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COPY

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

Regular Meeting--Wednesday, March 25, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone.

Absent -- Aldermen Tillman, Burrell, Hansen.

Call To Order.

On Wednesday, March 25, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, called the City Council to order. The Honorable Walter S. Kozubowski, City Clerk, called the roll of members and it was found that there were present at that time: Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Laski, Miller, Medrano, E. Smith, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 36.

Quorum present.

Alderman E. Smith requested that the record reflect Alderman Burrell was absent due to his recent hospitalization.

Invocation.

Reverend George Butler, Pastor of Haven of Rest Baptist Church, opened the meeting with prayer.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

Rules Suspended -- CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO WINNERS OF 1992 GOLDEN APPLE AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING.

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

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- I transmit herewith a resolution congratulating the winners of the 1992 Golden Apple Awards for excellence in teaching.

Your favorable consideration of this resolution will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Alderman Huels 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, In 1985 Northwestern University and WTTW/Channel 11 established the Golden Apple Foundation in order to honor outstanding teachers and to create programs that attract highly motivated individuals to the teaching profession; and

WHEREAS, Recipients of the Golden Apple Award have consistently demonstrated commitment to a difficult and challenging profession, and offer inspiration to others seeking excellence in education; and

WHEREAS, The recipients of the 1992 Golden Apple Awards, representing a broad spectrum of city and suburban public and private high schools, are: Michael Bachrodt, Fremd High School; Judith Stein, Kenwood Academy; Guadalupe Barajas, Paul Robeson High School; Beverly Hawkins, South Shore High School; Emiel Hamberlin, DuSable High School; John Quinn, Fenwick High School; John Lewis, Glenbrook South High School; Renee Dolezal, Arts of Living Institute; John Effinger, Naperville North High School; and Jan Yourist, Chicago Academy for the Arts; and

WHEREAS, The commitment and accomplishments of the 1992 Golden Apple Awards have contributed greatly to the advancement of the Chicago region through development of an educated and informed citizenry; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby salute the recipients of the 1992 Golden Apple Awards for their outstanding dedication and achievements; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to each of the winners of the 1992 Golden Apple Awards as a token of our admiration.

On motion of Alderman Huels, the foregoing proposed resolution was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

At this point in the proceedings, The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, rose to recognize the recipients of the Golden Apple Award. Acknowledging the winners as innovative, committed professionals, the Mayor declared teachers in both the public and private school systems "the most important people in our society". Mayor Daley then asked the Golden Apple Award recipients to rise, at which point they were warmly applauded by the City Council and its assembled guests.

Referred -- APPROVAL FOR DESIGNATION OF AND REDEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 89TH-LOOMIS BLIGHTED COMMERCIAL AREA.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the proposed ordinances transmitted therewith, *Referred to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith ordinances approving the designation of the 89th-Loomis Blighted Commercial Area and approving the redevelopment plan for that area.

Your favorable consideration of these ordinances will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AT 3304 -- 3320 WEST GRENSHAW STREET WITHIN ROOSEVELT-HOMAN COMMERCIAL/ RESIDENTIAL TAX INCREMENT FINANCING AREA.

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

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing the City of Chicago to purchase a parcel of land located at 3304 -- 3320 West Grenshaw Street within the Roosevelt-Homan Commercial/Residential Tax Increment Financing Area.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR SALE OF THREE PARCELS OF LAND IN 4200 BLOCK OF SOUTH WABASH AVENUE TO DELIVERANCE MANOR HOUSING CORPORATION.

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

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of General Services, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing the City of Chicago to sell three parcels of land located in the 4200 block of South Wabash Avenue to Deliverance Manor Housing Corporation for the construction of a fifty-seven (57) unit senior citizen housing complex.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR REDEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH AND CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO CLARETIAN ASSOCIATES NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT OFFICE UNDER 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 a Joint Committee composed of the members of the Committee on Finance and the members of the Committee on Housing and Real Estate:*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Housing, I transmit herewith an ordinance authorizing a redevelopment agreement with and the conveyance of property to the Claretian Associates Neighborhood Development Office for the construction of twenty-five (25) new homes pursuant to 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 -- AMENDMENT TO SUBSECTION 6(a) OF ENABLING ORDINANCE FOR NEW HOMES FOR CHICAGO PROGRAM TO INCREASE MAXIMUM FAIR MARKET VALUE FOR CITY LOTS CONVEYED THROUGH PROGRAM.

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

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- At the request of the Commissioner of Housing, I transmit herewith an ordinance amending subsection 6(a) of the New Homes for Chicago Program enabling ordinance to increase the maximum fair market value for city lots to be conveyed in conjunction with the program from $5,000 to $10,000.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

Placed On File -- SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL PROXY TO AFFIX MAYORAL SIGNATURE TO VARIOUS WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, submitted the following communication which was, together with the signatures transmitted therewith, *Placed on File*:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

March 25, 1992.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN -- Please take notice that I have selected and do hereby designate Gery J. Chico as my additional proxy for me in my name, place and stead to affix my signature as Mayor of the City of Chicago to any license, permit, contract, change order, ordinance, local improvement bond, deed, grant document or other written instrument required to be signed by the Mayor. This designation is in addition to the designation of Paul A. Toback as proxy, filed on May 9, 1991.

Appended hereto is a written signature of my name as the same will appear on said written instruments as executed by Gery J. Chico and with the proxy's signature underneath, all as required by statute. This proxy was filed with the City Clerk on March 25, 1992.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. DALEY,
Mayor.

[Signatures appended as stated]

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 -- NOTIFICATION OF SALE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, REFUNDING SERIES OF 1992.

A communication from Mr. Walter K. Knorr, City Comptroller, concerning the notification of sale of $48,070,000 of General Obligation Bonds, Refunding Series of 1992, as passed by the City Council on October 23, 1991, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- OATHS OF OFFICE.

Also, the oaths of office of Ms. Adela Cepeda and Mr. Michael McCally as members of the Chicago Board of Health, which were *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 dates of March 6, 16 and 19, 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) as follows:

March 15, 1991.

Authorization for allocation of Motor Fuel Tax Bond funds for various projects in improved streets, county or state highways during year 1991.

January 14, 1992.

Authorization for execution of City/State Project Agreement for reconstruction of viaduct at 3300 South Western Avenue.

Allocation of Motor Fuel Tax funds necessary for various projects in improved streets, county or state highways during year 1992.

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

Also, a communication from Mr. Charles H. Martensen, Chief Engineer, Department of Transportation, addressed to the City Clerk under the date of March 20, 1992, transmitting a certified copy 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 was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- LAKEVIEW/UPTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN UPDATE.

Also, a communication from Mr. John N. LaPlante, Acting Commissioner, Department of Transportation, under date of March, 1992 transmitting an update on the Lakeview/Uptown Neighborhood Protection and Improvement Plan pursuant to an ordinance passed February 15, 1988, which was *Placed on File.*

Placed On File -- REPORT OF VOUCHER PAYMENTS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1992.

Also, a report received from Mr. Walter K. Knorr, City Comptroller, listing the personal services paid by voucher for the month of February, 1992, which was *Placed on File* and ordered published:

[Voucher payments printed on page 13698 of this Journal.]

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 February 26, 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 March 17, 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 February 26, 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.

PERSONAL SERVICES PAID BY VOUCHER FEBRUARY, 1992

NAME	ADDRESS	DEPT.	TITLE	ACCT.	RATE	FEB. 1992
Becker, James	6069 W. Matson	Fire	Fireman	100	108.26 B/P	108.26
Bertucci, James	7527 W. Myrtle	Fire	Fireman	100	112.02 B/P	112.02
Brady, James M.	5915 N. Milwaukee	Fire	Fireman	100	7,504.18 B/P	7,504.18
Brown, Edward	3844 W. 108th Pl.	Fire	Fireman	100	8,948.91 B/P	8,948.91
Colby, Richard	3325 W. 83rd. Pl.	Fire	Fireman	100	11,629.38 B/P	11,629.38
Cribben, Robert Sr.	5004 N. Natchez	Fire	Fireman	100	12,809.69 B/P	12,809.69
Fields, Clinton	9154 S. Hoyne	Fire	Fireman	100	679.50 B/P	679.50
Hall, David J.	5133 W. Dakin	Fire	Fireman	100	5,297.79 B/P	5,297.79
LaFaire, James R.	2700 W. 107th	Fire	Fireman	100	98.60 B/P	98.60
Lubix, David	5609 S. Newcastle	Fire	Fireman	100	7,830.44 B/P	7,830.44
McGovern, Jack P.	6350 N. legett	Fire	Fireman	100	10,337.23 B/P	10,337.23
Meeks, Debra	7802 S. Aberdeen	Fire	Fireman	100	12,500.00 B/P	12,500.00
Rohlfs, Raymond	8114 S. Kostner	Fire	Fireman	100	10,337.22 B/P	10,337.22
Rose, Deborah	5265 N. Lawler	Fire	Fireman	100	4,617.47 B/P	4,617.47
Sheppard, Thomas	5219 S. Mason	Fire	Fireman	100	14,561.36 B/P	14,561.36
Silhan, Jeffrey	10760 S. Hoyne	Fire	Fireman	100	109.35 B/P	109.35
Smith, Richard	7125 W. Belmont	Fire	Fireman	100	3,605.72 B/P	3,605.72
Sobeck, Brian E.	5037 N. Merrimac	Fire	Fireman	100	8,126.88 B/P	8,126.88
White, Joe	5469 W. Chicago Ave.	Fire	Fireman	100	269.43 B/P	269.43
Wilburn, Gardell	2247 E. 92nd Pl.	Fire	Fireman	100	2,837.88 B/P	2,837.88
Goosby, Lawrence	1400 E. 55th Pl.	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00 P/H	3,311.00
Lollino, Laurie	1919 N. Newland	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00 P/H	3,267.00
Zelek, Robert	6852 Northwest Hwy	Insp. Services	Hearing Officer	100	22.00 P/H	319.00
Bembynista, Joseph	2034 N. Racine	Police	Policeman	100	589.52 O/T	589.52
Brumfield, Ollie H.	358 W. 127th St.	Police	Policeman	100	2,953.89 O/T	2,953.89
Carey, John P.	3321 W. 64th	Police	Policeman	100	1,485.82 O/T	1,485.82
Dailey, Maurice	8763 W. Wilson	Police	Policeman	100	12,500.00 O/T	12,500.00
Ferrari, Ronald	6034 W. 59th	Police	Policeman	100	3,693.25 O/T	3,693.25
Kelly, Thomas	6244 W. 64th Pl.	Police	Policeman	100	2,186.60 O/T	2,186.60
Belcher, Michelle	9207 S. Harvard	Treasurer	Fund Manager	100	15.50 P/H	596.70
Malatesta, Joseph	5950 N. Newark	Treasurer	Acct. Analyst	100	15.50 P/H	868.00

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:

All City Enterprises -- to classify as a C2-1 General Commercial District instead of a B4-2 Restricted Service District the area shown on Map No. 10-I bounded by:

a line 103.5 feet north of West 43rd Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Kedzie Avenue; West 43rd Street; and South Kedzie Avenue.

Alvin Bell, Jr. -- to classify as a B5-2 General Service District instead of a B2-2 Restricted Retail District the area shown on Map No. 14-H bounded by:

the alley next north of and parallel to West 63rd Street; a line 51.6 feet east of South Western Avenue; West 63rd Street; and South Western Avenue.

Columbia National Bank of Chicago -- to classify as a C2-1 General Commercial District instead of an R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 11-K bounded by:

a line 149.38 feet north of West Berteau Avenue; a line 133.11 feet east of North Cicero Avenue; West Berteau Avenue; and North Cicero Avenue.

Cosmopolitan National Bank of Chicago under Trust Agreement Number 29059, dated April 4, 1989 -- to classify as a C1-3 Restricted Commercial District instead of an M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District the area shown on Map No. 6-F bounded by:

West 26th Street; the alley next east of and parallel to South Halsted Street; a line 24.05 feet south of West 26th Street; and South Halsted Street.

Joseph Feldman, Sr. -- to classify as a C1-3 Restricted Commercial District instead of an R5 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 2-H bounded by:

West Monroe Street; a line 100.1 feet east of South Wood Street; a line 147.5 feet south of West Monroe Street; South Wood Street; a line 100 feet south of West Monroe Street; and a line 20.14 feet east of South Wood Street.

Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority -- to classify as an Institutional Planned Development instead of a C3-6 Commercial-Manufacturing District the area shown on Map No. 1-E bounded by:

that part of Lot 7 in Chicago Dock and Canal Company's Peshtigo Dock Addition according to the plat thereof recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois on September 17, 1889 in Book 39 of Plats at page 18, as Document No. 1157023, together with reclaimed lands and accretions thereto lying east of the fractional northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Parcel "D" of the land conveyed to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park per Document No. 10439522 with the south line of the north 366.00 feet of Lot 7 aforesaid per deed to City of Chicago for street purposes per Document No. 5249665; thence north 0 degrees 15 minutes 06 seconds west, along the northerly extension of the east line of Parcel "D" aforesaid, 74.00 feet to the north line of the 74-foot strip used as East Illinois Street; thence north 89 degrees 43 minutes 27 seconds east, along the north line of East Illinois Street, 587.43 feet to the west line of the east 100 feet of Lot 7 aforesaid; thence north 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds west, along said west line, 217.855 feet to the south line of East Grand Avenue, being a line 74.00 feet south of and parallel with

the north line of Lot 7 aforesaid; thence south 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west, along said south line, 587.82 feet to the east line of North Lake Shore Drive as established by deed dated July 25, 1929, in Condemnation Proceedings General No. B-177476 in the Circuit Court of Cook County; thence north 0 degrees 18 minutes 22 seconds west, along said east line, 74.00 feet to the north line of said Lot 7; thence north 0 degrees 13 minutes 23 seconds west, along a line 139.00 feet east of and parallel with Lots 29 and 44 in the Circuit Court Partition of the Ogden Estate Subdivision of parts of Blocks 20, 31 and 32 in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being a subdivision of the north fractional quarter of Section 10 aforesaid and its northerly extension, 474.78 feet to the westerly extension of the northerly face of the concrete dock wall of said reclaimed lands lying east of North Lake Shore Drive and contiguous to East Grand Avenue; thence north 89 degrees 40 minutes 41 seconds east, along said concrete dock wall and its easterly and westerly extensions, 519.77 feet to the northwesterly face of a concrete curb on the dike type cofferdam along the westerly side of the reclaimed land from Lake Michigan for the central filtration plant in the City of Chicago which lies east of the lands and accretions thereto in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being a subdivision of the north fractional Section 10 aforesaid; thence south 26 degrees 18 minutes 51 seconds west, along said northwesterly face of the concrete curb, 15.00 feet, to the westerly extension of the south face of the south concrete dock wall of the central filtration plant aforesaid; thence north 89 degrees 46 minutes 07 seconds east, along said westerly extension, 615.22 feet to the east face of a concrete dock wall of the aforesaid reclaimed lands; thence south 0 degrees 08 minutes 50 seconds east, along said concrete dock wall, 337.96 feet, to a line drawn 50 feet north of and parallel with the north face of a concrete bulkhead; thence north 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds east, along said parallel line, 2,431.60 feet; thence north 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds west, 30.00 feet; thence north 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds east, 100.00 feet; thence south 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds east, 30.00 feet to the aforesaid parallel line; thence north 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds east, along said parallel line, 590.00 feet; thence south 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds east, 394.59 feet to a line drawn 50 feet south of and parallel with the south face of a concrete bulkhead; thence south 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west, along said parallel line, 590.00 feet; thence south 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds east, 80.00 feet; thence south 89 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west, 100.00 feet; thence north 0 degrees 08 minutes 58 seconds west, 35.00 feet to the south face of a concrete bulkhead; thence south 89 degrees 45 minutes 07 seconds west, along said south face 2,370.00 feet to the east face of a concrete dock wall; thence south 0 degrees 12 minutes 34 seconds east, along said dock wall, 637.87 feet to the south face of the concrete dock wall of the United States North Pier; thence north 88 degrees 32 minutes 14 seconds west, along said dock wall, 487.53 feet to the west face of the concrete dock wall of said North Pier; thence north 0 degrees 12

minutes 34 seconds west, along said west face, 36.50 feet to the westerly extension of the north line of the United States Government Pier (now destroyed) as monumented, being also the south line of the land conveyed by deed recorded December 8, 1921 as Document No. 7347325; thence south 88 degrees 21 minutes 40 seconds east, along said south line, 6.00 feet to the southwest corner of land conveyed in the aforesaid deed; thence north 12 degrees 08 minutes 11 seconds west, along the westerly line of the land conveyed in Deed 7347325 aforesaid; 103.53 feet to the north line of the land conveyed in the aforesaid deed; thence north 10 degrees 52 minutes 18 seconds west along the west face of an old concrete dock wall, being also the west line of the land conveyed by quitclaim deed recorded April 10, 1931 as Document No. 10879128, a distance of 75.95 feet to a bend in said dock wall; thence north 1 degree 52 minutes 23 seconds west, along said west face of dock wall, 281.09 feet to the south face of a concrete dock wall; thence south 89 degrees 10 minutes 06 seconds west, along said south face, 657.11 feet; thence north 0 degrees 15 minutes 21 seconds west, 5.00 feet to the south line of Lot 7 aforesaid; thence north 0 degrees 15 minutes 21 seconds west, along the east line of Parcel "D" aforesaid, 7.15 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 23 seconds west, along a north line of Parcel "D" aforesaid; thence north 0 degrees 15 minutes 06 seconds west, along said east line of Parcel "D", 147.68 feet to the point of beginning, in Cook County, Illinois.

Area = 57.8 acres

Museum of Contemporary Art -- to classify as an Institutional Planned Development instead of an R5 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 3-E bounded by:

East Pearson Street; a line 416.15 feet east of Mies Van Der Rohe Way; East Chicago Avenue; and Mies Van Der Rohe Way.

James D. Richmond -- to classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of an R3 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 5-H bounded by:

a line 237 feet north of and parallel to West Wabansia Avenue; the alley next east of North Honore Street; a line 141 feet north of and parallel to West Wabansia Avenue; and North Honore Street.

The Target Stores -- to classify as a B5-1 General Service District instead of an M1-1 Restricted Manufacturing District and then to further classify as

a Business Planned Development instead of a B5-1 General Service District the area shown on Map No. 7-N bounded by:

a line 1,499.68 feet north of and parallel to West Fullerton Avenue; a line 280.58 feet east of and parallel to North Normandy Avenue; a line 1,300.71 feet north of and parallel to West Fullerton Avenue; a line 375.58 feet east of and parallel to North Normandy Avenue; a line 1,178.71 feet north of and parallel to West Fullerton Avenue; a line 435.32 feet east of and parallel to North Normandy Avenue; a line 878.71 feet north of and parallel to West Fullerton Avenue; a line 405.32 feet east of and parallel to North Normandy Avenue; a line from a point that is 405.32 feet east of North Normandy Avenue and 378.59 feet north of West Fullerton Avenue, to a point that is 383.79 feet east of North Normandy Avenue and 283.71 feet north of West Fullerton Avenue; a line 383.79 feet east of and parallel to North Normandy Avenue; West Fullerton Avenue; and North Normandy 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:

Abdullah Essam S., Abood Ernest, Adler Andre B., Aguilera Cynthia M., Akers Dorris A., Allstate Insurance Co. (5) Elizabeth Abt, Kathleen Hernandez, Dragon Milovanovic, Arthur Morton and Seymour Teitlebaum, American Ambassador Casualty Co. (8) John Graham, Daniel Murphy/Mary Creadon, Burton Natarus, Dorothy Redmond, Billy Smith, Kelli Vantrease, Steven Wedole and Albert Williams, American Family Insurance Group and Kimberly Clements, American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance and James Grundy, American Service Ins. (4) Benjamin Bailey, Judith Blocker, Helen Lassiter and Otis Williams, American States Ins. Co. and Colleen Brooks, Inc., Amica Mutual Insurance Co. and Amica Services Inc., Archview Banquets, Arnold Steven, Arroyo Maria Diaz;

Baim Richard, Baker Judith, Balboa Life and Casualty Co. and Chicago City Bank and Trust, Barounis Demetra, Barrios Felix, Basham Byford A., Bates Mason, Bel Pak Foods, Inc., Bensen Katherine L., Bong Ronald, Borden Janet L., Bosten Joseph G., Breuer Dorian, Brooks Flora, Brunson Naygene, Buckley James;

Campos Lorelei, Caraballo Maria, Carlson Steven L., Carmenate Jesus, Carrion Balbino, Carstea Ana, Cavaligos Teresa, Chapa Juanita, Chavez

John, Cheeper's Rent-A-Car, Inc, Coaches Club, Collins Glenn, Collins Thomas J., Colon Luis A., Coronet Insurance Group (2) Martha Dorsey and Annie Jones, Crespo Angel L., Crosetto Joseph, Crum and Foster Personal Insurance and James Kepler, Cupal Cynthia, Currie Robert, Curry-Tharpe Diane, Cyriaque Carolyn M.;

Daut Peter C., Davis Lillian, Davis Minnie, Davis Ronald, Deacy Grace, Dent John L., Devens Thomas J., DiGrazia Joseph J., Dittrich Rita, Dodge Insurance and Cora Bleuer, Dunguo Zhoa;

Elliott Kenneth Eugene, Enterprise Rent-A-Car, Escamilla Maria, Evans Petty J.;

Farmers Insurance Group and Phillip Faltin, Fenske Milton, Fernandez Jose, Fields Lalita, Flores Medina, Florists Mutual Insurance Co. and Mid-America Growers, Inc., Fransen Thomas;

Galtney Kenneth E. Gamboa Robert, Garcia Emerio, GE Capital Fleet Services and ADT Security, Gerami Hossein, Ghanma Samir Y., Gitlin Daniel I., Gomez Margarita, Gonzales Guadalupe T., Gordon Trevor O., Griffin William, Griffith James;

Hanslick Jeffrey, Harris Lillie, Hawkins Margaret A., Henson Jeffrey R., Hill John Jr., Hipps Edward, Hoard Bessie L., Holland Audrey, Hubbard Mary J., Hudson Marion;

Illinois Farmers Insurance Co. and Eduardo Rull;

Johnson Anissa, Johnson David L., Johnson Jack, Johnson Murray T. Sr.;

Kalet Sydne Jo, Katsey Steve, Kavanaugh Stephen N., Kazmierski Norman, Keil Thomas P., Keneally Timothy, Kennedy Jimmie, Kilbourn Properties, Kim Chae, Kim Do Young, Kim Young, King Leola V., Kinsler Gary, Konishi Amy H., Kornacker Frank, Kos Michael, Kramer Robin A., Kratochvil Jane, Kucanda Rita;

Laham Paul J., Leigh Marjorie, Lemus Gilberto, Levine Robin, Lewis Roosevelt, Lewis Steve B., Logan Ronald, Lowery Claude, Lundquist Carl A.;

Maloiseau Michel B., Marcus Auto Lease Corp., Marcus Michael, Marquiss Lyle, Martin Columbus, Marvin Advertising Co., Mazzucco Cesare N., McCafferty Lester, McCartin Michael, McFarland Mark, Meekey Karyn, Metropolitan Property and Casualty Ins. Co. (2) Gregory J. Mackenzie and Rosemary Zurow, Michael Daniel, Miller Max J., Mirro Virginia, Monigan Lenora, Moreno Antonio;

Newsome Tammy, Norman Security Systems, Inc., Novak Mildred, Novillo Jose;

O'Berry Harriette, Orta Manuel, Osiadacz Marian;

Pae Keum, Parks James, Parton Walter, Pascal Diane, Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (9), Perez Lupe G., Piehl Gary R., Pizza Jacqueline;

Qualls Bobby W.;

Rabin Mark S., Ramsay Lovell B., Raphael Claudia, Raphaelian Paul V., Raymond Lynette, Rhone Rupert, Rodriguez Maria, Romine Jonathon, Rosten Dawn, Ruvalcaba Jose N., Ryan Joseph M.;

Salomon Nancy H., Santoyo Raul, Saucedo Gilberto, Saucier Volcue O., Schaeffer Michael C., Scharer Kathleen M., Schumacher Jon, Shaffer Paula L., Shapiro Harlin, Sherman Robert, Silva Freddy, Smith Carl, Smith David J., Smith Georgia A., Soss Edward, Standard Mutual Insurance Co. (2) Richard and Barbara McDermott and Henry Zemola, State Farm Insurance (7) James Coleman, Mattie Davis, Gloria Dudley, Laura Figueroa, Thomas Hallissey, Abraham Markose and Dan Wolf, Stewart Lenata;

Talbert Albert, Tanner Lisa, Thompson Tanya A., Travelers Insurance Co. and Raymond F. Schmarje, Tremblay Jean Marie, Tsyrulnikov Yevgeny, Tucker Ronald F.;

Vajda Nikola, Varecha Charles, Veasey Iley, Vega Rebecca, Verner Michael, Vlad George, Voncke Victor R.;

Walters Georgia, Warrem Ivory, Watkins Andre, Wells Janice, Werner Jr. Ludlow, White Mable, Wilks Icerlene, Williams Linda, Wittmann Lisa Ann, Wolff Linda M.;

Zaida Iftikhar H., Zurich-American Insurance Group (2) AKZO Chemical Co./Jeff Bormann and Arthur Gordon.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 17 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO (CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE) PERTAINING TO PERMITTED AND SPECIAL USES FOR CREMATORIES IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

Also, a communication from Mr. Jess E. Forrest, on behalf of Ms. Margaret Balfanz, transmitting a proposed ordinance amending Title 17, Sections 7.3-1 and 7.4.1 of the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chicago Zoning Ordinance) to classify crematories as permitted uses rather than special uses within R1

Single-Family Residence Districts, which was *Referred to the Committee on Zoning.*

Referred -- RECOMMENDATION BY COMMISSION ON CHICAGO LANDMARKS FOR DESIGNATION OF FRANK F. FISHER, JR. APARTMENTS AS CHICAGO LANDMARK.

Also, a communication from Mr. John F. Hern, Deputy Director, Commission on Chicago Landmarks, under date of March 10, 1992, transmitting the recommendation that the Frank F. Fisher, Jr. Apartments be designated as a Chicago Landmark, which was *Referred to the Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

MODIFICATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF BOUNDARIES FOR ENTERPRISE ZONE V.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the expansion of Enterprise Zone V located on the northwest side of the City, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 on December 16, 1983 passed an ordinance establishing Proposed Enterprise Zone V appearing in the Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 3992 and 3994 to 3995; and amended and appearing in the May 13, 1987 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 266 to 268; and amended and appearing in the February 6, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 29400 to 29403; and amended and appearing in the September 11, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 4628 to 4632; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is permitted under the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, Ch. 67½, Section 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 V will increase the development and rehabilitation of the depressed areas on the near north side of the City; and

WHEREAS, All required procedures have been followed in the modification of the boundaries of Enterprise Zone V 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 V" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 16, 1983 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 3992; and amended and appearing in the May 13, 1987 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 266 to 267; and amended and appearing in the February 6, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 29400 to 29401; and amended and appearing in the September 11, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 4629 to 4630 is amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics, as follows:

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

Starting at the corner of Cicero and Chicago Avenues, then running north on Cicero Avenue to Bloomingdale Avenue, then west on Bloomingdale Avenue to Narragansett Avenue, then north on Narragansett Avenue to Fullerton Avenue, then east on Fullerton Avenue to Kostner Avenue, then running north on Kostner Avenue to *Wellington* [Wrightwood] Avenue, then running east on *Wellington* [Wrightwood] Avenue to Pulaski Road, then running south on Pulaski Road to Dickens Avenue, then east on Dickens Avenue to Central Park Avenue, then running south on Central Park Avenue to *the south side of* Cortland Avenue, then running west on the south side of Cortland Avenue to Pulaski Road, then running south on Pulaski Road to Chicago Avenue, then running east on Chicago Avenue to Kedzie Avenue, then running south on Kedzie Avenue to the Eisenhower Expressway, then running west on the Eisenhower Expressway to Cicero Avenue, then running north on Cicero Avenue to Madison Street, then running west on Madison Street to Central Avenue, then running north on Central Avenue to Chicago Avenue, then running east on Chicago Avenue to the beginning point at Cicero Avenue. (See Attachment A.)

SECTION 2. That Section 2 of the ordinance designating "Zone V" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 16, 1983 Journal of Council Proceedings on pages 3992 and 3994; and amended and appearing in the May 13, 1987 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 267; and amended and appearing in the February 6, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on

page 29401; and amended and appearing in the September 11, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 4630 is hereby amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics as follows:

That Zone V 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 [9.20] *9.40* square miles, which is within the range allowed by the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act;

3. It is a depressed area as shown by census tract data and other data;

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 V" as a Proposed Enterprise Zone appearing in the December 13, 1983 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 3995; and amended and appearing in the May 13, 1987 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 268; and amended and appearing in the February 6, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 29403; and amended and appearing in the September 11, 1991 Journal of Council Proceedings on page 4632 is hereby deleted and replaced with a new Attachment A attached to this ordinance.

SECTION 4. The modification of the boundaries for Enterprise Zone V provided herein shall not become 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 Ordinance 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 such other information as needed to have this amendment to Enterprise Zone V 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 13711 of this Journal.]

PROPERTY AT 4101 WEST GEORGE STREET APPROVED FOR CLASS 6(b) TAX INCENTIVE BENEFITS PURSUANT TO COOK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a resolution approving Class 6(b) Tax Incentive Classification pursuant to the Cook County Real Property Classification Ordinance for property located at 4101 West George Street, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Adopt* the proposed substitute resolution transmitted herewith.

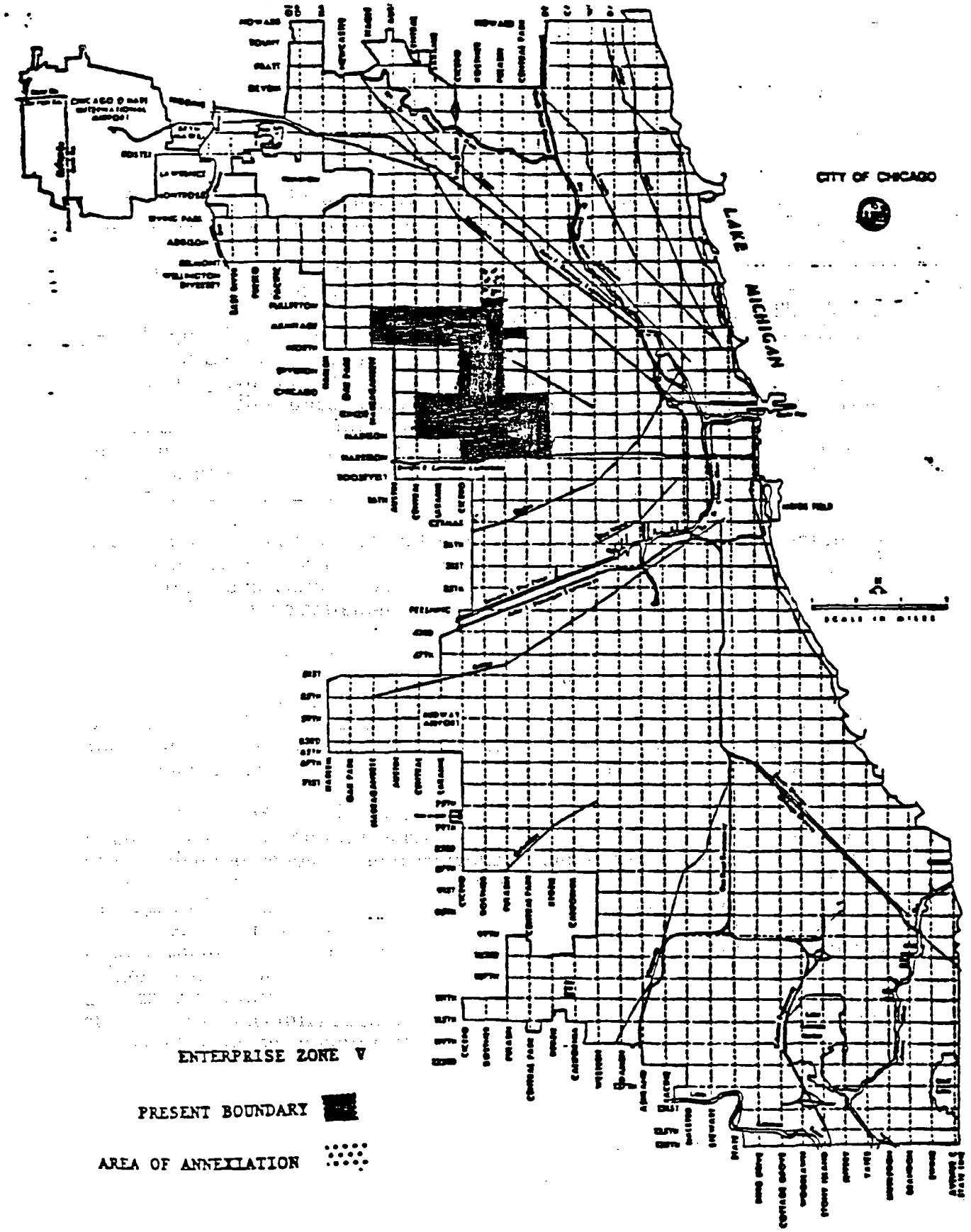
This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD M. BURKE,
Chairman.

(Continued on page 13712)

Attachment "A"



(Continued from page 13710)

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

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

Nays -- None.

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

The following is said resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, The granting of Class 6(b) tax incentives for the subject property is necessary for the execution of the intended improvements; and

WHEREAS, The execution of these improvements and the future use of the subject property will provide significant present and future employment, both temporary and permanent; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the Class 6(b) status of the subject property the improvements to and utilization thereof will generate significant new revenues to the City in the form of real estate and other revenues; and

WHEREAS, The permanent real estate index numbers for the subject property are: 13-27-228-001, 007, 008 and 014; 13-27-404-010, 027, 028, 035, 036, 042, 044, 045, 046, 047, 051 and 052; and 13-27-403-028 and 029; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago hereby resolve that:

SECTION 1. The City of Chicago has determined that the incentive provided by the Class 6(b) tax incentive is both necessary and appropriate for the said development to occur on the subject property; and

SECTION 2. The City of Chicago, Illinois hereby supports and consents to the Class 6(b) classification of the subject property pursuant to the Cook County Real Estate Property Classification Ordinance, as amended, and the application of the Class 6(b) tax incentives to the property identified as

Permanent Real Estate Tax Numbers: 13-27-228-001, 007, 008, 014 and 015; 13-27-404-010, 027, 028, 035, 036, 042, 044, 045, 046, 047, and 052; 13-27-403-028 and 029; and 13-26-123-001 and 002; and

SECTION 3. The Clerk of the City of Chicago is authorized to and shall send a certified copy of this resolution to the Office of the Cook County Assessor, Room 312, County Building, Chicago, Illinois; and

Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution shall be in effect immediately upon its adoption or as otherwise provided for by law.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS URGED TO REENACT FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a resolution memorializing Congress to restore federal revenue sharing, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Adopt* the proposed resolution 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 resolution transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

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

Nays -- None.

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

The following is said resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, During the 1970s and 1980s, the federal government engaged in a program entitled, "Federal Revenue Sharing" to assist the states, cities, and local governments in solving their fiscal problems; and

WHEREAS, By sharing federal income tax dollars, the City of Chicago was able to reduce and maintain local taxes, in particular the real estate property tax, at more reasonable levels; and

WHEREAS, The federal government abolished the Federal Revenue Sharing Program in the middle 1980s causing the City of Chicago and other cities to rely even more heavily on local sources of revenue and taxation, in particular the real estate property tax, as a major source of revenue to balance their budgets; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago and its citizens, in conjunction with a stagnant economy, face dire fiscal problems; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago and other major centers of dense population consist of the majority of federal income tax payers responsible for the flow of tax dollars to our nation's capital; and

WHEREAS, The reliance of the City of Chicago and other major cities on the real estate property tax as a major source of revenue has become confiscatory in nature; and

WHEREAS, In the absence of federal funding, the City of Chicago and other major cities are finding it impossible to maintain as high a level of service, proceed with its capital projects, and engage in its governmental programs; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago assembled in meeting this twenty-sixth day of February, 1992, A.D., do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to

reenact the Federal Revenue Sharing Program to assist states and cities of the United States of America in resolving their fiscal problems; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be prepared and presented to the entire Illinois delegation.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF CITY OF CHICAGO WATER REVENUE BONDS, REFUNDING SERIES 1992.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the issuance of Water Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series 1992, 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.

Alderman Burke moved to amend the said proposed ordinance as follows:

1. In definition (20) of Section 101, change "Section 211(e)" to "Section 211".

2. In definition (34) of Section 101, delete "with the consent of the Paying Agent".

3. In Section 101, delete definition (45) and renumber definitions (46), (47) and (48) as (45), (46) and (47).

4. In paragraph (f) of Section 102 in the second sentence, change "Bonds authorized by this Ordinance to be acquired" to "Series 1992 Bonds".

5. In paragraph (a) of Section 211 in the first sentence, delete "he or she" and in the fifth sentence insert after "to be issued" the words "within the maximum amount specified in this Ordinance".

6. In Section 305, in the second sentence, change "upon the sale of the Bonds" to "upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds" and change "that Account to pay Costs of Issuance" to "that Account to pay those costs".

7. In Section 402, in the fourth sentence, change "Accounts in the Water Fund described in Section 304", to "Construction Accounts and the Accounts in the Water Fund described in Sections".

8. In Section 404, in the first and second sentences, change "Bond Rebate Accounts" to "Rebate Accounts".

9. In Section 405, in the first sentence, change "Bond Rebate Account" to "Rebate Account for Bonds".

10. In Section 502, in the third sentence, change "paragraph" to "Section".

11. In Section 803, in the last sentence, delete ", or its successors", both times it appears.

The motion to amend *Prevailed* by a viva voce vote.

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Burke, the said proposed ordinance, as amended, was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 10:23 A.M..

At this point in the proceedings, Alderman Burke moved that the City Clerk publish said ordinance in a Special Pamphlet to be made available for public inspection and distribution. The motion *Prevailed.*

The following is said ordinance as passed:

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

Article I.

Definitions And Findings.

SECTION 101. Definitions. As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) "Authenticating Agent" means American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, which is appointed Authenticating Agent for the Series 1992 Bonds, and any successor to it in that capacity appointed by the City and any co-Authenticating Agent separately appointed by the City.

(2) "Bond Debt Service Requirement" means, for any Fiscal Year, the principal of and interest on Bonds required to be paid in that Fiscal Year. With respect to any Bonds for which any interest is payable by appreciation in principal amount, the Bond Debt Service Requirement for a Fiscal Year includes all appreciated principal payable in that Fiscal Year but does not include the increase in principal which occurs in that Fiscal Year but is not payable in that Fiscal Year. Any Bonds required to be redeemed pursuant to a mandatory sinking fund redemption shall be treated for these purposes as being due on the date they are required to be redeemed and not on their stated maturity dates.

(3) "Bond Debt Service Reserve Account" means the separate account of that name in the Water Fund established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance.

(4) "Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument" means a non-cancellable insurance policy, a non-cancellable surety bond or an irrevocable letter of credit which may be delivered to the City in lieu of or

in partial substitution for cash or securities required to be on deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account. In the case of an insurance policy or surety bond, the company providing the insurance policy or surety bond shall be an insurer which, at the time of issuance of the insurance policy or surety bond, has been assigned a credit rating which is within one of the two highest ratings accorded insurers by both Moody's and S. & P.. Letters of Credit shall be issued by a banking institution which has, or the parent of which has, or the holding corporation of which it is the principal bank has, at the time of issuance of the letter of credit, a credit rating on its long-term unsecured debt within one of the two highest rating categories from both Moody's and S. & P.. The insurance policy, surety bond or letter of credit shall grant to the City the right to receive payment for the purposes of which the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account may be used or for deposit in that Account and shall be irrevocable during its term.

(5) "Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument Coverage" means, with respect to any Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument on any date of determination, the amount available to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds under that Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument.

(6) "Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement" means, as of any date of computation, an amount equal to the sum of (a) the highest future Bond Debt Service Requirement of all Series 1992 Bonds in any Fiscal Year including the Fiscal Year in which the date of computation falls, and (b) such other amounts as shall be established as the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement in respect of a series of Parity Bonds. Any Bonds required to be redeemed pursuant to a mandatory sinking fund redemption shall be treated for purposes of this definition as being due on the dates they are required to be redeemed and not on their stated maturity dates.

(7) "Bond Principal and Interest Account" means the separate account of that name in the Water Fund established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance.

(8) "Bond Purchase Agreement" means the Bond Purchase Agreement between the City and the Initial Purchasers authorized by Section 211 of this Ordinance.

(9) "Bond Registrar" means American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, which is appointed Bond Registrar for the Series 1992 Bonds, or any successor to it in that capacity appointed by the City and any co-Bond Registrar separately appointed by the City.

(10) "Bonds" means the Series 1992 Bonds and all Parity Bonds.

(11) "Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds" means any Series 1992 Bonds which are designated by the Comptroller in the Determination Certificate to be capital appreciation bonds, the interest on which shall be payable as appreciation in the principal amount of the Bond, when the principal amount of those Bonds is due.

(12) "City" means the City of Chicago, Illinois.

(13) "City Council" means the City Council of the City.

(14) "Clerk" means the City Clerk of the City.

(15) "Compound Accreted Value" means, with respect to any Bond any interest on which is payable by appreciation in its principal amount, as of any date of calculation, its original principal amount plus the appreciation in its principal amount to that date calculated as provided in the Determination Certificate.

(16) "Comptroller" means the City Comptroller of the City.

(17) "Construction Accounts" means the various accounts established for construction purposes by the ordinances authorizing the Refunded Bonds, the Senior Lien Bonds or any Parity Bonds and any account established to pay Costs of Issuance of Bonds.

(18) "Consulting Engineer" means any engineer or firm of engineers of national reputation selected by the City and generally recognized to be well qualified in engineering matters relating to municipal water utility systems.

(19) "Costs of Issuance" means with respect to any series of Bonds, all fees and costs incurred by the City relating to the issuance of the series of Bonds, including, without limitation, printing costs, Authenticating Agent's initial fees and charges, Bond Registrar's fees and charges, Paying Agent's fees and charges, financial advisory fees, engineering fees, legal fees, accounting fees, the cost of any premiums for municipal bond insurance to insure the series of Bonds, the cost of providing any Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument or other credit facilities with respect to the series of Bonds, and the cost of any related services with respect to the series of Bonds.

(20) "Determination Certificate" means the certificate of the Comptroller filed with the Office of the City Clerk addressed to the City Council, as provided in Section 211 of this Ordinance.

(21) "Fiscal Year" means the period beginning January 1 and ending December 31 of any year.

(22) "Governmental Obligations" means securities which are obligations described in clauses (a) and (b) of the definition of Permitted Investments in this Section 101.

(23) "Gross Revenues" means all income and receipts from any source which under generally accepted accounting principles are properly recognized as being derived from the operation of the Water System, including without limitation (a) charges imposed for water service and usage, (b) charges imposed for sales of water to municipalities (other than the City) and other users of water service, (c) charges imposed for inspections and permits for connection to the Water System, (d) grants (excluding grants received for capital projects), and (e) Investment Earnings. Gross Revenues shall not include amounts credited to customers on their bills, such as for payment of the price of purchasing from them capital assets of the water systems.

(24) "Initial Purchasers" means the underwriters or representatives of an underwriting syndicate to whom the City will sell the Series 1992 Bonds and with whom the City will enter into the Bond Purchase Agreement, including Merrill Lynch & Co. as Senior Manager and such other Co-Managers as the Comptroller shall select.

(25) "Investment Earnings" means interest plus net profits and less net losses derived from investments made with any portion of the Gross Revenues or with any money in the Accounts in the Water Fund (other than the Rebate Accounts) specified in Section 403 or 404 of this Ordinance. Investment Earnings do not include interest or earnings on investments of Construction Accounts.

(26) "Mayor" means the Mayor of the City.

(27) "Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc., its successors and assigns, and, if dissolved or liquidated or no longer performing the functions of a securities rating agency for municipal bonds, "Moody's" shall mean any nationally recognized securities rating organization other than S. & P. designated by the City by notice to the Trustee.

(28) "Net Revenues" means that portion of the Gross Revenues remaining in any period after providing sufficient funds for Operation and Maintenance Costs, plus the amounts withdrawn during the period from the Water Rate Stabilization Account as provided in Section 404(d) of this Ordinance over and above the amounts deposited in that Account in that period from Gross Revenues.

(29) "Net Revenues Available For Bonds" means that portion of the Net Revenues remaining in any period after providing sufficient funds for all required deposits in the period to the Senior Lien Accounts.

(30) "Operation and Maintenance Costs" means all expenses reasonably incurred by the City in connection with the operation, maintenance, renewal, replacement and repair of the Water System, which under generally accepted accounting principles are properly chargeable to the Water System and not capitalized, including, without limitation, salaries, wages, taxes, contracts for services, costs of materials and supplies, purchase of power, fuel, insurance, reasonable repairs and extensions necessary to render efficient service, Paying Agents' fees, and all incidental expenses, but excluding any provision for depreciation or for interest on Senior Lien Bonds, Bonds or other obligations for borrowed money payable from the Net Revenues or Net Revenues Available For Bonds.

(31) "Ordinance" means this Ordinance as it may be modified or amended from time to time pursuant to Article VIII of this Ordinance.

(32) "Outstanding" means with reference to any series of Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds, all of such obligations that are outstanding and unpaid, provided that such term shall not include obligations:

(a) which have been paid or redeemed in full both as to principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest; or

(b) which have matured or which have been duly called for redemption and for the payment of which moneys are on deposit with designated paying agents for such Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds, or are otherwise properly available, sufficient to pay the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds; or

(c) for which the City has provided for payment by depositing in an irrevocable trust or escrow, cash or Governmental Obligations, in each case the maturing principal of and interest on which will be sufficient to pay at maturity, or if called for redemption on the applicable redemption date, the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds; or

(d) which are owned by the City.

(33) "Parity Bonds" means obligations which may be issued after the issuance and delivery of the Series 1992 Bonds in accordance with Article VI of this Ordinance and which are payable from Net Revenues Available For Bonds on an equal and ratable basis with all other Outstanding Bonds.

(34) "Paying Agent" means American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, which is appointed Paying Agent for the Series 1992 Bonds, or any successor to it in that capacity appointed by the City and any Co-Paying Agent separately appointed by the City.

(35) "Permitted Investments" means any of the following:

(a) Direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America;

(b) Trust receipts or other certificates of ownership evidencing an ownership interest in the principal of or interest on, or both principal of and interest on, obligations described in clause (a) of this definition, which obligations are held in trust by a bank described in clause (d) of this definition, provided that such bank holds such obligations separate and segregated from all other funds and accounts of the City and of such bank and that a perfected first security interest under the Illinois Uniform Commercial Code, or under book-entry procedures prescribed at 31 C.F.R. 306.0 et seq. or 31 C.F.R. 350.0 et seq. (or other similar book entry procedures similarly prescribed by federal law or regulations adopted after the date of adoption of this Ordinance), has been created in such obligations for the benefit of the applicable account in the Water Fund or, to the extent permitted, in any irrevocable trust or escrow established to make provision for the payment and discharge of the indebtedness on any Bonds;

(c) Obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association or of any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America now existing or created after the issuance and delivery of the Series 1992 Bonds, including but not limited to the United States Postal Service, the Government National Mortgage Association, and the Federal Financing Bank;

(d) Negotiable or non-negotiable time deposits evidenced (i) by certificates of deposit issued by any bank, trust company, national banking association or savings and loan association which has capital of not less than $100,000,000 or (ii) by certificates of deposit which are continuously and fully insured by any federal agency;

(e) Obligations of any state of the United States of America or any political subdivision of a state or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision which shall be rated by Moody's and S. & P. in one of their two highest respective long term rating categories;

(f) Bonds, notes, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness issued or guaranteed by any corporation which are, at the time of purchase, rated by Moody's and S. & P., respectively, in their highest rating

category (if not rated by both such rating agencies then a rating by either shall be satisfactory), for comparable types of debt obligations;

(g) Repurchase agreements and investment agreements with any bank, trust company, national banking association (which may include any Paying Agent or Bond Registrar), insurance company or any other financial institution which at the date of the agreement has an outstanding, unsecured, uninsured and unguaranteed debt issue rated AAA by Moody's and AAA by S. & P., or if such institution is not so rated that the agreement is secured by such securities as are described in clauses (a) through (d) above, inclusive, having a market value at all times (exclusive of accrued interest, other than accrued interest paid in connection with the purchase of such securities) at least equal to the principal amount invested pursuant to the agreement, provided that (i) a custodian for the City (which custodian is not the entity with which the City has the repurchase or investment agreement) has a perfected first security interest in the collateral and the City has received an opinion of counsel to that effect, (ii) the custodian or an agent of the custodian (which agent is not the entity with which the City has the repurchase or investment agreement) has possession of the collateral, and (iii) such obligations are in the opinion of such counsel free and clear of claims by third parties;

(h) Prime commercial paper of a corporation incorporated under the laws of any state of the United States of America, rated MIG-1 by Moody's or "P-1" by S. & P.; and

(i) Shares of a money market fund registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, whose shares are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and which at the time of purchase are rated "AAAm-G", "AAAm" or "AAm" by S. & P..

(36) "Provider" means a company, banking institution or other financial institution which is the issuer of a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument, or a reserve account credit instrument for Senior Lien Bonds.

(37) "Rebate Account" or "Rebate Accounts" means the separate account or accounts with that title in the Water Fund referred to in Section 403 of this Ordinance for Senior Lien Bonds or Section 404(c) of this Ordinance for any series of Bonds.

(38) "Refunded Bonds" means the City's Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985 and Series 1986, which are outstanding immediately prior to issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds.

(39) "Registered Owner" means any person in whose name a Bond is registered.

(40) "Reimbursement Agreement" means an agreement between the City and a Provider entered into with respect to a Bond Debt Service

Reserve Account Credit Instrument or a reserve account credit instrument for Senior Lien Bonds and which pertains to the repayment of the Provider, with interest, if any, of amounts advanced pursuant to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument or reserve account credit instrument.

(41) "Senior Lien Accounts" means the existing Accounts in the Water Fund listed in Section 403 of this Ordinance.

(42) "Senior Lien Bonds" means the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1989, of the City, which are Outstanding from time to time.

(43) "Series 1992 Bonds" means the Water Revenue Bonds Refunding Series 1992, authorized by this Ordinance.

(44) "S. & P." means Standard & Poor's Corporation, its successors and assigns, and, if dissolved or liquidated or no longer performing the functions of a securities rating agency for municipal bonds, "S. & P." shall mean any nationally recognized securities rating organization other than Moody's designated by the City by notice to the Trustee.

(45) "Water Fund" means the separate fund designated the "Water Fund of the Municipality of Chicago" previously established by the City and described in Section 402 of this Ordinance.

(46) "Water Rate Stabilization Account" means the separate account of that name established in the Water Fund as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance.

(47) "Water System" means all property, real, personal or otherwise, owned or to be owned by the City or under the control of the City and used for water supply, distribution or collection purposes, including any and all extensions, improvements and additions to the Water System.

As used in this Ordinance, with respect to any Bond on which any interest is payable by appreciation in its principal amount, the term "principal" refers as of any date, to a Bond's Compound Accreted Value.

SECTION 102. Findings. It is found and declared as follows:

(a) 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, and is a "home rule unit" under Section 6(a) of Article VII of the Constitution.

(b) The City has constructed and is maintaining and operating the Water System to meet the needs of the City's inhabitants and other users

of the Water System and for fire protection. The Water System is operated under the supervision and control of the Department of Water of the City.

(c) The City has issued its outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985, Series 1986 and Series 1989. Each of these Bonds has a claim for payment from the Net Revenues of the Water System.

(d) The outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985, Series 1986 and Series 1989 require the maintenance of a debt service reserve account in the amount of a debt service reserve account requirement. Under the ordinance authorizing the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1989, when the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985 and Series 1986 are no longer outstanding, the debt service reserve account requirement may be met by a reserve account credit instrument.

(e) The refunding of the City's outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985 and Series 1986 would permit the full amount of the debt service reserve account requirement to be met with a reserve account credit instrument.

(f) It is in the best interests of the City to meet the debt service reserve account requirement for the Senior Lien Bonds by a reserve account credit instrument. This will permit the amounts on deposit in the debt service reserve account in the Water Fund, after paying costs of obtaining the reserve account credit instrument and also a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument for the Series 1992 Bonds, to be used to fund a Water Rate Stabilization Account as provided in the Ordinance. The establishment of a Water Rate Stabilization Account will make it possible to minimize fluctuations from year to year in water rates.

(g) It is advisable and necessary and in the best interests of the City (i) to borrow the sum of up to $175,000,000 plus the amount of original issue discount as provided by the Comptroller as authorized under Article II of this Ordinance (or such lesser amount as is provided by Section 211 of this Ordinance) (A) to provide funds needed to refund the Refunded Bonds; (B) to pay Costs of Issuance and costs of acquiring a reserve account credit instrument for the Senior Lien Bonds, and (C) to provide for discount on the Series 1992 Bonds and (ii) in evidence of its obligation to repay that borrowing, to issue the Series 1992 Bonds in the principal amount of up to $175,000,000, plus any original issue discount.

(h) The borrowing authorized by this Ordinance and the issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds are for a proper public purpose and are in the public interest. The City has the power to borrow for the purposes set forth in this Ordinance and to issue the Series 1992 Bonds.

(i) This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the City's constitutional home rule powers. In order for the City to be able to take advantage of market

circumstances, it is urgent that this Ordinance take effect immediately upon its adoption and publication in special pamphlet form.

Article II.

The Series 1992 Bonds.

SECTION 201. Principal Amount, Designation, Source of Payment. The City shall borrow money for the purposes specified in Section 202 of this Ordinance and in evidence of its obligation to repay the borrowing shall issue the Series 1992 Bonds in an aggregate principal amount of up to $175,000,000, plus the amount of original issue discount as provided by the Comptroller as authorized under Section 211 of this Ordinance. The Series 1992 Bonds shall be designated "Water Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series 1992". The Series 1992 Bonds shall be limited obligations of the City having a claim for payment of principal, redemption premium and interest solely from the Net Revenues Available for Bonds and from the Construction Accounts and the Accounts established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance, all on an equal and ratable basis with any Parity Bonds which may be issued from time to time. The claim of the Bonds for payment from Net Revenues and various Accounts of the Water Fund is junior to the claim of the Senior Lien Bonds Outstanding from time to time. The Series 1992 Bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision or limitation as to indebtedness and shall have no claim to be paid from taxes of the City. Each Series 1992 Bond shall contain a statement to that effect.

SECTION 202. Purposes. The borrowing and issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds authorized in Section 201 of this Ordinance shall be for the purposes of (a) providing funds to refund the City's Outstanding Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1983, Series 1985 and Series 1986, (b) to pay costs of issuance and costs of acquiring a reserve account credit instrument for the Senior Lien Bonds, and (c) to provide for the discount on the Series 1992 Bonds.

SECTION 203. Date, Denominations, Numbers. The Series 1992 Bonds, other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, shall be issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple of that amount. They shall be dated as of the first day of the month in which they are initially issued and delivered to the Initial Purchasers, or on the May 1 or November 1 on or next preceding the date of their authentication and delivery to which interest has been paid, whichever is later. Any Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall be dated as of the date they are initially issued and delivered to the Initial Purchasers and shall be issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in denominations of $5,000 principal amount at maturity or any integral multiple of that

amount. Series 1992 Bonds shall be numbered as provided in the Determination Certificate.

