchaser upon receipt of the balance of the purchase price of said property.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk is further authorized and directed to refund the deposit checks to the unsuccessful bidders for the purchase of said property.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

REJECTION OF BID FOR PURCHASE OF CITY-OWNED VACANT PROPERTY AT 224 NORTH CALIFORNIA AVENUE AND GRANT OF AUTHORITY TO RE-ADVERTISE SAID PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred an ordinance by the Department of General Services regarding the rejection of a bid at 224 North California Avenue, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago hereby rejects the bid of Greater Holy Temple Church of God in Christ, 246 North California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612, to purchase for the sum of $1,000.00, the city-owned vacant property.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk is authorized to refund the deposit check of the above named bidder.

SECTION 3. The City Real Estate Section, Department of General Services, is authorized to re-advertise for sale the following parcel of vacant city-owned property which is no longer necessary, appropriate, required for the use of, profitable to or for the best interest of the City of Chicago. Said parcel is described as follows:

> Lot 20 in Graydon & Lawson's Subdivision of Block 15 in D. S. Lee & Others' Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 39 North, Range 13, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois (commonly known as 224 North California Avenue, Permanent Tax No. 16-12-316-018)

subject to covenants, zoning and building restrictions, easements and conditions, if any, of record.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after date of its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR NEGOTIATION AND EXECUTION OF REDEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH BETHEL NEW LIFE, INC. FOR CONVEYANCE OF VARIOUS CITY-OWNED PROPERTIES UNDER TAX REACTIVATION PROGRAM.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred an ordinance by the Department of Housing authorizing the conveyance of four properties to Bethel New Life, Inc. pursuant to the City's Tax Reactivation Program, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago has created the Chicago Tax Reactivation Program which seeks to aid the private sector in the redevelopment and reuse of properties acquired at the scavenger sale for the purposes of providing low- and moderate-income housing, new industry and jobs for its residents; and

WHEREAS, In cooperation with the City of Chicago, the Cook County Board of Commissioners entered no cash bids on certain properties at the supplemental scavenger sale held in December, 1989, and assigned the certificates of purchase to the City; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Housing has found Bethel New Life, Inc. to be qualified to acquire and develop those parcels set forth on Exhibit A attached hereto for new housing; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of Housing is authorized to negotiate and execute a redevelopment agreement with Bethel New Life, Inc. for those parcels set forth on Exhibit A, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute, and the City Clerk to attest, a quitclaim deed conveying the parcels set forth on Exhibit A to Bethel New Life, Inc., subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel. The conveyance of the parcels shall be contingent upon Bethel New Life, Inc. reimbursing the City for the cost of acquiring the parcels.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Exhibit "A" attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Property Address	Property Index Number
3860 West Lexington Street	16-14-306-020
2436 West Harrison Street	16-13-234-035
4666 West West End Avenue	16-10-319-004
1403 South Keeler Avenue	16-22-219-002

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF CITY-OWNED VACANT PROPERTIES TO CHICAGO-AUSTIN PARTNERS, INC. UNDER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR CHICAGO-AUSTIN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT PROJECT.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred an ordinance by the Department of Planning and Development authorizing the conveyance of two properties in the Chicago Austin Commercial District to the Chicago-Austin Partners, Inc. which proposes to construct an office building and adjacent parking lot, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The Redevelopment Plan for the Chicago-Austin Commercial District Project heretofore has been approved by the Commercial District Development Commission and the City Council of the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Proposals were sought on two previous occasions for the redevelopment of two vacant commercial sites within the Chicago-Austin Commercial District; both of which resulted in unsuccessful responses to the

offerings. The first site, Parcel 2, consists of 9,007.4 square feet and is located at 5928 -- 5932 West Chicago Avenue. Parcel 4 encompasses 27,694.5 square feet and is located at 5901 -- 5921 West Chicago Avenue; and

WHEREAS, The Commission proposes to accept an offer made by Chicago-Austin Partners, Inc. to purchase Parcels 2 and 4 located in the Chicago-Austin Commercial District and identified on the Acquisition Parcel Map which is available for inspection at the Department of Planning and Development; and

WHEREAS, The Purchaser proposes to construct an office building on Parcel 4 and off-street parking on Parcel 2 for the United States General Services Administration (G.S.A.), if they are the successful bidder in response to a Solicitation For Offers from G.S.A.; and

WHEREAS, The Commission adopted Resolution No. 91-CDDC-24 on November 19, 1991, whereby it recommended to the City Council that it approve the sale of said parcels in the Chicago-Austin Commercial District Project to Chicago-Austin Partners, Inc. as provided therein; and

WHEREAS, A certified copy of said resolution has been transmitted to this body; and

WHEREAS, The City Council has considered said resolution and the indicated sale of said parcels of land as provided therein, and it is the sense of the City Council that the sale is satisfactory and should be approved; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the sale proposed by the Commercial District Development Commission of Parcels 2 and 4 is hereby approved as follows:

Purchaser	Parcels	Total Sq. Ft.	Total Price
Chicago-Austin Partners, Inc.	2 and 4	36,701.9	$75,000

provided said figures may be subject to adjustments based upon the actual survey and determination of the square footage of said parcels.

Parcel 2 is legally described as follows:

Lot 22 and the west half of Lot 23 in Block 4 of Dickey and Baker's Addition to Austin in the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 39 North, Range 13, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Parcel 4 is legally described as follows:

Lots 209, 210, 211, 212, 214 and the east 30 feet of Lot 215 in Austin's Second Addition to Austinville, being a subdivision of the west half of the southeast quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter (except the east 15 acres in the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter and railroad right-of-way) all in Section 8, Township 39 North, Range 13, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

SECTION 2. The Mayor or his proxy, on behalf of the City of Chicago is authorized to execute, and the City Clerk to attest, a redevelopment agreement and the quitclaim deed by which the City of Chicago shall convey Parcels 2 and 4 to Chicago-Austin Partners, Inc.

SECTION 3. The Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of the Department of Planning and Development are authorized to execute all documents that are reasonably necessary to effectuate said sale.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

ACCEPTANCE OF BID FROM MR. JOSEPH DUFFY FOR PURCHASE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION PROPERTY AT 2547 WEST 112TH STREET.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred an ordinance by the Chicago Board of Education to accept a bid for the

conveyance of Board of Education property located at 2547 West 112th Street to Mr. Joseph Duffy, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has recommended to the City Council Committee on Housing and Real Estate of the City of Chicago to sell the real estate hereinafter described, in the manner provided by statute; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 122, paragraph 34-21, subsection (b)(2), by a vote of not less than two-thirds of its full membership, the Board of Education of the City of Chicago has determined that such real estate has become unnecessary, unsuitable, inappropriate and unprofitable to the Board and that a sale would constitute the best available use of such real estate for the purpose of deriving revenue to support the Board's authorized purposes; and real estate acquired, used, or held for school purposes, having a fair market value of less than $25,000 may be negotiated by the Board of Education of the City of Chicago and is exempt from the requirement of notice and competitive bid; and

WHEREAS, The vacant land hereinafter described was used for school purposes and has a fair market value of less than $25,000 as evidenced by the following two appraisals:

Ripley B. Mead

July 3, 1991

Market Value: $10,000.00

Real Property Appraisals

June 8, 1991

Market Value: $14,900.00

; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of its full membership, recommended to the City Council that the offer from Joseph Duffy, 4901 West 105th Place, Oaklawn, Illinois 60453, in the amount of $18,000 be accepted; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the City of Chicago hereby accepts the offer of Joseph Duffy to purchase vacant school land described as follows to wit:

the south 66.00 feet of the north 722.18 feet of Lot 193 in F. A. Hill's Addition to Morgan Park, being a subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 37 North, Range 13, East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois,

which land has a frontage of 66 feet on West 112th Street, containing approximately 8,118 square feet/0.186 acres, and is no longer necessary, appropriate, required for the use of, profitable to, or for the best interests of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago and/or the City of Chicago.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor or his proxy and the City Clerk are authorized to sign and attest a deed conveying all rights of the City of Chicago In Trust For The Use Of Schools in and to said school property and to deliver said deed to the Bureau of Real Estate and Capital Assets Management of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 3. That the Bureau of Real Estate and Capital Assets Management of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago is authorized to deliver said deed to the purchaser or his nominee upon receipt of the purchase price.

SECTION 4. That this ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR RENEWAL OF LEASE AGREEMENT AT 1313 -- 1315 WEST 74TH STREET FOR DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND SANITATION.

The Committee on Housing and Real Estate submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 28, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Housing and Real Estate, to which was referred an ordinance by the Department of General Services authorizing a lease at 1313 -- 1315 West 74th Street for the Department of Streets and Sanitation (Lease No. 13004), having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Gutierrez, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of General Services is authorized to execute on behalf of the City of Chicago, a renewal of a lease between Eugene G. Callahan and Kathleen Callahan, his wife, as joint tenants, as Lessor, for approximately 20,286 square feet of warehouse space and approximately 12,000 square feet of parking adjacent to building located at 1313 -- 1315 West 74th Street for use by the Department of Streets and Sanitation, as Lessee, such lease to be approved by the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and to be approved as to form and legality by the Corporation Counsel in substantially the following form:

[Lease Agreement attached to this ordinance printed on page 12804 of this Journal.]

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective from and after the date of its passage.

Rider attached to the aforementioned Lease Agreement reads as follows:

Rider.

Notification Provisions.

In every instance where it shall be necessary or desirable for the Lessor to serve any notice or demand upon the Lessee, it shall be necessary to send a written or printed copy thereof by United States registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Lessee at the premises and, in

addition, to the Asset Manager, Real Estate, Department of General Services, 510 North Peshtigo Court, Room 402, Chicago, Illinois 60611, or at such other place as the Lessee from time to time may appoint in writing in which event the notice or demand shall be deemed to have been served at the time copies are received at said locations.

Any notice from Lessee to Lessor under or in regard to this lease may be served by mailing a copy to the Lessor as follows: Mr. Eugene G. Callahan, 1200 Jorie Boulevard, Suite 329, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521.

Rental Payment Provisions.

Lessee shall pay rent for said premises during the continuance of this lease at the rate of:

Three Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-three and no/100 Dollars ($3,653.00) per month for the period beginning on the 1st day of January, 1992 and ending on the 31st day of December, 1992;

Three Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty-five and no/100 Dollars ($3,835.00) per month for the period beginning on the 1st day of January, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of December, 1993;

Three Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty-nine and no/100 Dollars ($3,989.00) per month for the period beginning on the 1st day of January, 1994 and ending on the 31st day of December, 1994;

Four Thousand One Hundred Forty-eight and no/100 Dollars ($4,148.00) per month for the period beginning on the 1st day of January, 1995 and ending on the 31st day of December, 1995;

Four Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-three and no/100 Dollars ($4,273.00) per month for the period beginning on the 1st day of January, 1996 and ending on the 31st day of December, 1996.

Rent is payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month by the Office of the City Comptroller to Mr. Eugene G. Callahan, 1200 Jorie Boulevard, Suite 329, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521.

Lessor And Lessee Responsibilities.

Lessor under this lease shall:

Complete the following renovations prior to execution of Lease:

Replace roof over the garage area.

Install a new hot water heater.

Install new window storm covers.

Repair and install adequate lighting in the office and garage area.

Have all space heaters serviced and in working order.

Paint the office area.

Repair the loading dock.

Extend loading dock.

Repair overhead door to the warehouse.

Install handle and latch on the restroom door in garage, also a light switch on the wall and provide hot water for the sink.

Maintain interior and exterior of the building including all plumbing and mechanical components excluding overhead door opener.

Provide heating plant and equipment and maintain in good operable condition.

Provide and pay for janitorial service for the maintenance of the exterior and interior of the building including maintenance of all mechanical components. Janitorial service shall not be construed to mean cleaning, washing or sweeping of any kind, or moving of furniture, replacing of light bulbs, etc., but shall refer strictly to service for the maintenance of the physical plant.

Provide hot water tank and equipment and maintain in good operable condition.

Provide and pay for nightly custodial services which shall be construed as cleaning, washing, emptying wastepaper baskets, replacement of light bulbs or sweeping of any kind.

Comply with all provisions of the Chicago Municipal Building Code in the repair, construction and maintenance of the demised premises.

Provide and maintain at all times public liability insurance in the amount of $1,000,000 combined single limit with the City of Chicago to receive certificate of insurance and naming the City of Chicago as additionally insured. Said annual insurance coverage shall be renewed for each year during the term of this lease with Lessee to receive a certificate of insurance for said annual renewal at least thirty (30) days prior to annual renewal date. Should any of the above described policies be cancelled before the expiration date, the Lessor shall mail to the Lessee at the address cited herein a copy of the cancellation notice immediately and in no event more than fifteen (15) days upon receipt thereof.

Lessee under this lease shall:

Provide and pay for electricity as metered on said premises including electricity for window air conditioning unit.

Provide and pay for custodial service which is the cleaning of the demised premises when necessary.

Pay for hot and domestic water.

Pay for heat in said premises.

Maintain garage door and overhead door opener.

Additional clauses to be included in lease:

In the event the Lessor should fail to furnish any substantial repairs or services as required by this lease or fails to remove and correct any fire or health hazards not caused by the acts or negligence of the Lessee and the failure continues more than ten (10) days after Lessee has notified the Lessor by written notice of such failure, unless in the case of such failure which cannot be remedied within ten (10) days where Lessor shall have commenced and shall be diligently pursuing all necessary action to remedy such failure, the Lessee may at its own option make the necessary repairs or supply the maintenance or service itself or have the hazard corrected and deduct the cost and expense thereof from rental herein due under this lease or immediately terminate this lease by providing the Lessor written notice by certified or registered mail at the address cited herein.

No member of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, or other City board, commission or agency, official, or employee of the City shall have any personal interest, direct or indirect, in Lessor, the lease or the

demised premises; nor shall anyssuch member, official or employee participate in any decision relating to the lease which affects his or her personal interest or the interests of any corporation, partnership or association in which he or she is directly or indirectly interested. No member, official or employee of the City shall be personally liable to Lessor, or any successor in interest, to perform any commitment or obligation of the City under the lease nor shall any such person be personally liable in the event of any default or breach by the City.

Lessor shall comply with Chapter 26.2 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, "Governmental Ethics", including but not limited to, Section 26.2-12 of this chapter pursuant to which no payment, gratuity or offer of employment shall be made in connection with any City contract, as an inducement for the award of a contract or order. Any contract negotiated, entered into, or performed in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be voidable as to the City.

COMMITTEE ON LICENSE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTION 020(e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS OF FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

(Continued on page 12805)

1313 --1315 West 74th Street.

LEASE—Short Form Lease No. 13004 Form C. O. No. 18 City of Chicago

This Agreement,

Made this ..... day of .....

A. D. 19 , between Eugene G. Callahan and Kathleen Callahan, his wife, as joint tenants

....., as Lessor ,

and the CITY OF CHICAGO, a Municipal Corporation, as Lessee:

Witnesseth: That the Lessor's do hereby lease to the Lessee the following described premises situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: approximately 20,286 square feet of warehouse space and approximately 12,000 square feet of parking adjacent to building located at 1313-15 West 74th Street for the Department of Streets & Sanitation.

To have and to hold said premises unto the Lessee for a term beginning on the 1st day of January A. D. 1992 , and ending on the 31st day of December A. D. 1996. Lessee has the right to terminate this lease upon ninety (90) days prior written notice anytime after thirty-six (36) months from January 1, 1992 ~~and the right to renew this lease for a further period of on the same terms and rental, by giving to the Lessor , in either case days' written notice of its election so to do.~~

Any notice from Lessee to Lessor under or in regard to this lease may be served by mailing a copy thereof to the Lessor at Eugene G. Callahan, 1200 Jorie Blvd., Suite 329, Oak Brook, IL 60521 or at such other place as the Lessor from time to time in writing may appoint. For Lessor to Lessee Notification Provisions See Rider Attached Hereto and Made a Part Hereof.

~~Lessee shall pay rent for said premises during the continuance of this lease at the rate of~~ For Rental Payment Provisions See Rider Attached Hereto and Made a Part Hereof. ~~Dollars per month, payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month by the office of the City Comptroller.~~ Assessments for water tax levied against said premises for all or part of the term of this lease shall be paid by the Lessor

Lessor during the entire term of this lease shall keep in a condition of thorough repair and good order at Lessor's own expense, said demised premises and appurtenances, including catch basins, vaults and sidewalks. If the Lessor shall refuse or neglect to make needed repairs within ten days after written notice thereof sent by the Lessee, the Lessee is authorized to make such repairs and to deduct the cost thereof from rentals accruing under this lease.

For Responsibilities of Lessor and Lessee See Rider Attached Hereto and Made a Part Hereof.

Lessee shall not assign this lease or sublet said premises or any part thereof without the written consent of the Lessor's , and upon the termination of this lease shall surrender said premises to the Lessor's in as good condition as at the beginning of the term of this lease, loss by fire or other casualty, ordinary wear and repairs chargeable to the Lessor's , excepted.

Lessor's shall have the right of access at reasonable times for examining or exhibiting said premises and for making repairs, and shall be allowed to place thereon notices of "To Rent" for sixty days prior to the termination of this lease, and of "For Sale" at all times, but all such notices shall be placed in positions acceptable to the Lessee.

Lessee shall have the right to make such alterations, additions and improvements on said premises as it shall deem necessary, provided that such additions and improvements whether made during the term of this lease or prior thereto, shall be regarded as removable fixtures, all or any part of which the Lessee at its election may leave on said premises, or remove prior to the termination of this lease.

In case said premises shall be rendered untenantable by fire or other casualty during said term, Lessor's may rebuild said premises within thirty days, but failing so to do, or if said premises shall be destroyed by fire or other casualty, this lease thereby shall be terminated; in the event of such a termination of this lease, Lessee shall be chargeable with rent only to the date of such fire or other casualty, and if Lessor's shall rebuild within thirty days, Lessee shall be excused from payment of rent for the period of such rebuilding.

In Witness Whereof, this lease is signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto the day and year first above written.

Approved as to form and legality, except as to property description and execution.

..... Assistant Corporation Counsel

Approved:

Asset Manager Real Estate ~~Agent~~

Commissioner of Streets & Sanitation

Eugene G. Callahan

Kathleen Callahan

By.....
Commissioner of General Services

(Continued from page 12803)

Your Committee on License and Consumer Protection, having had under consideration an ordinance introduced by Alderman Edward Burke (which was referred on January 14, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsection 4-172-020(e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic package goods in a portion of the 14th Ward, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EUGENE C. SCHULTER,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Schulter, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 4-172-020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as a new paragraph in subsection (e) in proper numerical sequence as follows:

4-172-020.

* * * * *

(e) No package goods license shall be issued for any premises located within the following areas:

* * * * *

Western Avenue (both sides) from 47th Street to 51st Street.

SECTION 2. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing package goods licenses within the area described in Section 1, or prevent the issuance of a new package goods license to an otherwise qualified applicant for premises within the area described in Section 1, if the application was filed prior to passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTION 020(e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS OF TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on License and Consumer Protection, having had under consideration an ordinance introduced by Alderman Sam Burrell (which was referred on January 14, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsection 4-172-020(e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic package goods in a portion of the 29th Ward, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EUGENE C. SCHULTER,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Schulter, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 4-172-020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as a new paragraph in subsection (e), in proper numerical sequence, as follows:

* * * * *

4-172-020.

(e) No package goods license shall be issued for any premises within the following areas:

* * * * *

On Laramie Avenue, from Madison Street to Harrison Street; on Harrison Street (north side only), from Lavergne Avenue to Laramie Avenue; on Harrison Street (both sides), from Cicero Avenue to Laramie Avenue; on Madison Street (south side only), from Lavergne Avenue to Leclaire Avenue; on Madison Street (both sides), from Leclaire Avenue to Austin Boulevard; on Chicago Avenue, from Central Avenue to Austin Boulevard; on Division Street (north side only) from Long Avenue to Central Avenue; and on Division Street (both sides) from Central Avenue to Austin Boulevard.

SECTION 2. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing package goods licenses within the areas described in Section 1, or prevent the issuance of a new package goods license to an otherwise qualified applicant for premises within the areas described in Section 1, if the application was filed prior to passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTION 020 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR LICENSES AND PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF 36TH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on License and Consumer Protection, having under consideration an ordinance introduced by Alderman William Banks (which was referred on January 14, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsection 4-172-020 (d), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor on premises and Subsection 4-172-020 (e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic package goods in the 36th Ward, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EUGENE C. SCHULTER,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Schulter, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 4-172-020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as a new paragraph within subsection (d), in proper numerical sequence, as follows:

4-172-020.

* * * * *

(d) No license shall be issued for the sale of alcoholic liquor, for consumption on the premises within the following areas:

* * * * *

Beginning at the intersection of North Laramie Avenue and West Belmont Avenue; thence west on Belmont Avenue to Sayre Avenue; thence north on Sayre Avenue to Henderson Street; thence west on Henderson Street to Nordica Avenue; thence north on Nordica Avenue to Addison Street; thence west on Addison Street to Pacific Avenue; thence north on Pacific Avenue to Irving Park Road; thence west on Irving Park Road (city limits) to Pioneer Avenue (city limits); thence north on Pioneer Avenue (city limits) to Montrose Avenue (city limits); thence west on Montrose Avenue and Montrose Avenue extended to city limits; thence south along city limits to Belmont Avenue; thence east and south along the city limits to the intersection of North Avenue and Austin Boulevard; thence north on Austin Boulevard to Fullerton Avenue; thence east on Fullerton Avenue to Central Avenue; thence north on Central Avenue to George Street; thence east on George Street to Laramie Avenue; thence north on Laramie Avenue to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. Section 4-172-020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as a new paragraph in subsection (e), in proper numerical sequence, as follows:

4-172-020.

* * * * *

(e) No package goods license shall be issued for any premises within the following areas:

* * * * *

Beginning at the intersection of North Laramie Avenue and West Belmont Avenue; thence west on Belmont Avenue to Sayre Avenue; thence north on Sayre Avenue to Henderson Street; thence west on Henderson Street to Nordica Avenue; thence north on Nordica Avenue to Addison Street; thence west on Addison Street to Pacific Avenue; thence north on Pacific Avenue to Irving Park Road; thence west on Irving Park Road (city limits) to Pioneer Avenue (city limits); thence north on Pioneer Avenue (city limits) to Montrose Avenue (city limits); thence west on Montrose Avenue and Montrose Avenue extended to city limits; thence south along city limits to Belmont Avenue; thence east and south along the city limits to the intersection of North Avenue and Austin Boulevard; thence north on Austin Boulevard to Fullerton Avenue; thence east on Fullerton Avenue to Central Avenue; thence north on Central Avenue to George Street; thence east on George Street to Laramie Avenue; thence north on Laramie Avenue to the place of beginning.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing liquor licenses within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, or prevent the issuance of a liquor license to an otherwise qualified applicant for premises within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, if the application was filed prior to passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 3, CHAPTER 56, SECTION 150, TITLE 9, CHAPTER 64, SECTION 240(g) AND TITLE 9, CHAPTER 76, SECTION 170 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ESTABLISHING PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO DISPLAY AUTOMOBILE LICENSE TAG, PLATE OR EMBLEM.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 14, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on License and Consumer Protection, having had under consideration an ordinance introduced by Alderman Madrzyk, amending Section 3-56-150 of the Municipal Code, to set the fine for failure to display the license tag, plate or emblem as required at $60.00; amending Section 9-64-240(g) to set at $60.00 the fine for any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Section 9-64-125; and amending Section 9-76-170 to set a $60.00 fine for failure to display the city vehicle tax sticker, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EUGENE C. SCHULTER,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Schulter, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 3-56-150 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as follows:

3-56-150. Penalty.

Any person who shall take, destroy, remove or obliterate any license tag, plate or emblem provided for in this chapter, without the consent of the owner of the vehicle, shall be fined not less than $25.00 dollars nor more than $200.00 for each offense. Every such wrongful destruction, obliteration or removal of such license tag, plate or emblem from any vehicle shall be considered a separate offense. *Any person who fails to display the license tag, plate or emblem as required by this chapter shall be fined $60.00.*

Any person violating any provision of this chapter where the penalty is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be fined not less than $5.00 nor more than $100.00 for each offense. A separate and distinct offense shall be considered as committed for each and every day any wagon or vehicle is used upon the public ways of the city without having procured a license and without having complied with the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 2. Section 9-64-240 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as follows:

9-64-240. Violation -- Penalty.

(a) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with Section 9-64-190(a) shall be fined $10.00 for each offense.

(b) Any person who violates or fails to comply with the provisions of Section 9-64-190(b) shall be fined $20.00 for each offense.

(c) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Sections 9-64-030(b), 9-64-130(a) or 9-64-200(b) shall be fined $15.00 for each offense.

(d) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Sections 9-64-020, 9-64-040, 9-64-060, 9-64-070, 9-64-080, 9-64-090, 9-64-100(b) or (d) -- (h), 9-64-110, 9-64-120, 9-64-140, 9-64-150, 9-64-160, 9-64-170 or 9-64-180 shall be fined $25.00 for each offense.

(e) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Sections 9-64-100(a) or (c), 9-64-130(b) or 9-64-210 shall be fined $50.00 for each offense.

(f) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Section 9-64-050 shall be fined $100.00 for each offense.

(g) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of Section 9-64-125 shall be fined $60.00 for each offense.

SECTION 3. Section 9-76-170 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics as follows:

9-76-170. City Vehicle Tax Sticker.

The city vehicle tax sticker shall be placed and positioned to be clearly visible and maintained in a clearly legible condition and shall be placed on the front windshield in the lower right-hand corner farthest removed from the driver's position approximately one inch from the right and lower edge of the windshield. *Any person who violates this section shall be fined $60.00.*

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EVENTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

SPONSORSHIP AND PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CITY FESTIVALS DURING YEAR 1992.

The Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs, having had under consideration a communication signed by Mayor Richard M. Daley (referred to committee on January 14, 1992) authorizing the Mayor's Office of Special Events to sponsor and produce various special events, begs leave

to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present, with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. MADRZYK,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Madrzyk, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago (the "City") is a home rule municipality as defined in Section 6(a), Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois and, as such, may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs; and

WHEREAS, The City desires to conduct a festival, namely Taste of Chicago, to take place on City streets located in and around Grant Park and in certain areas to be designated in and located within Grant Park for a nine-day period commencing Saturday, June 27, 1992, and ending Sunday, July 5, 1992, providing for sale of food, beverages and souvenirs in conjunction with public entertainment; and

WHEREAS, The City also desires to conduct other festivals (together with Taste of Chicago, the "Festivals") including, among others the Chicago Blues Festival on June 5, 6 and 7, 1992; the Chicago Gospel Festival on June 13 and 14, 1992; the Chicago Country Music Festival at Taste of Chicago on July 1 and 2, 1992; Venetian Night on August 15, 1992; the

Chicago Jazz Festival on September 5 and 6, 1992; and the Viva! Chicago Festival on September 19 and 20, 1992, to take place on City streets located in and around Grant Park, providing for the sale of food, beverages and souvenirs in conjunction with public entertainment; and

WHEREAS, The City also desires to co-sponsor neighborhood festivals with local community groups in neighborhoods throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, All such Festivals will promote the public interest by providing vital recreation for the citizens of the City, and bring together large numbers of people from every segment of society and every area of the City to meet and share in common social experiences; and

WHEREAS, Such Festivals will also create unique opportunities to promote tourism in the City and to generate business and employment opportunities for Chicago residents, both of which are in the public interest; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The above recitals, including the legislative findings, are expressly incorporated in and made a part of this ordinance as though fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. The City through the Mayor's Office of Special Events ("M.O.S.E.") is authorized to sponsor and produce the Festivals to take place on City streets located in and around Grant Park and in such other areas as may be designated, providing for the sale of food, beverages and souvenirs in conjunction with public entertainment.

SECTION 3. Such revenues as may be generated by the Festivals in excess of revenues appropriated from such source in the 1992 Annual Appropriation Ordinance are hereby appropriated from Fund No. 356. All agreements authorized herein shall be made subject to the availability of funds.

SECTION 4. A portion of the aforementioned revenues shall come from a service charge of one dollar hereby imposed on the purchase of each booklet, sheet or other group of ten coupons redeemable for food and beverages at Taste of Chicago. Such service charge shall be applied to the costs incurred by the City in presenting, promoting and producing Taste of Chicago, including without limitation, increased security; expanded entertainment, programming, production and marketing; increased maintenance operation; increased restroom facilities; inclusion of dining areas and picnic tables; and expanded public relations efforts both regionally and nationally. In addition, any balance remaining from the service charge revenues after payment of the above-referenced costs of Taste of Chicago, shall be applied to the costs incurred by the City of various other Festivals and public events.

SECTION 5. The City shall donate the amount of one percent (1%) of the total ticket sales generated from Taste of Chicago, less service charge revenues and sales taxes, to the Greater Chicago Food Depository for the "Sharing It" program.

SECTION 6. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the Executive Director of M.O.S.E. (the "Executive Director") is hereby authorized to enter into and execute any and all intergovernmental cooperation agreements as may be necessary to sponsor and/or produce the Festivals with such appropriate terms and conditions, including, without limitation, those relating to exchange of any consideration, insurance and indemnification by the City to those governmental units, as applicable. Such intergovernmental cooperation agreements may be with any other necessary or appropriate federal, state or local governmental unit, including, without limitation, Chicago Park District with respect to use of any Park District property; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with respect to the use of the Monroe Harbor breakwater.

SECTION 7. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to enter into and execute such agreements with other persons and parties participating in the sponsorship and production of the Festivals, including, without limitation, commercial or other business sponsors and media sponsors. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreements to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 8. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to enter into and execute such agreements with those vendors participating in the Festivals, including, without limitation, food vendors, beverage vendors and souvenirs vendors. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of foregoing agreements to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 9. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to enter into and execute such agreements as may be necessary for the City to provide entertainment at the Festivals, including, without limitation, entertainment provided by musicians and other entertainers, fireworks and a circus. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreements to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 10. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to enter into and execute agreement(s) with the Illinois Restaurant Association food and beverage management for the Taste of Chicago and beverage management to produce the other Festivals. The

Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreement(s) to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 11. The Executive Director is authorized to award grants to community groups participating in the production of the neighborhood festivals and to execute grant agreements with respect thereto, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality.

SECTION 12. In order to engage a contractor to provide recycling services at the Festivals in a manner more expedient than pursuant to the procedures of the Municipal Purchasing Act for cities of 500,000 or more population, the Executive Director and the Purchasing Agent or their duly authorized representatives are hereby authorized (a) to solicit at least two contractors to provide such services; (b) to select a contractor to perform such services based on the following criteria: previous experience at events comparable in size and scope to the Festivals, capability to perform such services satisfactorily and contract cost; (c) to negotiate with the selected contractor the terms of a contract for the performance of such services. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, the Purchasing Agent and the Executive Director or their designated representatives are hereby authorized to enter into and execute a contract between the City and the selected contractor, containing such terms as may be required by law, executive order or deemed appropriate or necessary by the Purchasing Agent. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreement(s) to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 13. In order to engage a contractor to provide maintenance services at the Festivals in a manner more expedient than pursuant to the procedures of the Municipal Purchasing Act for cities of 500,000 or more population, the Executive Director and the Purchasing Agent or their duly authorized representatives are hereby authorized (a) to solicit at least two contractors to provide such services; (b) to select a contractor to perform such services based on the following criteria: previous experience at events comparable in size and scope to the Festivals, capability to perform such services satisfactorily, and contract cost; (c) to negotiate with the selected contractor the terms of a contract for the performance of such services. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, the Purchasing Agent and the Director or their designated representatives are hereby authorized to enter into and execute a contract between the City and the selected contractor, containing such terms as may be required by law, executive order or deemed appropriate or necessary by the Purchasing Agent. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreement (s) to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 14. In order to engage a contractor to provide security services at the Festivals in a manner more expedient than pursuant to the procedures of the Municipal Purchasing Act for cities of 500,000 or more population, the Executive Director and the Purchasing Agent or their duly authorized representatives are hereby authorized (a) to solicit at least two contractors to provide such services; (b) to select a contractor to perform such services based on the following criteria: previous experience at events comparable in size and scope to the Festivals, capability to perform such services satisfactorily, and contract cost; (c) to negotiate with the selected contractor the terms of a contract for the performance of such services. Subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and the approval of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, the Purchasing Agent and the Executive Director or their designated representatives are hereby authorized to enter into and execute a contract between the City and the selected contractor, containing such terms as may be required by law, executive order or deemed appropriate or necessary by the Purchasing Agent. The Executive Director shall cause executed copies of the foregoing agreement(s) to be placed on file with the City Comptroller to be made available for public review.

SECTION 15. Subject to any approval required by statute or ordinance, the Executive Director is hereby authorized to execute such other documents ancillary to the aforementioned agreements, including certifications and assurances, as may be required in connection with the sponsorship or production of the Festivals.

SECTION 16. If any provision of this ordinance shall be held or deemed to be or shall in fact be invalid, illegal, inoperative or unenforceable on its face or as appplied in any particular case in any jurisdiction or jurisdictions or in all cases because it conflicts with any other provision or provisions hereof or any constitution, statute, municipal ordinance, rule of law or public policy, or for any other reasons, such circumstances shall not have the effect of rendering the provision in question invalid, illegal, inoperative or unenforceable in any other case or circumstance, or of rendering any other provision or provisions herein contained invalid, illegal, inoperative or unenforceable to any extent whatsoever. The invalidity of any one or more phrases, sentences, clauses or sections contained in this ordinance shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance or any part thereof.

SECTION 17. This ordinance shall take immediate effect upon its passage and publication as provided by law.

COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC CONTROL AND SAFETY.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 92, SECTION 070 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO REGARDING NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR VEHICLE IMPOUNDMENT.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (December 11, 1991) a proposed ordinance to amend Section 9-92-070 of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, pertaining to notice requirements for vehicle impoundment, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed ordinance submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Section 9-92-070 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting the language in italics and deleting the language bracketed, as follows:

9-92-070.

(a) Whenever any motor vehicle has been impounded pursuant to the traffic code, the department of police or the department of streets and sanitation shall within 10 days thereafter ascertain, if possible, from the Secretary of State of Illinois the name of the owner and of any other person legally entitled to possession of such motor vehicle by reason of an existing conditional sale contract having a lien as chattel mortgagee, or any other reason, and cause to be sent to such owner and to such other person legally entitled to possession, if known, a notice of the impoundment including a full description of the vehicle. Such notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested. [unless the vehicle is more than seven years of age, in which case notice may be sent by first class mail.]

(b) Whenever the department of police or the department of streets and sanitation is not able to ascertain the name of the owner of an impounded vehicle or for any reason is unable to give notice to the owner as provided in subsection (a), the department shall immediately send or cause to be sent a written report of such removal and impounding by mail to the Secretary of the State of Illinois. Such notice shall include a complete description of the vehicle, the date, time, and place from which removed, the reasons for such removal, and the address of the vehicle pound or authorized garage where the vehicle is stored.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AMENDMENT OF LOADING ZONES ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (April 12, May 9, July 24, September 11, October 2, 23, November 6 and 14, 1991) proposed ordinances to establish and amend loading zones on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinances submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee present with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Establishment Of Loading Zones.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 160 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the following locations are hereby designated as loading zones for the distances specified, during the hours designated:

Public Way	Distance And Hours
North Ashland Avenue (West side)	From a point 40 feet south of West Erie Street, to a point 25 feet south thereof -- at all times (91-0514);
West Briar Place (North side)	From a point 20 feet west of North Broadway, to a point 25 feet west thereof -- 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. (91-1102);
North Broadway (West side)	From a point 45 feet south of West Berwyn Avenue, to a point 25 feet south thereof -- 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. (91-1396);
West Cermak Road (South side)	From a point 125 feet east of South Whipple Street property line, to a point 22 feet east thereof -- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-0372);
East Delaware Street (North side)	From a point 258 feet east of North Rush Street, to a point 46 feet east thereof -- loading zone/tow-away zone -- at all times (91-1288);
West Division Street (South side)	From a point 250 feet east of North California Avenue, to a point 24 feet east thereof -- 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-1256);

Public Way	Distance And Hours
West Irving Park Road (South side)	From a point 100 feet west of North Major Avenue, to a point 25 feet west thereof -- 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-1274);
North Kedzie Avenue (East side)	From a point 190 feet south of West Argyle Street, to a point 25 feet south thereof -- 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (91-1075);
West Lawrence Avenue (South side)	From a point 150 feet west of North Washtenaw Avenue, to a point 25 feet west thereof -- 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-1279);
West Lawrence Avenue (North side)	From a point 20 feet west of North Harding Avenue, to a point 70 feet west thereof -- at all times (91-1276);
West Montrose Avenue (North side)	From a point 20 feet east of North Campbell Avenue, to a point 25 feet east thereof -- at all times (91-1221);
North Monticello Avenue (West side)	From a point 57 feet north of West Lawrence Avenue, to a point 50 feet north thereof -- 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-1277);
South Stewart Avenue (West side)	From a point 30 feet north of West 76th Street, to a point 75 feet north thereof -- 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday -- loading zone/tow-away zone (91-1248);
West 21st Street (North side)	From a point 97 feet east of South Wood Street, to a point 25 feet east thereof -- at all times (91-1255);

Public Way	Distance And Hours
West 68th Street (North side)	From a point 95 feet east of South California Avenue, to a point 157 feet east thereof -- 6:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (91-0988).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Amendment Of Loading Zones.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance passed November 16, 1988, page 19274, which reads:

"North Clark Street (west side) from a point 20 feet south of West Grand Avenue, to a point 48 feet south thereof -- loading zone -- 5:00 P.M. to 12:00 Midnight"

by striking the above and inserting:

"North Clark Street (west side) from a point 20 feet south of West Grand Avenue, to a point 81 feet south thereof -- loading zone/tow-away zone" (91-1387).

SECTION 2. Amend ordinance passed on February 7, 1991, page 30512, relating to South Troy Street (east side) from a point 38 feet south of West Cermak Road, to a point 52 feet south thereof -- 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday, by striking:

"loading zones during specified hours"

and inserting:

"loading zone -- at all times" (91-1016).

SECTION 3. Amend ordinance passed December 18, 1986, page 38520, which reads:

"West Van Buren Street (north side) from a point 35 feet east of South La Salle Street, to a point 43 feet east thereof"

by striking:

"43 feet east"

and inserting:

"65 feet east thereof" -- loading zone/tow-away zone -- at all times" (91-0801).

SECTION 4. Repeal ordinance passed November 29, 1989, page 8297, which reads:

"West Willow Street (south side) from a point 30 feet west of North Halsted Street, to a point 25 feet west thereof -- 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M."

by striking the above.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

AMENDMENT OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC MOVEMENT ON PORTIONS OF SUNDRY STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (October 23, 1991) a proposed ordinance to amend vehicular traffic movement on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance passed September 23, 1987, page 4090, which reads:

"West Henderson Street, from North Major Avenue to North Marmora Avenue -- westerly"

by striking:

"North Marmora Avenue"

and inserting:

"North Austin Avenue" (91-1275).

SECTION 2. Amend ordinance passed February 10, 1982, pages 9525 -- 9526 related to East 83rd Place, from South Blackstone Avenue to South Stony Island Avenue -- 1500 through 1559 by striking the above and inserting:

"East 83rd Place, from South Blackstone Avenue to the first alley west of South Stony Island Avenue -- easterly".