SECTION 204. Maturity. The principal of the Series 1992 Bonds shall be payable (either at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption), on November 1 of each year beginning not later than November 1, 1995, and ending with the final maturity, which shall be not later than November 1, 2009. The Series 1992 Bonds may be issued as serial bonds, as term bonds subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, as Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, or any combination of serial bonds and term bonds, or Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds. The maturity dates and principal amounts of the Series 1992 Bonds and any designation of Series 1992 Bonds as Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall be provided in the Determination Certificate.

SECTION 205. Redemption, Notice Of Redemption, Terms.

(a) Redemption Terms. The Series 1992 Bonds, other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, shall be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at the option of the City, at a price equal to their principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption if not an interest payment date, and, subject to the remaining provisions of this Section 205, upon such other terms as the Comptroller shall provide in the Determination Certificate. The Series 1992 Bonds, other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, shall be subject to optional redemption not later than November 1, 2004, as to any Series 1992 Bonds with a maturity later than the first year in which an optional redemption is authorized, at an initial redemption premium not greater than 3% of the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds to be so redeemed. Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall not be subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

(b) Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. Any term Series 1992 Bonds subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption shall be selected for redemption by lot by the Bond Registrar, as provided below, and shall be so redeemed at a price of 100% of the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption if not an interest payment date. To the extent that term Series 1992 Bonds subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption have been previously called for redemption in part other than from a sinking fund payment, each annual sinking fund payment for term Series 1992 Bonds of that maturity shall be reduced by the amount obtained by multiplying the principal amount of term Series 1992 Bonds of such maturity so called for redemption, by the ratio which each such annual sinking fund payment for term Series 1992 Bonds of such maturity bears to the total sinking fund payments then remaining unpaid for term Series 1992 Bonds of such maturity, and by rounding each such payment to the nearest integral multiple of $5,000

consistent with the total principal amount of Series 1992 Bonds Outstanding of that maturity.

In lieu of making all or any part of any sinking fund payment in cash, the City may, at its option, redeem the Series 1992 Bonds through the purchase of Series 1992 Bonds in the open market. Series 1992 Bonds shall not be purchased in the open market from moneys in the Water Fund at a price in excess of the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds plus the redemption premium applicable to the redemption of such Series 1992 Bonds on the next date on which they may be optionally redeemed and accrued and unpaid interest on the principal of the purchased Series 1992 Bonds to the date of purchase (or for Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, their Compound Accreted Value at such date of purchase). Series 1992 Bonds of any maturity which are purchased by the City on the open market and deposited by the City with the Bond Registrar, if purchased from moneys in the Bond Principal and Interest Account, shall be credited against and shall reduce the next sinking fund installment or installments up to the principal amount so purchased for the Series 1992 Bonds of that maturity or, if purchased from other moneys, shall be credited against and shall reduce the sinking fund installments for the Series 1992 Bonds of that maturity in a manner consistent with that provided in the preceding paragraph with respect to optional redemption of the Series 1992 Bonds.

(c) Partial Redemption of Bonds. In the event of a redemption of fewer than all the Series 1992 Bonds of a maturity, the Bond Registrar shall assign to each Outstanding Series 1992 Bond of a denomination greater than $5,000 a distinctive number for each $5,000 portion of such Bond so as to distinguish each such $5,000 portion from each other portion of such Series 1992 Bond. The Bond Registrar shall select by lot, using such method of selection as it shall deem proper in its sole discretion, from the numbers assigned to the Series 1992 Bonds as many numbers as, at $5,000 for each number, shall equal the principal amount of Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed. The Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed shall be the Series 1992 Bonds to which were assigned the numbers so selected, but only so much of the principal amount of each such Series 1992 Bond of a denomination greater than $5,000 principal amount shall be redeemed as shall equal $5,000 for each number assigned to it and so selected.

(d) Notice of Redemption. Notice of redemption shall be given by first class mail, postage prepaid, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to each Registered Owner of Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed at such owner's address as shown in the bond register kept by the Bond Registrar and by such other additional method, if any, as the City shall deem appropriate. Notice of redemption shall specify the maturities of the Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed, the date fixed for redemption and, if less than all of the Series 1992 Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the numbers of such Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed and, in the case of Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed in part only, the respective portions of the principal amounts of such Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed. Failure to give

such notice by mail or a defect in the notice or the mailing as to any Series 1992 Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for redemption as to any other Series 1992 Bond as to which notice was given properly and the failure of any owner of a Series 1992 Bond to receive the notice shall not affect the validity of the redemption.

If less than the entire principal amount of a Series 1992 Bond shall be called for redemption, the City shall execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver, upon surrender of such Series 1992 Bond, without charge to the Registered Owner, one or more new Series 1992 Bonds of any authorized denomination, or like maturity and aggregate principal amount as the unredeemed balance of the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bond so surrendered. If, on the date fixed for redemption, (a) moneys in an amount equal to redemption price of the Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed shall be held by the Paying Agent and are available for such redemption and (b) notice of redemption shall have been given as described above, interest on the Series 1992 Bonds so redeemed shall cease from and after the date fixed for redemption.

SECTION 206. Interest. The Series 1992 Bonds shall bear interest from their date until principal is paid at a rate or rates per year determined by the Comptroller and provided in the Determination Certificate, which shall be in the judgment of the Comptroller the best interest rates for which the Series 1992 Bonds can be sold in the market and which, in the aggregate, result in a net interest cost (expressed as a percentage) not in excess of 10% per year computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Series 1992 Bonds, other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, shall be payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 in each year, with the first interest payment date being not later than May 1, 1993. Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall bear interest payable solely by an appreciation in their principal amount, from their date, compounded on each May 1 and November 1, as provided in the Determination Certificate.

SECTION 207. Places And Medium Of Payment.

(a) Interest on each Series 1992 Bond, other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, shall be paid on each interest payment date to the person in whose name the Series 1992 Bond is registered in the bond register kept by the Bond Registrar at the close of business on the last day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month next preceding such interest payment date. Interest shall be paid by check or draft mailed to such Registered Owner at such Owner's address as it appears in the bond register or, at the request of Registered Owners of more than $1 Million total principal amount of Series 1992 Bonds, by wire transfer pursuant to their instructions.

(b) Principal of and redemption premium, if any, on any Series 1992 Bond shall be paid only upon presentation and surrender of that Series 1992 Bond for cancellation at the principal corporate trust office of the Paying Agent. The Paying Agent is authorized to pay the principal of and the premium, if any, on the Series 1992 Bonds as provided in this paragraph.

(c) Payment shall be made in lawful money of the United States of America.

SECTION 208. Transfers and Exchanges of Bonds. The City shall cause a bond register for the registration and transfer of Series 1992 Bonds to be maintained at the principal corporate trust office of the Bond Registrar.

Any Series 1992 Bond may be transferred only upon surrender of such Series 1992 Bond to the Bond Registrar, upon which the City shall execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver, in the name of the designated transferee or transferees, one or more new Series 1992 Bonds of any authorized denomination, of like maturity and aggregate principal amount as the Series 1992 Bond surrendered.

At the option of the Registered Owner, any Series 1992 Bond may be exchanged for another Series 1992 Bond or Bonds of any authorized denomination, of like maturity and aggregate principal amount, upon surrender of the Series 1992 Bond to be exchanged to the Bond Registrar. Upon such surrender for exchange, the City shall execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver the Series 1992 Bonds which the Registered Owner making the exchange is entitled to receive.

Every Series 1992 Bond presented or surrendered for transfer or exchange shall (if so required by the Bond Registrar) be duly endorsed, or shall be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer in form satisfactory to the Bond Registrar duly executed by the Registered Owner of the Bond or such Owner's duly authorized representative.

In all cases in which Series 1992 Bonds are to be transferred or exchanged, the Bond Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee or other governmental charge that may be imposed (other than taxes, fees or charges imposed by the City) and to reimburse it for any expenses incurred in connection with such transfer or exchange. The Bond Registrar shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Series 1992 Bond during a period beginning at the opening of business on the 15th day next preceding any date of selection of Series 1992 Bonds to be redeemed and ending at the close of business on the day on which notice of redemption is given or after notice selecting such Bond for redemption has been given.

The Series 1992 Bonds may be deposited with a fiscal agent in New York, New York, or such other agent as the Bond Registrar may designate, for transmission to the Bond Registrar for purposes of exchange or transfer.

The City and any agent of the City may deem and treat the person in whose name any Series 1992 Bond is registered as the absolute owner of such Series 1992 Bond for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on such Series 1992 Bond, and for allother purposes. Neither the City nor any agent of the City shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. All such payments shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Series 1992 Bond to the extent of the sum or sums paid.

The Series 1992 Bonds may, at the option of the City, initially be issued in the form of a separate single fully registered Series 1992 Bond for each maturity of the Series 1992 Bonds registered in the bond register kept by the Bond Registrar in the name of Kray & Co. ("Kray"), as nominee of Midwest Securities Trust Company ("M.S.T.C."). Except as provided below, all of the Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds shall be registered in the registration books kept by the Bond Registrar in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C.. The Comptroller is authorized to enter into an agreement with M.S.T.C. for the Series 1992 Bonds so to be held in book entry form.

With respect to Series 1992 Bonds so registered in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C., the City, the Bond Registrar, any bond insurance company and any Paying Agent shall have no responsibility or obligation to any M.S.T.C. participant or to any person on behalf of which such an M.S.T.C. participant holds an interest in the Series 1992 Bonds, including, without limitation, any responsibility or obligation with respect to (i) the accuracy of the records of Kray, M.S.T.C. or any M.S.T.C. participant with respect to any ownership interest in the Series 1992 Bonds, (ii) the delivery to any M.S.T.C. participant or any other person, other than a Registered Owner, of any notice with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds, including any notice of redemption, or (iii) the payment to any M.S.T.C. participant or any other person, other than a Registered Owner, of any amount with respect to principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Series 1992 Bonds. Upon delivery by M.S.T.C. to the Bond Registrar of written notice to the effect that M.S.T.C. has determined to substitute a new nominee in place of Kray, and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to record dates, the word "Kray" in this Ordinance shall refer to the new nominee of M.S.T.C.. Upon receipt of such a notice the Bond Registrar shall promptly deliver a copy of the notice to each Paying Agent and the Comptroller.

With respect to the City and M.S.T.C. the following provisions shall apply:

(a) M.S.T.C. may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds at any time by giving notice to the Comptroller and discharging its responsibilities under applicable law.

(b) The City may in its sole discretion and without the consent of any other person, terminate the services of M.S.T.C. with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds if the City determines, and shall terminate the services of

M.S.T.C. with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds upon receipt by the City of written notice from M.S.T.C. to the effect that M.S.T.C. has received written notice from its participants having interests, as shown in the records of M.S.T.C., in an aggregate principal amount of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the then Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds to the effect that:

(i) M.S.T.C. is unable to discharge its responsibilities with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds; or

(ii) a continuation of the requirement that all of the Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds be registered in the registration books kept by the Bond Registrar in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C., is not in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the Series 1992 Bonds.

(c) Upon the termination of the services of M.S.T.C. with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds, or upon the discontinuance or termination of the services of M.S.T.C. with respect to the Series 1992 Bonds after which no substitute securities depository willing to undertake those functions of M.S.T.C. can be found which, in the opinion of the Comptroller, is willing and able to undertake such functions upon reasonable and customary terms, the Series 1992 Bonds shall no longer be restricted to being registered in the registration books kept by the Bond Registrar in the name of Kray as nominee of M.S.T.C., but may be registered in whatever name or names the Registered Owner transferring or exchanging Series 1992 Bonds shall designate, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 209. Lost, Stolen, Mutilated or Destroyed Bonds. If any Series 1992 Bond becomes mutilated or is lost, stolen or destroyed, the City may execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver a new Series 1992 Bond of the same date of issue, maturity date, principal amount and interest rate per annum as the Series 1992 Bond mutilated, lost, stolen or destroyed, provided that (a) in the case of a mutilated Series 1992 Bond, the Series 1992 Bond is first surrendered to the City, (b) in the case of any lost, stolen or destroyed Series 1992 Bond, there is first furnished both evidence of loss, theft or destruction and an indemnity satisfactory to the City and the Bond Registrar, (c) all other reasonable requirements of the City are complied with, and (d) expenses in connection with the transaction are paid by the Registered Owner of such Series 1992 Bonds. Any new Series 1992 Bonds issued pursuant to this Section in substitution for Series 1992 Bonds alleged to have been destroyed, stolen or lost shall constitute original additional contractual obligations on the part of the City whether or not the Series 1992 Bonds alleged to be destroyed, stolen or lost are at any time enforceable by anyone, and shall be equally secured by and entitled to equal and proportionate benefits with all other Series 1992 Bonds in any

moneys or securities held by the City or any Paying Agent for the benefit of such Registered Owners.

SECTION 210. Form, Execution Of Bonds.

(a) Each Series 1992 Bond and the Authenticating Agent's Certificate of Authentication to be endorsed on such Series 1992 Bond shall be in substantially the form attached to this Ordinance as Exhibit A, with necessary and appropriate variations, omissions and insertions as permitted or required by this Ordinance, including those necessary for any Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds.

(b) Each Series 1992 Bond shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the Mayor and the Comptroller, shall be attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk, shall have the corporate seal of the City affixed, impressed or printed on such Series 1992 Bond and shall be authenticated by the manual signature of the Authenticating Agent. If any officer of the City whose manual or facsimile signature appears on any Series 1992 Bond shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such Series 1992 Bond, such manual or facsimile signature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, as if such officer had remained in office until delivery.

(c) The Mayor, Comptroller and Clerk (if they have not already done so) are authorized to file with the Illinois Secretary of State their manual signatures certified by them pursuant to the Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act, as amended. The use of their facsimile signatures to execute the Series 1992 Bonds is authorized by this Ordinance. Each Series 1992 Bond so executed shall be as effective as if manually executed.

(d) No Series 1992 Bond shall be valid for any purpose unless and until a certificate of authentication of the Series 1992 Bond substantially in the form set forth in the form of Series 1992 Bonds attached as Exhibit A to this Ordinance shall have been duly executed by the Authenticating Agent with respect to that Series 1992 Bond. The executed certificate upon any such Series 1992 Bond shall be conclusive evidence that such Series 1992 Bond has been authenticated and delivered under this Ordinance. The Authenticating Agent's certificate of authentication on any Series 1992 Bond shall be deemed to have been executed by it if signed by an authorized officer or signatory of the Authenticating Agent. It shall not be necessary that the same officer or signatory sign the certificate of authentication on each of the Series 1992 Bonds. The Authenticating Agent is authorized and directed to cause Series 1992 Bonds executed by the City to be authenticated at the request of the City in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 211. Sale Of Series 1992 Bonds.

(a) The Comptroller is authorized and directed to execute on behalf of the City a Bond Purchase Agreement for the sale by the City to the Initial Purchasers of the Series 1992 Bonds pursuant to a negotiated sale on such terms as the Comptroller may deem to be in the best interests of the City as provided in this Ordinance. The Bond Purchase Agreement shall be in such form as the Comptroller shall determine, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the City Council. The purchase price shall be the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds plus accrued interest on the Series 1992 Bonds (other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds) from their date to the date of their delivery, less any original issue discount and also less an underwriter's discount of not to exceed 2% of the principal amount. Such terms include, without limitation, the aggregate principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds, the amount of any original issue discount, the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds maturing in each year, the issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds as serial bonds, term bonds subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, or Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, or any combination of serial bonds, term bonds or Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, the numbering of the Series 1992 Bonds, the interest rate or rates for the Series 1992 Bonds, the method by which and rate at which the Compound Accreted Value of Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall be established, the first interest payment and compounding dates and the prices and other terms upon which the Series 1992 Bonds are subject to redemption, all as provided in and subject to the limitations expressed in this Article II, including the limitation specified in Section 206 of this Ordinance. The Comptroller shall determine the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds necessary to be issued within the maximum amount specified in this Ordinance for the purposes for which they are to be issued within the maximum amount specified in this Ordinance. The terms of the Series 1992 Bonds shall provide for the Bond Debt Service Requirement of the Series 1992 Bonds not to exceed $30 Million in any year. The Comptroller may in the Determination Certificate provide for such changes to the terms of the Series 1992 Bonds, the form of the Series 1992 Bonds and the various bond covenants from those provided in this Ordinance as he or she shall determine but which shall result in the Series 1992 Bonds having substantially the terms and being in substantially the form provided in this Ordinance. The Comptroller is further authorized to take the actions and execute and deliver the documents and instruments specified in this Ordinance. The Series 1992 Bonds shall be then duly prepared and executed in the form and manner provided in this Ordinance and delivered to the purchasers in accordance with the terms of sale.

(b) The City shall cause there to be prepared and delivered to prospective purchasers of the Series 1992 Bonds a Preliminary Official Statement, as shall be approved by the Comptroller. Upon sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, the Comptroller is authorized and directed to cause a final Official Statement to be prepared, executed and (i) delivered to the Initial Purchasers and (ii) filed with the Office of the City Clerk directed to the City Council.

(c) Upon a finding by the Comptroller that the purchase of municipal bond insurance of the Series 1992 Bonds is likely to facilitate the marketing and sale of the Series 1992 Bonds and permit completion of such sale in a timely fashion, and that such insurance is available at an acceptable premium, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the City to purchase a policy of municipal bond insurance for the Series 1992 Bonds, payable from amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds. Such policy shall be provided by a bond insurance company or association approved by the Comptroller. The Comptroller may on behalf of the City make necessary covenants with respect to that insurance consistent with this Ordinance.

(d) Subsequent to such sale, the Comptroller shall file in the Office of the City Clerk directed to the City Council (i) a Determination Certificate setting forth the terms of sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, the principal amount of the Series 1992 Bonds, the amount of Series 1992 Bonds maturing on each maturity date, the interest rate or rates on the Series 1992 Bonds, the redemption provisions for the Series 1992 Bonds, the first interest payment date, designating any Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, setting forth the method by which and rate at which the Compound Accreted Value of Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds shall be established, and setting forth the amount of any original issue discount, (ii) an executed copy of the Bond Purchase Agreement, reflecting concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the City Council in the determinations made by the Comptroller as to the terms of sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, and (iii) the final Official Statement of the City as provided in Section 211(b) of this Ordinance.

Article III.

Disposition Of Series 1992 Bond Proceeds; Construction Accounts.

SECTION 301. Escrow for Refunded Bonds. The City shall establish one or more Escrow Accounts for the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds with one or more paying agents for the Refunded Bonds as selected by the Comptroller, as Escrow Trustees. From the amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, the City shall make an irrevocable deposit into the

Escrow Accounts of an amount sufficient to purchase investment obligations and to deposit cash which shall be sufficient to defease the Refunded Bonds, as provided in the ordinances of the City authorizing the Refunded Bonds. The City shall enter into Escrow Agreements with the Escrow Trustees in a form as shall be determined by the Comptroller. The Comptroller is authorized and directed to execute such an Escrow Account on behalf of the City. The City shall, by entering into the Escrow Agreements, irrevocably determine to call each Refunded Bond at its earliest optional redemption date.

SECTION 302. Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instruments. The City shall, upon the issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds, acquire a reserve account credit instrument with a reserve account credit instrument coverage sufficient to meet the reserve account credit requirement for the Senior Lien Bonds (all as defined in the ordinance authorizing the Senior Lien Bonds) and shall also acquire a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument with a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument Coverage sufficient to meet the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Series 1992 Bonds. The Comptroller is authorized and directed to purchase those instruments on behalf of the City and may execute Reimbursement Agreements on behalf of the City with the Providers. The City shall, at the election of the Comptroller, either utilize amounts in the debt service reserve account established with respect to the Refunded Bonds and the Senior Lien Bonds, or amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, or other amounts in the Water Fund, to pay costs to the City of acquiring the credit instruments authorized by this Section. All amounts in that debt service reserve account not so used shall be deposited in the Water Rate Stabilization Account established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 303. Accrued Interest. Accrued interest on Series 1992 Bonds (other than Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds) shall be deposited to the credit of the Bond Principal and Interest Account established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 304. Construction Accounts. The City has, upon the issuance of the Refunded Bonds and the Senior Lien Bonds, established, and upon the issuance of Parity Bonds, may establish, separate Construction Accounts in the Water Fund for construction purposes. These Construction Accounts shall remain in full force and effect and all amounts in them, and all investment earnings on those accounts shall be used for the purposes specified in the City's respective ordinances authorizing the Senior Lien Bonds, Refunded Bonds or Parity Bonds or for purposes for which Bonds may be issued as provided in Article VI of this Ordinance, as the City shall direct. Amounts in the Construction Accounts shall be invested in Permitted Investments. All interest on and investment earnings of any Construction Account shall be deposited in that related Construction Account.

SECTION 305. Cost of Issuance Account. There is established in the Water Fund a Series 1992 Bonds Cost of Issuance Account. From amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds, the City shall deposit in the Series 1992 Cost of Issuance Account an amount sufficient to pay the Costs of Issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds and costs of acquiring a debt service reserve account credit instrument for the Senior Lien Bonds (to the extent not paid from the debt service reserve account for Senior Lien Bonds) and shall use the amounts in that Account and interest on or investment earnings of that Account to pay those costs. Any amounts in the Series 1992 Cost of Issuance Account not needed for paying Costs of Issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds and costs of acquiring a debt service reserve account credit instrument for the Senior Lien Bonds (to the extent not paid from the debt service reserve account for Senior Lien Bonds) shall be transferred to the Water Rate Stabilization Account.

Article IV.

Water Fund And Accounts.

SECTION 401. Revenue Obligation. The Series 1992 Bonds shall have a claim for payment together with any Parity Bonds solely from the Net Revenues Available for Bonds, the Construction Accounts and the Accounts of the Water Fund established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance. The Series 1992 Bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision or limitation as to indebtedness and each Series 1992 Bond shall contain a statement to that effect. The claim for payment of the Bonds from accounts of the Water Fund and from Net Revenues Available for Bonds shall be junior to the claim of the Senior Lien Bonds.

SECTION 402. Water Fund. There has been created and there exists a separate fund of the City with the Treasurer designated the Water Fund into which the Gross Revenues of the Water System are and shall be deposited as collected. The Water Fund shall continue as a separate fund of the City. The Water Fund shall constitute a trust fund and has been and is irrevocably pledged to the owners of the Senior Lien Bonds and the Bonds from time to time outstanding for the sole purpose of carrying out the covenants, terms and conditions of the ordinance authorizing the Senior Lien Bonds, this Ordinance and the ordinances authorizing the issuance of Parity Bonds. The Water Fund shall be used only (as provided in this Ordinance, ordinances authorizing Parity Bonds and the ordinance authorizing the Senior Lien Bonds) for (a) paying Operation and Maintenance Costs, (b) paying the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on Senior Lien Bonds and all Bonds (or purchasing Senior Lien Bonds or Bonds), and (c) establishing and maintaining (for the purposes specified in those ordinances) the Construction Accounts and the Accounts in the Water Fund

described in Sections 304, 403 and 404 of this Ordinance and all other reserve funds or accounts which are required to be established and maintained in the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Senior Lien Bonds and Bonds; provided that any funds available after these requirements have been satisfied or which are not necessary to satisfy these requirements may be used for any lawful purpose of the Water System. A lien on and security interest in the Net Revenues Available for Bonds and the various Accounts of the Water Fund established as provided in Section 404 of this Ordinance and in the Construction Accounts is granted to the owners of the Bonds Outstanding from time to time, subject to amounts in the various Accounts being deposited, credited and expended as provided in this Ordinance. This pledge and grant of a lien and security interest is effective immediately upon the issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds without the requirement of any further act or filing and is superior to the claims of any other person whether or not they have notice of this pledge or grant, except that the pledge of and grant of a lien on and security interest on Net Revenue Available for Bonds and the various Accounts is junior to the claim of the Senior Lien Bonds. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the City from commingling money in the Water Fund (except the Senior Lien Accounts, the Accounts to which reference is made in paragraphs (a) through (c) of Section 404 and the Construction Accounts) with other money, funds, and accounts of the City. Any advance by the City to the Water Fund from other funds of the City shall have a claim for reimbursement only from amounts in the Water Fund not required for deposit in the Senior Lien Accounts or the various Accounts specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of Section 404 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 403. Water Fund Accounts. There have been created and there exist separate Senior Lien Accounts in the Water Fund designated the "Matured Water Bond and Interest Account", the "Debt Service Reserve Account", the "Rehabilitation and Improvement Reserve Account" and the Rebate Account for the Series 1992 Bonds. So long as any Senior Lien Bonds shall remain Outstanding, the Net Revenues shall first be applied in each period to make all required deposits in the Senior Lien Accounts.

SECTION 404. Application of Net Revenues Available for Bonds. There are established in the Water Fund, the following separate accounts: the Bond Principal and Interest Account, the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account, the Water Rate Stabilization Account and the Bond Rebate Accounts for each Series of Bonds. The Net Revenues Available for Bonds shall be transferred, without any further official action or direction, to the Bond Principal and Interest Account, the Bond Debt Reserve Account, the Rebate Accounts and the Water Rate Stabilization Account in the order in which those accounts are listed below, for use in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this Section 404.

(a) Bond Principal and Interest Account. Not later than ten days prior to each principal or interest payment date for the Bonds, there shall be transferred to the Bond Principal and Interest Account sufficient funds, (together, with respect to the first interest payment date on Series 1992 Bonds, with accrued interest received upon delivery of the Series 1992 Bonds) to pay the amount of the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest becoming due, whether upon maturity, redemption or otherwise, on such payment date on all Outstanding Bonds.

Funds in the Bond Principal and Interest Account shall be used only for the purpose of paying principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on Outstanding Bonds as the same become due.

(b) Bond Debt Service Reserve Account. (i) At the time of the delivery of the Series 1992 Bonds, sufficient funds from the proceeds of sale of the Series 1992 Bonds shall be transferred to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument, to establish a balance in such Account at least equal to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement. Such funds and instrument shall be maintained in a separate segregated subaccount in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account. Amounts in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account shall be deposited in a separate account in a bank or banks designated by the Treasurer pursuant to a depository agreement. Whenever the balance in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account is less than the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement, except as permitted pursuant to Section 601(c) of this Ordinance, there shall be transferred to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account within the next 12 months sufficient funds to maintain a balance in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account at least equal to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement.

Funds in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and any Bond Debt Reserve Account Credit Instruments shall be used to pay principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Outstanding Bonds as the same become due at any time when there are insufficient funds available for such purpose in the Bond Principal and Interest Account (after any available amounts in the Water Rate Stabilization Account have first been applied to that purpose).

(ii) All or any part of the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement may be met by deposit with the City of one or more Bond Debt Reserve Account Credit Instruments. A Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument shall, for the purposes of determining the value of the amounts on deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account, be valued at the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument Coverage for the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument except as provided in the next sentence. If a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument is to terminate (or is subject to termination) prior to the last principal payment date on any Outstanding Bond, then

the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument Coverage of that Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument shall be reduced each year, beginning on the date which is four years prior to the first date on which the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument is to terminate (or is subject to termination), by twenty-five percent (25%) of the coverage in each of the years remaining prior to such date, provided that if by the terms of the Bond Debt Service Reserve Fund Credit Instrument and the terms of the related ordinance, the City has the right and duty to draw upon the instrument prior to its termination for deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account (if and to the extent a substitute Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument is not deposited in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account) all or part of its Coverage, then the reduction shall be in an amount equal to the difference between (A) the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement and (B) the sum of the amounts on deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and the amount which the City may draw under the instrument prior to its termination for deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account. Any amounts in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account which are not required to be transferred to the Bond Principal and Interest Account may, from time to time, be used to pay costs of acquiring a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument or to make payments due under a Reimbursement Agreement, but only if after such payment, the value of the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account shall not be less than the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement. The City pledges and grants a lien on and security interest in the amounts on deposit in the debt service reserve account for the Senior Lien Bonds to the provider of the debt service reserve account credit instrument to secure the City's obligation to make payments under the reimbursement agreement for that instrument, provided that the pledge, lien and security interest shall be junior in priority to any claim for the benefit of the owners of the Senior Lien Bonds. The City also pledges and grants a lien on and security interest in the amounts on deposit in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account to any Provider, provided that the pledge, lien and security interest shall be junior to any claim for the benefit of the owners of Bonds.

After the deposit of a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument into the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and after the City has received notice of the value of the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account after such deposit, the Comptroller may then direct the transfer from the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account to any account of the Water Fund of any amounts in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account in excess of the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement.

(c) Bond Rebate Accounts. There shall be transferred from the Water Fund from Net Revenues Available for Bonds and deposited to the credit of the various Rebate Accounts the amounts as shall be required to be held

available for rebate to the United States of America with respect to each series of Bonds as required by Section 508 of this Ordinance. Each such Rebate Account shall be deposited in a separate bank account in a bank or banks designated by the Treasurer pursuant to a depository agreement. The amount so to be held available shall be determined from time to time by the City pursuant to the ordinances authorizing the various series of Bonds.

Amounts in such Rebate Accounts shall be used at the direction of the City to make rebate payments to the United States of America. Amounts in such Rebate Accounts may be used to pay principal, redemption premium and interest on the Senior Lien Bonds and the Bonds as they become due, at any time when there are insufficient funds available for such purpose in the Senior Lien Accounts, Bond Principal and Interest Account, the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and the Water Rate Stabilization Account.

(d) Water Rate Stabilization Account. Upon the issuance of the Series 1992 Bonds, all amounts in the existing debt service reserve account shall, after paying any cost of a reserve account credit instrument with respect to Senior Lien Bonds and a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument sufficient to meet the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Series 1992 Bonds which are to be paid from that Account, be deposited in the Water Rate Stabilization Account. In any year the City may withdraw any amounts from the Water Rate Stabilization Account and use those amounts for paying any expenses or obligations of the Water System, including, without limitation, any Operation and Maintenance Costs, deposits in the Senior Lien Accounts, deposits in the Bond Principal and Interest Account, deposits in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account, or any cost of repairs, replacements, renewals, improvements, equipment or extensions to the Water System. The Water Rate Stabilization Account shall be used to make all required deposits in the Senior Lien Accounts and the Bond Principal and Interest Account and the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account when no other funds are available for that purpose. All Net Revenues Available for Bonds and not required for transfer to the Bond Principal and Interest Account, the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account or any Rebate Account for Bonds shall be transferred to the Water Rate Stabilization Account until the amount of that Account equals $25,000,000. It is not a violation of the covenants in this Ordinance for the amounts at any time in the Water Rate Stabilization Account to be less than the amount specified in the preceding sentences so long as all transfers have been made from Net Revenues Available from Bonds when funds are available for that purpose.

SECTION 405. Deficiencies, Excess. In the event of a deficiency in any Fiscal Year in the Bond Principal and Interest Account, Bond Debt Service Reserve Account, or any Rebate Account for Bonds, the amount of such deficiency shall be included in the amount to be transferred from the Water

Fund and deposited into such account during the next 12-month period or succeeding Fiscal Year, as required by this Ordinance.

Whenever the balance in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account or any Rebate Account for Bonds exceeds the amount required to be on deposit in that Account, such excess may be transferred to the Water Fund, provided that no such transfers shall be made when any debt service payments on outstanding obligations of the City that are payable by their terms from the revenues of the Water System are past due. Any funds which remain in the Water Fund at the end of any Fiscal Year shall be retained in the Water Fund and shall be available for appropriation for any proper purpose of the Water System.

SECTION 406. Investments. Funds in the Accounts established as provided in Section 404 shall be invested in Permitted Investments. All amounts in the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and each Rebate Account for Bonds shall be invested in Permitted Investments which are held separate and distinct from those of any other Funds or Account. Investments shall be scheduled to mature before needed for the respective purposes of each of such accounts. All Investment Earnings on any such Accounts so invested as provided in this Section 406 shall be credited to the Water Fund and shall be considered Gross Revenues provided, however, that earnings on the investment of amounts on deposit in the Rebate Accounts shall not be Investment Earnings, shall not be considered Gross Revenues, and shall be retained in the respective Rebate Accounts except to the extent no longer required for rebate purposes.

For purposes of determining whether sufficient cash and investments are on deposit in such accounts under the terms and requirements of this Ordinance, investments shall be valued at cost or market price, whichever is lower, on or about December 31 in each year.

Article V.

General Covenants.

The City covenants and agrees with the owners of the Series 1992 Bonds as follows:

SECTION 501. Maintenance and Continued Operation of Water System. The City will maintain the Water System in good repair and working order, will continuously operate it on a Fiscal Year basis, and will punctually perform all duties with respect to the Water System required by the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois.

So long as the Series 1992 Bonds are Outstanding, the City will continue to operate the Water System as a revenue-producing system so as to produce Gross Revenues sufficient to satisfy the covenants of this Ordinance.

SECTION 502. Water Rates. The City will establish, maintain and collect at all times, fees, charges and rates for the use and service of the Water System sufficient at all times to (a) pay Operation and Maintenance Costs and (b) produce Net Revenues Available for Bonds sufficient to pay the principal (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption) of and interest on all Bonds Outstanding from time to time and to establish and maintain the Senior Lien Accounts, the Bond Principal and Interest Account and the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account as may be covenanted in ordinances authorizing the issuance of Bonds, which Net Revenues Available for Bonds shall each Fiscal Year at least equal 120% of the sum required to pay promptly when due the Bond Debt Service Requirement for the Fiscal Year on all Bonds then Outstanding. These fees, charges and rates shall not be reduced, while any Bonds are Outstanding, below the level necessary to ensure compliance with the covenants of this Section 502. While any Senior Lien Bonds are Outstanding, for purposes of the calculations of this Section, there shall be added to the Net Revenues Available for Bonds the amount paid in the Fiscal Year for principal (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption) and interest on the Senior Lien Bonds, and the Senior Lien Bonds shall be treated as Bonds for calculation of the Bond Debt Service Requirement.

The City will, prior to the end of each Fiscal Year, conduct a review to determine if it has been and will be in compliance with the rate covenant set forth above. Whenever the annual review indicates that projected Gross Revenues will not be sufficient to comply with the rate covenant, the City shall have prepared a rate study for the Water System identifying the rate changes necessary to comply with the rate covenant and the Office of Budget and Management of the City and the Comptroller shall recommend appropriate action to the City Council to comply with this rate covenant. Copies of the rate study shall be provided to any owner of Bonds upon request.

SECTION 503. Repairs, Replacements, Additions, Betterments. The City from time to time will make all necessary and proper repairs, replacements, additions and betterments to the Water System so that the Water System may at all times be operated efficiently, economically and properly. When any necessary equipment or facility shall have been worn out, destroyed, or otherwise is insufficient for proper use, it shall be promptly replaced so that the value and efficiency of the Water System shall be at all times fully maintained.

SECTION 504. Control and Operation of Water System. The City will establish such rules and regulations for the control and operation of the Water System as are necessary for the safe, lawful, efficient and economical operation of the Water System.

SECTION 505. Books and Records. The City will make and keep proper books, records and accounts (separate and apart from all other books, records and accounts of the City) in which correct and complete entries shall be made of all transactions relating to the Water System. Within 180 days following the close of each Fiscal Year, the City will cause the financial statements of the Water System to be audited by independent certified public accountants. Such audited financial statements will be available for inspection by the Registered Owners of any of the Bonds. The financial statements shall, without limitation, include the following:

(a) A statement of revenue and expenses of the Water System for each Fiscal Year.

(b) A balance sheet as of the end of such Fiscal Year, including the amounts in each of the accounts of the Water Fund.

(c) A statement of cash flow of the Water System for such Fiscal Year.

(d) The amounts, maturities, interest rates and redemption provisions of all Outstanding Senior Lien Bonds and Bonds.

All expenses of the audit required by this provision shall be regarded and paid as an Operation and Maintenance Cost.

The accountants who audit such financial statements shall also prepare a separate compliance letter regarding the manner in which the City has complied with the financial covenants of this Ordinance, which compliance letter may be prepared on a different basis than that of the financial statements. A copy of the financial statements shall be provided to any Registered Owner of Bonds upon request.

SECTION 506. Customer Report. The City shall prepare annually a report of the number of customers served by the Water System at the end of the Fiscal Year, the number of metered and nonmetered customers at the end of the Fiscal Year, and the quantity of water provided.

SECTION 507. Water System Dispositions or Encumbrances. The City will not sell, lease, loan or mortgage or in any manner dispose of or encumber the Water System (subject to the right of the City to issue Parity Bonds as provided in this Ordinance, to issue bonds payable from the Net Revenues Available for Bonds of the Water System on a basis subordinate to the Bonds, and to dispose of real or personal property which is no longer useful or necessary to the operation of the Water System).

SECTION 508. No Arbitrage. The City will not direct or permit any action which (or fail to take any action the failure of which) would cause any

Series 1992 Bond to be an "arbitrage bond" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or any successor to it and the regulations under that Code as promulgated and as amended from time to time and as applicable to the Series 1992 Bonds.

SECTION 509. Special Tax Covenant. The covenants and agreements of the City set forth in this Section 509 shall apply as long as any of the Series 1992 Bonds continue to bear interest (whether or not they are Outstanding Bonds within the meaning of this Ordinance) (or for Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, so long as their principal amount continues to appreciate) and shall also apply after the Series 1992 Bonds cease to bear interest (or for Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds, their principal amount ceases to appreciate) but within such subsequent period as shall be required for the City to comply with the covenants of this Section 509. At the discretion of the Comptroller, the Comptroller may execute an agreement in the name of and on behalf of the City to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Section 509.

(a) The City (i) will take all actions which are necessary to be taken (and avoid taking any action which it is necessary to avoid being taken) so that interest on the Series 1992 Bonds (including appreciation in principal amount for Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds) will not be or become subject to federal income taxation under present law, and (ii) will take all actions reasonably within its power to take which are necessary to be taken (and avoid taking any actions which are reasonably within its power to avoid taking and which it is necessary to avoid) so that interest on the Series 1992 Bonds (including appreciation in principal amount for Capital Appreciation Series 1992 Bonds) will not be or become includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes under the federal income tax laws as in effect from time to time.

(b) The City will, without limitation, (i) restrict the yield on investments of amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds and other amounts, and (ii) timely rebate to the United States of America certain amounts which may be received as interest or other investment earnings on Accounts of the Water Fund, all as shall be necessary to comply with this Section. The City shall also make or cause to be made identifiable investments of amounts allocable to the Series 1992 Bonds as shall be necessary or appropriate in order to be able to ascertain the amounts which may be required so to be rebated to the United States of America. The City shall from time to time determine the amounts in Accounts of the Water Fund which shall be subject so to be rebated and those amounts from time to time shall be held by the City in the Rebate Account for the Series 1992 Bonds and shall be rebated to the United States of America in the amounts and at the times as required. Such amounts so subject from time to time so to be rebated shall not be available for the other purposes for which the Water Fund and its Accounts and accounts established by this Ordinance may be applied, except as provided in Section 404(c) of this Ordinance and, for purposes of computing the balance in the Water Fund and such various

Accounts shall be disregarded. At the time of delivery of the Series 1992 Bonds, and from time to time after their delivery, the City shall provide instructions to appropriate officials as to the restrictions to be made on the yield and segregation of investments and as to the calculations and rebate of amounts to the United States of America, as are required in order for the City to comply with this Section 509.

(c) The City will not take any of the following actions without in each such event obtaining the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel (which may represent the City from time to time in other matters) that such action will not contravene any covenant of this Ordinance and will not make compliance with those covenants impossible: (i) optionally redeem any Bonds; (ii) defease any Bonds; (iii) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any material portion of the Water System; (iv) enter into or amend any short-term or long-term contract for the supply of water by the City other than pursuant to general rates charged to the general public; or (v) enter into or amend any contract or arrangement for persons other than its employees to manage the Water System.

(d) The provisions of this Section 509 shall not be interpreted to impose upon the City any obligation to redeem or to purchase any Series 1992 Bonds, other than with proceeds or other amounts available under this Ordinance.

Article VI.

Issuance Of Additional Bonds.

SECTION 601. Parity Bonds. As long as there are any Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds, no bonds, notes or other obligations of any kind which are payable from Net Revenues or any Accounts of the Water Fund with a claim senior to that of the Bonds shall be issued. As long as there are any Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds, no bonds, notes or other obligations of any kind which are payable from Net Revenues Available For Bonds or any Accounts of the Water Fund on an equal and ratable basis with the Series 1992 Bonds shall be issued, except Parity Bonds which may be issued for the purpose of paying the cost of repairs, replacements, renewals, improvements, equipment or extensions to the Water System, funding capitalized interest and reserve funds for Bonds or particular Series of Bonds, funding working capital for the Water System, for refunding Outstanding Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds or for paying Costs of Issuance and then only upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) If any Senior Lien Bonds are Outstanding, the funds then required to be transferred to the Senior Lien Accounts shall have been transferred in full up to the date of the delivery of such Parity Bonds;

(b) The funds required to be transferred to the Bond Principal and Interest Account and the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account shall have been transferred in full up to the date of the delivery of such Parity Bonds;

(c) The Ordinance authorizing the issuance of Parity Bonds shall require either (i) the transfer at the time of the delivery of such Parity Bonds of sufficient proceeds of such Parity Bonds or Net Revenues Available For Bonds, or the deposit of a Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instrument, or any combination of bond proceeds, Net Revenues Available for Bonds and Bond Debt Service Reserve Account Credit Instruments, to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Account so that the balance in such account is at least equal to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement, or (ii) equal monthly transfers to such Account during a period not exceeding 60 months following the delivery of such Parity Bonds sufficient to cause the balance in the account to be an amount at least equal to the Bond Debt Service Reserve Requirement; and

(d) Net Revenues Available for Bonds for the last completed Fiscal Year prior to the issuance of the Parity Bonds (as shown by the audit of an independent certified public accountant), or Net Revenues Available for Bonds for such last completed Fiscal Year, adjusted as described below, shall equal at least 125% of the maximum annual Bond Debt Service Requirement for Bonds which will be Outstanding Bonds following the issuance of the proposed Parity Bonds, computed on a pro forma basis assuming the issuance of the proposed Parity Bonds and the application of the proceeds of any Bonds as provided in the ordinance authorizing their issuance, sale and delivery. For purposes of this Section, Net Revenues Available for Bonds shall be calculated as if any Refunded Bonds and any Senior Lien Bonds which have been refunded or which are to be refunded by the proposed Parity Bonds were Bonds. For purposes of this Section, net transfers from the Water Rate Stabilization Account shall not be taken into account in determining Net Revenues Available for Bonds. Net Revenues Available for Bonds may be adjusted as follows for purposes of this paragraph (d):

(i) If there shall have been an increase in the rates of the Water System from the rates in effect for such last completed Fiscal Year, which increase is in effect at the time of the issuance of any such Parity Bonds, Net Revenues Available for Bonds may be adjusted to reflect the Net Revenues Available for Bonds for such last completed Fiscal Year as they would have been had the existing rates been in effect during all of that last completed Fiscal Year; and

(ii) Any such adjustment shall be evidenced by the certificate of an Independent Consulting Engineer or an independent certified public accountant employed for that purpose, which certificate shall be filed with and approved by the City Council prior to the sale of the proposed Parity Bonds.

If during the first six months of a Fiscal Year, an audit of the Water System for the preceding Fiscal Year by an independent certified public account is not available, the conditions of paragraph (d) shall be deemed to have been satisfied if both (1) Net Revenues Available for Bonds for the second preceding Fiscal Year (as shown by the audit of an independent certified public accountant), adjusted as described in this paragraph (d), and (2) Net Revenues Available for Bonds for the preceding Fiscal Year (as estimated by the Comptroller and either estimated by an Independent Consulting Engineer or certified by an independent certified public accountant based on a review the scope of which, as specified by such accountant, may be less complete than an audit), adjusted as described in this paragraph (d), shall equal at least 125% of the maximum Bond Debt Service Requirement for any Fiscal Year for Bonds which will be Outstanding following the issuance of the proposed Parity Bonds, computed on a pro forma basis assuming the issuance of the proposed Parity Bonds and the application of the proceeds of any Bonds as provided in the ordinance authorizing their issuance, sale and delivery.

(e) The City may issue Parity Bonds without complying with either of the tests in paragraph (d) of this Section 601:

(i) to pay, redeem or refund Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds if in the judgment of the City there will be no money available to make payments of interest or principal of those Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds (at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates) as such amounts become due; and

(ii) to pay, redeem or refund any Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds if the total Bond Debt Service Requirement on all Bonds Outstanding after the issuance of the Parity Bonds and the payment, redemption or refunding of such Bonds or Senior Lien Bonds will not be in excess of the total Bond Debt Service Requirement on all Bonds Outstanding prior to the issuance of the Parity Bonds in each Fiscal Year in which there was to be any Bond Debt Service Requirement for Prior Bonds (treating, for purposes of this clause (ii) Senior Lien Bonds to be Bonds).

SECTION 602. Subordinate Obligations. Other obligations, including bonds, may be issued payable from Net Revenues Available for Bonds on a basis subordinate to the Bonds.

Article VII.

Defeasance.

SECTION 701. Defeasance.

(a) If the City shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to the owners of the Series 1992 Bonds then Outstanding, the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest to become due on the Series 1992 Bonds, at the times and in the manner stipulated in this Ordinance and in the Series 1992 Bonds, then the covenants, agreements and other obligations of the City to the owners of the Series 1992 Bonds shall be discharged and satisfied. In such event, the Paying Agent shall pay over or deliver to the City all moneys or securities held by them pursuant to this Ordinance which are no longer required for the payment or redemption of Series 1992 Bonds not already then surrendered for such payment or redemption.

(b) Series 1992 Bonds for the payment or redemption of which money shall have been set aside and shall be held in trust by any Paying Agents (through deposit by the City of funds for such payment or redemption or otherwise), whether at or prior to the maturity or the redemption date of such Series 1992 Bonds, shall be deemed to have been paid within the meaning of and with the effect expressed in paragraph (a) of this Section 701. All Series 1992 Bonds shall, prior to their maturity or redemption date, be deemed to have been paid within the meaning of and with the effect expressed in paragraph (a) of this Section 701 if:

(i) there shall have been deposited with such Paying Agents either money in an amount which shall be sufficient, or Government Obligations the principal of and interest on which when due will provide money which, without reinvestment, when added to the money, if any, deposited with such Paying Agents at the same time, shall be sufficient to pay the principal of those Series 1992 Bonds at maturity, or on sinking fund installment dates for term Series 1992 Bonds, or the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest due and to become due on those Series 1992 Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date (or sinking fund installment dates for term Series 1992 Bonds) of the Series 1992 Bonds, as the case may be;

(ii) in case any of the Series 1992 Bonds are to be redeemed on any date prior to their maturity, the City shall have given to the Bond Registrar irrevocable instruction to give any required notice of redemption as provided in Article II of this Ordinance, which instruction the Bond Registrar has accepted in writing; and

(iii) the City shall receive an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that the defeasance of the Series 1992 Bonds shall not cause interest on the Series 1992 Bonds to be included in "gross income" of the owner for federal income tax purposes.

(c) Neither Government Obligations nor moneys deposited with the Paying Agent pursuant to this Section nor principal or interest payments of any such Government Obligations shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption), redemption premium, if any, and interest on those Series 1992 Bonds, provided that any cash received from such principal or interest payments on such Government Obligations, if not then needed for such purpose, shall, to the extent practicable, be reinvested in Government Obligations maturing at times and in principal amounts sufficient to pay when due the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest to become due on those Series 1992 Bonds on and prior to such redemption date or maturity date of the Series 1992 Bonds, as the case may be.

SECTION 702. Unclaimed Moneys. Anything in this Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, any moneys held by the Paying Agents in trust for the payment and discharge of any of the Series 1992 Bonds which remain unclaimed for six years after the date of deposit of such moneys if deposited with the Paying Agents after the date when the Series 1992 Bonds became due and payable shall, at the written request of the City, be repaid by the Paying Agents to the City, as its absolute property and free from trust, and the Paying Agents shall then be released and discharged with respect to such amounts and the Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds shall look only to the City for the payment of such Series 1992 Bonds, provided that before being required to make any such payment to the City, the Paying Agents shall, at the expense of the City, cause to be published at least twice, at an interval of not less than seven days between publications, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Chicago and in *The Bond Buyer,* published in the City of New York, State of New York, or in the event that journal ceases publication, then in a financial newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York, a notice that the money remains unclaimed and that, after a date named in the notice, which date shall be not less than 30 days after the date of the first publication of the notice, the balance of such money then unclaimed will be returned to the City.

Article VIII.

Amendment Of The Ordinance.

SECTION 801. Amendment of the Ordinance. Subject to Sections 802 and 803 of this Ordinance, the City may amend or modify this Ordinance from time to time and may modify the rights and obligations of the City and of the Registered Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds by adopting a supplemental ordinance to this Ordinance. No such modification or amendment shall extend the maturity of or reduce the interest rate on, or otherwise alter or impair the obligation of the City to pay the principal of, redemption premium, if any, or interest on any Series 1992 Bond without the express consent of the Registered Owner of such Series 1992 Bond, nor permit the creation by the City of any mortgage, pledge, lien or security interest on the Water System, or upon the Net Revenues Available for Bonds or other moneys pledged or held pursuant to this Ordinance, other than those contemplated by this Ordinance, including Section 802, nor permit the preference or priority of any Bond over any other Bond, nor reduce the percentages of Series 1992 Bonds required for the written consent to an amendment or modification of this Ordinance, nor modify any of the rights or obligations of any Paying Agent at the time acting pursuant to this Ordinance without the written consent of such Paying Agent.

SECTION 802. Amendments Without Written Consent. The City may amend or modify this Ordinance from time to time for any one or more of the following purposes without obtaining the prior written consent of any of the Registered Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds:

(1) To add additional covenants and agreements of the City for the purpose of further securing the payment of the Series 1992 Bonds, provided such additional covenants and agreements are not contrary to or inconsistent with the covenants and agreements of the City contained in this Ordinance;

(2) To prescribe further limitations and restrictions upon the issuance of Parity Bonds and the incurring of obligations by the City which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the limitations and restrictions on such issuance or incurring of obligations in effect prior to the adoption of such supplemental ordinance;

(3) To surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the City by the terms of this Ordinance;

(4) To confirm as further assurance any covenant, lien, pledge or security interest created or recognized by the provisions of this Ordinance;

(5) To take any further action necessary or desirable for the collection and application of Net Revenues Available for Bonds sufficient to pay the Series 1992 Bonds as to principal, at maturity or on mandatory sinking fund installment dates, and to pay interest on the Series 1992 Bonds as it falls due;

(6) To correct any ambiguity or defect or inconsistent provisions in this Ordinance or to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under this Ordinance as are necessary or desirable, provided that any such amendments or modifications are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Ordinance as in effect prior to the adoption of any such supplemental ordinance, and provided further that any such amendments or modifications are not adverse to the interests of the Registered Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds.

SECTION 803. Amendments by Two-Thirds Consent of Owners. The City may amend or modify this Ordinance from time to time for any purpose other than one or more of the purposes not prohibited in Section 801 and not authorized by Section 802 of this Ordinance only pursuant to the consent of Registered Owners of sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66-2/3%) in principal amount of all Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds by written instrument. For purposes of this Section, a Series 1992 Bond registered in the name of Kray shall be treated as separate bonds with $5,000 denominations and Kray may consent to the amendment or modification with respect to certain of such bonds and not others.

SECTION 804. Method of Obtaining Written Consent of Owners. The City may at any time adopt a supplemental ordinance amending the provisions of the Series 1992 Bonds or of this Ordinance, to the extent that such an amendment is permitted by the provisions of Section 803 of this Ordinance, to take effect when and as provided in this Section. A copy of such supplemental ordinance, together with a written consent form, shall be mailed by the City to Registered Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds, first class mail, postage prepaid, at the address appearing for such owner upon the bond register maintained by the Bond Registrar. Failure to mail copies of such supplemental ordinance and written consent form to any Registered Owner shall not affect the validity of the supplemental ordinance when assented to as provided in this Article VIII.

A supplemental ordinance adopted in accordance with this Section shall not be effective unless and until there shall have been filed with the City the written consents of the Registered Owners of percentages in principal amount of Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds specified in Section 803 of this Ordinance as provided in this paragraph. Each such consent shall be effective only if accompanied by proof of ownership of the Series 1992 Bonds for which such consent is given, which proof shall be such as the City may prescribe from time to time. Any such consent shall be binding upon the

Registered Owner of the Series 1992 Bonds giving such consent and on any subsequent Registered Owner (whether or not such subsequent Registered Owner has notice of the consent) unless such consent is revoked in writing by the Registered Owner giving such consent or a subsequent Registered Owner by filing a notice of revocation with the City prior to the first date when the notice provided for in the next sentence of this paragraph has been given. After the Registered Owners of the required percentages of Series 1992 Bonds shall have filed their consents to the supplemental ordinance, the City shall mail a notice to the Registered Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds, in the manner provided in the first paragraph of this Section for the mailing of the supplemental ordinance and request for consent, stating in substance that the supplemental ordinance has been consented to by the Registered Owners of the required percentages of Series 1992 Bonds and will be effective as provided in this Section. A certificate of the City reciting compliance with the provisions of this Section shall be filed with the Paying Agent and shall be proof of the matters stated until the contrary is proved, and the supplemental ordinance shall be deemed conclusively binding upon the City and the Registered Owners of all Series 1992 Bonds at the expiration of sixty (60) days after the filing with the City of the certificate, except in the event of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction setting aside such consent in a legal action or equitable proceeding commenced within such sixty (60) day period.

SECTION 805. Endorsement of Series 1992 Bonds. Series 1992 Bonds authenticated and delivered after the effective date of any action taken by the Registered Owners of Series 1992 Bonds as provided in this Article may bear a notation by endorsement or otherwise in form approved by the City as to such action, and in that case upon demand of the Registered Owner of any Series 1992 Bond Outstanding at such effective date and presentation of his or her Series 1992 Bond for that purpose at the office of the City or at such additional offices as the City may select and designate for that purpose, a suitable notation shall be made on such Series 1992 Bond. If the City shall so determine, new Series 1992 Bonds so modified as to conform to such Registered Owners' action shall be prepared, authenticated and delivered, and upon demand of the Registered Owner of any Series 1992 Bond then Outstanding shall be exchanged in the City of Chicago, without cost to any Registered Owner, for any Outstanding Series 1992 Bonds, upon surrender of such Series 1992 Bond.

Article IX.

General Provisions.

SECTION 901. Authority. This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the powers of the City as a home rule unit under Article VII, Section 6(a) of the 1970 Illinois Constitution. The appropriate officers of the City are

authorized to take such actions and do such things as shall be necessary to perform, carry out, give effect to and consummate the transactions contemplated by this Ordinance and the Series 1992 Bonds.

SECTION 902. Authorized Signatures. The Mayor and the Comptroller may each designate another to act as their respective proxies and to affix their respective signatures to the Series 1992 Bonds, whether in temporary or definitive form, and any other instrument, certificate or document required to be signed by the Mayor or the Comptroller pursuant to this Ordinance. In each case, each shall send to the City Council written notice of the person so designated by each such notice stating the name of the person so selected and identifying the instruments, certificates and documents which such person shall be authorized to sign as proxy for the Mayor and the Comptroller, respectively. A written signature of the Mayor or of the Comptroller, respectively, executed by the person so designated underneath, shall be attached to each notice. Each notice, with the signatures attached, shall be recorded in the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council and filed with the Clerk. When the signature of the Mayor is placed on an instrument, certificate or document at the direction of the Mayor in the specified manner, the same, in all respects, shall be as binding on the City as if signed by the Mayor in person. When the signature of the Comptroller is so affixed to an instrument, certificate or document at the direction of the Comptroller, the same, in all respects, shall be binding on the City as if signed by the Comptroller in person.

SECTION 903. Conflict. To the extent that any ordinance, resolution, provision of the Chicago Municipal Code, rule or order, is in conflict with or is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be controlling.

SECTION 904. Severability. If any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Ordinance, the Bond Purchase Agreement, or the Official Statement described in Section 211 of this Ordinance, including without limitation any provision of this Ordinance relating to the entering into of any one or more of such documents, shall be held invalid, the invalidity of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the other provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 905. Bondholder Remedy. Any owner of a Series 1992 Bond may proceed by civil action to compel performance of all duties required by this Ordinance, including the establishment and collection of sufficient fees, charges and rates for services supplied by the Water System, and the application of the Gross Revenues and the various Accounts of the Water Fund as provided by this Ordinance.

SECTION 906. Contract. The provisions of this Ordinance shall constitute a contract between the City and the Owners of the Series 1992 Bonds, and no changes, additions or alterations of any kind shall be made to

that contract except as provided in this Ordinance, including Article VIII, so long as the Series 1992 Bonds are Outstanding.

SECTION 907. Appropriation. The provisions of this Ordinance constitute an appropriation of the amounts received upon the sale of the Series 1992 Bonds for the purposes specified in Section 202 of this Ordinance and an appropriation of the Net Revenues Available for Bonds for deposit in the various accounts established as provided by Section 404 of this Ordinance and for payment of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Series 1992 Bonds as provided in this Ordinance.

SECTION 908. Headings. Any headings preceding the texts of the several Articles and Sections of this Ordinance and the table of contents shall be solely for convenience of reference and shall not constitute a part of this Ordinance nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect.

SECTION 909. Effectiveness. This Ordinance shall be published by the City Clerk, by causing not less than 50 copies to be printed in special pamphlet form to be made available in the office of the City Clerk for public inspection and distribution to members of the public. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and such publication.

Exhibit "A" attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Form Of Series 1992 Bonds.

Form Of Face Of Bond.

United States Of America

State Of Illinois

City Of Chicago

Water Revenue Bond,

Refunding Series 1992.

Bond No.: R-_____ Principal Sum: $_____

Date of Bond: _____ Interest Rate Per Year: ___%

Date of Maturity: _____

Registered Owner: _____

The City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City"), for value received, promises (a) to pay to the Registered Owner specified above or that person's registered assignee, unless this Bond is earlier redeemed, the Principal Sum of this Bond specified above on the Date of Maturity specified above and (b) to pay to the Registered Owner of this Bond interest on that sum at the Interest Rate Per Year specified above from the Date of Bond specified above to the date of payment or earlier redemption of this Bond, payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1, with the first interest payment date being _____, 19____. Interest on this Bond shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

Interest on this Bond is payable on each interest payment date by check or draft mailed to the person in whose name this Bond is registered on the bond register kept by American National Bank and Trust Company (the "Bond Registrar") at the close of business on the last day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month next preceding such interest payment date at such person's address as it appears in the bond register. Principal of and premium, if any, on this Bond are payable only upon presentation and surrender of this Bond for cancellation at the principal corporate trust office of American National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois (the "Paying Agent"). Payments shall be made in lawful money of the United States of America.

This Bond is one of a duly authorized issue of bonds of the City designated "Water Revenue Bonds, Refunding Series 1992", issued in the aggregate original principal amount of $__,000,000 (the "Bonds") under and pursuant to the provisions of an ordinance duly adopted by the City Council of the City on _____, 1992 (the "Bond Ordinance"). The Bonds are authorized for the purpose of providing funds (1) to refund outstanding water revenue bonds, (2) to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds and costs of acquiring a reserve fund credit instrument, and (3) to provide for discount on the Bonds.

The Bonds are limited obligations of the City with a claim for payment solely from the net revenues derived from the operation of the City's Water System. Additional bonds may be issued on a parity with the Bonds. The Bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the City within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision or limitation as to indebtedness. Under the Bond Ordinance, the entire revenues received from the operation

of the Water System are required to be deposited in a separate fund designated the "Water Fund of the Municipality of Chicago" (the "Water Fund"). The claim of the Bonds to the Net Revenues and Accounts of the City's Water Fund is junior to certain outstanding Senior Lien Bonds. The Water Fund is required to be used only and is irrevocably pledged for (1) paying the costs of operating and maintaining the Water System, (2) paying outstanding obligations of the City, including the Senior Lien Bonds and the Bonds, that are payable by their terms from the net revenues of the Water System, and (3) establishing and maintaining all reserve funds or accounts which are required to be established and maintained by the bond ordinances authorizing water revenue bonds of the City provided that any funds available after these requirements have been satisfied or which are not necessary to satisfy these requirements may be used for any lawful purpose of the Water System.

No official, officer, member of the City Council, agent or employee of the City shall be liable personally on this Bond by reason of the issuance of this Bond.

It is certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to and in connection with the issuance of this Bond exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law. Provision has been made to deposit in the Water Fund the entire revenues received from the operation of the Water System to be applied in the manner set forth above.

Unless the certificate of authentication on this Bond has been executed by the Authenticating Agent by manual signature, this Bond shall not be entitled to any benefit under the Bond Ordinance, or be valid or obligatory for any purpose.

Reference Is Made To The Further Provisions Of This Bond Set Forth On The Reverse Of This Bond, Which Shall Have The Same Effect As If Set Forth Here.

In Witness of this obligation, the City of Chicago, by its City Council, has caused this Bond to be signed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the Mayor and the City Comptroller, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the City Clerk, and its Corporate seal to be affixed, impressed or printed on this Bond, all as of _____, 1992.

City of Chicago, Illinois

_____
Mayor, City of Chicago

_____
City Clerk

_____
City Comptroller, City of Chicago

[Seal]

For Series 1992 Bonds which are Capital Appreciation Bonds, the following paragraphs would replace the first two paragraphs of the Form of Series 1992 Bonds listed above:

The City of Chicago, Illinois (the "City"), for value received, promises to pay to the Registered Owner specified above or that person's registered assignee on the Date of Maturity, the Principal Amount upon Original Issuance specified above plus interest on that amount (and on interest accrued to the various compounding dates as specified below) from the Date of this Bond to the Date of Maturity at the Interest Rate Per Year specified above with interest so compounded semiannually on May 1 and November 1 of each year, with the first compounding date being May 1, _____. Interest shall continue to accrue and compound after the Date of Maturity at the Interest Rate Per Year specified above on any such amounts for which payment is not made or provided for as provided in the Bond Ordinance described below. The total amount due on the Date of Maturity is the amount shown above as the Payment at Maturity.

For all purposes of this Bond the principal amount at any time is the sum of the Principal Amount upon Original Issuance specified above plus interest on this Bond accrued and compounded to such date as provided above. Principal of and premium, if any, on this Bond are payable only upon presentation and surrender of this Bond for cancellation at the principal corporate trust office of American National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois (the "Paying Agent"). Payments shall be made in lawful money of the United States of America.

[Form Of Authenticating Agent's Certificate Of Authentication.]

This Bond is one of the Bonds referred to in the Bond Ordinance.

(Name of Authenticating Agent)

By:_____
Authorized Officer

[Form Of Back Of Series 1992 Bond.]

[The following seven paragraphs, including the tables, are applicable if any of the Series 1992 Bonds are subject to redemption, in whole or in part, prior to maturity at the option of the City, or are sold as term bonds subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. They shall not be included in any Series 1992 Bonds which are Capital Appreciation Bonds.]

The Bonds due on or after November 1, _____ are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City, in whole on any date on or after November 1, _____ or in part on May 15, 1999 or on any interest payment date after that date, at the redemption prices set forth in the table below, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Date Of Redemption	Redemption Price
_____ to and including _____	_____%
_____ to and including _____	_____%
_____ to and thereafter	_____%

The Bonds maturing on November 1, _____ and _____ 1, _____ are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity on _____ 1 of each of the years and in the principal amounts set forth in the table below, as selected by lot by the Bond Registrar as provided below,

at a price of 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Bonds Maturing November 1, _____:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	$		$

Bonds Maturing November 1, _____:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	$		$

To the extent that the Bonds maturing on November 1, _____ or November 1, _____ have been previously called for redemption in part other than from sinking fund payments or purchase by the City, annual sinking fund payments for the Bonds maturing on November 1, _____, or on November 1, _____, as the case may be, shall be reduced as provided in the Bond Ordinance.

In the event of a redemption of less than all the Bonds of a maturity, the Bond Registrar shall assign to each Outstanding Bond of a denomination greater than $5,000 a distinctive number for each $5,000 portion of such Bond so as to distinguish each such $5,000 portion from each other portion of such Bond. The Bond Registrar shall select by lot, using such method of selection as it shall deem proper in its sole discretion, from the numbers assigned to the Bonds, as many numbers as, at $5,000 for each number, shall equal the principal amount of Bonds to be redeemed. The Bonds to be redeemed shall be the Bonds to which were assigned the numbers so selected, but only so much of the principal amount of each such Bond of a denomination of greater than $5,000 shall be redeemed as shall equal $5,000 for each number assigned to it and so selected.

Notice of redemption shall be given by first class mail, postage prepaid, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to each Registered Owner of Bonds to be redeemed at such owner's address as shown in the bond register kept by the Bond Registrar and by such other additional method, if any, as the City shall deem appropriate. Notice of redemption shall specify the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed, the

date fixed for redemption and, if less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed and, in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, the respective portions of the principal amounts of such Bonds to be redeemed. Failure to give such notice by mail or a defect in the notice or the mailing as to any Bond will not affect the validity of any proceedings for redemption as to any other Bond as to which notice was given properly and the failure of any owner of a Bond to receive the notice shall not affect the validity of the redemption.

If less than the entire principal amount of a Bond shall be called for redemption, the City shall execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver, upon surrender of such Bond, without charge to the Registered Owner, one or more new Bonds of any authorized denomination, of the same maturity and aggregate principal amount as the unredeemed balance of the principal amount of the Bond so surrendered. If, on the date fixed for redemption, (a) moneys in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of all of the Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed, together with any redemption premium and interest accrued on the Bonds to the redemption date, shall be held by the Paying Agent and are available for such redemption and (b) notice of redemption shall have been given as described above, interest on the Bonds so redeemed shall cease from and after the date fixed for redemption.

[The following seven paragraphs and the Assignment for Transfer shall appear on all Series 1992 Bonds.]

This Bond is negotiable, subject to the following provisions for registration, registration of transfer and exchange. The City shall maintain books for the registration of this Bond at the principal corporate trust office of the Bond Registrar. This Bond shall be registered on those books.

This Bond is transferable on the bond register upon surrender of this Bond for transfer at the principal corporate trust office of the Bond Registrar, upon which one or more new Bonds of any authorized denomination of like maturity and aggregate principal amount, will be issued to the designated transferee or transferees.

At the option of the Registered Owner, any Bond may be exchanged for another Bond or Bonds of any authorized denomination, of the same maturity and aggregate principal amount, upon surrender of the Bond to be exchanged to the Bond Registrar. Upon such surrender for exchange, the City shall execute and the Authenticating Agent shall authenticate and deliver the Bonds which the Registered Owner making the exchange is entitled to receive.

Every Bond presented or surrendered for transfer or exchange shall (if so required by the Bond Registrar) be duly endorsed, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer in form satisfactory to the Bond Registrar

duly executed by the Registered Owner of such Bond or such owner's duly authorized representative.

In all cases in which Bonds are to be transferred or exchanged, the Bond Registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee or other governmental charge that may be imposed (other than taxes, fees or charges imposed by the City) and to reimburse it for any expenses incurred in connection with such transfer or exchange. The Bond Registrar shall not be required to transfer or exchange any Bond during a period beginning at the opening of business on the 15th day next preceding any date of selection of Bonds to be redeemed and ending at the close of business on the day on which notice of redemption is given or after notice selecting such Bond for redemption has been given.

The Bonds may be deposited with a fiscal agent in New York, New York, or such other agent as the Bond Registrar may designate, for transmission to the Bond Registrar for purposes of exchange or transfer.

The City and any agent of the City may deem and treat the person in whose name this Bond is registered as the absolute owner of this Bond for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest due on this Bond and for all other purposes. Neither the City nor any agent of the City shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

[Form Of Assignment For Transfer]

For Value Received, The undersigned,_____, sells, assigns and transfers to _____(Tax Identification or Social Security No. _____) this Bond and all rights under this Bond, and irrevocably constitutes and appoints _____ attorney to transfer this Bond on the books kept for the registration of this Bond.

Dated: _____

_____
Signature

Notice: The signature must correspond with the name of the Registered Owner as it appears upon the face of the Bond in every particular, without alteration or enlargement or any change.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR 1992 RESIDENTIAL STREET RESURFACING PROGRAM.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 City/State Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for the resurfacing of various residential streets, in the amount of $11,512,000, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 resurfacing of various residential streets, 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.

Residential Street Resurfacing -- 1992.

North Area

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Project No.: _____

Central Area

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Project No.: _____

South Area

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Project 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, 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 of Understanding which provides $45,000,000 for City street resurfacing is the basis for the State funds provided under this Agreement; and

Whereas, The State and the City, in the interest of the safe and efficient movement of vehicular traffic, find it necessary to proceed with the resurfacing of an estimated 50 miles of residential streets (approximately one mile in each of the City's 50 Wards), hereinafter referred to as the Project(s), described in numbered paragraph 9 and identified in Exhibit A of the Agreement; and

Whereas, The exact locations and mileage to be resurfaced will be based on priority lists provided by each of the City's 50 Aldermen (subject to approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation, coordination with planned utility improvements and determination of final quantities and other construction costs).

The City Hereby Agrees:

1. To prepare, or cause to be prepared, surveys, plans, specifications and estimates of cost for the Project(s) and to submit same for approval by the State.

2. To perform preliminary engineering for the proposed relocation and/or adjustment of City utilities, necessary as part of the Project(s) and to perform force account construction for such items in accordance with the approved plans, specifications and estimates of costs.

3. Subject to the State's authorization and concurrence, to let and award all contracts for the construction and to provide all necessary force account construction and construction engineering/supervision, all in accordance with established procedures of the City and the State.

4. To finance the work pending progressive reimbursement by the State, to appropriate such funds as are necessary thereof, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of costs of the Project(s).

5. To pay any costs in excess of the State's limiting amount, as established in numbered paragraph 7 of this Agreement or otherwise provided for by Amendment to this Agreement.

6. To retain all Project records 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(s) by the parties hereto.

The State Hereby Agrees:

7. To reimburse the City for one hundred percent (100%) of the City's cost, not to exceed a maximum of $11,512,000, as described in numbered paragraph 10 of this Agreement, for the

Project(s), upon receipt of billing supported by documentation as required by the State.

8. To review without delay, all submittals including plans, specifications and estimates, requests for authorization for advertisement of bids, and requests for concurrence in the award and approval of contracts for the Project(s).

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

9. That the Project(s) covered by this Agreement will include the following work:

(a) Using a Heat-In-Place Recycling Machine and/or a cold Milling Machine, rejuvenation and/or removal of the existing asphalt to a depth not to exceed 4 inches.

(b) Removal and replacement of deteriorated base where designated by the Engineer, using Portland Cement Concrete as replacement material.

(c) Resurfacing of the recycled or milled area using bituminous concrete.

(d) Reconstruction of concrete curb, or combination concrete curb and gutter where necessary.

(e) Adjustment of drainage structures.

10. That the estimated costs of the Project(s) covered and described by this Agreement are:

North Area

D.P.W. Project No. ____

Wards: 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

Contract Construction	$3,606,000
Force Account Construction	41,000

Construction Engineering/Supervision ..... (up to 15% of Contract Construction)	325,000
TOTAL:	$3,972,000

Central Area

D. P. W. Project No. ____

Wards: 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 37, 42

Contract Construction	$3,556,000
Force Account Construction	41,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision ..... (up to 15% of Contract Construction)	320,000
TOTAL:	$3,917,000

South Area

D.P.W. Project No._____

Wards: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 34

Contract Construction	$ 3,286,000
Force Account Construction	41,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision ..... (up to 15% of Contract Construction)	296,000
TOTAL:	$3,623,000

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 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.

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 the Project ($11,512,000) 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 contemplated herein is not awarded by July 1, 1994.

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;

(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;

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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.

(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.

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".

The following is a ward by ward listing of the 1992 Residential Street Resurfacing Program priorities as submitted by each alderman. Approximately one mile per ward of residential streets will be resurfaced based on these priorities.

Exact locations and mileage are subject to: approval by the Illinois Department of Transportation; coordination with planned utility improvments; and determination of final quantities and other construction costs.

1992 Residential Street Resurfacing Program.

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
01	Green Street	Van Buren Street	Jackson Boulevard	
01	Green Street	Jackson Boulevard	Adams Street	
01	Peoria Street	Van Buren Street	Jackson Boulevard	
01	Peoria Street	Jackson Boulevard	Adams Street	
01	Peoria Street	Adams Street	Monroe Street	
01	Peoria Street	Monroe Street	Madison Street	
01	Hastings Street	Racine Avenue	Throop Street	
01	Hastings Street	Throop Street	Loomis Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
01	Flournoy Street	Loomis Street	Laflin Street	Alternate
01	Carpenter Street	Washington Boulevard	Randolph Street	Alternate
01	Aberdeen Street	Washington Boulevard	Randolph Street	Alternate
02	King Drive (E. serv. dr.)	Pershing Road	40th Street	
02	King Drive (E. serv. dr.)	40th Street	41st Street	
02	King Drive (W. serv. dr.)	Pershing Road	40th Street	
02	King Drive (W. serv. dr.)	40th Street	41st Street	
02	29th Street	King Drive	Calumet Avenue	
02	29th Street	Calumet Avenue	Prairie Avenue	
02	King Drive (E. serv. dr.)	38th Street	Pershing Road	
02	King Drive (W. serv. dr.)	38th Street	Pershing Road	
02	King Drive (W. serv. dr.)	37th Street	38th Street	
02	King Drive (E. serv. dr.)	37th Street	38th Street	Alternate
02	27th Street	State Street	Dearborn Street	Alternate
02	27th Street	Dearborn Street	Federal Street	Alternate
02	27th Street	Federal Street	N.Y.C. Railroad	Alternate
03	54th Street	Calumet Avenue	King Drive	
03	53rd Street	Calumet Avenue	King Drive	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
03	50th Street	Calumet Avenue	King Drive	
03	49th Street	Calumet Avenue	King Drive	
03	54th Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	
03	45th Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	
03	45th Street	Wabash Avenue	Michigan Avenue	
03	45th Street	Michigan Avenue	Indiana Avenue	
03	46th Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	
03	46th Street	Wabash Avenue	Michigan Avenue	
03	46th Street	Michigan Avenue	Indiana Avenue	
03	44th Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	
03	44th Street	Wabash Avenue	Michigan Avenue	
03	44th Street	Michigan Avenue	Indiana Avenue	
03	50th Street	Wabash Avenue	Michigan Avenue	Alternate
03	50th Street	Michigan Avenue	Indiana Avenue	Alternate
03	53rd Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	Alternate
03	53rd Street	Wabash Avenue	Michigan Avenue	Alternate
03	53rd Street	Michigan Avenue	Indiana Avenue	Alternate
04	Champlain Avenue	43rd Street	44th Street	
04	Cornell Drive	49th Drive	Dead End	
04	Lake Park Avenue	44th Street	46th Street	
04	Washington Park Court	49th Street	50th Street	
04	Maryland Avenue	53rd Street	54th Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
04	Maryland Avenue	54th Street	Dead End	
04	46th Street	Cottage Grove Avenue	Drexel Boulevard	
04	46th Street	Drexel Boulevard	Ellis Avenue	
04	44th Street	Drexel Boulevard	Cottage Grove Avenue	Alternate
04	44th Street	Champlain Avenue	St. Lawrence Avenue	Alternate
04	44th Street	St. Lawrence Avenue	Forrestville Avenue	Alternate
04	44th Street	Forrestville Avenue	Vincennes Avenue	Alternate
04	St. Lawrence Avenue	45th Street	46th Street	Alternate
04	St. Lawrence Avenue	46th Street	47th Street	Alternate
05	68th Street	South Shore Drive	Oglesby Avenue	
05	68th Street	Oglesby Avenue	Crandon Avenue	
05	68th Street	Crandon Avenue	Paxton Avenue	
05	70th Place	Paxton Avenue	Crandon Avenue	
05	Kenwood Avenue	55th Street	East Park Place	
05	Kenwood Avenue	East Park Place	56th Street	
05	Kenwood Avenue	56th Street	Cul-de-sac	
05	Kimbark Avenue	55th Street	56th Street	
05	Kimbark Avenue	56th Street	57th Street	
05	Paxton Avenue	71st Street	72nd Street	
05	69th Street	Paxton Avenue	Crandon Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
05	South Shore Drive	54th Street	55th Street	Alternate
05	South Shore Drive	55th Street	56th Drive	Alternate
05	Ridgeland Avenue	72nd Street	72nd Place	Alternate
05	Ridgeland Avenue	72nd Place	73rd Street	Alternate
05	56th Street	Lake Park Avenue	Stony Island Avenue	Alternate
05	Bennett Avenue	67th Street	68th Street	Alternate
05	Bennett Avenue	68th Street	69th Street	Alternate
05	Bennett Avenue	69th Street	70th Street	Alternate
05	Bennett Avenue	70th Street	71st Street	Alternate
05	Harper Avenue	57th Street	59th Street	Alternate
05	70th Street	Paxton Avenue	Crandon Avenue	Alternate
05	Harper Avenue	62nd Street	63rd Street	Alternate
05	Euclid Avenue	71st Street	72nd Street	Alternate
05	61st Street	Dead End	Harper Avenue	Alternate
05	61st Street	Harper Avenue	Stony Island Avenue	Alternate
05	Oglesby Avenue	73rd Street	74th Street	Alternate
05	Oglesby Avenue	74th Street	75th Street	Alternate
06	Kimbark Avenue	Anthony Avenue	78th Street	
06	Calumet Avenue	96th Street	97th Street	
06	Langley Avenue	77th Street	78th Street	
06	Eberhart Avenue	100th Street	101st Street	
06	Dante Avenue	75th Street	76th Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
06	90th Place	St. Lawrence Avenue	Langley Avenue	
06	Indiana Avenue	72nd Street	73rd Street	
06	Calumet Avenue	82nd Street	83rd Street	
06	Michigan Avenue	73rd Street	74th Street	Alternate
06	89th Street	St. Lawrence Avenue	Langley Avenue	Alternate
06	Michigan Avenue	82nd Street	83rd Street	Alternate
06	89th Street	King Drive	Eberhart Avenue	Alternate
06	Michigan Avenue	81st Street	82nd Street	Alternate
07	Mackinaw Avenue	83rd Street	84th Street	
07	Mackinaw Avenue	84th Street	85th Street	
07	Buffalo Avenue	83rd Street	84th Street	
07	Buffalo Avenue	84th Street	85th Street	
07	83rd Street	South Shore Drive	Brandon Avenue	
07	83rd Street	Brandon Avenue	Burley Avenue	
07	83rd Street	Burley Avenue	Buffalo Avenue	
07	83rd Street	Buffalo Avenue	Mackinaw Avenue	
07	90th Street	Anthony Avenue	Kingston Avenue	
07	90th Street	Kingston Avenue	Essex Avenue	
07	90th Street	Essex Avenue	Phillips Avenue	
07	Burnham Avenue	77th Street	78th Street	
07	Burnham Avenue	78th Street	79th Street	Alternate
07	Marquette Avenue	92nd Street	93rd Street	Alternate
07	Marquette Avenue	93rd Street	94th Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
07	78th Place	Exchange Avenue	Coles Avenue	Alternate
07	78th Street	Exchange Avenue	Coles Avenue	Alternate
07	78th Street	Coles Avenue	South Shore Drive	Alternate
08	87th Place	Cottage Grove Avenue	Dauphin Avenue	
08	Crandon Avenue	Anthony Avenue	88th Street	
08	Crandon Avenue	88th Street	89th Street	
08	Avalon Avenue	87th Street	University Avenue	
08	Avalon Avenue	University Avenue	Woodlawn Avenue	
08	Avalon Avenue	Woodlawn Avenue	Kenwood Avenue	
08	Avalon Avenue	Kenwood Avenue	85th Street	
08	University Avenue	Avalon Avenue	85th Street	
08	Dante Avenue	85th Street	86th Street	Alternate
08	Dante Avenue	86th Street	87th Street	Alternate
08	East End Avenue	83rd Street	83rd Place	Alternate
08	East End Avenue	83rd Place	84th Street	Alternate
08	Chappel Avenue	82nd Street	83rd Street	Alternate
08	Cornell Avenue	82nd Street	83rd Street	Alternate
08	Maryland Avenue	85th Street	86th Street	Alternate
08	Maryland Avenue	86th Street	87th Street	Alternate
09	Parnell Avenue	123rd Street	124th Street	
09	129th Place	Halsted Street	Green Street	
09	129th Place	Green Street	Peoria Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
09	129th Place	Peoria Street	Sangamon Street	
09	129th Place	Sangamon Street	Morgan Street	
09	Perry Avenue	119th Street	120th Street	
09	Lafayette Avenue	119th Street	120th Street	
09	Prairie Avenue	119th Street	120th Street	
09	123rd Street	Michigan Avenue	Edbrooke Avenue	
09	123rd Street	Edbrooke Avenue	Indiana Avenue	
09	Edbrooke Avenue	111th Street	112th Street	
09	Edbrooke Avenue	112th Street	113th Street	Alternate
09	Prairie Avenue	103rd Street	104th Street	Alternate
09	Prairie Avenue	104th Street	105th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue D	106th Street	107th Street	
10	Avenue D	107th Street	108th Street	
10	Avenue J	Indianapolis Avenue	102nd Street	
10	Avenue J	102nd Street	103rd Street	
10	Avenue G	106th Street	107th Street	
10	Avenue G	107th Street	108th Street	
10	Avenue G	108th Street	109th Street	
10	Avenue G	109th Street	110th Street	
10	Avenue G	111th Street	112th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue H	112th Street	113th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue B	110th Street	111th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue B	111th Street	112th Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
10	Avenue M	112th Street	113th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue D	108th Street	109th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue D	109th Street	110th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue E	110th Street	111th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue E	111th Street	112th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue L	112th Street	113th Street	Alternate
10	Avenue L	113th Street	114th Street	Alternate
11	Lyman Street	Throop Street	Farrell Street	
11	Lyman Street	Farrell Street	Keeley Street	
11	Lyman Street	Keeley Street	Bonifield Street	
11	Lyman Street	Bonifield Street	Gratten Avenue	
11	Lyman Street	Gratten Avenue	Elias Court	
11	Lyman Street	Elias Court	Loomis Street	
11	Lyman Street	Loomis Street	Haynes Court	
11	Lyman Street	Haynes Court	Arch Street	
11	Lyman Street	Arch Street	Lloyd Avenue	
11	Lyman Street	Lloyd Avenue	Lock Street	
11	Emerald Avenue	45th Street	46th Street	
11	Emerald Avenue	46th Street	47th Street	
11	Canal Street	29th Street	30th Street	
11	Canal Street	30th Street	31st Street	
11	37th Street	Normal Avenue	Parnell Avenue	
11	37th Street	Parnell Avenue	Wallace Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
11	37th Street	Wallace Street	Lowe Avenue	Alternate
11	37th Street	Lowe Avenue	Union Avenue	Alternate
11	37th Street	Union Avenue	Emerald Avenue	Alternate
11	37th Street	Emerald Avenue	Halsted Street	Alternate
12	45th Place	Western Avenue	Rockwell Street	
12	46th Place	Western Avenue	Rockwell Street	
12	Wolcott Avenue	36th Street	37th Street	
12	Honore Street	36th Street	37th Street	
12	Honore Street	37th Street	38th Street	
12	Honore Street	38th Street	Pershing Road	
12	Sacramento Avenue	39th Street	39th Place	Alternate
12	Sacramento Avenue	39th Place	40th Street	Alternate
12	Sacramento Avenue	40th Street	40th Place	Alternate
12	Sacramento Avenue	40th Place	41st Street	Alternate
12	Sacramento Avenue	41st Street	41st Place	Alternate
12	Sacramento Avenue	41st Place	Archer Avenue	Alternate
12	Leavitt Street	35th Street	35th Place	Alternate
12	Leavitt Street	35th Place	Archer Avenue	Alternate
13	65th Street	Springfield Avenue	Pulaski Road	
13	Keeler Avenue	55th Street	56th Street	
13	Keeler Avenue	56th Street	56th Place	
13	Keeler Avenue	56th Place	57th Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
13	Kolmar Avenue	Marquette Road	68th Street	
13	Lavergne Avenue	63rd Street	64th Street	
13	Lavergne Avenue	64th Street	65th Street	
13	61st Street	Central Park Avenue	Lawndale Avenue	
13	61st Street	Lawndale Avenue	Hamlin Avenue	
13	63rd Place (W. bound)	Mayfield Avenue	Austin Avenue	Alternate
13	63rd Place (E. bound)	Mayfield Avenue	Austin Avenue	Alternate
13	63rd Place (W. bound)	Menard Avenue	Mayfield Avenue	Alternate
13	63rd Place (E. bound)	Menard Avenue	Mayfield Avenue	Alternate
13	Menard Avenue	61st Street	62nd Street	Alternate
13	Menard Avenue	62nd Street	63rd Street	Alternate
14	Albany Avenue	51st Street	52nd Street	
14	Albany Avenue	52nd Street	53rd Street	
14	Albany Avenue	53rd Street	53rd Place	
14	Albany Avenue	53rd Place	54th Street	
14	Albany Avenue	54th Street	54th Place	
14	Albany Avenue	54th Place	55th Street	
14	Maplewood Avenue	51st Street	52nd Street	
14	Maplewood Avenue	52nd Street	53rd Street	
14	Maplewood Avenue	53rd Street	54th Street	
14	Maplewood Avenue	54th Street	55th Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
14	Francisco Avenue	51st Street	52nd Street	Alternate
14	Francisco Avenue	52nd Street	53rd Street	Alternate
14	Francisco Avenue	53rd Street	54th Street	Alternate
14	Francisco Avenue	54th Street	55th Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	51st Street	52nd Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	52nd Street	53rd Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	53rd Street	54th Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	54th Street	55th Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	55th Street	56th Street	Alternate
14	Mozart Street	56th Street	57th Street	Alternate
15	Paulina Avenue	Marquette Road	68th Street	
15	Paulina Avenue	68th Street	69th Street	
15	Oakley Avenue	65th Street	66th Street	
15	Oakley Avenue	66th Street	Marquette Road	
15	Oakley Avenue	Marquette Road	68th Street	
15	Bell Avenue	64th Street	65th Street	
15	Bell Avenue	65th Street	66th Street	
15	Bell Avenue	63rd Street	64th Street	
15	Maplewood Avenue	76th Street	77th Street	Alternate
15	Oakley Avenue	68th Street	69th Street	Alternate
16	Carpenter Street	57th Street	58th Street	
16	Throop Street	61st Street	62nd Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
16	Ada Street	56th Street	57th Street	
16	May Street	59th Street	60th Street	
16	60th Street	Wallace Street	Lowe Avenue	
16	60th Street	Lowe Avenue	Union Avenue	
16	61st Street	Wallace Street	Union Avenue	
16	Lowe Avenue	64th Street	65th Street	
16	Eggleston Avenue	64th Street	65th Street	
16	56th Street	Halsted Street	Green Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Green Street	Peoria Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Peoria Street	Sangamon Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Sangamon Street	Morgan Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Morgan Street	Carpenter Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Carpenter Street	Aberdeen Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Aberdeen Street	May Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	May Street	Racine Avenue	Alternate
16	56th Street	Racine Avenue	Elizabeth Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Elizabeth Street	Throop Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Throop Street	Ada Street	Alternate
16	56th Street	Ada Street	Loomis Street	Alternate
16	Peoria Street	Garfield Boulevard	56th Street	Alternate
16	Peoria Street	56th Street	57th Street	Alternate
16	Carpenter Street	Garfield Boulevard	56th Street	Alternate
16	Carpenter Street	56th Street	57th Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
16	Elizabeth Street	Garfield Boulevard	56th Street	Alternate
16	Elizabeth Street	56th Street	57th Street	Alternate
16	Throop Street	Garfield Boulevard	56th Street	Alternate
16	Throop Street	56th Street	57th Street	Alternate
17	Peoria Street	73rd Street	74th Street	
17	Peoria Street	74th Street	75th Street	
17	Ada Street	77th Street	78th Street	
17	Ada Street	78th Street	79th Street	
17	May Street	75th Street	76th Street	
17	May Street	76th Street	77th Street	
17	May Street	77th Street	78th Street	
17	May Street	78th Street	79th Street	
17	Carpenter Street	75th Street	76th Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	76th Street	77th Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	77th Street	78th Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	78th Street	79th Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	79th Street	80th Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	80th Street	81st Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	81st Street	82nd Street	Alternate
17	Carpenter Street	82nd Street	83rd Street	Alternate
17	Princeton Avenue	79th Street	80th Street	Alternate
17	Princeton Avenue	80th Street	81st Street	Alternate
17	Princeton Avenue	81st Street	Cul-de-sac	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
17	Aberdeen Street	75th Street	76th Street	Alternate
17	Aberdeen Street	76th Street	77th Street	Alternate
17	Aberdeen Street	77th Street	78th Street	Alternate
17	Aberdeen Street	78th Street	79th Street	Alternate
17	Emerald Avenue	75th Street	76th Street	Alternate
17	Emerald Avenue	76th Street	77th Street	Alternate
17	Emerald Avenue	77th Street	78th Street	Alternate
17	Emerald Avenue	78th Street	79th Street	Alternate
18	Kolmar Avenue	Scottsdale Avenue	84th Place	
18	Kolmar Avenue	Knox Avenue	Kenton Avenue	
18	Kolmar Avenue	Kenton Avenue	82nd Street	
18	Scottsdale Avenue	83rd Street	Kolmar Avenue	
18	85th Street	Pulaski Road	Komensky Avenue	
18	85th Street	Komensky Avenue	Karlov Avenue	
18	85th Street	Karlov Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	
18	85th Street	Kedvale Avenue	Keeler Avenue	
18	Spaulding Avenue	82nd Street	81st Street	
18	Spaulding Avenue	81st Street	80th Street	Alternate
18	Sawyer Avenue	Dead End	80th Street	Alternate
18	Sawyer Avenue	80th Street	81st Street	Alternate
18	Hamilton Avenue	83rd Street	84th Street	Alternate
18	Honore Street	79th Street	80th Street	Alternate
18	Wolcott Avenue	84th Street	85th Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
18	Wolcott Avenue	85th Street	86th Street	Alternate
18	Carpenter Street	82nd Street	83rd Street	Alternate
19	Washtenaw Avenue	99th Street	100th Street	
19	Washtenaw Avenue	100th Street	101st Street	
19	Washtenaw Avenue	101st Street	102nd Street	
19	Washtenaw Avenue	102nd Street	103rd Street	
19	Maplewood Avenue	106th Street	107th Street	
19	Springfield Avenue	107th Street	107th Place	
19	Springfield Avenue	107th Place	108th Street	
19	Springfield Avenue	108th Street	108th Place	
19	Springfield Avenue	108th Place	109th Street	
19	Albany Avenue	102nd Place	103rd Street	
19	Whipple Street	102nd Place	103rd Street	
19	114th Place	Longwood Drive	Lothair Avenue	Alternate
19	Washtenaw Avenue	109th Street	110th Street	Alternate
19	Washtenaw Avenue	110th Street	111th Street	Alternate
19	Washtenaw Avenue	111th Street	112th Street	Alternate
19	Washtenaw Avenue	112th Street	113th Street	Alternate
19	Fairfield Avenue	106th Street	107th Street	Alternate
19	St. Louis Avenue	105th Street	105th Place	Alternate
19	107th Place	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
19	108th Street	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
19	108th Place	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
19	109th Street	Hamlin Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
19	109th Street	Springfield Avenue	Harding Avenue	Alternate
19	109th Street	Harding Avenue	Pulaski Road	Alternate
20	Kenwood Avenue	63rd Street	64th Street	
20	65th Street	Cottage Grove Avenue	Maryland Avenue	
20	65th Street	Maryland Avenue	Drexel Avenue	
20	65th Street	Drexel Avenue	Ingleside Avenue	
20	65th Street	Ingleside Avenue	Ellis Avenue	
20	Minerva Avenue	Woodlawn Avenue	65th Street	
20	Minerva Avenue	65th Street	Marquette Road	
20	Minerva Avenue	Marquette Road	67th Street	
20	Kimbark Avenue	61st Street	62nd Street	
20	Kimbark Avenue	62nd Street	63rd Street	Alternate
20	Kimbark Avenue	63rd Street	64th Street	Alternate
20	Kimbark Avenue	64th Street	65th Street	Alternate
20	Kimbark Avenue	65th Street	Marquette Road	Alternate
20	Kimbark Avenue	Marquette Road	67th Street	Alternate
21	Indiana Avenue	102nd Street	103rd Street	
21	101st Place	State Street	Michigan Avenue	
21	Elizabeth Street	93rd Street	94th Street	
21	Yale Avenue	101st Street	102nd Street	
21	Lowe Avenue	99th Street	100th Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
21	Lowe Avenue	100th Street	101st Street	
21	Union Avenue	95th Street	96th Street	
21	Union Avenue	96th Street	97th Street	
21	Union Avenue	97th Street	98th Street	Alternate
21	Union Avenue	98th Street	98th Place	Alternate
21	Yale Avenue	95th Street	96th Street	Alternate
21	Sangamon Street	101st Street	102nd Street	Alternate
21	Justine Street	90th Street	91st Street	Alternate
22	St. Louis Avenue	26th Street	27th Street	
22	St. Louis Avenue	27th Street	28th Street	
22	Ridgeway Avenue	26th Street	27th Street	
22	Hamlin Avenue	30th Street	31st Street	
22	Tripp Avenue	27th Street	28th Street	
22	Tripp Avenue	28th Street	30th Street	
22	Keeler Avenue	30th Street	31st Street	
22	Keeler Avenue	31st Street	32nd Street	
22	24th Street	Hamlin Avenue	Avers Avenue	Alternate
22	24th Street	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
22	Millard Avenue	27th Street	28th Street	Alternate
22	Komensky Avenue	27th Street	28th Street	Alternate
22	Komensky Avenue	28th Street	30th Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
22	25th Street	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
22	25th Street	Springfield Avenue	Harding Avenue	Alternate
22	25th Street	Harding Avenue	Pulaski Road	Alternate
23	Kilpatrick Avenue	49th Street	50th Street	
23	Kilpatrick Avenue	50th Street	51st Street	
23	Kilpatrick Avenue	51st Street	Archer Avenue	
23	Knox Avenue	47th Street	48th Street	
23	Knox Avenue	48th Street	49th Street	
23	Knox Avenue	49th Street	50th Street	
23	Knox Avenue	50th Street	51st Street	
23	Knox Avenue	51st Street	Archer Avenue	
23	48th Street	Cicero Avenue	Keating Avenue	
23	48th Street	Keating Avenue	Kilpatrick Avenue	
23	48th Street	Kilpatrick Avenue	Knox Avenue	Alternate
23	Harding Avenue	31st Street	32nd Street	Alternate
23	49th Street	Cicero Avenue	Keating Avenue	Alternate
23	49th Street	Keating Avenue	Kilpatrick Avenue	Alternate
23	49th Street	Kilpatrick Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Alternate
23	50th Street	Cicero Avenue	Keating Avenue	Alternate
23	50th Street	Keating Avenue	Kilpatrick Avenue	Alternate
23	50th Street	Kilpatrick Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
23	51st Street	Cicero Avenue	Keating Avenue	Alternate
23	51st Street	Keating Avenue	Kilpatrick Avenue	Alternate
23	51st Street	Kilpatrick Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Alternate
24	Fifth Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	
24	Fifth Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	Keeler Avenue	
24	Fifth Avenue	Keeler Avenue	Tripp Avenue	
24	Cullerton Street	Dead End	Albany Avenue	
24	Fillmore Street	Keeler Avenue	Kildare Avenue	
24	Troy Street	Fillmore Street	Roosevelt Road	
24	Albany Avenue	Roosevelt Road	13th Street	
24	Kildare Avenue	17th Street	18th Street	
24	Lawndale Avenue	Douglas Boulevard	15th Street	
24	Lawndale Avenue	15th Street	16th Street	
24	13th Place	St. Louis Avenue	Central Park Avenue	Alternate
24	Taylor Street	Pulaski Road	Karlov Avenue	Alternate
24	Taylor Street	Karlov Avenue	Keeler Street	Alternate
24	Fifth Avenue	Tripp Avenue	Kildare Avenue	Alternate
24	Fifth Avenue	Kildare Avenue	Kostner Avenue	Alternate
25	21st Place	Western Avenue	Oakley Avenue	
25	21st Place	Oakley Avenue	Leavitt Street	
25	21st Place	Damen Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
25	21st Place	Wolcott Avenue	Wood Street	
25	21st Place	Paulina Street	Ashland Avenue	
25	19th Street	Ashland Avenue	Laflin Street	
25	19th Street	Laflin Street	Bishop Street	
25	19th Street	Bishop Street	Blue Island Avenue	
25	Paulina Street	19th Street	Cullerton Street	
25	Paulina Street	Cullerton Street	21st Street	
25	Paulina Street	21st Street	21st Place	
25	Paulina Street	21st Place	Cermak Road	Alternate
25	Paulina Street	Cermak Road	Blue Island Avenue	Alternate
25	Wood Street	19th Street	Cullerton Street	Alternate
25	Wood Street	Cullerton Street	21st Street	Alternate
25	Wood Street	21st Street	21st Place	Alternate
25	Wood Street	21st Place	Cermak Road	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	19th Street	Cullerton Street	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	Cullerton Street	21st Street	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	21st Street	21st Place	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	21st Place	Cermak Road	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	Cermak Road	22nd Place	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	22nd Place	23rd Street	Alternate
25	Wolcott Avenue	23rd Street	Blue Island Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
26	Haddon Avenue	Wood Street	Honore Street	
26	Humboldt Boulevard (W. serv. dr.)	Armitage Avenue	Palmer Boulevard	
26	Richmond Street	Augusta Boulevard	Cortez Street	
26	Richmond Street	Cortez Street	Thomas Street	
26	Richmond Street	Thomas Street	Division Street	
26	Francisco Avenue	Division Street	Thomas Street	
26	Walton Street	Western Avenue	Campbell Avenue	
26	Mozart Street	Bloomingdale Avenue	Cortland Street	
26	Walton Street	Campbell Avenue	Rockwell Street	Alternate
26	Walton Street	Rockwell Street	Washtenaw Avenue	Alternate
26	Iowa Street	Rockwell Street	Maplewood Avenue	Alternate
26	Iowa Street	Maplewood Avenue	Campbell Avenue	Alternate
26	Iowa Street	Campbell Avenue	Western Avenue	Alternate
26	Rice Street	Western Avenue	Campbell Avenue	Alternate
26	Humboldt Boulevard (E. serv. dr.)	Bloomingdale Avenue	Cortland Street	Alternate
26	Humboldt Boulevard (W. serv. dr.)	Bloomingdale Avenue	Cortland Street	Alternate
26	Humboldt Boulevard (E. serv. dr.)	Wabansia Avenue	Bloomingdale Avenue	Alternate
26	Humboldt Boulevard (W. serv. dr.)	Wabansia Avenue	Bloomingdale Avenue	Alternate
27	Hoyne Avenue	Lake Street	Walnut Street	
27	Hoyne Avenue	Walnut Street	Fulton Boulevard	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
27	Leavitt Street	Anson Place	Hubbard Street	
27	Leavitt Street	Kinzie Street	Anson Place	
27	Leavitt Street	Carroll Avenue	140 feet south of Kinzie Street	
27	Leavitt Street	Fulton Boulevard	Carroll Avenue	
27	Leavitt Street	Walnut Street	Fulton Boulevard	
27	Leavitt Street	Lake Street	Walnut Street	
27	Loomis Street	Fulton Boulevard	Carroll Avenue	
27	Loomis Street	Carroll Avenue	Dead End	
27	Whipple Street	Fulton Boulevard	Carroll Avenue	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Kinzie Street	Hubbard Street	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Carroll Avenue	200 feet south of Kinzie Street	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Fulton Boulevard	Carroll Avenue	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Walnut Street	Fulton Boulevard	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Lake Street	Walnut Street	
27	Drake Avenue	Ohio Street	Franklin Boulevard	
27	Wolcott Avenue	Hubbard Street	Ferdinand Street	Alternate
27	Wolcott Avenue	Ferdinand Street	Grand Avenue	Alternate
27	Leavitt Street	Hubbard Street	Ferdinand Street	Alternate
27	Leavitt Street	Ferdinand Street	Grand Avenue	Alternate
27	Wolcott Avenue	Madison Street	Warren Boulevard	Alternate
27	Wolcott Avenue	Warren Boulevard	Washington Street	Alternate
27	Wolcott Avenue	Washington Street	Lake Street	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
28	West End Avenue	Pulaski Road	Keystone Avenue	
28	West End Avenue	Keystone Avenue	Karlov Avenue	
28	West End Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Keeler Avenue	
28	West End Avenue	Keeler Avenue	Kildare Avenue	
28	Van Buren Street	St. Louis Avenue	Central Park Avenue	
28	St. Louis Avenue	Adams Street	Jackson Boulevard	
28	Kildare Avenue	West End Avenue	Maypole Avenue	
28	Kildare Avenue	Maypole Avenue	Lake Street	
28	Kildare Avenue	Lake Street	Carroll Avenue	
28	Kildare Avenue	Carroll Avenue	Kinzie Street	
28	Kildare Avenue	Washington Boulevard	West End Avenue	
28	Kildare Avenue	Madison Street	Washington Boulevard	Alternate
28	Kildare Avenue	Madison Street	Monroe Street	Alternate
28	Kildare Avenue	Monroe Street	Wilcox Street	Alternate
28	Kildare Avenue	Wilcox Street	Adams Street	Alternate
28	Kildare Avenue	Adams Street	Jackson Boulevard	Alternate
29	Waller Avenue	Chicago Avenue	Iowa Street	
29	Waller Avenue	Iowa Street	Augusta Boulevard	
29	Waller Avenue	Augusta Boulevard	Thomas Street	
29	Waller Avenue	Thomas Street	Division Street	
29	Monitor Avenue	Division Street	Potomac Avenue	
29	Monitor Avenue	Potomac Avenue	Hirsch Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
29	Monitor Avenue	Hirsch Street	LeMoyne Street	
29	Monitor Avenue	LeMoyne Street	North Avenue	
29	Parkside Avenue	Iowa Street	Augusta Boulevard	Alternate
29	Parkside Avenue	Augusta Boulevard	Thomas Street	Alternate
29	Parkside Avenue	Thomas Street	Division Street	Alternate
29	Kamerling Avenue	Long Avenue	Pine Avenue	Alternate
29	Kamerling Avenue	Pine Avenue	Central Avenue	Alternate
30	Kilpatrick Avenue	Schubert Avenue	Parker Avenue	
30	Kilpatrick Avenue	Parker Avenue	Diversey Avenue	
30	Deming Place	Lavergne Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	
30	Luna Avenue	Diversey Avenue	George Street	
30	Altgeld Street	Cicero Avenue	Lamon Avenue	
30	George Street	Lamon Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	
30	George Street	Lavergne Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	
30	Deming Place	Leclaire Avenue	Laramie Avenue	
30	Mason Avenue	Dickens Avenue	Grand Avenue	
30	Kilpatrick Avenue	Belden Avenue	Fullerton Avenue	Alternate
30	Altgeld Street	Laramie Avenue	Lockwood Avenue	Alternate
30	Linder Avenue	Diversey Avenue	George Street	Alternate
30	Melrose Street	Lamon Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	Alternate
30	Deming Place	Laramie Avenue	Lockwood Avenue	Alternate
31	Springfield Avenue	Cortland Street	Armitage Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
31	Kamerling Avenue	Kildare Street	Keeler Avenue	
31	Kamerling Avenue	Keeler Avenue	Karlov Avenue	
31	Kamerling Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Pulaski Road	
31	McLean Avenue	Hamlin Avenue	Lawndale Avenue	
31	McLean Avenue	Lawndale Avenue	Central Park Avenue	
31	Belden Avenue	Kimball Avenue	Spaulding Avenue	
31	Belden Avenue	Spaulding Avenue	Sawyer Avenue	
31	Belden Avenue	Sawyer Avenue	Kedzie Boulevard	
31	Kildare Avenue	North Avenue	Wabansia Avenue	Alternate
31	Tripp Avenue	North Avenue	Wabansia Avenue	Alternate
31	Thomas Avenue	Keeler Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Alternate
31	Thomas Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Pulaski Road	Alternate
32	Fry Street	Elston Avenue	May Street	
32	Fry Street	May Street	Carpenter Street	
32	Fry Street	Carpenter Street	Sangamon Street	
32	Wellington Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	Damen Avenue	
32	Honore Street	Oakdale Avenue	Wellington Avenue	
32	Honore Street	Wellington Avenue	Nelson Street	
32	Honore Street	Nelson Street	Barry Avenue	
32	Rice Street	Leavitt Street	Oakley Boulevard	
32	Rice Street	Oakley Avenue	Western Avenue	
32	Wolcott Avenue	Iowa Street	Augusta Boulevard	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
32	Hermitage Avenue	Walton Street	Augusta Boulevard	Alternate
32	Fletcher Street	Paulina Street	Ravenswood Avenue	Alternate
32	Nelson Street	Paulina Street	Ravenswood Avenue	Alternate
32	Cleaver Street	Blackhawk Street	LeMoyne Street	Alternate
33	Whipple Street	Schubert Avenue	Diversey Avenue	
33	Washtenaw Avenue	Wellington Avenue	Nelson Street	
33	Grace Street	Troy Street	Kedzie Avenue	
33	Melrose Street	Washtenaw Avenue	California Avenue	
33	Melrose Street	California Avenue	Elston Avenue	
33	Bernard Street	Barry Avenue	Belmont Avenue	
33	St. Louis Avenue	Wrightwood Avenue	Drummond Place	
33	St. Louis Avenue	Drummond Place	Schubert Avenue	
33	Francisco Avenue	Barry Avenue	Fletcher Street	
33	Francisco Avenue	Fletcher Street	Belmont Avenue	
33	Troy Street	Wellington Avenue	Barry Avenue	
33	Barry Avenue	Troy Street	Kedzie Avenue	
33	Oakley Avenue	School Street	Roscoe Avenue	Alternate
33	Leavitt Street	Oakdale Avenue	Clybourn Avenue	Alternate
33	Leavitt Street	Clybourn Avenue	Barry Avenue	Alternate
33	Leavitt Street	Barry Avenue	Fletcher Street	Alternate
33	Leavitt Street	Fletcher Street	Belmont Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
33	Oakley Avenue	Belmont Avenue	Melrose Street	Alternate
33	Oakley Avenue	Melrose Street	School Street	Alternate
33	George Street	Western Avenue	Campbell Avenue	Alternate
33	Talman Avenue	Diversey Avenue	George Street	Alternate
34	Princeton Avenue	109th Street	109th Place	
34	Princeton Avenue	109th Place	110th Street	
34	Princeton Avenue	110th Street	110th Place	
34	Princeton Avenue	110th Place	111th Street	
34	Sangamon Street	105th Street	106th Street	
34	Lowe Avenue	118th Street	119th Street	
34	108th Street	Wentworth Avenue	Princeton Avenue	
34	118th Street	Wentworth Avenue	Yale Avenue	
34	118th Street	Yale Avenue	Princeton Avenue	
34	118th Street	Princeton Avenue	Harvard Avenue	
34	118th Street	Harvard Avenue	Stewart Avenue	
34	Racine Avenue	122th Street	123rd Street	
34	123rd Street	Peoria Street	Sangamon Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Sangamon Street	Morgan Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Morgan Street	Carpenter Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Carpenter Street	Aberdeen Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Aberdeen Street	May Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	May Street	Racine Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
34	123rd Street	Racine Avenue	Elizabeth Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Elizabeth Street	Throop Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Throop Street	Ada Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Loomis Street	Bishop Street	Alternate
34	123rd Street	Bishop Street	Laflin Street	Alternate
34	109th Place	Wentworth Avenue	Princeton Avenue	Alternate
35	Schubert Avenue	Pulaski Road	Harding Avenue	
35	Schubert Avenue	Harding Avenue	Springfield Avenue	
35	Schubert Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Avers Avenue	
35	Schubert Avenue	Avers Avenue	Ridgeway Avenue	
35	Kedvale Avenue	Addison Street	Eddy Street	
35	Kedvale Avenue	Eddy Street	Cornelia Avenue	
35	Kedvale Avenue	Cornelia Avenue	Newport Avenue	
35	Kedvale Avenue	Newport Avenue	Milwaukee Avenue	
35	Cornelia Avenue	Pulaski Road	Karlov Avenue	
35	Monticello Avenue	Belmont Avenue	Barry Avenue	
35	Monticello Avenue	Barry Avenue	Milwaukee Avenue	
35	Avers Avenue	Cullom Avenue	Montrose Avenue	
35	Springfield Avenue	Cullom Avenue	Montrose Avenue	Alternate
35	Harding Avenue	Cornelia Avenue	Roscoe Street	Alternate
35	Harding Avenue	Roscoe Street	School Street	Alternate
35	Newport Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Alternate
35	Newport Avenue	Karlov Avenue	Pulaski Road	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
36	Sayre Avenue	Diversey Avenue	Wolfram Street	
36	Sayre Avenue	Wolfram Street	George Street	
36	Sayre Avenue	George Street	Oakdale Avenue	
36	Sayre Avenue	Oakdale Avenue	Wellington Avenue	
36	Sayre Avenue	Wellington Avenue	Nelson Street	
36	Sayre Avenue	Nelson Street	Barry Avenue	
36	Sayre Avenue	Barry Avenue	Fletcher Street	
36	Sayre Avenue	Fletcher Street	Belmont Avenue	
36	Fletcher Street	Lockwood Avenue	Long Avenue	
36	Wabansia Avenue	Oak Park Avenue	Newcastle Avenue	
36	Wabansia Avenue	Newcastle Avenue	New England Avenue	
36	Newcastle Avenue	Cortland Street	Armitage Avenue	
36	Wabansia Avenue	Harlem Avenue	Neva Avenue	
36	Wabansia Avenue	Neva Avenue	Nordica Avenue	
36	Wabansia Avenue	Nordica Avenue	Sayre Avenue	Alternate
36	Newland Avenue	Altgeld Street	Wrightwood Avenue	Alternate
37	Ridgeway Avenue	Augusta Boulevard	Thomas Street	
37	Leamington Avenue	Kinzie Street	Ferdinand Street	
37	Potomac Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Lamon Avenue	
37	Potomac Avenue	Lamon Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	
37	Kamerling Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Lamon Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
37	Kamerling Avenue	Lamon Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	
37	Cortez Street	Cicero Avenue	Lamon Avenue	
37	Haddon Avenue	Cicero Avenue	Lamon Avenue	
37	Lamon Avenue	Thomas Street	Haddon Avenue	Alternate
37	Lamon Avenue	Haddon Avenue	Division Street	Alternate
37	Lamon Avenue	Division Street	Crystal Street	Alternate
37	Lamon Avenue	Crystal Street	Potomac Avenue	Alternate
37	Lamon Avenue	Potomac Avenue	Kamerling Avenue	Alternate
37	Lamon Avenue	Kamerling Avenue	Hirsch Street	Alternate
37	Potomac Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	Alternate
37	Potomac Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	Laramie Avenue	Alternate
38	Pensacola Avenue	Central Avenue	Major Avenue	
38	Pensacola Avenue	Major Avenue	Menard Avenue	
38	Newland Avenue	Addison Street	Waveland Avenue	
38	Newland Avenue	Waveland Avenue	Grace Street	
38	Newland Avenue	Grace Street	Byron Street	
38	Newland Avenue	Byron Street	Irving Park Road	
38	New England Avenue	Addison Street	Waveland Avenue	
38	New England Avenue	Waveland Avenue	Grace Street	
38	New England Avenue	Grace Street	Byron Street	Alternate
38	New England Avenue	Byron Street	Irving Park Road	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
38	Melvina Avenue	Irving Park Road	Cuyler Avenue	Alternate
38	Melvina Avenue	Cuyler Avenue	Bittersweet Place	Alternate
38	Melvina Avenue	Bittersweet Place	Belle Plaine Avenue	Alternate
38	Melvina Avenue	Belle Plaine Avenue	Berteau Avenue	Alternate
39	Harding Avenue	Granville Avenue	Rosemont Avenue	
39	Harding Avenue	Glenlake Avenue	Granville Avenue	
39	Harding Avenue	Rogers Avenue	Glenlake Avenue	
39	Drake Avenue	Carmen Avenue	Foster Avenue	
39	Kasson Avenue	Keystone Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	
39	Kasson Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	Keeler Avenue	
39	Kasson Avenue	Keeler Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	
39	Kasson Avenue	Kedvale Avenue	Wilson Avenue	
39	Kasson Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Kennicott Avenue	
39	Avers Avenue	Leland Avenue	Lawrence Avenue	
39	Karlov Avenue	Lawrence Avenue	Ainslie Street	
39	Karlov Avenue	Ainslie Street	Argyle Street	
39	Monticello Avenue	Chicago River	Foster Avenue	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Harding Avenue	Pulaski Road	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Springfield Avenue	Harding Avenue	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Avers Avenue	Springfield Avenue	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Hamlin Avenue	Avers Avenue	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Lawndale Avenue	Hamlin Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
39	Ainslie Street	Monticello Avenue	Lawndale Avenue	Alternate
39	Ainslie Street	Central Park Avenue	Monticello Avenue	Alternate
40	Wilson Avenue	Rockwell Street	Virginia Avenue	
40	Wilson Avenue	Virginia Avenue	Chicago River	
40	Wilson Avenue	Chicago River	330 feet east of Manor Avenue	
40	Berwyn Avenue	Hoyne Avenue	Leavitt Street	
40	Berwyn Avenue	Leavitt Street	Bell Avenue	
40	Berwyn Avenue	Bell Avenue	Oakley Avenue	
40	Berwyn Avenue	Oakley Avenue	Bowmanville Avenue	
40	Catalpa Avenue	Francisco Avenue	Virginia Avenue	
40	Hollywood Avenue	Ashland Avenue	Hermitage Avenue	
40	Carmen Avenue	Albany Avenue	Troy Street	
40	Carmen Avenue	Troy Street	Kedzie Avenue	
40	Mozart Street	Montrose Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	Alternate
40	Mozart Street	Sunnyside Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Alternate
40	Francisco Avenue	Montrose Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	Alternate
40	Francisco Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Alternate
40	Balmoral Avenue	Damen Avenue	Hoyne Avenue	Alternate
40	Balmoral Avenue	Hoyne Avenue	Leavitt Street	Alternate
40	Maplewood Avenue	Peterson Avenue	Glenlake Avenue	Alternate
40	Maplewood Avenue	Glenlake Avenue	Granville Avenue	Alternate
40	Hollywood Avenue	Clark Street	Ashland Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
41	Greenleaf Avenue	Harlem Avenue	Octavia Avenue	
41	Ibsen Street	Harlem Avenue	Octavia Avenue	
41	Ibsen Street	Octavia Avenue	Odell Avenue	
41	Palatine Avenue	Oriole Avenue	Overhill Avenue	
41	Myrtle Avenue	Ozanam Avenue	Overhill Avenue	
41	Myrtle Avenue	Overhill Avenue	Oriole Avenue	
41	Sayre Avenue	Hayes Avenue	Albion Avenue	
41	Neva Avenue	Devon Avenue	Schreiber Avenue	
41	Schreiber Avenue	Neva Avenue	Harlem Avenue	
41	Greenlake Avenue	Hood Avenue	Ozanam Avenue	Alternate
41	Greenlake Avenue	Ozanam Avenue	Canfield Avenue	Alternate
42	Delaware Place	Rush Street	220 feet east of Rush Street	
42	Schiller Street	Clark Street	LaSalle Drive	
42	Chestnut Street	State Street	Wabash Avenue	
42	Chestnut Street	Wabash Avenue	Rush Street	
42	Chestnut Street	Rush Street	Michigan Avenue	
42	Walton Street	Orleans Street	Franklin Street	
42	Walton Street	Franklin Street	Wells Street	
42	Oak Street	660 feet west of Wells Street	Wells Street	
42	Hill Street	Orleans Street	Wells Street	
42	Sedgwick Street	Elm Street	Division Street	
42	Cleveland Avenue	Elm Street	Division Street	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
42	Wabash Avenue	Chestnut Street	Pearson Street	
42	Wabash Avenue	Pearson Street	Chicago Avenue	Alternate
42	Superior Street	Hudson Avenue	Kingsbury Street	Alternate
42	Superior Street	Kingsbury Street	Larrabee Street	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Wells Street	Franklin Street	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Franklin Street	Orleans Street	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Orleans Street	Sedgwick Street	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Sedgwick Street	Hudson Avenue	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Hudson Avenue	Kingsbury Street	Alternate
42	Huron Street	Kingsbury Street	Larrabee Street	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Chicago Avenue	Pearson Street	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Pearson Street	Chestnut Street	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Chestnut Street	Delaware Place	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Delaware Place	Walton Street	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Walton Street	Oak Street	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Oak Street	Bellevue Place	Alternate
42	Rush Street	Bellevue Place	Cedar Street	Alternate
43	Clifton Avenue	Webster Avenue	Dickens Avenue	
43	Clifton Avenue	Dickens Avenue	Armitage Avenue	
43	Dickens Avenue	Sheffield Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	
43	Webster Avenue	Sheffied Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	
43	Webster Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	Seminary Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
43	Webster Avenue	Seminary Avenue	Clifton Avenue	
43	Webster Avenue	Clifton Avenue	Racine Avenue	
43	Fremont Street	Webster Avenue	Belden Avenue	
43	Burling Street	Willow Street	Armitage Avenue	
43	Cambridge Avenue	Belden Avenue	Dead End	Alternate
43	Willow Street	Sedgwick Street	Orleans Street	Alternate
43	Willow Street	Orleans Street	North Park Avenue	Altermate
44	Melrose Street	Lakewood Avenue	Southport Avenue	
44	Wilton Avenue	Belmont Avenue	School Street	
44	Wolfram Street	Lakewood Avenue	Southport Avenue	
44	Wolfram Street	Southport Avenue	Greenview Avenue	
44	Wolfram Street	Greenview Avenue	Ashland Avenue	
44	School Street	Racine Avenue	Lakewood Avenue	
44	School Street	Lakewood Avenue	Southport Avenue	
44	School Street	Southport Avenue	Greenview Avenue	
44	School Street	Greenview Avenue	Ashland Avenue	Alternate
44	Mildred Avenue	Diversey Parkway	Wolfram Street	Alternate
44	Mildred Avenue	Wolfram Street	George Street	Alternate
44	Mildred Avenue	George Street	Oakdale Avenue	Alternate
44	Mildred Avenue	Oakdale Avenue	Wellington Avenue	Alternate
44	Kenmore Avenue	Wellington Avenue	Barry Avenue	Alternate
44	Kenmore Avenue	Barry Avenue	Belmont Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
44	Greenview Avenue	Wellington Avenue	Nelson Street	Alternate
44	Greenview Avenue	Nelson Street	Barry Avenue	Alternate
45	Wilson Avenue	Laporte Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	
45	Wilson Avenue	Lavergne Avenue	Lawler Avenue	
45	Wilson Avenue	Lawler Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	
45	Wilson Avenue	Leclaire Avenue	Leamington Avenue	
45	Wilson Avenue	Leamington Avenue	Milwaukee Avenue	
45	Giddings Street	Linder Avenue	Luna Avenue	
45	Giddings Street	Luna Avenue	Central Avenue	
45	Leamington Avenue	Irving Park Road	Belle Plaine Avenue	
45	Leamington Avenue	Belle Plaine Avenue	Berteau Avenue	
45	Laporte Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	Wilson Avenue	
45	Lawler Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Avondale Avenue	
45	Laramie Avenue	Milwaukee Avenue	Leland Avenue	
45	Laramie Avenue	Leland Avenue	Giddings Street	Alternate
45	Laramie Avenue	Giddings Street	Lawrence Avenue	Alternate
45	Wilson Avenue	Long Avenue	Dead End	Alternate
46	Malden Street	Leland Avenue	Lawrence Avenue	
46	Waveland Avenue	Wilton Avenue	Sheffield Avenue	
46	Dover Street	Montrose Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	
46	Malden Street	Montrose Avenue	Sunnyside Avenue	
46	Malden Street	Sunnyside Avenue	Wilson Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
46	Leland Avenue	Racine Avenue	Broadway	
46	Leland Avenue	Broadway	Winthrop Avenue	
46	Leland Avenue	Winthrop Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	
46	Leland Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	Sheridan Road	
46	Clifton Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Broadway	
46	Clarendon Avenue	Wilson Avenue	Eastwood Avenue	
46	Kenmore Avenue	Irving Park Road	Buena Avenue	Alternate
46	Clarendon Avenue	Eastwood Avenue	Leland Avenue	Alternate
47	Wilson Avenue	Western Avenue	Artesian Avenue	
47	Wilson Avenue	Artesian Avenue	Campbell Avenue	
47	Wilson Avenue	Campbell Avenue	Maplewood Avenue	
47	Wilson Avenue	Maplewood Avenue	Rockwell Street	
47	Claremont Avenue	Winnemac Avenue	Winona Street	
47	Claremont Avenue	Winona Street	Foster Avenue	
47	Eddy Street	Ravenswood Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	
47	Eddy Street	Wolcott Avenue	Damen Avenue	
47	Cornelia Avenue	Ravenswood Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	
47	Cornelia Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	Damen Avenue	
47	Hermitage Avenue	Belle Plaine Avenue	Berteau Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Damen Avenue	Seeley Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Seeley Avenue	Hoyne Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Hoyne Avenue	Hamilton Avenue	Alternate