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AMENDMENT OF PARKING RESTRICTIONS ON PORTIONS OF SUNDRY STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (July 12, 31 and September 12, 1990, March 15, September 2, 11, October 2, 23, November 6, 14, 22, 27 and December 11, 1991) proposed ordinances to establish and amend parking restrictions on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinances submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee present with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Prohibition Of Parking At All Times.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the operator of a vehicle shall not park such vehicle at any time upon the following public ways in the areas indicated:

Public Way	Area
North Campbell Avenue (West side)	From 175 feet north of North Elston Avenue, to a point 55 feet north thereof (90-1039);
West 43rd Street	Between South Drake Avenue and South Kedzie Avenue (91-1286);
West 51st Street (Both sides)	From South Keeler Avenue to South Karlov Avenue (90-920).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Prohibition Of Parking At All Times.
(Except For Handicapped)

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the operator of a vehicle shall not park such vehicle at any time upon the following public ways as indicated:

Public Way	Area
North Albany Avenue	At 6241 -- Handicapped Permit 6046;
South Avenue J	At 10526 -- Handicapped Permit 6153;
South Avenue M	At 9529 -- Handicapped Permit 6207;
South Avenue O	At 10327 -- Handicapped Permit 6154;
North Avers Avenue	At 1132 -- Handicapped Permit 6090;

Public Way	Area
South Bishop Street	At 11135 -- Handicapped Permit 6190;
West Byron Street	At 5054 -- Handicapped Permit 6141;
South California Avenue	At 7229 -- Handicapped Permit 5958;
South Christiana Avnue	At 1510 -- Handicapped Permit 6178;
West Cortland Street	At 2035 -- Handicapped Permit;
West Cuyler Avenue	At 4927 -- Handicapped Permit 6143;
South Eberhart Avenue	At 7006 -- Handicapped Permit 6170;
South Evans Avenue	At 7828 -- Handicapped Permit 6107;
West Fillmore Street	At 3918 -- Handicapped Permit 6218;
West Giddings Street	At 6109 -- Handicapped Permit 6200;
West Goodman Street	At 5707 -- Handicapped Permit 6226;
West Haddon Avenue	At 2708 -- Handicapped Permit 6079;
South Haynes Court	At 2929 -- Handicapped Permit 6229;
South Hermitage Avenue	At 3641 -- Handicapped Permit 6157;
West Highland Avenue	At 1536 -- Handicapped Permit 6102;

Public Way	Area
South Homan Avenue	At 5238 -- Handicapped Permit 6159;
South Homan Avenue	At 8216 -- Handicapped Permit 6216;
South Honore Street	At 7535 -- Handicapped Permit 6215;
North Kedvale Avenue	At 3851½ -- Handicapped Permit 6017;
South Kolin Avenue	At 4847 -- Handicapped Permit 6126;
South Laflin Street	At 6808 -- Handicapped Permit 6214;
North Latrobe Avenue	At 311 -- Handicapped Permit 6185;
North Lavergne Avenue	At 3415 -- Handicapped Permit 6137;
North Leclaire Avenue	At 2104 -- Handicapped Permit 6130;
West Lyndale Street	At 2234 -- Handicapped Permit 6187;
North Marmora Avenue	At 4544 -- Handicapped Permit 6138;
North Marmora Avenue	At 2844 -- Handicapped Permit 6196;
South Marshfield Avenue	At 6715 -- Handicapped Permit 6121;
South May Street	At 9143 -- Handicapped Permit 6173;
North Menard Avenue	At 2618 -- Handicapped Permit 6199;

Public Way	Area
South Morgan Street	At 11520 -- Handicapped Permit 6191;
South Morgan Street	At 8532 -- Handicapped Permit 6168;
North Neenah Avenue	At 4822 -- Handicapped Permit 6224;
North Neva Avenue	At 3522 -- Handicapped Permit 6195;
South Normal Avenue	At 9308 -- Handicapped Permit 5972;
West Ohio Street	At 5217 -- Handicapped Permit 6091;
North Oriole Avenue	At 3752 -- Handicapped Permit 6221;
West Pensacola Avenue	At 5655 -- Handicapped Permit 6202;
South Paulina Street	At 7725 -- Handicapped Permit 6164;
North Racine Avenue	At 3459 -- Handicapped Permit 6140;
South Ridgeland Avenue	At 6835 -- Handicapped Permit 6150;
West Roscoe Street	At 7011 -- Handicapped Permit 6201;
West Roscoe Street	At 1915 -- Handicapped Permit 6205;
West Roscoe Street	At 6440 -- Handicapped Permit 6136;
North Rutherford Avenue	At 2819 -- Handicapped Permit 6198;

Public Way	Area
South Sangamon Street	At 5843 -- Handicapped Permit 6160;
South Sawyer Avenue	At 5235 -- Handicapped Permit 6115;
North Sayre Avenue	At 3112 -- Handicapped Permit 6197;
North Springfield Avenue	At 5021 -- Handicapped Permit 6092;
South Vernon Avenue	At 6939 -- Handicapped Permit 6171;
South Vernon Avenue	At 8410 -- Handicapped Permit 6106;
West Wabansia Avenue	At 5170 -- Handicapped Permit 6186;
North Whipple Street	At 6443 -- Handicapped Permit 6225;
West Wolfram Street	At 3631 -- Handicapped Permit 6192;
South Yale Avenue	At 7922 -- Handicapped Permit 6162;
West 21st Street	At 2140 -- Handicapped Permit 6182;
West 21st Street	At 1839 -- Handicapped Permit 6179;
West 24th Street	At 2143 -- Handicapped Permit 6180;
West 27th Street	At 506 -- Handicapped Permit 6155;
West 28th Street	At 527 -- Handicapped Permit 6227;

Public Way	Area
West 61st Street	At 439 -- Handicapped Permit 6149;
West 64th Place	At 3638 -- Handicapped Permit 6051;
East 101st Place	At 642 -- Handicapped Permit 6152.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Amendment Of Parking Prohibition At All Times.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance by striking:

"7629 South Calumet Avenue -- handicapped parking, Permit 630".

SECTION 2. Amend ordinance by striking:

"2818 South Keeley Avenue -- handicapped parking".

SECTION 3. Amend ordinance by relocating 4133 North McVicker Avenue to 4917 West Cullom Avenue -- handicapped parking.

SECTION 4. Amend ordinance by relocating 4034 South Maplewood Avenue to 3626 South Damen Avenue -- handicapped parking, Permit 5084.

SECTION 5. Amend ordinance by striking:

"2820 North Marmora Avenue -- handicapped parking, Permit 5434".

SECTION 6. Amend ordinance by striking:

"6241 South Merrimac Avenue -- handicapped parking".

SECTION 7. Amend ordinance passed September 13, 1989, page 4861,which reads:

"South Nottingham Avenue (west side) from West 61st Street to West 62nd Street (90-1044)".

SECTION 8. Amend ordinance by striking:

"2814 North Southport Avenue -- handicapped parking, Permit 3463".

SECTION 9. Amend ordinance by relocating 836 West 78th Street to 7825 South Phillips Avenue -- handicapped parking, Permit 4237.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Prohibition Of Parking During Specified Hours.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 080 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the operator of a vehicle shall not park such vehicle upon the following public ways in the areas indicated, during the hours specified:

Public Way	Limits And Time
South Trumbull Avenue (East side)	From a point 125 feet south of West 26th Street, to a point 58 feet north of West 26th Street; and South Trumbull Avenue (west side) from a point 24 feet south of West 26th Street, to the first alley north of West 26th Street -- 30 minutes -- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (91-0285);
West 47th Street (Both sides)	From South Western Avenue to South Campbell Avenue -- one hour -- 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday (90-1066).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Amendment Of Parking Prohibition During Specified Hours.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance related to West 55th Street (both sides) between South Western Avenue and South Wood Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday, by striking the above and inserting:

"West Garfield Boulevard (West 55th Street) (north side) from South Wood Street to South Western Avenue -- 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday" (91-0974).

SECTION 2. Amend ordinance passed May 27, 1982, page 10885, which reads:

"West Hurlbut Street (both sides) from North Newark Avenue to North Natoma Avenue -- school days -- 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M."

by striking:

"(both sides)"

and inserting:

"(south side)"

SECTION 3. Amend ordinance passed October 31, 1952, page 3336 for South Kedzie Avenue (east side) from West 44th Street to West 45th Street -- 7:00 A.M to 9:00 A.M. -- Monday through Friday, by striking:

"7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. -- Monday through Friday"

and inserting:

"7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M., and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday"

and (west side) of South Kedzie Avenue from South Archer Avenue, to a point 188 feet south, by striking:

"4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday"

and inserting:

"7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday" (91-1241).

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Designation Of Residential Permit Parking Zones.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 090 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, a portion of the below named streets are hereby designated as residential parking, for the following locations:

Street	Limits
West Ainslie Street (North side)	In the 5200 block -- Monday through Saturday -- Zone 101;
West Ardmore Avenue (Both sides)	In the 7400 block -- 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
West Belden Avenue (South side)	From North Harlem Avenue to the first alley east thereof -- at all times -- Zone 26;
North Bernard Avenue (Both sides)	From the first alley north of West Montrose Avenue, to West Sunnyside Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 326;
West Berteau Avenue	From North Linder Avenue to the first alley east of North Central Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 341;
West Giddings Street (South side)	Between 5315 and North Long Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 264;
North Hamlin Avenue	In the 4800 block -- at all times -- Zone 146;
South Hamlin Avenue (Both sides)	In the 4700 block -- at all times -- Zone 34;
North Harding Avenue (Both sides)	From West Sunnyside Avenue to West Wilson Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 113;
West Julian Street (Both sides)	From the first alley west of North Ashland Avenue, to North Paulina Street -- at all times -- Zone 154;

Street	Limits
South Kedvale Avenue (Both sides)	From West 50th Street to the first alley south of West 50th Street -- 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday -- Zone 36;
North Kedzie Boulevard	From 2455 to 2614 North Kedzie Boulevard -- at all times -- Zone 100;
North Lamon Avenue (Both sides)	From 4216 through 4228 -- at all times -- Zone 120;
North Linder Avenue (Both sides)	From West Addison Street to West Waveland Avenue -- Zone 133;
North Long Avenue (Both sides)	From West Argyle Street to West Carmen Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 101;
North Long Avenue (West side)	From West Huron Street, to a point 100 feet south of West Chicago Avenue, North Long Avenue (east side) from a point 437 feet north of West Huron Street, to a point 75 feet south of West Chicago Avenue -- 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday -- Zone 19;
North Major Avenue (Both sides)	From West Barry Avenue to the first alley south of West Belmont Avenue -- Zone 233;
North Maplewood Avenue (East side)	In the 2700 block -- at all times -- Zone 346;
West Melrose Street (South side)	In the 5400 block -- at all times -- Zone 47;
North Merrimac Avenue (Both sides)	From the first alley north of North Avenue, to West Wabansia Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 26;
North Monticello Avenue (Both sides)	From the first alley north of West Lawrence Avenue, to West Ainslie Street -- Zone 146;

Street	Limits
North Oak Park Avenue (Both sides)	From West Higgins Avenue to West Rascher Avenue, West Higgins Avenue (north side) from North Oak Park Avenue to 67 feet west thereof (6740 West Higgins Avenue only) at all times -- Zone 20;
North Oketo Avenue (Both sides)	Between West Rascher Avenue and West Catalpa Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 242;
North Oriole Avenue (Both sides)	In the 6800 block -- at all times;
North Oriole Avenue (West side)	Between West Talcott Avenue and West Everell Avenue -- 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. -- Monday through Friday;
West Prindiville Street	From North Stave Street to elevated tracks southwest of North Milwaukee Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 102;
North Ridgeway Avenue (East side)	At 2925 through 2931 -- 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. -- each day -- Zone 141;
North Spaulding Avenue (Both sides)	From the first alley north of West Lawrence Avenue, to West Ainslie Street -- at all times -- Zone 220;
West Vernon Park Place (North side)	From South Morgan Street to South Miller Street, and from South Carpenter Street to the east property line extended of South Norton Street -- at all times -- Zone 5;
West Wilson Avenue (Both sides)	In the 2000 block -- at all times -- Zone 62;
West Windsor Avenue	In the 3700 block -- Zone 107;

Street	Limits
West Wrightwood Avenue (Both sides)	From North Kedzie Boulevard to a point 142 feet west thereof -- at all times -- Zone 100;
West 34th Place (North side)	From the first alley west of South Morgan Street, to South Racine Avenue, and West 34th Place (south side) from the first alley west of South Morgan Street, to South Aberdeen Street -- at all times -- Zone 355;
East 90th Place (Both sides)	From South St. Lawrence Avenue to South Langley Avenue -- at all times -- Zone 129.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Amendment Of Residential Permit Parking Zones.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance by striking:

"5600 block of West Cornelia Avenue (both sides) -- Zone 10".

SECTION 2. Amend ordinance by striking:

"South Lowe Avenue in the 9800 block (west side) -- 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday".

SECTION 3. Repeal ordinance for West Newport Avenue (north side), North Cicero Avenue to the first alley west, extension of Zone 47.

SECTION 4. Amend ordinance by striking:

"South Peoria Street in the 8500 block -- at all times".

SECTION 5. Amend ordinance passed June 22, 1988, pages 14692 -- 14700, by striking:

"North St. Louis Avenue, North Elston Avenue to West Irving Park Road -- Zone 90".

SECTION 6. Amend ordinance by striking:

"5500 block of West Warwick Avenue (both sides) -- Zone 133".

SECTION 7. Amend ordinance by striking:

"South Whipple Street (west side) from West 46th Street to the first alley north of West 47th Street -- Zone 252".

SECTION 8. Amend ordinance by striking:

"4700 block of North Wolcott Avenue -- Zone 126".

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Designation Of Service Drives/Diagonal Parking.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 030 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, portions of the below named streets are hereby designated as diagonal parking/service drives, for the following locations:

Street	Limits
West Lyndale Avenue (South side)	From North Kilbourn Avenue to the railroad embankment -- diagonal parking (91-1345);
North Monitor Avenue (East side)	From West Belmont Avenue to the first alley south thereof -- diagonal parking/service drive (91-1383);
North Washtenaw Avenue (East side)	From West Devon Avenue to the first alley north thereof -- diagonal parking/service drive (91-1370).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AMENDMENT OF SPEED LIMITATION ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (June 27 and September 12, 1990) proposed ordinances to establish and amend speed limitations on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinances submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Establishment Of Speed Limitations.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 12, Section 070 of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to establish speed limitations for the following:

Street	Limits
West 43rd Street	From South Cicero Avenue to South Laporte Avenue; West 44th Street, from South Cicero Avenue to South Leamington Avenue; and West 45th Street, from South Cicero Avenue to South Leamington Avenue -- 24 miles per hour (90-0842).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Amendment Of Speed Limitation.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Amend ordinance passed on June 10, 1959, page 444, relating to South Cicero Avenue between West Pershing Road and West 55th Street -- 35 miles per hour, by striking:

"South Cicero Avenue (both sides) from West 47th Street to West 55th Street" (90-1284).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAFFIC LANE TOW-AWAY ZONES ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Commissioner on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (June 27 and October 3, 1990, September 11 and October 23, 1991) proposed ordinances to establish traffic lane tow-away zones on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee present, with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 64 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the following locations are hereby designated as traffic lane tow-away zones, between the limits and during the times standing or parking of any vehicle shall be considered a definite hazard to the normal movement of traffic. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and

directed to install traffic signs designating the hours of prohibition along said routes:

Public Way	Limits And Time
South Archer Avenue (North side)	From the west property line of South Halsted Street, to a point 888 feet west thereof -- at all times (91-1237);
South Ashland Avenue (East side)	From the north property line of South Archer Avenue, to a point 600 feet north thereof -- at all times (91-2138);
North Cannon Drive (East side)	From North Lake Shore Drive to West Fullerton Avenue -- 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- no exceptions (91-1298);
North Clark Street (East side)	From West Diversey Avenue to West Armitage Avenue -- 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- no exceptions (91-1299);
North Francisco Avenue (East side)	From a point 30 feet south of West Foster Avenue, to a point 60 feet south thereof -- at all times (91-1074);
North Sangamon Street (East side)	From a point 20 feet north of West Kinzie Street, to a point 80 feet north thereof -- at all times (90-0797);
North Seminary Avenue (East side)	From a point 105 feet north of North Maud Avenue, to a point 25 feet north thereof -- 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (90-1420);
West 53rd Street (South side)	From South Keating Avenue to the first alley west thereof -- at all times (90-1420).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ERECTION OF TRAFFIC WARNING SIGNS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS ON PORTIONS OF SUNDRY STREETS.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (September 12, 1990, April 12, June 28, September 11, October 23, November 6 and 14, 1991) proposed orders for traffic warning signs and traffic control signals, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute order transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to erect traffic warning signs on the following streets, of the types specified:

Street	Type Of Sign
South Albany Avenue and West 57th Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1300);
South Albany Avenue for West 42nd Street	"Stop" sign (91-0313);
Southbound South Archer Avenue at South California Avenue	Left turn signal (91-0399);
West Barry Avenue for North Mobile Avenue	"One-Way Stop" sign (91-1271);
West Belle Plaine Avenue for North Hoyne Avenue	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1368);
South Bishop Street for West 110th Street	"Stop" sign (91-1351);
Stopping South Brandon Avenue for East 90th Street	"Stop" sign (91-1231);
North Cleveland Avenue and West Menomonee Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1364);
Stopping South Constance Avenue for East 77th Street	"Stop" sign (91-1320);
Stopping South Crandon Avenue for East 101st Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (90-1166);

Street	Type Of Sign
Southbound traffic on North Cumberland Avenue at West Waveland Avenue, West Grace Street and West Byron Street	"No Left Turn -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday" sign (91-1268);
North Fairfield Avenue and North Ardmore Avenue	"All-Way Stop"sign (91-1355);
West Grace Street and North Monticello Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1267);
Stopping South Hamlin Avenue for West 19th Street	"Stop" sign (91-1033);
South Hamlin Avenue and West Hayford Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-0972);
Stopping West Huron Street for North Sangamon Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1263);
North Karlov Avenue at West Oakdale Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1382);
Stopping South Karlov Avenue for West Adams Street	"One-Way Stop" sign (91-1257);
Stopping South Kenton Avenue for West 86th Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-0997);
Stopping North Lakewood Avenue for West Albion Avenue	"One-Way Stop" sign (90-1146);
Stopping South Lawndale Avenue for West Hayford Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1244);
Stopping South Lawndale Avenue for West 77th Place	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1245);
Stopping South Lawndale Avenue for West Pippen Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1246);
North McVicker Avenue and West Wellington Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1269);

Street	Type Of Sign
South Merrill Avenue and East 77th Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1315);
South Normandy Avenue and West 59th Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1377);
North Oakley Avenue and West McLean Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1259);
North Oakley Avenue and West Dickens Avenue	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1260);
South Paxton Avenue and East 94th Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1234);
Stopping North Oleander Avenue for West Lunt Avenue	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1357);
Stopping North Oleander Avenue for West Estes Avenue	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1356);
South Peoria Street and West 93rd Street	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1254);
Stopping South Spaulding Avenue for West 21st Street	"Stop" sign (91-1034);
Stopping West Superior Street for North Sangamon Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1262);
Stopping South Trumbull Avenue for West 21st Street	"Stop" sign (91-1031);
South Wallace Street and West 43rd Place	"All-Way Stop" sign (91-1236);
Stopping South Washtenaw Avenue for West 80th Street	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1003);
Stopping West 82nd Street for South Homan Avenue	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-0733);
Stopping West 86th Street for South Knox Avenue	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1006);

Street	Type Of Sign
Stopping East 111th Street for South Avenue M	"Two-Way Stop" sign (91-1232).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

INSTALLATION OF TRAFFIC CLOSURE SIGNS ON PORTION OF SOUTH ALBANY AVENUE.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (September 11, 1991) a proposed ordinance to install close to traffic signs on portions of sundry streets, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present, with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to install "close to traffic" signs at the below listed location:

Public Way	Limits And Time
South Albany Avenue	On the 1400 block -- 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. -- all school days (1991/1992) (91-1030).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WEIGHT LIMITATION ON PORTION OF SOUTH STATE STREET.

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, to which was referred (October 23, 1991) a proposed ordinance to limit the weight of trucks and commercial vehicles on a portion of South State Street, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance submitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by members of the committee present, with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Laurino, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 72, Section 030 of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, limit the maximum weight permitted to be carried by any truck or commercial vehicle upon the following public ways between the limits indicated (except for the purposes of delivering or picking up material or merchandise) shall be as follows:

Public Way	Limits And Maximum Load
South State Street	From East 87th Street to East 83rd Street -- 5 tons (91-1228).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force hereinafter its passage and publication.

Failed To Pass -- VARIOUS TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, TRAFFIC SIGNS, ET CETERA.

(Adverse Committee Recommendations)

The Committee on Traffic Control and Safety submitted a report recommending that the City Council do not pass sundry proposed ordinances and proposed orders (transmitted with the committee report) relating to traffic regulations, traffic signs, et cetera.

Alderman Laurino moved to *Concur In* the committee's recommendation. The question in reference to each proposed ordinance or proposed order thereupon became: *"Shall the proposed ordinances or proposed orders pass, notwithstanding the committee's adverse recommendations?"* and the several questions being so put, each of the said proposed ordinances and proposed orders *Failed to Pass* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- None.

Nays -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The committee report listing said ordinances and orders which failed to pass reads as follows:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Traffic Control and Safety begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Do Not Pass* sundry proposed ordinances and proposed orders submitted herewith, which were referred to your committee (June 27, October 31, November 7, 1990, March 15, May 22, June 28, July 24, September 11, October 2, 23, November 6, 22, 27 and December 11, 1991) concerning traffic regulations and traffic signs, et cetera, as follows:

Parking Prohibited At All Times:

West Balmoral Avenue	At 1432 (91-1397);
North Commonwealth Avenue (West side)	55 feet north of West Surf Street -- 12 feet (91-0556);
North Harlem Avenue	At 3036 (91-1272);
South Western Avenue	Between the south driveway of 10525 South Western Avenue and the north driveway of 10547 South Western Avenue (91-1154).

Parking Prohibited At All Times -- Handicapped:

North Ashland Avenue	At 1062;
North Cumberland Avenue	At 3941;
South Eberhart Avenue	At 9351;
North Greenview Avenue	At 3817;
South Hamlin Avenue	At 1918;
South Harvard Avenue	At 9622;
South Keating Avenue	At 6200;
South Kilbourn Avenue	At 5930;

South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive	At 7746;
North Leclaire Avenue	At 2025;
South Luna Avenue	At 5441;
North Marshfield Avenue	At 3948;
North Monitor Avenue	At 2545;
West Monroe Street	At 2156;
South Normal Avenue	At 9514;
South Normal Avenue	At 9626;
North Oak Park Avenue	At 3658;
South Paulina Street	At 3604;
South Peoria Street	At 8414;
South Perry Avenue	At 8159;
North St. Louis Avenue	At 3907;
North West Circle Avenue	At 5933;
West 69th Place	At 2101;
East 69th Street	At 1517;
East 94th Street	At 2652.

Parking Prohibited During Specified Hours:

West Fletcher Street	At 947, hours 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- all days except Saturday, Sunday and holidays (91-1211);
West 57th Street (South side)	From South Pulaski Road west to the first alley -- hours 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. (91-0581).

Parking Limited:

South McVicker Avenue (East side)	From West 63rd Street to the first alley north thereof -- one-hour -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- no exceptions (91-1156);
South Moody Avenue (East side)	From West 63rd Street to the first alley north thereof -- one-hour -- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- no exceptions (91-1158);
South Pulaski Road	At 4731 -- 4759 -- one-hour -- 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (91-1162);
West 31st Street	Between South Lawndale Avenue and the first alley east thereof -- 30 minutes -- at all times (91-0284);
West 47th Street	From South Western Avenue to South Campbell Avenue -- one-hour -- 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (90-846).

Loading Zones:

North Clark Street	At 2345, (rear of premises) 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- all days (91-1292);
North Halsted Street	At 1732, (valet service) 6:00 P.M.to 12:00 Midnight -- no exceptions (91-1290);
North Harlem Avenue	At 3048 -- at all times -- no exceptions (91-1056);
West 69th Street	At 2422, (91-1148).

Miscellaneous Signs:

North Clark Street (both sides) between West Foster Avenue and West Bryn Mawr Avenue	"No Bike Riding On Sidewalks" signs (91-1078);

West 44th Street and South LaCrosse Avenue, West 44th Street and South Lamon Avenue, West 45th Street and South LaCrosse Avenue, West 45th Street, and South Lamon Avenue and West 45th Street and South Laporte Avenue.	"No Parking -- Emergency Use Only" signs (90-0845).

Resident Permit Parking Zones.

South Aberdeen Street (Both sides)	From West 32nd Place to West 34th Place -- at all times;
South Carpenter Street (Both sides)	From West 32nd Place to West 34th Place -- at all times;
North Glenwood Avenue (West side)	From West Ardmore Avenue to West Thorndale Avenue -- at all times;
North Kilpatrick Avenue (Both sides)	In the 3600 block -- at all times;
South May Street (Both sides)	From West 32nd Place to West 34th Place -- at all times;
North Meade Avenue (Both sides)	In the 1700 block -- at all times;
South Racine Avenue (East side)	From West 32nd Place to West 34th Place -- at all times;
South Racine Avenue (West side)	From a point 50 feet south of West 32nd Place, to West 33rd Street.

Single Direction:

West Catalpa Avenue	In the 4800 and 4900 blocks -- easterly (91-1302);

East 121st Place	From State Street to East Michigan Avenue -- westerly (91-1230).

Speed Limitation:

North Pulaski Road	From West Bloomingdale Avenue to West Armitage Avenue -- 20 miles per hour (91-1258).

Traffic Warning Signs And Signals:

(November 6, 1991) "Stop" signs -- east and westbound traffic on West Addison Street at North Olcott Avenue (91-1353);

(October 2, 1991) Left Turn Arrow -- at the intersection of South Archer Avenue and South California Avenue (91-1141);

(October 23, 1991) "Stop" signs -- on South Avenue G (one-way street southerly) at the intersection of East 107th Street (91-1233);

(November 6, 1991) "All-Way Stop" signs -- West Cermak Road and South Wolcott Avenue (91-1343);

(June 28, 1991) "Stop" signs -- on North Humboldt Boulevard at the intersection of West Wabansia Avenue (91-0753);

(November 7, 1990) "Stop" signs -- for north and southbound traffic on South Kedzie Avenue at the intersection of West 23rd Street (91-1645);

(July 24, 1991) "Stop" signs -- on South Kilpatrick Avenue at the intersection of West 86th Street (91-1002);

(September 11, 1991) "Stop" signs -- at the intersection of West 69th Street and South Wood Street (91-0993);

(October 2, 1991) "All-Way Stop" signs -- at the intersection of West 46th Street and South Homan Avenue (91-1142);

(July 24, 1991) "All-Way Stop" signs -- at the intersection of East 76th Street and South Dorchester Avenue (91-0806);

(September 11, 1991) "Stop" signs -- for east and westbound traffic on West 81st Place at the intersection of South Springfield Avenue (91-1001);

(October 31, 1990) "Stop" signs -- for east and westbound traffic on East 83rd Street and South East End Avenue (90-1473);

(June 28, 1991) "All-Way Stop" signs -- at the intersection of West 95th Street and South Racine Avenue (91-0734);

(October 23, 1991) "Stop" signs -- for east and westbound traffic on West 99th Street and South Throop Street (91-1253).

Amend Resident Permit Parking Zone:

Amend ordinance related to West Berwyn Avenue (both sides) in 7600 block by striking: "Sundays Only" and inserting: "At All Times".

Amend Single Direction:

Amend single direction in the 3800 block of North Kostner Avenue by striking: "Southerly" and inserting in lieu thereof: "Northerly" (91-1310).

These *Do Not Pass* recommendations were concurred in by all members of the committee present with no dissenting votes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ANTHONY C. LAURINO,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC WAY.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE IN PUBLIC WAY.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed ordinances transmitted herewith (referred on January 14, 1992) for grants of privilege in the public way.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

The BOC Group, Inc..

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to The BOC Group, Inc., upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use as now constructed two (2) eighteen (18) inch water pipes under and across South Lumber Street at a point twenty (20) feet west of the west line of South Steward Avenue, to be used for the purpose of taking water from the north branch of the Chicago River. Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted for a period of five (5) years from and after September 5, 1991.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein

required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12867 of this Journal.]

Carson's The Place for Ribs, Incorporated.

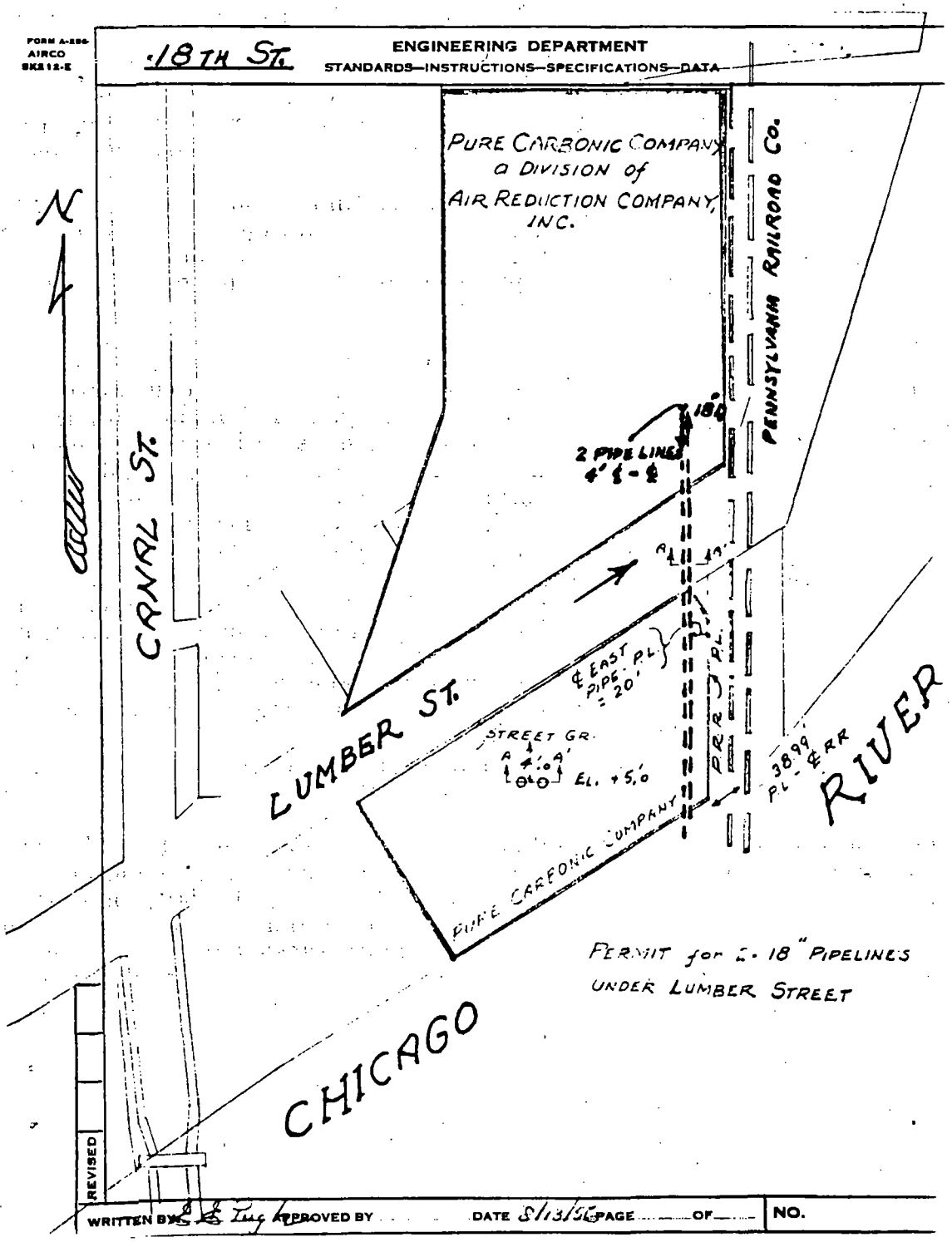
Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Carson's The Place for Ribs, Incorporated, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to construct, maintain and use a grease basin adjacent to its premises at 612 North Wells Street. Said grease basin shall be five (5) feet in diameter and eight (8) feet in depth and shall be located approximately nine (9) feet from the face of the curb line in and along the fourteen (14) foot public walkway directly adjacent to 612 North Wells Street. Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted for a period of five (5) years from and after date of passage of this ordinance.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

(Continued on page 12868)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12863 through 12866 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 12866)

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall

be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

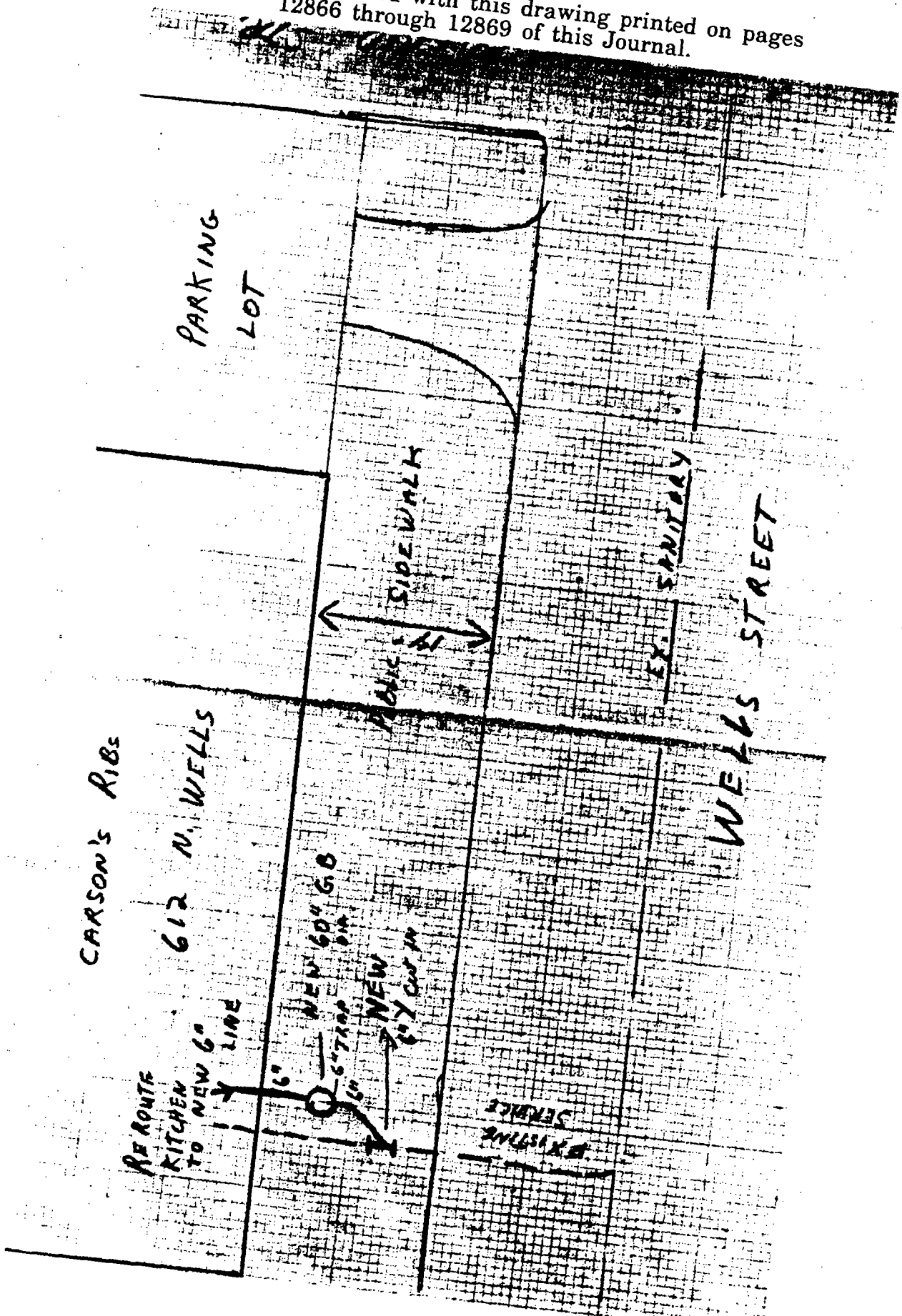
SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12870 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12866 through 12869 of this Journal.



Commonwealth Edison Company.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Commonwealth Edison Company, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance to maintain and use two (2) retaining walls to retain above mentioned company's property at its present grade elevation, varying in height from one foot four inches (1'4") to one foot six inches (1'6") and varying in width from two feet eight inches (2'8") to three feet one inch (3'1") with the base of said walls located two (2) feet below grade at this location. Retaining wall Number 1 runs on and along the sidewalk south of West Congress Parkway between South Maplewood Avenue and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks a distance of ninety-seven (97) feet. Retaining wall Number 2 runs on and along sidewalk on north side of West Harrison Street, also between South Maplewood Avenue and the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co., at a distance of ninety-seven (97) feet. The authority herein granted is for a period of five years from and after July 7, 1990.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege

herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawings attached to this ordinance printed on pages 12874 through 12875 of this Journal.]

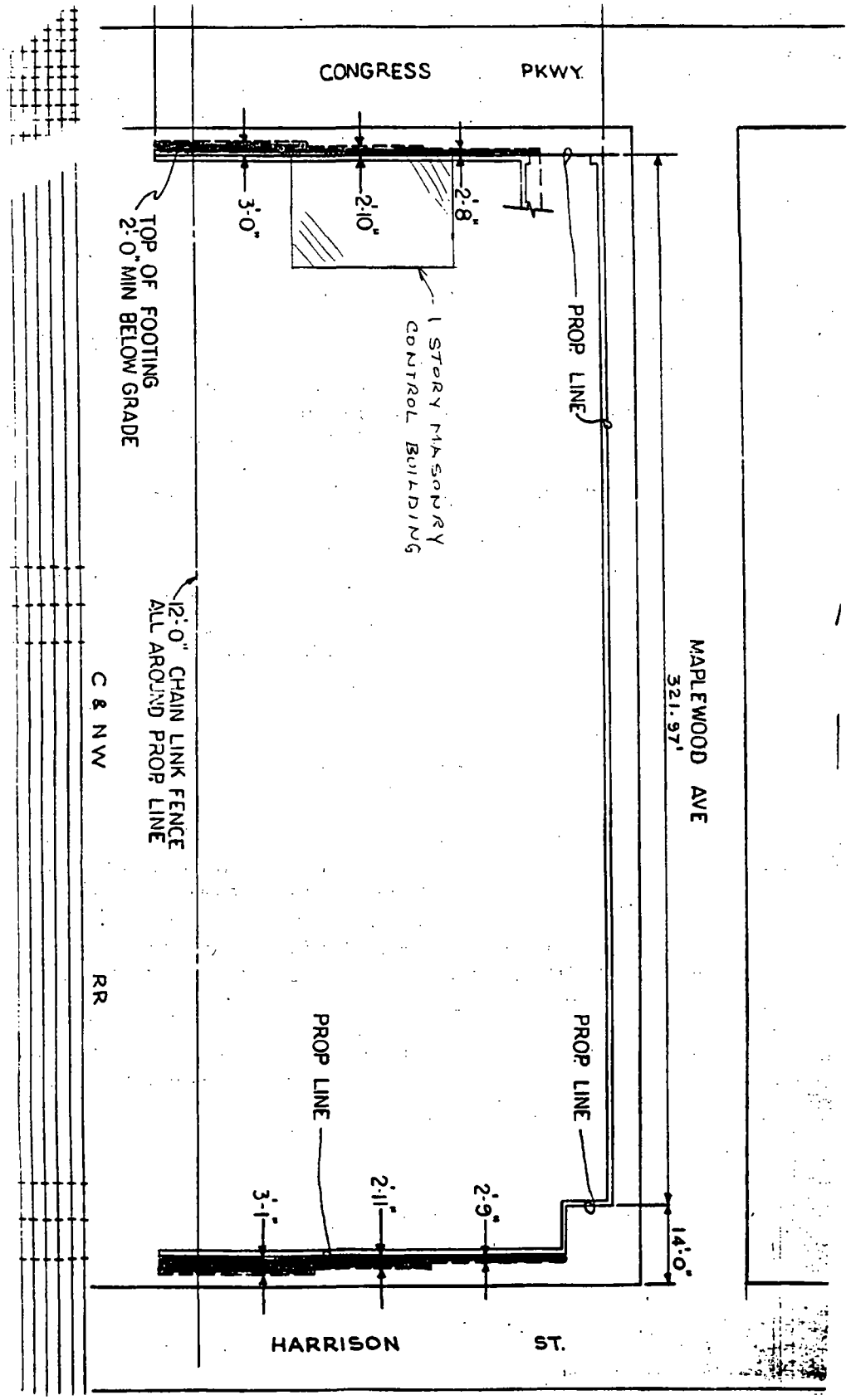
Continental Bank N.A..

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

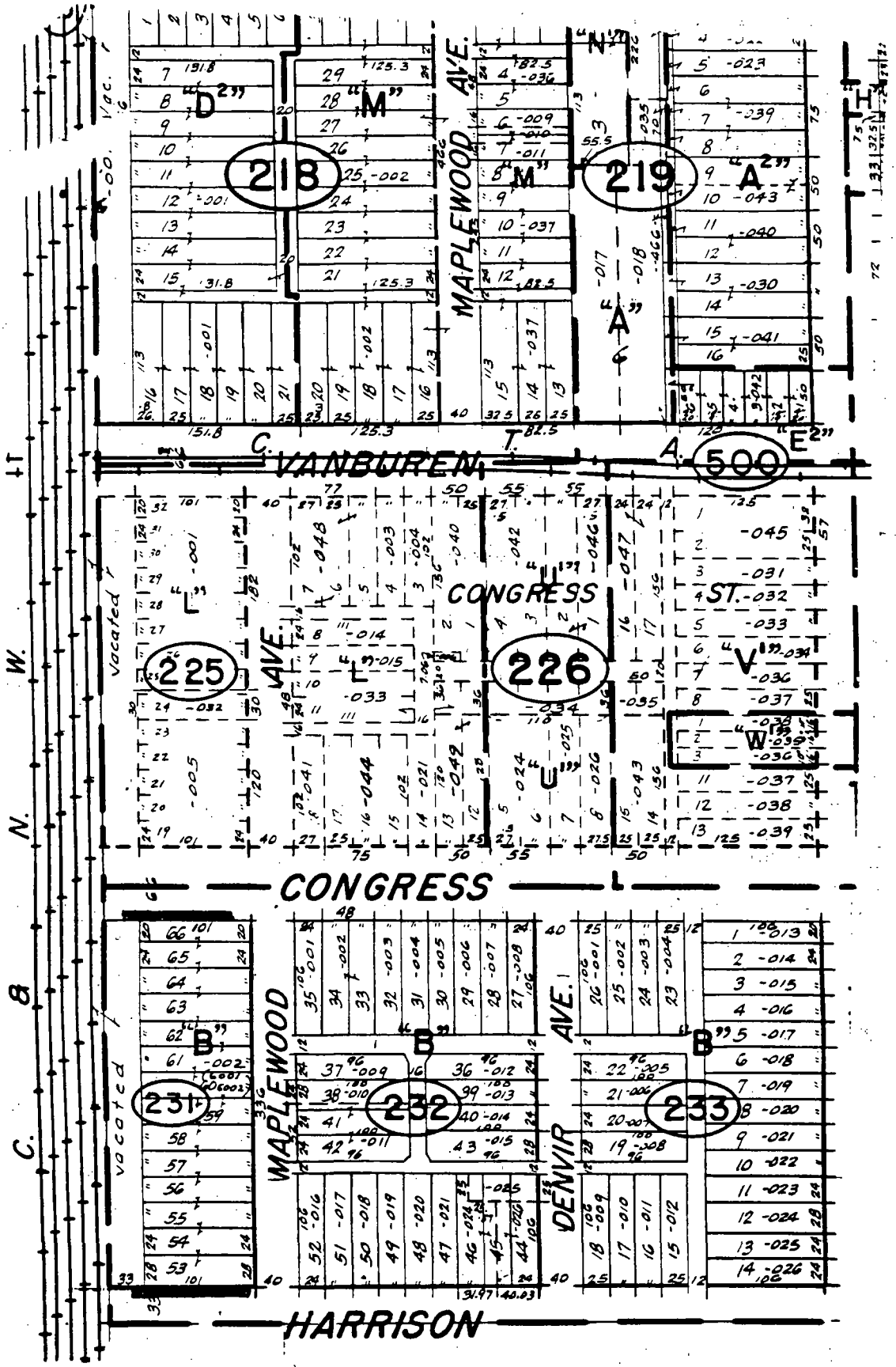
SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Continental Bank N. A., upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use subsurface space, to be used for the installation of steel sheet-piling for building foundation support. The dimensions of and locations of the sheet-piling are as follows:

(Continued on page 12876)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12871 through 12873 of this Journal.



Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12871 through 12873 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 12873)

Under West Division Street:

The sheet-piling shall be thirty (30) feet in height and approximately twelve (12) inches thick, with the lowest portion being installed at a depth of approximately thirty-three (33) feet below grade, and the apex being approximately three (3) feet below grade. Said piling shall run under and along the south line of West Division Street, in an easterly direction approximately two and one-half inches (2½") from the grantee's property line, from a point adjacent to the east line of North Clark Street, to a point adjacent to the west line of the first north/south public alley a total distance of approximately one hundred fifty (150) feet.

Under The North/South Public Alley:

The sheet-piling under the north/south public alley located at a point one hundred fifty (150) feet east of the east line of North Clark Street, shall be approximately thirty (30) feet in height and approximately twelve (12) inches thick. The sheet-piling at this location shall be approximately thirty-three (33) feet below grade at the lowest point and approximately three (3) feet below grade at the highest point, said piling shall run under and along the westerly side of the north/south public alley, approximately eight (8) inches, from the grantee's property line in a southerly direction a distance of approximately one hundred four feet eight and one-half inches (104'8½").

Under North Clark Street:

The dimensions of the sheet-piling shall be approximately twenty-seven (27) feet in height and approximately twelve (12) inches thick. The lowest portion of the piling shall be at a depth of approximately thirty-three (33) feet below grade and the apex shall be approximately six (6) feet below grade. Said piling shall be located under and along the east side of North Clark Street in a southerly direction from the south line of West Division Street a total distance of approximately one hundred thirty-nine (139) feet, and will vary from one-foot five inches (1' 5") to five feet eleven inches (5'11") from the grantee's property line. All horizontal and diagonal bracing members are to be of a temporary nature and will eventually be completely removed. All steel sheet-piling shall be adjacent to the building located at the southeast corner of North Clark Street and West Division Street; for a period of five (5) years from and after November 14, 1988.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Seven Hundred Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($750.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover

from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12880 of this Journal.]

EXOHO Associates Limited Partnership.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

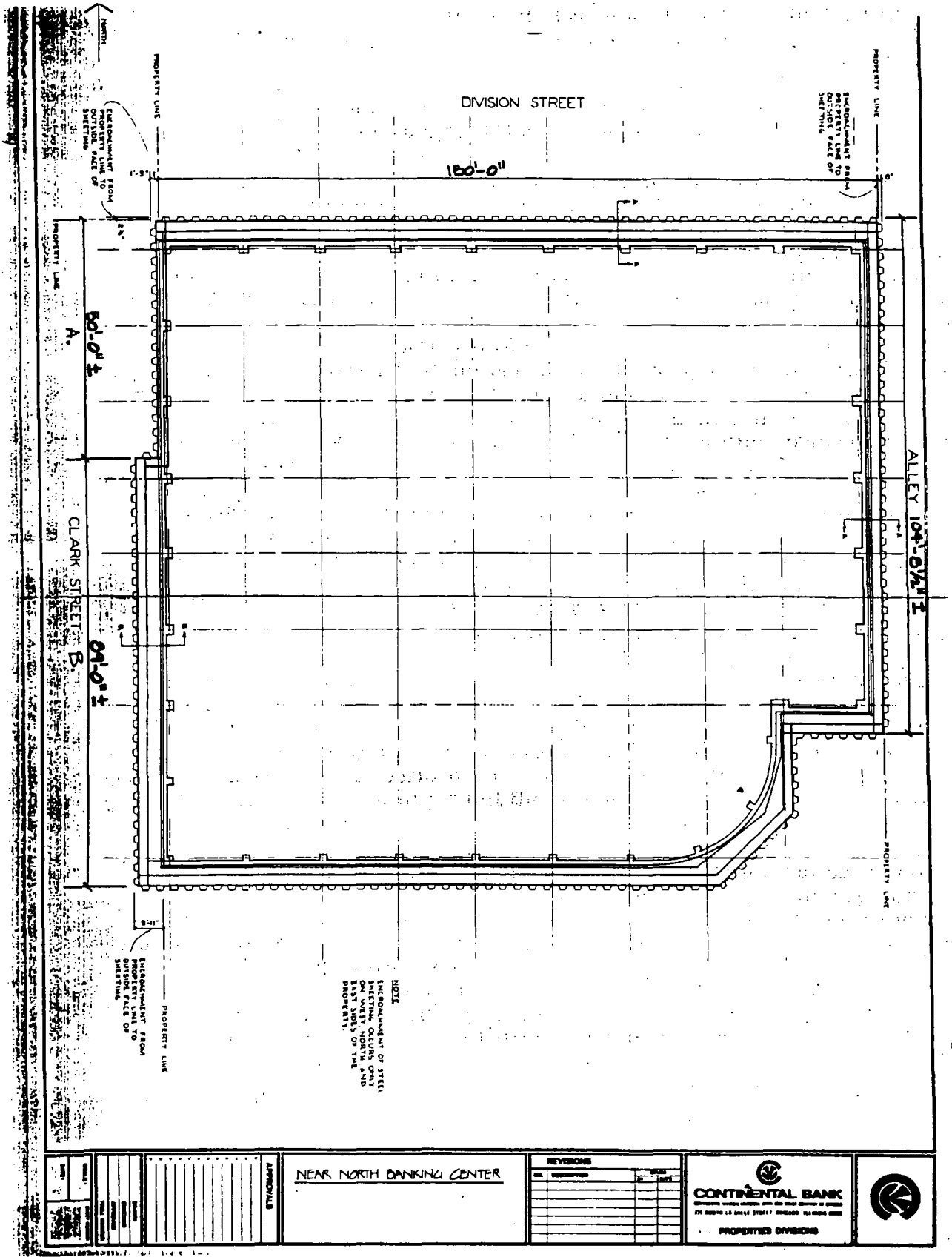
SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to EXOHO Associates Limited Partnership, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a sample basin to be used for inspectional purposes in connection with the Metropolitan Sanitary District (M.S.D.). Said basin shall be approximately forty-eight (48) inches in diameter with a depth of approximately eight (8) feet. Said basin is located approximately two hundred thirty-one (231) feet south of the south line of West Cortland Street adjacent to the building known as 1824 North Besly Court. Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted for a period of five (5) years from and after passage of this ordinance.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the

(Continued on page 12881)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12873 through 12879 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 12879)

privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The

grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

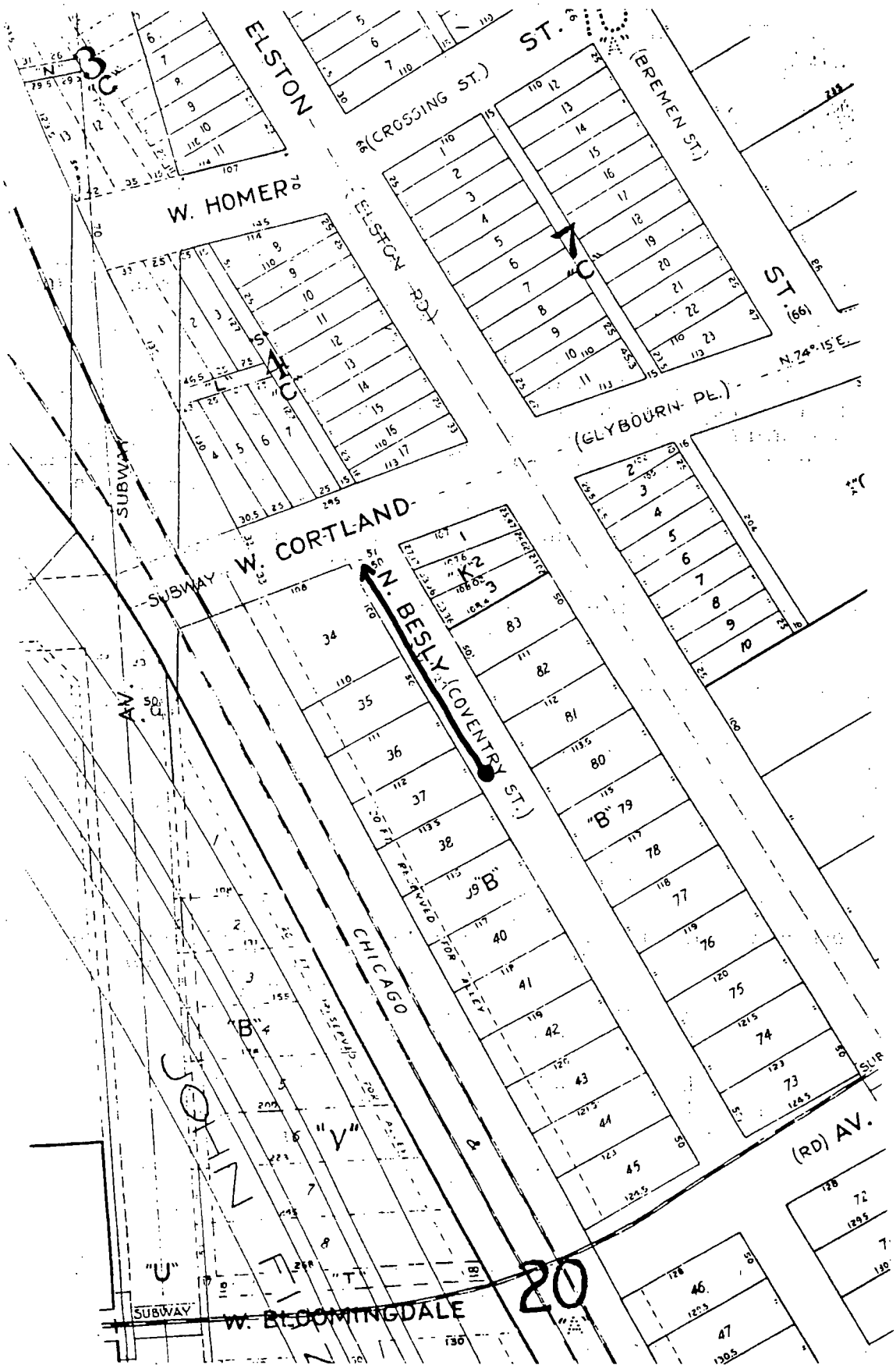
SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12883 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12879 through 12882 of this Journal.



Sears, Roebuck and Company.
(File Number 8)

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Sears, Roebuck and Company, (File Number 8), upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use as now constructed a pipe tunnel under and across West Arthington Street, a length of sixty-six (66) feet commencing at a point one hundred seventy-six (176) feet west of the west line of South Homan Avenue. Said pipe tunnel shall not exceed thirty-five (35) inches by thirty-five (35) inches, and shall be used for the purpose of conveying water, steam and electricity between the buildings of the said grantee situated on both sides of West Arthington Street. Authority herein granted is for a period of five (5) years from and after July 8, 1991.

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on print hereto attached, which by reference is made a part of this ordinance. Said privilege shall be maintained and used in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the directions of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of General Services. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way over or under said privilege in good condition and repair, safe for public travel, free from snow, ice and debris to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00) per annum, in advance, the first payment to be made as of date stated in Section 1, and each succeeding payment on the same day and month annually thereafter. In case of the termination of the privilege herein granted or the grantee transfers title or vacates the premises, the grantee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation which shall have become due and payable under the provisions hereof, until the structures and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required. Further, renewal authority for the continued maintenance and use of the public ways as herein described shall be obtained prior to date of expiration of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services at their discretion, at any time without the consent of said grantee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the grantee, without cost or expense to the City of Chicago, shall remove the structures and appliances herein authorized and restore the public way where disturbed by said structures or appliances or by the removal thereof, to a proper condition

under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation and in accordance to the City Municipal Code. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal of said grantee so to do, the City of Chicago will have the choice of either performing said work and charging the cost thereof to said grantee or determining what the cost of said work shall be and billing the grantee for said cost.

SECTION 4. The insurance company and the grantee, as provided in Section 5, will hold and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all liability and expense, including judgments, costs and damages, for removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance and restoration of the structures or appliances herein authorized and from any and all damages thereto on account of the location, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of any public ways, bridges, subways, tunnels, vaults, sewers, water mains, conduits, pipes, poles and other utilities. For the City of Chicago to recover from the insurance company and grantee under this Section, it is not necessary that the City of Chicago first make said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation is hereby authorized to determine what cost would be involved to perform said removal, relocation, alteration, repair, maintenance or restoration. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost shall pay said amount. The decision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation shall be final and binding. It shall be the responsibility of the grantee to furnish the City of Chicago prior to issuance of permit, for this privilege, a copy of proof of insurance (Certificate of Insurance) in an amount not less than $1,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, both Public Liability and Property Damage, that may result from the granting of said privilege. The grantee must furnish the City of Chicago a Certificate of Insurance which names the City of Chicago as additional insured and also clearly indicates that the privilege being granted by this ordinance is covered by the insurance policy. Certificates renewing insurance must be furnished to the Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, no later than 30 days prior to expiration of policy. The aforementioned insurance coverage shall be maintained at all times by the grantee until the structures or appliances described in this ordinance are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 5. The Permittee(s) shall also indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago for any personal injuries or deaths occurring out of the reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the (vaults, canopies, etc.) and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 6. The permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services and upon the faithful observance and performance of all and singular the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the

City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and other expenses which may in any way come against said City in consequence of the permission given by this ordinance, or which may accrue against, be charged to or recovered from said City from or by reason or on account of any act or thing done or omitted or neglected to be done by the grantee in and about the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, use and removal of said structures or appliances and the restoration of the public way as herein required. Said insurance coverage shall be continuing in effect until the structures or appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 7. The grantee will further be liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation for the use of the public way.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided said grantee file a written acceptance of this ordinance with the City Clerk; provided further, that proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the first year's compensation to be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12887 of this Journal.]

AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO RUSH-ROSE, INC.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

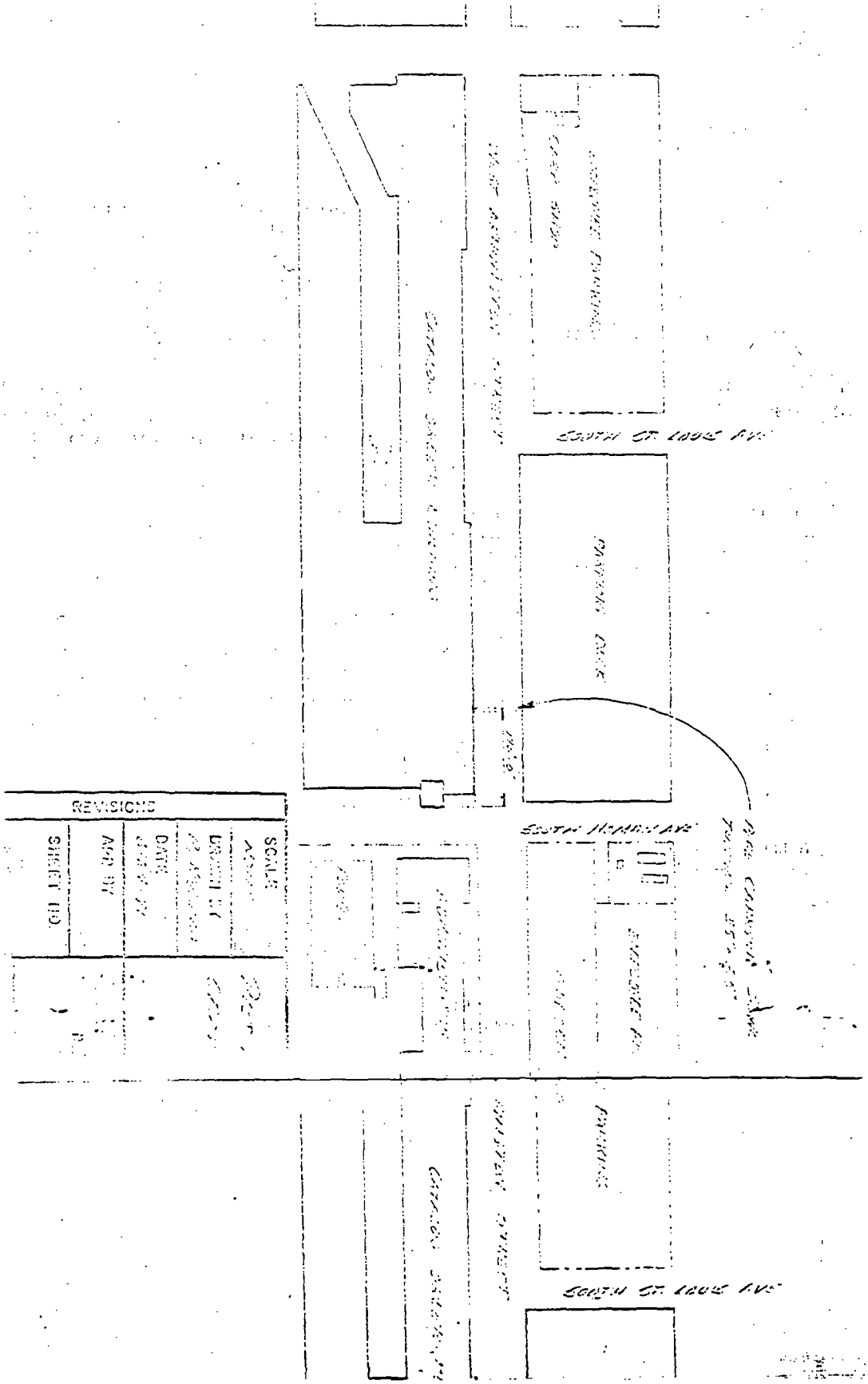
CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an amendment to the ordinance passed on September 12, 1990, page 20818, Council Journal of Proceedings, for Rush-Rose, Inc.. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

(Continued on page 12888)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12884 through 12886 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 12886)

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectively submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the ordinance passed by the City Council on September 12, 1990, page 20818, Council Journal of Proceedings, granting permission to Rush-Rose, Inc., upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby amended by striking out as printed in Section 1, the following:

"sixty-five (65) feet in length by nine (9) feet in width"

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"fifty (50) feet in length by nine (9) feet in width"

and striking out as printed in Section 2, the following:

"the sum of Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty-six ($7,956.00) per annum"

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Six Thousand One Hundred Twenty ($6,120.00) per annum".

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its date of passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE IN PUBLIC WAY (CANOPIES).

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed orders transmitted herewith (referred on January 14, 1992) to maintain and use sundry canopies at various locations.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed orders transmitted with the foregoing committee report were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said orders, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the order):

Alkis And George Pashos (Doing Business As Dutch Cleaners): Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Alkis and George Pashos, doing business as Dutch Cleaners ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Irving Park Road attached to the building or structure located at 5058 West Irving Park Road for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 41 feet in length, nor 3 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Sixty-six and no/100 Dollars ($66.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Amoco Properties, Incorporated: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Amoco Properties, Incorporated, Inc. ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in East Randolph Street attached to the building or structure located at 200 East Randolph Street for a period of three (3) years from and after October 13, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 23 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Director of Revenue in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue.

Archibald Candy Corporation: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Archibald Candy Corporation ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Michigan Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 919 North Michigan Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after September 5, 1990 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 20 feet in length, nor 10 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Ms. Doris T. Bernardo: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Doris T. Bernardo ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Higgins Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 6942 -- 6946 West Higgins Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with

the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 50 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Seventy-five and no/100 Dollars ($75.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Binyon's Restaurant: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Binyon's Restaurant ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in South Plymouth Court attached to the building or structure located at 327 South Plymouth Court for a period of three (3) years from and after January 1, 1992 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 10 feet in length, nor 6 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in

advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Caspian Oriental Rugs: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Caspian Oriental Rugs ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North LaSalle Street attached to the building or structure located at 700 North LaSalle Street for a period of three (3) years from and after September 22, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 20 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or

litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Director of Revenue in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue.

Chas W. Anderson Funeral Home: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Chas W. Anderson Funeral Home ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Armitage Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 4325 North Armitage Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after August 3, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 10 feet in length, nor 7 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege

herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Devon Bank, Under Trust Number 5153: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Devon Bank, under Trust Number 5153 ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Montrose Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 815 West Montrose Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after August 3, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 10 feet in length, nor 3 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

EMB-State Limited Partnership (Doing Business As Papagus): Canopies.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to EMB-State Limited Partnership, doing business as Papagus ("Permittee") to maintain and use six (6) canopies over the public right-of-way in North State Street attached to the building or structure located at 620 North State Street for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopies shall not exceed 2 at 9 feet; 2 at 13 feet; 1 at 17 feet and 1 at 36 feet, respectively, in length, nor 4 at 4 feet; 1 at 9 feet and 1 at 17 feet, respectively, in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Three Hundred Eleven and no/100 Dollars ($311.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopies are removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopies, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopies without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Forman Realty Corporation: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Forman Realty Corporation ("Permittee") to maintain

and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Sherwin Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 1209 West Sherwin Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after January 1, 1992 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 16 feet in length, nor 7 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Gladstone Park Bakery, Inc.: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Gladstone Park Bakery, Inc. ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Milwaukee Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 5744 North Milwaukee Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after September 22, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 50 feet in length, nor 5 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Seventy-five and no/100 Dollars ($75.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Mr. Jack H. Gore: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Jack H. Gore ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Broadway attached to the building or structure located at 3838 North Broadway for a period of three (3) years from and after August 3, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 14 feet in length, nor 12 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Hemingway House Condominium Association: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Hemingway House Condominium Association ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Lincoln Plaza attached to the building or structure located at 1825 North Lincoln Plaza for a period of three (3) years from and after July 7, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 25 feet in length, nor 17 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Hollywood House: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Hollywood House ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Sheridan Road attached to the building or structure located at 5700 North Sheridan Road for a period of three (3) years from and after January 1, 1992 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 14 feet in length, nor 6 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Jaxly, Inc. (Doing Business As Mars Restaurant): Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Jaxly, Inc., doing business as Mars Restaurant ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Broadway attached to the building or structure located at 3124 North Broadway for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 23 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

John, Leo, Inc. (Doing Business As Armando's Restaurant): Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to John, Leo, Inc., doing business as Armando's Restaurant ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Rush Street attached to the building or structure located at 735 North Rush Street for a period of three (3) years from and after December 30, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 13 feet in length, nor 6 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Director of Revenue in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue.

K.F.C. National Management Company: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to K.F.C. National Management Company ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Fullerton Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 4200

North Fullerton Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after November 18, 1990 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 75 feet in length, nor 3 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of One Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($100.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

K. T .W., Inc. (Doing Business As Frederics Shoes): Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to K. T. W., Inc., doing business as Frederics Shoes ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in South Michigan Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 11255 South Michigan Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after May 26, 1988 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 68 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Ninety-three and no/100 Dollars ($93.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

LaSalle National Bank, Under Trust Number 33198: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to LaSalle National Bank, under Trust Number 33198 ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Fullerton Parkway attached to the building or structure located at 420 West Fullerton Parkway for a period of three (3) years from and after September 15, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 12 feet in length, nor 7 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Metra/Metropolitan Rail: Canopies.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Metra/Metropolitan Rail ("Permittee") to maintain and use two (2) canopies over the public right-of-way in North Clinton and North Canal Streets attached to the building or structure located at 115 North Clinton and 116 North Canal Streets for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopies shall not exceed 209 and 72 feet, respectively, in length, nor 2 at 15 feet, respectively, in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Three Hundred Thirty-one and no/100 Dollars ($331.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopies are removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopies, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopies without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Mr. Joseph Neisler: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Joseph Neisler ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Higgins Road attached to the building or structure located at 6938 -- 6940 West Higgins Road for a period of three (3) years from and after May 25, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 23 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Director of Revenue in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue.

New Metal Crafts, Inc.: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to New Metal Crafts, Inc., ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Wells Street attached to the building or structure located at 810 North Wells Street for a period of three (3) years from and after November 27, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 43 feet in length, nor 2 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Sixty-eight and no/100 Dollars ($68.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

O. M. Nordling Jewelers: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to O. M. Nordling Jewelers ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Clark Street attached to the building or structure located at 5249 North Clark Street for a period of three (3) years from and after August 4, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 18 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

One East Schiller Condominium Association: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to One East Schiller Condominium Association ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in East Schiller Street attached to the building or structure located at 1 East Schiller Street for a period of three (3) years from and after October 26,

1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 16 feet in length, nor 11 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Park Edgewater Condominium: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Park Edgewater Condominium ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Sheridan Road attached to the building or structure located at 6101 North Sheridan Road for a period of three (3) years from and after December 30, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 14 feet in length, nor 6 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in

advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Peerless Imported Rugs, Inc.: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Peerless Imported Rugs, Inc. ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Lincoln Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 3029 -- 3033 North Lincoln Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after October 6, 1989 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 75 feet in length, nor 2 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of One Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($100.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense

claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Robert's Funeral Home: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Robert's Funeral Home ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in South Archer Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 2819 South Archer Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after August 3, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 9 feet in length, nor 6 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege

herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Stephanie's Unisex: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Stephanie's Unisex ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in South Morgan Street attached to the building or structure located at 3118 South Morgan Street for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 8 feet in length, nor 4 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

Streeterville Center Condominium Association: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Streeterville Center Condominium Association ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in East Erie Street attached to the building or structure located at 233 East Erie Street for a period of three (3) years from and after April 22, 1990 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 41 feet in length, nor 21 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Sixty-six and no/100 Dollars ($66.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

White Hen Pantry, Inc.: Canopies.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to White Hen Pantry, Inc. ("Permittee") to maintain and use seven (7) canopies over the public right-of-way in South Dearborn Street attached to the building or structure located at 600 South Dearborn Street

for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopies shall not exceed 10 feet in length, nor 3 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Three Hundred Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($350.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopies are removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopies, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopies without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

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312 Randolph Partnership: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of General Services is hereby authorized to issue a permit to 312 Randolph Partnership ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Randolph Street attached to the building or structure located at 312 West Randolph Street for a period of three (3) years from and after December 15, 1991 in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the plans and specifications filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and approved by the Commissioner of Inspectional Services and the Division Marshal in charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said canopy shall not exceed 12 feet in length, nor 8 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($50.00) per annum, in advance. In the event the Permittee transfers title or vacates the premises, the Permittee shall, nevertheless, remain liable to the City of Chicago for the annual compensation until the canopy is removed. The Permittee shall renew the privilege herein granted prior to the date of expiration.

The Permittee shall protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Chicago, its officers, agents and employees, against and from any expense claim, controversy, damage, personal injury, death, liability, judgment, or litigation arising out of the construction, repair, replacement, cleaning, use, maintenance or operation of the canopy, and arising out of and including the passive negligence of the City of Chicago.

The permit shall be subject to amendment, modification or revocation by the Mayor and the Commissioner of General Services in their discretion without the consent of the Permittee. Upon termination of the privilege herein granted, by lapse of time or otherwise, the Permittee shall remove the canopy without cost to the City of Chicago.

The privilege herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit shall have been issued by the Commissioner of General Services.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF CASIMIR PULASKI II RESUBDIVISION AT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 59TH STREET AND SOUTH NATCHEZ AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed ordinance authorizing and directing the approval of a plat of Casimir Pulaski II Resubdivision located at the southwest corner of West 59th Street and South Natchez Avenue and having a frontage of 133.51 feet on West 59th Street and a frontage of 120.00 feet on South Natchez Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, is hereby authorized and directed to approve a plat of Casimir Pulaski II Resubdivision located at the southwest corner of West 59th Street and South Natchez Avenue and having a frontage of 133.51 feet on West 59th Street and a frontage of 120.00 feet on South Natchez Avenue, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Thomas Flannery (File No. 18-23-92-1651).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

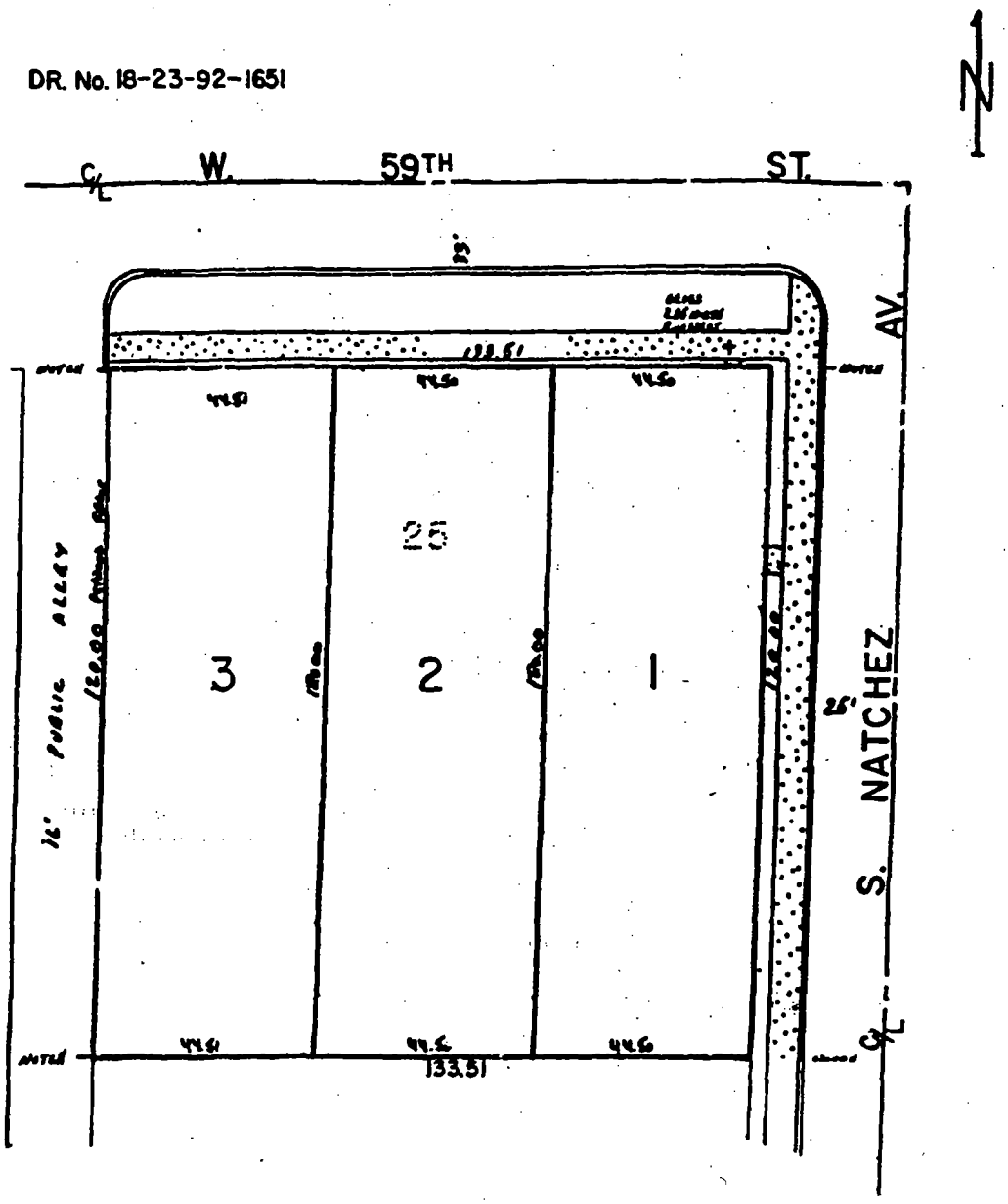
[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 12918 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 12916 through 12917 of this Journal.

PROPOSED
Casimir Pulaski II Resub.
OF

LOT 25 IN COPERNICUS SUBDIVISION, BEING A SUBDIVISION IN THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SOUTH-EAST 1/4 OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 13, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED JUNE 26, 1985 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 85076260, IN COOK COUNTY.

DR. No. 18-23-92-1651



AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF OU-SUNG RESUBDIVISION AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 35TH STREET AND SOUTH OAKLEY AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an ordinance authorizing and directing the approval of a plat of Ou-Sung Resubdivision located at the northwest corner of West 35th Street and South Oakley Avenue and having a frontage of 108.75 feet on West 35th Street and a frontage of 115.06 feet on South Oakley Avenue for Yam-Lai Sung. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, is hereby authorized and directed to approve a plat of Ou-Sung Resubdivision located at the northwest corner of West 35th Street and South Oakley Avenue and having a frontage of 108.75 feet on West 35th Street and a frontage of 115.06 feet on South Oakley Avenue for Yam-Lai Sung, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Mr. Yam-Lai Sung (File No. 31-12-92-1652).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 12921 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF WESTPORT COMMONS SUBDIVISION ON PORTIONS OF WEST 87TH STREET AND SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed ordinance authorizing and directing the approval of a plat of Westport Commons Subdivision, having a frontage of approximately 1,100 feet on the north side of West 87th Street and a frontage of approximately 1,200 feet on the west side of South Kedzie Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

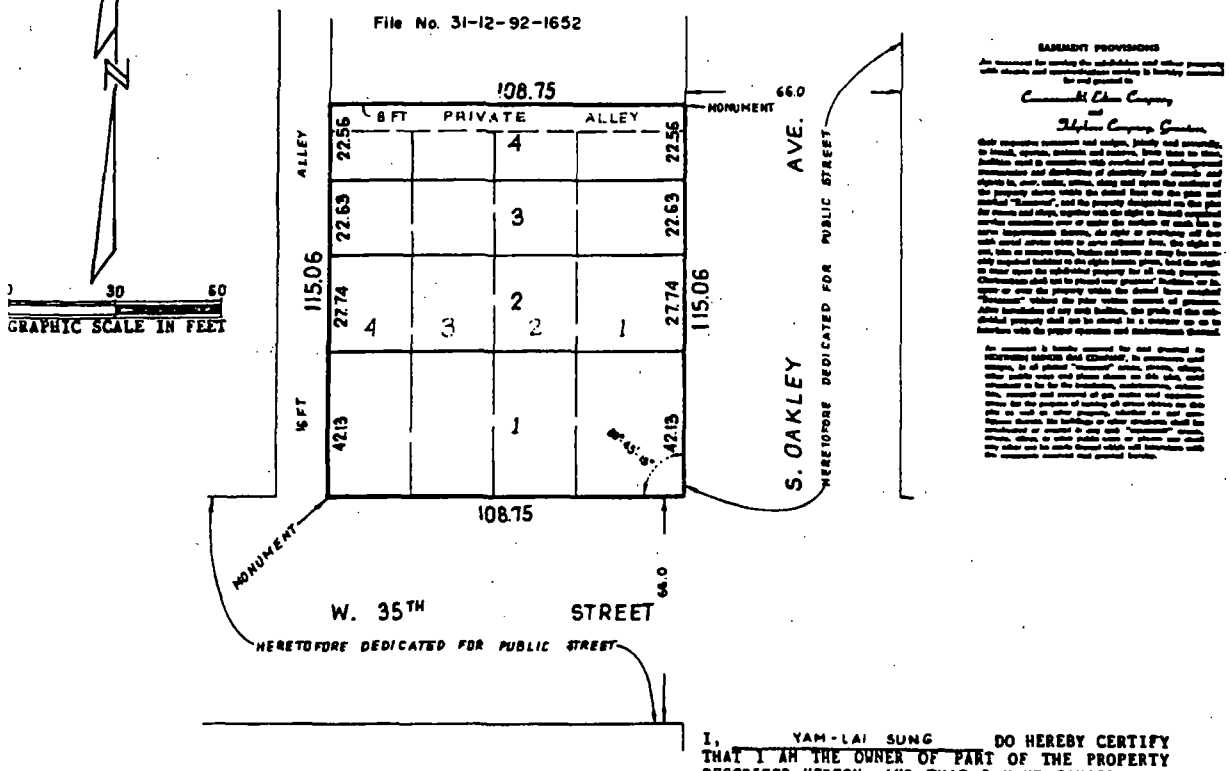
(Continued on page 12922)

foll

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 12919 through 12920 of this Journal.