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
47	Argyle Street	Hamilton Avenue	Leavitt Street	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Leavitt Street	Bell Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Bell Avenue	Oakley Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Oakley Avenue	Claremont Avenue	Alternate
47	Argyle Street	Claremont Avenue	Western Avenue	Alternate
48	Argyle Street	Broadway	Winthrop Avenue	
48	Argyle Street	Winthrop Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	
48	Berwyn Avenue	Wayne Avenue	Glenwood Avenue	
48	Winona Street	Broadway	Glenwood Avenue	
48	Ainslie Street	Kenmore Avenue	Winthrop Avenue	
48	Thorndale Avenue	Greenview Avenue	Clark Street	
48	Norwood Street	Glenwood Avenue	Greenview Avenue	
48	Winthrop Avenue	Foster Avenue	Berwyn Avenue	
48	Balmoral Avenue	Racine Avenue	Winthrop Avenue	Alternate
48	Balmoral Avenue	Winthrop Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	Alternate
48	Balmoral Avenue	Kenmore Avenue	Sheridan Road	Alternate
48	Berwyn Avenue	Broadway	Magnolia Avenue	Alternate
48	Berwyn Avenue	Magnolia Avenue	Lakewood Avenue	Alternate
48	Berwyn Avenue	Lakewood Avenue	Wayne Avenue	Alternate
49	Damen Avenue	Touhy Avenue	Rogers Avenue	
49	Damen Avenue	Greenleaf Avenue	Estes Avenue	
49	Estes Avenue	Wolcott Avenue	Damen Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
49	Greenleaf Avenue	Greenview Avenue	Glenwood Avenue	
49	Greenleaf Avenue	Glenwood Avenue	Sheridan Road	
49	Columbia Avenue	Sheridan Road	Lakewood Avenue	
49	Thome Avenue	Greenview Avenue	Clark Street	
49	Wolcott Avenue	Estes Avenue	Touhy Avenue	
49	Wolcott Avenue	Greenleaf Avenue	Lunt Avenue	
49	Wolcott Avenue	Lunt Avenue	Morse Avenue	Alternate
49	Wolcott Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	Farwell Avenue	Alternate
49	Ravenswood Avenue	Estes Avenue	Greenleaf Avenue	Alternate
49	Ravenswood Avenue	Greenleaf Avenue	Lunt Avenue	Alternate
49	Ravenswood Avenue (W. of viaduct)	Lunt Avenue	Morse Avenue	Alternate
49	Ravenswood Avenue (W. of viaduct)	Morse Avenue	Farwell Avenue	Alternate
49	Ravenswood Avenue (W. of viaduct)	Farwell Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	Alternate
49	Albion Avenue	C.T.A. Tracks	Lakewood Avenue	Alternate
50	Fairfield Avenue	Granville Avenue	Rosemont Avenue	
50	Fairfield Avenue	Rosemont Avenue	Devon Avenue	
50	Talman Avenue	Devon Avenue	Arthur Avenue	
50	Talman Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Albion Avenue	
50	Talman Avenue	Albion Avenue	North Shore Avenue	
50	Talman Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	
50	Maplewood Avenue	Devon Avenue	Arthur Avenue	

Ward	Street	From	To	Comments
50	Maplewood Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Albion Avenue	
50	Maplewood Avenue	Albion Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Alternate
50	Maplewood Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	Alternate
50	Campbell Avenue	Albion Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Alternate
50	Campbell Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	Alternate
50	Campbell Avenue	Devon Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Alternate
50	Campbell Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Albion Avenue	Alternate
50	Artesian Avenue	Devon Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Alternate
50	Artesian Avenue	Arthur Avenue	Albion Avenue	Alternate
50	Artesian Avenue	Albion Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Alternate
50	Artesian Avenue	North Shore Avenue	Pratt Boulevard	Alternate

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AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING FOR ARTERIAL RESURFACING PROJECT NUMBER THREE.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 City/State Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for preliminary engineering for Arterial Resurfacing Project Number Three, in the amount of $200,000, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 Preliminary Engineering for the State Funded Arterial Street Resurfacing Project Number Three 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.

Preliminary Engineering For The State Funded

Arterial Street Resurfacing Project

Number Three.

City Section No.: _____

State Job No.: _____

D.P.W. Job No.: _____

This Agreement, entered into this _____ day of _____, 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 various arterial street segments incorporated into the State Funded Arterial Street Resurfacing Project Number Three, 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 improvement, 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, 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, is the basis for the State funds provided under this Agreement; and

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

The State Hereby Agrees:

1. To reimburse the City for 100% of the costs incurred in connection with the 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 Preliminary Engineering and to review and approve without delay, all submittals which require State 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, 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 costs, to appropriate such funds as are necessary therefore, and to prepare a complete and accurate breakdown of the costs of the Project.

5. 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.

6. To retain all Project records 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.

The Parties Hereto Mutually Agree:

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

Preliminary Engineering $200,000

and that State financial participation in said Preliminary Engineering shall be limited to a maximum of $200,000 with any Preliminary Engineering costs in excess of that amount to be paid by the City, or otherwise provided for by Amendment to this Agreement.

8. That the City shall be responsible for 100% of the cost of any Preliminary Engineering work not eligible for State 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 State, as long as such revisions do not increase the total cost of Preliminary Engineering for the Project ($200,000) as authorized by the City Council.

10. That this Agreement and the covenants contained herein shall be void ab initio in the event the preliminary engineering work contemplated herein is not underway by December 1, 1992.

11. That all prior Agreements, or portions thereof, between the City and the State which refer to the Preliminary Engineering of the 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 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 a violation of Sections 33E-3 and 33-4 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Chapter 38 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.

(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.

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 reads 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 CONSTRUCTION OF SOUTHWEST TRANSIT PARK-AND-RIDE LOT AT ARCHER AVENUE AND GREEN STREET.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 City/State Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for construction of a Southwest Transit Park-and-Ride lot located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Archer Avenue and Green Street, in the amount of $200,000, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 the construction of a Southwest Transit Park-and-Ride lot at

the southwest corner of the intersection of Archer Avenue and Green Street described therein, 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 Project Agreement attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Amendment Number One To A City/State Project Agreement

Providing For The Construction Of A Southwest

Transit Park-And-Ride Lot At The Southwest

Corner Of The Intersection Of Archer Avenue

And Green Street In The City Of Chicago,

Cook County, Illinois.

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".

Whereas, On May 22, 1991, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the aforementioned Joint Agreement for execution (Council Journal of Proceedings, pages 257 through 265); and

Whereas, The "City" and the "State" have subsequently entered into the aforementioned Agreement; and

Whereas, Numbered paragraph 12, and numbered paragraph 15 of the aforementioned Agreement contain the estimated costs and the division of financial responsibilities for the Project; and

Whereas, The "City" and the "State" are desirous of updating and revising the estimates of cost and of increasing the upper limit of State and federal participation in the Project in order to reflect updated cost estimates.

Now, Therefore, It Is Mutually Agreed, That numbered paragraph 12 and numbered paragraph 15 of the aforementioned Agreement be revised to read as follows:

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

Contract Construction	$168,000
Force Account Construction	6,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision	26,000
TOTAL:	$200,000

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

Federal-Aid Share (Demonstration Funds) (80% of $200,000)	$160,000
Non-Federal Share (State) (20% of $200,000)	40,000
TOTAL:	$200,000

and that based upon said ratio, State financial participation (referred to herein as the non-federal share) shall be limited to a maximum of $40,000 with any non-federal share required in excess of that amount to be provided by the City or by amendment to this Agreement."

"15. 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 the Project ($200,000) as authorized by the City Council."

Be It Further Agreed, 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.

Be It Further Agreed, 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 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 _____, _____.

By: _____
Director of Highways,
Department of
Transportation

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF CITY/STATE PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF JACKSON BOULEVARD BRIDGE OVER SOUTH BRANCH OF CHICAGO RIVER.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 City/State Project Agreement with the State of Illinois for improvement of the Jackson Boulevard Bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River, in the amount of $287,500, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 the Jackson Boulevard Bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River, 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 The Jackson Boulevard Bridge Over

The South Branch Of The Chicago River.

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 improvement of the Jackson Boulevard Bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River, hereinafter referred to as the "Project" described in numbered paragraph 8 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 $20,000,000 for City bridge capital improvements to be obligated by the City is the basis for the State funds provided under this Agreement; and

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

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.

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 the east fixed end span of the Jackson Boulevard Bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River. The existing deck slab and the approach slab at the east-end abutment will be entirely

reconstructed. Deteriorated girders, stringers, bearings and the joint seal in the deck will be replaced. Structural steel will be cleaned and painted as necessary. Cracks in the abutment wall will be repaired and sealed and all other appurtenances necessary to complete the Project in accordance with approved plans and specifications will be provided.

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

Force Account Construction (City)	$250,000
Construction Engineering/Supervision ..... (up to 15% of Construction Cost)	37,500
TOTAL:	$287,500

and that 100% of the actual final costs will be paid by the State up to a maximum of $287,500 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 ($287,500) 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 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)

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 reads 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 REINSTATEMENT AND RE-EXECUTION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH CHICAGO HOUSING AUTHORITY FOR ENLARGEMENT OF ALTGELD GARDENS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BRANCH LIBRARY AT 941 EAST 132ND STREET.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing an extension of an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Chicago Housing Authority to enlarge an existing branch library at the Altgeld Housing Development, 941 East 132nd Street, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 September 11, 1991, the City Council of the City of Chicago (the "City") passed an ordinance (pages 4616 -- 4627 of the Council Journal of Proceedings) (the "Prior Ordinance") authorizing the Mayor and the Commissioner of the Chicago Public Library to enter into and execute, on behalf of the City, subject to review as to form and legality by the Corporation Counsel, an intergovernmental agreement (the "Agreement") with the Chicago Housing Authority (the "C.H.A.") for the partial funding of

the enlargement of a library facility at the Altgeld Housing Development located at 941 East 132nd Street (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, The Agreement provided that if the federal grant funds to be provided by the C.H.A. to assist in the financing of the enlargement of the library facility were not received by the C.H.A. by December 31, 1991, the Agreement would become null and void; and

WHEREAS, The C.H.A. has not as yet received such federal grant funds; and

WHEREAS, The City and the C.H.A. wish to reinstate and re-execute the Agreement to extend the final date for the receipt of federal grant funds to December 31, 1992; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. The above recitals are expressly incorporated in and made a part of this ordinance as though fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. The Mayor and the Commissioner of the Chicago Public Library are hereby authorized, subject to approval by the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality, to reinstate and re-execute the Agreement attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit A, extending the time by which the C.H.A. is required to provide the federal funds.

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".

Intergovernmental Agreement.

This Agreement, made and entered into as of this___day of _____, 1991, by and between the City of Chicago, a municipal corporation of the State of Illinois, acting through the Chicago Public Library, hereinafter referred to as the "City", and Chicago Housing Authority, a municipal corporation of the State of Illinois, hereinafter referred to as the "C.H.A.".

Recitals:

Whereas, The City in conjunction with the C.H.A. proposes to construct a library facility in the Altgeld Gardens Housing Development located at 941 East 132nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, hereinafter referred to as the "Project"; and

Whereas, The City has allocated $229,000 of bond proceeds from the Central Library Bond Issue, 1988 for financial assistance in the construction of the Project; and

Whereas, The C.H.A. and the City shall share all development costs in equal contribution up to an amount not to exceed $229,000 each, and the City shall pay all development costs above that amount and up to an additional $50,000; and

Whereas, The City proposes to advance a portion of the $229,000 allocated, in amount not to exceed $15,000, to the C.H.A. prior to the C.H.A. receiving an allocation of funds from either the State of Illinois, a federal agency or any other source, solely for the purpose of hiring an architect to prepare necessary plans and cost estimates of the cost of the Project; and

Whereas, The City and the C.H.A. have indicated their desire to cooperate in the financing of said Project and will undertake the Project if the C.H.A. is able to obtain a firm commitment for funds equaling $229,000; and

Whereas, By ordinance passed September 11, 1991, the City Council has authorized the execution of this Agreement with the C.H.A. to implement the construction of the Project; and

Whereas, The parties agree that the approval of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development of C.H.A.'s participation and contribution in this Agreement shall be a condition precedent to the effectiveness of this Agreement; and

Whereas, The parties agree that this Agreement shall become null and void in the event that C.H.A. does not receive development funds by December 31, 1992.

Now, Therefore, The parties hereto, in consideration of the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, agree as follows:

1. The above recitals are expressly incorporated in and made a part of this Agreement as though fully set forth herein.

2. C.H.A. Performance Obligation. The C.H.A. shall act as the project coordinator for the construction rehabilitation work and shall carry out, in a satisfactory manner, the following scope of services and work:

A. Subject to the approval of the City, retain an architect to prepare plans, specifications, scope of work and cost estimates, as necessary, to construct the Project.

B. Provide the City with the plans, specifications, scope of work and cost estimates as prepared by the architect for City approval.

C. Consistent with plans, specifications and scope of work prepared by architect and approved by the City, construct a library within space currently existing at Altgeld Gardens Housing Project of approximately 6,828 square feet.

D. Perform construction inspection services, project administration and any other services required to complete the Project.

3. Cooperation. The City and the C.H.A. shall, during the time of this Agreement, cooperate with City, State and federal agencies, utility companies and all other agencies working on other phases of the Project, so as not to interfere with or hinder the completion of work.

4. City Performance Obligation. Upon completion of the Project City shall open and maintain a public library facility at the Project site. Within 30 days after the completion of the Project, City shall enter into, and hereby agrees to enter into, a non-residential leasehold agreement, upon reasonable terms, at a rental rate of one dollar per annum for use of the Project site.

5. Contribution, C.H.A..

A. C.H.A.'s participation and contribution in this Agreement shall become effective if and only if said participation and contribution are approved and authorized by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

B. The maximum contribution of C.H.A. shall be the lesser of i) 50% of the total development cost, or ii) Two Hundred Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars ($229,000).

C. Upon receipt of funds, C.H.A. shall deposit the sum of $229,000 in a development escrow account. C.H.A. as project coordinator shall make withdrawals and payments from said escrow account. C.H.A. shall make payments on invoices up to a total

amount of $458,000, and shall forward copies of each invoice to the Chicago Public Library, Office of the Commissioner. In the event that the total development cost shall exceed $458,000, any invoices above that amount shall be reviewed and approved by the City, prior to payment.

D. Upon completion of the project construction and final inspection, C.H.A. shall i) withdraw and receive such remaining escrow funds as shall be needed to make C.H.A.'s total contribution that described in paragraph 5.B herein, ii) shall withdraw and pay the City such remaining escrow funds as are needed to make City's total contribution that which is described in paragraph 6 herein.

6. Contribution, City.

A. The contribution of the City shall be 50% of the total development cost, except that in the event that the total development cost exceeds $458,000, the City's contribution shall be 100% of costs from $458,000 to $508,000, up to a total contribution not to exceed $279,000.

B. City shall make an initial deposit of $229,000 to the development escrow account. City shall make such additional deposits as are necessary to complete the project, up to an amount not to exceed $50,000.

7. Audit, Inspection and Retention of Records. The C.H.A. shall maintain records showing actual time devoted and cost incurred. The C.H.A. shall permit the authorized representative of the City to inspect and audit all data and records of the C.H.A. for work done under this Agreement. The C.H.A. shall make these records available at reasonable times during the Agreement period and for at least three (3) years from the date of final payment of City funds to the C.H.A..

8. M.B.E./W.B.E. Compliance. C.H.A. shall comply with the requirements of City ordinance: Minority-Owned and Women-Owned Business Enterprise Procurement Program. Prima facie evidence of compliance shall be C.H.A. application of its M.B.E./W.B.E. Program to contracts let by C.H.A..

9. Equal Employment Opportunity. Pursuant to the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance, Municipal Code of Chicago, Ch. 2-160 (1990); C.H.A., in execution of this Agreement shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, sex, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status,

parental status, military discharge status or source of income. C.H.A. will not discriminate on the basis of the aforementioned categories in hiring, classification, grading, discharge, discipline, compensation or other term or condition of employment.

10. Anti-Apartheid Provisions. The C.H.A. represents and warrants to the City that the C.H.A. and any and all contractors hired by the C.H.A. for the purpose of rehabilitating and constructing the Project have executed the Anti-Apartheid Affidavit, attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit A.

The C.H.A. understands and acknowledges that the City may declare a default and terminate the Agreement with the C.H.A. if the C.H.A. violates any provision of Chapter 3-68 of the Municipal Code of the City, including, but not limited to, (a) a violation of the certifications contained in the Anti-Apartheid Affidavit; (b) the concealment of an existing contract and relationship or entering into a contractual relationship with (i) South Africa, (ii) a South African business or (iii) any business or corporation for the express purpose of assisting operations in, or trading with, any private or public entity located in South Africa. This right of termination is supplemental to any other remedy which the City may give under this Agreement, at law or in equity, and shall entitle the City to direct, indirect, special and consequential damages and any other applicable legal or equitable remedy.

Further, the C.H.A. understands and acknowledges that any person who violates any provision of Chapter 3-68 of the Municipal Code of the City shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500 and not more than $1,000 for each offense. Every day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. This fine shall be in addition to the remedy of termination enumerated above and any other remedy available under applicable law.

11. Interest of Public Officials. The C.H.A. warrants and represents that: (1) no person holding any office of the City, either by election or appointment under the laws or constitution of this State, is in any manner interested, either directly or indirectly, in his own name or in the name of any other person, association, trust or corporation, in any contract or the performance of any work relating to the Project in the making or letting of which such officer has been called to act or vote; (2) no such officer represents either as agent or otherwise, any person, association, trust or corporation, with respect to any application of bid for any contract or work relating to the Project in regard to which such office has been called to take or receive, either directly or indirectly, any money or other thing of value as a gift or bribe or means of influencing his vote or action in his official character.

12. Interest of Members of Congress. No members of or delegates to the Congress of the United States or to the Illinois General Assembly shall be

admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefits arising therefrom.

13. Non-Liability of Public Officials. No official, employee or agent of the either party shall be charged personally by the other or by any assignee or subcontractor, with any liability or expenses of defense or be held personally liable under any term or provision of this Agreement because of the party's execution or attempted execution or because of any breach hereof.

14. Insurance and Indemnification. It is certified that the C.H.A. is self-insured and in accordance with C.H.A.'s budgeted estimate has funds available, and agrees to indemnify the City against and save it harmless from loss and damage to property, and injury to or death of any person or persons and from court costs and attorneys' fees or expenses incidental thereto, arising out of the work to be performed hereunder by the C.H.A. or any contractor or subcontractor for the C.H.A., or their respective officers, agents or employees.

All C.H.A. contracts and subcontracts for work shall provide for indemnification of the City. All subcontractors' insurance policies shall name the City of Chicago as an additional named insured. All insurance policies and coverage shall be in a form acceptable to the Risk Manager of the Department of Finance of the City of Chicago.

15. Termination for Default. Either party may terminate this Agreement for default if the other fails to perform or comply with the terms of the Agreement. Prior to termination, notice of intent to terminate shall be made by the party exercising this right to the other party at its business address. Such notice of intent to terminate shall be made 45 days prior to termination and shall state the nature of the default. In the event the notified party does not cure such default within the 45 days, such termination shall thereupon become effective.

16. Notices. Unless otherwise specified, any notice, demand or request required hereunder shall be given in writing at the addresses set forth below, by any of the following means: (A) personal service; (B) electronic communications, whether by telex, telegram, telecopy of facsimile (FAX) machine; (C) overnight courier; or (D) registered or certified first class mail, return receipt requested.

If To The City: The Chicago Public Library
400 South State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

With Copy To:

Department of Law
Room 511, City Hall
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Attention: Corporation Counsel

If To The C.H.A.:

Chicago Housing Authority
Office of the Chairman
22 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

With Copy To:

Chicago Housing Authority
Office of the General Counsel
17 East Monroe Street, Suite 201
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Such addresses may be changed by notice to the other parties given in the same manner as above provided. Any notice, demand or request sent pursuant to either clause (a) or (b) hereof shall be deemed received upon such personal service or upon dispatch by electronic means. Any notice, demand or request sent pursuant to clause (c) shall be deemed received on the day immediately following deposit with the overnight courier and, if sent pursuant to subsection (d) shall be deemed received forty-eight (48) hours following deposit in the mail.

17. Assignment. This Agreement, or any portion thereof, shall not be assigned by either party without the prior written consent of the other.

In Witness Whereof, The parties have caused these presents to be executed by their proper officers thereunder duly authorized as of the date first above written.

City of Chicago, a municipal corporation

Attest: _____ By: _____
Mayor

Approved:

City Comptroller

Commissioner of The
Chicago Public Library

Approved As To Form And Legality:

By: _____
Assistant Corporation Counsel

Chicago Housing Authority, a
municipal corporation

By: _____
Executive Director

(Sub)Exhibit "A" attached to this Agreement reads as follows:

(Sub)Exhibit "A".

Anti-Apartheid Affidavit.
(Competitively Bid Contracts)

Specification No. _____

Contract No. _____

Purpose Of Affidavit.

Each Contractor with whom the City enters into a contract, pursuant to competitive bidding, must complete this affidavit of compliance with the

Chicago Anti-Apartheid Ordinance, Chapter 3-68 of the Municipal Code. Certain terms used in this affidavit are defined in the Anti-Apartheid Ordinance and the regulations issued thereunder, and have the same meanings in this affidavit as in the ordinance and regulations. In order to assure the accuracy of this affidavit, refer to the ordinance and regulations when completing this affidavit. Copies of the ordinance and regulations may be obtained in the offices of the City's Purchasing Agent or Comptroller.

Instructions.

Indicate which of the Certifications below are true by having the authorized representative of the contractor sign his/her initials in the appropriate brackets.

Certifications.

( ) 1. Neither the Contractor nor any of its affiliates does business in South Africa or with any public or private entity located in South Africa.

( ) 2. No goods to be provided to the City by the Contractor or by any of its subcontractors under the subject contract were principally manufactured, produced, assembled, grown or mined in South Africa.

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that I am the _____ of
Title (Type or Print)
_____, that I am authorized by the Contractor to
(Type or Print Name of Contractor)
execute this affidavit in its behalf, that I have personal knowledge of the certifications made in this affidavit and that the same are true.

_____
Signature of Owner or Authorized Officer

_____
Name (Type or Print)

State of _____

County of _____

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this _____ day
of _____, 19____

_____
Notary Public Signature

My Commission Expires: _____

AUTHORIZATION FOR LEVY OF TAXES FOR PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON CHICAGO SCHOOL FINANCE AUTHORITY GENERAL OBLIGATION SCHOOL ASSISTANCE BONDS, REFUNDING SERIES (1992A).

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the levy of taxes sufficient to pay principal and interest on an issue of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds, Refunding Series (1992A) of the Chicago School Finance Authority, in an amount not to exceed $190,000,000, 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 17 members of the committee with 5 dissenting votes.

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, Bloom, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 37.

Nays -- Alderman Preckwinkle, Steele, Madrzyk, Jones, Hendon, E. Smith -- 6.

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 10:29 A.M..

At this point in the proceedings, Alderman Burke moved that the City Clerk publish said ordinance in a Special Pamphlet to be made available for public inspection and distribution. The motion *Prevailed.*

The following is said ordinance as passed:

WHEREAS, There has been filed with and there is before the City Council of the City of Chicago (the "City Council") a certified copy of a resolution adopted on April 29, 1980, as supplemented on December 9, 1980, November 13, 1984, November 20, 1985, July 10, 1986 and December 16, 1987 (the "Bond Resolution"), by the Chicago School Finance Authority (the "Authority"), creating and establishing an issue of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds of the Authority (the "Bonds"), a conformed copy of which is attached as Exhibit A to this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, There has been filed with and there is before the City Council a certified copy of a resolution (the "1992A Refunding Series Resolution") adopted on February 19, 1992 by the Authority, authorizing the issuance of

up to $190,000,000 aggregate principal amount of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds of the Authority, Refunding Series (1992A) (the "1992A Refunding Series Bonds"), a conformed copy of which (with exhibits deleted) is attached as Exhibit B to this Ordinance, for the purpose of refunding certain of the Bonds (together, the "Refunded Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, The Bond Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution were adopted pursuant to the authority of and in compliance with the Constitution and the laws of the State of Illinois including the School Finance Authority Act, as amended to today (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, The City Council desires to provide for the levy of taxes sufficient to pay and discharge principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates and to pay interest, as it falls due, on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. Levy Of Taxes.

(a) In compliance with the demand and direction set forth in the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution that the City Council levy and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, there is levied and there shall be collected a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property within the City of Chicago (the "City"), being the school district named the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates and to pay interest, as it falls due, on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds (other than to pay debt service due prior to December 1, 1993, for which amounts on hand (including accrued interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds) or to be collected from taxes levied for levy years prior to 1992 with respect to outstanding Bonds are expected to be sufficient) and, in particular, but not in limitation of the foregoing, including a tax sufficient to produce the following sums for the following years:

Levy Year	Amount	Levy Year	Amount
1992	$16,779,423.00	2000	$19,941,708.00
1993	$16,779,173.00	2001	$19,896,233.00
1994	$20,076,963.00	2002	$ 6,353,813.00
1995	$20,071,393.00	2003	$ 6,353,813.00

Levy Year	Amount	Levy Year	Amount
1996	$20,055,993.00	2004	$22,393,813.00
1997	$20,042,898.00	2005	$22,445,313.00
1998	$19,970,958.00	2006	$22,499,500.00
1999	$19,978,408.00	2007	$21,750,000.00

(b) The 1992A Refunding Series Resolution provides that the authority shall, upon the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, by a resolution supplementing the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution (the "1992A Supplemental Resolution"), determine the amount of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds that shall be issued, award the sale of those 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and provide for their interest rates. The 1992A Refunding Series Resolution also provides that the 1992A Supplemental Resolution shall determine the exact amounts of taxes sufficient so to pay principal of and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds so to be issued, and shall abate any taxes levied by this Ordinance (the "1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance") to the extent they are in excess of those exact amounts of taxes. The Authority shall make a finding in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution that issuance and application of that amount of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at those interest rates will provide net present value debt service savings on the Authority's Bonds. If the Authority shall determine not to award the sale of any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, it will abate all taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Additional Levy for Deficiencies. The taxes which are levied by this Ordinance include the additional sums provided in this Section, which are in addition to the dollar amounts specifically set forth in Section 1 of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance and not abated by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. For paying principal of and interest on the Bonds, there is levied and there shall be collected a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the City, being the school district named Board of Education of the City of Chicago, sufficient to produce the sums specified in this Section. The additional sums provided in this Section are levied for each levy year, beginning with the tax levy for levy year 1993, and shall be collected in each calendar year, beginning with calendar year 1994, while any of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, either as to principal or interest. The additional amount levied for each such year pursuant to this Section is the sum sufficient to produce the amount, if any, by which:

(i) the cumulative total principal amounts due on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates and the

interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds as it shall have come due, in each case after June 1, 1993, and in each case through December 1 of such levy year (all as provided in the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution), shall have exceeded;

(ii) the cumulative total of the collections, up to and through December 1 of such levy year, of all taxes levied as provided by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, and not abated by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution (including taxes levied pursuant to this Section, and treating as tax collections the total amount of all such taxes levied as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance which shall have been abated pursuant to Section 601 of the Bond Resolution with respect to extensions for all years through that December 1). For purposes of this part (ii) (and the corresponding parts (ii) in the ordinances levying taxes with respect to the Series of Bonds of which the Refunded Bonds are parts), collections, after December 1, 1992, of taxes levied for levy years prior to 1992 by those prior ordinances shall be treated as collections of taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance and by those prior ordinances in proportion to the total debt service in the year of collection on the then Outstanding Bonds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and the various respective Series of Bonds of which the Refunded Bonds are a part.

No later than December 31 of each year, beginning in 1993, the Trustee under the Bond Resolution shall file in the offices of the County Clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located, a statement, certified by a corporate trust officer of that Trustee, of the amount of the additional taxes which are included in the levy for that year as provided in this Section. The failure of the Trustee to file the certificate referred to in the preceding sentence shall not affect the validity of the levy of taxes as provided in this Section and, whether or not the Trustee shall file the statement, the County Clerks and Collectors of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located are directed to cause to be extended and collected all the amounts levied by this Section, all as provided in this Section. Taxes which have been levied pursuant to the Series Resolutions and Tax Levy Ordinances for debt service on the Refunded Bonds for levy years prior to 1992 shall continue to be extended, collected and paid to the Trustee and deposited in the debt service fund established by the Bond Resolution (the "Debt Service Fund").

SECTION 3. Filing of Ordinance. After the adoption of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the City Clerk of the City is directed to cause copies of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, duly certified by or on behalf of that officer, to be filed in the office of the County Clerk and the County Collector of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located. The Secretary of the Authority shall file copies of the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, duly certified by or on behalf of the

Secretary, in the offices of such County Clerks and County Collectors. Upon the filing of such copies of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution with the County Clerks, it shall be the duty of those County Clerks to extend the taxes so levied for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, all as provided in the Act, this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. Except as specifically provided in the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution or this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the taxes levied as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be computed, extended and collected in the same manner as is now or may subsequently be provided for the computation, extension and collection of ad valorem property taxes in the City generally. The taxes to be levied as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be extended without limitation as to rate and shall be extended in amounts sufficient to produce the amounts so specified and provided for in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance. No further action of this City Council shall be required for the levy of taxes as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance or for their extension and collection by the appropriate county officers.

SECTION 4. Tax For Sole Benefit Of Bondholders; Payment To Trustee.

(a) As provided by the Act and the Bond Resolution, while any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid, the taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be for the sole benefit of the Holders of the Outstanding Bonds. The Act and the Bond Resolution provide that such Holders of Bonds shall have a security interest in, and a lien upon, all rights, claims and interests of the Authority arising pursuant to the levy and all present and future proceeds of the levy and that the security interest in and lien upon those rights, claims and interests is valid and binding from the time the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are issued, without any physical delivery or further act, and shall be valid and binding as against, and prior to any claims, if any, of all other parties having claims of any kind in contract, tort or otherwise against the State, the Authority, the Board of Education of the City of Chicago (the "Board") or the City, or any other person, irrespective of whether such other parties have notice of such lien or security interest, all as provided in the Act and the Bond Resolution.

(b) As provided by the Act and the Bond Resolution, all proceeds of the levy of taxes made by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be deposited by the county collectors of each county in which any taxable property in the City shall be located directly in the Debt Service Fund established with the Trustee by the Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution provides that such amounts shall be applied solely for the payment and discharge of principal of the Bonds (at maturity or on sinking

fund installment dates) and of interest on the Bonds as it falls due, for redemption or purchase of Bonds as provided by the Bond Resolution or for transfer to the Reserve Fund as provided by the Bond Resolution, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

SECTION 5. Tax in Addition to and Separate from Other Taxes. As provided by the Act, the taxes levied as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes which the Authority, the Board or the City Council is now, or may subsequently be, authorized constitutionally or by law to levy for any and all school (or any other) purposes. The taxes so levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be separate and apart from all other taxes of the Authority, the Board and the City.

SECTION 6. Bonds Not Obligations of City. This 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance is adopted in order to carry out the functions of the City Council as specified in the Act and the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the City, within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the State, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the City. Other than as set forth in this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the issuance of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall not directly, indirectly or contingently obligate the City to levy any form of taxation for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds or to make any appropriation for payment of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. The City shall not in any event be liable for the payment of principal, redemption price or interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds or for the performance of any pledge, obligation or agreement of any kind whatsoever which may be undertaken by the Authority. No breach of any such pledge, obligation or agreement may impose any liability upon the City or any charge upon its general credit or against its taxing power.

SECTION 7. Allowance for Loss and Cost of Collection and Anticipated Deferred Collections. The Act, the Bond Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution provide that in extending the taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the County Clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located shall include in each year an amount to cover loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of the taxes so levied as is and shall be determined by the Authority pursuant to the Act, the Bond Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution. The 1992A Refunding Series Resolution initially determines the amounts to be included for such purpose in the extension of the taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance. The Bond Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution provide for such determination to be modified by the Authority as provided in those Resolutions; provided that no action of the City Council shall be required with respect to any such determination or modification of the determination of the allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections for taxes to be extended in any year.

SECTION 8. Covenants. It is covenanted and agreed with the Holders (as defined in the Bond Resolution) of all Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution as follows:

(a) The City Council will not take any action to repeal, abate or reduce the taxes levied by this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, or otherwise to restrict the extension and collection of those taxes, except upon the direction of the Authority and only to the extent expressly permitted by the Bond Resolution.

(b) Without limiting any provisions of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the City Council will take any or all additional steps, make any or all additional directions and cause to be filed any or all additional documents as may be or may become necessary to cause to be levied and extended for collection a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the City, being the school district named the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates, and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds as it falls due.

SECTION 9. Conflict. To the extent that any ordinances, resolutions or rules of the City Council are in conflict with this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance or its adoption, the provisions of this 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance and its adoption shall be controlling.

SECTION 10. Effectiveness. This 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance shall be effective and in force immediately upon its passage.

Exhibits "A" and "B" attached to this ordinance read as follows:

Exhibit "A".

Chicago School Finance Authority

School Assistance Bond Resolution

Adopted April 29, 1980

As Supplemented December 9, 1980, November 13, 1984, November 20, 1985, July 10, 1986 And December 16, 1987

Creating And Establishing An Issue Of

Chicago School Finance Authority

General Obligation School Assistance Bonds

Article I.

Statutory Authority, Findings And Definitions.

101. Definitions.

For purposes of this Resolution each of the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) The word "Act" means Article 34A of The School Code, as amended, of the State.

(2) The word "Authority" means the Chicago School Finance Authority, a body politic and corporate and unit of local government of the State, established by the Act.

(3) The phrase "Authorized Officer", in respect of any act or duties, means any director, officer or employee of the Authority authorized by resolution of the Authority to perform that particular act or duty. With respect to any investment of funds Authorized Officer also includes an investment advisor appointed by resolution of the Authority.

(4) The word "Board" means the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, which is the school district comprising the City.

(5) The word "Bonds" means any Bond, or the issue of Bonds, as the case may be, established and created by this Resolution and issued pursuant to a Series Resolution or Series Resolutions.

(6) The phrase "Capitalized Interest Accounts" means the series of accounts of that name in the Debt Service Fund, which accounts are established pursuant to Section 601 of this Resolution.

(7) The word "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Authority.

(8) The word "City" means the City of Chicago, Illinois.

(9) The phrase "Cost of Issuance" means all fees and costs incurred by the Authority relating to the issuance of the Bonds, including, without limitation, printing costs, administrative costs, Trustee's fees and charges, Paying Agents' fees, legal fees, accounting fees, and financial advisory fees, the cost of any premiums for municipal bond insurance to insure any Bonds, the cost of providing any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument and costs of letters of credit or other credit facilities and related services with respect to the Bonds.

(10) The phrase "Cost of Issuance Accounts" means the series of accounts established pursuant to Section 503 of this Resolution.

(11) The phrase "Counsel's Opinion" shall mean an opinion signed by a lawyer or firm of lawyers selected by the Authority.

(12) The phrase "Debt Service Fund" means the fund established by Section 601 of this Resolution.

(13) The phrase "Debt Service Requirements" as applied to the Bonds or any Series of Bonds means, with respect to any date, all payments of principal of and interest on all such Bonds which are outstanding and which shall be due and payable on that date. In calculating the Debt Service Requirements for any date:

(a) there shall be included the Sinking Fund Installments on that date for Term Bonds;

(b) there shall be excluded the principal amount of Term Bonds maturing on that date but required to be redeemed prior to that date pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments; and

(c) there shall be excluded the interest which would be due on such date on the amount of Term Bonds required to be redeemed prior to that date pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments.

(14) The phrase "Defeasance Fund" means the fund established by Section 604 of this Resolution.

(15) The word "Holder" or "Bondholder" and the phrase "Holders of Bonds" (when used with respect to Bonds) means the bearer of any Bonds registered as to bearer or not registered, or the registered owner of any Bonds registered other than to bearer; the word "Holder" (when used with respect to coupons) shall be the bearer of any coupons.

(16) The phrase "Investment Obligations" means any of the following obligations which at the time of investment of any amounts in any Fund or Account established pursuant to this Resolution are legal investments under the laws of the State for those amounts:

(a) direct obligations of or obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America;

(b) direct and general obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the State, to the payment of the principal of and interest on which the full faith and credit of the State are pledged;

(c) negotiable or non-negotiable time deposits evidenced by certificates of deposit issued by banks, trust companies or national banking associations (which may include the Trustee or any Paying Agent) which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or by savings and loan associations which are members of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, provided that such time deposits in any such bank, trust company, national banking association or savings and loan association are continuously secured by obligations described in subparagraphs (a) or (b) of this definition, and provided further that such obligations at all times have a market value at least equal to the maturity value of the deposits so secured, including accrued interest; and

(d) repurchase agreements with banks (which may include the Trustee or any Paying Agent) described in subparagraph (c) of this definition or with government bond dealers reporting to, trading with, and recognized as primary dealers by a Federal Reserve Bank, the underlying securities of which are obligations described in subparagraph (a) of this definition, provided that the underlying securities are required to be physically held by the Trustee or its agent (which shall not be the bank or dealer with respect to which the agreement is made) or for which securities other steps are taken which shall have the effect of securing the Trustee to the same extent as if it or its agent were the physical holder of the underlying securities, in the opinion of counsel selected by the Authority, and are required to be continuously maintained at a market value not less than the amount so invested.

(17) The word "Moody's" shall mean Moody's Investors Service, Inc., its successors and assigns, and, if dissolved or liquidated or no longer performing the functions of a securities rating agency, "Moody's" shall be deemed to refer to any other nationally recognized securities rating organization designated by the Authority, by notice to the Trustee.

(18) The word "Outstanding" when used with reference to Bonds, shall mean, as of any date, Bonds theretofore or then being delivered under the provisions of this Resolution except:

(a) any Bonds cancelled by the Trustee or any Paying Agent at or prior to such date;

(b) Bonds for the payment or redemption of which monies equal to the principal amount or Redemption Price of such Bonds, as the case may be, with interest to the date of maturity or redemption date, shall be held by the Trustee or the Paying Agents in trust (whether at or prior to the maturity or redemption date), provided that if such Bonds are to be redeemed, notice of such redemption shall have been given as provided in Article IV of this Resolution or provision satisfactory to the Trustee shall have been made for the giving of that notice;

(c) Bonds in lieu of or in substitution for which other Bonds shall have been delivered pursuant to Article III or Section 406 of this Resolution; and

(d) Bonds paid or deemed to have been paid as provided in Section 1101 of this Resolution.

(19) The phrase "Paying Agents" means the paying agents for the Bonds of any Series appointed pursuant to the Series Resolution for such Bonds or their successors appointed pursuant to this Resolution.

(20) The phrase "Principal and Interest Account" means the account of that name in the Debt Service Fund, which account is established by Section 601 of this Resolution.

(21) The word "Provider" shall mean a company, banking institution or other institution which is the issuer of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument.

(22) The phrase "Redemption Account" means the account of that name in the Debt Service Fund, which account is established by Section 601 of this Resolution.

(23) The phrase "Redemption Price" shall mean, with respect to any Bond (or portion of any Bond) the price on any redemption date, exclusive of accrued and unpaid interest, at which that Bond (or a portion of it) may

be redeemed pursuant to this Resolution and the Series Resolution pursuant to which the Bond was issued.

(24) The phrase "Reimbursement Agreement" shall mean an agreement between the Authority and a Provider, entered into with respect to a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, which pertains to the repayment to the Provider, with interest and expenses of the Provider of amounts paid to the Trustee pursuant to that Reserve Fund Credit Instrument.

(25) The phrase "Reserve Fund" means the fund established by Section 602 of this Resolution.

(26) The phrase "Reserve Fund Credit Instrument" means a non-cancelable insurance policy, a non-cancelable surety bond or an irrevocable letter of credit which may be delivered to the Trustee in lieu of or in partial substitution for cash or securities required to be on deposit in the Reserve Fund. In the case of an insurance policy or surety bond, the company providing the policy or bond shall be an insurer which, at the time of the issuance of the policy or bond, has been assigned a credit rating which is within one of the two highest ratings accorded insurers by both Moody's and S. & P.. In the case of a letter of credit, it shall be issued by a banking institution which has, or the parent of which has, or the holding corporation of which it is the principal bank has, at the time of the issuance of the letter of credit, a credit rating on its long-term unsecured debt within one of the two highest rating categories from both Moody's and S. & P.. The insurance policy, surety bond or letter of credit shall grant to the Trustee the right to receive payment for the purposes for which the Reserve Fund may be used and shall be irrevocable during its term.

(27) The phrase "Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage" shall mean, with respect to any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, at any date of determination, the amount available to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds under that Reserve Fund Credit Instrument.

(28) The phrase "Reserve Requirement" means, as of any date of calculation, an amount equal to one-half of the maximum amount of the sum of the Debt Service Requirements for the Outstanding Bonds for any twelve-month period ending on any June 1 after the date of calculation.

(29) The word "Resolution" shall mean this Resolution, as it may from time to time be supplemented by Supplemental Resolutions.

(30) The phrase "S. & P." shall mean Standard & Poor's Corporation, its successors and assigns, and, if dissolved or liquidated or no longer performing the functions of a securities rating agency, "S. & P." shall be deemed to refer to any other nationally recognized securities rating organization designated by the Authority, by notice to the Trustee.

(31) The phrases "School Assistance Bonds Administrative Expenses" and "Administrative Expenses" shall mean fees and costs incurred by the Authority relating to the investment of amounts in the various funds and accounts established pursuant to this Resolution (including, without limitation, investment advisory fees), relating to securing and paying of Bonds (including, without limitation, Trustee's and Paying Agent's fees not incurred as a Cost of Issuance), relating to the use and application of amounts in the School Construction Fund and the School Rehabilitation Fund (including, without limitation, costs of reviewing applications by the Board for disbursement of those funds) and relating to providing credit support for the Bonds (including, without limitation, premiums for municipal bond insurance and costs of letters of credit or other credit facilities and related services with respect to the Bonds, not incurred as a Cost of Issuance).

(32) The phrases "School Assistance Bonds Administrative Fund" and "Administrative Fund" shall mean the fund established by Section 607 of this Resolution.

(33) The phrase "School Assistance Fund" means the fund established by Section 501 of this Resolution.

(34) The phrase "School Construction Fund" means the fund established by Section 505 of this Resolution.

(35) The phrase "School Construction Purposes" means the purposes of constructing new school buildings or providing additions to school buildings.

(36) The phrase "School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes" means the purposes of constructing new school buildings and rehabilitating and accomplishing the deferred maintenance existing as of August 31, 1984, of school buildings, including without limitation, repairing, modernizing, providing additions to and facilities in, altering and reconstructing school buildings and equipment.

(37) The phrase "School Rehabilitation Fund" means the fund established by Section 506 of this Resolution.

(38) The phrase "School Rehabilitation Purposes" means School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes other than School Construction Purposes.

(39) The phrase "Serial Bonds" shall mean Bonds which mature in annual installments of principal (which need not be equal).

(40) The phrase "Series of Bonds" or "Bonds of a Series" shall mean the Series of Bonds authorized by a Series Resolution.

(41) The phrase "Series Resolution" shall mean a resolution of the Authority authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Resolution.

(42) The phrase "Sinking Fund Installments" means, with respect to any date, the principal amount of Term Bonds of any Series which are required to be paid at maturity or are required to be redeemed by the Authority on that date pursuant to and in the amounts provided by Section 204 of this Resolution and by the Series Resolution for the Series of Bonds.

(43) The phrase "Special Payments Account" means the account of that name in the Debt Service Fund, which account is established by Section 601 of this Resolution.

(44) The word "State" means the State of Illinois.

(45) The phrase "Supplemental Resolution" shall mean a resolution supplemental to this Resolution, adopted by the Authority in accordance with Article X of this Resolution.

(46) The phrase "Tax Levy Ordinance" with respect to any Series of Bonds means the ordinance which is required to be adopted by the City Council of the City levying taxes sufficient to pay such Series of Bonds as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution.

(47) The phrase "Term Bonds" shall mean Bonds payable pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments.

(48) The word "Trustee" means The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, as trustee under this Resolution, or its successor as such Trustee.

(49) The phrase "Trustee's Annual Report" means the report required by Section 813 of this Resolution to be made by the Trustee to the Authority in December of each year, beginning in 1981.

(50) The phrase "Working Cash Fund" means the fund established by Section 504 of this Resolution.

102. Findings.

It is found and declared as follows:

(a) The Authority has been established by the Act as a body politic and corporate and as a unit of local government for the purposes of exercising

financial control over the Board and of furnishing financial assistance to the Board, in each case so that the Board can provide public education within the City while permitting the Board to meet its obligations to its creditors and the holders of its bonds and notes.

(b) The Authority has been authorized by the Act to provide the Board with moneys for School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes.

(c) It is necessary and in the best interests of the Authority and the public for the Authority to establish by this Resolution an issue of its General Obligation School Assistance Bonds and to provide for the issuance from time to time of those Bonds.

103. Authority For This Resolution.

This Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

104. Resolution And Series Resolutions Constitute Contract.

In consideration of the purchase and acceptance of any and all of the Bonds issued under this Resolution by those who shall hold the same from time to time, this Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the Holders of the Bonds and coupons. Each Series Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the Holders of the Bonds and of the coupons pertaining to the Bonds. The liens and security interests provided for in this Resolution and the covenants and agreements set forth in this Resolution to be performed by the Authority shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Holders of any and all of the Bonds and coupons, all of which, without regard to the time or times of their issue or maturity, shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction of any of the Bonds or coupons over any other Bonds or coupons, except as expressly provided in or permitted by this Resolution.

105. Resolution And Series Resolutions Constitute Control With Provider.

In consideration of providing a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, this Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the Provider of each such instrument.

Article II.

Authorization And Issuance Of Bonds.

201. Authorization Of Bonds.

There is established and created an issue of Bonds of the Authority to be known and designated as "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds". The Bonds may be issued as provided in this Resolution without limitation as to principal amount except as provided in this Resolution or as may be limited by law. All the Bonds are payable from the sources and are secured as provided in this Resolution. The Bonds shall be general obligations of the Authority. To the payment as it falls due of the interest on the Bonds and of the principal of the Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, the full faith and credit of the Authority are irrevocably pledged. The principal, Redemption Date and interest on Bonds are payable solely (a) from the taxes levied as provided by this Resolution, (b) from the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Fund, including from deposits in those Funds of proceeds from the sale of Bonds and of amounts transferred from (i) the Working Cash Fund as provided in Section 504 of this Resolution, (ii) the School Construction Fund as provided in Section 505 of this Resolution, (iii) the School Rehabilitation Fund as provided in Section 506 of this Resolution, and (iv) the Administrative Fund as provided in Section 507 of this Resolution, and (c) from investment earnings on the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Fund, all as provided in this Resolution and the various Series Resolutions; provided, however, nothing in this Resolution shall prohibit the use for any such payment of Bonds of any funds which lawfully may be used for that purpose.

202. Bonds Not Obligations Of State, City Or Board.

The Bonds shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the State, the City or the Board or of any other political subdivision of the State (other than the Authority) within the meaning of the Constitution of the State or any State law, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State, the City or the Board or any other political subdivision of the State (other than the Authority). The issuance of the Bonds shall not directly, indirectly or contingently obligate the State, the City or the Board, or any other political subdivision of the State (other than the Authority) to levy any form of taxation for the Bonds (except as explicitly provided in the Act, this Resolution, the various Series Resolutions and the various Tax Levy Ordinances) or to make any appropriation for payment of the Bonds. The State, the City and the Board shall not in any event be liable for the payment of principal, Redemption Price or interest on the Bonds or for the performance of any pledge, obligation or agreement of any kind whatsoever which may be undertaken by the Authority. No breach of any such pledge,

obligation or agreement may impose any liability upon the State, the City or the Board or any charge upon their general credit or against their taxing power. The Bonds shall state on their face that they are payable solely from the funds and revenues provided for their payment in accordance with this Resolution and the various Series Resolutions; provided, however, nothing in this Resolution or in any Series Resolution shall prohibit the use for such payment of Bonds of any funds which lawfully may be used for that purpose.

203. Pledge Of State.

By the Act, the State pledges to and agrees with the Holders of the Bonds that the State will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the Authority by the Act so as to impair the terms of the contract made by this Resolution, the various Series Resolutions or the various Tax Levy Ordinances with the Holders of the Bonds and of the coupons pertaining to the Bonds or so as in any way to impair the rights and remedies of the Holders of the Bonds and of the coupons pertaining to the Bonds until the Bonds are paid in full as to both principal and interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of the Holders of the Bonds and of the coupons pertaining to the Bonds are fully met and discharged or provision is made for their payment.

204. Provisions For Issuance Of Bonds.

The Bonds may be issued in one or more Series. The issuance of the Bonds shall be authorized by one or more Series Resolutions of the Authority adopted subsequent to this Resolution. The Bonds of each Series shall, in addition to the title "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds", contain an appropriate Series designation.

The Bonds of each Series shall be executed by the Authority for the issuance under the Resolution and delivered to the Trustee, authenticated by the Trustee, if authentication is required by the Series Resolution, and delivered by the Trustee to the Authority or upon its order, but only upon the receipt by the Trustee of:

(1) A Counsel's Opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that (a) the Authority has the legal right and power to adopt the Resolution and the Series Resolution pertaining to that Series of Bonds, and the Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted by the Authority, is in full force and effect and is valid and binding upon the Authority, (b) the Series Resolution and the Tax Levy Ordinance pertaining to the Series of Bonds being issued have been duly and lawfully adopted, are in full force and effect and are valid and binding and conform to the requirements of this Resolution for such Series Resolutions and Tax Levy Ordinances, and (c) the Bonds of such Series are valid and binding obligations of the

Authority as provided in the Resolution and entitled to the benefits of the Resolution and of the Act as amended to the date of such Counsel's Opinion, and that such Bonds have been duly and validly authorized and issued in accordance with law, including the Act as amended to the date of such Counsel's Opinion, and in accordance with the Resolution.

(2) A written order as to the delivery of such Series of Bonds, signed by an Authorized Officer of the Authority.

(3) In the case of each Series of Bonds, a copy of the Series Resolution authorizing such Bonds, certified by the Secretary of the Authority, which Series Resolution shall specify:

(a) The authorized principal amount of that Series of Bonds;

(b) The purposes for which the Series of Bonds is being issued, which may be for any purpose for which the Authority by law is (or may, at the time of issuance of such Series of Bonds, be) authorized to issue such Series of Bonds;

(c) The date, maturity dates and amounts of each maturity and the first interest payment date of the Bonds of the Series;

(d) The interest rate or rates for such Series of Bonds or the manner of determining such rate or rates;

(e) The denomination or denominations of, and the manner of numbering and lettering the Bonds of such Series, provided that each Bond shall be of the denomination of $5,000 or an integral multiple of that principal amount, not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds of such Series maturing in the year of maturity of the Bond for which the denomination is to be specified;

(f) The Paying Agents or the method of appointing the Paying Agents, if any, and the place or places of payment of the principal and Redemption Price, if any, of and interest on the Bonds of such Series;

(g) The Redemption Price or Redemption Prices, if any, and, subject to Article IV, the redemption terms, if any, for the Bonds of such Series;

(h) If so determined by the Authority, the provisions for the sale of the Bonds of such Series;

(i) The forms of the Bonds of such Series and the coupons to be attached to the coupon Bonds, if any, of such Series;

(j) The manner in which the Bonds of such Series are to be executed, including any provision for authentication of such Series of Bonds; and

(k) The amount and due date of each Sinking Fund Installment for Term Bonds of such Series of Bonds, if any.

Each Series Resolution shall demand and direct the City Council of the City to levy taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds of such Series as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution. Each Series Resolution shall determine an allowance for loss and cost of collection of taxes and anticipated deferred collections of those taxes in accordance with the provisions of Section 906 of this Resolution. Bonds of a Series may be either Serial Bonds or Term Bonds, or a combination of Serial and Term Bonds. Each Series Resolution shall provide for principal maturities or Sinking Fund Installments, or both, as the case may be. All Bonds of each such Series of like maturity shall be identical in all respects, except as to denominations, numbers and letters, and except that they may be in either coupon or fully registered form.

(4) The amount, if any, necessary to deposit in the Reserve Fund so that the value of the Reserve Fund shall at least equal the Reserve Requirement calculated immediately after the delivery of such Series of Bonds on all Bonds then to be Outstanding (including in such amount the value of any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument deposited in the Reserve Fund, such value to be determined in accordance with Section 602 of this Resolution).

(5) The amount, if any, necessary to deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Capitalized Interest Account for such Series of Bonds, all as provided in Section 909 of this Resolution.

(6) A copy of the Tax Levy Ordinance, certified by or on behalf of the City Clerk of the City, for such Series of Bonds levying taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds of such Series as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution.

(7) Such further documents and monies as are required by the provisions of Article X of this Resolution or by any Series Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution adopted pursuant to Article X of this Resolution.

Article III.

General Terms And Provisions Of Bonds.

301. Medium Of Payment; Form And Date.

(1) Principal, interest and the Redemption Price on the Bonds shall be payable in any coin or currency of the United State of America which at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts.

The Bonds are authorized to be issued in the form of coupon bonds, registrable as to principal only, or in the form of fully registered bonds without coupons, or in both such forms. A Series Resolution may provide that Bonds of that Series shall be issued solely in fully registered form, shall not be registrable to bearer and shall not be exchangeable for Bonds in coupon form. Bonds in coupon form shall each be exchangeable for Bonds in fully registered form and Bonds in fully registered form shall be exchangeable for Bonds in coupon form, all as provided in this Resolution.

(2) Bonds of each Series in coupon form shall be dated as of the date specified in the Series Resolution authorizing their issuance. Bonds of each Series in fully registered form issued before the first interest payment date for that Series shall be dated as of the date specified in the Series Resolution for Bonds of that Series in coupon form. Bonds in fully registered form issued on or after that first interest payment date shall be dated as of their date of issue if issued on June 1 or December 1, or if not issued on such a date, shall be dated as of the June 1 or December 1 next preceding their date of issue. However, notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the interest on Bonds shall be in default, as shown by the records of the Trustee, Bonds issued in fully registered form in exchange or transfer for bonds in default shall be dated as of the date specified in the Series Resolution for Bonds of that Series in coupon form (or if no bonds are to be issued in coupon form, then on the date specified in the Series Resolution), or the date to which interest has been paid in full on the Bonds surrendered, whichever date is later. The Bonds shall bear interest from their date. All Bonds of each Series shall mature and each Sinking Fund Installment shall fall due on June 1 of the years as specified by the related Series Resolution. Interest on all Bonds of each Series shall be payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year as specified by a Series Resolution. The first interest payment date on the Bonds of a Series shall be such date as the Authority shall specify by the related Series Resolution.

302. Interchangeability Of Bonds.

Bonds in coupon form, upon their surrender at the corporate trust office of the Trustee with all unmatured coupons attached, may, at the option of their Holder, be exchanged for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds in fully registered form of the same Series and maturity of any authorized denomination. Bonds in fully registered form, upon their surrender at the principal trust office of the Trustee may, at the option of the registered owner thereof, be exchanged for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds in coupon form of the same Series and maturity with appropriate coupons attached, or of Bonds in fully registered form of the same Series and maturity of any other authorized denomination or denominations.

303. Negotiability, Transfer And Registry.

All the Bonds issued under this Resolution shall, as provided in the Act, be negotiable, subject to the provisions for registration and transfer contained in this Resolution and in the Bonds. So long as any of the Bonds shall remain Outstanding, the Authority shall maintain and keep, at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, books for the registration and transfer of Bonds. Upon presentation of any Bond for registration and transfer at the office, the Authority shall register or cause to be registered in those books, and shall permit to be transferred on those books, under such reasonable regulations as it or the Trustee may prescribe, any Bond entitled to registration or transfer. So long as any of the Bonds remain Outstanding, the Authority shall make all necessary provisions to permit the transfer and exchange of Bonds pursuant to this Resolution at the corporate trust office of the Trustee. The Trustee is appointed Bond Registrar for the Bonds.

304. Transfer And Registration Of Bonds In Coupon Form.

(1) All Bonds in coupon form shall pass by delivery, unless registered as to principal other than to bearer in the manner provided in this Section. Any Bond in coupon form may be registered as to principal on the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, upon presentation of the Bond at the office and the payment of a charge sufficient to reimburse the Authority or the Trustee for any tax, fee or other governmental charge, other than one imposed by the Authority, required to be paid with respect to such registration, and such registration shall be noted on such Bond. No other charge shall be made by the Authority or the Trustee as a condition precedent to such registration. After the registration no transfer shall be valid unless made on the books of the Trustee by the registered owner in person or by the registered owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, and similarly noted on such Bond. Such a Bond may be discharged from registration by being in like manner registered to bearer after which it shall again become transferable by delivery. Thereafter such Bond may again, from time to time, be registered or discharged from registration in the same manner. Registration of any Bond in coupon form as to principal, however, shall not affect the negotiability by delivery of the coupons pertaining to such Bond, but each such coupon shall continue to pass by delivery and shall remain payable to bearer.

(2) As to any Bond in coupon form registered as to principal (other than to bearer), the person in whose name the Bond shall be registered upon the books of the Authority may be deemed and regarded as the absolute owner of the Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for all purposes, except for the purpose of receiving payment of coupons. Payment of, or on account of, the principal or Redemption Price, if any, of such Bond shall be made only to, or upon the order of, such registered owner, but such registration may be changed as provided in this Article. All such payments shall be valid and effective to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent

of the sum or sums so paid. The Authority, the Trustee and any Paying Agent may treat the bearer of any coupon as the absolute owner of the coupon whether the coupon shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of the coupon and for all other purposes whatsoever, and may treat the bearer of any Bond in coupon form which shall not at the time be registered as to principal other than to bearer, as the absolute owner of such Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of the principal or Redemption Price of that Bond and for all other purposes whatsoever except for the purpose of receiving payment of coupons, and neither the Authority, nor the Trustee nor any Paying Agent shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. The Authority agrees to indemnify and save the Trustee and each Paying Agent harmless from and against any and all loss, cost, charge, expense, judgment or liability incurred by it, acting in good faith and without negligence under this Resolution, in so treating such bearer or registered owner.

305. Transfer Of Bonds In Fully Registered Form.

(1) Each Bond in fully registered form shall be transferable only upon the books of the Authority, which shall be kept for that purpose at the corporate trust office of the Trustee. Such a transfer may be made by the registered owner of the Bond in person or by such owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender of the Bond together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Trustee, duly executed by the registered owner or such owner's duly authorized attorney. Upon the transfer of any such Bond in fully registered form, the Authority shall issue (and cause to be authenticated by the Trustee) a new Bond or Bonds in fully registered form registered as directed by the instrument of transfer, or, at the option of the transferee, Bonds in coupon form, with appropriate coupons attached, of the same Series, aggregate principal amount and maturity as the surrendered Bonds.

(2) The Authority and the Trustee may deem and treat the person in whose name any Outstanding Bonds in fully registered form shall be registered upon the books of the Authority as the absolute owner of such Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal and Redemption Price, if any, of and interest on such Bond and for all other purposes, and all such payments so made to any such registered owner or upon such owner's order shall be valid and effective to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, and neither the Authority, nor the Trustee shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. The Authority agrees to indemnify and save the Trustee harmless from and against any and all loss, cost, charge, expense, judgment or liability incurred by it, acting in good faith and without negligence under this Resolution, in so treating such registered owner.

306. Regulations With Respect To Exchange And Transfer.

In all cases in which the privilege of exchanging Bonds or transferring registered Bonds is exercised, the Authority shall execute and cause to be authenticated and the Trustee shall deliver Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution. All Bonds in fully registered form surrendered in any such exchanges or transfers shall forthwith be cancelled by the Trustee. All Bonds in coupon form, and the coupons pertaining to such Bonds surrendered in any such exchange or transfer shall be retained in the possession of the Trustee for the purpose of reissuance upon subsequent exchanges. The Trustee, prior to reissuance of any such Bonds in coupon form, shall detach and cancel all matured coupons (as to dates as to which interest on Bonds of that Series have been paid) from those Bonds. For every such exchange or transfer of Bonds, whether temporary or definitive, the Authority or the Trustee may make a charge sufficient to reimburse it for any tax, fee or other governmental charge, other than one imposed by the Authority, required to be paid with respect to such exchange or transfer, which sum or sums shall be paid by the person requesting such exchange or transfer as a condition precedent to the exercise of the privilege of making such exchange or transfer. No other charge shall be made by the Authority or the Trustee as a condition precedent to such exchange or transfer. The cost of preparing each new Bond in coupon form or Bond in fully registered form upon each exchange or transfer, and any other expenses of the Authority or the Trustee incurred in connection with the exchange or transfer (except any applicable tax, fee or other governmental charge, other than one imposed by the Authority), shall be paid by the Authority. The Authority shall not be obliged to make any such exchange or transfer of Bonds of any Series during the ten (10) days next preceding an interest payment date on the Bonds of that Series or, make any such exchange or transfer in the case of any Bond proposed to be redeemed, after the first publication of notice of such redemption.

307. Bonds Mutilated, Destroyed, Stolen Or Lost.

In the case any Bonds of any Series shall become mutilated or be destroyed, stolen or lost, the Authority shall execute, cause to be authenticated by the Trustee, if authentication is required by the Series Resolution authorizing the Bonds of that Series, and deliver new Bonds (with appropriate coupons attached in the case of coupon Bonds) of like Series, maturity and principal amount as the Bonds and attached coupons, if any, so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, in exchange and substitution for such mutilated Bonds, upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bonds and attached coupons, if any, or in lieu of and substitution for the Bonds and coupons, if any, destroyed, stolen or lost, upon filing with the Authority of evidence satisfactory to the Authority and the Trustee that such Bonds and attached coupons, if any, have been destroyed, stolen or lost

and proof of ownership thereof and upon furnishing the Authority with indemnity satisfactory to it and complying with such other reasonable regulations as the Authority may prescribe and paying such expenses as the Authority may incur. All Bonds and coupons so surrendered to the Authority shall be cancelled by it. An authorized officer shall advise the Trustee and Paying Agents of the issuance of substitute Bonds or coupons.

308. Preparation Of Definitive Bonds; Temporary Bonds.

Until definitive Bonds of any Series are prepared, the Authority may execute and cause to be authenticated by the Trustee (if authentication is required by the Series Resolution authorizing the Bonds of that Series) in the same manner as is provided in this Resolution, and deliver, in lieu of definitive Bonds, but subject to the same provisions, limitations and conditions, as the definitive coupon or fully registered Bonds (except as to the denominations and as to exchangeability for registered Bonds) one or more temporary Bonds (which may be registrable as to principal and interest), substantially of the tenor of the definitive Bonds in lieu of which such temporary Bond or Bonds are issued, but with or without coupons, in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiples of that amount authorized by the Authority, and with such omissions, insertions and variations as may be appropriate to temporary Bonds. The installments of interest payable on such temporary Bonds in bearer form shall be payable only upon the presentation and surrender of the coupons pertaining to those Bonds or, if no coupons for such interest are attached, then only upon presentation of such temporary Bonds for notation on those Bonds of the payment of such interest. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized to enter into such agreements as may be necessary or desirable with the purchasers of any Series of Bonds for issuance of such temporary Bonds. The Authority at its own expense shall prepare, execute and cause to be authenticated by the Trustee (if authentication is required by the Series Resolution authorizing the Bonds of that Series) and, upon the surrender of such temporary Bonds, with there being attached all unmatured coupons and all matured coupons for which no payment or only partial payment has been provided, for exchange and the cancellation of such surrendered temporary Bonds and coupons, without charge to the Holder of such Bonds and coupons, deliver in exchange, at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, definitive Bonds. Until so exchanged, the temporary Bonds shall in all respects be entitled to the same benefits and security as definitive Bonds issued pursuant to this Resolution. All temporary Bonds surrendered in exchange for a definitive Bond or Bonds shall then be promptly cancelled by the Trustee.

Article IV.

Redemption Of Bonds.

401. Privilege Of Redemption And Redemption Price.

Bonds subject to redemption prior to maturity pursuant to the provisions of a Series Resolution shall be redeemable, upon published notice as provided in this Article IV, at such times, at such Redemption Prices and upon such terms as may be specified in the Series Resolution authorizing such Series.

402. Redemption At The Election Of The Authority.

In the case of any redemption of Bonds at the option of the Authority, an Authorized Officer shall give written notice to the Trustee of the Authority's election so to redeem such Bonds, of the redemption date, of the Series, of the principal amounts of the Bonds of each maturity of such Series so to be redeemed (the Series, maturities and principal amounts of the Bonds to be redeemed to be determined by the Authority, subject to the limitations with respect to such determination contained in this Resolution and any Series Resolution) and of the monies to be applied to the payment of the Redemption Price and the interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date. That notice shall be given at least sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date or such shorter period (not less than thirty (30) days) as shall be acceptable to the Trustee. In the event notice of redemption shall have been given as provided in Section 405 of this Resolution, the Trustee shall, if it holds the monies to be applied to the payment of the Redemption Price and the interest to the redemption date accrued and unpaid on the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, or otherwise the Authority shall, prior to the redemption date, pay to the Trustee and the appropriate Paying Agents an amount in cash which, together with other monies, if any, available for that payment held by the Trustee and those Paying Agents, will be sufficient to redeem all of the Bonds to be redeemed, on the redemption date and at the Redemption Price for those Bonds together with accrued and unpaid interest on those Bonds to the redemption date. The Authority shall promptly notify the Trustee in writing of all such payments made by the Authority to a Paying Agent other than the Trustee.

403. Redemption Otherwise Than At Authority's Election.

Whenever by the terms of this Resolution and any Series Resolution the Authority is required to redeem Bonds pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments or otherwise, the Trustee shall select the Bonds to be redeemed,

give the notice of redemption and pay out the Redemption Price and interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date on those Bonds to itself and the appropriate Paying Agents in accordance with the terms of this Article IV in order to effect such redemption.

404. Selection Of Bonds To Be Redeemed By Lot.

In the event of redemption of less than all of the Outstanding Bonds of any Series and maturity, the Trustee shall assign to each Outstanding Bond in fully registered form of the Series and maturity to be redeemed a distinctive number for each $5,000 of the principal amount of such Bond. The Trustee shall then select by lot, using such method of selection as it shall deem proper in its discretion, from the numbers of all such Bonds in coupon form of such maturity and the numbers assigned to those Bonds in fully registered form as many numbers as, at $5,000 for each number, shall equal the principal amount of such Bonds of such Series and maturity to be redeemed. The Bonds to be redeemed shall be the Bonds in coupon form of the denomination of $5,000 bearing the numbers so selected and the Bonds in fully registered form to which were assigned numbers so selected; provided, however, that only so much of the principal amount of each such Bond in fully registered form of a denomination of more than $5,000 shall be redeemed as shall equal $5,000 for each number assigned to it and so selected.

405. Notice Of Redemption.

When the Trustee shall receive notice from an Authorized Officer of the Authority's election to redeem Bonds pursuant to Section 402 of this Resolution, or when redemption of Bonds is required by this Resolution pursuant to Section 403 of this Resolution, the Trustee shall give notice, in the name of the Authority, of the redemption of such Bonds. The notice shall specify the Series and maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the Bonds of any series and maturity are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers of such Bonds so to be redeemed. In the case of Bonds in fully registered form to be redeemed in part only, the notice shall also specify the respective portions of the principal amount to be redeemed. The notice shall further state that on the redemption date there shall become due and payable upon each Bond to be redeemed the Redemption Price, or in case of Bonds in fully registered form the Redemption Price of the specified portions of the principal to be redeemed, together with unpaid interest accrued to the redemption date on the principal of the Bonds to be redeemed, and that from and after that date interest on such principal amount shall cease to accrue and be payable. The notice shall be given by publication once a week for at least two (2) successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and in a financial newspaper of general circulation in the

City of New York, New York, the first such publication to be not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date. The Trustee shall also mail a copy of such notice, postage prepaid, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date, to the registered owners of any Bonds or portions of Bonds which are to be redeemed at their last address, if any, appearing upon the registry books, but such mailing shall not be a condition precedent to such redemption and failure so to mail any such notice shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of Bonds. A Series Resolution which provides for Bonds of the Series to be issued solely in fully registered form may provide that, with respect to Bonds of that Series, notice of redemption need not be given by publication but may be given solely by mailing, all as provided by that Series Resolution.

406. Payment Of Redeemed Bonds.

Notice having been given by publication in the manner provided in Section 405 of this Resolution, the Bonds or portions of Bonds so called for redemption shall become due and payable on the redemption date so designated at the Redemption Price, plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date on the principal of the Bonds to be redeemed, and, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds at the offices specified in such notice, together with, in the case of Bonds registered other than to bearer presented by other than the registered owner, a written instrument of transfer duly executed by the registered owner or that owner's duly authorized attorney, and, in the case of Bonds in coupon form, all coupons pertaining to those Bonds maturing subsequent to the redemption date, such Bonds, or portions thereof, as the case may be, shall be paid at the Redemption Price plus interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date on the Bonds to be redeemed to the extent that such interest is not represented by coupons for matured interest installments. All interest installments represented by coupons which shall have matured on or prior to the redemption date shall continue to be payable to the bearers of such coupons. If there shall be selected for redemption less than all of the principal amount of a Bond in fully registered form, the Authority shall execute and deliver, upon the surrender of such Bond, without charge to the owner thereof, for the unredeemed portion of the principal amount of the registered Bond so surrendered, at the option of the owner thereof, either Bonds in coupon form or Bonds in fully registered form of like Series and maturity in any of the authorized denominations. If, on the redemption date, monies for the redemption of all the Bonds or portions thereof of any Series and maturity to be redeemed, together with interest to the redemption date, shall be held by the Trustee and Paying Agents so as to be available for that redemption on that date and if notice of redemption shall have been published as provided in this Article, then, from and after the redemption date, interest on the Bonds or portions of Bonds of such Series and maturity so called for redemption shall cease to accrue and become

payable, and the coupons for interest pertaining to those Bonds maturing subsequent to the redemption date shall be void. If those monies shall not be so available on the redemption date, such Bonds or portions thereof shall continue to bear interest until paid at the same rate as they would have borne had they not been called for redemption.

Article V.

Custody And Application Of Certain Proceeds Of Bonds.

501. Establishment Of And Deposits In School Assistance Fund.

There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Assistance Fund". To the credit of this Fund deposits shall be made as required in this Section. All proceeds of any Series of Bonds which are designated by the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of that Series of Bonds to be used to provide financial assistance to the Board (including, without limitation, providing it with money for ordinary and necessary expenditures for educational purposes, maintenance of school facilities, and other operational needs of the Board), other than for School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes, shall be deposited in the School Assistance Fund. In addition, there shall be deposited in the School Assistance Fund amounts required to be paid to and deposited in that Fund as provided in Section 503 of this Resolution. However, the portion of the proceeds of any Series of Bonds which is to be used to refund any Bonds or other notes and bonds of the Authority or is to be used to pay any debt obligations of the Board or of the City issued to provide financing for the Board shall be used and applied as provided in the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of that Series of Bonds and may be applied by the Authority directly to such purposes without being deposited in the School Assistance Fund.

502. Application Of School Assistance Fund.

The amounts in the School Assistance Fund shall be paid by the Trustee from time to time to the Board upon the filing with the Trustee of a requisition of the Chairman or other Authorized Officer so authorizing the Trustee to pay amounts in that Fund. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized and directed so to file from time to time with the Trustee requisitions to pay amounts deposited in the School Assistance Fund to the Board if the Chairman or such other Authorized Officer shall find that such amounts are then required by the Board for the purposes for which the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds provided such amounts are to be used, all in accordance with the Board's budget or

revised budget then in effect as approved by the Authority. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer and the Trustee shall not be responsible for the use or application of any amounts paid to the Board from the School Assistance Fund. Should there remain any amounts in the School Assistance Fund on June 1, 1985, the Trustee shall pay and deposit all such amounts to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account, and the School Assistance Fund shall then be closed.

503. Establishment Of, Deposits In And Application Of Cost Of Issuance Accounts.

There is created and established a series of separate and distinct accounts to be maintained by the Trustee and designated collectively as "School Assistance Bonds Cost of Issuance Accounts". Upon the issuance, sale and delivery of any Series of Bonds pursuant to this Resolution, the Series Resolution authorizing such Series of Bonds may (but is not required to) establish a separate account designated "Series _____ Cost of Issuance Account" (inserting in the title the appropriate Series and any other necessary designation). The Series Resolution shall provide for the payment into the related Cost of Issuance Account of the amount of the proceeds from the sale of such Series of Bonds designated by that Series Resolution to be used to pay the Costs of Issuance of that Series of Bonds. That amount shall be expended for Costs of Issuance of that Series of Bonds upon a requisition signed by an Authorized Officer stating the amount and purpose of any such payment. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a certificate of an Authorized Officer stating that all Costs of Issuance for a Series of Bonds have been paid and that amounts remaining in the related Cost of Issuance Account are no longer needed for the payment of Costs of Issuance of that Series of Bonds, the Trustee shall pay such remaining amounts in that Account to and deposit them in the School Assistance Fund, or if it has been closed, then to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account. In any event, on the first business day of the twelfth month following the last date of delivery of a Series of Bonds, the Trustee shall pay any amounts remaining in the Cost of Issuance Account for that Series of Bonds to and deposit them in the School Assistance Fund, or if it has been closed then to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account. When all amounts in any Cost of Issuance Account have been expended or transferred as provided in this Section, that Account shall be closed.

504. Establishment Of, Deposits In And Application Of Working Cash Fund.

(1) There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "Working Cash Fund". To the credit of the Working Cash Fund deposits shall be made as required in this Section. All proceeds of any Series of Bonds which are designated by the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of that Series of Bonds to be used

to provide or increase a working cash fund as provided by the Act shall be deposited in the Working Cash Fund.

(2) Amounts in the Working Cash Fund shall be used by the Authority (a) to make loans to the Board from time to time to enable the Board to cover anticipated cash flow deficiencies which it may experience, all as provided by the Act, as it may from time to time be amended, or (b) for any other lawful purpose for which the Act, as it may from time to time be amended, may permit amounts in the Working Cash Fund to be used. The Trustee shall, from time to time, apply amounts in the Working Cash Fund as specified by written direction of the Chairman or other Authorized Officer, which direction shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution of the Authority so authorizing such loan or other application of amounts in the Working Cash Fund and, in the case any amounts are to be applied in accordance with (b) above, by a Counsel's Opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that such amounts may be used for that purpose.

(3) The Authority shall not at any time be obligated to make any loan to the Board from the Working Cash Fund. No interest need be charged on any such loan. Each loan made to the Board from the Working Cash Fund shall mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates, if any, be payable and be secured in such manner and have such other terms as shall be provided by the resolution of the Authority authorizing the loan and as shall be permitted by the Act, as it may from time to time be amended. A single resolution of the Authority may authorize one or more loans from the Working Cash Fund to be made at such times as the Chairman or other Authorized Officer shall determine. All payments of principal of and interest, if any, on any such loan shall be deposited in the Working Cash Fund.

(4) The Authority may, by resolution, at any time reduce the amount of or abolish the Working Cash Fund, all pursuant to the provisions of the Act, as it may from time to time be amended. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a certified copy of such a resolution of the Authority, the Trustee shall withdraw all amounts in the Working Cash Fund in excess of the amount which is to remain in the Working Cash Fund and deposit those excess amounts in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Special Payments Account. However, instead of paying those excess amounts into the Debt Service Fund, the Trustee shall apply those excess amounts in such other manner as may be directed in the resolution of the Authority, reducing or abolishing the Working Cash Fund, but only upon receipt by the Trustee of a Counsel's Opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that the directed application of the excess amounts is authorized by the Act, as amended to the date of the opinion.

505. Establishment Of, Deposits In And Application Of School Construction Fund.

There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Construction Fund". To the credit of this Fund deposits shall be made of amounts received upon the issuance of a Series of Bonds as is provided by the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. Amounts in the School Construction Fund shall be used to provide the Board with money for School Construction Purposes or shall be used for other purposes as provided in this Section.

Prior to providing the Board with money from the School Construction Fund for any School Construction Purpose, the Authority shall have adopted a resolution determining that those amounts may be used for that School Construction Purpose. That resolution shall also contain a finding and determination of the Authority that money so to be provided to the Board is to be used for School Construction Purposes and not for providing the Board with money for its ordinary and necessary expenditures for educational purposes, maintenance of school facilities or other operational needs. The adoption of such a resolution shall be in the sole judgment and discretion of the Authority. That resolution may be adopted by the Authority to cover an entire program of School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes and it shall not be necessary that a separate resolution be adopted for each individual School Construction Purpose. The Authority may, in making its findings and determinations, rely upon information provided by or on behalf of the Board. The Authority may from time to time make and amend regulations and issue directives, including to the Board, with respect to the use and application of moneys so to be provided the Board.

The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized and directed to file from time to time with the Trustee directions to disburse amounts in the School Construction Fund for a School Construction Purpose. Such directions shall be filed only if (i) the Authority shall have adopted the resolution described in the preceding paragraph and (ii) the Chairman or other Authorized Officer shall have determined that, under the regulations of the Authority, it is then appropriate to provide the Board with that amount of money for that School Construction Purpose. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized to make that determination.

Amounts in the School Construction Fund shall be disbursed by the Trustee for School Construction Purposes from time to time upon the filing with the Trustee of a direction of the Chairman or other Authorized Officer that the Trustee shall so disburse amounts in that Fund to the Board. The Trustee shall make the disbursements as so directed and shall not be obligated to examine the purposes for which the money is to be disbursed.

The Authority and its Chairman or other Authorized Officer and the Trustee shall not be responsible for the use or application of any amounts disbursed from the School Construction Fund for School Construction

Purposes. The Authority and its directors, officers, members, agents and employees and the Trustee shall not be liable for any obligations incurred by the Board for School Construction Purposes.

On December 1 of each year beginning in 1988, the Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account, or to one or more other accounts of that Fund as directed by resolution of the Authority, amounts in the School Construction Fund to the extent of all interest and other investment earnings accrued and received on or after December 1, 1987, on investments of the School Construction Fund and not previously transferred to the Debt Service Fund. The Authority, by resolution, in its sole judgment and discretion, may at any time direct that any or all amounts remaining unexpended in the School Construction Fund, in excess of the difference between (i) the minimum amount required by law to have been so deposited and (ii) the amount theretofore paid to the Board from the Fund for School Construction Purposes, be withdrawn from that Fund and be deposited in and credited to the School Rehabilitation Fund. In addition, the Authority by resolution, in its sole judgment and discretion, may at any time direct that any or all amounts in the School Construction Fund, which have not been or shall not have been by a certain date expended, be withdrawn from the School Construction Fund and be deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of one or more accounts of that Fund, as designated by the resolution. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a certified copy of a resolution of the Authority directing a transfer of amounts from the School Construction Fund to the School Rehabilitation Fund or the Debt Service Fund, the Trustee shall withdraw the specified amounts from the School Construction Fund and deposit those amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund or the Debt Service Fund (to the credit of the designated account or accounts), as directed by the resolution.

506. Establishment Of, Deposits In And Application Of School Rehabilitation Fund.

There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Rehabilitation Fund". To the credit of this Fund deposits shall be made of amounts received upon the issuance of a Series of Bonds as is provided by the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. Amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund shall be used to provide the Board with money for School Rehabilitation Purposes or shall be used for other purposes as provided below.

Prior to providing the Board with money from the School Rehabilitation Fund for any School Rehabilitation Purpose, the Authority shall have adopted a resolution determining that those amounts may be used for that School Rehabilitation Purpose. That resolution shall also contain a finding and determination of the Authority that money so to be provided to the Board is to be used for School Rehabilitation Purposes and not for providing

the Board with money for its ordinary and necessary expenditures for educational purposes, maintenance of school facilities or other operational needs. The adoption of such a resolution shall be in the sole judgment and discretion of the Authority. That resolution may be adopted by the Authority to cover an entire program of School Construction and Rehabilitation Purposes and it shall not be necessary that a separate resolution be adopted for each individual School Rehabilitation Purpose. The Authority may, in making its findings and determinations, rely upon information provided by or on behalf of the Board. The Authority may from time to time make and amend regulations and issue directives, including to the Board, with respect to the use and application of moneys so to be provided the Board.

The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized and directed to file from time to time with the Trustee directions to disburse amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund for a School Rehabilitation Purpose. Such directions shall be filed only if (i) the Authority shall have adopted the resolution described in the preceding paragraph and (ii) the Chairman or other Authorized Officer shall have determined that, under the regulations of the Authority, it is then appropriate to provide the Board with that amount of money for that School Rehabilitation Purpose. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized to make that determination.

Amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund shall be disbursed by the Trustee for School Rehabilitation Purposes from time to time upon the filing with the Trustee of a direction of the Chairman or other Authorized Officer that the Trustee shall so disburse amounts in that Fund to the Board. The Trustee shall make the disbursements as so directed and shall not be obligated to examine the purposes for which the money is to be disbursed.

The Authority and its Chairman or other Authorized Officer and the Trustee shall not be responsible for the use or application of any amounts disbursed from the School Rehabilitation Fund for School Rehabilitation Purposes. The Authority and its directors, officers, members, agents and employees and the Trustee shall not be liable for any obligations incurred by the Board for School Rehabilitation Purposes.

On December 1 of each year beginning in 1988, the Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account, or to one or more other accounts of that Fund as directed by resolution of the Authority, amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund to the extent of all interest and other investment earnings accrued and received on or after December 1, 1987, on investments of the School Rehabilitation Fund and not previously transferred to the Debt Service Fund. The Authority, by resolution, in its sole judgment and discretion, may at any time direct that any or all amounts remaining unexpended in the School Rehabilitation Fund be withdrawn from that Fund and be deposited in and credited to the School Construction Fund, but only if the transfer shall not cause the amount which shall have been deposited in the School

Construction Fund to exceed the maximum amount allowed by law to be used for School Construction Purposes. In addition, the Authority by resolution, in its sole judgment and discretion, may at any time direct that any or all amounts in the School Rehabilitation Fund, which have not been or shall not have been by a certain date expended, be withdrawn from the School Rehabilitation Fund and be deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of one or more accounts of that Fund, as designated by the resolution. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a certified copy of a resolution of the Authority directing a transfer of amounts from the School Rehabilitation Fund to the School Construction Fund or the Debt Service Fund, the Trustee shall withdraw the specified amounts from the School Rehabilitation Fund and deposit those amounts in the School Construction Fund or the Debt Service Fund (to the credit of the designated account or accounts) as directed by the resolution.

507. Establishment Of, Deposits In And Application Of School Assistance Bonds Administrative Fund.

There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Assistance Bonds Administrative Fund". To the credit of this Fund, deposits shall be made of amounts received upon the issuance of a Series of Bonds as is provided by the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. Amounts on the Administrative Fund shall be used to pay Administrative Expenses or shall be used for other purposes as provided in this Section.

Amounts in the Administrative Fund shall be distributed by the Trustee for Administrative Expenses from time to time upon the filing with it of a requisition signed by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer stating the amount and purpose of any such payment. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized and directed to file such requisitions from time to time with the Trustee as needed to pay Administrative Expenses for the Authority.

The Authority, by resolution, in its sole judgment and discretion, may at any time direct that any or all amounts in the Administrative Fund, which have not been or shall not have been expended by a certain date, be withdrawn from the Administrative Fund and be deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of one or more accounts of that Fund, as designated by the resolution. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a certified copy of a resolution of the Authority so directing a transfer of amounts from the Administrative Fund to the Debt Service Fund, the Trustee shall withdraw the specified amounts from the Administrative Fund and deposit those amounts in the Debt Service Fund (to the credit of the designated account or accounts) as directed by the resolution.

508. Separate Funds And Accounts.

Except as allowed by the following sentence, the School Assistance Fund, the School Construction Fund, the School Rehabilitation Fund, the Administrative Fund, the Working Cash Fund and each Cost of Issuance Account shall be separate and segregated from all other funds and accounts of the Authority or the Board. Cash funds and investments in any Cost of Issuance Account, in the School Assistance Fund, in the School Construction Fund, in the School Rehabilitation Fund, in the Administrative Fund or in the Working Cash Fund shall never be commingled with other funds or accounts of the Authority or the Board for any purpose whatsoever, except that the cash funds and investments of the School Construction Fund may be commingled with the cash funds and investments of the School Rehabilitation Fund.

Article VI.

Establishment And Application Of Funds And Accounts For Payment Of Bonds.

601. Debt Service Fund.

(1) There is created and established a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Assistance Bonds Debt Service Fund" (the "Debt Service Fund"). There are created and established in the Debt Service Fund as separate and distinct accounts to be maintained by the Trustee an account entitled "Principal and Interest Account", an account entitled "Redemption Account", an account entitled "Special Payments Account" and a series of accounts entitled collectively the "Capitalized Interest Accounts". Each Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds interest on which is required to be paid from a Capitalized Account pursuant to Section 909 of this Resolution shall create and establish such an account entitled "Series . . . . Capitalized Interest Account" (inserting in the title the appropriate Series and any other necessary designation).

(2) There shall be deposited by the Trustee in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account:

(a) all collections of taxes to be levied as provided by this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Tax Levy Ordinances;

(b) all amounts required to be transferred and credited to the Principal and Interest Account from the Redemption Account as provided in paragraph (11) of this Section;

(c) all amounts required or directed to be paid and deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account from the Reserve Fund as provided in Section 602 of this Resolution;

(d) all amounts transferred to the Principal and Interest Account from a Capitalized Interest Account as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section;

(e) all amounts transferred to the Principal and Interest Account from the Special Payments Account as provided in paragraph (11) or paragraph (12) of this Section; and

(f) all amounts transferred to the Principal and Interest Account pursuant to Article V of this Resolution.

(3) Amounts in the Principal and Interest Account shall be applied by the Trustee to the payment of the interest on the Bonds as it falls due (other than interest paid from a Capitalized Interest Account as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section), and the principal of the Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates. Prior to June 1 and December 1 of each year (but not more than 5 days prior to such date), beginning with December 1, 1981, the Trustee shall pay out of the amounts in the Principal and Interest Account to itself and the appropriate Paying Agents, the amounts required for the payment by it and the Paying Agents of the Debt Service Requirements then coming due on the Bonds (other than interest to be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section).

(4) In December of each year, after paying all interest due on the Bonds on December 1 of that year (but before making any deposits to the Principal and Interest Account from the Special Payments Account as provided in paragraph (12) of this Section), the Trustee shall transfer from the Principal and Interest Account the following amounts in the following priority:

(a) to the Reserve Fund the amount, if any, by which the value of the Reserve Fund is less than the Reserve Requirement, plus any additional amounts so that amounts in the Reserve Fund available to pay amounts due under Reimbursement Agreements with respect to draws under the related Reserve Fund Credit Instruments shall be sufficient for that purpose; and then

(b) to the Special Payments Account the aggregate amount of all previous transfers made to the Principal and Interest Account from the Special Payments Account pursuant to paragraph (11) of this Section which have not previously been retransferred to the Special Payments Account pursuant to the requirements of this sentence.

No transfer shall be made pursuant to this paragraph except to the extent that amounts in the Principal and Interest Account are in excess of the Debt Service Requirements on the Bonds for the next June 1.

(5) In December of each year (beginning in 1981), upon receipt of the Trustee's Annual Report and after all transfers required from the Principal and Interest Account to the Reserve Fund and the Special Payments Account, as provided by paragraph (4) of this Section, have been made and after the transfers of amounts from the Reserve Fund to the Principal and Interest Account as provided by paragraph (5) of Section 602 of this Resolution have been made, and after the transfers of amounts from the School Construction Fund and School Rehabilitation Fund to the Principal and Interest Account as provided in Sections 505 and 506, respectively, of this Resolution have been made, and after any transfers of amounts from the Special Payments Account to the Principal and Interest Account as provided by paragraph (12) of this Section have been made, the Authority (i) may by resolution direct the Trustee to transfer amounts from the Principal and Interest Account to the Redemption Account, (ii) may by resolution determine to abate the amount of taxes levied with respect to that year (and provided to be collected in the next calendar year) for payment of principal of the Bonds, at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and of interest on Bonds as it falls due, or (iii) may so direct and determine a combination of such transfers and abatements. Upon a certified copy of such a resolution being filed with the Trustee directing such a transfer to the Redemption Account, the Trustee shall promptly make such a transfer. The total amount of any such abatement and transfer so directed and determined by resolution of the Authority in any year shall not exceed the amount, if any, by which the value of the Principal and interest Account, after the transfers between the Principal and Interest Account and the Special Payments Account or the Reserve Fund referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph, exceeds the sum of:

(a) the Debt Service Requirements for the next June 1, plus

(b) the amount, if any, by which all taxes levied pursuant to all Tax Levy Ordinances and received by the Trustee through December 1 of each year exceeds the sum of (i) the amount of principal of Bonds due at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, and of the interest due on the Bonds, through such December 1 (other than interest which was paid from a Capitalized Interest Account) plus (ii) the Debt Service Requirements for the next June 1.

(6) At any time after any December 1, the Trustee, in its sole discretion, may, and upon direction of an Authorized Officer shall, withdraw moneys from the Principal and Interest Account and purchase Bonds or portions of Bonds, which Bonds mature or are subject to mandatory redemption

pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments on the next June 1. The principal amount of Bonds so purchased within any period after any December 1 and prior to the next June 1 shall not exceed the sum of the Sinking Fund Installments on Term Bonds due on that June 1 and the principal amount of Serial Bonds maturing on that June 1. The principal amount of Term Bonds so purchased shall be a credit against and reduction of the amount of the Sinking Fund Installments on those Bonds on the next June 1. No purchase of Bonds shall be made after notice of redemption of those Bonds shall have been given as provided in this Resolution. No such purchase shall be made at a price in excess of the principal amount of the Bonds purchased plus accrued and unpaid interest on those Bonds to the date of purchase.

(7) The Authority shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Capitalized Interest Account for each Series of Bonds the amount from proceeds of that Series of Bonds provided in the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. The Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Capitalized Interest Account for each Series of Bonds all amounts required to be paid to such Account from the Reserve Fund as provided in paragraph (4) of Section 602 of this Resolution. A Series Resolution may provide for the temporary deposit of proceeds of a Series of Bonds in the Capitalized Interest Account for a Series of Bonds until the exact amount of the deposit required is ascertained and may provide for any excess amounts then to be deposited, as if the deposit were a deposit directly from proceeds of the sale of that Series of Bonds, in the School Assistance Fund, or for the use of such excess amounts for other purposes for which Bonds may be or may then be issued.

(8) Amounts in a Capitalized Interest Account for any Series of Bonds shall be used to pay all or a portion of the interest, as specified in the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds, on that Series of Bonds coming due on the date specified in the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. After all interest to be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account for a Series of Bonds has been paid in full (or the payment of that interest has been provided for) any remaining amounts in that Account shall be transferred by the Trustee to the Principal and Interest Account. Prior to any interest payment date on Bonds of any Series for which interest is so to be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account, the Trustee shall pay out of the amounts in that Account to itself and the Paying Agents for that Series of Bonds the amounts required then to pay that interest on the Bonds of that Series then coming due.

(9) There shall be deposited by the Trustee in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Redemption Account all amounts transferred to the Redemption Account from the Principal and Interest Account pursuant to paragraph (5) of this Section and from the Special Payments Account pursuant to paragraph (12) of this Section, all amounts transferred from the Reserve Fund and directed to be so deposited and credited pursuant to paragraph (9) of Section 602 of this Resolution and all amounts transferred to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Redemption Account pursuant to Article V of this Resolution.

(10) Amounts at any time in the Redemption Account may be used by the Trustee at the direction of an Authorized Officer to redeem Bonds or to purchase Bonds. No purchase of Bonds shall be at a price in excess of the Redemption Price of the Bonds for an optional redemption at the next optional redemption date, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal of the Bonds to be redeemed to the date of redemption. An Authorized Officer may direct the Trustee as to the method of making any such purchase. No purchase of any Bonds from the Redemption Account shall be made by the Trustee within the period of forty-five (45) days next preceding a date on which those Bonds are subject to redemption. The Series Resolution authorizing a Series of Bonds which includes Term Bonds may provide for such redemption or purchase of Term Bonds pursuant to this paragraph (10) to be a credit against and reduction of such Sinking Fund Installments as is determined by that Series Resolution. In addition, upon all Bonds issued prior to 1985 being no longer Outstanding, amounts in the Redemption Account may be used by the Trustee, at the direction of an Authorized Officer, to provide for the payment of Bonds as provided in Section 1101 of this Resolution. In that event, these amounts shall be transferred from the Redemption Account and set aside and held in trust as provided in Section 1101 of this Resolution. At the direction of an Authorized Officer, such amounts may for that purpose be transferred to the Defeasance Fund from the Redemption Account.

(11) If at any time the amounts in the Principal and Interest Account are insufficient to pay interest on the Bonds as it falls due and to pay principal on Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, the Trustee shall transfer to the Principal and Interest Account moneys from the Redemption Account which, when added to funds in the Principal and Interest Account, shall be sufficient to make such payments. If after that transfer, the amounts in the Principal and Interest Account remain insufficient to make such payments, the Trustee shall transfer amounts from the Special Payments Account to the Principal and Interest Account sufficient to make such payments. If after that transfer the amounts in the Principal and Interest Account still remain insufficient to make such payments, the Trustee shall transfer amounts from the Reserve Fund to the Principal and Interest Account sufficient to make such payments.

(12) There shall be deposited by the Trustee to the credit of the Special Payments Account all amounts required to be paid to and deposited in the Debt Service Fund from the Working Cash Fund as provided in Section 504 of this Resolution, all amounts required to be transferred and credited to the Special Payments Account pursuant to paragraph (4) of this Section and any other amounts which the Authority shall cause to be deposited in the Special Payments Account pursuant to law. The Authority may at any time by resolution direct the Trustee to transfer amounts from the Special Payments Account to the Redemption Account. At any time after December 1 of any year and prior to June 1 of the next year, the Authority may by resolution direct the Trustee to transfer amounts from the Special Payments Account to the Principal and Interest Account. The amounts so to be transferred to

the Principal and Interest Account shall not exceed the total amount of the principal of Bonds due at maturity or pursuant to Sinking Fund installments on the next June 1, plus interest to be paid on those Bonds on that June 1. The amounts so transferred shall be used to pay principal of Bonds on that June 1 and interest on those Bonds on that date. Upon a certified copy of a resolution of the Authority being filed with the Trustee so directing a transfer of amounts in the Special Payments Account to either the Redemption Account or the Principal and Interest Account, the Trustee shall make the directed transfer. In December of each year in which there are amounts in the Special Payments Account, prior to the adoption of any resolution as provided in paragraph (5) of this Section, the Authority shall determine whether or not then to transfer any amounts in the Special Payments Account to the Principal and Interest Account, but that determination shall not preclude the Authority from making any subsequent transfers to the Principal and Interest Account pursuant to this paragraph.

(13) As long as any of the Bonds remain outstanding and unpaid as to either principal or interest, in whole or in part, all amounts in the Debt Service Fund shall be held in trust by the Trustee for the sole benefit of the Holders of Bonds or coupons and shall be applied solely for the payment, redemption or purchase of the Bonds or coupons, all as provided in this Section, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

(14) The Debt Service Fund and each Account in it shall be separate and segregated from all other funds and accounts of the Authority or the Board. Cash funds and investments in the Debt Service Fund and each Account in it shall never be commingled with other funds or accounts of the Authority or the Board for any purpose whatsoever.

602. Reserve Fund.

(1) There is established and created a separate and distinct fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Assistance Bonds Debt Service Reserve Fund" (the "Reserve Fund"). The Authority shall pay to the Trustee for deposit in the Reserve Fund that portion of the proceeds of the sale of any Series of Bonds as shall be provided by the Series Resolution authorizing that Series of Bonds. The Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Reserve Fund all amounts provided to be transferred to the Reserve Fund from the Principal and Interest Account pursuant to paragraph (4) of Section 601 of this Resolution.

(2) All amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund shall be held in trust for the sole benefit of the Holders of the Bonds and coupons as provided in this Resolution and shall be applied and used solely for the payment of principal of the Bonds, at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, and for the payment of interest on the Bonds as it falls due, for payments under any Reimbursement Agreements as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section or

for transfer to the Principal and Interest Account or the Redemption Account for application all as provided by this Resolution, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

(3) Amounts in the Reserve Fund shall be transferred by the Trustee to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account at the times and in the amounts as required by paragraph (11) of Section 601 of this Resolution, in order to pay principal of the Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and to pay interest on the Bonds as it falls due.

(4) On or prior to December 1, 1980, and on or prior to June 1, 1981, the Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Capitalized Interest Account for each Series of Bonds for which interest on those dates is provided by the Series Resolutions for those Series of Bonds to be paid from such an Account, all interest or investment earnings, if any, received through those dates on the Investment Obligations purchased from amounts deposited from proceeds of that Series of Bonds in the Reserve Fund pursuant to Section 909 of this Resolution.

(5) On December 1 of each year beginning in 1981 the Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account all amounts in the Reserve Fund to the extent the value of the Reserve Fund is in excess of the Reserve Requirement after all payments due under any Reimbursement Agreements as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section have been made.

(6) Whenever the Trustee shall determine that the total amount in the Reserve Fund (excluding amounts represented by Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage), together with all amounts in the Debt Service Fund, will be sufficient to pay or to redeem or to provide for the payment or redemption of all the Outstanding Bonds, the Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Redemption Account such remaining amounts in the Reserve Fund, but no such payment and deposit shall be made while amounts are due and unpaid under any Reimbursement Agreements as provided in paragraph (8) of this Section.

(7) The Reserve Fund shall be separate and segregated from all other funds and accounts of the Authority or the Board. Cash funds and investments in the Reserve Fund shall never be commingled with other funds or accounts of the Authority or the Board for any purpose whatsoever.

(8) All or any part of the Reserve Requirement may be met by deposit with the Trustee of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument. A Reserve Fund Credit Instrument shall, for purposes of determining the value of the Reserve Fund, be valued at the Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage for the Instrument, except as provided in the next two sentences. If a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument is to terminate (or is subject to termination) prior to the last principal payment date on any Oustanding Bond, then the value of that

Reserve Fund Credit Instrument shall be reduced by the amount provided in the next sentence. The amount of the reduction shall be the amount, if any, by which the value of the Reserve Fund, not counting the value of that Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, is less than the Reserve Requirement after the first date that the Reserve Fund Credit Instrument is so to terminate (or is subject to termination). Any amounts in the Reserve Fund which are not required to be transferred to the Debt Service Fund pursuant to paragraph (3) of this Section may, from time to time, be used to pay costs of acquiring a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, and shall be used to make payments due under a Reimbursement Agreement, but only if after such payment, either the value of the Reserve Fund shall not be less than the Reserve Requirement or the Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage is increased by the payment by an amount not less than the payment. Payments shall be made under all Reimbursement Agreements with respect to which amounts are owing on a pro rata basis (calculated by reference to the maximum amount of Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage available under those instruments). After the deposit of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument into the Reserve Fund, the Trustee shall determine the value of the Reserve Fund, in accordance with the provisions of Section 702 of this Resolution, and shall notify the Authority in writing of the value of the Reserve Fund. The Authority may provide by resolution for the pledge and assignment and grant of a lien on and security interest in the amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund to any Provider to secure the Authority's obligation to make payments under related Reimbursement Agreements; provided, however, that any such lien or security interest shall be junior in priority to the claim of the Trustee for the benefit of the Holders of the Bonds.