OU - SUNG RESUBDIVISION

LOTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 AND THE 8 FOOT PRIVATE ALLEY LYING NORTH OF AND ADJOINING SAID LOTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 OF LOTS 21 TO 25 IN WALKER'S SUBDIVISION OF BLOCK 26 IN S. J. WALKER'S SUBDIVISION OF THAT PART LYING SOUTH OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (1/4) OF SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, AND OF THAT PART SOUTH OF SAID CANAL OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 13 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



I, PHILIP OU DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE OWNER OF PART OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON, AND THAT I HAVE CAUSED SAID PROPERTY TO BE SURVEYED AND SUBDIVIDED FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES AS SHOWN HEREON.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 19__.

_____
OWNER

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)SS

I, _____ A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY IN THE STATE AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT _____ WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSON WHOSE NAME IS SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AS OWNER AND LEGAL HOLDER OF NOTES, APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED THE SAID INSTRUMENT AS HIS FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT AND DEED AS OWNER AND LEGAL HOLDER OF NOTES AS AFORESAID, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____

I, YAM-LAI SUNG DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I AM THE OWNER OF PART OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON, AND THAT I HAVE CAUSED SAID PROPERTY TO BE SURVEYED AND SUBDIVIDED FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES AS SHOWN HEREON.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 19__.

_____
OWNER

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)SS

I, _____ A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY IN THE STATE AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT _____ WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSON WHOSE NAME IS SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AS OWNER AND LEGAL HOLDER OF NOTES, APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED THE SAID INSTRUMENT AS HIS FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT AND DEED AS OWNER AND LEGAL HOLDER OF NOTES AS AFORESAID, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D. 19___.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

(Continued from page 12920)

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, is hereby authorized and directed to approve a proposed plat of Westport Commons Subdivision, having a frontage of approximately 1,100 feet on the north side of West 87th Street and a frontage of approximately 1,200 feet on the west side of South Kedzie Avenue as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for the American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as Trustee, Trust No. 109406-09 (File No. 35-18-91-1641).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

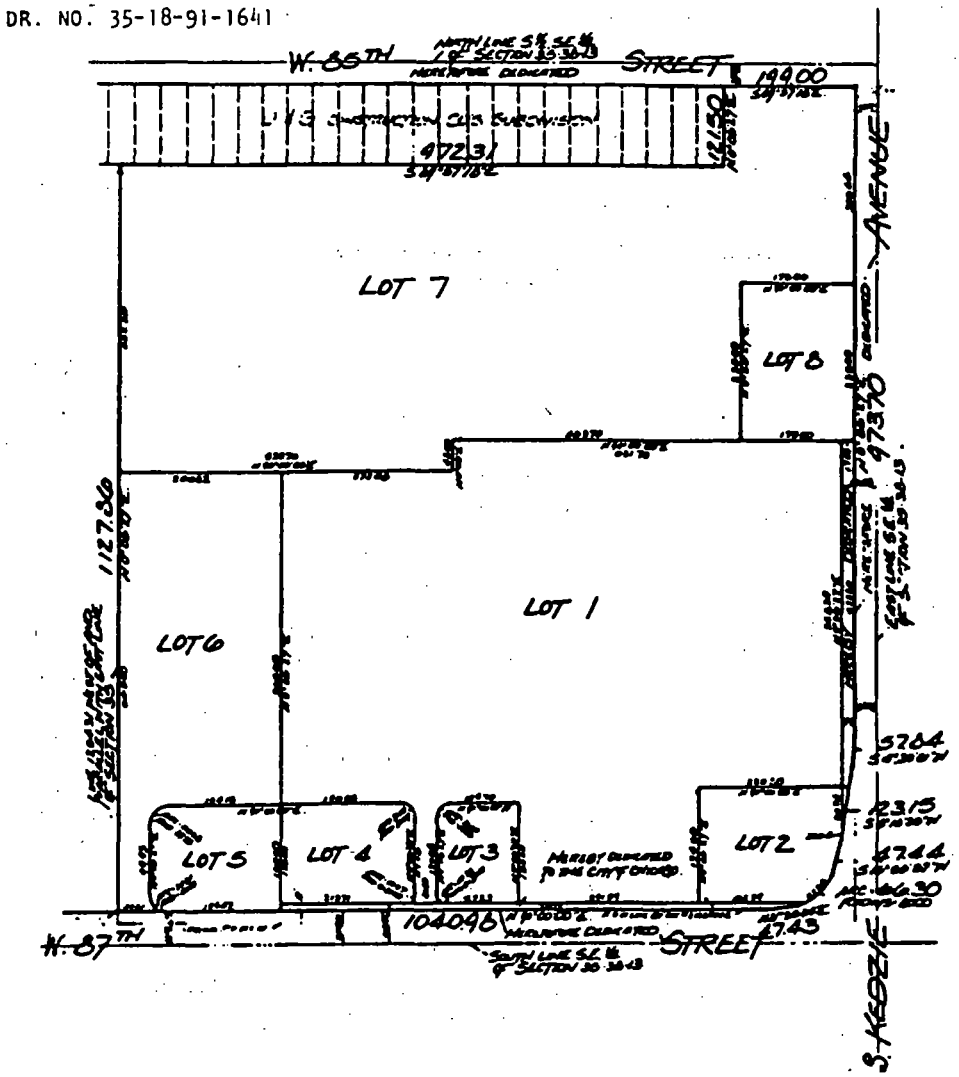
[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 12923 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 12920 through 12922 of this Journal.

PROPOSED

WESTPORT COMMONS

SUBDIVISION



AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF WOODS RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF NORTH GREENVIEW AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an ordinance authorizing and directing the approval of a plat of Woods Resubdivision located on the west side of North Greenview Avenue 118.50 feet north of the north line of West Altgeld Street, having a frontage of 113.16 feet along the west side of North Greenview Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, is hereby authorized and directed to approve a plat of Woods Resubdivision located on the west side of North Greenview Avenue 118.50 feet north of the north line of West Altgeld Street and having a frontage of 113.16 feet along the west side of North Greenview Avenue, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Anthony and Mary T. Bonomo (File No. 29-32-92-1655).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 12926 of this Journal.]

VACATION OF PORTION OF WEST GEORGE STREET EAST OF NORTH SHEFFIELD AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

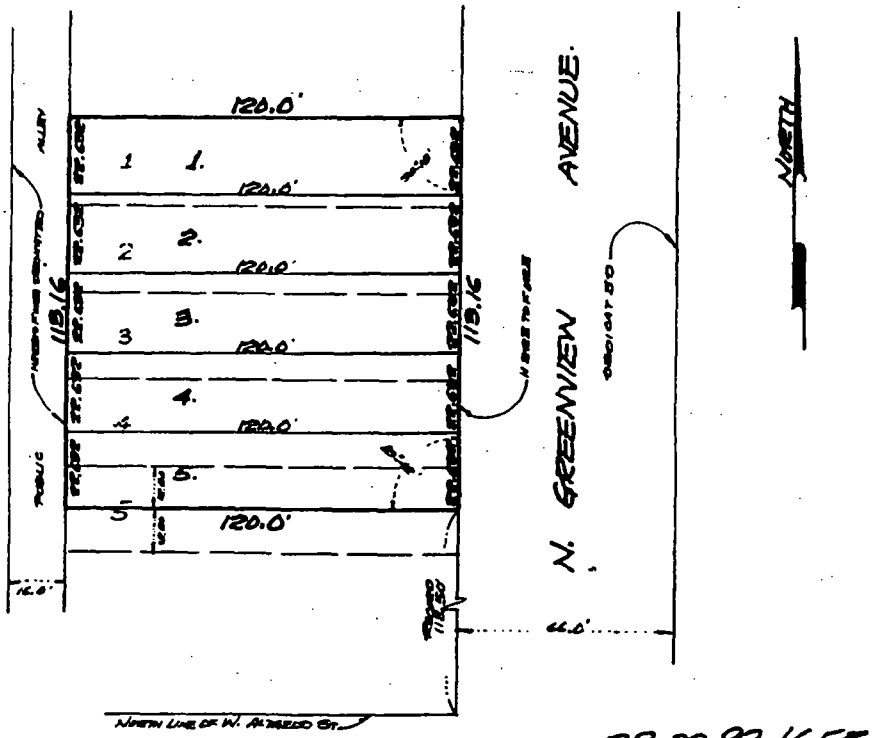
Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed ordinance for American National Bank vacating the north 9.75 feet of the west 125 feet of that part of West George Street east of North Sheffield Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on September 26, 1991.

(Continued on page 12927)

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 12924 through 12925 of this Journal.

WOODS RESUBDIVISION

BEING A RESUBDIVISION IN THE WEST HALF OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 40 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



DR. NO. 29-32-92-1655

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, THOMAS J. PAPKE AN ILLINOIS REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED AND RESUBDIVIDED THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4 AND THE NORTH HALF OF LOT 5 IN J. F. AND C. LAMARR'S SUBDIVISION OF THE SOUTH 4.01 CHAINS OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF BLOCK 42 (EXCEPT THE WEST 149 FEET THEREOF) IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO IN SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 40 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON IS NOT SITUATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA AS IDENTIFIED BY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.
I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SAID SURVEY AND RESUBDIVISION AND THAT ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE CORRECT
DATED THIS 6th DAY OF JANUARY, 1992

THOMAS J. PAPKE, ILLINOIS REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
NO. 1575

WE, ANTHONY BONOMO AND MARY T. BONOMO, WHO ARE HUSBAND AND WIFE, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE ARE THE OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON AND THAT WE HAVE CAUSED THE SAID PROPERTY TO BE SURVEYED AND SUBDIVIDED AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN.
DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1992

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, _____, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY IN THE STATE AFORESAID DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ANTHONY BONOMO AND MARY T. BONOMO, WHO ARE HUSBAND AND WIFE, WHO ARE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSON WHOSE NAMES ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AS OWNER OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN, APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY SIGNED THE SAID INSTRUMENT AS THEIR OWN FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH.
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1992
BY _____
NOTARY PUBLIC

(Continued from page 12925)

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, The ordinance passed by the City Council October 2, 1991 (page 6451) providing for "Vacation of Portion of West George Street east of North Sheffield Avenue" was not recorded within the 90-day time period as provided in said ordinance; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to pass a new ordinance to extend the time for recording; and

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Chicago, after due investigation and consideration, has determined that the nature and extent of the public use and the public interest to be subserved is such as to warrant the vacation of part of public street described in the following ordinance; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. All that part of West George Street lying south of the north line of the south 33 feet of Block 5; lying north of the north line of the south 23.25 feet of Block 5; lying east of the east line of the west 33 feet of Block 5; and lying west of the east line of the west 158 feet of Block 5, all in Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the east half of Section 29, Township 40 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian; said part of public street herein vacated being further described as the north 9.75 feet of the west 125 feet of that part of West George Street east of North Sheffield Avenue, as colored in red and indicated by the words "To Be Vacated" on the drawing hereto attached, which drawing for greater certainty, is hereby made a part of this ordinance, be and the same is hereby vacated and closed, inasmuch as the same is no longer required for public use and the public interest will be subserved by such vacation.

SECTION 2. The City of Chicago hereby reserves for the benefit of the Commonwealth Edison Company, their successors or assigns an easement to operate, maintain, construct, replace, and renew overhead poles, wires, and associated equipment, and underground conduit, cables and associated equipment for the transmission and distribution of electric energy under, over, and along that part of West George Street as herein vacated with the right of ingress and egress.

SECTION 3. The vacation herein provided for is made upon the express condition that within 90 days after the passage of this ordinance, the American National Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, Trust No. 109085-07 shall pay or cause to be paid to the City of Chicago as compensation for the benefits which will accrue to the owner of the property abutting said part of public street hereby attached, the sum of Thirty-two Thousand and no/100 Dollars ($32,000.00), which sum in the judgment of this body will be equal to such benefits.

SECTION 4. The vacation herein provided for is made upon the express condition that within 90 days after the passage of this ordinance, the American National Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, Trust No. 109085-07 shall file or cause to be filed for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois, a certified copy of this ordinance, together with an attached drawing approved by the Superintendent of Maps.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 12929 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 12925 through 12928 of this Journal.

"A"

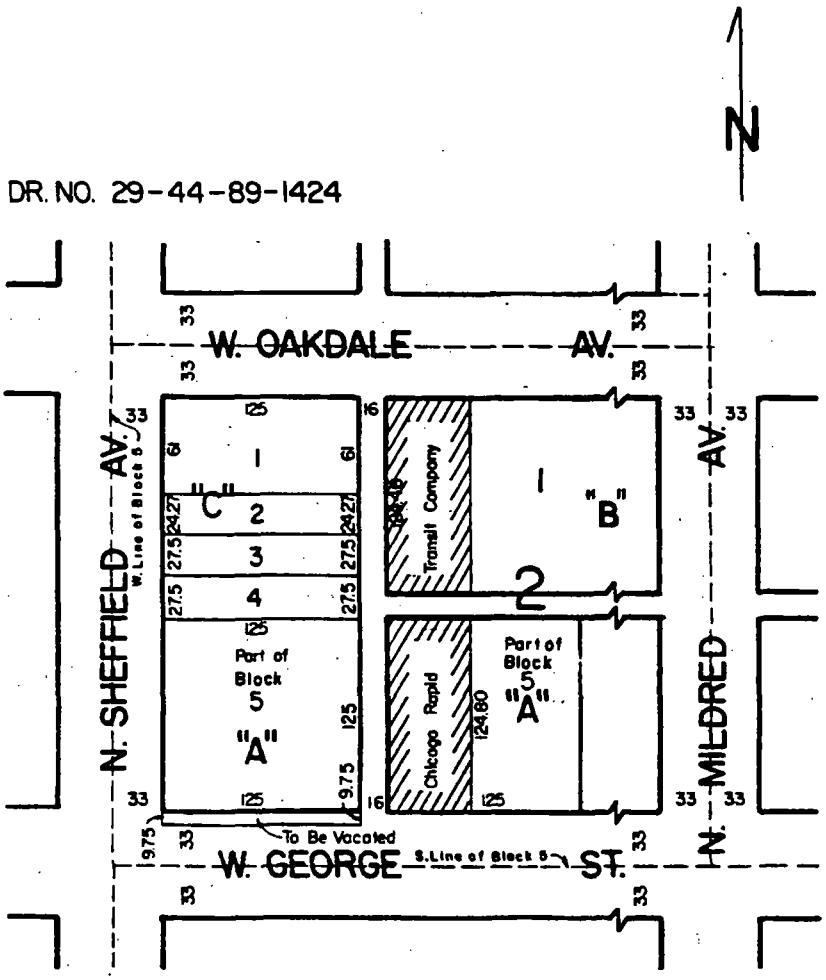
Canal Trustees Sub. of E. 1/2 Section 29-40-14

"B"

Sub. of part of W. 1/2 of Block 5 in C.T. Sub. etc. (See "A")

"C"

Francis M. Barton's Sub. of Lot 2 in Block 2 in Sub. of part of W. 1/2 of Block 5 in C.T. Sub. etc. (See "A")



AUTHORIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RECESSED VEHICLE BAY ADJACENT TO 305 WEST FULLERTON PARKWAY.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed order requesting that the Commissioner of Transportation is authorized and directed to give permission to establish a recessed bay in front of the premises located at 305 West Fullerton Parkway. This order was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to Doris Adelstein, Manager, for the construction of a recessed bay for vehicles to pull over to the front of the building located at 305 West Fullerton Parkway.

AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF CURB ATTACHED SIDEWALK ON PORTION OF NORTH DRAKE AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to install a curb attached sidewalk on the west side of North Drake Avenue from a point 5 feet south of West Peterson Avenue to a point 125 feet south thereof. This order was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to allow the installation of a curb attached sidewalk at the following location:

west side of North Drake Avenue from a point 5 feet south of West Peterson Avenue to a point 125 feet south thereof.

CONSIDERATION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON WEST 30TH STREET AT SOUTH TROY STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the closing of West 30th Street at South Troy Street to vehicular traffic. This order was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to the closing of West 30th Street at South Troy Street to vehicular traffic.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF CRESTWOOD MANAGEMENT FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY FOR 5966 WEST MIDWAY PARK.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed substitute ordinance requesting that the Commissioner of Transportation exempt Crestwood Management from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 5966

West Midway Park. Original order was referred to the committee on November 27, 1991.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed substitute ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 33-19.1 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to exempt Crestwood Management of 525 North Austin Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to parking facilities for 5966 West Midway Park.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF ELM ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC. FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 3364 NORTH PULASKI ROAD.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* a proposed ordinance requesting that the Commissioner of Transportation exempt Elm Electric Company, Inc. from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3364 North Pulaski Road. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 10-20-210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to exempt the Elm Electric Company, Inc., 3364 North Pulaski Road, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to the parking facility adjacent thereto.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF MR. TOM LICHTER FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 3929 NORTH CENTRAL PARK AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an ordinance requesting that the Commissioner of Transportation exempt Tom Lichter from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3929 North Central Park Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 10-20-210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to exempt Tom Lichter, 3929 North Central Park Avenue, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to the parking facility adjacent thereto.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CORPORATION FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY FOR 7600 NORTH BOSWORTH AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an ordinance requesting that the Commissioner of Transportation exempt Technical Assistance Corporation from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 7600 North Bosworth Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 10-20-210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to exempt Technical Assistance Corporation of 7600 North Bosworth Avenue from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to parking facilities for 7600 North Bosworth Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF WEST 79TH STREET AS "A. WALI MUHAMMAD STREET".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Adopt* a proposed resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action to install "A. Wali Muhammad Street" honorary street signs on 79th Street, between Lowe Avenue and Halsted Street. This resolution was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed resolution transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad, late Editor-in-Chief of the *Final Call* newspaper, national headquarters located in Chicago, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad, came from Allah on March 26, 1954 and returned to Allah on December 26, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad was raised in Chicago, Illinois and Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, He was a quick thinker, accomplished athlete, honor student and All-American football player; and

WHEREAS, He attended Howard University, Cornell University and American University, before joining the *Final Call* newspaper as the Editor; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad distinguished himself as an outstanding journalist -- whose creative contribution in that field remains as a tribute to his tireless work for justice and defending the poor and oppressed; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad had the honor and distinction of being a student of the teachings of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad through the unique tutelage of the Honorable Louis Farrakhan, National Representative of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam; and

WHEREAS, He was recipient of the 1991 John B. Russwurm Editorial Excellence Award and numerous community service awards; and

WHEREAS, He hosted, with distinction, a Chicago Cable program entitled "What's Going On" and served as the Public Relations Director for the City of Harvey, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad gained a worldwide reputation of eminent spiritual endowment and a prolific worker and servant of the people having served as the Press Relations Officer for the Honorable Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam. Additionally, in 1988, he was given the prestigious assignment of Assistant to the Honorable Louis Farrakhan; and

WHEREAS, His honesty and upright conduct was not merely a matter of policy or convenience but the embodiment of the principles of (a) faith, (b) doing right, being an example to others to do right and having the power to see that right and truth prevails and (c) eschewing wrong, being an example to others to eschew wrong and having the power to see that wrong and injustice are defeated. He lived his life as if he was in the presence of Allah; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad was happily married to Sister Zenobia for thirteen years, and a loving father of six children: three sons, Akmal, Lugman, and Farrakhan; and three daughters, Crescent, Amira and Zainab; and

WHEREAS, Other family members included his father, Simeon Booker, Jr., Bureau Chief, Washington, D.C., Bureau of *Jet Magazine*; his mother, Thelma Booker; brother, Simeon III; sister, Theresa Booker-Bryant; nephew, Simeon IV; and nieces, Rita Booker and Helen Bryant; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad stood out firmly for justice to all -- he remained firm in faith, and consorted not with evil or hypocrisy; and

WHEREAS, Abdul Wali Muhammad was indeed an inspiration to so many during his lifetime, leaving a legacy of sharing and caring; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this fourteenth day of January, 1992, do hereby honorarily designate for posterity the name and life of Abdul Wali Muhammad by honorarily naming West 79th Street, between South Lowe Avenue and South Halsted Street, "A. Wali Muhammad Street"; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of Abdul Wali Muhammad and the Nation of Islam.

AUTHORIZATION FOR DESIGNATION OF 6600 BLOCK OF SOUTH STEWART AVENUE AS "REVEREND GEORGE B. HUNTER, SR. DRIVE".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Reverend George B. Hunter, Sr. Drive" honorary street signs on the 6600 block of South Stewart Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to an ordinance passed by the City Council on December 3, 1984, printed on pages 11459 -- 11460 of the Journal of the Proceedings of said date, which authorizes erection of honorary street name signs, the Commissioner of Transportation shall take the necessary measures for standardization of the 6600 block of South Stewart Avenue as "Reverend George B. Hunter, Sr. Drive".

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

CONSIDERATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF WEST 69TH STREET AS "ELDER JOHNIE BENNIE WHEELER STREET".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action to install "Elder Johnie Bennie Wheeler Street" honorary street signs on West 69th Street, between South Laflin Avenue and South Justine Street. This order was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to honorarily designate West 69th Street, from South Laflin Avenue to South Justine Street, memorializing the street to "Elder Johnie Bennie Wheeler Street".

CONSIDERATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD AS "REVEREND DR. SHELVIN JEROME HALL DRIVE".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Transportation and Public Way begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* an order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action to install "Reverend Dr. Shelvin Jerome Hall Drive" honorary street signs on West Jackson Boulevard, from Austin Boulevard to Cicero Avenue. This order was referred to the committee on January 14, 1992.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATRICK M. HUELS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the said proposed order transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to honorarily designate West Jackson Boulevard, from Austin Boulevard to Cicero Avenue, memorializing the street to "Reverend Dr. Shelvin Jerome Hall Drive".

COMMITTEE ON ZONING.

Action Deferred -- APPROVAL OF ZONING EXCEPTIONS FOR CHANGE OF LICENSEE AND CONTINUED OPERATION OF TAVERNS AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS.

The Committee on Zoning submitted the following report which was, on motion of Alderman Banks and Alderman E. Smith, *Deferred* and ordered published:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Reporting for your Committee on Zoning, for which a meeting was held on January 30, 1992, I beg leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body pass various ordinances transmitted herewith to amend the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the purpose of reclassifying particular areas.

I beg leave to recommend the passage of two ordinances which were corrected and amended in their corrected form:

Application Numbers A-2919 and 10837.

At this time, I, along with Alderman Ed Smith, move that this report be *Deferred* and published.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. P. BANKS,
Chairman.

The following are said proposed resolutions transmitted with the foregoing committee report (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the resolution):

9705 South Halsted Street.

WHEREAS, The 9705 Corporation, on behalf of Mr. Murphy Palmer, as licensee, filed on December 18, 1991 an application for an exception pursuant to Article 11.7A-3 of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the approval of the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a one-story building, in an R3 General Residence District, on premises at 9705 South Halsted Street; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Office of the Zoning Administrator rendered January 12, 1991, reads:

"Application not approved. Requested certification does not conform with the applicable provisions of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 194A of the Municipal Code of Chicago, specifically, Article 7.3-4, 11.7A-1."

; and

WHEREAS, The district maps show that the premises is located in an R3 General Residence District; and

WHEREAS, The Zoning Administrator, having fully reviewed all information and being fully advised of the premises, hereby makes the following findings of fact: the said use is located in an R3 General Residence District; that the subject site is improved with a one-story building containing an existing tavern; that on July 12, 1990, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring an exception for the approval of the change of license of an existing tavern located in a residence district; that the existing tavern is to be operated under a new license; that the majority of the tavern patrons come from the local neighborhood and that the continued operation of the tavern at this location is necessary for the public convenience; that the applicant, as the new licensee, proposes to operate the tavern in such a manner to insure that the public health, safety and welfare will be adequately protected; and that the continued operation of the existing tavern will not cause substantial injury to the value of other property in the neighborhood; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the application for an exception is approved for the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a one-story building, on premises at 9705 South Halsted Street, and that all applicable ordinances of the City of Chicago shall be complied with before a license is issued; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the granting of this exception shall run only with the applicant, Mr. Murphy Palmer, as licensee, and that a change of licensed shall terminate the exception granted herein; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the tavern in the subject building is, and shall continue to be, subject to all applicable provisions of Article 6 of the Zoning Ordinance.

3436 South Lituanica Avenue.

WHEREAS, Christos I. Kazaklis, doing business as C.I.P.S., Inc., as licensee, filed on November 18, 1991 an application for an exception pursuant to Article 11.7A-3 of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the approval of the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a two-story building, in an R3 General Residence District, on premises at 3436 South Lituanica Avenue; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Office of the Zoning Administrator rendered November 15, 1991, reads:

"Application not approved. Requested certification does not conform with the applicable provisions of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 194A of the Municipal Code of Chicago, specifically, Article 7.3-4, 11.7A-1."

; and

WHEREAS, The district maps show that the premises is located in an R3 General Residence District; and

WHEREAS, The Zoning Administrator, having fully reviewed all information and being fully advised of the premises, hereby makes the following findings of fact: the said use is located in an R3 General Residence District; that the subject site is improved with a two-story building containing an existing tavern on the first floor; that on July 12, 1990, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring an exception for the approval of the change of license of an existing tavern located in a residence district; that the existing tavern is to be operated under a new license; that the majority of the tavern patrons come from the local neighborhood and that the continued operation of the tavern at this location is necessary for the public convenience; that the applicant, as the new licensee, proposes to operate the tavern in such a manner to insure that the public health, safety and welfare will be adequately protected; and that the continued operation of the existing tavern will not cause substantial injury to the value of other property in the neighborhood; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the application for an exception is approved for the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a two-story building, on premises at 3436 South Lituanica Avenue and that all applicable ordinances of the City of Chicago shall be complied with before a license is issued; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the granting of this exception shall run only with the applicant, Christos I. Kazaklis, doing business as C.I.P.S., Inc., as licensee, and that a change of licensed shall terminate the exception granted herein; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the tavern in the subject building is, and shall continue to be, subject to all applicable provisions of Article 6 of the Zoning Ordinance.

2058 South Washburne Avenue.

WHEREAS, Mr. Edward Brooks, on behalf of Valerie Alexander, Vals Place Corp., as licensee, filed on February 4, 1991, an application for an exception pursuant to Article 11.7A-3 of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the approval of the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a one-story building, in an R3 General Residence District, on premises at 2058 South Washburne Avenue; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Office of the Zoning Administrator rendered January 24, 1991, reads:

> "Application not approved. Requested certification does not conform with the applicable provisions of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 194A of the Municipal Code of Chicago, specifically, Article 7.3-4, 11.7A-1."

; and

WHEREAS, The district maps show that the premises is located in an R3 General Residence District; and

WHEREAS, The Zoning Administrator, having fully reviewed all information and being fully advised of the premises, hereby makes the following findings of fact: that the said use is located in an R3 General Residence District; that the subject site is improved with a one-story building containing an existing tavern on the first floor; that on July 12, 1990, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring an exception for the approval of the change of license of an existing tavern located in a residence district; that the existing tavern is to be operated under a new license; that the majority of the tavern patrons come from the local neighborhood and that the continued operation of the tavern at this location is necessary for the public convenience; that the applicant, as the new licensee, proposes to operate the tavern in such a manner to insure that the public health, safety and welfare will be adequately protected; and that the continued operation of the existing tavern and restaurant will not cause substantial injury to the value of other property in the neighborhood; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the application for an exception is approved for the change of licensee and continued operation of an existing tavern in a one-story building, on premises at 2058 West Washburne Avenue, and that all applicable ordinances of the City of Chicago shall be complied with before a license is issued; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the granting of this exception shall run only with the applicant, Valerie Alexander, as licensee, and that a change of licensed shall terminate the exception granted herein; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the tavern in the subject building is, and shall continue to be, subject to all applicable provisions of Article 6 of the Zoning Ordinance.

Action Deferred -- CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDED TO RECLASSIFY PARTICULAR AREAS.

The Committee on Zoning submitted the following report, which was, on motion of Alderman Banks and Alderman E. Smith, *Deferred* and ordered published:

CHICAGO, February 4, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Reporting for your Committee on Zoning, for which a meeting was held on January 30, 1992, I beg leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body pass various ordinances transmitted herewith to amend the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the purpose of reclassifying particular areas.

I beg leave to recommend the passage of two ordinances which were corrected and amended in their corrected form:

Application Numbers: A-2919 and 10837.

At this time, I, along with Alderman Ed Smith, move that this report be *Deferred* and published.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. P. BANKS,
Chairman.

The following are said proposed ordinances transmitted with the foregoing committee report (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 3-G.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R4 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-G in the area bounded by:

a line from a point 227.2 feet northwest of the intersection of North Milwaukee Avenue and West Cortez Street as measured along the southwest side of North Milwaukee Avenue and perpendicular to North Milwaukee Avenue; North Milwaukee Avenue; a line 179.2 feet northwest of the intersection of North Milwaukee Avenue and West Cortez Street as measured along the southwest side of North Milwaukee Avenue and perpendicular to North Milwaukee Avenue; and the alley next southwest of North Milwaukee Avenue,

to those of a C1-3 Restricted Commercial District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 3-H.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R4 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-H in the area bounded by:

the alley next south of West North Avenue; North Elk Grove Avenue; a line from a point 59.50 feet south of the alley next south of West North Avenue running southwesterly from and perpendicular to North Elk

Grove Avenue; and the alley next southwesterly of North Elk Grove Avenue,

to those of an R5 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 5-H.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M3-3 Heavy Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-H in the area bounded by:

North Hobson Avenue; North Elston Avenue; a line 132.91 feet southeast of North Hobson Avenue; and North Holly Avenue,

to those of a C3-3 Commercial-Manufacturing District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 5-I.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-I in area bounded by:

a line 48.5 feet north of West Bloomingdale Avenue; the alley next west of and parallel to North Fairfield Avenue; West Bloomingdale Avenue; and North Fairfield Avenue,

to those of an R3 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 6-G.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 6-G in area bounded by:

a line 404 feet southeasterly of South Archer Avenue; the alley next east of and parallel to South Broad Street; a line 452 feet southeasterly of South Archer Avenue; and South Broad Street,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 6-G.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B4-2 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 6-G in area bounded by:

the alley next north of West 31st Street; a line 29.80 feet west of South Keeley Street, as measured from the northerly right-of-way line of West 31st Street; West 31st Street; and a line 60.73 feet west of South Keeley Street, as measured from the northerly right-of-way line of West 31st Street,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 7-G.
(As Amended)

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the Residential Planned Development No. 466 symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-G in area bounded by:

a line 896.1 feet north of and parallel to West Wrightwood Avenue; a line 262.33 feet east of and parallel to North Greenview Avenue; a line 893.1 feet north of and parallel to West Wrightwood Avenue; a line 295.33 feet east of and parallel to North Greenview Avenue; a line 553 feet north of and parallel to West Wrightwood Avenue; a line 212 feet east of and parallel to North Greenview Avenue; a line 394 feet north of and parallel to West Wrightwood Avenue; and North Greenview Avenue,

to the designation of Residential Planned Development No. 466, as amended, which is hereby established in the area described above, subject to the use and bulk regulations as are set forth in the Plan of Development herewith attached and made a part hereof and to no other.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Plan of Development attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Residential Planned Development No. 466. (As Amended)

Plan Of Development

Statements.

1. The area delineated herein as Residential Planned Development No. 466, as amended (the "Amended Planned Development") consists of approximately 135,064.66 square feet (or 3.1 acres) of real property ("Planned Development Area"). The Planned Development Area is under the single designated control of the Applicant.

2. All applicable official reviews, approvals or permits are required to be obtained by the Applicant or its successors, assignees or grantees.

3. The requirements, obligations and conditions contained within this Amended Planned Development shall be binding upon the Applicant, its successors and assigns and, if different than the Applicant, the legal title holders. All rights granted hereunder to the Applicant shall inure to the benefit of the Applicant's successors and assigns and, if different than the Applicant, the legal title holder. Furthermore, pursuant to the requirements of Section 11.11-1 of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, the Planned Development Area, at the time applications for amendments, modifications or changes (administrative, legislative or otherwise) to this Amended Planned Development are made, shall be under single ownership or under single designated control. Single designated control for purposes of this paragraph shall mean that any application to the City for any amendment to this Amended Planned Development or any other modification or change thereto (administrative, legislative or otherwise) shall be made or authorized by all the owners of the Property or by the homeowners association representing all such owners.

   Nothing herein shall be construed to mean that any individual owner of the Planned Development Area or any portion thereof is relieved of obligations imposed hereunder or rights granted herein or is not subject to City action pursuant to this Amended Planned Development. In addition, nothing herein shall prohibit or in any way restrict the alienation, sale or any other transfer of all or any portion of the Planned Development Area or any rights, interests or obligations therein. Upon any alienation, sale or any other transfer

of all or any portion of the Planned Development Area or the rights therein, except any assignment or transfer of rights pursuant to a mortgage or otherwise as collateral for any indebtedness, and solely with respect to the portion of the Planned Development Area so transferred, the term Applicant shall be deemed amended to apply to the legal title holder thereof (and its beneficiaries if such title is held in land trust) and the seller or transferor thereof (and its beneficiaries if title is held in a land trust) shall thereafter be released from any and all obligation or liability hereunder.

4. This Plan of Development consists of 14 statements; a Generalized Land Use Plan, an Existing and Peripheral Street System Map, a Property Line and Right-of-Way Adjustment Map, a Site/Landscape Plan, Elevation Plans, and a Table of Use and Bulk Regulations and Data. The Plan of Development is applicable to the Planned Development Area delineated herein and these and no other controls shall apply to the Planned Development Area. This Plan of Development conforms to the intent and purpose of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 194A of the Municipal Code of Chicago, and all requirements thereof, and satisfies the established criteria for approval as a planned development.

5. The following uses shall be permitted within the Planned Development Area: residential and related uses and off-street parking.

6. Identification signs, including construction and marketing signs, shall be permitted subject to the review and approval of the Commissioner of the Department of Planning.

7. Any dedication or vacation of streets or alleys or easements or any adjustment of rights of way shall require a separate submittal on behalf of the Applicant or its successor, assigns or grantees and approval by the City Council.

8. Off-street parking will be provided in compliance with this Plan of Development. A total of ninety-seven (97) accessory off-street parking spaces shall be provided for the residential units constructed in the Planned Development Area.

9. Any service drive, private streets or other ingress or egress shall be adequately designed and paved, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Streets and Sanitation in effect at the time of construction and in compliance with the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago, to provide ingress and egress for motor vehicles, including emergency vehicles. No parking shall be permitted within such paved areas. Ingress and egress shall be subject to the review and approval of the Department of Public Works Bureau of Street Traffic and the Commissioner of Planning.

10. The height restriction of any building and any appurtenance attached hereto shall in addition to the Table of Use and Bulk Regulations be subject to:

    a. Height limitations as certified on Form FAA-117 (or on successor form or forms covering the same subject matter) and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration; and

    b. Airport Zoning Regulations as established by the Department of Planning, Department of Aviation and Department of Law and approved by the City Council; and

    c. Height limitations as approved by the Federal Aviation Agency pursuant to Part 77 of the Regulations of the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency.

11. For purpose of floor area ratio calculations, the definitions of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance shall apply.

12. The Plan of Development hereto attached shall be subject to the "Rules, Regulations and Procedures in Relation to Planned Development Amendments" as promulgated by the Commissioner of the Department of Planning.

13. The development of Subarea A of the Planned Development Area has been completed as reflected on the Site/Landscape Plan and in the Table of Use and Bulk Regulations and Related Controls. The improvements located within Subarea B on the Property, including all entrances and exits to the development, shall be designed and constructed in general conformance with the Site/Landscape Plan and with the Elevation Plans. The landscaping (including street trees in the adjacent right-of-way) shall be designed and constructed in general conformance with the Site/Landscape Plan. The landscaping shall be maintained at all times in accordance with the Site/Landscape Plan. Trees in the adjacent public right-of-way shall be installed subject to and in accordance with the standards of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, Bureau of Forestry and the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Traffic and subject to the approval of the Department of Planning. The Applicant shall for a period of five (5) years from the adoption of this ordinance, be responsible for watering and fertilizing parkway trees required to be provided by the the Site/Landscape Plan and for routine care of the parkway lawn. Routine care of the parkway lawn shall include periodic watering, weeding and mowing. The requirements of this statement may be modified, administratively, by the Commissioner of the Department of Planning upon the request of the Applicant and after a determination by the Commissioner of the Department of

Planning that such a modification is appropriate and consistent with the nature of the improvements contemplated in this Amended Planned Development. Such a modification shall be deemed to be a minor change in the Amended Planned Development as contemplated by section 11.11-3(c) of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance.

14. Unless substantial construction of fifty percent of the dwelling units within Subarea B has commenced within ten (10) years following adoption of this Amended Planned Development, and unless completion is thereafter diligently pursued, then the portion of this Amended Planned Development designated as Subarea B shall expire; provided, however, that if the City Council amends the Chicago Zoning Ordinance to provide for a shorter expiration period which is applicable to all planned developments, then the Subarea B portion of this Amended Planned Development shall expire upon the expiration of such shorter time period as provided by said Amendatory Ordinance (the first day of which as applied to this Amended Planned Development shall be the effective date of the Amendatory Ordinance). If the portion of this Amended Planned Development designated as Subarea B expires under the provisions of this section, then the zoning of the property designated as Subarea B shall automatically revert to that of Planned Development No. 466 as originally adopted on February 16, 1989.