(9) After a deposit of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument into the Reserve Fund and after the Authority has received notice from the Trustee of the value of the Reserve Fund after such deposit, an Authorized Officer may then direct the Trustee to transfer, and the Trustee shall transfer, to the Debt Service Fund, to the credit either of the Principal and Interest Account or of the Redemption Account, as so directed by the Authorized Officer, any amounts in the Reserve Fund in excess of the Reserve Requirement.

603. Lien And Security Interest In Debt Service Fund And Reserve Fund.

The Debt Service Fund, including all its accounts, and the Reserve Fund shall be funds held in trust for the Holders of the Bonds and coupons as provided in this Resolution. The Holders of the Bonds and coupons shall have and are granted a security interest in and lien upon all cash and investments of such Funds, and such Funds shall be applied solely as provided in this Resolution, except that only the Holders of Bonds and coupons of a particular Series shall have and are granted such a security interest in and lien upon amounts in the Capitalized Interest Account for that Series of Bonds. The security interests and liens described in this Section are valid and binding from the date the Bonds are issued, without

any physical delivery or further action, and shall be valid and binding as against, and prior to any claim of all other parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the State, the Authority, the Board, the City, or any other person, irrespective of whether such other parties have notice of the lien or security interest.

The Authority by this Resolution assigns to the Trustee its rights to enforce each Reserve Fund Credit Instrument. The Trustee shall have the right to enforce each such instrument at law or in equity with or without the further consent or participation of the Authority. This assignment to the Trustee of the right to enforce each such instrument shall not prevent the Authority from enforcing any such instrument on its own behalf to the extent that such enforcement by the Authority will not adversely affect the rights of the Holders of the Bonds and is not inconsistent with any action for enforcement brought by the Trustee.

604. Defeasance Fund.

(1) There is established and created a separate and distinct escrow fund to be maintained by the Trustee and entitled the "School Assistance Bonds Defeasance Fund". The Trustee shall pay to and deposit in the Defeasance Fund all amounts transferred, at any time and from time to time, to the Defeasance Fund from the Redemption Account pursuant to paragraph (10) of Section 601 of this Resolution to provide for the defeasance of Bonds at the direction of an Authorized Officer, pursuant to Article XI of this Resolution. The Defeasance Fund shall be held in trust as an escrow account for the benefit of the Holders of any Bonds which are defeased as a result of such deposits, separate and apart from all other funds and accounts of the Authority or the Trustee. Any amounts deposited in the Defeasance Fund shall constitute an irrevocable deposit solely for the benefit of the Holders of the Bonds which are so defeased. At the time of directing any such transfer to the Defeasance Fund the Authority shall by notice from an Authorized Officer to the Trustee:

(i) specify the money and Investment Obligations to be transferred from the Redemption Account to the Defeasance Fund;

(ii) designate the Bonds which are to be defeased and, if applicable, the dates and Redemption Prices at which such Bonds are to be redeemed optionally;

(iii) provide a list of Investment Obligations to be purchased by the Trustee with the amounts so transferred to the Defeasance Fund;

(iv) provide the Trustee with a verification report from a firm of independent certified public accountants, selected by the Authority and

acceptable to the Trustee, which report shall verify that the principal of and interest on the Investment Obligations to be transferred to the Defeasance Fund or purchased by the Trustee for that fund as provided above, when due together with any uninvested cash held in the Defeasance Fund, will be sufficient, without any reinvestment, to pay the interest on and the principal and Redemption Price of the Bonds which are to be defeased; and

(v) give the Trustee irrevocable instructions to give the notices required by this Resolution to Holders of defeased Bonds or Bonds to be redeemed.

(2) The Trustee shall to the extent practicable invest cash balances on hand from time to time in the Defeasance Fund, as directed by an Authorized Officer, with yields subject to such restrictions as shall be so directed by the Authorized Officer, in Investment Obligations maturing so as to be available in amounts, together with the other amounts to be so available in the Defeasance Fund, sufficient to pay when due the principal and Redemption Price of and interest on the Bonds which have been so defeased.

(3) Amounts in the Defeasance Fund shall be applied by the Trustee to the payment of the interest on the Bonds which have been defeased as it falls due, of the principal of the Bonds which have been defeased at their respective maturities and of the Redemption Price of the Bonds which have been defeased and which are to be redeemed at their respective redemption dates, all as shall have been directed by an Authorized Officer. Upon all amounts being applied as required to the payment of interest on and the principal and Redemption Price of the Bonds which have been defeased, any remaining amounts in the Defeasance Fund shall be transferred by the Trustee to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account.

(4) The Authority may by notice from an Authorized Officer to the Trustee provide for separate accounts in the Defeasance Fund, the amounts in which are to be held solely for the benefit of Bonds of one or more particular Series and maturity or maturities.

(5) If at any time the Trustee shall hold in the Defeasance Fund amounts which are sufficient without any reinvestment of cash balances and the maturing principal of and interest on the Investment Obligations, so to pay the principal and Redemption Price of and interest on the Bonds which are to be defeased, as directed by an Authorized Officer, any amounts in excess of these amounts shall be transferred by the Trustee from the Defeasance Fund to the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account. No such payment shall be made unless the Trustee shall have received (i) a certificate from an independent certified public accountant, selected by the Authority, to the effect that the cash balances and the maturing principal of and interest on the Investment Obligations to remain in the Defeasance

Fund will be sufficient, without any reinvestment, to pay when due the principal and Redemption Price of and interest on the Bonds which are to be defeased, and (ii) an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, selected by the Authority and acceptable to the Trustee, to the effect that (a) the transfer of such excess amounts to the Debt Service Fund will not cause the interest on any Bonds of the Authority to become subject to federal income taxation and (b) provision for the payment of the Bonds which have been defeased shall continue to have been made within the meaning of Article XI of this Resolution.

(6) For the purpose of this Section 604 Investment Obligations shall mean only direct obligations of the United States of America.

(7) At any time within 60 days from the date that amounts are deposited to the Defeasance Fund the Authority may substitute any Investment Obligations and money for Investment Obligations and money in the Defeasance Fund but only if upon the substitution, the money and Investment Obligations in the Defeasance Fund shall meet the requirements of paragraph (5) of this Section, and there shall be deposited with the Trustee a certificate and opinion as described in that paragraph (5).

605. Disposition Of Bonds And Coupons Upon Payment.

All Bonds paid and redeemed, or purchased by the Trustee, under the provisions of this Resolution, either at or before maturity, together with all unmatured coupons, if any, pertaining to those Bonds, shall be canceled when such payment, redemption or purchase is made, and such Bonds and coupons, unless then held by the Trustee, shall be delivered to the Trustee. All interest coupons shall be canceled upon their payment and delivered to the Trustee. All canceled Bonds and coupons shall from time to time, upon direction of an Authorized Officer, be cremated or otherwise destroyed by the Trustee. The Trustee shall execute a certificate of cremation or other destruction in duplicate describing the Bonds and coupons so cremated or otherwise destroyed, listing their numbers, and one executed certificate shall be filed with the Authority and the other executed certificate shall be retained by the Trustee.

606. Notice To Bond Insurer.

With respect to any Series of Bonds for which the Authority shall have notified the Trustee that it has purchased bond insurance, the Trustee shall give that insurer prompt notice of the failure for there to be on deposit with the Trustee money, at the times, in the amounts and in the Funds and Accounts under the Resolution, as shall be sufficient to allow the Trustee to pay in full the interest as it comes due and the principal, at maturity or pursuant to sinking fund installments, on such Series of Bonds.

607. Claims On Reserve Fund Credit Instrument.

The Trustee is authorized and directed to file a claim, give notice, or take such other appropriate actions as shall be required in order to effect payment under any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument as those amounts are needed for use for paying principal of and interest on Bonds. The Trustee shall deposit all such amounts received by it in the Reserve Fund. If so provided by a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument or a related Reimbursement Agreement, the Trustee shall utilize all cash and investments of the Reserve Fund for making required transfers to the Debt Service Fund under paragraph (11) of Section 601 of this Resolution before making any draws on the Reserve Fund Credit Instrument. Draws on all Reserve Fund Credit Instruments on which there is available Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage shall be made on a pro rata basis (calculated by reference to that available Reserve Fund Credit Instrument Coverage).

608. Security For Providers.

The Authority by this Resolution pledges and assigns and grants a lien on and security interest in the amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund, and amounts to be deposited in the Reserve Fund, to each Provider of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument to secure the Authority's obligation to make payments under the related Reimbursement Agreements; provided that this pledge, assignment, lien and security interest is junior in priority to the claim of the Trustee for the benefit of the Holders of the Bonds. The security interests and liens described in this Section are valid and binding from the date each such Reserve Fund Credit Instrument is issued, without any physical delivery or further action, and shall be valid and binding as against, and prior to the claim of all other parties (except the Trustee for the benefit of the Holder of the Bonds) having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the State, the Authority, the Board, the City, or any other person, irrespective of whether such other parties have notice of the lien or security interest.

Article VII.

Security For Deposits And Investment Of Funds.

701. Security For Deposits.

All moneys held under this Resolution by the Trustee or any Paying Agent shall be continuously and fully secured for the benefit of the Authority and the Holders of the Bonds and the coupons, as their respective interests may appear, by Investment Obligations of a market value equal at all times to the amount of the deposit so held by the Trustee. However, it shall not be

necessary for the Trustee or any Paying Agent to give security for such amount of moneys as is insured by Federal Deposit Insurance, for the Trustee to give security for any moneys which shall be represented by Investment Obligations purchased under the provisions of this Resolution as an investment of such moneys or for any moneys loaned to the Board from the Working Cash Fund, or for any Paying Agent to give security for the deposit of any moneys held by it in trust for the Holders of Bonds and coupons.

702. Investment Of Funds And Accounts Held By The Trustee.

(1) Upon direction of the Authorized Officer, moneys in the Funds and Accounts established by this Resolution shall be invested by the Trustee in Investment Obligations so that the maturity date or date of redemption at the option of the holder of such Investment Obligations shall coincide, as nearly as practicable, with the times at which moneys in these Funds and Accounts will be required for the purposes provided in this Resolution.

(2) Moneys in the Reserve Fund shall be invested by the Trustee upon direction of an Authorized Officer, in Investment Obligations the maximum maturity of which shall not be more than ten (10) years from the date of such investment; provided, however, that at least 25% of the moneys in the Reserve Fund shall from time to time be invested in Investment Obligations the average maturity of which shall not be more than two (2) years from the date of any investment. A Reserve Fund Credit Instrument shall be treated, for purposes of Article VII of this Resolution, as an investment in an Investment Obligation of a maturity equal to the number of days of advance notice which must be given in order to obtain payments on it.

(3) Obligations purchased as an investment of moneys in any Fund or Account held by the Trustee under the provisions of this Resolution shall be deemed at all times to be a part of such Fund or Account and the income or interest earned by a Fund or Account due to the investment thereof shall be deposited in and credited to such Fund or Account.

(4) In computing the value of any Fund or Account held by the Trustee under the provisions of this Resolution, except the Reserve Fund, obligations purchased as an investment of moneys therein shall be valued at the cost or market price thereof, whichever is lower, exclusive of accrued interest. In computing the value of the Reserve Fund, obligations purchased as an investment of moneys therein shall be valued at par, or if purchased at less than par, at their cost to the Authority.

(5) The Trustee shall sell at the best price obtainable, or present for redemption, any obligation purchased by it as an investment whenever it shall be necessary in order to provide moneys to meet any payment or transfer from the Fund or Account for which such investment was made.

The Trustee shall advise the Authority in writing, on or before the last day of each calendar month, of the details of all investments held for the credit of each Fund and Account in its custody under the provisions of this Resolution as of the end of the preceding month.

(6) The Trustee shall continuously invest all amounts deposited in a Capitalized Interest Account for a Series of Bonds in such Investment Obligations referred to in subparagraphs (a) or (d) of the definition of Investment Obligations in Section 101 of this Resolution, as directed in writing by an Authorized Officer pursuant to Section 909 of this Resolution, until all the interest to be paid from the Account has been paid. The Trustee shall continuously invest all amounts deposited in the Reserve Fund from proceeds of any Series of Bonds for which interest is payable from a Capitalized Interest Account on December 1, 1980, or June 1, 1981, in Investment Obligations referred to in subparagraphs (a) or (d) of the definition of Investment Obligations in Section 101 of this Resolution as directed in writing by an Authorized Officer pursuant to Section 909 of this Resolution.

703. Liability Of Trustee For Investments.

The Authority shall authorize, direct and confirm in writing by an Authorized Officer, all investments by the Trustee. If the Authority fails to direct investments, the Trustee shall invest such amount at its discretion in such Investment Obligations as is permitted by this Resolution. The Trustee shall not be liable or responsible for the making of any investment authorized by the provisions of this Article, in the manner provided in this Section, or for any loss resulting from any such investment so made, except for its own gross negligence or willful default.

Article VIII.

The Trustee And Paying Agents.

801. Trustee; Appointment And Acceptance Of Duties.

The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois is appointed Trustee under this Resolution. The Trustee shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed on it by this Resolution by a written instrument of acceptance deposited with the Authority prior to issuance of the first Series of Bonds.

802. Paying Agents; Appointment And Acceptance Of Duties.

(1) The Authority shall appoint one or more Paying Agents for the Bonds of any Series in the Series Resolution authorizing such Bonds, and may at any time or from time to time appoint one or more other Paying Agents in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth in Section 811 of this Resolution for the appointment of a successor Paying Agent. The Trustee may be appointed to act as Paying Agent notwithstanding that it may then be acting in the capacity of the Trustee. Moneys paid to Paying Agents pursuant to this Resolution shall be held in trust for the Holders of the Bonds and coupons and any risk of loss of such amounts shall be the risk of such Holders and not the Authority.

(2) Each Paying Agent shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by the Resolution by written instrument of acceptance deposited with the Authority and the Trustee.

(3) The corporate trust offices of the Paying Agents are designated as the respective agencies of the Authority for the payment of the interest and principal and Redemption Price of the Bonds, except that interest, principal and Redemption Price of all Bonds in fully registered form and principal and Redemption Price of all Bonds in coupon form registered as to principal (other than to bearer) shall be payable at the corporate trust office of the Trustee. Interest on Bonds in fully registered form shall be payable by check mailed by the Trustee to the Holders of those Bonds at their address as shown on the registry books of the Authority maintained at the Trustee.

803. Responsibilities Of Trustee And Paying Agents.

The recitals of fact in this Resolution, the Series Resolutions, the Tax Levy Ordinances and the Bonds shall be taken as the statements of the Authority (or the City Council in the case of the Tax Levy Ordinances), and neither the Trustee nor any Paying Agent assumes any responsibility for their correctness. Except as explicitly provided in this Resolution, neither the Trustee nor any Paying Agent shall be deemed to make any representations, as to the validity or sufficiency of this Resolution, the Series Resolutions, the Tax Levy Ordinances or the Bonds or in respect of the security afforded by such documents. Except as explicitly provided in this Resolution, neither the Trustee nor the Paying Agent shall have any responsibility or duty with respect to the issuance of the Bonds or the application of the proceeds of the Bonds or the application of any moneys paid to the Board. Neither the Trustee nor any Paying Agent shall be under any obligation or duty to perform any act which would involve it in expense or liability or to institute or defend any suit in respect of its duties and obligations under this Resolution, or to advance any of its own moneys unless properly indemnified to its reasonable satisfaction. Neither the Trustee nor any Paying Agent shall be liable in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations under this Resolution except for its own gross negligence or

willful default or breach of trust. Neither the Trustee nor any Paying Agent shall have any responsibility or duty with respect to the application of any moneys paid by any of them to any other.

804. Evidence On Which Trustee And Paying Agents May Act.

The Trustee and any Paying Agent may act upon any notice, resolution, request, consent, order, certificate, report, opinion, bond, or other paper or document believed by it to be genuine, and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties and shall not be liable for any such action. The Trustee and any Paying Agent may consult with counsel of recognized competency in such matters who may or may not be counsel to the Authority, and the opinion or advice of such counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken or suffered by the Trustee or any Paying Agent under this Resolution in good faith and in accordance with such opinion or advice. Whenever the Trustee or any Paying Agent shall deem it necessary or desirable that a matter be proved or established prior to taking or suffering any action under this Resolution, any Series Resolution, or any Tax Levy ordinance, such matter (unless other evidence is specifically prescribed by such document) may be deemed to be conclusively proved and established by a certificate of an Authorized Officer of the Authority, and such certificate shall be full warrant for any action taken or suffered in good faith under the provisions of such document, but in its discretion, the Trustee or any Paying Agent may in lieu of such certificate accept other evidence of such fact or matter or may require such further or additional evidence as may seem reasonable to it. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Resolution, any request, order, notice or other direction required or permitted to be furnished pursuant to any provision of this Resolution by the Authority to the Trustee or any Paying Agent shall be sufficiently executed if executed in the name of the Authority by an Authorized Officer.

805. Compensation.

The Authority shall pay to the Trustee and to each Paying Agent from time to time reasonable compensation for all services rendered under this Resolution, and also all reasonable expenses, charges, counsel fees and other disbursements, including those of its attorneys, agents and employees, incurred in the performance of their powers and duties under this Resolution. The Authority further agrees to defend, indemnify and save the Trustee or any Paying Agent harmless against any liabilities which it may incur in the exercise and performance of its powers and duties under this Resolution, and which are not due to the Trustee's gross negligence or willful default. Such payment of fees and indemnification of the Trustee and each Paying Agent shall be from available funds of the Authority. The Trustee and the Paying Agents shall have no right to use any amounts in the Debt

Service Fund or the Reserve Fund or to have any set-off, lien or other right to any such amounts for such purposes.

806. Permitted Acts And Functions.

The Trustee and any Paying Agent may buy, own, hold and sell (including acting as an underwriter in respect of) any Bonds or other bonds or notes of the Authority; and may engage or be interested in any financial or other transaction with the Authority with like effect and with the same rights as if it were not such Trustee or Paying Agent.

807. Resignation Or Removal Of Trustee.

(1) The Trustee may at any time, except during such time as the Authority shall have failed to pay (and shall continue to fail to pay) principal on any Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates or to pay interest on any Bond as it comes due, resign and be discharged of the duties and obligations created by this Resolution by giving not less than sixty (60) days' written notice to the Authority and publishing notice of the resignation, specifying the date when such resignation shall take effect, once in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City. Such resignation shall take effect upon the day specified in such notice unless previously a successor shall have been appointed, as provided in Section 808 of this Resolution, in which event such resignation shall take effect immediately on the appointment of the successor.

(2) The Trustee shall be removed by the Authority if at any time the Authority is so requested by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing filed with the Trustee and the Authority, and signed by the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding or their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized, excluding any Bonds held by or for the account of the Authority. The Authority may remove the Trustee at any time, except during such time as the Authority shall have failed to pay (and shall continue to fail to pay) principal of any Bond at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates or to pay interest on any Bond as it falls due, for such cause as shall be determined by the Authority by filing with the Trustee an instrument of removal signed by an Authorized Officer of the Authority.

808. Appointment Of Successor Trustee.

In case at any time the Trustee shall resign or shall be removed or shall become incapable of acting, or shall be adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent, or if a receiver, liquidator or conservator of the Trustee, or of its property, shall be appointed, or if any public officer shall take charge or control of the Trustee or of its property or affairs, the Authority covenants and agrees that

it will then by resolution appoint a successor Trustee. The Authority shall publish notice of any such appointment made by it in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City, such publication in each case to be made within twenty (20) days after such appointment. The Authority shall also promptly give notice as to the appointment of the successor Trustee to the county collector of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located. If appointment of a successor Trustee shall not be made as required by the foregoing provisions of this Section within forty-five (45) days after the Trustee shall have given to the Authority written notice, as provided in Section 807 of this Resolution, or after a vacancy in the office of the Trustee shall have otherwise occurred, the Trustee or any Holder of the Bonds may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a successor Trustee. That court may thereupon, after such notice, if any, as such court may deem proper and prescribe, appoint a successor Trustee. A copy of the order of court so appointing a successor Trustee shall be given promptly by an Authorized Officer to the county collector of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located. Any Trustee appointed under the provisions of this Section in succession to the Trustee shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, or a national banking association doing business and having its principal office in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and having a capital and undivided surplus aggregating at least Twenty Million Dollars ($20,000,000), and willing and able to accept the office on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution.

809. Transfer Of Rights And Property To Successor Trustee.

Any successor Trustee appointed under this Resolution shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to its predecessor as Trustee, and also to the Authority, an instrument accepting such appointment, and thereupon such successor Trustee, without any further act, deed or conveyance, shall become fully vested with all moneys, estates, properties, rights, powers, duties and obligations of such predecessor Trustee, with like effect as it originally named as Trustee; but the Trustee ceasing to act shall nevertheless, on the written request of the Authority or of the successor Trustee, execute, acknowledge and deliver such instruments of conveyance and further assurance and do such other things as may reasonably be required for more fully and certainly vesting and confirming in such successor Trustee all the right, title and interest of the predecessor Trustee in and to any property or right held by it under this Resolution, and shall pay over, assign and deliver to the successor Trustee any money or other property subject to the trusts and conditions set forth in this Resolution. Should any deed, conveyance or instrument in writing from the Authority be required by such successor Trustee for more fully and certainly vesting in and confirming to such successor Trustee any such estates, rights, powers and duties, any and all such deeds, conveyances and instruments in writing shall, on request, and so far as may be authorized by law, be executed, acknowledged and delivered

by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer. Any successor Trustee shall promptly notify the Paying Agents of its appointment.

810. Merger, Conversion Or Consolidation.

Any company into which the Trustee or any Paying Agent may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated or any company resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which it shall be a party or any company to which the Trustee or any Paying Agent may sell or transfer all or substantially all of its corporate trust business, shall be the successor to such Trustee or Paying Agent without the execution or filing of any paper or the performance of any further act, provided with respect to the Trustee that such company shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State, and otherwise qualifying under Section 808 of this Resolution for appointment as a Trustee and shall be authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution.

811. Resignation Or Removal Of Paying Agents And Appointment Of Successors.

Any Paying Agent may at any time resign and be discharged of the duties and obligations created by this Resolution by giving at least sixty (60) days written notice to the Authority and the Trustee. Any Paying Agent may be removed at any time by an instrument filed with such Paying Agent and the Trustee and signed by an Authorized Officer of the Authority. Any successor Paying Agent shall be appointed by the Authority and shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or a national banking association, having a capital and surplus aggregating at least Twenty Million Dollars ($20,000,000), and willing and able to accept the office of Paying Agent on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution. In the event of the resignation or removal of any Paying Agent, such Paying Agent shall pay over, assign and deliver any monies held by it as Paying Agent to its successor, or if there be no successor then appointed, to the Trustee until such successor is appointed. At all times at least one Paying Agent shall be a bank or trust company which maintains its corporate trust office in the City. The Authority shall notify the Trustee as to the appointment of a successor Paying Agent.

812. Powers Of Bondholder Or Trustee To Enforce Compliance.

The Trustee shall have all the rights, duties and powers as provided in other sections of this Resolution. In addition, the Trustee shall have power, in its sole discretion, but shall not be obligated, to bring any legal proceedings on behalf of any Holders of the Bonds to enforce the provisions of the Act, this Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance

or any security for the Bonds or coupons as provided by such documents, but this provision shall not exclude any Holder of the Bonds from bringing any such legal proceedings in his or her own name. The Trustee and any Holder of the Bonds may bring any legal proceedings to compel the performance by any person of the obligations, duties and responsibilities imposed under the Act, the Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance or the Bonds. Those legal proceedings may include, without limitation, actions for injunctive or other equitable relief or for a writ or writs of mandamus. It shall not be necessary in order for any such proceeding to be brought that Bonds have not then been paid as to principal due either at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates or as to interest then due.

813. Trustee's Annual Valuation Of Funds And Report And Tax Levy Certificate.

As promptly as practicable after December 1 in each year (beginning in 1981) but in any event on or prior to December 15 of such year, the Trustee shall determine the value of the cash and investments in the Principal and Interest Account, the Special Payments Account and the Reserve Fund and shall prepare and submit to the Authority a Trustee's Annual Report. The Trustee's Annual Report shall contain a full and complete report on all receipts and expenditures of all Funds and Accounts established under this Resolution and of all transfers between such Funds and Accounts for the year ending the previous November 30. The report shall also include all expenditures and transfers to be made in December of the year of the Report pursuant to Sections 505 and 506, paragraphs (4) and (11) of Section 601 and paragraph (5) of Section 602 of this Resolution. In addition, the Report shall state:

(a) The value of the Principal and Interest Account and the Special Payments Account as of such December 1, after payment of the interest then due on the Bonds and after giving effect to any transfers in that December pursuant to Sections 505 and 506, paragraphs (4) and (11) of Section 601 or to paragraph (5) of Section 602 of this Resolution.

(b) The value of the Reserve Fund (including in such value the value of any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument deposited in the Reserve Fund, such value to be determined in accordance with Section 602 of this Resolution) as of such December 1 after giving effect to any transfers pursuant to paragraph (4) of Section 601 or paragraph (5) of Section 602 of this Resolution.

(c) The total amount of taxes received by the Trustee in all years prior to the date of the Report, shown by year of receipt.

(d) The total amount, if any, of all taxes required to be collected in the next calendar year pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 906 of this Resolution.

(e) The total amount of all taxes required to have been collected pursuant to this Resolution in all years, up to and including the year of the Report (less any abatements of those taxes allowed by this Resolution).

(f) The Debt Service Requirements for the next June 1.

(g) The percentage by which the total ad valorem property taxes on taxable property in the City collected during the preceding calendar year was less than the total of such taxes extended for collection in that year.

(h) The series, maturity dates and principal amount of all Bonds which have been defeased as a result of deposits made to the Defeasance Fund; the total amount of deposits to and of payments from the Defeasance Fund during the preceding twelve months; and all Investment Obligations and the amount of money on deposit in the Defeasance Fund as of the date of the report.

The Trustee's Annual Report shall remind the Authority of its obligations under Section 908 of this Resolution. In addition, no later than December 31 of each year, beginning in 1981, the Trustee shall file in the offices of the county clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City shall be located a statement, certified by a corporate trust officer of the Trustee, of the amount of the taxes which are to be included in the levy for that year pursuant to paragraph (3) of Section 906 of this Resolution.

Article IX.

Covenants Of The Authority.

The Authority covenants and agrees with the Holders of the Bonds and coupons as follows:

901. Payment Of Bonds.

The Authority shall duly and punctually pay or cause to be paid the principal of the Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and the interest thereon, at the dates and places and in the manner provided in the Bonds and in the coupons pertaining to the Bonds, according to the true intent and meaning of the Bonds and coupons.

902. Offices For Payment And Registration Of Bonds And Coupons.

The Authority shall at all times maintain an office or agency in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, where Bonds and coupons may be presented for payment. The Authority may by a Series Resolution designate an additional Paying Agent or Paying Agents where Bonds and coupons of the Series authorized by that Series Resolution may be presented for payment. The Authority shall at all times maintain an office or agency in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, where Bonds and coupons may be presented for registration, transfer or exchange. The Trustee is appointed as its agent to maintain such office or agency for the registration, transfer or exchange of Bonds and coupons.

903. Further Assurances And Actions.

At any and all times the Authority shall, so far as it may be authorized or permitted by law, pass, make, do, execute, acknowledge and deliver all and every such further resolutions, acts, assignments, grants, transfers and assurances as may be necessary or desirable for the better assuring, conveying, granting, confirming and effecting all and singular the liens upon and security interests in all rights, claims and interests in any levy of taxes for payment of any Bonds and coupons or in any present or future proceeds of those levies or in any Funds or Accounts created or established by this Resolution or by any Series Resolution pursuant to this Resolution for the Holders of the Bonds and coupons. It will take all necessary actions of all kinds to cause the taxes which are to be levied as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution to be extended and collected as provided by that Section.

904. Security Interests And Liens.

The Authority shall not assign, pledge or grant a security interest in or lien upon any of its rights, claims or interests arising pursuant to any levy of taxes made pursuant to this Resolution with respect to the Bonds or in any present or future proceeds of such levies or in any Fund or Account created or established by this Resolution or any Series Resolution except as provided by this Resolution, for the payment of principal, Redemption Price or interest on the Bonds, or as provided in Section 602(8) of this Resolution, but junior in priority to the claims of the Holders of the Bonds and only with respect to amounts that are on deposit in the Reserve Fund.

905. Issuance Of Additional Obligations.

(1) The Authority shall not create or permit the creation of or issue any obligations or create any indebtedness which will be secured by a lien

upon or security interest in any rights, claims or interests of the Authority to any levy of taxes for payment of Bonds or in any present or future proceeds of those levies or by a lien upon or security interest in any Funds or Accounts created or established by or pursuant to Article VI of this Resolution, or which will be payable from the Debt Service Fund or the Reserve Fund, except that Series of Bonds may be issued from time to time pursuant to a Series Resolution under this Resolution on a parity with the Outstanding Bonds and secured by an equal and ratable charge and payable equally and ratably from the Debt Service Fund and Reserve Fund for any lawful purposes (except that Capitalized Interest Accounts shall be established for paying interest solely on particular Series of Bonds).

(2) No Series of Bonds shall be issued under this Resolution unless:

(a) the principal amount of the Bonds then to be issued, together with the principal amount of the obligations of the Authority theretofore issued and outstanding, will not exceed in aggregate principal amount any limitation imposed by law;

(b) there is at the time of the issuance of such additional Bonds no deficiency in the amounts required by this Resolution or any Series Resolution to be paid into the Capitalized Interest Account for such additional Series of Bonds (as provided in Section 909 of this Resolution);

(c) the value of the Reserve Fund, upon the issuance and delivery of such additional Bonds and the depositing in the Reserve Fund of any amount, or any Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, provided so to be deposited by the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of such additional Bonds, shall not be less than the Reserve Requirement;

(d) the Series Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds shall demand and direct the City Council of the City to levy taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds of the Series as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution;

(e) the City Council of the City shall have duly adopted a Tax Levy Ordinance levying taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds of that Series as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution which Tax Levy Ordinance shall include as Exhibits a copy of this Resolution and a copy of the related Series Resolution (exhibits to a Series Resolution may be deleted from the copy attached to the Tax Levy Ordinance);

(f) certified copies of the Tax Levy Ordinance shall have been duly filed in the offices of the clerks and the collectors of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located;

(g) the various requirements specified in Section 204 for issuance of Bonds under this Resolution shall have been fulfilled with respect to such additional Bonds; and

(h) there shall be no maturity of any Serial Bonds or any Sinking Fund Installments on any Term Bonds of any Series on any date as to which interest on Bonds of that Series is to be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account.

(3) No Bonds, except Bonds issued to pay principal or interest on Bonds or to redeem Bonds (whether issued at or before the time of payment or redemption), to provide deposits to the Reserve Fund, or to pay costs of issuance, shall be issued after 1984.

906. Levy Of Taxes.

(1) Prior to the issuance of any Series of Bonds, the Authority shall by the Series Resolution authorizing that Series of Bonds, demand and direct the City Council of the City to provide by ordinance (the "Tax Levy Ordinance") for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the City, being the school district named the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of Bonds of that Series, at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, and to pay interest on Bonds of that Series as it falls due, and in particular, but not in limitation of the foregoing, sufficient to produce the amounts set out or described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Section. Prior to the issuance of any such Series of Bonds, the City Council shall have adopted such a Tax Levy Ordinance with respect to such Series of Bonds.

(2) The Series Resolution and the Tax Levy Ordinance for such Series of Bonds shall specify the amounts of taxes to be levied for each year for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal of Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates, and for payment of interest on Bonds as it falls due. The amount of the tax which shall be so specified for the levy provided for each year shall be an amount (which dollar amount shall be stated in the Series Resolution and the related Tax Levy Ordinance) sufficient to produce a sum equal to the Debt Service Requirements on that Series of Bonds on December 1 of the year following the year of levy and on June 1 of the next succeeding year. No tax need be levied to pay any interest on any Bonds, which interest is to be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account as provided in Section 909 of this Resolution.

(3) The taxes which the Series Resolution shall provide to be collected and which the Tax Levy Ordinance shall levy for the purpose of paying and discharging the principal of the Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and paying interest on the Bonds as it falls due, and for

the purpose of providing money to be deposited in the Reserve Fund pursuant to the Act, shall include the additional sums provided in this paragraph (3). These amounts shall be in addition to the dollar amounts specifically required by paragraph (2) of this Section to be set forth. The additional amounts provided in this paragraph shall be collected in each year while any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, either as to principal or interest, beginning with the tax levy of 1981. The additional amount required by this paragraph (3) to be levied for each such year shall be the sum sufficient to produce the amount, if any, by which:

(a) the cumulative total of Debt Service Requirements on that Series of Bonds authorized by that Series Resolution through December 1 of such levy year, less an amount equal to the interest paid from a Capitalized Interest Account shall have exceeded;

(b) the cumulative total of the collections of all taxes levied as provided by the Tax Levy Ordinance with respect to that Series of Bonds (including taxes levied pursuant to this paragraph) for all years up to and through December 1 of such levy year, treating as tax collections the total amount of all such taxes which shall have been abated pursuant to Section 601 of this Resolution with respect to extensions for all years through such December 1.

Section 813 of this Resolution provides for the Trustee to file statements in December of each year (beginning in 1981) as to the amount of taxes to be included in the levy under this paragraph in the year of filing. The failure of the Trustee to file the certificate referred to in that Section 813 shall not affect the validity of the levy of taxes as provided for by this paragraph and whether or not the Trustee shall file the statement, the county clerks and collectors of each county in which any taxable property in the City shall be located shall be directed by the Tax Levy Ordinances to cause to be extended and collected all the amounts provided to be collected in each year pursuant to this paragraph and the Tax Levy Ordinances.

(4) After the adoption and effectiveness of this Resolution and each Series Resolution, the Secretary of the Authority shall cause to be filed a copy of each such resolution duly certified by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Authority with the City Clerk of the City. After the adoption and effectiveness of any Tax Levy Ordinance, the City Clerk of the City shall cause copies of that Tax Levy Ordinance, duly certified by or on behalf of that officer, to be filed in the offices of the county clerk and county collector of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located. Upon filing of such copies of the Tax Levy Ordinance with the offices of such county clerks, it shall be the duty of those county clerks to extend the taxes so levied by that Tax Levy Ordinance, all as provided in the Act, the Series Resolution, this Resolution and the Tax Levy

Ordinance. Except as specifically provided in this Resolution, the taxes so to be levied as provided in this Resolution shall be computed, extended and collected in the same manner as is now or may subsequently be provided for the computation, extension and collection of ad valorem property taxes in the City generally. The taxes to be levied as provided by this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and Tax Levy Ordinances shall be extended without limitation as to rate and shall be extended in amounts sufficient to produce the taxes as so levied.

(5) In extending the taxes provided by this Resolution and the Series Resolutions to be levied and the taxes levied by Tax Levy Ordinances, the county clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located, shall include in each year an amount to cover loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of the taxes so levied. Such amount shall be determined by the Authority pursuant to the Act, this Resolution and the Series Resolutions. The amount so determined by the Authority shall be expressed as a percentage of the amounts of taxes required to be collected in such year as provided by the Act, this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Tax Levy Ordinances. Each Series Resolution shall determine the amounts so to be included in each extension year as an allowance which the Authority shall reasonably estimate to be needed to cover loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of such taxes as extended in the collectors' books, for such years. The amounts so determined shall be based on the actual recent experience of tax collections of levies of taxes in the City, as of the adoption of the Series Resolution giving account to the time in which levies for any year have been collected. The amounts as so determined by any Series Resolution for inclusion in the taxes to be extended in any year shall be subject to change as provided in Section 908 of this Resolution.

(6) The taxes to be levied as provided in this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Tax Levy Ordinances shall be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes which the Authority, the Board or the City Council of the City is now, or may hereafter be, authorized by law to levy for any and all school (or any other) purposes. The taxes so to be levied as provided in this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Tax Levy Ordinances shall be separate and apart from all other taxes of the Authority, the Board and the City and shall be separately identified as such by the proper tax collectors for such taxes.

(7) While any Bonds remain Outstanding and unpaid, the tax levies to be made as provided by this Resolution, the Series Resolutions and the Tax Levy Ordinances shall be for the sole benefit of the Holders of the Outstanding Bonds and the coupons pertaining to such Bonds and such Holders shall have and are granted a security interest in, and a lien upon, all rights, claims and interests of the Authority arising pursuant to those levies and all present and future proceeds of such levies. The security interest in and lien upon those rights, claims and interests are valid and binding from the time the Bonds are issued, without any physical delivery

or further act, and shall be valid and binding as against, and prior to any claims of, all other parties having claims, if any, of any kind in contract, tort or otherwise against the State, the Authority, the Board or the City, or any other person, irrespective of whether such other parties have notice of such lien or security interest.

(8) Upon all Bonds of any Series being paid in full as to both principal and interest, or provision having been made for such payment as provided in Section 1101 of this Resolution, the Trustee shall give notice of that fact to the county clerks of each county in which any taxable property of the City is located, and all further taxes levied pursuant to the Series Resolution and the Tax Levy Ordinance for that Series of Bonds shall then be abated. However, if any Series of Bonds are issued to refund any Outstanding Bonds, the Series Resolution and the Tax Levy Ordinance for that refunding Series of Bonds may provide that the taxes which have been levied pursuant to the Series Resolution and Tax Levy Ordinance for the Bonds being refunded for years prior to the year in which the Tax Levy Ordinance for the refunding Bonds is adopted and filed with the appropriate county clerks, will continue to be extended, collected and paid to the Trustee and deposited in the Debt Service Fund. The amount of any such levy in a prior year for Bonds being refunded which shall not be required to pay principal on those Bonds being refunded at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates or interest on those Bonds being refunded as it falls due may reduce the required amounts of taxes to be levied for the refunding Bonds for those years.

(9) As to tax payments made with respect to estimated tax bills which are computed on the basis of a prior year's extension of taxes, the county collectors of taxes are directed to pay to the Trustee not less than the percentage of such tax receipts which the prior year's extension of levies for the Bonds was of all extensions of taxes of the Authority in that prior year.

(10) All proceeds from the levy of any taxes by any Tax Levy Ordinance shall be deposited by the county collector of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located directly in the Debt Service Fund with the Trustee and shall be applied, as provided by this Resolution, solely for the payment and discharge of the Bonds (at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates) and of interest on the Bonds as it falls due, or for the redemption or purchase of Bonds as provided by this Resolution or for transfer to the Reserve Fund as provided by this Resolution and shall not be used for any other purpose.

907. Abatement Of Taxes.

The Authority will not repeal, abate or reduce the taxes levied pursuant to the Act, this Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance, or otherwise take any action to restrict the extension and

collection of those taxes, except that the Authority may take action to cause those taxes to be abated to the following extent:

(a) The Authority may abate any such taxes to the extent that taxes are levied to pay principal of or interest on Bonds which at the time of the abatement shall have been paid or redeemed in full as to both principal and interest or for payment or redemption of which provision shall have been made as provided in Article XI of the Resolution;

(b) The Authority may abate any such taxes as provided pursuant to Section 601 of this Resolution.

908. Allowance For Loss.

(1) Pursuant to Section 906 of this Resolution the Authority is required in each Series Resolution to determine an amount to be included in the extension of taxes levied by the related Series Tax Levy Ordinance, for an allowance for such loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of those taxes. The allowance for such loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections is to be expressed as a percentage of the taxes required to be produced in any year, all as provided in Section 906 of this Resolution.

(2) The Authority may, and when required by this Resolution shall, in accordance with this Section from time to time by resolution modify the determination of the allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections made by a Series Resolution. In December of each year, beginning in 1981, the Authority shall by resolution determine whether to modify the allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections for all those taxes to be extended in any future year or years. The Series Resolution may contain restrictions on the powers of the Authority to reduce the allowance as determined by that Series Resolution. A certified copy of any resolution of the Authority modifying the determination of the allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections shall be filed by the Secretary of the Authority or an Authorized Officer in the offices of the county clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located prior to December 31 of the year in which the resolution is adopted.

(3) The allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections for any extension of taxes levied with respect to any Series of Bonds for any year shall not in any event be less than the percentage which would have been needed to be added to the total of all property taxes collected in the City for the second full calendar year preceding the year of extension to equal the total of the gross property taxes in the City extended in such preceding calendar year. In any event, the Authority shall for each tax levy with respect to each Series of Bonds for each year

determine an allowance for loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collection of taxes of an amount which the Authority shall by resolution find to be sufficient so that the amount of taxes to be collected will produce the amounts required to be produced pursuant to this Resolution.

909. Capitalized Interest.

(1) Each Series Resolution authorizing any Series of Bonds shall determine the interest payment dates on which interest from the Bonds of that Series shall be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account for that Series of Bonds. All interest payable on any interest payment date on or prior to the June 1 of the year succeeding the year of the first levy of taxes with respect to that Series of Bonds shall be paid from a Capitalized Interest Account (except, with respect to a Series of Bonds issued to refund Outstanding Bonds, to the extent that taxes levied for the Outstanding Bonds being refunded will be available for payment of interest on the refunding Bonds).

(2) Upon the issuance of any Series of Bonds there shall be deposited into the Capitalized Interest Account for that Series of Bonds, from the proceeds of that Series, an amount as shall be sufficient to purchase Investment Obligations of any types described in subparagraphs (a) or (d) of paragraph 15 of Section 101 of this Resolution as shall be designated in writing to the Trustee by an Authorized Officer, the principal of and interest on which, when due, will provide money which (when added to any money to be transferred to the Capitalized Interest Account for that Series from the Reserve Fund) will produce money sufficient to pay interest on the Bonds of that Series in the amounts and on the interest payment dates on which interest is to be paid from that Capitalized Interest Account, as specified in the Series Resolution for that Series of Bonds. The amount of money which shall be treated as transferable from the Reserve Fund shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of interest and investment earnings to be received in time to make such transfer on Investment Obligations to be purchased by the Trustee as designated in writing by an Authorized Officer from amounts deposited in the Reserve Fund from proceeds of such Bonds.

910. Arbitrage.

The Authority will not use or invest any proceeds of the sale of any of the Bonds or any other funds in any manner which would cause any Bonds to be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of Section 103(c) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and any lawful regulations promulgated under the Section.

911. Application Of Taxes, Funds And Accounts.

The Authority shall faithfully apply pursuant to the terms of this Resolution all proceeds of taxes levied with respect to the Bonds and all moneys and Investment Obligations in the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Fund pursuant to this Resolution and the Series Resolutions.

912. Payment Of Trustee And Paying Agents.

The Authority will promptly pay all amounts owed by it under this Resolution to the Trustee and the Paying Agents.

913. Maintenance Of Bond Insurance And Reserve Fund Credit Instruments.

The Authority shall enforce or cause to be enforced, as provided under this Resolution, the provisions of each policy of bond insurance insuring the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds and each Reserve Fund Credit Instrument. The Authority shall, as provided under this Resolution, duly perform its covenants and agreements pertaining to such policies or instruments so that each shall remain in full force and effect. The Authority shall not consent or agree to or permit any rescission of or amendment to or otherwise take any action under or in connection with such bond insurance policies or Reserve Fund Credit Instruments which would in any manner materially impair or materially adversely affect the rights of the Authority or the Trustee under such bond insurance policies or Reserve Fund Credit Instruments or the rights or security of the Holders of the Bonds. The Authority shall provide each Provider of a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument which shall be in effect or with respect to which there shall be amounts due under the related Reimbursement Agreement with notice of the resignation or removal of the Trustee or the issuance of any Bonds. This Resolution shall remain in full force and effect and be a contract with the Provider of each Reserve Fund Credit Instrument while in effect or while there are amounts due under the related Reimbursement Agreement. A Provider shall be entitled to exercise any and all remedies available at law to enforce its rights under this Resolution and a Reimbursement Agreement so long as the remedy shall not adversely affect Holders of any Bonds.

Article X.

Series Resolutions And Supplemental Resolutions.

1001. Adoption And Filing.

The Authority may adopt at any time or from time to time Series Resolutions to provide for the issuance of a Series of Bonds in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution and to prescribe the terms and conditions pursuant to which such Bonds may be issued, paid or redeemed. The Authority may adopt at any time or from time to time Supplemental Resolutions for any one or more of the following purposes:

(1) To add additional covenants and agreements of the Authority for the purpose of further securing the payment of the Bonds, provided such additional covenants and agreements are not contrary to or inconsistent with the covenants and agreements of the Authority contained in this Resolution;

(2) To prescribe further limitations and restrictions upon the issuance of Bonds and the incurring of indebtedness by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the limitations and restrictions on such issuance or incurring of indebtedness in effect prior to the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution;

(3) To surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the Authority by the terms of this Resolution;

(4) To confirm as further assurance any covenant, lien or security interest created or recognized by the provisions of this Resolution;

(5) To take any further action necessary or desirable for the levy, collection and application of taxes sufficient to pay the Bonds as to principal at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and to pay interest on the Bonds as it falls due;

(6) With the consent of the Trustee, to correct any ambiguity or defect or inconsistent provisions in this Resolution or any Series Resolution or to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under this Resolution or any Series Resolution as are necessary or desirable in the event any such modifications are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution or such Series Resolution as in effect prior to the adoption of any such Supplemental Resolution; or

(7) To create one or more subaccounts within the Principal and Interest Account, to provide for the crediting of amounts in the Principal and

Interest Account to the various subaccounts and to provide for the order in which amounts in the various subaccounts shall be applied for the purposes for which the Principal and Interest Account is to be applied as provided in this Resolution; provided, however, that a Supplemental Resolution adopted pursuant to this paragraph (7) shall not in any way affect the rights or duties of the Authority or the Trustee to pay amounts to, deposit amounts in or credit them to the Principal and Interest Account or to apply amounts in that Account at the times, in the manner and for the purposes all as provided in this Resolution.

Any Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution shall become effective in accordance with its terms upon the filing with the Trustee of a copy certified by an Authorized Officer.

No Supplemental Resolution shall be adopted while there is in effect a Reserve Fund Credit Instrument, or while amounts are due under a related Reimbursement Agreement without the prior written consent of the Provider.

1002. General Provisions Relating To Series Resolutions And Supplemental Resolutions.

This Resolution shall not be modified or amended in any respect except in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Article X. Nothing contained in this Article X shall affect or limit the right or obligation of the Authority to adopt, make, do, execute or deliver any resolution, act or other instrument pursuant to the provisions of Section 903 of this Resolution or the right or obligation of the Authority to execute and deliver to the Trustee or any Paying Agent any instrument elsewhere in this Resolution provided or permitted to be delivered to the Trustee or any Paying Agent. A copy of every Supplemental Resolution adopted by the Authority when filed with the Trustee shall be accompanied by a Counsel's Opinion stating that such Supplemental Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Act, as amended, to the date of the Counsel's Opinion, is authorized or permitted by the Act as so amended and by this Resolution and is valid and binding upon the Authority. The Trustee is authorized to accept delivery of a certified copy of any Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution permitted or authorized pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution and to make all further agreements and stipulations which may be contained in that Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution. In taking such action, the Trustee shall be fully protected in relying on Counsel's Opinion that such Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution is authorized or permitted by the provisions of this Resolution. No Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution changing, amending or modifying any of the rights, duties or obligations of the Trustee or any Paying Agent may be adopted by the Authority without the written consent

of the Trustee or Paying Agent affected by the Series Resolution or Supplemental Resolution.

Article XI.

Defeasance.

1101. Defeasance.

(1) If the Authority shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to the Holders of the Bonds and coupons then Outstanding, the principal and interest and Redemption Price, if any, to become due thereon, at the times and in the manner stipulated in the Bonds, the Bond Resolution and the Series Resolutions, then and in that event the covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Authority to the Holders of the Bonds and the coupons pertaining to the Bonds, shall be discharged and satisfied. In such event, the Trustee shall, upon request of the Authority, execute and deliver to the Authority all such instruments as may be desirable to evidence such release and discharge and the Trustee and the Paying Agent shall pay over or deliver to the Authority all monies or securities held by them pursuant to the Bond Resolution which are no longer required for the payment or redemption of Bonds or coupons not theretofore surrendered for such payment or redemption.

(2) Bonds or coupons for the payment or redemption of which monies shall have been set aside and shall be held in trust by the Trustee or any Paying Agents (through deposit by the Authority in the Defeasance Fund or other irrevocable trusteed escrow account of funds for such payment or redemption or otherwise), whether at or prior to the maturity or the redemption date of such Bonds, shall be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in paragraph (1) of this Section 1101. Outstanding Bonds of any Series and coupons pertaining to those Bonds shall, prior to their maturity or redemption date, be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in paragraph (1) of this Section 1101 if (a) there shall have been deposited with such Trustee or Paying Agents either monies in an amount which shall be sufficient, or Investment Obligations the principal of and interest on which when due will provide monies which, when added to the monies, if any, deposited with such Trustee or Paying Agents at the same time, shall be sufficient to pay the principal of those Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates or the Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest due and to become due on those Bonds on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, and (b) in case any of the Bonds are to be redeemed on any date prior to their maturity, the Authority shall have given to the Trustee, in form satisfactory to it, irrevocable instructions to publish or give as provided in Article IV of this Resolution notice of redemption on that date on such

Bonds, and (c) in the event those Bonds are not by their terms subject to redemption and do not mature within the next succeeding 60 days, the Authority shall have given the Trustee in form satisfactory to it, irrevocable instructions to publish, as soon as practicable, at least twice, at an interval of not less than seven days between publication, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City and in a financial newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York a notice to the Holders of such Bonds and coupons that the deposit required by (b) above has been made with the Trustee and that those Bonds and coupons are deemed to have been paid in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Section 1101 and stating such maturity or redemption date upon which monies are to be available for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, on those Bonds. Neither Investment Obligations nor monies deposited with the Trustee pursuant to this Section nor principal or interest payments on any such Investment Obligations shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest on those Bonds; provided that any cash received from such principal or interest payments on such Investment Obligations deposited with the Trustee, if not then needed for such purpose, shall, to the extent practicable, be reinvested in Investment Obligations maturing at times and in principal amounts sufficient to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest to become due on those Bonds on and prior to such redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case maybe.

(3) Anything in the Bond Resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, any moneys held by the Trustee or Paying Agents in trust for the payment and discharge of any of the Bonds or coupons which remain unclaimed for six years after the date when such Bonds have become due and payable, either at their stated maturity dates or by call for earlier redemption, if such moneys were held by the Trustee or Paying Agents at such date, or for six years after the date of deposit of such moneys if deposited with the Trustee or Paying Agents after the date when the Bonds became due and payable, shall, at the written request of the Authority, be repaid by the Trustee or Paying Agents to the Authority, as its absolute property and free from trust, and the Trustee or Paying Agents shall thereupon be released and discharged with respect thereto and the Bondholders shall look only to the Authority for the payment of such Bonds and coupons; provided, however, that before being required to make any such payment to the Authority, the Trustee or Paying Agents shall, at the expense of the Authority, cause to be published at least twice, at an interval of not less than seven days between publications, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City and in a financial newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York, a notice that those moneys remain unclaimed and that, after a date named in the notice, which date shall be not less than 30 days after the date of the first publication of the notice, the balance of such moneys then unclaimed will be returned to the Authority.

(4) For the purpose of this Section 1101, Investment Obligations shall mean only direct obligations of the United States of America.

Article XII.

Miscellaneous.

1201. Preservation And Inspection Of Documents.

All documents received by the Trustee or any Paying Agent under the provisions of this Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance shall be retained in its possession and shall be subject at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Authority, the Trustee or any Paying Agent, any Bondholders and their agents and representatives duly authorized in writing, any of whom may make copies of such documents.

1202. Parties In Interest.

Nothing expressed or implied in this Resolution, in any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution is intended to or shall be construed to confer upon or to give to any person or party other than the Authority, the Trustee, the Paying Agents and the Holders of the Bonds and coupons pertaining to the Bonds any rights, remedies or claims under or by reason of this Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance or any covenants, condition or stipulation of those documents; and all covenants, stipulations, promises and agreements in this Resolution, any Series Resolution or any Tax Levy Ordinance by or on behalf of the Authority shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Authority, the Trustee, the Paying Agents and the Holders from time to time of the Bonds and the coupons pertaining to the Bonds.

1203. No Recourse Under Resolution And Series Resolution Or On Bonds.

All covenants, stipulations, promises, agreements and obligations of the Authority contained in this Resolution and the Series Resolutions shall be deemed to be the covenants, stipulations, promises, agreements and obligations of the Authority and not of any Director, officer or employee of the Authority in that person's individual capacity. No recourse shall be had for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price of or interest on the Bonds or for any claim based on that payment or on this Resolution against any Director, officer or employee of the Authority or any person executing the Bonds or coupons on behalf of the Authority.

1204. Severability.

If any one or more of the covenants, stipulations, promises, agreements or obligations provided in this Resolution on the part of the Authority, Trustee or any Paying Agent to be performed should be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to law, then such covenant(s), stipulation(s), promise(s), agreement(s) or obligation(s) shall be deemed and construed to be severable from the remaining covenants, stipulations, promises, agreements and obligations contained in this Resolution and shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of this Resolution.

1205. Headings.

Any headings preceding the texts of the several Articles and Sections of this Resolution or any Series Resolution, and any table of contents or marginal notes appended to copies of this Resolution or any Series Resolution, shall be solely for convenience of reference and shall not constitute a part of this Resolution or such Series Resolution, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect.

1206. Conflict.

All resolutions or parts of resolutions or other proceedings of the Authority in conflict with this Resolution are repealed to the extent of the conflict.

1207. Effectiveness.

This Resolution is effective immediately upon its adoption.

Certificate.

I, Lawrence Block, certify that I am the duly qualified and acting Secretary of the Chicago School Finance Authority (the "Authority") and as Secretary I am the keeper of its books and records. I certify that attached to this Certificate is a true and complete copy of a Resolution entitled:

"A Resolution Creating And Establishing An Issue Of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds Of The Chicago School Finance Authority, Providing For The Issuance From Time To Time Of Those Bonds And Providing For The Payment Of Principal Of And Interest On Those Bonds", which Resolution was duly adopted by the Board of

Directors of the Authority at its regular meeting of April 29, 1980, at which a quorum was present and voting throughout, and was supplemented by Supplemental Resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Authority at its reconvened regular meeting of December 9, 1980, at its reconvened regular meeting of November 13, 1984, at its special meeting of November 20, 1985, at its special meeting of July 10, 1986 and at its special meeting of December 16, 1987, at all of which meetings a quorum was present and voting throughout. The Resolution as adopted on April 29, 1980 and the Supplemental Resolutions as adopted on December 9, 1980, on November 13, 1984, on November 20, 1985, on July 10, 1986 and on December 16, 1987 were all adopted by the affirmative vote of not less than three Directors. The Resolution as adopted on April 29, 1980 and supplemented on December 9, 1980, on November 13, 1984, on November 20, 1985, on July 10, 1986 and on December 16, 1987 has not been otherwise amended, altered or repealed and remains in full force and effect.

Signed this 16th day of December, 1987.

Secretary, Chicago School Finance Authority

Exhibit "B".

Chicago School Finance Authority

Refunding Series (1992A) Resolution

Adopted February 19, 1992

Authorizing The Issuance Of Up To

$190,000,000

Chicago School Finance Authority

General Obligation School Assistance Bonds,

Refunding Series (1992A).

Article I.

Authority And Definitions.

101. 1992A Refunding Series Resolution And Bond Resolution.

This Series Resolution (the "1992A Refunding Series Resolution") is adopted in accordance with the provisions of the School Assistance Bond Resolution of the Authority, adopted April 29, 1980, as supplemented by the Authority on December 9, 1980, November 13, 1984, November 20, 1985, July 10, 1986 and December 16, 1987 (the "Bond Resolution"), and pursuant to the authority contained in the Act, as amended to the date of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

102. Definitions.

(a) All terms which are defined in Article I of the Bond Resolution shall have the same meanings, respectively, in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution as such terms are given in Article I of the Bond Resolution.

(b) In this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Refunded Bonds" means that portion of the Authority's General Obligation School Assistance Bonds Refunding Series (1985) as is determined by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution to be refunded pursuant to this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

(2) "1992A Refunding Series Bonds" means the General Obligation School Assistance Bonds authorized by Article II of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

(3) "1992A Refunding Series Resolution" means this Resolution.

(4) "1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance" means the ordinance which is to be adopted pursuant to Section 503 of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

(5) "1992A Supplemental Resolution" means the resolution which is to be adopted awarding the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and supplementing this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, as provided in Section 209 of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

103. Findings.

It is found and declared as follows:

(a) The Board of Directors of the Authority, by the Bond Resolution, has created and established an issue of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds of the Authority.

(b) The Bond Resolution authorizes the issuance of General Obligation School Assistance Bonds in one or more Series pursuant to Series Resolutions authorizing Series of Bonds.

The Bond Resolution authorizes the Authority to issue Bonds to refund outstanding Series of Bonds or portions of such Series and to pay interest on Bonds.

(c) The Authority has various amounts on hand in the Redemption Account of the Debt Service Fund which, pursuant to Section 601 (10) of the Bond Resolution, are available to be applied to a transfer to the Defeasance Fund to be used to provide for the defeasance of Bonds as provided in the Bond Resolution.

(d) The Refunded Bonds constitute a part of a Series of Bonds originally issued for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding Series of Bonds and to pay interest on those Bonds. The issuance of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds to refund the Refunded Bonds, as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, will provide substantial net present value debt service savings to the Authority by reason of interest rates now prevailing in the municipal bond market which are lower than those on the Refunded Bonds. It is in the best interests of the Authority for the Authority to issue at this time a Series of Bonds, to be designated "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds, Refunding Series (1992A)", to refund the Refunded Bonds. It is in the best interests of the Authority to apply proceeds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, together with various amounts on hand, to provide for the payment of principal of the

Refunded Bonds maturing on and prior to June 1, 1995, as those amounts come due; for the payment of the Redemption Price on June 1, 1995, of the Refunded Bonds maturing after June 1, 1995; for the payment of interest on the Refunded Bonds, as such amounts come due, after December 1, 1991; and for other purposes as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

(e) It is necessary and in the best interests of the Authority and the public for the Authority to borrow the sum of not to exceed $190,000,000 and in evidence of its obligation to repay that borrowing to issue the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, and for the Authority to use the amounts received from the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

(f) The Authority has been advised by its financial advisor that the purchase of municipal bond insurance on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds is likely to result in a reduction in the present value of debt service on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, even with the premium on the bond insurance being treated as interest. It is in the best interests of the Authority and the public for the Authority to investigate and consider the purchase of such a policy of bond insurance and to purchase such a policy of bond insurance, if it is available and at an acceptable premium; such policy to be provided by a bond insurance company or association designated in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

(g) It is necessary and in the best interests of the Authority and the public for the Authority to demand and direct the City Council of the City to provide by ordinance for the levy and collection of direct annual taxes sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds all as provided in the Act, the Bond Resolution, this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, and for the Authority to determine an amount for loss and cost of collection of taxes and anticipated deferred collections of taxes, as extended on the collector's books, all as provided in the Act, the Bond Resolution, this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

(h) The interest cost to the Authority of the proceeds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds (taking into account the discount on their purchase price and the interest rates to be specified in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution and treating any municipal bond insurance premium as interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds) computed to stated maturity according to standard tables of bond values shall not exceed the greater of 9% per year or 125% of the 20 G.O. Bond Index of average municipal bond yields published by *The Bond Buyer* most recently before the adoption of the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

Article II.

Authorization Of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

201. Principal Amount, Designation And Series.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, a Series of Bonds is authorized in the aggregate principal amount of $190,000,000. Those Bonds shall be designated as "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds, Refunding Series (1992A)".

202. Purposes.

The purposes for which the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are being issued and various amounts on hand are to be used are (i) to provide for the refunding of the Refunded Bonds by paying principal of the Refunded Bonds maturing on and prior to June 1, 1995, as those amounts come due; by paying the Redemption Price on June 1, 1995 of the Refunded Bonds maturing after June 1, 1995; and by paying interest on the Refunded Bonds, as such amounts come due, after December 1, 1991; and (ii) to establish and pay into a Cost of Issuance Account with respect to the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds an amount to pay Costs of Issuance of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, including, but not limited to, the payment of premium for bond insurance on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, if any.

203. Date, Form, Principal Amounts And Interest Rates.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds issued prior to June 1, 1992, shall be dated April 1, 1992. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be issued solely in fully registered form, shall not be registrable to bearer, and shall not be subject to exchange for 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in coupon form. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be payable on June 1 in the years and the amounts as provided in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates specified in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, which rate or rates shall not exceed the greater of 9% per year or 125% of the 20 G.O. Bond Index of average municipal bond yields published by *The Bond Buyer* most recently before the adoption of the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

204. Sinking Fund Installments.

The amounts and due dates of Sinking Fund Installments for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds which are Term Bonds shall be as set forth in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

The total principal amount of any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds of any maturity which shall have been redeemed by the Authority pursuant to optional redemption provisions or which shall have been purchased by the Trustee pursuant to paragraph (10) of Section 601 of the Bond Resolution shall be a credit against and reduction of any Sinking Fund Installments for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds of that maturity as determined by the Authority.

205. Interest Payments.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall bear interest from their dates until paid, payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, with the first interest payment date being December 1, 1992. Interest shall be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

206. Denominations, Numbers And Letters.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples of that amount not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds maturing in the year of maturity from which the denomination is to be specified for 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in fully registered form. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be numbered from one (1) upwards, but need not be issued in numerical order.

207. Places Of Payment.

The principal and Redemption Price of all 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be payable at the corporate trust office of The First National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as Trustee. The Trustee shall be considered the paying agent for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. Interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be payable by check mailed by the Trustee to the Holders of those Bonds at their addresses as shown on the registration books of the Authority maintained at the corporate trust office of the Trustee. The interest payable on 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on each interest payment date will be paid to the persons in whose names they are registered at the close of business on the applicable record date (the May 15 or November 15, as the case may be, next preceding the interest payment date).

208. Redemption Prices, Notice And Terms.

(a) The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2003 shall be subject to redemption at the option of the Authority, in whole or in

part, on any date on or after June 1, 2002, and, if in part, of such maturity or maturities as selected by the Authority and within a maturity by lot, at the respective Redemption Prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds or portions of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds to be redeemed) set forth below, plus in each case accrued interest to the date of redemption:

Redemption Dates	Redemption Prices
On June 1, 2002, through May 31, 2003	102%
On June 1, 2003, through May 31, 2004	101½
On June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005	101
On June 1, 2005, through May 31, 2006	100½
On June 1, 2006, and after that date	100

(b) The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds which are designated by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution as Term Bonds shall be subject to mandatory redemption, pursuant to Sinking Fund Installments, by lot on June 1 in the years and in the amounts as set forth in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued interest to the date of redemption without premium.

(c) Notice of optional or mandatory redemption shall be given as provided in the form of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and need not be given by publication.

209. Sale Of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

As provided in the form of Notice of Sale described below, the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be sold in one or more blocks in the amounts as specified in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

(a) The Authority shall advertise for proposals to purchase the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in such amount or amounts, up to the principal amount of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds authorized by this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, as shall be determined by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer. Those advertisements shall appear in a daily newspaper published in the City, and in a daily newspaper published in the City of Springfield, Illinois. Each of those advertisements shall be

published not less than ten days prior to the date for the opening of the bids for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. That date shall be established by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer may at any time postpone the date for opening of bids and may provide for readvertisement as shall be necessary. In addition, the Authority shall cause there to be distributed to prospective purchasers of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds a Preliminary Official Statement and a Notice of Sale and Official Bid Form, each pertaining to the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and substantially in the form attached to this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution as (Sub)Exhibits A and B, respectively, with such changes therein, including without limitation the specification of all amounts or sums therein, as shall be approved by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer.

(b) Upon the receipt of bids for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, the Authority may accept a bid, may determine to readvertise for bids on a postponed date or may determine not to award the sale of any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. If the Authority determines to accept a bid for some or all of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, it shall adopt a 1992A Supplemental Resolution awarding the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in the principal amount to be issued and providing the various details with respect to them as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution. In addition, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution shall provide which block or blocks of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be sold and delivered and shall provide the principal amounts and maturities of the Refunded Bonds. The Authority shall not sell any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds unless it shall, pursuant to the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, determine that the issuance of and application of the proceeds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and various amounts on hand and refunding of the Refunded Bonds, all as contemplated by this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, shall result in net present value debt service savings to the Authority. If the Authority shall determine not to readvertise for bids and shall instead determine not to award the sale of any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, such determination shall be set forth in a resolution of the Authority abating all taxes levied by the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance.

Article III.

Disposition Of 1992A Refunding Series Bond Proceeds; Transfers From Debt Service Fund To Defeasance Fund.

301. 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account; Transfer.

(a) There is established a separate segregated trusteed escrow account in

the Defeasance Fund (the "1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account") with the Trustee, to provide for the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds. The Authority shall enter an agreement (the "1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Agreement") with the Trustee in substantially the form of (Sub)Exhibit C to this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, with such changes in that agreement, including without limitation, the specification of all amounts or sums in it as shall be approved by the Chairman or other Authorized Officer. The Chairman, Treasurer or other Authorized Officer of the Authority is authorized and directed to execute the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Agreement on behalf of and in the name of the Authority.

(b) There shall be transferred from the Redemption Account of the Debt Service Fund to the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account (which is a separate segregated trusteed escrow account in the Defeasance Fund) an amount designated in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution to provide, together with a portion of the proceeds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, for the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section.

(c) There shall be deposited in the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account from the proceeds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds all amounts received upon the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds not deposited in the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account or the Debt Service Fund as provided in this Article III, which, together with amounts transferred to the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Section, will be sufficient to purchase Investment Obligations, as provided in paragraph (d) of this Section, and to provide for an initial cash balance, such that the principal and interest payable on those Investment Obligations when due, together with the initial cash balance on hand in the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account will be sufficient, without any consideration of reinvestment, to pay principal of the Refunded Bonds maturing on and prior to June 1, 1995, as those amounts come due; to pay the Redemption Price on June 1, 1995, of the Refunded Bonds maturing after June 1, 1995; and to pay interest on the Refunded Bonds, as such amounts come due, after December 1, 1991. The amounts so deposited shall be irrevocably set aside and held in trust in the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account to be used solely for those purposes, subject to the release of any excess funds to the Trustee pursuant to the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Agreement and the Bond Resolution. Any such released amounts shall be deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account.

(d) Except for the initial cash balance, the amounts deposited in the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Account shall be used to purchase non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America. Those Investment Obligations shall be limited in yield as shall be required so that neither the Refunded Bonds nor the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of Section 148 of the Code and so that

the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall comply with Section 149 of the Code. The Treasurer or other Authorized Officer of the Authority is authorized and directed to instruct the Trustee as to the proper Investment Obligations so to be acquired consistent with this paragraph, which Investment Obligations shall be set forth as a Schedule to the 1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Agreement.

(e) The Refunded Bonds maturing after June 1, 1995, are to be redeemed on June 1, 1995. The Trustee is irrevocably instructed to cause notice of redemption of the Refunded Bonds which are to be redeemed on June 1, 1995, to be published or given to the Holders of such Refunded Bonds, as provided in the Bond Resolution, and to redeem such Refunded Bonds as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section. The Trustee is also irrevocably instructed to cause notice to be given, as provided in the Bond Resolution, of the provision for payment of all of the Refunded Bonds.

(f) An Authorized Officer of the Authority shall furnish to the Trustee a true and correct copy of the Verification Report of KPMG Peat Marwick, as required by Section 604(1)(iv) of the Bond Resolution.

302. Cost Of Issuance Account; Purchase Of Municipal Bond Insurance.

There is created and established a separate account to be deposited with and held by the Trustee, pursuant to Section 503 of the Bond Resolution, and designated the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account. Upon receipt of the proceeds of the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, the Authority shall deposit in the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account the sum specified in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. Costs of giving notice of redemption of the Refunded Bonds and fees of the Trustee may be paid from the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account. The Authority may purchase a policy of municipal bond insurance for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and, if such purchase is made, the bond insurance company or association shall be designated in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, and the Chairman or other Authorized Officer of the Authority is authorized and directed on behalf of the Authority to obtain that insurance and to cause the premium for it to be paid from the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account to the bond insurance company or association, as specified in Section 103(f) of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

303. Accrued Interest.

All accrued interest received upon the sale of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be deposited in the Debt Service Fund to the credit of the Principal and Interest Account and applied for paying interest on the Bonds on December 1, 1992, as provided in the Bond Resolution.

304. Payment Of Principal And Interest Through June 1, 1993; No Capitalized Interest Account.

Principal and interest payable on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds through June 1, 1993, will be payable from amounts deposited as provided in Section 303 of this Resolution and from amounts which are or shall be on deposit in the Debt Service Fund which are available to make such payment. No Capitalized Interest Account for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds is required and none is established.

305. Appropriations.

All amounts deposited in the Defeasance Fund, the 1992A Refunding Series Cost of Issuance Account and the Debt Service Fund as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution are appropriated for those purposes.

Article IV.

Form And Execution Of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

401. Form Of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

Subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in fully registered form, and the Trustee's form of authentication, shall be in substantially the following form and tenor:

United States Of America

State Of Illinois

Cook And DuPage Counties

Chicago School Finance Authority

General Obligation School Assistance Bond

Refunding Series (1992A).

Number_____ $_____

Date Of Bond:

Date Of Maturity:

Interest Rate Per Year:

Know All Persons By These Presents, That the Chicago School Finance Authority, Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois (the "Authority"), for value received, promises to pay to _____, or that person's registered assignee, the principal sum of_____ Dollars on the Date of Maturity, unless this Bond is redeemed prior to that date as provided in this Bond, together with interest on that sum from the Date of Bond specified above until it is paid or earlier redeemed, at the Interest Rate Per Year specified above, payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 in each year, with the first interest payment date being December 1, 1992. No interest shall accrue on this Bond after its Date of Maturity unless this Bond shall have been presented for payment at maturity and shall have not then been paid.

Principal, redemption price, if any, and interest on this Bond are payable in any coin or currency of the United States of America which at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. The interest payable on this Bond on each interest payment date will be paid to the person in whose name it is registered at the close of business on the applicable record date (the May 15 or November 15, as the case may be, next preceding the interest payment date). Principal and redemption price are payable at the corporate trust office of The First National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as Trustee. Interest on this Bond shall be payable by check mailed by the Trustee to the registered owner of this Bond at his or her address as shown on the registration books of the Authority maintained by the Trustee (the "Bond Register").

This Bond is one of a duly authorized issue of bonds of the Authority designated "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds" (the "Bonds"), issued and to be issued in various series under and pursuant to the School Finance Authority Act of the State of Illinois, as amended (the "Act"), and under and pursuant to the School Assistance Bond Resolution of the Authority duly adopted April 29, 1980, as supplemented by the Authority on December 9, 1980, November 13, 1984, November 20, 1985, July 10, 1986, December 16, 1987 and _____, 1992 (the "Bond Resolution"), series resolutions authorizing each such series, and ordinances of the City Council of the City of Chicago levying taxes to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

This Bond is one of a series of Bonds designated "General Obligation School Assistance Bonds, Refunding Series (1992A)" (the "1992A Refunding Series Bonds"), issued in the aggregate principal amount of $_____under

the Bond Resolution and a series resolution authorizing the issuance of such series (the "1992A Refunding Series Resolution") and a resolution supplementing the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution (the "1992A Supplemental Resolution"). As provided in the Bond Resolution, the Bonds may be issued from time to time pursuant to series resolutions in one or more series, in various principal amounts, may mature at different times, may bear interest at different rates and, subject to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, may otherwise vary. The aggregate principal amount of Bonds which may be issued under the Bond Resolution is not limited except as provided in the Bond Resolution and the Act, as amended from time to time, and all Bonds issued and to be issued under the Bond Resolution are and will be equally and ratably secured by the covenants, liens and security interests made or provided for in the Bond Resolution (except as to any Capitalized Interest Accounts which are established for the purpose of paying interest on particular Series of Bonds).

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are general obligations of the Authority. To the payment when due of the interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and of the principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, at stated maturity or on sinking fund installment dates, the full faith and credit of the Authority are irrevocably pledged. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are not obligations of the City of Chicago (the "City"), the Board of Education of the City (the "Board"), the State of Illinois (the "State") or any other political subdivision of the State (other than the Authority) or any charge upon the general credit or against the taxing power of the City, the Board, the State or any other political subdivision of the State (other than the Authority).

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding certain outstanding Bonds as provided by the Act, the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds have been issued by the Authority upon full payment for the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds as provided in the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

The City Council of the City has by duly adopted ordinances levied direct annual taxes upon all taxable property in the City sufficient to pay the interest, not to be paid from capitalized interest accounts, on the outstanding Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution, including the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, as it falls due and to pay the principal of the outstanding Bonds, including the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, at maturity or on sinking fund installment dates. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, together with the outstanding Bonds issued under the Bond Resolution, are payable solely from taxes levied or to be levied to pay the principal of and interest on such Bonds and from funds and revenues as provided in the Bond Resolution and the series resolutions. Nothing in this Bond or in the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution or the 1992A Supplemental Resolution prohibits the use for such payment of any funds

which lawfully may be used for that purpose.

The issuance by the Authority of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds will not cause the Authority to exceed or violate any applicable limitation or condition regarding the issuance of obligations of the Authority imposed by the Constitution or laws of the State.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2003, are subject to redemption at the option of the Authority, in whole or in part, on any date on or after June 1, 2002, of such maturity or maturities as selected by the Authority and within a maturity by lot, at the respective Redemption Prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds or portions of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds to be redeemed) set forth below, plus in each case interest accrued to the date of redemption:

Redemption Dates	Redemption Prices
June 1, 2002, through May 31, 2003	102%
June 1, 2003, through May 31, 2004	101½
June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005	101
June 1, 2005, through May 31, 2006	100½
June 1, 2006, and thereafter that date	100

1992A Refunding Series Bonds maturing on June 1, ____, are subject to mandatory redemption in part on June 1, in the years and in the amounts of the sinking fund installments for each of such years as set forth in the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution at their principal amount plus accrued interest, without premium.

Notice of redemption of any of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be given by mailing a copy of the notice, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds which are to be redeemed at their last addresses appearing on the Bond Register. The notice shall be mailed not less than thirty nor more than sixty days prior to the date fixed for redemption. The failure of any person to receive the notice shall not affect the validity of the redemption. Any failure to give notice of redemption or any defect in any notice of redemption with respect to any particular 1992A Refunding Series Bond shall not affect the validity of redemption of any other 1992A Refunding Series Bond. When any of the

1992A Refunding Series Bonds, including this Bond, shall have been called for redemption, and payment made or provided for, interest on it shall cease to accrue from and after the date so specified.

It is certified and recited that all acts, conditions and things required to be done, to happen, or to be performed precedent to and in the issuance of this Bond, have been done, have happened and have been performed in regular and due form of law. The Authority covenants with the registered owner of this Bond that it will keep and perform all covenants and agreements contained in the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution.

This Bond is transferable by the registered owner of this Bond in person or by such owner's attorney duly authorized in writing at the principal office of The First National Bank of Chicago, in Chicago, Illinois, as Bond Registrar, but only in the manner, subject to the limitations and upon payment of the charges provided in the Bond Resolution, and upon surrender and cancellation of this Bond.

The Authority and the Trustee may deem and treat the registered owner as the absolute owner of this Bond (whether or not this Bond shall be overdue) for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of principal of this Bond and the redemption price, if any, and interest due on this Bond and for all other purposes and neither the Authority nor the Trustee shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are issuable only in fully registered form without coupons in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples of that sum. The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are not registrable to bearer. Subject to the limitations and upon payment of the charges provided in the Bond Resolution, 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in fully registered form may be exchanged for a like aggregate principal amount of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds in fully registered form of other authorized denominations.

This Bond shall not be valid for any purpose until the certificate of authentication on this Bond shall have been executed by the Trustee.

Accordingly, The Authority has caused this Bond to be executed by the facsimile signatures of its Chairman and Secretary, its corporate seal to be affixed to this Bond (or a facsimile of the seal printed on this Bond), this Bond being dated the Date of Bond specified above.

(facsimile signature)
Chairman,
Chicago School Finance Authority

Attest:

(facsimile signature)
Secretary,
Chicago School Finance Authority

This Bond is one of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds described in the Bond Resolution, the 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution to which reference is made in this Bond.

The First National Bank of Chicago,
as Trustee

Authorized Officer

402. Execution Of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be executed by the facsimile signatures of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Authority and shall have the corporate seal of the Authority affixed (or a facsimile of that seal printed on them). The Chairman and Secretary of the Authority are authorized and directed to file or to retain on file with the Illinois Secretary of State their manual signatures certified by them pursuant to the Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act, as amended, and the use of their facsimile signatures to execute the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds is authorized upon such filing. Each 1992A Refunding Series Bond so executed by the facsimile signatures of the Chairman and Secretary shall be as effective as if executed by the hand of such officer.

No 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be valid for any purpose unless and until a certificate of authentication of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds substantially in the form set forth in the form of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds set forth in Section 401 of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution shall have been duly executed by the Trustee with respect to that 1992A Refunding Series Bond. That certificate upon any such 1992A Refunding Series Bond shall be conclusive evidence that such 1992A Refunding Series Bond has been authenticated and delivered under the Act, the Bond Resolution and this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution. The Trustee's certificate of authentication on any 1992A Refunding Series Bond shall be deemed to have been executed by it if signed by an authorized officer

or signatory of the Trustee, but it shall not be necessary that the same officer or signatory sign the certificate of authentication of all of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. The Trustee is authorized and directed to cause 1992A Refunding Series Bonds executed by the Authority to be authenticated in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Resolution and this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

403. Global Book-Entry System.

The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be initially issued in the form of a separate single fully registered 1992A Refunding Series Bond for each of the maturities of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds as provided in the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. Upon initial issuance, the ownership of each such 1992A Refunding Series Bond shall be registered upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the name of Kray & Co., or any successor to it ("Kray"), as nominee of Midwest Securities Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, and its successors and assigns ("M.S.T.C."). All of the Outstanding 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be registered upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C., except as provided below. The Chairman or other Authorized Officer is authorized to execute and deliver on behalf of the Authority such letters to or agreements with M.S.T.C. and the Trustee as shall be necessary to effectuate such book-entry system (any such letter or agreement being referred to herein as the "Representation Letter").

With respect to Series 1992A Refunding Series Bonds registered upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C., the Authority and the Trustee shall have no responsibility or obligation to any broker-dealer, bank or other financial institution for which M.S.T.C. holds 1992A Refunding Series Bonds from time to time as securities depositary (each such broker-dealer, bank or other financial institution being referred to herein as a "M.S.T.C. Participant") or to any person on behalf of whom such a M.S.T.C. Participant holds an interest in the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. Without limiting the immediately preceding sentence, the Authority and the Trustee shall have no responsibility or obligation with respect to (i) the accuracy of the records of M.S.T.C., Kray or any M.S.T.C. Participant with respect to any ownership interest in the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, (ii) the delivery to any M.S.T.C. Participant or any other person, other than a registered owner of a 1992A Refunding Series Bond as shown upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, of any notice with respect to the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, including any notice of redemption, or (iii) the payment to any M.S.T.C. Participant or any other person, other than a registered owner of a 1992A Refunding Series Bond as shown upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, of any amount with respect to principal of, Redemption Price or interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds. The Authority and the Trustee may treat and

consider the person in whose name each 1992A Refunding Series Bond is registered upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, as the holder and absolute owner of such 1992A Refunding Series Bond for the purpose of payment of principal, Redemption Price and interest with respect to such 1992A Refunding Series Bond, for the purpose of giving notices of redemption and other matters with respect to such 1992A Refunding Series Bond, for the purpose of registering transfers with respect to such 1992A Refunding Series Bond, and for all other purposes whatsoever. The Trustee shall pay all principal of, Redemption Price and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds only to or upon the order of the respective registered owners of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, as shown upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, or their respective agents duly authorized in writing, and all such payments shall be valid and effective to fully satisfy and discharge the Authority's obligations with respect to payment of principal of, Redemption Price and interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds to the extent of the sum or sums so paid. No person other than a registered owner of a 1992A Refunding Series Bond as shown upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee, shall receive a 1992A Refunding Series Bond certificate evidencing the obligation of the Authority to make payment of principal, Redemption Price and interest with respect to any 1992A Refunding Series Bond. Upon delivery by M.S.T.C. to the Trustee of written notice to the effect that M.S.T.C. has determined to substitute a new nominee in place of Kray, and subject to the provisions of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution with respect to the payment of interest by the mailing of checks to the registered owners of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at the close of business on the applicable record date (the May 15 or November 15, as the case may be, next preceding the interest payment date), the name "Kray" in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution shall refer to such new nominee of M.S.T.C..

In the event that (i) the Authority in its sole discretion determines that M.S.T.C. is incapable of discharging its responsibilities described in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and in the Representation Letter, (ii) the agreement among the Authority, the Trustee and M.S.T.C. evidenced in its sole discretion by the Representation Letter shall be terminated for any reason or (iii) the Authority determines that it is in the best interests of the beneficial owners of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds that they may be able to obtain certificated 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, the Authority shall notify M.S.T.C. and M.S.T.C. Participants of the availability through M.S.T.C. of certificated 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall no longer be restricted to being registered upon the books of the Authority at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C.. At that time, the Authority or the Trustee may determine that the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be registered in the name of and deposited with such other depository operating a universal book-entry system, as may be acceptable to the Authority or the Trustee, or such depository's agent or designee, and if the Authority or the Trustee does not select such an alternate universal book-entry system, then

the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds may be registered in whatever name or names registered owners of 1992A Refunding Series Bonds transferring or exchanging such 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall designate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 304 of the Bond Resolution.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution or the Bond Resolution to the contrary, so long as any 1992A Refunding Series Bond is registered in the name of Kray, as nominee of M.S.T.C., all payments with respect to principal of, Redemption Price and interest on such 1992A Refunding Series Bond and all notices with respect to such 1992A Refunding Series Bond shall be made and given, respectively, in the manner provided in the Representation Letter.

Article V.

Tax Levy With Respect To 1992A Refunding Series Bonds.

501. Levy For Principal And Interest.

(a) For the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, there shall be collected a direct annual tax upon all taxable property located within the City, being the school district named the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, sufficient to pay principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and to pay the interest, as it falls due, on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds (other than to pay debt service due prior to December 1, 1993, for which amounts on hand (including accrued interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds) or to be collected from taxes levied for levy years prior to 1992 with respect to outstanding Bonds are expected to be sufficient), and, in particular, but not in limitation of the foregoing, a tax sufficient to produce the following sums for the following years:

Levy Year		Amount
1992	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1993, and June 1, 1994)	$16,779,423.00
1993	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1994, and June 1, 1995)	$16,779,173.00

Levy Year		Amount
1994	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1995, and June 1, 1996)	$20,076,963.00
1995	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1996, and June 1, 1997)	$20,071,393.00
1996	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1997, and June 1, 1998)	$20,055,993.00
1997	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1998, and June 1, 1999)	$20,042,898.00
1998	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 1999, and June 1, 2000)	$19,970,958.00
1999	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2000, and June 1, 2001)	$19,978,408.00
2000	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2001, and June 1, 2002)	$19,941,708.00
2001	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2002, and June 1, 2003)	$19,896,233.00
2002	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2003, and June 1, 2004)	$ 6,353,813.00

Levy Year		Amount
2003	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2004, and June 1, 2005)	$ 6,353,813.00
2004	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2005, and June 1, 2006)	$22,393,813.00
2005	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2006, and June 1, 2007)	$22,445,313.00
2006	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2007, and June 1, 2008)	$22,499,500.00
2007	(an amount sufficient to pay Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds on December 1, 2008, and June 1, 2009)	$21,750,000.00

(b) The 1992A Refunding Series Bonds shall be sold and delivered with principal and interest due in the various periods as described in this Section and not in excess of the various amounts set forth above for each of such periods. The 1992A Supplemental Resolution shall specify (i) the exact amounts which the tax levies shall be required to produce for each of the various periods, which amounts shall not be greater in any period than the amounts provided above, and (ii) provide for the abatement of taxes which are in excess of such exact amounts; provided that if the Authority shall, as prescribed in Section 209 of this Resolution, determine not to sell any 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution shall provide for the abatement of all the taxes provided to be levied by Section 501(a) of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution.

502. Additional Levy.

The taxes to be collected as provided in this Article V for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and for the purpose of providing money to be deposited in the Reserve Fund pursuant to the Act

and the Bond Resolution, shall include the additional sums provided in this Section, in accordance with paragraph (3) of Section 906 of the Bond Resolution. These sums shall be in addition to the sums specifically set forth in Section 501(a) of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and not abated by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. The additional amounts provided in this Section shall be levied for each levy year, beginning with the tax levy for levy year 1993, and shall be collected in each calendar year, beginning with calendar year 1994, while any of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, either as to principal or interest. The additional amount to be levied for each levy year shall be the sum sufficient to produce the amount, if any, by which:

(a) the cumulative total of Debt Service Requirements on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, after June 1, 1993, and through December 1 of such levy year, shall have exceeded;

(b) the cumulative total of the collections, up to and through December 1 of such levy year, of all taxes levied as provided by the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, and not abated by the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, with respect to the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds (including taxes levied pursuant to this Section, and treating as tax collections the total amount of all such taxes levied pursuant to this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution which shall have been abated pursuant to Section 601 of the Bond Resolution with respect to extensions for all years through that December 1). For purposes of this subsection (b) (and the corresponding subsections (b) in the prior Series Resolutions for the Series of Bonds of which the Refunded Bonds are parts), collections, after December 1, 1992, of taxes levied for levy years prior to 1992 with respect to those prior Series shall be treated as collections of taxes levied with respect to the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and those prior Series of Bonds in proportion to the total debt service in the year of collection on the then Outstanding Bonds of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and the various respective Series of Bonds of which the Refunded Bonds are a part.

No later than December 31 of each year, beginning in 1993, the Trustee shall file in the offices of the county clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located, a statement, certified by a corporate trust officer of the Trustee, of the amount of the taxes which are to be included in the levy in that year as provided in this Section. The failure of the Trustee to file the certificate referred to in the preceding sentence shall not affect the validity of the levy of taxes as provided in this Section and, whether or not the Trustee shall file the statements, the county clerks and collectors of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located are directed to cause to be extended and collected all the amounts provided to be collected in each year pursuant to this Section. Taxes which have been levied pursuant to the Series Resolutions and tax levy ordinances for debt service on the Refunded Bonds for levy years prior to 1992 shall continue to

be extended, collected and paid to the Trustee and deposited in the Debt Service Fund.

503. Direction And Demand To City Council.

Pursuant to the Act, demand is made upon the City Council of the City and the City Council is directed to provide by ordinance for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the City, being the school district named the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay and discharge principal of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds at maturity or on Sinking Fund Installment dates and to pay interest on the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds as it falls due, and in particular, but not in limitation of the foregoing, sufficient to produce the amounts set out and described in Sections 501(a) and 502 of this Article.

504. Filing Of Tax Levy Ordinance; Extension Of Taxes.

After the adoption this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the Secretary of the Authority is authorized and directed to file a copy of it, duly certified by or on behalf of the Secretary, with the City Clerk of the City. After the adoption and effectiveness of the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance of the City Council levying the taxes described in this Article, the City Clerk of the City is directed to file copies of that 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, duly certified by or on behalf of that officer, in the office of the County Clerk of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located and in the offices of the County Collectors for those counties. After adoption of the 1992A Supplemental Resolution, the Secretary of the Authority is authorized and directed to file a copy of it duly certified by or on behalf of the Secretary, in the office of the County Clerk of each county in which any taxable property of the City is located and in the offices of the County Collectors for those counties and with the City Clerk of the City. Upon the filing of such copies of the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution with those County Clerks, it shall be the duty of those County Clerks to extend the taxes so levied for the payment of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds, all as provided in the Act, the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the Bond Resolution, this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution and the 1992A Supplemental Resolution. Except as specifically provided in the Bond Resolution, this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution or the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance, the taxes levied as provided in this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution shall be computed, extended and collected in the same manner as is now or may subsequently be provided for the computation, extension and collection of ad valorem taxes in the City generally. The taxes to be levied as provided by this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution shall be extended without limitation as to rate and shall be extended in amounts sufficient to

produce the taxes as so levied, subject to abatement as provided in Section 501(b) of this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution. After the issuance of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds and provision for payment having been made as provided in the Bond Resolution for the Refunded Bonds, the Authority shall take all needed steps to abate taxes levied pursuant to Section 501 of the Series Resolutions for the Refunded Bonds for levy years 1992 and subsequent, to the extent that provision has been made and those taxes are no longer needed to be extended and collected.

505. Allowance For Loss And Cost Of Collection And Anticipated Deferred Collections.

In extending the taxes provided by this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance to be levied, the County Clerks of each county in which any taxable property in the City is located shall include in each year an amount to cover loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of the taxes so levied. Such amount is and shall be determined by the Authority pursuant to the Act, the Bond Resolution and this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution. The amount so determined by the Authority is and shall be expressed as a percentage of the amounts of taxes required to be collected in each such year as provided by the Bond Resolution, this 1992A Refunding Series Resolution, the 1992A Supplemental Resolution and the 1992A Refunding Series Tax Levy Ordinance. It is determined that the amounts so to be included in extensions as an allowance which the Authority reasonably estimates to be needed to cover loss and cost of collection and anticipated deferred collections of such taxes as extended in the collectors' books is 4.5% of the amount of taxes required to be collected in each extension year, commencing with 1993. These amounts are not less than the percentage which would have been needed to have been added to the total of all property taxes collected in the City in 1991 to equal the total of the gross property taxes in the City extended in 1991. The amounts as so determined are found to be presently sufficient so that the amounts of taxes to be levied and collected will produce the amounts required to be produced pursuant to this Article V.

The amounts in respect of the 1992A Refunding Series Bonds determined in this Section 505 for inclusion in the taxes to be extended in any year shall be subject to change as provided in Section 908 of the Bond Resolution.

Article VI.

Miscellaneous.

601. Effectiveness.

This 1992A Refunding Series Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

Certificate.

I, Lawrence Block, certify that I am the duly qualified and acting Secretary of the Chicago School Finance Authority (the "Authority") and that as such Secretary I am the keeper of its books and records. I certify that attached to this Certificate is a true and complete copy of a Resolution entitled

"A Series Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of up to $190,000,000 Chicago School Finance Authority General Obligation School Assistance Bonds, Refunding Series (1992A)",

which Resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Authority at its meeting of February 19, 1992, at which a quorum was present and voting throughout. The Resolution was adopted with the affirmative vote of not less than three Directors. The Resolution has not been amended, altered or repealed and remains in full force and effect.

Signed this 19th day of February, 1992

(Signed) Lawrence Block
Secretary,
Chicago School Finance
Authority

(Sub)Exhibits "A", "B" and "C" attached to this Refunding Series (1992A) Resolution read as follows:

(Sub)Exhibit "A".

Form Of Preliminary Official Statement.

_____

_____

_____

(Sub)Exhibit "B".

Form Of Notice Of Sale And Official Bid Form.

_____

_____

_____

(Sub)Exhibit "C".

1992A Defeasance Fund Escrow Agreement.

_____

_____

_____

AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF FREE PERMITS, LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS, REFUND OF FEES AND CANCELLATION OF WATER RATES, ET CETERA FOR CERTAIN CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, to which had been referred (January 11, March 15, April 12, June 12, September 11, November 14, 22, 27 and December 12, 1991, January 12, February 4 and 26, 1992) sundry proposed ordinances and orders transmitted therewith to authorize the issuance of free permits, license fee exemptions, refund of fees and cancellation of water rates, et cetera 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 and orders 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 and orders 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, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Said ordinances and orders, as passed, read as follows (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the ordinance or order):

FREE PERMITS.

Eighteenth 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 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 Eighteenth Street Development Corporation, 1839 South Carpenter Street, for total rehabilitation of existing structures on the premises known as 1812 South Morgan Street and 2014 South Throop Street.

Said buildings 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.

Evening Star Methodist Baptist Church.

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 Evening Star Methodist Baptist Church, for construction of an addition to an existing structure on the premises known as 366 East 69th 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.

Harris Temple A.O.H. Church Of God, Inc.

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 Harris Temple A.O.H. Church of God, Inc., for water and sewer installation on the premises known as 4138 South Cottage Grove Avenue.

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.

Homan-Carroll Block Club.

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 Homan-Carroll Block Club, 3443 West Carroll Avenue, for remodeling an existing 2-story masonry structure on the premises known as 3522 West Carroll Avenue.

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.

KOSOH.

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 and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City to the contrary, to KOSOH for rehabilitation of a building on the premises known as 927 West Wilson Avenue.

Said building shall be used exclusively for 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.

Mr. Andy Krumseig/Lawndale Christian Development.

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 and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City to the contrary, to Mr. Andy Krumseig, Lawndale Christian Development, 3848 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60623, for rehabilitation work of a single-family brick house on the premises known as 2221 South Avers Avenue.

Said building shall be used for occupancy by a family with low-income 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.

Majestik Construction/Melrose School.

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 and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City to the contrary, to Majestik Construction, P.O. Box 1283, Palatine, Illinois 60078, for construction of Melrose School on the premises known as 226 West Schiller Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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.

N & M Fargo Partnership.

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, 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 to the contrary, to N & M Fargo Partnership, No. 94869, for all work conducted in connection with redevelopment of a 31-unit low- to moderate-income apartment building on the premises known as 1617 -- 1627 West Fargo Street. 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.

Roseland Christian School.

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 as well as any installation fees, charges and cost of water and sewer installation free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary, to Roseland Christian School for the construction of a one-story type 3B addition to the existing building on the premises known as 314 West 108th 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.

Saint Paul The Redeemer Church.

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 Saint Paul the Redeemer Church, for the erection of a new concrete access pump for special users per plan on the premises known as 4945 South Dorchester Avenue.

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.

United Neighborhood Organization.

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 United Neighborhood Organization, 125 North Halsted Street, for the rehabilitation of an existing structure on the premises known as 2258 South Sacramento Avenue.

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.

Voice Of The People.
(4130 North Kenmore Avenue)

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 and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City to the contrary, to Voice of the People, for rehabilitation of a building on the premises known as 4130 North Kenmore Avenue.

Said building shall be used exclusively for 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.

Voice Of The People.
(849 West Sunnyside Avenue)

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 and the Commissioner of Water are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City to the contrary, to Voice of the People, for rehabilitation of a building on the premises known as 849 West Sunnyside Avenue.

Said building shall be used exclusively for 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.

Wellington Avenue United Church Of Christ.

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 Wellington Avenue United Church of Christ (David C. Chevrier, Pastor) for repairs/renovations and electrical installations to the fire-damaged church structure on the premises known as 615 West Wellington Avenue.

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.

LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS.

Food Dispenser.

Rainbow House.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 130-15 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Department of Health, the Rainbow House, a shelter for women and children, located at 2313 South Millard Avenue, is hereby exempted from payment of the annual food dispenser (retail) license fee Class II provided therefor, for the year 1992.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Food Purveyor.

Intervention North Side Clinic.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-344-1.0 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable inspection by the Health Department, the following clinic, which is not operated for gain, is hereby exempted from payment of the food purveyor license fee Class I for the year 1992:

Intervention North Side Clinic
(not-for-profit drug rehabilitation
out-patient clinic)
2723 North Clark Street

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Hospitals.

Grant Hospital Of Chicago.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 137-6 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Grant Hospital of Chicago
550 West Webster Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Jackson Park Hospital.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-140-060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Jackson Park Hospital
7531 South Stony Island Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Our Lady Of The Resurrection Medical Center.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-140-060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable inspection by the Department of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Our Lady of the Resurrection Medical Center
5645 West Addison Street.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Rehabilitation Hospital.
(Rehabilitation Institute Of Chicago)

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 137-6 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Rehabilitation Hospital
345 East Superior Street.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Schwab Rehabilitation Center.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-140-060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Schwab Rehabilitation Center
1401 South California Boulevard.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Shriners Hospitals For Crippled Children.
(Chicago Unit)

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 137-6 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children (Chicago Unit)
2211 North Oak Park Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

South Chicago Community Hospital.
(Formerly Evangelical Hospital Corporation)

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-140-060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable inspection by the Department of

Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

South Chicago Community Hospital
(formerly Evangelical Hospital Corporation)
2320 East 93rd Street.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

South Shore Hospital.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 4-140-060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago and in accordance with favorable investigation by the Board of Health, the following hospital that is not operated for gain but where a charge is made for the care of patients, shall be exempted from payment of the hospital license fee for the year 1992:

South Shore Hospital
8012 South Crandon Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

CANCELLATION OF WATER RATES.

Agudath Israel Of Illinois, Inc.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 185-47 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized and directed to

cancel water assessments in the amount of $3,730.18 charged to Agudath Israel of Illinois, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation, 3540 West Peterson Avenue (Account No. 1-31102189403).

The Commissioner of Water is also authorized to waive any and all future assessments charged to Agudath Israel of Illinois, Inc..

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Family Rescue.

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 Sewers is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the existing sewer rates in the amount of $62.37, assessed against Family Rescue, 9204 South Commercial Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and publication.

Mrs. A. L. Gilbreath.

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 and the Commissioner of Sewers are hereby authorized and directed to cancel water rates in the amount of $3,619.36 to Mrs. A. L. Gilbreath, 4329 South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, which charges existed before current owner purchased said property

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Holy Starlight Missionary Baptist Church.

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 water rates in the total amount of $392.85 assessed against Holy Starlight Missionary Baptist Church, 3500 West Cermak Road.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

Norwood Park Home.

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 sewer assessment in the amount of $25,986.87 charged against the Norwood Park Home, 6016 North Nina Avenue. (Account No. 800777620252)

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and due publication.

United Faith Tabernacle Church.

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 and the Commissioner of Sewers are hereby authorized and directed to cancel existing water and sewer charges in the total amount of $4,704.06 assessed against the United Faith Tabernacle Church, 426 West 62nd Street.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

University Bible Fellowship.

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 directed and authorized to cancel existing water rates in the amount of $238.96 charged to the University Bible Fellowship, 6542 North Artesian Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in effect upon its passage and publication.

Zionist Organization.

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

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Section 185-47 of the Municipal Code of Chicago the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized and directed to cancel water assessment in the amount of $457.04 charged to the Zionist Organization of Chicago, 6326 -- 6328 North California Avenue (Account No. 1-3109-03-0506-0).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

REASSESSMENT OF WATER RATE.

Wichita Packing/Mr. Robert Golant.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized and directed to cause a reassessment of Account No. 101070110205 for the premises located at 1311 -- 1321 West Fulton Street (Wichita Packing and Robert Golant).

REFUND OF FEES.

Congregation Ezras Israel.

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of $23.90 to the Congregation Ezras Israel representing payment of fee for Permit No. B-747694 (second extended Permit No. 738513) for elevator shaft enclosure at 7001 North California Avenue.

Holy Starlight Methodist Baptist Church.

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of $2,610.00 to the Holy Starlight Methodist Baptist Church, 3500 West Cermak Road, representing payment of fee for Permit No. B-727116 for the construction of a 1½-story building with basement (general contractor is the owner of the property) on the premises known as 3506 -- 3508 West Cermak Road.

Logan Vista.

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of $7,765.00 representing payment of fees for water tapping, cut-off, meter testing and street opening and inspection, in conjunction with the construction of low-income housing on the premises known as 2600 North Kedzie Avenue (Logan Vista).

Metropolitan Pier And Exposition Authority
Office Of Development.
($2,657.50)

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of Two Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-seven and 50/100

Dollars ($2,657.50) to the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Office of Development, 600 East Grand Avenue, representing payment of fee for occupancy placards for Navy Pier, for the year 1991.

Metropolitan Pier And Exposition Authority Office Of Development. ($2,085.50)

Ordered, That the City Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of $2,085.50 to the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority/Office of Development, 600 East Grand Avenue, representing payment of occupancy placards fee for Navy Pier.

John And Deirdre Squires.

Ordered, That the City Council is hereby authorized and directed to refund the amount of $444.00 representing payment for building permit fees (No. 728219) by John and Deirdre Squires, 5453 North Magnolia Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60640.

WAIVER OF PERMIT, SERVICE AND LABOR FEES FOR VIET NAM SURVIVORS MEMORIAL AT 815 SOUTH OAKLEY BOULEVARD.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration a resolution introduced by Alderman Hendon, concerning the waiver of City fees for permits, water service, labor, materials, taps, cut-offs and street repairs normally assessed for Viet Nam Survivors Memorial, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Adopt* the proposed resolution 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 resolution transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Adopted* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

The following is said resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, The Viet Nam veterans of the City of Chicago served their country nobly and honorably in the longest war America has known; and

WHEREAS, The Viet Nam Survivors Memorial, a private not-for-profit, county tax exempt park located at 815 South Oakley Boulevard, was built with $60,000.00 of donations to forever thank and "Welcome Home" the Viet Nam veteran for his/her service; and

WHEREAS, Water service for the Memorial valued at some $4,000.00 is presently and privately being offered by Phil's Plumbing Service to water and maintain the grounds and landscaping; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council, gathered this 25th day of March, 1992, A.D., join in this partnership to honor the veterans by waiving City fees for permits, water service, labor and materials in all departments, including all taps, cut-offs and street repairs normally assessed.

EXEMPTION OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS FROM PAYMENT OF YEAR 1992 LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES UNDER NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration five (5) ordinances concerning the exemption from payment of all necessary permits and license fees for the calendar year 1992, for the following institutions:

Alderman Rush	Illinois Institute of Technology;
Alderman Bloom	Hyde Park Hospital;
	LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center;
	University of Chicago Hospitals; and
Alderman Hendon	Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center,

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus 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):

Illinois Institute Of Technology.

WHEREAS, The Illinois Institute of Technology, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, has in the past and continues to provide outstanding educational and research services to the citizens of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Institute of Technology is renowned for its educational and research training facilities; and

WHEREAS, Historically, charitable, religious and educational institutions not conducted for private gain or profit have been exempt from the payment of City fees associated with, but not limited to, building permits, inspections, permits, licenses, warrants for collection and water rates by ordinances and orders adopted by the City Council of Chicago, executive orders and pursuant to various provisions of the Municipal Code of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Due to the size and scope of its activities, the Illinois Institute of Technology incurs numerous City fees associated with but not limited to

building permits, inspections, permits, licenses, warrants for collection and water rates from which it is exempt under the aforementioned orders, ordinances and provisions of the Municipal Code of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois Institute of Technology is required to submit to the City Council individual orders for each City fee to which it is entitled to an exemption; and

WHEREAS, There is a significant cost and expenditure of time incurred by the Illinois Institute of Technology and the City in processing individual City Council orders exempting the payment of each City fee and the processing of refund checks when a City Council order is not approved prior to the date payment is due and the Illinois Institute of Technology is required to pay the City fee; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Illinois Institute of Technology, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation engaged in research, educational and related activities, shall be exempt from the payment of all City fees for the calendar year 1992 including, but not limited to, fees associated with building permits, inspections, permits, licenses, warrants for collection and water rates as well as other fees for which it is entitled to an exemption pursuant to previously adopted City Council ordinances and orders, executive orders and provisions of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which exempt charities, religious and/or educational institutions not conducted for private gain or profit.

SECTION 2. That the Illinois Institute of Technology shall be entitled to refunds for any City imposed fees which it has paid prior to the effective date of this ordinance, and to which it is exempt pursuant to Section 1 of this ordinance without the need for an additional City Council ordinance or order.

SECTION 3. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Water, the Commissioner of Health and the Commissioner of Consumer Services and the commissioners of all other City departments are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits and licenses and provide other City services as described in Section 1 of this ordinance, free of charge, to the Illinois Institute of Technology; provided, however, that the Illinois Institute of Technology shall remain an Illinois not-for-profit corporation engaged in research, educational and related activities.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Hyde Park Hospital.

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

SECTION 1. The Hyde Park Hospital, an Illinois corporation, not for pecuniary profit, located on the south side of Chicago, engaged in medical and related activities, shall be exempt from the payment of all City fees and charges related to the erection and maintenance of hospital buildings and other buildings and fuel storage facilities, located at 5752 through 5828 South Stony Island Avenue on the east and the Illinois Central Railroad on the west, and the Commissioner of Aviation, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Water, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Health, the Commissioner of Consumer Services and the Department of Revenue are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits and licenses and provide other City services as hereinabove described, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary to the Hyde Park Hospital for the year 1992.

Said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be used exclusively for charitable and health purposes and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with all of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago and departmental requirements of various departments of the City of Chicago, and said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed and maintained so that they shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago for the issuance of all permits and licenses.

SECTION 2. That the Hyde Park Hospital be entitled to a refund of all City fees which it has paid and to which it is exempt pursuant to Section 1 of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in force for a period of one (1) year but in no event beyond December 31, 1992.

LaRabida Children's Hospital And Research Center.

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

SECTION 1. LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center, an Illinois corporation, not for pecuniary profit, located on the south side of

Chicago, engaged in medical and related activities, shall be exempt from the payment of all City fees and charges related to the erection and maintenance of hospital buildings and other buildings and fuel storage facilities, located within its boundaries, and the Commissioner of Aviation, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Water, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Health, the Commissioner of Consumer Services and the Department of Revenue are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits and licenses and provide other City services as hereinabove described, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary to LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center for the year 1992.

Said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be used exclusively for charitable and health purposes and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with all of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago and departmental requirements of various departments of the City of Chicago, and said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed and maintained so that they shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago for the issuance of all permits and licenses.

SECTION 2. That LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center be entitled to a refund of all City fees which it has paid and to which it is exempt pursuant to Section 1 of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in force for a period of one (1) year but in no event beyond December 31, 1992.

Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center.

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, has in the past and continues to provide outstanding health care services to the citizens of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center is nationally renowned for its medical training facilities; and

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center employs over 7,000 persons, most of whom are Chicago residents, with an annual budget in excess of $450,000,000.00; and

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center has expended over $100,000,000.00 in the last decade in the expansion and rehabilitation of its physical facilities; and

WHEREAS, Historically, charitable, religious and educational institutions not conducted for private gain or profit have been exempt from the payment of City fees associated with, but not limited to, building permits, inspection permits, licenses, warrants for collection, water rates and certain City levies by orders and ordinances adopted by the City Council of Chicago, executive orders and pursuant to various provisions of the Municipal Code of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center was required to submit to the City Council individual orders for each City fee to which it is entitled to an exemption; and

WHEREAS, There is a significant cost and expenditure of time incurred by Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center and the City in processing individual City Council orders exempting the payment of each City fee and the processing of refund checks when a City Council order is not approved prior to the date payment is due and Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center is required to pay the City fee; and

WHEREAS, Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center is uniquely located in the Medical Center District, which district was created by "an Act in relation to the establishment of the Medical Center District in the City of Chicago, and for the control and management thereof", approved June 4, 1941, as amended, Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 111½, Section 5001, et seq. ("Act"); and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois Medical Center Commission was created by the Act for the purpose of managing and operating the Illinois Medical Center District pursuant to the Act; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois Medical Center Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the City Council exempt Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center from the payment of City fees and levies as provided for in this ordinance; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center, as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation engaged in medical, educational and related activities, shall be exempt for the calendar year 1992 from the payment of all City fees including, but not limited to, fees associated with building permits, inspection permits, licenses, warrants for collection, water rates, and all City levies to which it is entitled to an exemption pursuant to previously adopted City Council orders and ordinances, executive orders and

provisions of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which exempt charities, religious or educational institutions not conducted for private gain or profit.

SECTION 2. That Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center shall be entitled to refunds for any City imposed fees which it has paid or may inadvertently or erroneously pay in 1992 and from which it is exempt pursuant to Section 1 of this ordinance without the need for an additional City Council ordinance or order.

SECTION 3. That the Commissioner of Buildings, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Consumer Services, the Director of Revenue and the Commissioners or Directors of all other City departments are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits and licenses and provide other City services as described in Section 1 of this ordinance, free of charge, to Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center, provided, however, that Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center shall remain an Illinois not-for-profit corporation engaged in medical, educational and related activities.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

University Of Chicago Hospitals.

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

SECTION 1. The University of Chicago Hospitals, an Illinois corporation, not for pecuniary profit, located on the south side of Chicago, engaged in medical and related activities, shall be exempt from the payment of all City fees and charges related to the erection and maintenance of hospital buildings and other buildings and fuel storage facilities, located in the area bounded by East 58th Street on the north, South Ellis Avenue on the east, East 59th Street on the south, and South Cottage Grove Avenue on the west, and the Commissioner of Aviation, the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Inspectional Services, the Commissioner of Water, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Health, the Commissioner of Consumer Services and the Department of Revenue are hereby directed to issue all necessary permits and licenses and provide other City services as hereinabove described, free of charge, notwithstanding other ordinances of the City of Chicago to the contrary to the University of Chicago Hospitals for the year 1992.

Said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be used exclusively for charitable and health purposes and the work thereon shall be done in accordance with all of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago and departmental requirements of various departments of the City of Chicago, and said buildings and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed and maintained so that they shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the appropriate provisions of the Municipal Code of the City of Chicago for the issuance of all permits and licenses.

SECTION 2. That the University of Chicago Hospitals be entitled to a refund of all City fees which it has paid and to which it is exempt pursuant to Section 1 of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in force for a period of one (1) year but in no event beyond December 31, 1992.

AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF ALLEY LIGHT AT 6069 NORTH FOREST GLEN AVENUE.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an order introduced by Alderman Laurino concerning the installation of a new alley light at 6069 North Forest Glen Avenue, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Streets and Sanitation, Bureau of Electricity is hereby authorized and directed to cause the installation of a new alley light to be located behind the house numbered 6069 North Forest Glen Avenue.

REDUCTION IN ANNUAL LICENSE FEES FOR SPECIAL POLICE EMPLOYED BY SAINT BERNARD HOSPITAL.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration an ordinance introduced by Alderman Coleman authorizing the reduction in license fees for the employment of special police at Saint Bernard Hospital, 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, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 173-6 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the following hospital which employs twenty-five (25) special police shall pay a fee of $10.00 per license for the year 1992:

Saint Bernard Hospital
64th Street and Dan Ryan Expressway.