[Generalized Land Use Plan, Existing Zoning and Preferential Street System Map, Property Line Map and Right-Of-Way Adjustments, Site/Roof Plan, and Elevation Plans attached to this Plan of Development printed on pages 12961 through 12967 of this Journal.]

Use and Bulk Regulations and Data attached to this Plan of Development reads as follows:

Residential Planned Development No. 466
(As Amended)

Use And Bulk Regulations And Data.

Net Site Area: 135,064.66 square feet or 3.1 Acres

Gross Site Area:	135,064.66	Net Site Area square footage area
	16,569.30	area remaining in public way square footage
	151,633.96	Gross Site Area square footage

General Description of Land Use: Residential and related uses and off-street parking

Maximum F.A.R.: 1.2

Maximum Number of Dwelling Units: 67

Minimum Number of Parking Spaces: 97

Minimum Required Setbacks:

Subarea A	Subarea B
North Boundary -- 1.75 feet	In accordance with Site/Landscape Plan
East Boundary -- 10 feet	
West Boundary -- 12 feet	

Maximum Building Height:

Subarea A: 43 feet

Subarea B: 43 feet

Total Open Green Space In Subarea A and Subarea B: .96 Acres

Subarea A

Net Site Area 54,603 square feet

Maximum F.A.R.: 1.02

Maximum Number of Dwelling Units:	19
Number of Parking Spaces:	38

Subarea B

Net Site Area	80,461 square feet
Maximum F.A.R.:	1.32
Maximum Number of Dwelling Units:	48
Number of Parking Spaces:	59

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 7-H.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-H in the area bounded by:

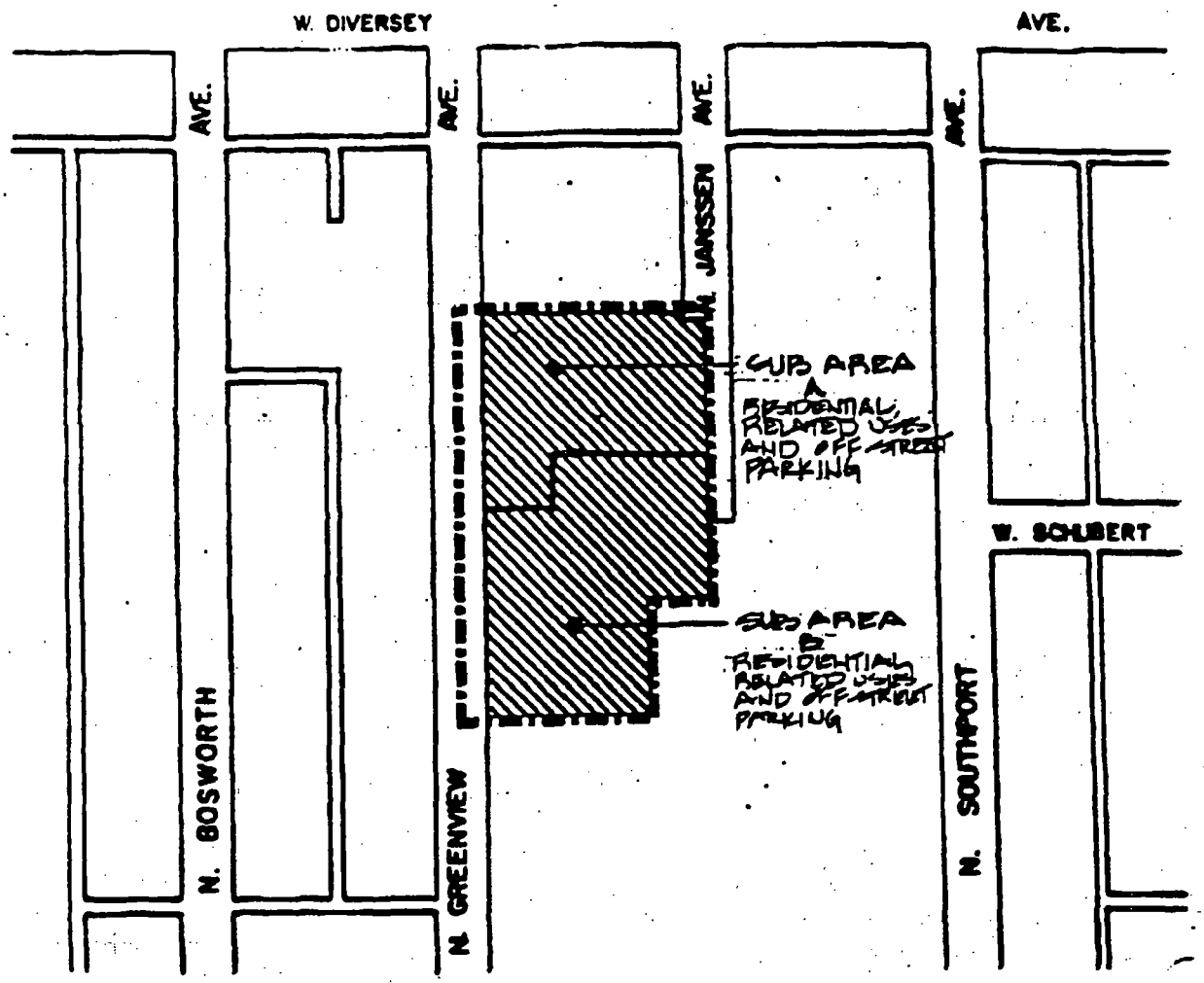
> West Diversey Parkway; a line 325 feet west of North Wolcott Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Diversey Parkway; the alley next northerly of and parallel to North Clybourn Avenue; and a line 425 feet west of North Wolcott Avenue,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Residential Planned Development
Generalized Land Use Plan.

No. 466 As Amended



LEGEND

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL TOWNHOUSES WITH RELATED PARKING.

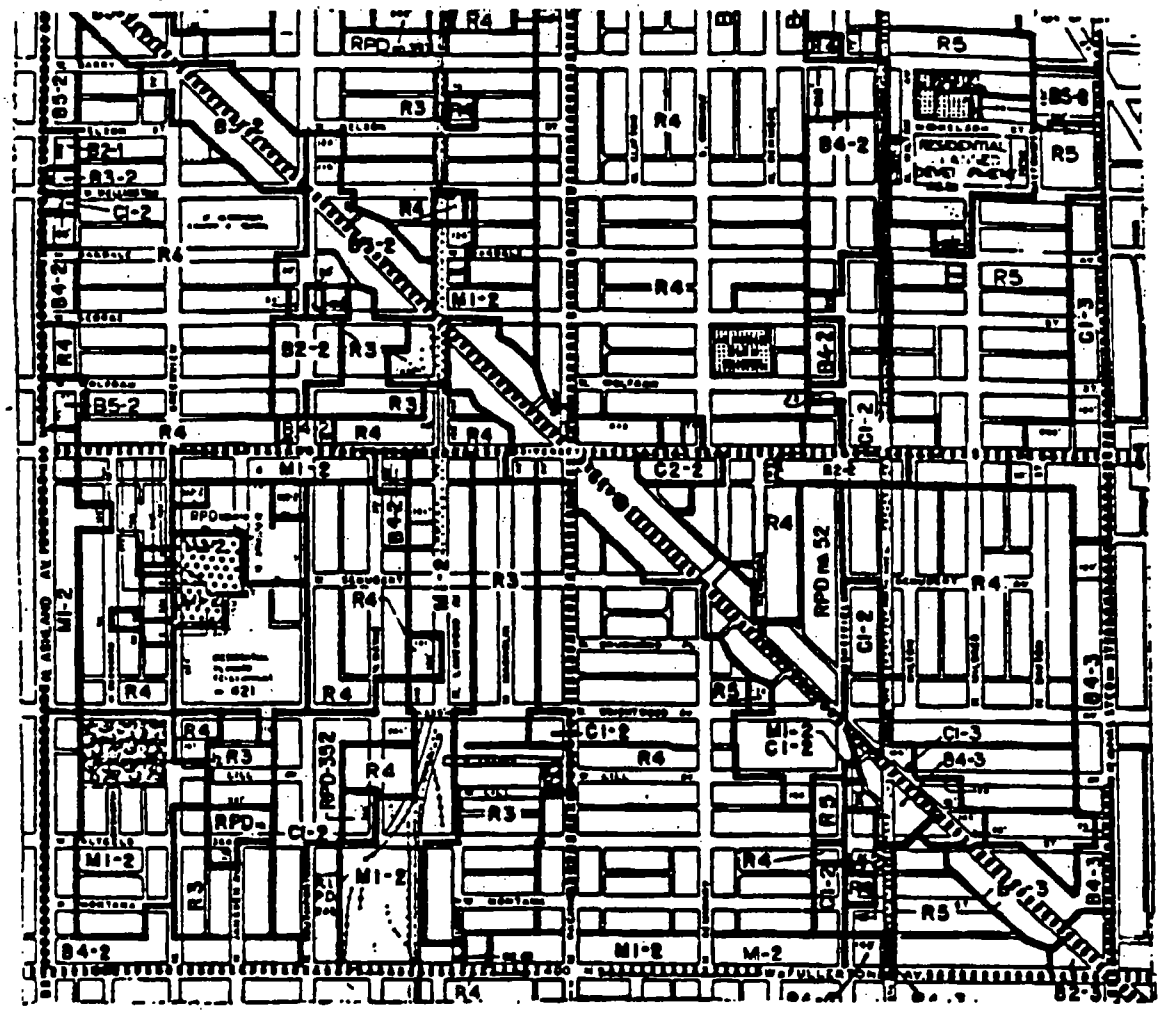
200 0 200
SCALE IN FEET

APPLICANT: Tamerlane Associates Limited Partnership

DATE: December 12, 1991

Residential Planned Development
Existing Zoning And Preferential Street System.

No. 466 As Amended



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- PREFERENTIAL STREET SYSTEM
- PUBLIC & QUASI-PUBLIC FACILITIES
- PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

NORTH

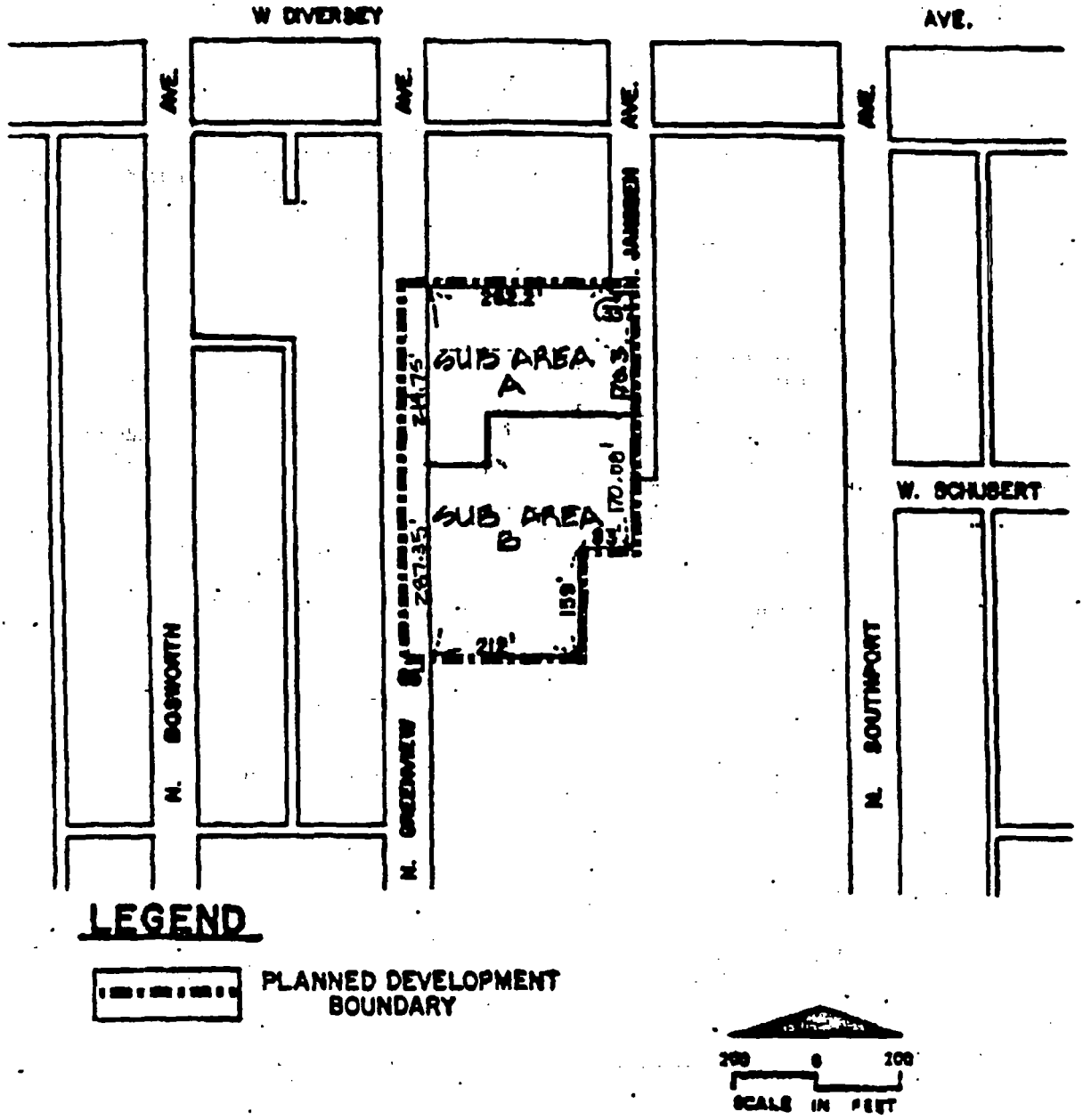
SCALE IN FEET

APPLICANT: Tamerlane Associates Limited Partnership

DATE: December 12, 1991

Residential Planned Development
Property Line Map And Right-Of-Way Adjustments.

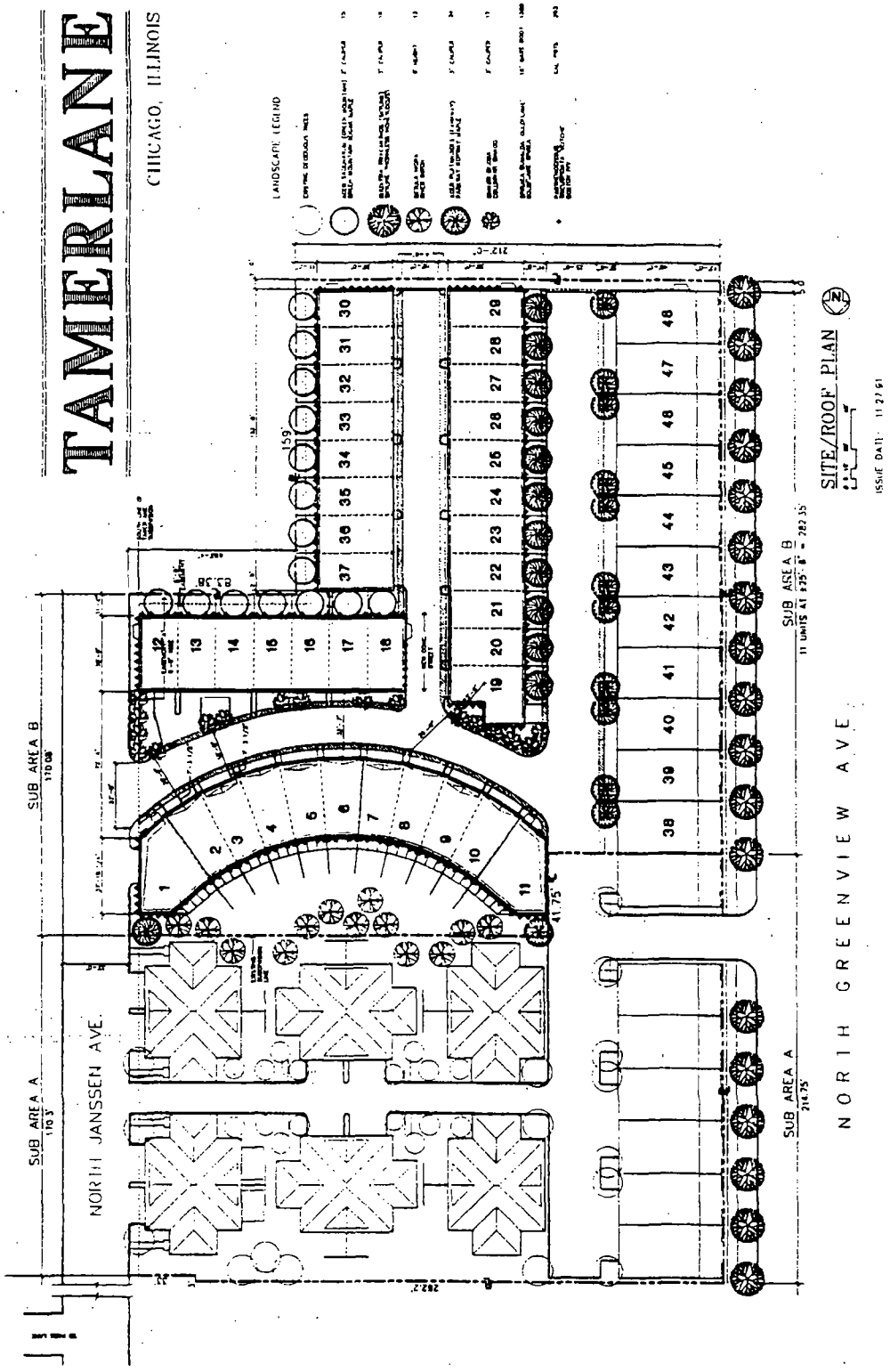
No. 466 As Amended



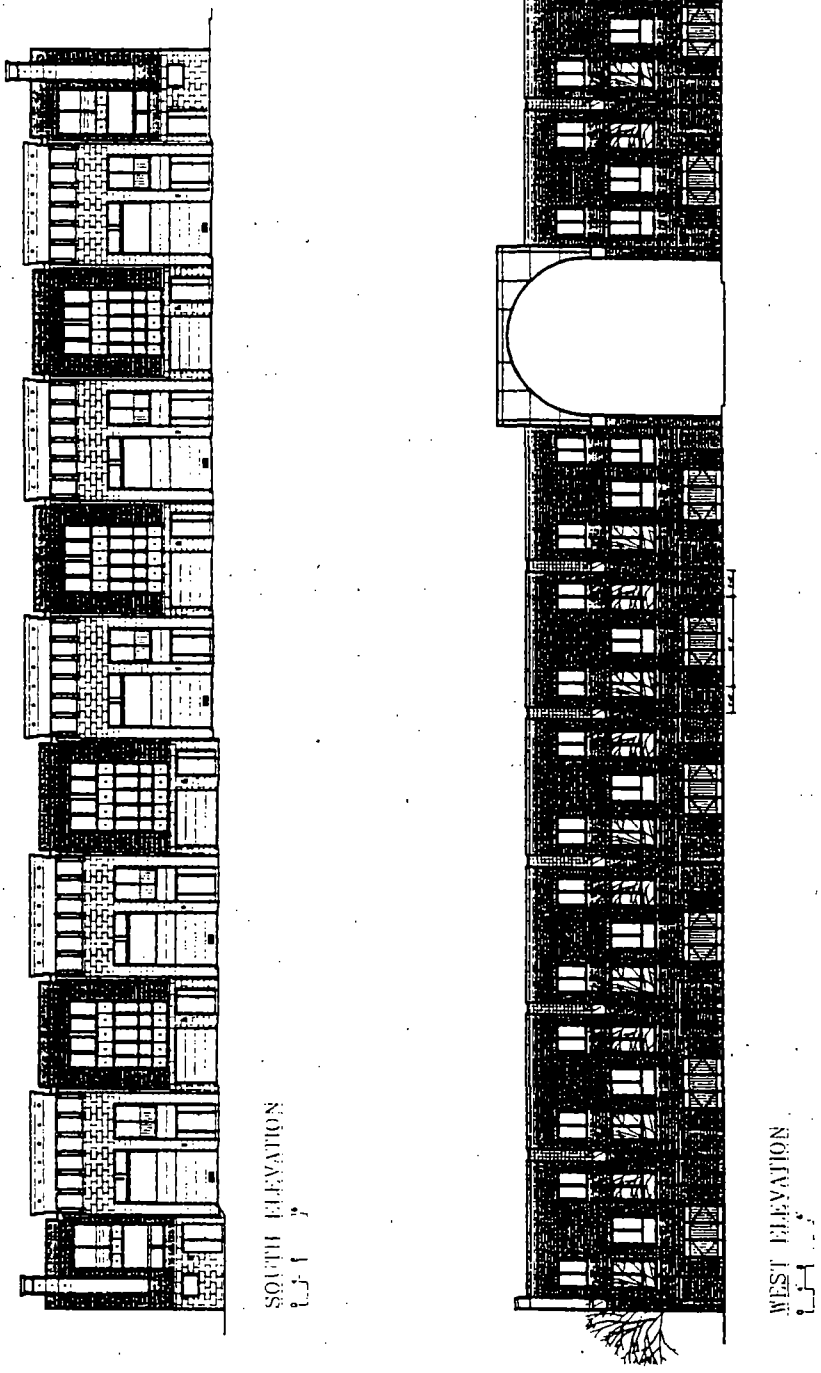
APPLICANT: Tamerlane Associates Limited Partnership

DATE: December 12, 1991

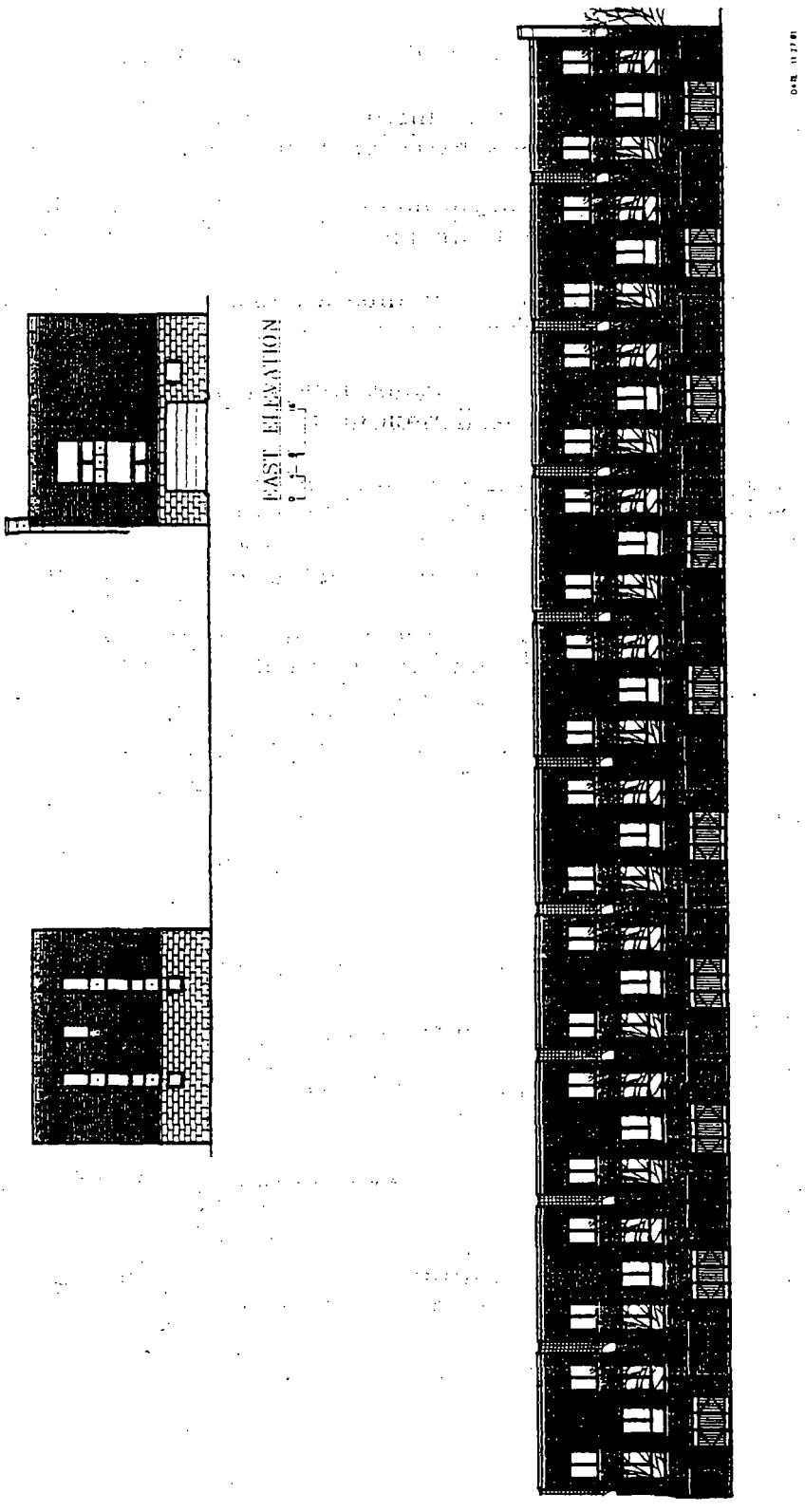
Site/Roof Plan.



Elevation Plans.
(South And West)

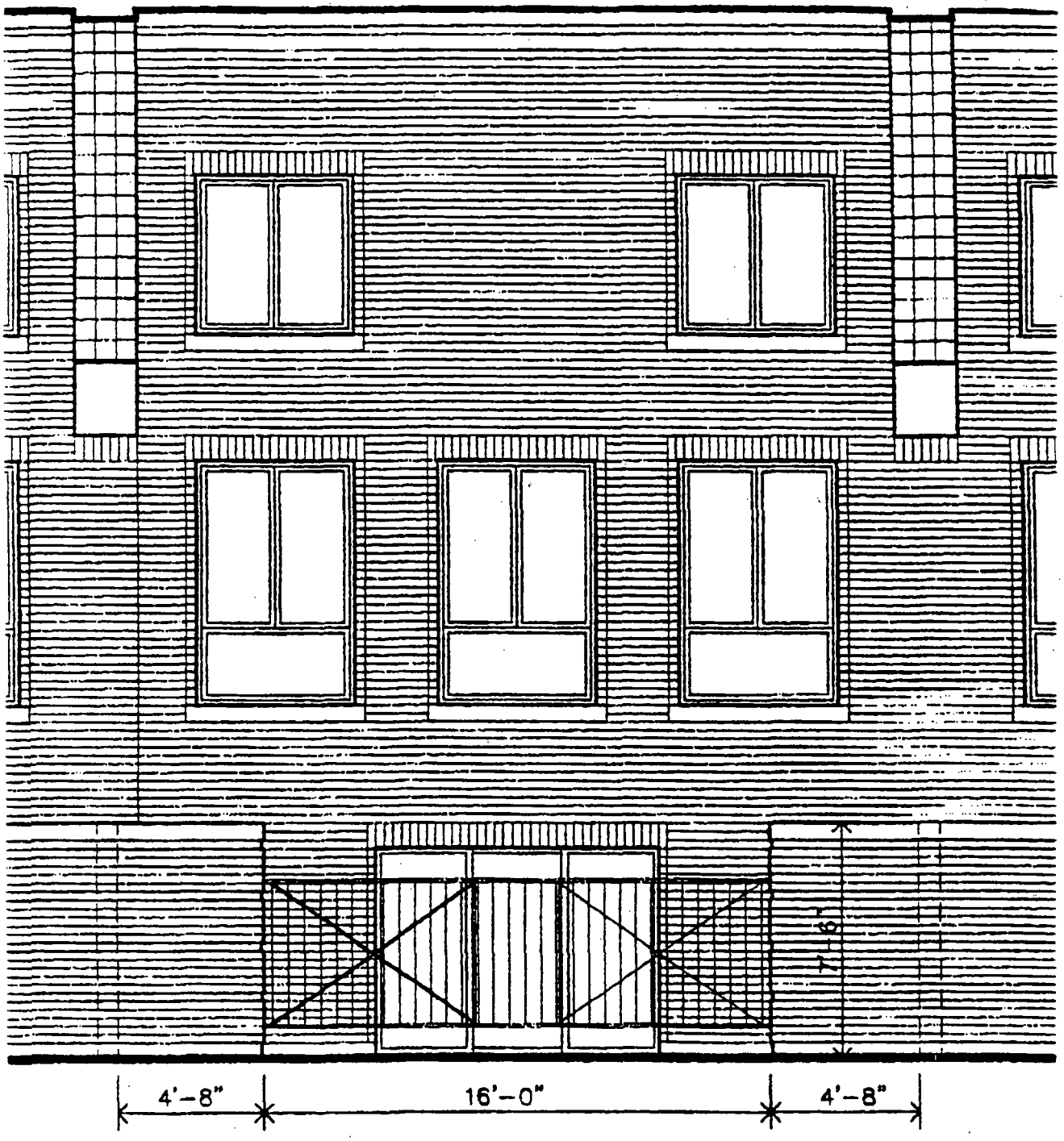


Elevation Plans.
(East)



Elevation Plans.
(Typical Greenview Elevation)

FAX NO. 258-5600
FROM: Keith PAGES: 1
Bouhs & Dring Ltd.



TYPICAL GREENVIEW ELEVATION 1/4" = 1'-0"

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 7-K.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M1-1 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-K in the area bounded by:

a line 125 feet north of and parallel to West Fullerton Avenue; North Kenton Avenue; West Fullerton Avenue; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Kenton Avenue,

to those of a C1-1 Restricted Commercial District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-G.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R4 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-G in area bounded by:

a line 79.27 feet north of and parallel to West Waveland Avenue; North Sheffield Avenue; West Waveland Avenue; and the alley next west of North Sheffield Avenue,

to those of an R5 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-H.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B4-2 Restricted Service District, B5-2 and B5-3 General Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-H in area bounded by:

a line 131 feet south of West Irving Park Road; North Damen Avenue; a line 330 feet north of West Byron Street; North Lincoln Avenue; West Larchmont Avenue; the alley next west of North Wolcott Avenue; West Byron Street; the alley next east of North Lincoln Avenue; West Berenice Avenue; the alley next east of North Lincoln Avenue; West Grace Street; the alley next west of North Lincoln Avenue; a line 98 feet west of North Lincoln Avenue, as measured at the northerly right-of-way line of West Berenice Avenue and perpendicular to said street; West Berenice Avenue; the alley next east of and parallel to North Damen Avenue; West Byron Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Damen Avenue,

to those of a B3-3 General Retail District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-H.
(As Amended)

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-H in the area bounded by:

West Newport Avenue; North Ravenswood Avenue; the alley next south of West Newport Avenue; and a line 75.0 feet west of North Ravenswood Avenue,

to those of a B1-4 Local Retail District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-H.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B1-1 Local Retail District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-H in the area bounded by:

West Roscoe Street; North Damen Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Roscoe Street; and a line 48 feet west of and parallel to North Damen Avenue,

to those of a B4-1 Restricted Service District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-I.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the C2-2 General Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-I in the area bounded by:

West Irving Park Road; North Western Avenue; West Byron Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Western Avenue,

to those of a B4-2 Restricted Service District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-L.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-L in the area bounded by:

> West Melrose Street; a line 201.56 feet west of and parallel to North Cicero Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West Melrose Street; and a line 301.55 feet west of and parallel to North Cicero Avenue,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-M.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-M in the area bounded by:

> the alley next north of and parallel to West Addison Street; a line 78 feet east of and parallel to North Menard Avenue; West Addison Street; and North Menard Avenue,

to those of a C1-2 Restricted Commercial District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 12-I.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 12-I in the area bounded by:

a line 313.11 feet north of West 51st Street; South Spaulding Avenue; a line 263.11 feet north of West 51st Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Spaulding Avenue,

to those of an R2 Single-Family Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 28-A.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R2 Single-Family Residence and M1-1 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 28-A in the area bounded by:

East 116th Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Avenue M; East 117th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Avenue N,

to those of an R3 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

AGREED CALENDAR.

Alderman Burke moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* for the purpose of including in the Agreed Calendar resolutions presented by Aldermen Dixon, Burke, Jones, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, O'Connor and Stone. The motion *Prevailed.*

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Burke, the proposed resolutions presented through the Agreed Calendar were *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Sponsored by the aldermen named below, respectively, said Agreed Calendar resolutions, as adopted, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the resolution):

Presented By

ALDERMAN BEAVERS (7th Ward):

MAY 1 THROUGH MAY 3, 1992 PROCLAIMED "CHI ETA PHI SORORITY, INC. DAYS IN CHICAGO".

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago has been chosen for the 27th Midwest Regional Conference of Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc. is an organization of registered, professional and student nurses; and

WHEREAS, The organization was founded in 1932 and Chi Eta Phi's service for humanity has spread over the United States and into Africa through civic and cultural activities and through financial contributions to disadvantaged people; and

WHEREAS, Chi Eta Phi members are making outstanding professional, civic, social and cultural contributions on local, national and international levels; and

WHEREAS, Chi Eta Phi is a national organization with local chapters in many cities, dedicated to serving and helping people throughout the country; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, does hereby proclaim May 1 -- 3, 1992 to be "Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc. Days In Chicago" and urge all citizens to be cognizant of the special events arranged for this time and the outstanding contributions of this organization.

Presented By

ALDERMAN DIXON (8th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. JOYCE JONES.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to her eternal reward Mrs. Joyce Jones, beloved friend and neighbor; and

WHEREAS, A native and lifelong resident of Chicago, Joyce Jones was highly active and visible in her south side community. She and her husband, Raymond, represented the solidity and strength of family life, raising three sons: Melvin, Phillip and Raymond, Jr.. Her family and many friends mourn her passing; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the death of Joyce Jones, and extend to her family and friends our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. Raymond Jones and family.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. GWENDOLYN ELMIRA MARCHMAN.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to her eternal reward Gwendolyn Elmira Marchman, lifelong Chicago citizen and great friend; and

WHEREAS, A graduate of DuSable High School, Gwendolyn Marchman was an active presence in her community and in her City. She worked throughout her professional career in many of Chicago's top night spots and developed numerous friendships among celebrities from the entertainment and sports worlds, all of whom affectionately called her "Butterball" and most of whom have attested that "Butterball" brought great warmth and affection to her friends and family; and

WHEREAS, Gwendolyn E. Marchman leaves to mourn one daughter, one granddaughter, and a host of other relatives and many special friends; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the passing of Gwendolyn E. Marchman, and extend to her family and many friends our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to the family of Gwendolyn E. Marchman.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. EXCEL ROBINSON.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward Excel Robinson, beloved citizen and friend, December 28, 1991; and

WHEREAS, A native of Arkansas, Excel Robinson was the fourth of thirteen children born to Ira and Arnita Williams Robinson. On May 17, 1958, he was united in Holy Matrimony with the former Christine Wilson. He leaves to mourn his mother, Mrs. Arnita Robinson, his wife of thirty-one years, Christine, two sons, one daughter, seven grandchildren and a host of other relatives and friends; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby offer our condolences to Mrs. Excel Robinson on the passing of her husband, and extend to the entire Robinson family our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mrs. Excel Robinson and to Mrs. Arnita Williams Robinson.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. ARVESTER BAILEY STIGALL.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to her eternal reward Mrs. Arvester Bailey Stigall, cousin of Betty Jean Adams, a friend to many Chicagoans; and

WHEREAS, A devoted Christian, Mrs. Arvester Bailey Stigall was united in marriage to Willie E. Stigall in 1950, and to this blessed union seven children were born. One child, Robert, preceded her in death; and

WHEREAS, In addition to Betty Jean Adams, Arvester Bailey Stigall leaves to mourn her husband, six children, twelve grandchildren, and a host of other relatives and many friends; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the passing of Mrs. Arvester Bailey Stigall and extend to Betty Jean Adams and the entire Stigall family our most sincere sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be prepared and presented to Ms. Betty Jean Adams, to Mr. Walter Bailey, to Mrs. Mary Coleman as well as to Mr. Clarence Waiters.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WILLIAM EDWARD SWAIN, SR.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward William Edward Swain, Sr., outstanding citizen and devoted neighbor; and

WHEREAS, A native of Georgia, William Swain came to the Chicago area as a young man and eventually he and his wife, Edwina Josephine (Jo) moved to Chicago's great south side, where he was long active in his grateful neighborhood. Bill Swain was a stalwart, giving member of the 7800 Bennett Block Club and also a diligent worker with the 8th Ward Regular Democratic Organization; and

WHEREAS, A deeply religious person, William Swain, Sr., served as Sunday School teacher at Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, and was also a member of the Choir, Brotherhood Union and the Josephine Randolph Circle. In addition, he was a member of the John Jones Lodge No. 1; and

WHEREAS, Indicative of the strength and solidity of family life, the union of William Swain, Sr. and Edwina (Jo) Swain has yielded one son and one granddaughter. Also left to mourn are many other relatives and a host of friends; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the passing of William Edward Swain, Sr., and extend to his family and many friends our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mrs. William Swain, Sr..

Presented By

ALDERMAN HUELS (11th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE SISTER ANNETTE.

WHEREAS, Sister Annette passed away on December 21, 1991 at the age of seventy-two; and

WHEREAS, Sister Annette shared fifty-one years of her life with the Sisters of Saint Joseph Third Order of Saint Francis; and

WHEREAS, Sister Annette spent twenty-seven years as Head Librarian at Saint Barbara's High School where she taught her students the importance of values, ethics and a good solid education; and

WHEREAS, Sister Annette was the dearest sister of Frank Kutay, Helen Labus, the late Walter Kutay, and the late Edward Kutay; and

WHEREAS, Sister Annette was the fond aunt of Eileen, Judy, Karen, Edward, Gary, Kevin and Wayne; and

WHEREAS, Sister Annette will be greatly missed by the many family members and friends whose lives she had touched; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this fourth day of February in 1992, do hereby mourn the death of Sister Annette, and may we also extend our deepest sympathy to her many aggrieved friends and family members; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for the family of Sister Annette.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. KEVIN "FITZ" FITZPATRICK ON HIS FORTIETH BIRTHDAY.

WHEREAS, Kevin "Fitz" Fitzpatrick will celebrate his fortieth birthday on February 5, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick was born and raised in the 11th Ward, Bridgeport community; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick, the son of Mary Jane (nee Healy) and Edgar Fitzpatrick; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick, the brother of Linda (Carlo) Guttillo; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick, the fond uncle of Kara, Keith and Kyle; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick graduated from De LaSalle High School in 1971; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick espoused Marilyn (nee Kavalauskas) on October 30, 1976; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick is a member of the Hamburg Athletic Association South Loop Chamber of Commerce and the manager of the Stickmen Softball Team; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick works for the City of Chicago Bureau of Fleet Management as Equipment Rental Coordinator; and

WHEREAS, On Saturday, February 8, 1992, a surprise birthday party at the Hamburg Athletic Association South Loop Chamber of Commerce will be given in his honor; and

WHEREAS, Kevin Fitzpatrick will be surrounded during this celebration by his loving family and many friends who wish him a happy fortieth birthday; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this fourth day of February in 1992, do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Kevin Fitzpatrick on the celebration of his fortieth birthday, and may we also extend our sincerest best wishes to him in the many more years to come; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Kevin Fitzpatrick.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. JACK SHEEHY ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS OF DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE.

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy has given the City of Chicago thirty-one years of faithful and dedicated service; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy has loyally served as Transit Engineer of the City Council Committee on Transportation and Public Way; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy is a lifelong resident of the 19th Ward, south side community; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy, the dear husband of Patricia; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy, the loving father of John (Nancy), Judy (Dr. David) Baptist, the late Michael and Trish; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy, the proud grandfather of eight: Beth, Kevin, Kate, Brendan, Brian, Mathew, Joseph and Benjamin; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy's congenial personality, knowledge and experience will be sorely missed by his co-workers; and

WHEREAS, Jack Sheehy will continue practicing real estate at PRS Associates where he has held his brokers license for ten years; and

WHEREAS, Family, friends, and co-workers gather together to honor Jack Sheehy and wish him well in his retirement years and congratulate him on the fine service he provided for the City of Chicago and the Committee on Transportation and Public Way; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this fourth day of February in 1992, do hereby extend our sincerest gratitude to Jack Sheehy for his many years of service and dedication to the City of Chicago, and that we also extend our warmest wishes to him in all of his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Jack Sheehy.

Presented By

ALDERMAN BURKE (14th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE SISTER M. ANDRE BLANCHARD.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Sister M. Andre Blanchard to her eternal reward at the age of seventy-one; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of her passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Sister Blanchard was a woman of intelligence and faith who devoted herself to serving God and others; and

WHEREAS, Sister Blanchard joined the Sisters of Christian Charity in 1935 and embarked on a career in education where she served as teacher and principal at numerous schools and as a member of the Executive Board of the Archdiocese of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Throughout her career, Sister Blanchard used her considerable talents to instill faith in and inspire her countless students, whose lives were enriched through her efforts; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of her accomplishments in education, Sister Blanchard was awarded the Blessed Pauline Award from Josephinum High School in 1991; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Sister M. Andre Blanchard for her fruitful life of service and education, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to her family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Sister M. Andre Blanchard.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. ROSE HOCHSTETLER BOWEN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Rose Hochstetler Bowen to her eternal reward at the age of sixty-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of her passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Bowen was a woman of character, intelligence and courage who loved life and lived it to the fulliest; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Bowen was a loving wife to her husband, The Honorable Otis R. Bowen, the former Governor of Indiana and the former Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Bowen was also a devoted mother to her four children, to whom she passed on many of the same fine qualities she herself possessed in abundance; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Bowen had a charm and compassion that endeared her to all who knew her; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Rose Hochstetler Bowen for her fruitful life, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to her husband and children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Rose Hochstetler Bowen.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MS. ALICIA E. CURRY.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Alicia E. Curry to her eternal reward at the age of forty-one; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of her passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Curry was a woman of character and intelligence who loved life and lived it to the fullest; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Curry, a loyal and dedicated employee of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for seventeen years, rose to become the office's Chief Fiscal Officer, where she proved herself to be an invaluable asset and was highly respected by all who knew her; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Curry had a charm and compassion that endeared her to all who knew her; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Alicia E. Curry for her dedicated service to the people of Cook County, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to her family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Alicia E. Curry.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. JOHN W. DANIEL.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called John W. Daniel to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-two; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Daniel was a man of character and intelligence who loved life and lived it to the fullest; and

WHEREAS, After serving in the Army during World War II, Mr. Daniel came to Chicago and worked for the United States Postal Service; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Daniel joined the Chicago Park District and from 1959 until his death he managed and maintained the stage at the Petrillo Music Shell, a position that allowed him to make countless friends throughout Chicago and in the music industry; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate John W. Daniel for his long and distinguished career with the Chicago Park District, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his sons, Jonathan, John Jr. and Andre, and daughter, Sabrina McDaniels; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of John W. Daniel.

TRIBUTE TO LATE HONORABLE HAROLD WILBUR FITZ HENRY, FORMER MAYOR OF GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called The Honorable Harold Wilbur FitzHenry, the former Mayor of Glenwood, to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-seven; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. FitzHenry was a man of intelligence and character who dedicated himself to serving his community; and

WHEREAS, Mr. FitzHenry, who worked as a Training Director for Stauffer Chemical Company for forty-five years, served in a variety of civic organizations and received numerous awards for his exemplary work; and

WHEREAS, Mr. FitzHenry was Mayor of Glenwood from 1953 to 1969, during which time he used his considerable talents to guide the city through a period of growth and prosperity; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Harold Wilbur FitzHenry for his distinguished public service career, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Florence Marie, and his children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Harold Wilbur FitzHenry.

TRIBUTE TO LATE FATHER CHARLES W. KOLEK.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Father Charles W. Kolek to his eternal reward at the age of eighty-three; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Father Kolek, a Benedictine Monk, was a man of character and courage who devoted his life to serving God and others ; and

WHEREAS, Father Kolek, who had a Master's Degree from the University of Illinois, taught German at Illinois Benedictine College and Benet Academy and served as Director of Benedictine Abbey Press; and

WHEREAS, From 1964 until 1983, Father Kolek served as Pastor of Saint Procopius Parish in Chicago, where he was loved and respected for his strong faith and able leadership, which he demonstrated in one instance by learning Spanish so the Mexican-Americans in the Parish could hear Mass in their native language; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long ministry, Father Kolek inspired and instilled faith in countless individuals; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Father Charles W. Kolek for his long and fruitful life; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. FRANK W. MC DERMOTT.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Frank W. McDermott to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. McDermott was a man of intelligence and character who lived the American Dream of building his own business; and

WHEREAS, Mr. McDermott co-founded McDade & Company as a small store on the south side and through skill and hard work helped build it into a $100 Million firm and a valuable component of Chicago's economy; and

WHEREAS, Mr. McDermott also devoted much of his time and energy and considerable skills to his community and to others; and

WHEREAS, Mr. McDermott was a dedicated supporter of local schools and their sports programs and was a member of the Hall of Fame at both Tilden High School and Mount Carmel High School; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Frank W. McDermott for his invaluable contributions to Chicago and its business community, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Elsie, daughters, Patricia Costello and Debra Clamage, and son, Thomas; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Frank W. McDermott.

TRIBUTE TO LATE FIRE CHIEF WILLARD N. "BILL" MEEKER.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Willard N. "Bill" Meeker, retired District Fire Chief, to his eternal reward at the age of sixty-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Chief Meeker, a man of intelligence, character and courage, served the Chicago Fire Department for thirty-five years before retiring in 1986; and

WHEREAS, Chief Meeker was considered an expert on fighting fires in the Loop and was highly respected by his fellow officers and the firefighters under his command; and

WHEREAS, In 1954, Chief Meeker was awarded the Department's Carter Harrison Medal for his exemplary service; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Chief Meeker upheld the finest traditions of the Chicago Fire Department; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Chief Willard N. Meeker for his years of dedicated service to Chicago and its citizens, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Katherine, and children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Chief Willard N. Meeker.

TRIBUTE TO LATE HONORABLE PAUL NEAL, FORMER MAYOR OF LIBERTYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called The Honorable Paul Neal, former Mayor of Libertyville, to his eternal reward at the age of sixty-three; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Neal was a man of intelligence and character who dedicated himself to serving his community; and

WHEREAS, From 1981 to 1989, Mr. Neal was Mayor of Libertyville, where he was highly respected for his dedication and principled leadership; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Neal was a man of vision who strongly supported bringing drinking water from Lake Michigan to Lake County and served as the first Executive Director of the Central Lake County Water Agency; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his distinguished career, Mr. Neal upheld the finest traditions of public service; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Paul Neal for his productive life, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Mary, and his children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Paul Neal.

TRIBUTE TO LATE HONORABLE GEORGE NEUMARK, FORMER MAYOR OF ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called The Honorable George Neumark, the former Mayor of St. Charles, to his eternal reward at the age of eighty-six; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Neumark was a man of intelligence and character who dedicated himself to serving his community; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Neumark, who owned Illinois Cleaners and Launderers, Incorporated, dedicated much of his time and energy to the citizens of St. Charles; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Neumark served as Alderman from 1957 to 1961 and as Mayor from 1961 to 1969, during which time he used his considerable talents to guide St. Charles through a period of growth and prosperity; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate George Neumark for his distinguished public service career, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Helen Louise, and his children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of George Neumark.

TRIBUTE TO LATE STATE REPRESENTATIVE MYRON J. OLSON.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called The Honorable Myron J. Olson, member of the Illinois House of Representatives, to his eternal reward at the age of sixty-three; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Representative Olson was a man of intelligence and character who had a long and distinguished career in public service; and

WHEREAS, Representative Olson served as Lee County Circuit Clerk from 1976 to 1981, and after his exemplary service in that office was elected to the Illinois General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, Through his dedication and strong leadership, Representative Olson won the respect and admiration of both the public and his fellow public officials and rose to the rank of Deputy Republican Minority Leader; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his career, Representative Olson upheld the finest traditions of public service; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Representative Myron J. Olson for his dedicated service to the people of Illinois, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Rosemary; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Representative Myron J. Olson.

TRIBUTE TO LATE ARCHBISHOP EDWARD T. O'MEARA.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called his eminence Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara, to his eternal reward at the age of seventy; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Archbishop O'Meara was a man of intelligence and faith who devoted his life to serving God and others; and

WHEREAS, Archbishop O'Meara was the spiritual leader of the 200,000 members of the Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis, where he was respected and admired for his faith and leadership; and

WHEREAS, Archbishop O'Meara was also the President and Chairman of Catholic Relief Services, where he devoted his energies to aiding the victims of wars and disasters worldwide; and

WHEREAS, Through his ministry and leadership, Archbishop O'Meara helped and inspired countless people over the years; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara for his life of faith and service; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared.

TRIBUTE TO LATE FATHER JOSEPH EDWARD O'NEILL.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Father Joseph Edward O'Neill to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-one; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Father O'Neill was a man of intelligence and faith who devoted his life to serving God and others; and

WHEREAS, Father O'Neill used his considerable talents for the benefit of young people as Principal of Notre Dame High School, Saint Edward High School and Bourgade Catholic High School and as Dean of Students at DePaul University; and

WHEREAS, Through his long and distinguished career in education, Father O'Neill instilled faith in and inspired countless students; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Father Joseph Edward O'Neill for his long and fruitful life, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his brothers, Thomas and William, and his sister, Dorothy Barstow; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Father Joseph Edward O'Neill.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WILLIAM J. PAYES.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called William J. Payes to his eternal reward at the age of eighty-five; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Payes was a man of intelligence and character who lived life to the fullest and enjoyed success in both private business and the public sector; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Payes was a loving husband to his wife, Lillian, and a devoted father to his daughters, in whom he had great pride; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Payes for many years was President of Builders Ornamental Iron Company and Builders Lighting Corporation; and

WHEREAS, From 1961 to 1962, Mr. Payes served as Director of the Illinois Department of Public Works, where he used his considerable talents to oversee the completion of the Dan Ryan Expressway construction; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate William J. Payes for his long and fruitful life, and do hereby

extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Lillian, and daughters, Joanne Barrett and Penny Lowmiller; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of William J. Payes.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. JOHN A. TROIKE.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called John A. Troike to his eternal reward at the age of eighty-one; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Troike, a native of Chicago's Back of the Yards neighborhood, was a man of character and compassion who devoted his life to promoting and protecting the welfare of children; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Troike worked as National Director of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Youth Department and in a number of high-ranking positions in the Boy Scouts of America before serving as Chairman of the Illinois Youth Commission from 1961 to 1969; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Mr. Troike used his considerable talents to ensure that all children were given a chance to grow into healthy, productive citizens; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of his efforts, Mr. Troike earned honors from many groups, including the Boy Scouts, the Chicago Jewish Committee, and the Catholic Youth Organization; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate John A. Troike for his immeasurable contributions to Illinois' children, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Janet, and sons, Robert and George; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of John A. Troike.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. FRANKLIN DUANE YODER.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Dr. Franklin Duane Yoder to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Yoder was a man of intelligence and character who devoted his life to safeguarding and improving the health of Americans; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Yoder, a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, served as Director of the Wyoming Department of Public Health, Director of Environmental Medicine for the American Medical Association, as a member of the United States Delegation to the World Health Organization and Director of the Weld County Health Department during his career; and

WHEREAS, From 1961 to 1973, Dr. Yoder served as Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, where he distinguished himself as an exemplary guardian of the public's health, particularly in the areas of pollution and nursing home care; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Dr. Franklin Duane Yoder for his invaluable contributions to public health in the United States, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his daughters, Diane Yoder Janson, Jean Yoder Willemin and Mary Frances Yoder; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Dr. Franklin Duane Yoder.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. PHILOMENA ZALE.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Philomena Zale to her eternal reward at the age of sixty-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of her passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Zale, the wife of former boxing champion Tony Zale, was a woman of character, courage and energy who loved life and lived it to the fullest; and

WHEREAS, During World War II; Mrs. Zale boosted the morale of her country by helping to organize and playing in the All American Girls Baseball League, for which she was honored by the Baseball Hall of Fame and inducted into the Chicago Sports Hall of Fame; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Zale also taught in the Chicago Public Schools for twenty-five years and worked with hearing-impaired children for the Chicago Park District; and

WHEREAS, Throughout her life, Mrs. Zale touched the lives of others through her care and compassion; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Philomena Zale for her fruitful life, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to her family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Philomena Zale.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. STANLEY SARBARNECK ON NAMING OF CHICAGO POLICE ACADEMY GYMNASIUM IN HIS HONOR.

WHEREAS, Stanley Sarbarneck faithfully and courageously served the Chicago Police Department for many years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sarbarneck proved his valor and dedication as a Detective, where he used his considerable skill and experience to help solve numerous crimes, including the infamous Susan Degnan case; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sarbarneck is perhaps best remembered as Physical Education Instructor at the Chicago Police Training School, where he devoted himself to preparing countless recruits for the Department over the years and where he utilized his black-belt expertise in judo to train generations of Chicago Police Officers in self-defense; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sarbarneck also worked tirelessly on behalf of his fellow officers for many years as President of the Chicago Policemen's Benevolent Association; and

WHEREAS, In later years, Mr. Sarbarneck served as Chief of the Bridgeview Police Department, where he was admired and respected for his leadership; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of his exemplary career, Mr. Sarbarneck was awarded the American Federation of Police, National Commission on Law Enforcement Standards' Professional Degree in Law Enforcement Science; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Mr. Sarbarneck faithfully upheld the finest traditions of the Chicago Police Department; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby direct that the gymnasium at the Timothy J. O'Connor Chicago Police Academy be named the Stanley Sarbarneck Gymnasium in honor of Mr. Sarbarneck's unique and invaluable contributions to the Chicago Police Department; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO POLICE COMMANDER WILLIAM J. WOODS ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE.

WHEREAS, Chicago Police Commander William J. Woods retired from the Chicago Police Department on June 16, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Commander Woods is a man of intelligence and character who faithfully served the Department for thirty-six years; and

WHEREAS, Commander Woods joined the Department in 1955 as a Patrolman and through skill and hard work rose through the ranks to become a District Commander, winning four Department Commendations for exemplary service; and

WHEREAS, Commander Woods served in a number of Districts, but no matter what his duties were he carried them out in a manner that won him the respect and admiration of all who knew him; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Commander Woods upheld the finest traditions of the Chicago Police Department; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby honor Commander William J. Woods for his courageous and dedicated service to Chicago and its citizens; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Commander William J. Woods.

MARCH 10, 1992 DESIGNATED "TIBETAN NATIONAL DAY" IN CHICAGO.

WHEREAS, Chicago has been chosen as a primary site for a Tibetan Resettlement Project, planned and directed by our local citizens, to assist one hundred Tibetans in their relocation and resettlement in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, During the past four decades, repressive actions by the Chinese government have resulted in the deaths of more than one million Tibetans, the flight of the Dalai Lama and tens of thousands of Tibetans from their homeland, and the systematic destruction of the Tibetan environment, language, and a large part of Tibet's unique cultural heritage; and

WHEREAS, Tibet has maintained throughout its history a distinctive national, cultural and religious identity, separate from that of China; and

WHEREAS, In 1989, His Holiness the fourteenth Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his continued efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the occupation of Tibet; and

WHEREAS, On March 10, 1992, Tibetans throughout the world will gather in their host countries to commemorate the thirty-third anniversary of the struggle for the freedom and independence of their country and will recognize this day as Tibetan National Day; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby honor the United States-Tibetan Resettlement Project in their efforts to help the Tibetan people preserve their culture and human rights by designating March 10, 1992 as "Tibetan National Day" in the City of Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Unites States-Tibetan Resettlement Project.

Presented By

ALDERMAN JONES (15th Ward):

FEBRUARY 24, 1992 DESIGNATED "BABY QUINN'S DAY".

WHEREAS, Reverend Clay Evans, Reverend A. Harold White, Reverend Deville, and the Coalition of Concerned Clergy have seen a need for clergy to use their infinite resources for the assistance of those in great need; and

WHEREAS, The Coalition of Concerned Clergy found a need to assist "Baby Quinn" and "Baby Quinn's" family because of great need the clergy came together as the greatest resource in the African American Community and other communities to assist "Baby Quinn" and "Baby Quinn's" family; and

WHEREAS, The Coalition of Concerned Clergy has decided that February 24, 1992 has been determined to be "Baby Quinn's Day" for the purpose of coming together at Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church to make a citywide contribution to "Baby Quinn" and help the family of "Baby Quinn"; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby congratulate the efforts of Reverend Clay Evans, Reverend A. Harold White, Reverend Deville and other members of the Concerned Clergy and declare the twenty-fourth day of February, 1992, as "Baby Quinn's Day"; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be prepared and presented to Reverend Clay Evans and the Coalition of Concerned Clergy.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. BURT LEVINTHAL.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward Burt Levinthal, a dedicated public servant who devoted almost forty years promoting sportsmanship and athletic prowess to the youth of this City; and

WHEREAS, Burt Levinthal touched almost everyone who grew up on Chicago's southwest side, either through Park District recreational activities or through his long career at Hubbard School. He taught the finer points of football and basketball, and students from other schools learned from his outstanding instruction. More importantly, he was a gentleman whose example was a model for at least two if not three generations, and his loss to cancer December 5, 1991, is a great loss to us as well; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the death of Burt Levinthal, and extend to his widow, Isabelle, and family and many, many friends our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mrs. Burt Levinthal.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. JOHN MICHOD ON THEIR FORTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Mr. and Mrs. John Michod, outstanding residents of Chicago's great southwest side, are celebrating forty years of wedded bliss; and

WHEREAS, Helen and John Michod were joined in Holy Matrimony on January 12, 1952 at Saint Brendan Church. They are currently members of Saint Mary Star of the Sea Parish; and

WHEREAS, Representative of the strength and solidity of family life, Helen and John Michod have a daughter, Diane (Mrs. Mark Kilcommons) and one granddaughter, Lauren; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Michod as they celebrate forty years of wedded bliss, as well as our best wishes for many more years of happiness and fulfillment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. and Mrs. John Michod.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward) And
ALDERMAN HENDON (27th Ward):

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO ALL GOVERNMENTAL FILES ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

WHEREAS, On November 22, 1963, the 35th President of the United States of America, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated on the streets of Dallas, Texas; and

WHEREAS, This singular event was one of America's darkest hours and stands forever emblazoned in the minds and hearts of all who lived during this time period; and

WHEREAS, A presidential commission was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to investigate the assassination known as the Warren Commission; and

WHEREAS, The findings and conclusions contained in the document known as the Warren Report have been called into question almost from the date it was published; and

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives convened the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1978 and determined that it was likely that the assassination of the President was the result of a conspiracy; and

WHEREAS, During the course of these investigations thousands of documents, transcripts of testimony and evidence have been put under lock and seal and away from the public; and

WHEREAS, The public's right to know all the facts surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy must at this time, nearly 30 years after this tragic event, outweigh any possible legitimate governmental interest in keeping these files secret; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby request that all records of any governmental investigation into the Kennedy Assassination, including the Warren Commission files, House Select Committee on Assassination files, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Central Intelligence Agency and any and all Chicago Police Department files, including those concerning Jack Ruby and Thomas Arthur Vallee, be opened to the public without delay; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation and to our United States Senators.

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE LIEUTENANT EDWARD M. HYLAND.

WHEREAS, God in his almighty wisdom has called Edward M. Hyland to his eternal reward at the age of fifty-eight; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Ginger Rugai; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Hyland was a man of character and intelligence who faithfully served the Chicago Fire Department for the last twenty-seven years and through skill and hard work rose through the ranks to Lieutenant in 1988; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Hyland worked on the southwest side for most of his career, and worked for a number of years with Engine Company 15 in the Wrightwood neighborhood. It was while he was working in Wrightwood that he was promoted to Lieutenant; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Hyland was cited for service above and beyond the call of duty by the department; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Hyland was a member of the Fire Fighters Union, Local 2 and the Gaelic Fire Brigade social group; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Hyland served in the Army in Europe during the Korean War; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate Lieutenant Edward M. Hyland for his years of dedicated service to the citizens of Chicago, and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Bonnie and his two daughters; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Edward M. Hyland.

TRIBUTE TO LATE FIREFIGHTER JAMES P. NORRIS.

WHEREAS, God in his almighty wisdom has called James P. Norris to his eternal reward; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Ginger Rugai; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Norris was a loyal and dedicated member of the Chicago Fire Department for the past thirty-four years. He served many years in Roseland and in South Deering; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Norris was an Air Force combat veteran in Korea; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Norris was very active in the American Legion. He was a member and past commander of the South Shore American Legion Post 388, and was on the Third District American Legion Council. He was past president of the American Legion Past President's Club; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Norris' work with the Legion centered on children. He was very involved with youth, the handicapped and the Special Olympics; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his career, Mr. Norris courageously upheld the finest traditions of the Chicago Fire Department; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commemorate James P. Norris for his contributions to the citizens of

Chicago and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Mary Jane, and his children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of James P. Norris.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. MITCH MICHAELS FOR TWENTY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO CHICAGO RADIO.

WHEREAS, Mitch Michaels has devoted the last twenty years to Chicago Radio. He has worked at seven different radio stations in the Chicago market, spending the last five years at 105.9 WCKG-FM, Chicago's only all classic rock; and

WHEREAS, Mitch has helped shape the sound of rock radio in Chicago. He has been involved in the start-up of several radio stations and has helped bolster listenership at each station; and

WHEREAS, In 1976 he produced the "Hometown Album" which allowed local bands the chance to record their material and have it played on the radio; and

WHEREAS, Mitch was nominated as "Air Personality of the Year" in 1977 by *Billboard* magazine. He helped organize a two day local music and trade show at the International Amphitheater which set attendance records; and

WHEREAS, Mitch has done extensive voiceover work on radio and television commercials and has appeared in numerous industrial and several feature films. He is a graduate of the Players Workshop of Second City and is a performer with the improvisational comedy group "Strangers You Can Trust"; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor of the City of Chicago and members of the City Council, duly assembled this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby honor Mitch Michaels for his years of dedication to Chicago Radio; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Mitch Michaels.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH SISTER SHEILA LYNE AS 1992 RECIPIENT OF SHIELD OF SAINT XAVIER AWARD BY SAINT XAVIER COLLEGE.

WHEREAS, Sister Sheila Lyne is being honored on March 6, 1992, by Saint Xavier College as the 1992 recipient of the Shield of Saint Xavier Award at the celebration of the Saint Xavier College Dinner; and

WHEREAS, Sister Sheila in 1953 joined the religious Sisters of Mercy Province of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Sister Sheila received a B.S. in Nursing, an M.S. in Psychiatric Nursing from Saint Xavier College, and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, In 1990 Sister Sheila was named as Deputy Commissioner of the City of Chicago Department of Health, and in 1991 was appointed Commissioner; and

WHEREAS, Sister Sheila was awarded a Doctor of Humane Letters, Honoris Cause, Saint Xavier College; Doctor of Laws Degree, Loyola University; Citizen Fellow Award, The Institute of Medicine of Chicago and due to her profound willingness to help others she has served as either director or member of numerous committees and boards; and

WHEREAS, The Shield of Saint Xavier Award is given to an individual of unquestionable integrity, displaying outstanding leadership, and unselfish dedication to others and fulfilling the goals and commitment of the Sisters of Mercy and Saint Xavier College; and

WHEREAS, Commissioner Sheila Lyne is an excellent model of all that this award and Saint Xavier College exemplifies; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, gathered here on the fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby congratulate Commissioner Sheila Lyne for the honor bestowed upon her as well as thank her for her devotion to the citizens of this city, the Sisters of Mercy, and the family of Saint Xavier College.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO ILLINOIS VIETNAM VETERANS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM ON ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (I.V.V.L.P.) is a non-profit, full service veterans employment program, governed by a fifteen member volunteer Board of Directors, with offices in Chicago, Springfield, and Belleville, that has worked to assist Illinois veterans with employment; and

WHEREAS, The I.V.V.L.P. has been recognized by the President, the Illinois Congressional Delegation, the Illinois General Assembly and the Mayor of the City of Chicago, for efforts to employ veterans; and

WHEREAS, The I.V.V.L.P. brought together a coalition of City officials and business leaders to construct and dedicate the Chicago Vietnam Memorial Fountain located at Heald Square, State Street and Wacker Drive; and

WHEREAS The I.V.V.L.P. has drafted and passed in the State Legislature, the Vietnam Veterans Act, which resulted in the funding of seven community based, statewide veterans organizations that ultimately led to the placement of over 27,000 veterans; and

WHEREAS, The I.V.V.L.P. developed and authored "*A Look Inside the War*", supplemental reading guide to be used by junior high and high school students. This book is currently being used in Sangamon County School Districts; and

WHEREAS, The I.V.V.L.P. has developed a pro-bono legal service that has contributed over $125,000.00 of free legal services for needy veterans on everything from child custody cases, discharge upgrades and home foreclosures; and

WHEREAS, The I.V.V.L.P. staff and members of the volunteer Board of Directors regularly meet with legislators on the municipal, county, state and federal levels. Major legislation affecting veterans has been passed due to their efforts; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That on February 25, 1992, the tenth anniversary of the Illinois Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program, the outstanding and dedicated service to the veterans of the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois will be formally recognized by the City of Chicago, the Mayor, and members of the City Council; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Board of Directors of the Illinois Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program.

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward),
ALDERMAN HUELS (11th Ward) And
ALDERMAN BURKE (14th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. THOMAS J. QUINN ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

WHEREAS, Thomas J. Quinn will retire from Illinois Bell Telephone Company after thirty-six years of outstanding service; and

WHEREAS, Tom Quinn was a veteran of the United States Marine Corps; and

WHEREAS, Tom started employment with Illinois Bell Telephone Company in 1955, achieving promotions to General Foreman and then District Superintendent; and

WHEREAS, In 1981 Tom was named Illinois Bell's Director of Government Relations, working closely with the elected officials of the City of Chicago, the Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois State Senators and Representatives and all city agencies; and

WHEREAS, Tom Quinn is an outstanding public servant and as such he has been appointed to many civic commissions. In 1987 he served on the State's Attorney's Committee on Public Information, chaired the 1988 State's Attorney's Committee on Victim Witness Education and was a member of Mayor Daley's Committee for an accurate census count in 1989 and 1990. He was appointed to Sheriff Michael Sheahan's Transition Team in 1990; and

WHEREAS, Tom has played and will continue to play a major role in gridiron history, officiating in the Big Ten Conference for the past sixteen years, supervising the Athletic Directors Board of Control and the Football Officials in the Chicago Catholic League, and as a former coach at Leo High School and Saint Rita Grade School; and

WHEREAS, Tom married Diane on August 23, 1958 and they are the proud parents of Thomas, Denise, James, Mary, Terrence, Brian, John and Margaret and grandparents of Kati, Brian, Anthony, Kevin, Kris, Erin, Samantha, Jackie, Joshua and Meghan; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, gathered here on the fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby honor

Thomas J. Quinn for his dedication, integrity, and leadership, and extend our best wishes to him on his retirement with good health and happiness in the many more years to come; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Thomas J. Quinn.

Presented By

ALDERMAN TROUTMAN (20th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WILLIE DIXON.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward Blues legend Willie Dixon, whose work is sung, danced, played, hummed and rapped throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, Born July 1, 1915, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, Willie Dixon first came to Chicago as a heavyweight boxer and won an Illinois Golden Gloves title in 1937. He was to spend fifty years of his life in Chicago, as he found in our great City a suitable outlet for his genius as bass player, composer and arranger. It was here that his music and lyrics were first heard, and it was from the great south side that his compositions traveled to virtually every corner of the globe. He helped define "Chicago Blues"; and

WHEREAS, Willie Dixon has left an immense and versatile legacy of music. His songs have been sung and recorded by such artists as Elvis Presley, Muddy Waters, Rod Stewart, B. B. King, Elton John, Led Zeppelin and the Rolling Stones. He has inspired the jazz movement of the 1940s, the Rhythm & Blues medium which began in the 1950s and still thrives, the Rock Craze which began in the 1960s and carried through at least three decades, and today rappers are also performing his songs and compositions; and

WHEREAS, As a producer, composer, lyricist, arranger and performer Willie Dixon brought glory to his City of Chicago. A close personal friend of Mayor Harold Washington, Mr. Dixon inspired and enhanced many a Chicago Fest. His final Chicago performances were in fact at last year's Benson & Hedges Blues Fest; and

WHEREAS, Willie Dixon died January 29, 1992. He leaves to mourn, his loving wife, Marie, children, grandchildren, and devoted friends throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, A winner of the coveted Grammy Award for excellence in music recording, Willie Dixon has reached millions over the past half century, inspiring many musicians to their own greatness and achieving, through his beloved Blues, a towering status among giants; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A. D., do hereby express our sorrow on the passing of contemporary music legend Willie Dixon, and extend deepest sympathy to Marie Dixon and family, and indeed to Willie's friends and fans all over the world; and

Be It Further Resolved, That public attention be directed to Willie Dixon's funeral, scheduled for 10:00 A.M., February 5, 1992, at Liberty Baptist Church, culminating in a carriage-led procession which will pass Chicago's historic jazz and blues locations, beginning at East 45th Street and South Vincennes Avenue; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mrs. Willie Dixon.

Presented By

ALDERMAN EVANS (21st Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. CLARENCE ALBERT ROBERT BROWN.

WHEREAS, Clarence Albert Robert Brown was called home to his eternal rest, December, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Clarence Brown, formerly of Waukegan, Illinois, received his education in the Chicago Public School system; and

WHEREAS, After graduation, Clarence Brown saw fit to serve his country in the United States Army and received three overseas service bars -- European, African and Middle East ribbons with four bronze battle stars; and

WHEREAS, Clarence Brown was a loving and faithful partner in marriage to his devoted and beloved wife, Marguerite, a proud father of five children, and a doting grandfather to five grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, Clarence Brown was a faithful and active member of Saint Thaddeus Church where he ushered every Sunday and was once a member of the Holy Name of Men Society and Knights of Peter Claver; and

WHEREAS, Clarence Brown worked for the University of Chicago, was employed with the United States Postal Service for twenty-nine years and before his illness, was employed at Ashland State Bank; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City of Chicago and the Chicago City Council mourn the untimely passing of Clarence Albert Robert Brown and that our deepest expression of sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Brown family and a copy be retained as part of city records.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. LEON L. CORNELIUS.

WHEREAS, God called Leon L. Cornelius to eternal rest, December, 1991; and

WHEREAS, A native of Chicago, Leon Cornelius received his schooling in this city; and

WHEREAS, In pursuit of a higher education, Leon Cornelius matriculated at Xavier University at New Orleans, and a year later his college life was interrupted by his call to active duty in the United States Army; and

WHEREAS, Leon Cornelius, being a focused and determined individual, returned to Xavier University after serving his stint in the Army and received his Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education; and

WHEREAS, Leon Cornelius was for forty-one years a faithful partner in marriage to his wife, Lucille, a proud father of three children, and doting grandfather to one grandson; and

WHEREAS, Although his Christianity was first expressed through the Baptist faith, Leon Cornelius converted to the Catholic religion while a student at Xavier University and remained active in the Catholic Church until his home-going, having been a founding member of Saint Thaddeus; and

WHEREAS, Until his retirement, Mr. Cornelius was gainfully employed as a teacher, as a Juvenile Parole agent, and as Superintendent of Cook County Jail; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City of Chicago and the Chicago City Council mourn the untimely passing of Leon L. Cornelius and that our deepest expression of sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Cornelius family and a copy be retained as part of city records.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MS. PEACHOLA "PEACH" JEFFERSON.

WHEREAS, God called Peachola "Peach" Jefferson to eternal rest; and

WHEREAS, Peachola Jefferson, one of eleven children, was born in Memphis, Tennessee where she received her education, having graduated from Geeter High School; and

WHEREAS, At an early age Peachola Jefferson united with Jerusalem Baptist Church in her native home of Memphis; and

WHEREAS, After migrating to the City of Chicago, Peachola Jefferson furthered her education at Illinois Medical Training Center; and

WHEREAS, Peachola Jefferson demonstrated her interest in and her concern for her community by serving as an election judge, by actively participating in organizations of the Chicago Housing Authority and in the Food Service Program, the latter for which she received numerous awards; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Chicago City Council and the City of Chicago mourn the untimely passing of Peachola Jefferson and that our deepest expression of sympathy be extended to her bereaved family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to her family and a copy be retained as part of city records.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. ROBERT WARNER, SR.

WHEREAS, God called Robert Warner, Sr. to his eternal rest on December 13, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Robert Warner, Sr., a Birmingham, Alabama native, attended Lincoln Elementary School and Industrial High School (now Parker High); and

WHEREAS, Robert Warner, Sr. was a faithful partner in marriage to Alpha Kate Warner, who preceded him in death; and

WHEREAS, Shortly after they were united in Holy Matrimony, Robert moved his bride to Wheelwright, Kentucky where he found employment in the coal mines and as a player/manager on a baseball team in the old Negro League; and

WHEREAS, Robert, seeking to better his economic circumstances, relocated his family to Chicago, where he became employed in the steel industry; and

WHEREAS, Heeding the call to serve his country, Robert Warner, Sr. enlisted in the United States Navy, seeing active duty in the South Pacific until he was honorably discharged in 1945; and

WHEREAS, Robert Warner, Sr. became owner/operator of Kimbark Cleaners, a business he maintained for twenty-five years; and

WHEREAS, Robert Warner was the proud father of one son, Robert, Jr., a loving and devoted grandfather of three, Malcolm-Jamal, Gabrae and Collage; and

WHEREAS, Realizing a need to fellowship and live out his belief in God, Robert Warner united with Beth Eden Baptist Church where he remained a faithful member until his home-going; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Chicago City Council and the City of Chicago mourn the untimely passing of Robert Warner, Sr. and that our deepest expression of sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family and a copy be retained as part of city records.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. STANLEY CZOCHARA ON THEIR SIXTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Czochara, highly active and respected members of Chicago's great southwest side community, are celebrating sixty years of wedded bliss, February 20, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Lillian and Stanley Czochara were married in Chicago, February 20, 1932, and have lived at their present 23rd Ward address for almost four decades; and

WHEREAS, Stanley worked for many years at International Harvester and has enjoyed retirement for some twenty-three years; and

WHEREAS, Symbolizing the strength and solidity of family life, Lillian and Stanley Czochara celebrate this great occasion with their daughters, Janet (Hagberg) and Dorothy (Chandler), five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Czochara as they celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary, as well as our very best wishes for many more years of happiness and fulfillment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Czochara.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. ANTHONY JOSEPH MYSLINSKI, SR. ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVICE.

WHEREAS, Anthony Joseph Myslinski, Sr., has decided to retire after an almost unprecedented fifty-five years of devoted service to the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Anthony Joseph Myslinski, Sr., began working for the City in 1936, first as a laborer and eventually as a duly licensed engineer of the Department of Water. A Group C Engineer, Anthony is one of the three most senior members of his union. Most recently he has been employed at the Water Department facility at 104th and Harvard, and retires February 6, 1992; and

WHEREAS, A native of Chicago, Anthony Myslinski was born June 2, 1908, and raised in Chicago's great Bridgeport and Brighton Park areas. He and his wife, Joan, who died in 1981, were married some forty-three years and had two sons and four grandchildren. Anthony Joseph Myslinski, Sr., celebrates this great occasion with his family and, indeed, with all the grateful citizens of this city; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest gratitude and congratulations to Anthony Joseph Myslinski, Sr., as he retires from an illustrious and dedicated fifty-five year career as an outstanding public servant. We extend to him and his family our very best wishes for many more years of success and fulfillment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Anthony Joseph Myslinski, Sr..

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WALDMAN ON THEIR FORTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Mr. and Mrs. George Waldman, outstanding residents of Chicago's great 23rd Ward, are celebrating forty years of wedded bliss, January 26, 1992; and

WHEREAS, George Waldman and the former Susan Jaso were wed January 26, 1952, at Saints Peter and Paul Lutheran Church and have lived most of their married life in Chicago after George served his country honorably in the United States Marines, partly in the Korean War; and

WHEREAS, Susan and George are highly visible, vital members of the Archer Heights community. They are members of the Archer Heights Civic Association and other organizations and give freely of their time and energies; and

WHEREAS, Susan and George Waldman exemplify the strength and solidity of married life; they have two children, Susan Anne and Martin, and one grandchild, Alicia, who with their many relative and friends, join in celebrating this great occasion; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. George Waldman as they celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary, as well as our very best wishes for many more years of happiness and fulfillment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. and Mrs. George Waldman.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MEDRANO (25th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS, COUNCIL 4003, ON ITS SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY AND FEBRUARY 16 -- 22, 1992 DECLARED "LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS WEEK IN CHICAGO".

WHEREAS, The League of United Latin American Citizens known as "L.U.L.A.C.", is celebrating its sixty-third year of service to the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and indeed the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, L.U.L.A.C. is the oldest and largest Hispanic organization in the Nation; and

WHEREAS, L.U.L.A.C. makes education a dedicated and forward-moving priority. This great organization long ago established "The Little School of the 400" which became a successful model for the Head Start Program. L.U.L.A.C. sponsored S.E.R. Jobs for Progress, which assists students in a total of seventy-seven cities in the United States, with attaining G.E.D. diplomas and with job training. The L.U.L.A.C. National Service Center was created to promote scholarship and career counselling to an untold number of Hispanic youth; and

WHEREAS, Each L.U.L.A.C. Council in Chicago and throughout Illinois will always be committed to quality education, bilingual education and social justice; and

WHEREAS, L.U.L.A.C. continues to promote education for the good and welfare of all people. This outstanding organization reflects the growth of our great city and of the State of Illinois; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby declare the period of February 16 through February 22, 1992, be proclaimed as "League Of United Latin American Citizens (L.U.L.A.C.) Week In Chicago" in recognition of this most outstanding organization and its enormous success in promoting educational programs and growth throughout Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the United States of America; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation to the League of United Latin American Citizens, Council 4003.

Presented By

ALDERMAN AUSTIN (34th Ward):

WELCOME EXTENDED TO NATIONAL COUNCIL OF MERIDIANITES ON ANNUAL GATHERING IN CHICAGO IN JUNE, 1992.

WHEREAS, The National Council of Meridianites, a devoted and caring organization of friends and families whose roots are in Meridian, Mississippi, but who over the years have moved to many corners of the United States, will be holding its annual picnic in Chicago this June, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Organized in 1967, the National Council of Meridianites grew out of a desire of friends and families scattered about the country to visit each other on occasions other than funerals and weddings, to reunite families and old friendships, to introduce new generations and to reactivate the warmth and support of solid relationships; and

WHEREAS, The National Council of Meridianites has enjoyed outstanding organization since its inception. It has a constitution and bylaws; its activities include support of eleemosynary institutions like the

N.A.A.C.P. and the United Negro College Fund, and its five Chapters engage in a scholarship program which has yielded thousands of dollars to deserving students throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, The National Council of Meridianites sponsors an annual picnic in a different city every year, gathering its members who share a mutual culture and a mutual feeling of togetherness for the common good. This year's chosen city is Chicago, and its leaders are indeed proud to welcome this outstanding group in our midst; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend a rousing Chicago welcome to the National Council of Meridianites as this great organization plans its annual gathering in our great City this June, 1992, and call public attention to the events planned for this occasion; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy the this resolution be presented to William Harvey, Jr., President, the National Council of Meridianites.

Presented By

ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

RECOGNITION OF IRISH MARTYRS KILLED DURING PROTEST MARCH IN DERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND.

WHEREAS, In the late 1960s, peaceful opposition to internment and anti-Catholic discrimination in Northern Ireland led to large protest marches; and

WHEREAS, On January 30, 1972, one such peaceful protest was indiscriminately fired upon by a British parachute regiment and thirteen demonstrators were killed; and

WHEREAS, The Widgery Report acknowledges that all of the victims were unarmed, that most were shot in the back, and that the killings were "reckless" but no British soldier was prosecuted; and

WHEREAS, Jack Duddy, Patrick Doherty, Hugh Gilmore, Bernard McGuigan, John Young, Michael McDaid, William Nash, Michael Kelly,

Kevin McElhinney, James Wray, Gerald McKinney, Gerald Donaghy and William McKinney sought the rights of equal citizens and paid the ultimate price for challenging British garrison rule; and

WHEREAS, The recent Helsinki Watch, Amnesty International and the U.N. Committee on Torture reports prove that twenty years later the British still deny basic rights to Catholics; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City of Chicago pauses in its deliberations to remember those in Derry that day who sought justice and received a tyrant's response; and

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given to the families of the victims in recognition of the long struggle for justice their loved ones began and which continues today.

Presented By

ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. NATHAN GOLD AS RECIPIENT OF CITY OF HOPE'S 1992 "SPIRIT OF LIFE" AWARD.

WHEREAS, The City of Hope is a world-class research institute and pilot medical center that serves the entire United States; and

WHEREAS, Each year the National Office Products Council for the City of Hope gives its "Spirit of Life" award to an individual who personifies the goals of the City of Hope, and represents the ideals of the office supply industry; and

WHEREAS, On February 25, 1992, Mr. Nathan Gold will receive the City of Hope's 1992 Spirit of Life Award; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nathan Gold is Chairman of the Board of Public Office Supplies, Inc., and one of Chicago's most respected businessmen; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Nathan Gold is known and respected as a man of compassion and integrity, not only in the industry, but also by his employees; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled in meeting this fourth day of February, nineteen hundred and ninety-two, do hereby honor and congratulate Mr. Nathan Gold on the occasion of receiving the City of Hope's "Spirit of Life" Award, and do also express our deepest gratitude for all that Mr. Gold has done to promote and expand the office supply industry in Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. Nathan Gold.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. CARL A. KROCH ON DEDICATION OF "THE CARL KROCH WESLEY TOWERS" AT NORTHWESTERN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

WHEREAS, Mr. Carl Kroch is President and Chief Executive Officer of Kroch's and Brentano's booksellers; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Carl Kroch has been a longtime friend and benefactor of Northwestern Memorial Hospital; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Carl Kroch served Northwestern Memorial Hospital as a Director on the Passavant Board; and

WHEREAS, After Northwestern Memorial Hospital merged with Wesley, Mr. Kroch served as a Northwestern Memorial Hospital Board member until 1984; and

WHEREAS, In 1984, Mr. Kroch was named a life trustee of the Northwestern Memorial Corporation; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Kroch was instrumental in financing the Jeanette Kennelly Kroch Center for Twin Studies; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Carl Kroch's support and leadership have helped Northwestern Memorial Hospital become one of the premier health care centers in the nation; and

WHEREAS, In honor of his dedicated service and multi-million dollar commitment to the Campaign for Northwestern Memorial Hospital, the hospital dedicated and named The Wesley Towers, "The Carl Kroch Wesley Towers"; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled in meeting this fourth day of February, nineteen hundred and ninety-two, do hereby honor and congratulate Mr. Carl Kroch on the occasion of the dedication of "The Carl A. Kroch Wesley Towers", and do also extend our deepest gratitude for all that Mr. Carl Kroch has done for the health care of the citizens of the City of Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. Carl A. Kroch.

Presented By

ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MS. BETTY FROMM ON HER COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP.

WHEREAS, As a resident in Lincoln Park for over twenty years, Betty Fromm has provided continual leadership in and a strong commitment to improving her community; and

WHEREAS, For seven years Ms. Fromm has been a member of the Lincoln Park Conservation Association and served as President for the last three years; and

WHEREAS, For nine years she was a board member of the Old Town Triangle Association, at various times serving as President, Vice President and Secretary; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Fromm was instrumental in completing a long range plan for Chidren's Memorial Hospital and DePaul University; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Fromm provided two years of invaluable leadership and insight in negotiating the redevelopment plan for the former Augustana Hospital site; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Fromm initiated and oversaw the reorganization of L.P.C.A, making it more responsive and efficient; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commend Betty Fromm for her great and zealous efforts on behalf of her community; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be provided to Ms. Betty Fromm.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. TOM KENNEDY ON HIS COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP.

WHEREAS, As a resident of Lincoln Park for over fifteen years, Tom Kennedy has provided leadership in and a strong commitment to improving his community; and

WHEREAS, For eleven years Mr. Kennedy has been a member of the Wrightwood Neighborhood Association and served as President for the last two years during which time he participated in many successful neighborhood projects; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Kennedy's guidance was instrumental in the successful redevelopment of the Racine-Draper Playlot and the dedication of the Sheffield-Schubert Playlot to Grace Noethling, the founding member of W.N.A.; and

WHEREAS, During his term as President, the annual Taste of Lincoln Avenue festival achieved greater prominence; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Kennedy's insight was instrumental in negotiating the redevelopment of the former Grignon Factory site; and

WHEREAS, Membership in W.N.A. increased significantly during Mr. Kennedy's tenure; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and the City Council of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, do hereby commend Tom Kennedy for his zealous efforts on behalf of his community; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be provided to Mr. Tom Kennedy.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. JEFFREY PRICE ON HIS COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP.

WHEREAS, As a resident of Lincoln Park for over twenty years, Jeffrey Price has provided leadership in and a strong commitment to improving his community; and

WHEREAS, For six years Mr. Price has been a member of RANCH Triangle Association and has served as President for the last three years, during which time he has participated in many successful neighborhood projects; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Price's guidance was instrumental in restoring the Clybourn and Adam Playlots; and

WHEREAS, During his term as President, Mr. Price provided important insight and leadership in negotiating many real estate development projects including 1780 North Marcey, 1920 North Sheffield, C3-Parcel (Halsted/North) and the Halsted Street Parking Garage; and

WHEREAS, To improve traffic safety and the availability of parking in RANCH Triangle, Mr. Price assisted in developing and implementing a comprehensive traffic study of the community; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Price initiated a monthly neighborhood newsletter, expanded the membership and increased the funding available to RANCH Triangle; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Price has been an exemplary leader and brought great improvements to his neighborhood; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992 do hereby commend Jeffrey Price for his great contributions to his community; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be provided to Mr. Jeffrey Price.

Presented By

ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE POLICE SERGEANT RAYMOND E. COLLINS.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward Raymond E. Collins, beloved citizen and public servant; and

WHEREAS, A former Sergeant in the 14th Chicago Police District, Raymond E. Collins had retired after almost four decades of outstanding and devoted service to the people of the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, A veteran of World War II, Raymond E. Collins and his daughter, Joan Biebel, were the first father and daughter to serve Chicago's Police Department as Sergeants; and

WHEREAS, A symbol of the solidity and strength of family life, Raymond E. Collins and his lovely wife, the former Margaret Mary Fahey, raised six children, two of whom are members of the Police Department, and now there are fifteen grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, Raymond E. Collins will be sorely missed by his family and friends, who include the leaders of this great City; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this fourth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our sorrow on the death of former Chicago Police Sergeant Raymond E. Collins, and extend to his family and friends our deepest sympathy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mrs. Raymond E. Collins and family.

Presented By

ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO FIREFIGHTERS OF 9TH BATTALION FOR THEIR COMMUNITY SPIRIT DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WHEREAS, The members of the Chicago Firefighters 9th Battalion displayed commitment to the community over and above the day to day commitment of firefighters during the Christmas holidays; and

WHEREAS, The firefighters of the 9th Battalion first shift under the leadership of Battalion Chief Ed Welter, gathered food stuffs and donated money for holiday dinners for needy families in the community; and

WHEREAS, Engines 59, 70, 71 and 102, and Truck Companies 47 and 25, and Ambulances 13 and 56, participated in this noble effort; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled here this fourth day of February, 1992, take note and honor the firefighters of the 9th Battalion and commend these men and women for their bountiful hearts and generous devotion to the needy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to the members of the 9th Battalion.

MATTERS PRESENTED BY THE ALDERMEN.

(Presented By Wards, In Order, Beginning With The First Ward)

Arranged under the following subheadings:

1. Traffic Regulations, Traffic Signs and Traffic-Control Devices.
2. Zoning Ordinance Amendments.
3. Claims.
4. Unclassified Matters (arranged in order according to ward numbers).
5. Free Permits, License Fee Exemptions, Cancellation of Warrants for Collection and Water Rate Exemptions, Et Cetera.

1. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, TRAFFIC SIGNS AND TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES.

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF LOADING ZONES AT SUNDRY LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to establish loading zones at the locations designated and for the distances and times specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	South Financial Place, at 400 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	North Franklin Street, at 1 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	North Franklin Street, at 814 -- at all times -- Monday through Saturday (tow zone);
	East Lake Street (middle level, north side), at 150, from a point 20 feet west of North Columbus Drive (middle level), to a point 118 feet west thereof -- at all times -- daily;
	East Randolph Street (upper level) from a point 240 feet east of North Columbus Drive, to a point 50 feet east thereof -- at all times -- no exceptions (tow zone);
	East Randolph Street, at 58 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	West Van Buren Street (north side), at 78 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	South Wells Street (east side) from a point 290 feet south of West Harrison Street, to a point 25 feet south thereof -- no exceptions (tow zone);
MEDRANO (25th Ward)	West 19th Street, at 2058 -- 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
GUTIERREZ (26th Ward)	West Homer Street; at 2422 (for a distance of 30 feet) -- 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
	West St. Paul Street, at 2343 (for a distance of 50 feet) -- 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
HENDON (27th Ward)	South Kedzie Avenue (east side), from 7 to 19 -- at all times -- no exceptions (for handicapped only);
WOJCIK (35th Ward)	North Cicero Avenue, at 3737 -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday;
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	West Erie Street (north side) at 430 -- at all times -- no exceptions;
	North Hudson Avenue (east side) alongside 430 West Erie Street -- at all times -- no exceptions;
	West Maple Street, at 52 -- 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. -- no exceptions;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	Lower East North Water Street, (south side) -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	Upper East North Water Street, (north side) -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	Upper East North Water Street, (south side) -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
HANSEN (44th Ward)	North Sheffield Avenue, at 2901 -- 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Midnight -- daily (valet parking);
	North Sheffield Avenue, at 3651 -- 5:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. -- no exceptions (valet parking).

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED LOADING ZONE ON PORTION OF WEST ARCHER AVENUE.

Alderman Laski (23rd Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on September 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 5013 -- 5017) which established loading zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "West Archer Avenue (south side) from a point 174 feet west of South Natoma Avenue, to a point 62 feet west thereof -- handicapped loading zone -- 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (91-0574)", and inserting in lieu thereof: "West Archer Avenue (south side) from a point 174 feet west of South Natoma Avenue, to a point 62 feet west thereof -- handicapped loading zone -- 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED LOADING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE.

Alderman O'Connor (40th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on November 6, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 7252 -- 7256) which established loading zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Kedzie Avenue (east side) from a point 210 feet north of West Sunnyside Avenue, to a point 25 feet north thereof (91-0893)", and inserting in lieu thereof: "North Kedzie Avenue (east side) from a point 185 feet north of West Sunnyside Avenue, to a point 25 feet north thereof", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED LOADING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH PAULINA STREET.

Alderman Schulter (47th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which established loading zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Paulina Street (west side) at 4456 -- at all times", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED ONE-WAY TRAFFIC RESTRICTION ON PORTION OF SOUTH AVENUE N.

Alderman Buchanan (10th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which restricted the flow of traffic to a single direction on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Avenue N, between East 100th Street and East 114th Street -- southerly", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKING METER AREA ON PORTION OF SOUTH RACINE AVENUE.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to establish a parking meter area on South Racine Avenue, between West Jackson Boulevard and West Harrison Street, said meters to be in effect from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR EXTENSION OF PARKING METER AREA NUMBER 257 ON PORTION OF NORTH CANAL STREET.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to extend Parking Meter Area 257 to include the area of North Canal Street, from West Fulton Street north to the railroad tracks, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- PROHIBITION OF PARKING AT ALL TIMES AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to prohibit at all times the parking of vehicles at the locations designated and for the distances specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows:

Alderman	Location And Distance
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	West Hubbard Street, at 1328 (except for handicapped);
	South Loomis Street, at 740 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	South Miller Street, at 828 (except for handicapped);
STEELE (6th Ward)	South Champlain Avenue, at 7845 (except for handicapped);
	South Evans Avenue, at 8237 (except for handicapped);
	East 72nd Street, at 1424 (except for handicapped);
	East 76th Street, at 1435 (except for handicapped);
	East 92nd Place, at 622 (except for handicapped);
DIXON (8th Ward)	South Avalon Avenue, at 8105 (except for handicapped);
	South Ellis Avenue, at 8236 (except for handicapped);
	South Ridgeland Avenue, at 7634 (except for handicapped);
SHAW (9th Ward)	South Forest Avenue, at 11321 (for Ms. Ruby Greenwood /except for handicapped);
	South Forest Avenue, at 11321 (for Ms. Pearl Newsom/except for handicapped);
	South State Street, at 12026 (except for handicapped);
BUCHANAN (10th Ward)	South Avenue N, at 10302 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
HUELS (11th Ward)	South Lowe Avenue, at 3351 (except for handicapped);
	South Normal Avenue, at 2715 (except for handicapped);
	West 47th Place, at 600 (except for handicapped);
FARY (12th Ward)	South Homan Avenue, at 4449 (except for handicapped);
	South Keating Avenue, at 4324 (except for handicapped);
	West 46th Place, at 2432 (except for handicapped);
MADRZYK (13th Ward)	South Lorel Avenue, at 6425;
	West 69th Street, at 3627;
	West 71st Street, at 3710;
BURKE (14th Ward)	South Maplewood Avenue, at 4915 (except for handicapped);
	South Washtenaw Avenue, at 6129 (except for handicapped);
JONES (15th Ward)	South Marshfield Avenue, at 6515 (except for handicapped);
	South Winchester Avenue, at 6743 (except for handicapped);
STREETER (17th Ward)	South Green Street, at 8431 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
MURPHY (18th Ward)	South Justine Street, at 7937 (except for handicapped);
	South Throop Street, at 8153 (except for handicapped);
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Moody Avenue, at 6105 (except for handicapped);
MILLER (24th Ward)	West Cermak Road, at 3504 (except for handicapped);
	South Hamlin Avenue, at 1956 (except for handicapped);
	West Lexington Street, at 4036 (except for handicapped);
	South Spaulding Avenue, at 1238 (except for handicapped);
MEDRANO (25th Ward)	West 15th Place, at 2743 (except for handicapped);
GUTIERREZ (26th Ward)	West Moffat Street, at 3114 (except for handicapped);
BIALCZAK (30th Ward)	North Leclaire Avenue, at 2140 (except for handicapped);
	North Lockwood Avenue, at 2442 (except for handicapped);
	North Monitor Avenue, at 2141 (except for handicapped);
MELL (33rd Ward)	West Fullerton Avenue, at 2613 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
AUSTIN (34th Ward)	West 104th Street, at 30 (except for handicapped);
	West 113th Street, at 350 (except for handicapped);
WOJCIK (35th Ward)	North Hamlin Avenue, at 2726 (except for handicapped);
	North Kedvale Avenue, at 4136 (except for handicapped);
	West Nelson Street, at 4044 (except for handicapped);
	North St. Louis Avenue, at 3845 (except for handicapped);
BANKS (36th Ward)	North Austin Avenue, at 3116 (except for handicapped);
	North Monitor Avenue, at 2624 (except for handicapped);
	North Monitor Avenue, at 6064 (except for handicapped);
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	North Narragansett Avenue, at 4251 (except for handicapped);
LAURINO (39th Ward)	North Central Park Avenue, at 5849 (except for handicapped);
	North Springfield Avenue, at 5023 (except for handicapped);
O'CONNOR (40th Ward)	West Ardmore Avenue, at 1531 (except for handicapped);
	West Argyle Street, at 2717 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	West Leland Avenue, at 2926 (except for handicapped);
EISENDRATH (43rd Ward)	North State Parkway, at 1325 (except for handicapped);
LEVAR (45th Ward)	North Larned Avenue, at 5244 (except for handicapped);
MOORE for *SHILLER* (46th Ward)	West Cornelia Avenue, at 640 (except for handicapped);
M. SMITH (48th Ward)	West Balmoral Avenue, at 1432 (except for handicapped).

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE.

Alderman Laurino (39th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which prohibited the parking of vehicles at all times on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "West Bryn Mawr Avenue, from North Pulaski Road to North Tripp Avenue -- at all times" and inserting in lieu thereof: "West Bryn Mawr Avenue, from North Pulaski Road to North Tripp Avenue -- 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF SOUTH KOLIN AVENUE.

Alderman Laski (23rd Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a

previously passed ordinance which prohibited the parking of vehicles at all times on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Kolin Avenue (west side) at 5028 (Handicapped Permit Number 3662)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF SOUTH LANGLEY AVENUE.

Alderman Steele (6th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which prohibited the parking of vehicles at all times on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Langley Avenue, at 8210 (Handicapped Permit Number 5450)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF SOUTH PAULINA STREET.

Alderman Huels (11th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which prohibited the parking of vehicles at all times on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Paulina Street, at 3646 (Handicapped Permit)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE.

Alderman Burke (14th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which prohibited the parking of vehicles at all times on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Wolcott Avenue, at 4804 (Handicapped Permit Number 764)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- RELOCATION OF PARKING PROHIBITION TO 5309 NORTH KENMORE AVENUE.

Alderman M. Smith (48th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to relocate a parking prohibition from its current location at 4802 North Kenmore Avenue to a new location at 5309 North Kenmore Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- RELOCATION OF PARKING PROHIBITION TO 6249 WEST PATTERSON AVENUE.

Alderman Cullerton (38th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to relocate a parking prohibition from its current location at 2321 North Hamlin Avenue to a new location at 6249 West Patterson Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- PROHIBITION OF PARKING DURING SPECIFIED HOURS AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to prohibit the parking of vehicles at the locations designated and for the distances and times specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	West Grand Avenue, from North Wood Street to North Sangamon Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. -- (north side -- Tuesdays, south side -- Wednesdays) April 1 through November 30 -- for street cleaning purposes;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	West Taylor Street, from South Western Avenue to South Morgan Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. -- (north side -- Mondays, south side -- Tuesdays) April 1 through November 30 -- for street cleaning purposes;
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South Exchange Avenue (both sides) from East 71st Street to East 72nd Street -- two hours -- 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Kolin Avenue (west side) from South Archer Avenue to the first alley north thereof -- 6:00 A.M. to 8:30 A.M. -- Monday through Saturday;
MELL (33rd Ward)	North St. Louis Avenue, at 2401 (east side) from a point 35 feet north of West Fullerton Avenue, to a point 25 feet north thereof -- 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday.

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed orders to establish residential permit parking zones at the locations designated and for the distances and times specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South Kimbark Avenue (both sides) from the first alley south of East 57th Street, to East 58th Street, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday; South Kenwood Avenue (both sides) from the first alley south of East 57th Street, to East 58th Street, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday; South Dorchester Avenue (both sides) from East 57th Street to East 59th Street, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday; East 57th Street (both sides) from the first alley east of South Woodlawn Avenue, to South Kimbark Avenue, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday; East 57th Street (south side) from South Kenwood Avenue to South Dorchester Avenue, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday; East 57th Street (north side) from the first alley east of South Kenwood Avenue, to South Dorchester Avenue, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	East 58th Street (north side) from the first alley east of South Woodlawn Avenue, to South Dorchester Avenue, from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
STREETER (17th Ward)	South Lafayette Avenue (west side) in the 7100 block -- at all times;
MURPHY (18th Ward)	West 83rd Street (both sides) in the 3500 block -- at all times;
LASKI (23rd Ward)	West 51st Street (north side) between South Harding Avenue and the first alley east thereof -- at all times;
MEDRANO (25th Ward)	West 22nd Place (both sides) in the 2700 block -- at all times;
WOJCIK (35th Ward)	North Tripp Avenue (east side) in the 4000 block -- at all times;
BANKS (36th Ward)	West Roscoe Street (south side) from North Oconto Avenue to the first alley east thereof -- at all times;
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	West Henderson Avenue, in the 6000 block -- Monday through Friday -- at all times.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH NOTTINGHAM AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on September 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 5038 -- 5042) which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Nottingham Avenue (both sides) from West Belmont Avenue to West School Street -- at all times (extension to Zone 162)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH OCONTO AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on March 21, 1990 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 13475) which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by including the following language within the permit parking zone at 3100 -- 3139 North Oconto Avenue: "3057 and 3101 North Oconto Avenue (alongside West Barry Avenue) and 7235 West Barry Avenue (extension to Zone 262)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH OCONTO AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on September 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 5038 -- 5042) which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Oconto Avenue (both sides) in the 3300 block -- at all times (extension to Zone 162)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH OCONTO AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on September 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 5038 -- 5042) which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Oconto Avenue (both sides) in the 3500 block -- at all times (extension to Zone 162)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH OCTAVIA AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on September 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 5038 -- 5042) which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Octavia Avenue (both sides) between West School Street and West Roscoe Street -- at all times (extension to Zone 162)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- DESIGNATION OF SERVICE DRIVES/DIAGONAL PARKING AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to designate service drives and permit diagonal parking in the locations and for the distances specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

Alderman	Location And Distance
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South South Shore Drive (east side) between South 53rd Street and South 54th Street;

Alderman	Location And Distance
MEDRANO (25th Ward)	South Wood Street (east side) from West 18th Street to the first alley north thereof.

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF TOW-AWAY ZONES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to establish tow-away zones at the locations designated, for the distances and times specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	West Adams Street (south side) at 555 -- at all times -- daily; Lower Cabrini Street (south side) from South Canal Street to South Clinton Street -- at all times -- daily; South Racine Avenue (both sides) in the 300 block, from West Jackson Boulevard to West Harrison Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday; South Racine Avenue (west side) from West Vernon Park Place to West Polk Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	North New Street (west side) -- at all times -- daily;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	Lower East North Water Street (north side) -- at all times -- daily;
	North Park Drive -- at all times -- daily;
	Upper East North Water Street, from North Columbus to the first alley east thereof -- at all times -- daily;
	Upper East North Water Street (north side) from North Columbus to North Park Drive -- at all times -- daily.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED TOW-AWAY ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH HUDSON AVENUE.

Alderman Natarus (42nd Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which established tow-away zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "North Hudson Avenue (east side) alongside 430 West Erie Street", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF "LEFT TURN ARROW" AT INTERSECTION OF WEST LAWRENCE AVENUE AND WESTBOUND ENTRANCE TO JOHN F. KENNEDY EXPRESSWAY.

Alderman Levar (45th Ward) presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of a "Left Turn Arrow" to the existing traffic control signals on West Lawrence

Avenue at the westbound entrance of the John F. Kennedy Expressway, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AT INTERSECTION OF WEST OAKDALE AVENUE AND NORTH SHERIDAN ROAD.

Alderman Hansen (44th Ward) presented a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to consider the installation of automatic traffic control signals at the intersection of West Oakdale Avenue and North Sheridan Roads, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TRAFFIC SIGNS AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed orders for the installation of traffic signs, of the nature indicated and at the locations specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows:

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	West Jackson Boulevard at North Peoria Street -- "Stop";
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South East End Avenue, at East 70th Street -- "Stop";
	East 73rd Street, at South Luella Avenue -- "Stop";
STEELE (6th Ward)	South Indiana Avenue, at East 86th Street -- "Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
BUCHANAN (10th Ward)	South Avenue G, at East 113th Street -- "Stop";
	South Avenue J, at East 113th Street -- "Stop";
	East 112th Street, at South Avenue B -- "Stop";
MURPHY (18th Ward)	South Loomis Street, at West 81st Street -- "Stop";
	South Loomis Street, at West 82nd Street -- "Stop";
	West 83rd Place, at South Spaulding Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 83rd Street, at South Spaulding Avenue -- "Stop";
EVANS (21st Ward)	South Lafayette Avenue, at West 101st Street -- "Stop";
	South Lafayette Avenue, at West 102nd Street -- "Stop";
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Tripp Avenue, at West 53rd Street -- "Stop";
WOJCIK (35th Ward)	West Altgeld Street and North Avers Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Altgeld Street and North Hamlin Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Belden Avenue and North Avers Avenue -- "Three-Way Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
BANKS (36th Ward)	North Mason Avenue, at West George Street -- "Stop";
	West Roscoe Street, at North Oconto Avenue -- "Stop";
GILES (37th Ward)	North Leamington Avenue, and West LeMoyne Street -- "Three-Way Stop";
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	North Austin Avenue, at West Grace Street -- "Stop";
	West Henderson Avenue, at North Menard Avenue -- "Stop";
	North Menard Avenue, at West Melrose Street -- "Stop";
	North Menard Avenue, at West School Street -- "Stop";
LAURINO (39th Ward)	West Ainslie Street, at North Drake Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Hollywood Avenue, at North Karlov Avenue -- "Stop";
O'CONNOR (40th Ward)	West Glenlake Avenue, at North Fairfield Avenue -- "Stop";
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	North Nashotah Avenue and West Newburg Avenue -- "Four-Way Stop";
	North Oleander Avenue and West Chase Street -- "Four-Way Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	Lower East North Water Street, at North New Street -- "Two-Way Stop";
	North Park Drive, at East Illinois Street -- "Two-Way Stop";
	North Park Drive, at Upper East North Water Street -- "Two-Way Stop";
M. SMITH (48th Ward)	West Balmoral Avenue, at North Lakewood Avenue -- "Stop";
STONE (50th Ward)	West Granville Avenue, at North Fairfield Avenue -- "Stop";
	North Kedzie Avenue, at West Birchwood Avenue -- "Stop";
	North Kedzie Avenue, at West Fargo Street -- "Stop";
	North Kedzie Avenue, at West Jerome Street -- "Stop".

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR ERECTION OF "NO PARKING AT ANY TIME" SIGN ON PORTION OF WEST HOWARD STREET.

Alderman Stone (50th Ward) presented a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to consider the erection of a "No Parking At Any Time" sign to be located on the south side of West Howard Street, from North Francisco Avenue to North Kedzie Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

2. ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS.

Referred -- ZONING RECLASSIFICATIONS OF PARTICULAR AREAS.

The aldermen named below presented six proposed ordinances amending the Chicago Zoning Ordinance for the purpose of reclassifying particular areas, which were *Referred to the Committee on Zoning*, as follows:

BY ALDERMAN RUSH (2nd Ward):

To classify as an R3 General Residence District instead of an M1-3 Restricted Manufacturing District the area shown on Map No. 6-E bounded by:

a line 321.3 feet south of East 29th Street; South Michigan Avenue; a line 365.3 feet south of East 29th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Michigan Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward):

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R2 Single-Family Residence District the area shown on Map No. 12-M bounded by:

a line 150 feet south of West 53rd Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Menard Avenue; a line 200 feet south of West 53rd Street; and South Menard Avenue.

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R2 Single-Family Residence District the area shown on Map No. 14-N bounded by:

a line 141 feet south of West Archer Avenue (51st Street); South Oak Park Avenue; a line 175.08 feet south of West Archer Avenue (51st Street); and the alley next west of and parallel to South Oak Park Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

To classify as an R5 General Residence District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 9-G bounded by:

a line 75 feet north of West School Street; North Kenmore Avenue; West School Street; and a line 65 feet west of North Kenmore Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

To classify as a B2-2 Restricted Retail District instead of a C2-2 General Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 11-G bounded by:

West Leland Avenue; North Clark Street; West Wilson Avenue; the center line of North Greenview Avenue or the line thereof if extended where no street exists; a line 145 feet north of West Wilson Avenue; a line 166 feet east of North Ashland Avenue; a line 93 feet south of West Leland Avenue; and North Greenview Avenue.

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of a C2-2 General Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 11-G bounded by:

West Leland Avenue; North Greenview Avenue; a line 93 feet south of West Leland Avenue; and a line 166 feet east of North Ashland Avenue.

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of a C2-2 General Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 11-G bounded by:

a line 145 feet north of West Wilson Avenue; the center line of North Greenview Avenue or the line thereof if extended where no street exists; West Wilson Avenue; and a line 166 feet east of North Ashland Avenue.

3. CLAIMS.

Referred -- CLAIMS AGAINST CITY OF CHICAGO.

The aldermen named below presented two hundred thirteen (213) proposed claims against the City of Chicago for the claimants named as noted, respectively, which were *Referred to the Committee on Finance*, as follows:

Alderman	Claimant
MAZOLA (1st Ward)	899 South Plymouth Court Condominium Association;
PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward)	Barclay Condominium Homeowners Association;
	Pruitt Condominium Association;
BLOOM (5th Ward)	5457 -- 5459 South Hyde Park Boulevard Condominium Association;
	5463 -- 5465 Hyde Park Condominium Association;
	The 5510 Woodlawn Condominium;
	6701 South Chappel Condominium Association, Inc.;
	7206 -- 7208 South Yates Condominium;
STEELE (6th Ward)	Mrs. Pearlie M. McKnight;
DIXON (8th Ward)	London Towne Houses Cooperative, Inc.;

Alderman	Claimant
	7901 -- 7911 South Ellis Condominium Association;
MADRZYK (13th Ward)	Courtyard Condominium Association;
	Kenton Building Corporation;
BURKE (14th Ward)	Mr. Don Lazo;
	Mr. Robert David Seman;
MURPHY (18th Ward)	4036 West 87th Street Condominium Association (2);
	4046 West 87th Street Condominium Association;
RUGAI (19th Ward)	Academy Hall Apartments;
	LaBella Casa Condominium;
	Mr. John J. Schumacher;
LASKI (23rd Ward)	Mr. Timothy J. Flanagan (2);
	5419 South Massasoit Condominium Association;
BIALCZAK (30th Ward)	Ms. Alicia Flores;
BANKS (36th Ward)	Addison Manor Condominium Association;
	Addison Point Condominium Association;
	Colonial Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Neena Manor Condominium Association;
	Neva Vista Condominium Association;
	Oakfield North Condominium Association;
	Palmer Court 2147 North Harlem Building Association;
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	Addison Manor Condominium;
	Eastwood Manor Condominium Association;
	Heather Terrace Condominium Association;
	Irving Park Terrace Condominium Association;
	Vinzi Laguna;
	3843 North Narragansett Condominium Association;
LAURINO (39th Ward)	Ms. Anna Mlyslinski;
O'CONNOR (40th Ward)	Foster Western Condominium Association;
	Summerdale Condominium Association;
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	Birchtree Manor Condominium Association No. 2;
	Birchtree Manor No. 5;

Alderman	Claimant
	Caldwell Woods Condominium Association, Inc.;
	Mr. Michael J. Diana;
	Edge Wood Manor II;
	Edison Park Village Condominium Association;
	Edison Villa Condominium;
	Higgins Manor Condominium;
	Kathleen Condominium;
	Lexington House Condominium;
	Northwest Point Condominium;
	Northwest Terrace Building No. 1;
	Northwest Terrace Condominium No. 2;
	Parkview Condominium West, Inc.;
	Parkview Condominium No. 2 East;
	Point East Condominium;
	Mr. John Stephen Power;
	Mr. Michael A. Tosi Sr.;
	5155 -- 5159 North East River Road Condominium Association;
	6259 -- 6261 North Northwest Highway Condominium Association;
	6831 Northwest Highway Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	8427 -- 8431 Bryn Mawr Condominium Association;
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	Anchor Lotts Association;
	Carl Sandburg Village Condominium Association No. 2;
	Cedar Street Corporation;
	Lake Shore Land Association;
	The Plaza On Dewitt Condominium Association;
	Streeterville Center Condominium Association;
	One East Scott Condominium;
	40 East Cedar Condominium Association;
	132 East Delaware Place Condominium Association;
	175 East Delaware Place Homeowner's Association;
	220 East Walton Condominium Association;
	900 -- 910 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	1242 Lake Shore Drive Corporation;
EISENDRATH (43rd Ward)	Ambassador House Condominium Association;
	Americana Towers Condominium Association;
	Astor Terrace Condominium;

Alderman	Claimant
	Brenton Place Condominium Association;
	Factory Condominium Association;
	Fullerton/Geneva Condominium Association;
	Hearthstone On Halsted Condominium Association;
	Hampden Tower Condominium Association;
	Kennelly Square Condominium;
	Lake Shore Condominium Association;
	Parklane Townhome Condominium Association;
	Parkview Tower Condominium Association;
	Webster Park Condominium Association;
	Willow Dayton Townhouse Condominium:
	Wrightwood Court Townhomes Association;
	Wrightwood Dayton Condominium Association;
	510 West Fullerton Condominium Association;
	515 Wrightwood Condominium Association;
	The 941 West Wrightwood Limited Editions Condominium Association (2);

Alderman	Claimant
	1260 Astor Street Building Corporation;
	1500 Lake Shore Drive Building Corporation;
	1875 Burling Condominium Association;
	2016 Cleveland Condominium Association;
	2015 -- 2019 North Sheffield Avenue Landmark Condominium Association;
	2020 Lincoln Park West Condominium Association;
	2130 Lincoln Park West Condominium Association;
	2201 North Cleveland Condominium Association;
	2800 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
HANSEN (44th Ward)	Barry Avenue Townhouse Association;
	Cor-Lake Condominium Association;
	Eddystone Condominium Homes;
	Harbor House Condominium Association;
	King's Court Condominium Association;
	Magnolia-Grace Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	The Steeples Condominium Association;
	The Wellington Condominium Association;
	Wellington Townhouse;
	444 West Aldine Condominium Association;
	554 -- 556 Roscoe Condominium Association;
	560 Roscoe Condominium Association;
	606 -- 609 West Wellington Condominium Association;
	656 Buckingham Condominium Association;
	2909 North Sheridan Road Condominium Homes Association;
	2970 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association (2);
	3300 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	4650 North Hermitage Condominium Association;
LEVAR (45th Ward)	Byron Courts Condominium;
	Cameron Courts Condominium;
	Gunnison Point Condominium Association;
	Kerry Courts Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Keystone Manor Condominium Association;
	Le Cour Condominium;
	Mayfair Terrace Condominium Association, Inc.;
	The Park Condominium Association;
	Rosedale Condominium;
	5312 West Windsor Condominium Association;
SHILLER (46th Ward)	Addison Building Corporation;
	Augusta Condominium Association;
	Beacon Place Condominium Association;
	Bittersweet Park Condominium Association;
	Byron Graystone I Condominium Association;
	Clarendon-Coyler Condominium Association;
	Coachlite II Condominium Association;
	Gill Park Cooperative;
	Grace Condominium Association;
	Grace Shore Condominium Association;
	Hazelton Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Kenmore-Leland West Condominium Association;
	North Fremont Condominium Association;
	Parkside On Clarendon;
	Pine Grove Placing, Inc. Condominium Association;
	534 -- 552 West Brampton Condominium Association;
	616 -- 618 Waveland Condominium Association;
	620 -- 622 Waveland Condominium Association;
	629 Sheridan Condominium Association;
	651 West Sheridan Road Condominium Association;
	663 West Grace Condominium Association;
	707 Junior Terrace Condominium Association;
	710 -- 714 West Cornelia Condominium Association;
	720 Gordon Terrace Condominium Association;
	3500 North Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	3600 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	3800 Lake Shore Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	3825 -- 3827 North Kenmore Condominium Association;
	3825 North Pine Grove Condominium Association;
	3900 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	3950 North Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	4436 -- 4438 North Malden Condominium Association;
SCHULTER (47th Ward)	Ainslie Terrace Condominium Association;
SMITH (48th Ward)	East Point Condominium Association;
	El Lago Condominium;
	912 -- 914 Margate Terrace Condominium Association;
	929 Ainslie Condominium Association (2);
	939 -- 941 West Winona Street Condominium Association;
	1465 -- 1467 Catalpa Condominium Association;
	Hollywood-Ridgeview Condominium Association;
MOORE (49th Ward)	Birchwood On The Lake Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Dover Manor Condominium Association;
	Glenwood North Condominium Association;
	Greenleaf Condominium Association;
	Greenview Condominium Association;
	Life Style II Condominium Association;
	Norwood Condominium Association;
	Pratt Shore Condominium Association;
	Sheridan East Condominium;
	1107 -- 1109 North Shore Condominium Association;
	1428 West Fargo Condominium Association (3);
	1517 -- 1519 Rosemont Condominium Association (2);
	1526 -- 1528 West Chase Condominium (2);
	1928 West Morse Condominium Association;
	6225 Kenmore Condominium Association, Inc.;
	6635 -- 6637 North Glenwood Condominium Association;
STONE (50th Ward)	Bell And Arthur Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Bel-Oaks West Condominium Association;
	Estes-Washtenaw Condominium Association;
	Fountanview Condominium Association;
	Granville Courts Condominium Association;
	Granville Court Condominium West Association;
	Ivy Courte Condominium Association;
	North Damen Square Condominium Association;
	Norwood Court Condominium Association;
	Park Castle Condominium Association;
	Park Gables Apartment Homes, Inc.;
	Rosemont Apartments Condominium Association;
	The Royalton Condominium Homes, Inc. (2);
	Winston Towers II Condominium Association;
	Winston Towers No. 5 Condominium;
	2637 West Estes Condominium Association;
	7312 -- 7314 North Ridge Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	7522 Ridge Building Corporation.

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4. UNCLASSIFIED MATTERS.

(Arranged In Order According To Ward Numbers)

Proposed ordinances, orders and resolutions were presented by the aldermen named below, respectively, and were acted upon by the City Council in each case in the manner noted, as follows:

Presented By

ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

Referred -- GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO CONTINENTAL BANK N.A. FOR INSTALLATION OF KIOSK SIGNS AT 231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET.

A proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to Continental Bank N.A. for the installation, maintenance and use of backlit kiosk signs along those portions of South LaSalle and South Clark Streets adjacent to 231 South LaSalle Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF SOUTH COLUMBUS DRIVE TO HOLD TWENTIETH ANNUAL AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY BIKE-A-THON.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the American Cancer Society/Illinois Division, Inc., to close to traffic that part of South Columbus Drive, between East Roosevelt

Road and East Balbo Drive, on Sunday, June 7, 1992, in conjunction with the 20th Annual American Cancer Society Bike-A-Thon, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF SOUTH WELLS STREET FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the Santa Maria Incoronata/Santa Lucia School to close to traffic that part of South Wells Street, between West 30th and West 31st Streets, during the period of 2:00 P.M. to 2:20 P.M., on all school days, for school purposes, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, six proposed orders directing the Commissioner of General Services to issue permits to the applicants listed for the maintenance and use of existing canopies attached to specified buildings or structures, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

Dearborn Station Associates II -- for one canopy at 47 West Polk Street;

Lerner New York, Inc. -- for three canopies at 17 North State Street;

Sears Tower Management Company (File No. 16) -- for one canopy at 250 South Franklin Street;

Sears Tower Management Company (File No. 18) -- for one canopy at 312 West Jackson Boulevard;

Sears Tower Management Company (File No. 29) -- for one canopy at 250 South Franklin Street; and

The Standard Club -- for one canopy at 320 South Plymouth Court.

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUSH (2nd Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FROM ALL 1992 CITY FEES UNDER NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS.

A proposed ordinance providing inclusive exemption for all 1992 City fees to the Illinois Institute of Technology under its not-for-profit status, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- REDUCTION IN ANNUAL LICENSE FEE FOR SPECIAL POLICE EMPLOYED BY ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY.

Also, a proposed ordinance requiring the Illinois College of Optometry to pay a Ten Dollar license fee for each of the special police employed at 3421 South Michigan Avenue, pursuant to the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 280, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PORTION OF EAST 43RD STREET.

A proposed order reading as follows:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Planning and Development is hereby directed to prepare an ordinance for the vacation of the south 14.0 feet of the east 99.67 feet of the west 141.54 feet of East 43rd Street lying east of South Lake Park Avenue for Nick Kladis (File No. 2-4-92-1658); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman Preckwinkle moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed order. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Preckwinkle, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PLAT OF LONGHI AND SORENSEN RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF SOUTH BLACKSTONE AVENUE.

Also, a proposed ordinance directing the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, to approve a plat of Longhi and Sorensen Resubdivision on that part of South Blackstone Avenue south of East 49th Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN BLOOM (5th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF LA RABIDA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTER FROM ALL 1992 CITY FEES UNDER NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS.

A proposed ordinance providing inclusive exemption for all 1992 City fees to LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center under its not-for-profit status, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (FILE NUMBER 47) FOR CONSTRUCTION OF UG SHEETING TIE-BACKS ON PORTIONS OF EAST 57TH STREET.

Also, a proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to the University of Chicago (File No. 47) for the construction, maintenance and use of UG sheeting tie-backs along and under portions of East 57th Street and the north/south public alley between East 57th Street and South Ingleside Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF MS. HENRIETTA E. BLANCHARD FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR 6217 -- 6223 SOUTH KENWOOD AVENUE.

Also, a proposed ordinance to exempt Ms. Henrietta E. Blanchard from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facilities for 6217 -- 6223 South Kenwood Avenue, pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- REPEAL OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED BUS STAND ON PORTION OF EAST 56TH STREET.

Also, a proposed ordinance to repeal the ordinance passed by the City Council on December 19, 1982 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 13886) which established a bus stand on the north corner of East 56th Street, for the Citizen Bus Company, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN STEELE (6th Ward):

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF SOUTH LANGLEY AVENUE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

A proposed order authorizing the Department of Transportation to grant permission to Saint Joachim Elementary School to close to traffic the 9000 block of South Langley Avenue, during the periods of 7:50 A.M. to 8:10 A.M. and 2:05 P.M. to 2:25 P.M., on all school days, for school purposes, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN BEAVERS (7th Ward):

Referred -- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URGED TO DESIGNATE U.S.X. CORP. -- SOUTH WORKS STEEL PLANT AS REDEVELOPMENT AREA.

A proposed resolution urging the Community Development Commission to undertake all necessary studies and investigations to determine the eligibility of the U.S.X. Corp. -- South Works steel plant for designation as a redevelopment area and to determine an appropriate method for acquisition of

the real property in said area, which was *Referred to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development.*

Referred -- PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY URGED TO REIMBURSE CITY FOR COSTS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH NEAR NORTHWEST SIDE EXPLOSIONS.

Also, a proposed resolution urging Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company to reimburse the City of Chicago for costs incurred for emergency services in connection with the near northwest side explosions of January 17, 1992; said reimbursement shall be in accordance with the provisions of Title 15, Chapter 30, Section 020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and pursuant to investigative findings placing the responsibility for said series of explosions upon the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN BEAVERS (7th Ward) And ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

Referred -- STANDARD & ASSOCIATES URGED TO APPEAR BEFORE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF PROPER CERTIFICATION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS USED DURING TESTING OF POLICE OFFICER CANDIDATES.

A proposed resolution urging Standard & Associates to appear before the City Council Committee on Police and Fire to provide evidence of proper certification of its clinical psychologists, which psychologists were under contract to provide psychological testing of police officer candidates, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN SHAW (9th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO DISALLOW ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR AND PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA OF NINTH WARD.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Sections 020(d) and (e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would prohibit the issuance of new liquor and package goods licenses, respectively, within the area bounded by South Halsted Street, West 127th Street, South Morgan Street and West 129th Place, as contained within the boundaries of the 9th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN HUELS (11th Ward):

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PLAT OF RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF WEST 26TH STREET.

Also, a proposed ordinance directing the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, to approve a plat of resubdivision on that part of West 26th Street, west of South Normal Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN COLEMAN (16th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTION 020(e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO DISALLOW ISSUANCE OF NEW PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA OF SIXTEENTH WARD.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Section 020(e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would disallow the issuance of new package goods licenses within the area generally bounded by West Garfield Boulevard on the north, South State Street on the east, West 71st Street on the south and South Wood Street on the west, as contained within the boundaries of the 16th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF WEST 63RD STREET AS "DOCTOR WILBUR N. DANIEL STREET".

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to consider conferring the honorary designation of "Doctor Wilbur N. Daniel Street" to that part of West 63rd Street, from South Wallace Street to South Yale Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN COLEMAN (16th Ward)
And OTHERS:

Referred -- CITY COLLEGES OF CHICAGO URGED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT EDUCATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES.

A proposed resolution, presented by Aldermen Coleman, Rush, Preckwinkle,

Dixon, Shaw, Jones, Streeter, Troutman, Evans, Hendon and E. Smith, urging the City Colleges of Chicago to maintain its current educational policy of training minority and working class students for professional careers as well as providing remedial education for those students who test below college standards, to abandon proposed administrative changes which would seek class enrollment levels of 100% and would implement a faculty Reduction In Force, and which further calls upon the Chicago City Council to hold public hearings on this matter, which was *Referred to the Committee on Education.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF BRASS FOUNDATION FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 8000 SOUTH RACINE AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to exempt the Brass Foundation from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facility adjacent to 8000 South Racine Avenue, pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF SOUTH CHRISTIANA AVENUE AS "FATHER JOHN I. GALLERY DRIVE".

A proposed ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to designate that part of South Christiana Avenue, between West 110th and West 111th Streets, as "Father John I. Gallery Drive", which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN GARCIA (22nd Ward):

Referred -- UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL URGED TO GRANT TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS TO GUATEMALAN REFUGEES.

A proposed resolution urging the United States Attorney General to grant temporary protected status to Guatemalan refugees, which was *Referred to the Committee on Human Relations.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. ANTONIO BELTRAN FOR COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS AND NOMINATION FOR MC DONALD CORPORATION'S "HEROE ANONIMO" AWARD.

A proposed resolution reading as follows:

WHEREAS, Antonio Beltran has been active in community organizations for over twenty years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Beltran has served with great distinction as the past president of the Roberto Clemente School Council; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Beltran has served on the Saint Sylvester's Church community council for over ten years; and

WHEREAS, Antonio Beltran has been nominated by several community organizations for the McDonald Corporation's "Heroe Anonimo" award; and

WHEREAS, This award was created to identify and honor the often unnoticed efforts of Hispanic Americans who are making contributions to their community; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago congratulates Antonio Beltran and the thousands of other often unnoticed efforts of Hispanic Americans who are making contributions to their community.

Alderman Garcia moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Garcia, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Presented By

ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward)
And OTHERS:

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH AND UNITED STATES CONGRESS URGED TO EXAMINE DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND TO REALLOCATE MONIES FROM BUDGET CUTS TO PROVIDE FOR UNMET DOMESTIC NEEDS AND TAX RELIEF.

A proposed resolution, presented by Aldermen Gutierrez, Rush, Madrzyk, Burke, Rugai, Garcia, Laski, Medrano, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor and Eisendrath, reading as follows:

WHEREAS, Worldwide events in recent years have resulted in a greatly reduced military threat to the United States; and

WHEREAS, 50% of federal income tax dollars are currently spent on the military; and

WHEREAS, Over the past decade, military spending in the United States has increased dramatically while support for domestic social programs has fallen; and

WHEREAS, States have been forced to reduce or eliminate social programs because of reduced federal funding; and

WHEREAS, The need for these social programs, including housing, health care, employment and training, child nutrition, environmental protection, mass transit and education is greater than it has been in years; and

WHEREAS, The reduction in social programs translates directly into human suffering; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors and over 100 social service and advocacy organizations around the nation have adopted the following principles; and

WHEREAS, We strongly believe that redirecting federal resources according to these principles will promote economic growth at home and strengthen America's economic security and leadership in an increasingly competitive global market; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this February 4, 1992, does hereby urge Congress and the Administration to:

1. Reduce defense expenditures in F.Y. 1993 significantly below the levels projected in the President's F.Y. 1992 five-year plan. These savings should be used for needed public investment that can reduce unmet domestic needs, build human capital and promote long-term economic growth; and

2. Allow the transfer of funds from the defense to domestic discretionary spending programs in F.Y. 1993, while maintaining the overall deficit reduction goals set forth in the budget agreement; and

3. Refrain from using defense savings or other discretionary funds for tax-cut purposes. Instead, the Congress and the Administration should finance any personal income tax relief package by shifting the tax burden to upper-income taxpayers; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the City of Chicago shall charge its legislative advocates to urge the enactment of federal legislation to reduce

military spending and reallocate the savings back to America's cities, consistent with the principles described above; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to each member of the Illinois Congressional delegation on behalf of the City Council of the City of Chicago.

Alderman Garcia moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed*.

On motion of Alderman Garcia, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Presented By

ALDERMAN HENDON (27th Ward):

EXPRESSION OF OPPOSITION TO DEROGATORY COMMENTS ABOUT AMERICAN WORKERS MADE BY JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER.

A proposed resolution reading as follows:

WHEREAS, The Japanese Prime Minister insulted the workers of America, calling us lazy, incompetent and lacking any work ethic. And given the fact that his comments followed Japan's House Speaker's comments that we, the American workers, give low quality work and are illiterate; and

WHEREAS, Last year the leader of the Japanese government stated that all Black Americans were dope addicts, lived in ghettos and all of our women were prostitutes, all blatant lies which could lead to false perceptions of Black Americans as well as all American workers; and

WHEREAS, The American worker is the greatest worker, the most productive worker and the most efficient worker in the entire world, and our unions protecting these workers are the best in any nation; now, therefore,

Be It Hereby Resolved, That the Chicago City Council repudiate and condemn the negative statements by officials of the Japanese government, pertaining to American workers and Black people, over the past few years; and

Be It Further Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to stop making excuses for these nasty, anti-American statements, and stand up and defend our great nation, which he is bound to do under his oath of Office and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Alderman Hendon moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Hendon, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION URGED TO OPPOSE PRESIDENTIAL PROPOSAL TO SEND FINANCIAL AID TO RUSSIA.

Also, a proposed resolution reading as follows:

WHEREAS, The United States is in the midst of a wide-ranging and debilitating recession; and

WHEREAS, Unemployment has reached a new high in many areas of our country, and in the recent past and currently large corporations are cutting back or falling, unleashing many thousands of jobless and homeless citizens; and

WHEREAS, The Bush Administration has made and still proposes many cuts in programs which would help the growing number of needy Americans, and at the same time President Bush continues to increase his proposals for aid outside these United States; and

WHEREAS, President Bush is now proposing the granting of $600,445,000.00 in federal aid -- in other words, in the tax money of American citizens -- to Russia; and has presented a bill to Congress to that effect; and

WHEREAS, We sympathize with Russia's current situation, but our duty and the duty of our tax money, should be to improve the deplorable economy right here at home; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago hereby memorializes the Illinois Representatives and Senators in the United States Congress to vote against the President's proposal to provide Russia with over $600 Million with a view toward directing those funds to aid victims of the current United States recession; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States Congress for placement in the Congressional Record.

Alderman Hendon moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Hendon, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Referred -- REDUCTION IN ANNUAL LICENSE FEE FOR SPECIAL POLICE EMPLOYED BY RUSH-PRESBYTERIAN-ST. LUKE'S MEDICAL CENTER.

Also, a proposed ordinance requiring Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center to pay a ten dollar license fee for each of the special police employed at 1753 West Congress Parkway pursuant to the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 280, Section 050 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF RUSH-PRESBYTERIAN-ST. LUKE'S MEDICAL CENTER FROM ALL 1992 CITY FEES UNDER NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS.

Also, a proposed ordinance providing inclusive exemption for all 1992 City fees to Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center under its not-for-profit status, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 7, CHAPTER 24 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO AUTHORIZE REVOCATION OF BUSINESS LICENSES FOR ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN SALE OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend Title 7, Chapter 24 of the Municipal Code of Chicago by adding thereto a new section, to be known as Section 091, which would prohibit the sale, offer or delivery of drug paraphernalia by owners or operators of any licensed wholesale or retail business, the violation of said prohibition to be punishable by fine and immediate revocation of

business licenses, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN AUSTIN (34th Ward):

BUILDING DECLARED PUBLIC NUISANCE AND ORDERED DEMOLISHED.

A proposed ordinance reading as follows:

WHEREAS, The building located at 11011 South Perry Avenue and 51 West 110th Street (corner building) is so deteriorated and weakened that it is structurally unsafe and a menace to life and property in its vicinity; now, therefore,

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The building located at 11011 South Perry Avenue and 51 West 110th Street (corner building) is declared a public nuisance, and the Commissioner of Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to cause demolition of same.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective upon its passage.

Alderman Austin moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed ordinance. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Austin, the foregoing proposed ordinance was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020 (d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO DISALLOW ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR AND PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES ON PORTION OF WEST 111TH STREET.

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Sections 020 (d) and (e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would prohibit the issuance of new liquor and package goods licenses, respectively, along both sides of West 111th Street, between South State Street and South Wentworth Avenue, as contained within the boundaries of the 34th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward):

Referred -- APPROVAL OF CERTAIN PROPERTY AS CLASS 6(b) AND ELIGIBLE FOR COOK COUNTY TAX INCENTIVES.

A proposed resolution to approve certain property located within the 35th Ward as eligible for Class 6(b) tax incentives under the Cook County Real Property Estate Classification Ordinance, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward)
And ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Referred -- CALL FOR INVESTIGATION INTO HIRING OF BILINGUAL POLICE OFFICERS TO CURB MISCOMMUNICATION BETWEEN IMMIGRANTS AND POLICE OFFICERS.

A proposed resolution requesting an investigation on the hiring of bilingual police officers to help curb the miscommunication or lack of communication between Chicago police officers and the non-English speaking populace, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN BANKS (36th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE FOR CANOPY TO MR. EDWARD SKIBA.

A proposed ordinance to amend an order passed by City Council on October 2, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 6424), which authorized a grant of privilege to Mr. Edward Skiba to maintain and use one canopy over the public right-of-way in West Fullerton Avenue, by striking out in paragraph one the time limit: "for a period of three (3) years from and after October 27, 1988" and inserting in lieu thereof: "for a period of three (3) years from and after October 27, 1991", which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF NORTH HARLEM AVENUE AS "HARLEM AVENUE ITALIAN AND AMERICAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION".

Also, a proposed ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to designate that portion of North Harlem Avenue, between West Grand Avenue and West Irving Park Road as "Harlem Avenue Italian and American Business Association" and to erect honorary street name signs along said route, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN GILES (37th Ward):

Referred -- PERMISSION TO PARK PICKUP TRUCK AND OR VAN AT 949 NORTH KARLOV AVENUE.

A proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Mr. James E. Robowski to park his pickup truck and/or van at 949 North Karlov Avenue in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Chapter 48, Section 020 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PORTION OF NORTH MAJOR AVENUE AND EAST/WEST PUBLIC ALLEY NORTH THEREOF.

A proposed order reading as follows:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Planning and Development is hereby directed to prepare an ordinance for the vacation of the west 1.50 feet of the north 53.00 feet of the south 67.00 feet of North Major Avenue between West Irving Park Road and the east/west 16-foot public alley north thereof for Ryszaro and Krystyna Nowakowski (File No. 17-38-92-1654); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman Cullerton moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed order. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Cullerton, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed by* yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH PROHIBITED ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS OF THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTIETH WARDS.

A proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on October 23, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 6937 through 6939) which amended Title 4, Chapter 172, Section 020(e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago and prohibited the issuance of licenses for sale of alcoholic package goods within specified areas of the 39th and 40th Wards by deleting in its

entirety the existing Section 2 and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 2 which would not affect or limit the right to renew or prevent the issuance, of new package goods licenses to qualified applicants if said applications were filed prior to introduction of the aforementioned ordinance, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO NIRMAL S. SINGHA AND PARTNERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PARKING AREAS ON PORTION OF NORTH RAVENSWOOD AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to Nirmal S. Singha and Partners for the construction, maintenance and use of two parking areas adjacent to 5300 North Ravenswood Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward) And OTHERS:

Referred -- COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS WITH CITY OF CHICAGO REQUIRED TO ADOPT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES WHEN CONDUCTING BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

A proposed ordinance, presented by Aldermen O'Connor, Murphy, Buchanan, Huels, Burke, Rugai, Cullerton, Doherty and Levar, requiring all corporations, companies and partnerships doing business with the City of Chicago who own or operate a company in Northern Ireland, to take lawful steps in good faith to conduct any business operations they have in Northern Ireland in accordance with fair employment practices and to abide by the

nondiscriminatory intent of the MacBride Principles, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION URGED TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETING ON STATUS OF CURRENT AND LONG-RANGE PLANS FOR REHABILITATION OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Also, a proposed resolution presented by Aldermen O'Connor, Mazola, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Fary, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Hendon, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Doherty, Eisendrath, Hansen and Schulter, directing the City Council Committee on Education to hold a public meeting and to invite the President, General Superintendent and members of the Board of Education for the purpose of updating the City Council and the general public on the current status of Chicago Public School facilities, the Board's policy on prioritizing rehabilitation work and recommendations of the Board's task force on a long-range plan for school facilities, which was *Referred to the Committee on Education.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT 6686 NORTH NORTHWEST HIGHWAY.

A proposed order authorizing the Director of Revenue to issue a permit to Legal Pad, Inc., doing business as The Emerald Isle, to maintain and use five canopies attached to the building or structure at 6686 North Northwest Highway, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

**ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward),
ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward),
ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward),
ALDERMAN SUAREZ (31st Ward)
And OTHERS:**

Referred -- CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT URGED TO PROVIDE HEPATITIS "B" INOCULATIONS TO ITS PERSONNEL.

A proposed resolution, presented by Aldermen Doherty, Murphy, Laski, Suarez, Mazola, Wojcik, Banks, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor and Levar, urging the administration of the Chicago Fire Department to provide its personnel, or a voluntary with regular inoculations against Hepatitis "B" and other communicable diseases, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED CERTAIN ON-STREET PARKING METER RATE FOR SPECIFIED AREAS IN FORTY-SECOND WARD.

A proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on February 7, 1990 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 11527) which established a 50 cents per 15 minutes on-street parking meter rate for specified areas of the 42nd Ward, by excluding therefrom specified portions of North Dearborn Street, North Clark Street, West Oak Street and West Walton Street, and, further, establishing an on-street parking meter rate of 25 cents per 30 minutes with a two-hour limit for the above-mentioned streets, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE FOR CANOPY TO J. A. FRIEDMAN & ASSOCIATES.

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend an order passed by the City Council on December 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 11232), which authorized a grant of privilege to J. A. Friedman & Associates, to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Hubbard Street, by striking out in paragraph one: "54 West Hubbard Street for a period of three (3) years from and after July 13, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof: "431 North Dearborn Street for a period of three (3) years from and after date of passage", which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Also, two proposed ordinances to grant permission and authority to the applicants listed for the purposes specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, under Trust Number 47383 -- to construct, maintain and use five bollards adjacent to 850 North State Street; and

669 Venturee -- to construct, maintain and use a vaulted space under the public right-of-way adjacent to 669 North Michigan Avenue.

Referred -- PERMISSION TO CONDUCT WATER TOWER ARTS AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED STREETS.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the American Society of Artists, Inc., for the conduct of the 20th Annual Water Tower Arts and Crafts Festival along the sidewalks of those portions of East Chicago Avenue (south side) from the first alley east of North Michigan Avenue to North Lake Shore Drive; East Chicago Avenue

(north side) approximately 50 feet east of North Michigan Avenue to North Lake Shore Drive; East Pearson Street (south side) approximately 50 feet east of North Michigan Avenue to Mies Van Der Rohe Way; and Mies Van Der Rohe Way (both sides) from East Chicago Avenue to East Pearson Street, for the period extending June 26 through June 28, 1992, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC WAYS TO CONDUCT 18TH ANNUAL WELLS STREET ART AND MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the Old Town Chamber of Commerce to close to traffic those portions of North Wells Street, between West North Avenue and West Scott Street; West Schiller Street and West Goethe Street, between North LaSalle Street and North Wells Street; and West Scott Street, between North North Park Avenue and North Wells Street, during the period of June 13 and June 14, 1992 for the 18th Annual Wells Street Art and Music Festival, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT 1500 AND 1508 NORTH LASALLE STREET.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Director of Revenue to issue a permit to the Burton Place Condominium Association to maintain and use two canopies attached to the buildings or structures at 1500 and 1508 North LaSalle Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE FOR CANOPY TO LINCOLN PARK VILLAS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION.

A proposed ordinance to amend an order passed by the City Council on December 11, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 11233) which authorized a grant of privilege for use of a canopy to Lincoln Park Villas Condominium Association by striking out in paragraph one: "one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Canal Street" and inserting in lieu thereof: "one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Clark Street", which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 17, ARTICLE 7.12 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO (CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE) TO ALLOW LEASE OF OFF-STREET PARKING IN R4 THROUGH R8 GENERAL RESIDENCE DISTRICTS UPON WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM ZONING ADMINISTRATOR AND WARD ALDERMAN.

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend Title 17, Article 7.12 of the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chicago Zoning Ordinance) by adding a new paragraph to be known as paragraph (12) which would allow open or enclosed accessory off-street parking facilities serving a permitted use located in an R4, R5, R6, R7, or R8 General Residence District, including, but not limited to, a hospital, university, school or church, to be leased to any person or entity upon written permission of the Zoning Administrator and Alderman of the ward in which the subject parking is located, which was *Referred to the Committee on Zoning.*

Referred -- COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES URGED TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS ON RIVER WEST GAS EXPLOSIONS.

Also, a proposed resolution urging the City Council Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities to hold public hearings on the River West gas explosions including a review of the applicable municipal and state laws insuring the safety and integrity of the public utility system, which was *Referred to the Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO PROHIBIT ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR AND PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA OF FORTY-FOURTH WARD.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Sections 020(d) and (e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would prohibit the issuance of new liquor and package goods licenses, respectively, within that portion of North Clark Street, from West Belmont Avenue to West Grace Street, all as contained within the boundaries of the 44th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPY AT 5540 WEST LAWRENCE AVENUE.

A proposed order authorizing the Director of Revenue to issue a permit to Heatmasters, Inc. to maintain and use one canopy attached to the building or structure located at 5540 West Lawrence Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented For

ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward):

Referred -- DIRECTOR OF REVENUE REQUESTED TO APPEAR BEFORE CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE TO EXPLAIN DEPARTMENTAL POLICY OF ACCEPTING MONEY ORDERS IN PAYMENT OF CERTAIN PARKING VIOLATION FINES AND CHARGES.

A proposed resolution, presented by Alderman Moore, requesting that the Director of Revenue appear before the City Council Committee on Finance to explain his Department's policy on accepting money orders in payment of all outstanding ticket fines, boot fees, towing and automobile storage fees, if any, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF NORTH CAMPBELL AVENUE AS "DE VRY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY COURT".

A proposed ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to designate that portion of North California Avenue, between West Roscoe Street and West Melrose Street as "DeVry Institute of Technology Court" in honor of DeVry's sixtieth anniversary, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO NORTHWESTERN GOLF COMPANY, INC. FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PARKING AREAS ON PORTION OF NORTH RAVENSWOOD AVENUE.

Also, a proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to Northwestern Golf Company, Inc. for the construction, maintenance and use of two parking areas adjacent to 4701 North Ravenswood Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO EDGEWATER COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTY ON PORTION OF WEST HOLLYWOOD AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to the Edgewater Community Council to maintain and use four parcels of land (Parcels A, B, C

and D) to be used for beautification of the Edgewater Community and located on the north and south sides of West Hollywood Avenue, between North Magnolia Avenue and North Ridge Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- INSTALLATION OF ALLEY LIGHTS AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, two proposed orders authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to install alley lights behind the buildings or structures listed below, which were *Referred to the Committee on Finance,* as follows:

6147 North Broadway; and

6140 North Winthrop Avenue.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MOORE (49th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF MR. JOHN REID FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT FOR PARKING FACILITY FOR 7364 NORTH CLARK STREET.

A proposed ordinance to exempt Mr. John Reid from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facility for 7364 North Clark Street, pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF CUL-DE-SACS AT VARIOUS INTERSECTIONS TO PROHIBIT TRAFFIC FLOW BETWEEN SPECIFIED STREETS.

Seven proposed orders authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to consider the lay-out and installation of cul-de-sacs at the intersections listed, to prohibit the flow of traffic between said intersecting streets, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety*, as follows:

North Albany Avenue and West Howard Street;

West Birchwood Avenue and North Kedzie Avenue;

West Fargo Avenue and North Kedzie Avenue;

North Francisco Avenue and West Howard Street;

West Jarvis Avenue and North Kedzie Avenue;

West Jerome Street and North Kedzie Avenue; and

North Sacramento Avenue and West Howard Street.

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR ERECTION OF CENTER DIVIDER ON PORTION OF WEST HOWARD STREET.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the erection of a center divider at least 6 inches in height south of the center line of West Howard Street, from North California Avenue to North Kedzie Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

**ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward)
And OTHERS:**

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. IRENE GRACE ROTI.

A proposed resolution presented by Aldermen Stone, Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith and Moore, reading as follows:

WHEREAS, Irene Grace Roti passed away on January 7, 1992, after a long and courageous battle with cancer; and

WHEREAS, Irene Grace Roti was treasured by her family as a dutiful daughter to her mother, Rose Orr, a loving wife of her husband, Fred B. Roti, former Alderman of the First Ward, and beloved mother of her children, Bruno Fred Roti, Rosemary Marasso, and Maryann Walz, and an adored grandmother of her grandchildren, Sam Marasso, John Walz, Fred B. Roti, Bruno Marasso, Fred William Walz, and Barbara Roti; and

WHEREAS, Irene Roti was born and raised in the Chinatown neighborhood of Chicago, her warmth, wit and strength were known by all who met and knew her whether it was in all of Chicagoland or throughout the world in her travels; and

WHEREAS, The aura of her love will always serve as a shining inspiration to her children and grandchildren because the warmth and caring she displayed for family, friends and absolute strangers was beyond description; and

WHEREAS, Irene Grace Roti was the wife of a husband whose life was dedicated to service of his community as an elected official, she not only assumed the same dedication but she supported his commitment to the community they both dearly loved; and

WHEREAS, Her success as a person can be measured by the glow of warmth that she spread over her friends and family who will dearly miss her but will be comforted by the beautiful memories that she has left as a treasure; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled here this fourth day of February, 1992, do honor the memory of Irene Grace Roti, a dedicated and loving daughter of the City of Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to the family of Irene Grace Roti.

Alderman Stone moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed resolution. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman Stone, seconded by Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Beavers, Shaw, Huels, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Rugai, Evans, Medrano, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Natarus and Levar, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted,* unanimously, by a rising vote.

At this point in the proceedings, The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, rose to note that Mrs. Roti had touched virtually every Council member with her warmth, friendship and assistance. Remembering Mrs. Roti as a wonderful wife, mother, grandmother and friend, Mayor Daley then conveyed the sympathy of the Daley family and the people of Chicago to the family of Irene Roti.

Referred -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY AND ITS BOARD URGED TO AUDIT AVAILABLE ASSETS AND PLACE MORATORIUM ON SERVICE CUTS.

Also, a proposed resolution, presented by Aldermen Stone, Mazola, Rush, Beavers, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Miller, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, Doherty, Eisendrath, Hansen, M. Smith and Moore, urging the Executive Director of the Chicago Transit Authority and its Board to place a moratorium on service cuts, restore all service cuts made February 2, 1992, audit available assets and develop an alternative plan to provide efficient transit service to all Chicagoans, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

5. FREE PERMITS, LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS, CANCELLATION OF WARRANTS FOR COLLECTION, AND WATER RATE EXEMPTIONS, ET CETERA.

Proposed ordinances, orders, et cetera described below were presented by the aldermen named and were *Referred to the Committee on Finance,* as follows:

FREE PERMITS:

BY ALDERMAN MEDRANO (25th Ward):

18th Street Development Corporation -- for rehabilitation of existing structure and replacement of meter vault on the premises known as 2014 South Throop Street.

BY ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Hispanic Housing Corporation -- for redevelopment of vacant building for low-income housing on the premises known as 3038 -- 3042 West North Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN GABINSKI (32nd Ward):

Lincoln-Belmont Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Chicago -- for renovation and alterations to existing structure on the premises known as 3333 North Marshfield Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward):

Saint Joseph's Home -- for electrical installations and construction of an electrical distribution room on the premises known as 2650 North Ridgeway Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

Catholic Charities -- for renovation of existing structure at the Near North Center on the premises known as 721 North LaSalle Street.

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Saint Joseph Hospital and Health Care Center -- for remodeling the Radiology Department, the Cystoscopy Suite and surgery interim improvements on the premises known as 2900 North Lake Shore Drive.

BY ALDERMAN MOORE for *ALDERMAN SHILLER* (46th Ward):

Uptown Center Hull House Association -- for installation of a wheelchair lift on the premises known as 4520 North Beacon Street.

BY ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

Habitat for Humanity Uptown Chicago -- for construction of a new building for seventeen low-income families on the premises known as 5530 North Winthrop Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN MOORE (49th Ward):

Chicago Board of Education -- for construction of a school building (Gale/Field/Armstrong) on the premises known as 7414 North Wolcott Avenue.

LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS:

BY ALDERMAN RUSH (2nd Ward):

Ada S. McKinley Davis House (Sheltered Care Home), 4237 South Indiana Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN BEAVERS (7th Ward):

Rebecca K. Crown Child Development, 7601 South Phillips Avenue.

South Shore Community Church Day Care Center, 7401 South Yates Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN COLEMAN (16th Ward):

Ada S. McKinley Hammond House, 6701 South Morgan Street.

Ada S. McKinley Knight House, 6600 South Stewart Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN TROUTMAN (20th Ward):

Parkway Community House, 500 East 67th Street.

BY ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Lutheran Day Care Nursery Association, 1802 -- 1808 North Fairfield Avenue.

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, 1431 North Claremont Avenue.

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital Cafeteria, 1431 North Claremont Avenue.

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital Snack Shop, 1431 North Claremont Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN GILES (37th Ward):

Trinity High Mountain Head Start Day Care Center, 919 North Lavergne Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

Our Lady of the Resurrection Medical Center, 5645 West Addison Street.

BY ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Society for the Danish Old People, 5656 North Newcastle Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, 1931 North Halsted Street.

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

International Association for World Peace, 3121 North Lincoln Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Northwest Home for the Aged, 6300 North California Avenue.

CANCELLATION OF WARRANTS FOR COLLECTION:

BY ALDERMAN PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward):

Lutheran School of Theology, 1100 East 55th Street -- fuel burning equipment inspection fee and building inspection fee (2).

BY ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

Byron Center (The Center for the Rehabilitation and Training of Persons with Disabilities), 6050 North California Avenue -- annual building inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Moody Memorial Church, 1609 North LaSalle Street -- fuel burning equipment inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

The Center for the Rehabilitation and Training of Persons with Disabilities, 6610 North Clark Street -- annual building inspection fee.

REFUND OF FEE:

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Ms. Marie Yonan, 1041 West Oakdale Avenue -- refund in the amount of $50.00 for senior citizen sewer charge.

WATER RATE EXEMPTIONS:

BY ALDERMAN SHAW (9th Ward):

Mrs. A. L. Gilbreath, 4329 South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

University Bible Fellowship, 6542 North Artesian Avenue.

APPROVAL OF JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

JOURNAL (January 14, 1992)

The City Clerk submitted the printed Official Journal of the Proceedings of the regular meeting held on January 14, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., signed by him as such City Clerk.

Alderman Burke moved to *Correct* said printed Official Journal as follows:

Page 11738 -- by deleting the number "147" appearing in the ninth line from the bottom of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the number "174".

The motion to correct *Prevailed.*

Thereupon, Alderman Burke moved to *Approve* said printed Official Journal, as corrected, and to dispense with the reading thereof. The question being put, the motion *Prevailed.*

JOURNAL CORRECTION.

(December 11, 1991)

Alderman Burke moved to *Correct* the printed Official Journal of the regular meeting held on Wednesday, December 11, 1991, as follows:

Page 11214 -- by deleting, the words "West Belden to West Fullerton Avenue" appearing in the description of Seminary Avenue Site Improvements under the category "Pavement" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "West Belden and West Fullerton Avenues".

Page 11338 -- by deleting the word "plants" appearing in the eighth line from the bottom of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the word "plant".

Page 11343 -- by deleting the words "and Licensee" appearing in the fifth line from the top of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and the Licensee".

Page 11344 -- by deleting the words "under payments" appearing in the eighth line from the top of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the word "underpayments".

Page 11344 -- by deleting the words "reproduction of new" appearing in the eleventh line from the top of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the words "reproduction new of".

Page 11344 -- by deleting the words "reproduction now" appearing in the ninth line from the bottom of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the words "reproduction new".

Page 11348 -- by deleting the word "make" appearing in the eleventh line from the top of the page.

Page 11356 -- by inserting the word "of" immediately following the word "lien" appearing in the last line of the page.

Page 11369 -- by deleting in its entirety the twelfth line from the top of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "(2-345kV, 2-138kV circuits)".

The motion to correct *Prevailed.*

UNIFINISHED BUSINESS.

CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDED TO RECLASSIFY PARTICULAR AREAS.

At this point in the proceedings, Alderman Burke moved to waive the provisions of Rule 41 of the City Council's Rules of Order and Procedure which requires 24-hour advance written notice to all aldermen prior to consideration of any deferred matter. The motion *Prevailed.*

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Banks, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Zoning, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of January 14, 1992, pages 11694 through 11699, recommending that the City Council pass said proposed ordinances amending the Chicago Zoning Ordinance by reclassifying particular areas.

On motion of Alderman Banks, the said proposed ordinances were *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 45.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Beavers moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Said ordinances, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance):

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 3-G.
(As Amended)

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M2-5 General Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-G in area bounded by:

starting at a point of beginning on the east line of North Kingsbury Street, 155.1 feet south of the south line of West Weed Street, a line running perpendicular to North Kingsbury Street, running to the north/south alley east of North Kingsbury Street; then a line, running 210 feet southeast along the alley east of and parallel to North Kingsbury Street; then a line running southwest, perpendicular to the west line of the alley parallel to and east of North Kingsbury Street, running to the east line of North Kingsbury Street; then a line running 210 feet northwest, running along the east line of North Kingsbury Street to the point of beginning,

to those of a C3-2 Commercial-Manufacturing District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 3-J.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-J in area bounded by:

a line 45 feet 0 inches north of and parallel to West Augusta Boulevard; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Ridgeway Avenue,

to those of a B2-2 Restricted Retail District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 3-K.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-K in area bounded by:

the alley next north of West Augusta Boulevard; North Kostner Avenue; West Augusta Boulevard; and a line 54 feet 8-3/8 inches west of and parallel to North Kostner Avenue,

to those of a C1-2 Restricted Commercial District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 6-F.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the C1-2 Restricted Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 6-F in area bounded by:

> the alley next north of and parallel to West 26th Street; a line 224.28 feet east of South Normal Avenue; West 26th Street; and a line 174 feet east of South Normal Avenue,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 7-G.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-G in area bounded by:

> the alley next north of and parallel to West Barry Avenue; the alley next west of and parallel to North Racine Avenue; West Barry Avenue; and a line 25.05 feet west of the alley next west of and parallel to North Racine Avenue,

to those of an R4 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 7-L.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B4-1 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-L in area bounded by:

the alley next north of and parallel to West Diversey Avenue; North Lamon Avenue; West Diversey Avenue; and a line 28.24 feet west of North Lamon Avenue,

to those of a C2-1 General Commercial District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 9-M.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B5-1 General Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-M in area bounded by:

West Roscoe Street; North Central Avenue; West Henderson Street; and the alley next west of North Central Avenue,

to those of an R5 General Residence District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 16-I.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the B2-2 Restricted Retail District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 16-I in area bounded by:

West 65th Street; South Western Avenue; a line 123.63 feet south of West 65th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Western Avenue,

to those of a B4-2 Restricted Service District and a corresponding use district is hereby established in the area above described.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At this point in the proceedings, Alderman O'Connor moved that in the absence of the President Pro Tempore, the City Council designate Vice Mayor Gabinski as Temporary Presiding Officer. The motion *Prevailed* and The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, then turned the gavel over to Vice Mayor Gabinski.

Committee Discharged -- CONSIDERATION GIVEN FOR INSTALLATION OF "STOP" SIGNS AT WEST 83RD STREET AT INTERSECTION OF SOUTH PAULINA STREET.

Alderman Murphy moved to *Discharge* the Committee on Transportation and Public Way from consideration of a proposed order to consider the installation of "Stop" signs on West 83rd Street at the intersection of South Paulina Street. The motion *Prevailed.*

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Murphy, the said proposed order was *Passed* by a viva voce vote.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to the erection of "Stop" signs for east and westbound traffic on West 83rd Street at the intersection of South Paulina Street.

PRESENCE OF VISITORS NOTED.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, called the Council's attention to the presence of the following visitors:

Ms. Brigid Mason, the 1992 Easter Seal Poster Child; and

Eighth-grade students from Gompers Elementary School, accompanied by teachers, Mr. Harry Jones and Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbitt.

Time Fixed For Next Succeeding Regular Meeting.

By unanimous consent, Alderman Burke presented a proposed ordinance which reads as follows:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the next succeeding regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Chicago to be held after the meeting held on Tuesday, the fourth (4th) day of February, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., be and the same is hereby fixed to be held on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth (26th) day of February, 1992, at 10:00 A.M., in the Council Chambers in City Hall.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the foregoing proposed ordinance was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Tillman, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Burrell, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Hansen, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 49.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Burke moved to reconsider the foregoing vote. The motion was lost.

Adjournment.

Thereupon, Alderman Burke moved that the City Council do *Adjourn*. The motion *Prevailed* and the City Council *Stood Adjourned* to meet in regular meeting on Wednesday, February 26, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., in the Council Chambers in City Hall.

Walter S. Kozubowski

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI,
City Clerk.