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, March 25, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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
Japanese American Service Committee 4427 North Clark Street	F4-118184 (Mech. Vent.)	$ 42.00
	P1-104357 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	39.00
Louis A. Weiss Memorial Hospital (various locations)	D1-135207 (Sign)	7.50
	D1-135208 (Sign)	32.00
	F4-119744 (Mech. Vent.)	39.00
	P2-151956 (Process Equip.)	30.00
Northwestern University (various locations)	B1-007208 (Bldg.)	511.00
	B1-120680 (Bldg.)	111.00
	B1-120681 (Bldg.)	511.00
	B2-102565 (Canopy/Revolv. Dr.)	23.00
	B3-104566 (Pub. Place of Assemb.)	46.00
	B3-104662 (Pub. Place of Assemb.)	46.00

Name And Address	Warrant No. And Type of Inspection	Amount
	B3-104667 (Pub. Place of Assemb.)	$ 46.00
	D7-101306 (Signs)	280.00
	D7-102585 (Signs)	415.00
	P1-102017 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	568.00
	P1-103412 (Fuel Burn. Equip.)	39.00
	R1-116465 (Drwy.)	68.00
Our Lady of the Resurrection Medical Center 5645 West Addison Street	B4-100059 (Inst.)	143.00
	B4-100060 (Inst.)	143.00
Resurrection Medical Center 7435 West Talcott Avenue	B4-100045 (Inst.)	95.00
	B4-100117 (Inst.)	126.50
Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine 30 West Oak Street	B1-121139 (Bldg.)	207.00
South Chicago Parents & Friends 10241 South Commercial Avenue	C2-103351 (Refrig.)	170.00
	D7-105447 (Signs)	95.00

Name And Address	Warrant No. And Type of Inspection	Amount
Vietnamese Buddhist Association 4429 North Damen Avenue	F4-018276 (Mech. Vent.)	$ 26.00

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, March 25, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 13973 through 13980 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

(Continued on page 13981)

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 3/25/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
ABELSON	DEBORAH M	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/24/91	1662.00
ADE	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/20/91	50.00
ALLEN	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	593.90
ALMAGUER	XAVIER	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/07/91	253.00
AMATO	FRANK E	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	9/24/91	90.00
ANAST	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/23/91	189.75
ANDERSON	JUAN	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	10/18/91	501.20
ANDERSON	KEITH B	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/25/91	891.55
ARCEO	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	1/09/91	50.00
ARGUIJO	ARTHUR T	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	620.00
ARNOS	WILLIAM J JR	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	12/08/90	36.00
ARROYO	LUIS A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	7/05/90	594.00
AUSTIN	RITA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/31/84	200.00
BAJENSKI	LEONARD R	POLICE OFFICER	VICE CONTROL SECTION	1/22/90	400.00
BALDWIN	JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/02/91	1045.00
BALLAUER	SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/12/91	464.00
BARNES	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/06/91	132.00
BARNHILL	GORDON	POLICE OFFICER	AUTO THEFT SECTION	7/06/91	2485.80
BARRERA	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	12/02/89	125.00
BASIL	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	8/30/91	194.00
BAUER	JAMES F	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/08/88	40.00
BECKOM	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	3/08/91	297.69
BERTHA	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/23/91	1041.50
BIELECKI	LEE C	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	6/26/91	66.40
BONE	EDWARD M	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-SOUTH	10/21/91	487.00
BONNSTETTER	MARVIN E	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/24/89	90.00
BOSSE	FRED E	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/21/91	666.60
BOWERS	LARRY	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 5 PROPERTY	10/08/91	720.34
BOYD	EDDIE L	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-SOUTH	10/08/91	253.30
BOYLAN	JAMES T	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 2 VIOLENT C	7/31/91	450.00
BRADY	DANA P	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/10/91	467.42
BRANT	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/31/91	328.00
BRAZIL	TIMOTHY	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	660.00
BRENDAL	WALTER J JR	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	9/09/91	18.00
BROWN	OSCAR	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/12/91	60.00
BROWN	SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	10/16/91	1211.00
BRUGGER	PAUL R	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	2/26/90	90.00
BRUGGER	PAUL R	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	10/22/91	194.00
BUBACZ	STEPHEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	49.00
BURDA	AUGUST G	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	10/18/91	51.40
BURDINE	DORICE	POLICE OFFICER	INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION	4/23/91	45.00
BURGER	CHARLES J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	6/12/91	130.00
BURKART	ROBERT E	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA FIVE	4/30/91	3411.00
BURNS	RAYMOND	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/12/91	390.00
BUTKUS	JOANN D	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/22/91	103.00
CAMPBELL	CLARK S	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/17/91	70.50
CAMPBELL	WAYNE C	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	10/28/91	101.00
CARRION	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	2/05/90	90.00
CASSIDY	ARLYN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/07/91	319.00

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********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
CAUTHENS	STEVEN J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	8/08/90	40.00
CAVAZOS	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	10/14/91	393.00
CEJA	ANTHONY J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	8/18/91	357.00
CELANO	BENEDICT	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	2043.14
CHANA	DAVID N	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/13/85	66.50
CHRISTOPHER	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/08/91	156.00
CLIFFORD	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	164.50
CONLEY	JANET K	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/22/91	150.00
CONNORS	RAYMOND J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 VIOLENT C	2/15/91	970.00
COSENTINO	JOSEPH J	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	1/23/90	420.00
COSTELLO	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	1/27/91	102.00
DANIELS	DAVID L	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/30/91	931.00
DAVY	TIMOTHY E	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/13/91	2467.85
DEJESUS	JOSE	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/31/91	234.00
DERAEDT	CRAIG A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/04/91	41.00
DOLL	SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	7/03/91	75.00
DOMAGALA	BERNARD	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	7/14/88	29121.01
DRABIK	WALTER S	POLICE OFFICER	TRAFFIC COURT SECTION	8/09/91	2092.30
DRUMMOND	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	8/06/63	2176.00
EAGLIN	JAMES H	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	9/22/91	41.00
ESCHBACH	CARL	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	3/01/91	1965.00
EVANS	LYLE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/05/91	3238.00
FABINO	TERRENCE E	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	7/06/91	56.00
FERRO	LAWRENCE A	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	4/19/91	190.00
FEY	LAUREEN F	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	9/26/91	125.61
FINN	ROBERT L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	8/30/91	79.00
FINNIGAN	JEROME A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	6/18/91	180.00
FLAHERTY	LENORE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	3/08/91	1780.00
FLORES	MIGUEL	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	70.00
FLYNN	PATRICK J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 VIOLENT C	7/21/91	390.50
FLYNN	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/05/91	98.27
FOLEY	DONALD R	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	3/21/90	45.00
FRANK	JOHN A	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-SOUTH	9/06/91	75.00
GARCIA	LINDA	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	5/11/90	972.00
GEISBUSH	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 3 PROPERTY	10/02/91	171.75
GIZOWSKI	EUGENE M	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	9/17/91	796.00
GOLCZAK	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	9/29/91	741.00
GROELLER	DEBORAH	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	4/27/91	694.00
GURROLA	VICTOR	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	9/15/91	5481.75
HACKER	ROBERT G	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	9/17/91	18.00
HADAC	ALLEN C	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	8/02/91	5842.35
HAMILTON	MARJORIE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	5/23/91	485.00
HAYES	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	7/30/89	125.00
HAYNES	SHERRY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	9/18/91	156.00
HOFFMAN	DANIEL I	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	8/08/91	1240.00
HUDSON	THOMAS J	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	5/03/90	130.00
IVERS	KAREN A	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	9/14/91	136.00
JACKSON SR	ALBERT	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	9/26/91	1591.00
JAGLOWSKI	GREGORY	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA FOUR	9/22/88	800.00

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********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
JANCEVICH	GLEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	5/17/88	35.00
JARZEMBOWSKI	CHRIS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/07/91	46.00
JOHNSEN	GLEN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/22/91	45.00
JOHNSON	CAROLYN	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	5/21/91	3467.50
JOHNSON	LESLIE E	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	9/07/91	1177.00
JOHNSON	LESTER	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/17/89	179.00
JOHNSON	RONALD E	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/13/91	130.00
JONES	LOUISE	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	11/03/89	90.00
JORDAN	ROBERT L	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	10/02/91	309.00
KEATING-VITTORINI	BETTY	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/20/91	56.00
KELLEY	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	9/11/91	95.00
KENNEDY	EDWARD J	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	8/07/90	90.00
KERO	ROBERT A	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	11/26/89	90.00
KIRK	CARL M	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/02/91	250.00
KIRK	CARL M	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/25/91	265.50
KLAMERUS	EUGENE	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	10/25/91	53.00
KLODNICKI	JOHN H	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	5/28/91	90.00
KMETY	DANIEL F	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/11/91	20.00
KNUTSON	NORMAN C	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	10/06/91	735.20
KOCH	GERALD	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/11/91	206.75
KOCUR	THOMAS M	POLICE OFFICER	INTELLIGENCE SECTION	10/23/91	291.69
KRATKY	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	294.00
KROPEL	JOSEPH J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	5/23/91	420.00
KUBIAK	LAURA M	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	145.62
KUCZAK	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	8/26/91	3349.00
KUPRIANCZYK	STANLEY	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	8/27/91	39.00
KWASINSKI	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	9/09/89	273.00
LABRESH	DONALD J	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/04/91	114.00
LABRIOLA	RICHARD A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/15/91	145.00
LANCASTER	MILTON	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	6/07/91	90.00
LANE	FREDERICK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	10/25/91	427.75
LEWANDOSKI	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	11/16/91	322.00
LIEBER	WILLIAM R	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	10/13/91	135.00
LOIACONO	MARIO A	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	5/24/90	165.00
LYNCH	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/07/91	555.00
LYNN	TERRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	205.00
MALDONADO	IVETTE	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	10/28/91	227.00
MALDONADO	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	122.00
MALUCHNIK	VICTORIA J	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	8/07/91	56.00
MARES	ACHILLES	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	11/04/89	137.00
MARINO	ALFRED A	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/01/91	355.50
MARTIN	JOHNNY L	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/28/90	2217.00
MARTINEZ	GEORGE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	9/06/91	300.00
MARTINO	DIANE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	3/11/91	1048.00
MASALSKI	MITCHELL R	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/04/91	700.00
MATTHEWS	ROMAN J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	9/27/91	145.00
MAXWELL	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	10/01/91	663.50
MCCURRY	ANNA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/09/91	155.30
MCDONALD	DANIEL J	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC HOUSING DIVISION-NORTH	10/13/91	290.25

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MCGIVNEY	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/07/91	1981.00
MCHUGH	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	10/04/91	288.00
MCNAMARA	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	10/08/91	45.00
MEACHUM	GERALD	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	442.30
MEADOWS	GEORGE	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	279.00
MERTZ	DENNIS	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	3/29/88	95.00
MICHAELS	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	ENFORCEMENT SECTION	9/01/91	276.70
MIKOLAJCZYK	KEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/08/91	404.00
MILLER	STEPHEN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	10/25/91	426.05
MINELLA	JOSEPH P	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	105.00
MINER	SUSAN	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	120.00
MITCHELL	VERNON	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/25/91	562.00
MLADIC	ROBERT M	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/15/91	6113.13
MOHEDANO	ROBERTO	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	9/23/91	135.00
MONEGAIN	LAWRENCE L	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	10/10/91	481.00
MONESTERO	PHILLIP J	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	1/30/86	224.00
MORALES	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/23/89	95.00
MORGAN	VINCE	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/29/91	202.40
MULLINS	JAMES L	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/27/91	871.00
MUSHOL	DENNIS J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/10/89	336.00
NAPOLITANO	SANDRA I	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	10/29/91	527.00
NEJA	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/14/91	1128.90
NELIGAN	DAVID M	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	1/23/91	45.00
NELSON	LAURENCE J	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	5/12/91	780.50
NOLAN	JOHN P	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	12/18/89	110.00
NOWAK	PHILLIP	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	10/29/87	113.90
NOWAKOWSKI	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/23/91	553.50
NYHAN	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/14/91	638.75
OAKES	BRIAN C	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	7/26/91	81.00
OLBRISCH	WILLIAM	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	10/15/91	321.00
OLIVA	SERGIO	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	6834.91
OLSEN-BELLAVIA	LESLEY C	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/04/91	143.00
OLSZEWSKI	MARK A	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	8/24/91	75.00
ORTIZ	DAISEY	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	10/01/91	548.00
ORTIZ	EDITH M	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	10/29/89	60.00
PAPECK	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/10/91	102.00
PAWELSKI	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	168.00
PETRENKO	VICTOR	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	5064.02
PEYTON	RALPH	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/17/91	151.70
PFEST	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	10/25/91	306.40
PIENTA	ROBERT D	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	9/17/91	178.00
PILLOLI	MATTHEW	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	10/13/91	202.00
PIZZO	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	9/25/91	75.60
PODGORNY	DONALD T	POLICE OFFICER	ENFORCEMENT SECTION	7/04/91	317.00
PRUGAR	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	11/30/91	287.10
PUTYRSKI	LEON	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/08/91	110.00
RADOVICH	MILUTIN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/10/91	205.00
RAMIREZ	CARLOS	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	10/22/91	150.00
RANSFORD	KEVIN O	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	10/02/91	268.50

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RATAJCZAK	KATHLEEN	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/13/91	726.00
REED	LARRY	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/02/91	396.85
RITCHIE	MICHAEL J	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	8/29/91	321.00
RIVERA	RAUL	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/30/91	75.00
ROBINSON	HERMAN	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	10/02/91	211.95
RODRIGUEZ	JESSE	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	8/13/91	77.00
RODRIGUEZ	NORBERTO	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	11/22/89	110.00
ROGERS	MICHAEL T	POLICE OFFICER	MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION S	10/26/91	268.75
ROGOWSKI	STEVEN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	2/24/91	20.00
ROSNER	JOSEPH G	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/14/91	192.00
RUIZ	FELIX	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/10/91	90.00
RYAN	JOHN W	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	5/29/91	399.25
RYAN	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/11/91	347.00
SADDLER	PRESTON L.	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	12/25/91	143.00
SADOWSKI	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	6/01/90	155.00
SALCEDO	MARIA E	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/11/91	118.00
SALMASSI	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	4/16/88	1506.56
SAMPSON	LEONARD	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/15/91	822.64
SANCHEZ	MAGALI	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/14/91	407.00
SARAFIN	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	9/04/91	3985.00
SARKISIAN	GEORGE	POLICE OFFICER	CENTRAL DETENTION SECTION	10/24/91	242.60
SCATCHELL	JOHN M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	8/28/91	75.00
SCHALK-FLETCHER	JULIA M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	292.00
SCHWARTZ	MARY L	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	4/27/91	801.00
SEAGREN	SARA A	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	12/31/90	990.00
SEGROVES	LONNIE	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/09/91	344.00
SEIDLER	LAWRENCE	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	228.00
SEMMLER	JAMES R	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	8/03/91	361.60
SEMMLER	JAMES R	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	614.30
SEVERINO	MARK A	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	11/04/89	60.00
SEVERINO	MARK A	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	12/02/89	60.00
SEYFERT	EUGENE	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	4/04/91	8061.75
SHAMLEY	ROGER	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	282.90
SHANAS	MARY A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	10/27/91	633.26
SHANNON	GERALD W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT	11/04/91	282.00
SHARIF	SIDNEY	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/17/91	290.00
SHEPARD	DON	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	10/25/91	757.30
SHIELDS	JOSEPH T	POLICE OFFICER	EVIDENCE AND RECOVERED PROPERT	5/14/90	382.90
SHILNEY	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	10/10/91	360.00
SHORTER	ROYSIE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	10/16/91	463.50
SIECZKOWSKI	RONALD	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	10/31/91	2628.00
SIGNORELLI	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	11/19/91	134.13
SKWARSKI-ROWAN	BARBARA A	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	8/10/91	30.26
SKWARSKI-ROWAN	BARBARA A	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	10/18/91	284.00
SKYLAS	LOUIS J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/12/91	662.41
SMITH	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	3/19/91	937.50
SPRINGER	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	4/20/90	45.00
STANEK	MARY ANN	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	6/16/87	387.00
STAUDOHAR	JAY J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	10/12/91	285.98

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STEHLIK	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA ONE	5/05/91	2952.69
STEWART	JACKIE	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	1/14/83	176.00
STOFFREGEN	ALANE	POLICE OFFICER	TWELFTH DISTRICT	10/03/91	170.50
STRANDBERG	DAVID L	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/25/91	1154.25
STRICKLAND	ERIC U	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	10/25/91	259.00
STUCKER	FRED	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/06/91	273.75
STURT	ERROL	POLICE OFFICER	TRAFFIC COURT SECTION	4/22/91	166.00
SULLIVAN	DANIEL J	POLICE OFFICER	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION M.T.S.	6/27/91	90.00
SULLIVAN	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 1 VIOLENT C	10/05/91	1595.00
SUMMERS	MICHAEL	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT	10/22/91	160.90
THOMAS	CURTIS	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	6/13/91	565.50
TOOLIS	JAMELE F	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	9/11/91	185.00
TORRES	JOSE J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	8/05/91	163.00
TORRES	ROY F	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	263.00
TOUSSAS	CHARLES J	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	160.00
TRISOLIERE	ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	7/13/91	4668.50
TRUSZ	ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	11/04/91	34.00
TUNNO	PATRICK	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	11/04/91	510.00
TURANO	RACHELLE J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	6/05/91	1003.00
TURNER	GLENN	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/01/91	316.00
TURNER	RALPH I	POLICE OFFICER	NINTH DISTRICT	10/05/91	77.00
URBANSKI	LEONARD J	POLICE OFFICER	AUTOMOTIVE POUNDS SECTION	10/25/91	60.25
VALACHOVIC	JOHN R	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	10/17/91	192.30
VAZQUEZ	YOLANDA	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	10/03/91	150.25
VEGUILLA	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	1/10/90	90.00
VELEZ	HERMES	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	12/23/89	290.00
VELEZ	LEO	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	8/06/91	482.00
VETRANO	PETER	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	6/02/91	8.00
VILLALOBOS	DAVID	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	10/11/91	35.00
VOSNOS	ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	9/18/91	363.00
VOULGARIS	ELIAS A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	10/16/91	244.50
WARE	AUSTIN	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	7/11/91	658.80
WASIK	PHILIP G	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	8/17/91	7158.68
WEAVER	MICHAEL A	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	7/04/91	192.00
WESLEY	GERALD E	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	8/21/91	512.00
WIESINGER	MAJA	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	8/10/91	180.00
WIKSTEN	JOHN L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	1/21/86	50.00
WILLINGHAM	RUSSELL	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	11/28/91	566.25
WIMBERLY	MYRON	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	12/13/90	5551.60
WIORA	EDWARD	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	10/15/91	660.00
WORTHAM	BERNARD	POLICE OFFICER	THIRD DISTRICT	9/28/91	286.00
YOSHIMURA	EDDIE	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	8/08/91	222.00
ABDULLAH	KEVIN	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 11	10/24/91	202.30
ALICEA	RAYMOND	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 124	11/24/91	85.00
ANDERSON	RANDALL	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 29	10/21/91	100.00
AVANTS	JARRY	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 1/42	11/01/91	1142.40
BANKS	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 44	11/23/91	264.00
BELL	DENNIS	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 51	5/08/75	94.00
BENDY	RICHARD	LIEUTENANT	ENGINE COMPANY 54	1/10/89	1882.67

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 3/25/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
BERTUCCI	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	UNKNOWN	9/14/91	166.00
BILLISH	EARL	CAPTAIN	TRUCK 49	5/31/90	50.00
BOIN	ANTHONY	CAPTAIN	ENGINE COMPANY 124	11/24/91	103.50
BOJAN	LEROY	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 127	9/14/91	347.50
BONNER	WILLIAM	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 38	10/19/91	121.00
BRANDON	MARLON	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 54	11/04/91	651.00
BREAUX	DANIEL	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 47	2/12/91	45.00
CABALLERO	RAYMOND	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 86	6/30/91	1660.15
CAHILL	JOHN	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 101	6/21/91	4370.86
CALES	DAVID	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 8	4/09/83	1220.00
CARASOTTI	JOHN	LIEUTENANT	TRUCK 20	10/01/90	45.00
COFFMAN	JOHN	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 27	10/24/91	95.00
COLBY	JOHN	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 47	10/11/91	540.00
COSTANTINI	JOHN	PARAMEDIC	TRUCK 52	8/21/91	11730.92
CUNNINGHAM	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 45	3/04/86	97.00
DEJESUS	RAYMON	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 91	5/07/91	290.00
FABRIZIO	NICHOLAS	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 83	11/07/91	430.00
FELLOWS	PATRICK	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 61	11/09/89	58.00
FOCH	CRAIG	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 30	11/12/89	237.00
GALLAGHER	GERALD	FIREFIGHTER	SQUAD 2	10/13/91	191.25
GANSEL	KEITH	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 42	11/20/91	1212.00
GAYER	DIANE	CAPTAIN	FIRE SUPPRESSION HEADQUARTERS	12/09/91	245.00
GRAF	RICHARD	LIEUTENANT	DISTRICT RELIEF 6	10/31/91	312.81
GRIFFIN	DENNIS	LIEUTENANT	ENGINE COMPANY 106	5/23/91	8665.98
GROSSMAN	LANCE	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 2 HEADQUARTERS &	1/05/92	42.00
GUZMAN	CESAR	FIREFIGHTER	SQUAD 2	8/23/91	115.00
HAIN	ALFRED	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 106	11/09/91	662.23
HARDING	JOHN	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 31	2/16/91	16.00
HATFIELD	GARY	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 19	2/03/91	16.50
HAUSER	ROY	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 31	5/04/84	17.00
HOOKER	MICHAEL	LIEUTENANT	DISTRICT RELIEF 6	7/13/88	1930.00
HOUGH	GEORGE T	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 94	10/05/85	2486.65
KACZKA	DONALD	ENGINEER	DISTRICT RELIEF 6	8/22/91	16994.47
KELLY	OWEN E	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 33	4/22/90	129.90
KENDA	JOHN	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 97	7/12/91	58.00
KENNEDY	JOHN	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 38	8/30/91	92.40
KNOTT	STEVE	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	12/02/91	887.00
KRICHIVER	MARK	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 42	3/20/91	111.00
LABONTE	WILLIAM	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 2 HEADQUARTERS &	5/08/91	115.00
LEGGETT	TOMMY	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 122	8/07/91	266.00
LEIGH	DONALD	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 26	9/19/91	70.00
LICHTER	IRWIN JAY	FIREFIGHTER	AMBULANCE 20	1/28/91	14922.40
MALONE	TIMOTHY	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	7/24/91	22.00
MALONEY	THOMAS	CAPTAIN	ENGINE COMPANY 44	5/20/91	2241.00
MARKHAM	JAMES	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 39	10/03/91	1730.00
MARKHAM	THOMAS	LIEUTENANT	ENGINE COMPANY 76	7/13/91	283.75
MARKY	FRANK	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 41	11/21/91	401.50
MAYER	JEFFERY	FIREFIGHTER	SQUAD 1	10/22/91	89.00
MCCORMICK	DENISE	CAPTAIN	FIRE SUPPRESSION HEADQUARTERS	12/09/91	357.50

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 3/25/92

REGULAR ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
MCCRAY	EARL	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 21	11/10/91	215.50
MCDERMOTT	MARC	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 28	7/29/91	103.00
MCDERMOTT	MARC	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 28	12/09/91	335.00
MCGARRY	KEVIN	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 5 HEADQUATERS & R	12/05/91	245.00
MCGUIRE	MICHAEL	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 30	2/03/91	212.99
MCKAY	ROBERT	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 40	2/19/90	1378.50
MCNAMARA	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 1/42	3/20/71	3431.85
MORGAN	ROSCOE	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 34	8/01/91	55.00
NEARY	JAMES	ENGINEER	AMBULANCE 31	11/27/91	352.00
NEGOSKI	ROBERT	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 28	8/18/91	16.00
NELSON	DAVID	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 49	12/10/91	1354.10
NOTH	GARY	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 47	10/01/90	45.00
OBRIEN	JOHN	ENGINEER	ENGINE COMPANY 32	5/13/91	72.00
ODONNELL	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	SQUAD 1	10/22/91	77.00
ODONNELL	JAMES	FIREFIGHTER	SQUAD 2	6/12/88	10800.00
ODONNELL	PAUL	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 4	11/21/91	295.00
OSTROWSKI	CARL	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 18	12/05/91	323.00
PIIRONEN	DAVID	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	1/27/91	45.00
PRATT	WILLIAM	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 78	9/18/90	74.50
RICHARDS	JOHN	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 13	8/08/91	823.00
RICHARDS	THOMAS	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 106	5/07/91	100.00
RICHARDSON	ELI	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 19	11/12/91	196.00
ROBST	CATHIE A	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 32	11/12/91	374.50
RUST	JOHN R	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 124	11/21/91	2231.25
RYAN	ROBERT	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	7/10/89	40.00
SACHS	ROBERT	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 44	9/07/91	56.00
SANDERS	ARTHUR L	ENGINEER	DISTRICT RELIEF 3	5/19/91	1545.00
SHEEHAN	DANIEL T	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 51	10/26/91	133.00
SKINNER	CARY	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 2 HEADQUARTERS &	10/06/91	80.00
SPAIN	SAM	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 59	2/28/91	40.00
STEWART	JESSIE F	CAPTAIN	DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS 1	2/03/85	12944.46
STRICKLAND	LARRY	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 107	3/02/91	4833.00
SULLINS	ALFRED	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 3 HEADQUATERS & R	11/25/91	113.50
SULLIVAN	THOMAS	PARAMEDIC	AMBULANCE 9	7/23/91	3291.57
VALADEZ	LOUIS A	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 57	2/21/91	1781.21
VOGRICH	GLEN	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 101	10/18/91	357.00
WAIBEL	PATRICK	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 23	9/09/90	13897.80
WILLIAMS	TODD	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 3 HEADQUATERS & R	11/14/91	1038.75
WITT	KEITH	LIEUTENANT	ENGINE COMPANY 67	3/20/90	1222.00
WOLLSCHEID	DANIEL	FIREFIGHTER	AMBULANCE 27	12/05/91	245.00
WOODS	WOODIE	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 75	11/07/91	408.50
WRIGHT	CHRISTOPHER	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	11/08/91	157.00
ZAPILER	BERNARD W	LIEUTENANT	TRUCK 14	8/18/91	391.50
ZUBIK	DAVID	FIREFIGHTER	ENGINE COMPANY 23	11/20/89	7162.20
ZULLO	JOHN	FIREFIGHTER	TRUCK 38	10/20/91	545.75

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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 13982 through 13983 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS, COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE, ET CETERA.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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.

(Continued on page 13984)

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 3/25/92

THIRD PARTY ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
ARTIS	ANTONIO	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	1660.40
ATILES	JOHN A	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	2/20/91	23.00
ATKINS	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	2/03/91	32.00
BALL	KIRBY	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	12/26/91	222.00
BARNES	JOE N JR	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	3/30/91	471.50
BARRETT	FREDERICK	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTH DISTRICT	9/12/91	1620.00
BLATZ	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	10/06/91	261.50
BOOSE	LINDA	POLICE OFFICER	YOUTH DIVISION AREA ONE	10/04/91	839.00
BORVAN	ROBERT C	POLICE OFFICER	FIRST DISTRICT	3/12/87	50.00
BRADY-HEIDT	SANDRA E	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	9/11/88	40.00
BRANSFIELD	KATHLEEN A	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	259.00
CALDBECK	DAVID J	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/23/91	1451.40
CHERNIK	ROBERT M	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	2/10/91	1016.25
CIAGLIA	NICK	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	4/17/91	14807.60
COLLINS	LARRY D	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	2033.50
CONWAY	KEITH	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	10/09/91	671.25
CROWLEY	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	9/04/87	3753.46
CRUZ	CONRADO	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	10/10/91	2171.50
DEROSA	PAUL	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	8/04/88	53.00
GOLONKA	PATRICIA A	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	8/07/90	45.00
GROTH	CRAIG	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 6 ADMINISTR	5/18/90	100.00
HOLEC	LAWRENCE G	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	6/21/81	475.86
KUZAS	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	10/31/88	240.00
LANE	ROBERT J	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 3 VIOLENT C	1/21/88	120.00
LOHMAN	PATRICIA	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	10/23/91	2371.25
LORENZ	HERMAN	POLICE OFFICER	OHARE LAW ENFORCEMENT	12/31/90	180.00
MANNING	MARVIN	POLICE OFFICER	INTERSECTION CONTROL UNIT	10/06/91	1835.00
MCCARTHY	H A	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	8/01/91	214.00
MCCLORY	WAYNE L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/26/91	2165.00
MCDERMOTT	MARK	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	10/26/91	389.18
MONTECINOS	JOY A	POLICE OFFICER	FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	7/31/91	19.00
MONTGOMERY	PHYORE	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	8/27/91	251.50
MORAN	EDWARD T	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/19/91	193.00
OWSLEY	DONALD L	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	836.50
PALMER	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	9/25/89	487.00
PAPASTRATKOS	FRANK	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	8/03/91	3985.00
PEARSON	BRUCE W	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/17/91	120.00
POWELL	ANTHONY	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	9/16/91	259.00
RIEGER	NICHOLAS	POLICE OFFICER	DETECTIVE DIV AREA 5 PROPERTY	10/04/91	1712.25
ROHACIK	CHARLES	POLICE OFFICER	UNKNOWN	6/17/91	167.25
ROSENBUSCH	THOMAS	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	10/06/91	337.50
SANGSTER	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	SEVENTH DISTRICT	10/18/91	427.00
SCHROEDER	TODD	POLICE OFFICER	NINETEENTH DISTRICT	8/14/91	56.00
SILVA	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	RECRUIT TRAINING	10/10/91	93.00
SOUFFRONT	ANDRE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	10/17/91	120.00
STASINOPOLOUS	NICHOLAS	POLICE OFFICER	GANG CRIMES ENFORCEMENT DIVISI	2/18/90	979.00
TATHAM	ROBERT	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT	3/27/89	413.00
ULDRYCH	RUDY	POLICE OFFICER	ELEVENTH DISTRICT	3/24/85	210.00
VICK	JOHN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	11/03/91	277.00

CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS

COUNCIL MEETING OF 3/25/92

THIRD PARTY ORDERS

********** EMPLOYEE NAME **********		******* RANK *******	***** UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT *****	DATE INJURED	VOUCHER TOTAL
VLCEK	PAMELA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	2/18/89	300.00
VOLKMAN	JAMES	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTH DISTRICT	12/04/90	35.00
WAGNER	KURT	POLICE OFFICER	EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT	7/08/91	490.00
WAGNER	KATHLEEN	POLICE OFFICER	SECOND DISTRICT	10/22/91	562.00
WALKER	VICTORIA	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTH DISTRICT	8/08/91	79.00
WALTON	ISOM L	POLICE OFFICER	FIFTH DISTRICT	10/03/91	410.50
WASHINGTON	DARREN	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTIETH DISTRICT	8/28/91	18.00
WATKINS	EUGENE	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT	9/04/91	50.00
WATSON	STERLING	POLICE OFFICER	TENTH DISTRICT	7/11/90	920.00
WIJAS-BREZINSKI	JUDY L	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/24/91	795.00
WILLIAMS	RICHARD	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	9/10/91	405.00
WOJCIK	JOSEPH J	POLICE OFFICER	TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT	9/10/91	995.00
WOLFE	JOSEPH	POLICE OFFICER	SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	10/24/91	718.00
ASCENCIO	RITA	PARAMEDIC	EMS DISTRICT 6 HEADQUATERS & R	9/04/91	78.00
CORDT	ROBERT	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	7/16/91	213.25
DURKIN	JOHN L	PARAMEDIC	UNKNOWN	10/22/91	772.50

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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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Vehicles.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation:
Account Number 300-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Jack Brazier 2626 North Lakeview Avenue Apartment 2908 Chicago, Illinois 60614	8/8/91 2750 North Lakeview Avenue	$ 47.00
Adam D. Fishman 8842 Lincolnwood Drive Evanston, Illinois 60203	7/24/91 2300 North Lake Shore Drive	35.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
American Ambassador Cas. and David Evans Cl. 1047045 1501 East Woodfield Road Suite 300E Schaumburg, Illinois 60173	7/28/90 99th and South Halsted Street	$1,139.00
Sophia Kellum 7238 South East End Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60649	6/30/90 68th and South Jeffrey Boulevard	219.27
Michael P. Larsen 688 West Irving Park Road Apartment D-6 Chicago, Illinois 60613	5/21/90 3400 West Irving Park Road	200.00
Joseph M. Bartkowiak 4218 West 90th Street Hometown, Illinois 60456	10/17/90 85th and Southwest Highway	575.00
Peter Hennes 1317 Turtle Creek Apartment E Palatine, Illinois 60067	11/3/90 West Van Buren Street and South Canal Street	53.00
Bernadette Divane 6121 North Kirkwood Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60646	11/5/90 6250 North Kirkwood Avenue	55.00
Diane Hathaway 2314 North Sheffield Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	10/20/90 1200 North Ogden Avenue	470.00
Cynthia Taylor 14616 Atlantic Dolton, Illinois 60419	11/27/90 96th and South Beverly Avenue	65.00
Bradford Treger 4250 North Marine Drive Chicago, Illinois 60613	10/23/90 West Fullerton Avenue and John F. Kennedy Expressway	200.00
Gunther Schmidt 3026 Maple Leaf Drive Glenview, Illinois 60025	12/11/90 400 Ogden Avenue	50.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Rudoph J. Tolbert 10959 South Morgan Street Chicago, Illinois 60643	11/16/90 9624 South Ashland Avenue	$ 65.00
Thomas J. Trots 2150 West Pierce Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	12/8/90 1900 West Chicago Avenue	204.00
Judith M. Czerwonka 6431 South Kolin Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60629	1/6/91 6430 South Kildare Avenue	220.00
James and Shelly Walsh 5619 South Christiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60629	12/30/90 5865 South Archer Avenue	400.00
Michael Walsh 6818 Penner Avenue Downers Grove, Illinois 60516	1/20/91 500 North Halsted Street	75.00
John C. Leonard 70 West Huron Street Apartment 1902 Chicago, Illinois 60610	1/29/91 1400 East Hyde Park Avenue	100.00
Denise V. Mayfield 2146 West 78th Street Chicago, Illinois 60620	1/20/91 West 43rd Street and South Wabash Avenue	45.00
Peter J. Nowak 104 Wilcox Drive Bartlett, Illinois 60103	1/3/91 South Archer Avenue and West Luna Avenue	105.00
Valerie Olson 233 East Erie Street Apartment 1402 Chicago, Illinois 60611	2/14/91 West Grand Avenue and Lower North Michigan Avenue	80.00
Bobby Williams 716 East 106th Street Chicago, Illinois 60628	12/29/90 South 104th Street and East Corliss Avenue	200.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Citizens for a Better Environment 407 South Dearborn Street Suite 1775 Chicago, Illinois 60605	3/4/91 6525 North Sheridan Road	$ 70.00
John Dekind 1828 Gatewood Drive Gurnee, Illinois 60031	2/3/91 West North Avenue and North Ogden Avenue	430.00
Olive Ruby Keys 17694 Hillcrest Drive Country Club Hills, Illinois 60478	3/1/91 107th and South Michigan Avenue	300.00
Marcy Feinberg 6535 Tower Circle Drive Lincolnwood, Illinois 60646	3/26/91 West North Avenue and North Sheffield Avenue	165.00
Brothella Quick 606D South Boulevard Evanston, Illinois 60202	4/8/91 East Oakwood Boulevard and South Lake Shore Drive	190.00
Agnes E. Kujak 6120 North Nagle Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60646	3/9/91 6049 North Naples Avenue	85.00
Howard Abadinsky 433 West Briar Place Chicago, Illinois 60657	5/22/91 West Touhy Avenue and North Sheridan Road	58.00
American Service Ins. Co. Cl. 106557 c/o Mark Kline Jos. Hammerman and Associates 990 Hammond Drive Suite 300 Atlanta, Georgia 30328	3/24/91 10242 South Wentworth Avenue	308.00
Donna Nunn 305 West 118th Street Chicago, Illinois 60628	3/24/91 10242 South Wentworth Avenue	289.75
Robert H. Graas, Jr. 4053 North Maplewood Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60618	5/26/91 3000 North Western Avenue	160.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Norbert J. Gaynes 5712 South Melvina Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	5/22/91 3529 West 63rd Street	$ 55.00

Damage To Vehicle.

Department Of Forestry:
Account Number 300-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peter Popp 5117 South Merrimac Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	2/23/90 1617 South Western Avenue	$700.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation
(Bureau Of Electricity):
Account Number 300-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Tony S. Ciarrino 3701 West Marquette Road Chicago, Illinois 60629	3/12/91 3701 West Marquette Road (rear)	$120.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Diane and Ernest Abood 3885 -- 36th Street N.W. Canton, Ohio 44718	5/6/91 During towing	$ 45.00
Catherine Butler 7856 South South Shore Drive Unit A Chicago, Illinois 60649	7/9/91 During towing	85.00
Maris I. Graudins 1316 West Maple Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008	7/27/91 During towing	40.00
Jose L. Nunez 6129 South California Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60629	4/27/91 During towing	100.00
Donna Hardy 5401 South Hyde Park Boulevard Apartment 405 Chicago, Illinois 60615	7/10/91 East 55th Street and South Russell Drive	437.66
Vytautas Gudis 7150 South Whipple Street Chicago, Illinois 60629	5/13/92 During towing	500.00
Laura Rojas 4042 West 83rd Street Chicago, Illinois 60652	8/6/90 During towing	160.00
State Farm Insurance and Martha Preble Cl. 42-7163-074 2500 Memorial Boulevard Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37131-0001	6/22/90 During towing	142.98

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
James Baltzer 1476 Golfview Drive Glendale Heights, Illinois 60139	5/29/90 During towing	$2,800.00
John Galvin 10436 South Millard Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60655	8/28/90 West 51st Street and South Western Avenue	700.00
Debra Eggers 2150 Ridge Drive Apartment 31 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416	8/31/90 During towing	410.83
Leonard Giuliano 1 South 660 Westview Lombard, Illinois 60148	9/25/90 During towing	200.00
Geralyn Haggerty 2428 West Grace Street Chicago, Illinois 60618	6/26/90 During towing	280.00
Edward Kurtz 801 West Bradley Place Chicago, Ilinois 60613	10/23/90 During towing	225.00
State Farm Ins. and Gerald Barbee Cl. 1313-L119829GM 1040 West Northwest Highway Mt. Prospect, Illinois 60056	11/6/90 During towing	1,312.58
Tomella Griffin 10148 South Vernon Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60628	6/29/90 113 West Superior Street	600.00
R & R Trucking, Inc. 7701 West 59th Street Summit, Illinois 60504	9/19/90 During towing	250.00
Mario Ronchetti 2036 North 76th Avenue Elmwood Park, Illinois 60635	9/10/90 During towing	300.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
State Farm Ins. and Valerie Brown Cl. 135322-759 16058 South Oak Park Avenue Tinley Park, Illinois 60477	8/21/90 8850 South Cottage Grove Avenue	$ 513.76
Kathleen Swanson 3922 North Monticello Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60618	5/24/90 During towing	275.00
National Ben Franklin Ins. and Mitchell Majka Cl. 255-5-S2240 c/o Continental Loss Adj. Service 200 South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606	2/15/90 5954 North Austin Avenue	699.25
Yefim Gruzmark 8831 Central Morton Grove, Illinois 60053	10/15/90 During towing	400.00
Susan Kostiwa 817 Lake Street Oak Park, Illinois 60301	8/30/90 During towing	275.00
Mohan S. Mallhi 5527 West 25th Street Apartment 2 Cicero, Illinois 60650	11/20/90 During towing	150.00
Gumerundo Martinez 4835 North Ashland Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60640	11/1/90 During towing	125.00
Nicholas Nachich 20 Tower Road Apartment 9F Oak Brook, Illinois 60521	11/6/90 During towing	125.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
William Newberry 5644 South Aberdeen Street Chicago, Illinois 60621	11/19/90 During towing	$ 120.00
John E. Sebastian 1604 Broadacres Drive Clementon, New Jersey 08021	11/9/90 During towing	450.00
Frederick Silha 636 West Buckingham Place Unit B Chicago, Illinois 60657	10/5/90 During towing	150.00
Michael R. Berman 1824 North Lincoln Park West Apartment 312 Chicago, Illinois 60614	9/20/90 During towing	125.00
Steven and Susan Holtz 1310 North Sutton Place Chicago, Illinois 60610	11/28/90 During towing	480.00
Thomas Linnane 3945 North Central Avenue Apartment 1B Chicago, Illinois 60634	11/15/90 5600 West Foster Avenue	200.00
Nachman Malgorzata 2714 North Monitor Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60639	9/17/90 During towing	400.00
Anthony Pistone 448 South Waiola Avenue LaGrange, Illinois 60525	11/17/90 During towing	225.00
Total Management Systems, Inc. 900 West Fullerton Avenue Addison, Illinois 60101	11/2/90 During towing	500.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Robert Abbinante 4110 North Goss Avenue Schiller Park, Illinois 60176	11/12/90 During towing	$ 900.00
Samantha Cornish 6113 Knollwood Road Apartment 305 Willowbrook, Illinois 60514	12/9/90 During towing	250.00
Richard Frankiewicz 903 North Damen Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	11/19/90 During towing	200.00
Karen Garmon 1059 Atlantic Avenue Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60194	10/18/90 During towing	350.00
Kurt Heinz 7014 Red Barn Lane Crystal Lake, Illinois 60012	9/10/90 During towing	200.00
Hassin Aziz 9213 South Calumet Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60619	12/7/90 356 East 87th Street	750.00
Anna S. Muszalski 8505 South Natoma Avenue Burbank, Illinois 60459	11/10/90 During towing	24.95
Rennie Oliver 559 West 123rd Street Chicago, Illinois 60628	1/2/91 During towing	150.00
Sherri Salomon 3859 Dobson Skokie, Illinois 60076	12/11/90 During towing	250.00
Marcie Shulman 4002 East Linkwood Road Baltimore, Maryland 21210	1/1/91 During towing	200.00
Grzywo Stanistar 3621 North Lockwood Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60641	12/27/90 During towing	400.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Perry Hoffman 18109 South 66th Court Tinley Park, Illinois 60477	12/19/90 During towing	$ 300.00
Lucky Odun 246 Juniper Bolingbrook, Illinois 60439	3/2/90 During towing	150.00
Michael Quillinan 135 Pleasant Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60194	2/25/91 During towing	200.00
Ricardo Santana 2545 North Mont Clare Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60635	12/30/90 During towing	300.00
Yosef Agmon 9151 Lowell Avenue Skokie, Illinois 60076	3/12/91 During towing	350.00
Crystal Parker 7365 Auburn Detroit, Michigan 48228	2/10/91 During towing	175.00
Russell E. Pease, Jr. 1 Maple Tree Court Elmhurst, Illinois 60126	2/24/92 During towing	500.00
Pamela Salvano 551 Hinman Evanston, Illinois 60202	12/13/90 During towing	175.00
John Scuito 8500 South Karlov Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60652	6/30/90 During towing	900.00
Jesus Silva 4528 West Deming Place Chicago, Illinois 60639	5/31/90 South Laflin Avenue and West 18th Street	1,000.00
Daniel R. Doyle 836 Harwich Lane Schaumburg, Illinois 60194	3/28/91 During towing	375.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Patricia Nelson 5035 South Drexel Avenue Townhouse J Chicago, Illinois 60615	12/20/90 5035 South Drexel Avenue -- Rear	$ 425.00
Rosemary Orlando 5027 North Menard Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60630	4/12/91 During towing	125.00
Enterprise Rent-A-Car 5333 South Archer Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	3/29/91 3074 East 79th Street	500.00
Ben Resnick 2917 West Howard Street Chicago, Illinois 60645	2/12/91 During towing	112.95
David W. Kurtz 3228 South Princeton Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60616	4/24/91 During towing	200.00
Darrell Carlson 623 Robert Avenue Rockford, Illinois 61107	6/19/91 During towing	600.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Streets And Sanitation:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-267 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	8/4/90 5800 North Rogers Avenue	$ 344.58

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
State Farm Ins. and Shirley Jackson Cl. 13-D627-402 580 Waters Edge Suite 200 Lombard, Illinois 60148-6430	8/11/90 4814 West Cortez Street	$ 745.90
Lillian Barahona 1753 West Superior Street Chicago, Illinois 60622	7/2/90 1753 West Superior Street	500.00
Helen Koutnik 2229 West Cortez Street Chicago, Illinois 60622	11/9/90 2229 West Cortez Street	100.00
State Farm Ins. and James R. Hunt Cl. 13-D627-951 580 Waters Edge Suite 200 Lombard, Illinois 60148-6430	8/29/90 1828 North Oak Park Avenue	433.75
Elizabeth Faniel 5839 South Sangamon Street Chicago, Illinois 60621	9/28/90 5839 South Sangamon Street	225.00
John Hurley 11226 South Sacramento Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60655	3/27/91 11226 South Sacramento Avenue	600.00
David Smith 3256 West Palmer Street Chicago, Illinois 60647	3/13/91 2351 North Milwaukee Avenue	275.00
Frances V. Marszalek 4717 South Hamlin Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	6/27/91 Farmers Market-Daley Center	35.00
John C. Bieszczat 2435 West Haddon Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60622	2/15/91 2435 West Haddon Avenue (rear)	600.00
Adam Stano 3914 North Oleander Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60634	6/1/91 3914 North Oleander Avenue	300.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Bernice S. Perlman 3200 North Lake Shore Drive Chicago, Illinois 60657	8/8/91 West Belmont Avenue and North Lake Shore Drive	$ 80.00
Joseph L. Schordje 2432 North Austin Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60639	7/1/91 2432 North Austin Avenue	13.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Sewers:
Account Number 314-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Byford Basham 3511 West Wolfram Street Chicago, Illinois 60618	5/22/89 2800 North Drake Avenue	$ 225.00
Sharon Faerber 416 Marengo Avenue Apartment 3 Forest Park, Illinois 60130	3/10/91 West Fullerton Avenue and North Kilpatrick Avenue	110.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Sewers:
Account Number 314-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Mary Rita Giles 2010 West Webster Avenue Apartment 1 Chicago, Illinois 60647	10/27/91 2050 West Webster Avenue	$ 97.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Paul Cooney 10333 South Lawndale Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60655	11/29/90 10333 South Lawndale Avenue	$1,000.00

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Police:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Tekleab Zeru 840 Sunnyside Avenue Apartment 16E Chicago, Illinois 60640	3/25/91 1071 West Lawrence Avenue	$600.00
Boguskaw Leonczynski 1617 Person Street Laramie, Wyoming 82070	2/25/90 Police auto pound	474.16
Ronald J. Pawlowski 3782 West Hayford Street Chicago, Illinois 60652	8/20/90 7100 South Lawndale Avenue	600.00
Clarice Hanson c/o William Noonan, Attorney P.O. Box 417 Blue Island, Illinois 60406	6/22/90 95th and South Leavitt Street	700.00
Ion Daragiu 1419 Juneway Terrace Round Lake Beach, Illinois 60073	10/10/90 4754 West Belmont Avenue	400.00
Allstate Insurance Company and Wayne Griffin Cl. 2701072171FSE P.O. Box 1089 Morton Grove, Illinois 60053	9/12/90 255 South Loomis	253.27

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Theodore Bruck 10350 South Fairfield Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60655	11/1/90 10256 South Wood Street	$ 400.00
Joe M. Russell 7009 South Yale Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60621	10/25/90 7009 South Yale Avenue	400.00
State Farm Insurance and Annette Mills Cl. 14-5543-272 P.O. Box 13000 Merrillville, Indiana 46411-5700	3/16/90 91st at Interstate 94	509.25
Thomas Faught 1517 South Home Avenue Berwyn, Illinois 60402	12/4/90 355 North Central Avenue	750.00
Gwendolyn Holland 10711 South Church Street 2nd floor Chicago, Illinois 60643	11/21/90 Police auto pound	195.00
Allstate Insurance Company and Martha King Cl. 1830183537 OMS P.O. Box 1027 Skokie, Illinois 60076	9/18/90 North Pulaski Road and West Chicago Avenue	1,243.98
Manuel Angulo 5842 North Wayne Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60660	11/20/90 West Irving Park Road and North Ashland Avenue	300.00
Crum & Forster Personal Insurance Company and Anne Bohrer Cl. SLT80046300 P.O. Box 3108 St. Louis, Missouri 63011	9/19/90 West Hollywood Avenue and North Sheridan Road	1,482.86
Economy Fire and Casualty Company and Henry Knarr Cl. 11006-3095-1XD7 500 Economy Court Freeport, Illinois 61032	8/18/90 4536 North Kimball Avenue	1,231.68

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Deborah Johnson 4816 South Langley Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60615	11/30/90 Police auto pound	$ 500.00
Webster Lee Gater 1428 South Pulaski Road Chicago, Illinois 60623	1/4/91 3200 West Warren Boulevard	400.00
National Ben Franklin Insurance Company and Rudy Bregy Cl. 2557T-1898-0 c/o Wm. Deppert, Continental Adjusting Services 200 South Wacker Drive 14th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60606	12/14/90 809 West Addison Street	248.82
Maria Oropeza 4810 South May Street Chicago, Illinois 60609	11/18/90 1300 West 48th Street	400.00
James C. Sheldon 9751 South Avenue N Chicago, Illinois 60617	2/4/91 2244 East 80th Street	400.00
Micheal Glomski 3624 North Hermitage Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60613	2/26/91 West Addison Street and North Paulina Street	400.00
Prestige Casualty Company and Nadine Lockhart Cl. 90L0146 5454 West Fargo Skokie, Illinois 60077	12/7/90 201 South Michigan Avenue	843.25
Eddie Weathers 4323 West 21st Place Chicago, Illinois 60623	1/27/91 South Pulaski Road and West 21st Street	200.00
James A. Williams 4939 South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive Apartment 104 Chicago, Illinois 60615	9/8/90 6057 South Kedzie Avenue	500.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
American Ambassador Cas. and Andrew Davis Cl. 1057515 1501 East Woodfield Road Suite 300E Schaumburg, Illinois 60173	3/4/91 820 North Central	$ 741.20
Joe Jackson 2822 South Calumet Avenue Apartment 202 Chicago, Illinois 60616	1/13/91 26th and South Calumet Avenue	400.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Police:
Account Number 100-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Behrouz Khalily 6033 North Sheridan Road Apartment 32B Chicago, Illinois 60660	9/25/90 Police auto pound	$ 350.00
Allstate Insurance Co. and Charles Travis Cl. 2520188760 P.O. Box 1027 Skokie, Illinois 60076	5/1/90 Police auto pound	1,500.00
Helen Gonzalez 2129 North Campbell Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647	9/3/90 Police auto pound	800.00

Damage To Property.

Department Of Water:
Account Number 200-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-246 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/26/90 5324 North Sawyer Avenue	$ 471.64
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-245 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/26/90 1903 North Sheffield Avenue	700.20
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-249 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/31/90 2136 West Thomas Street	807.66
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-250 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	8/1/90 2052 West 23rd Street	366.58
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-238 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/20/90 1748 North Monticello Avenue	688.26

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-239 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/20/90 7141 South Champlain Avenue	$ 376.32
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-268 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	8/6/90 10312 South Longwood Drive	974.90
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-276 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	7/16/90 6512 South Green Street	316.47
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-284 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	8/29/90 1906 North Sheffield Avenue	1,235.52
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-285 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	9/4/90 4004 North Kenneth Avenue	1,137.63
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 12-12-90 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	9/7/90 1706 North Monticello Avenue	319.56

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 90-0-281 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	9/10/90 2332 North Central Park Avenue	$ 805.29
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-10 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	12/31/90 3544 West Wrightwood Avenue	269.09
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-16 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	11/31/90 2620 South Ridgeway Avenue	786.25
Ronald Gorka 4315 South Drake Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60632	1/25/91 4315 South Drake Avenue	200.00
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. File 91-4541 225 West Randolph Street HQ 2H Chicago, Illinois 60606	12/17/90 4500 West Cortland Street	172.44
Edward and Gertrude Kline 1637 North Springfield Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647	12/29/90 1637 North Springfield Avenue	600.00
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-46 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	12/07/90 4058 West Crystal Street	530.61

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-47 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	12/27/90 5418 North Laporte Avenue	$ 984.90
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-48 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	1/28/91 4906 West Montana Street	897.20
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-71 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	10/17/90 4132 North Kenneth Avenue	371.34
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-83 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	11/12/90 10941 South Wabash Avenue	818.78
Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. File 91-0-82 122 South Michigan Avenue Room 311 Chicago, Illinois 60603	09/19/90 11546 South Peoria Street	519.20

Damage To Vehicles.

Department Of Water:
Account Number 200-99-2005-0934-0934.

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Janet Rysiewicz 5342 South Nagle Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638	1/21/91 South Archer Avenue and South Central Avenue	$50.00
Ahmad R. Karim 8101 South Woodlawn Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60619	12/19/90 1248 South Halsted Street	400.00

; 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	Date And Location	Amount
Overland Bond 4701 West Fullerton Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60639	7/17/87 to 9/17/87 6238 South Oakley Avenue	$297.89

; 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
Colonial Brick Company 2222 South Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois 60608	11/14/88 to 2/7/89 2214 -- 2234 South Halsted Street	$400.00

Name And Address	Date And Location	Amount
Benny Scott P.O. Box 7371 Chicago, Illinois 60680	1/23/90 to 5/22/90 6456 -- 6458 South Green Street	$ 400.00
Javier Mendoza 5009 South Ashland Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60609	1/22/90 to 1/22/91 5009 South Ashland Avenue	277.83

AUTHORIZATION FOR PAYMENT OF SUNDRY CLAIMS FOR CONDOMINIUM REFUSE REBATES.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 14009 through 14040 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, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

(Continued on page 14041)

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
CREATE VOUCHER RECORDS

MEETING DATE 3/26/92 PERIOD 1992 CODE ALL

BUDGET LIMIT: 500,000.00

VOUCHER TOTAL: 302,142.21

*** CONDO RECORD DOES NOT EXIST FOR PIN: 1433202100 ***

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
VOUCHER REGISTER----EDIT
MEETING DATE 3/26/92 PERIOD 1992 CODE/S A,B,C

VOUCHER	***** PIN *****	********* DESCRIPTION **********	************ PAYEE ************		RES. # UNITS		REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-3-0156	20-24-400-023	6714-16 S. CHAPPELL CONDO. ASSOCIATION 6714-16 S. CHAPPELL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60649	HOLLY PARKER C/O HOLLY PARKER 7215 S. UNION AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60621	C-ANNUAL	6	6	1,021.50 (05) ********** SPONSOR ********** LAWRENCE S BLOOM	450.00 90
92-3-0157	20-14-203-047	5540-42 BLACKSTONE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 5540-42 S. BLACKSTONE CHICAGO, IL 60615	STEPHEN WALT C/O STEPHEN WALT 5542 S. BLACKSTONE CHICAGO, IL 60637	C-ANNUAL	6	7	840.00 (05) ********** SPONSOR ********** LAWRENCE S BLOOM	525.00 90
92-3-0158	20-13-102-028	5515-17 SOUTH HYDE PARK BLVD. CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 5515-17 S. HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60637	CYNTHIA KINNARD C/O CYNTHIA KINNARD 5515 S. HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60637	C-ANNUAL	5	6	834.00 (05) ********** SPONSOR ********** LAWRENCE S BLOOM	450.00 90
92-3-0159	20-12-114-003	5411-15 HYDE PARK BUILDING CORPORATION 5411-15 HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60615	ABEL BEKKOUCHE CORPORATION 5411-15 HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60615	C-ANNUAL	4	6	630.00 (05) ********** SPONSOR ********** LAWRENCE S BLOOM	450.00 90

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 1,875.00

C I T Y O F C H I C A G O
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
VOUCHER REGISTER----EDIT
MEETING DATE 3/26/92 PERIOD 1992 CODE/S A,B,C

VOUCHER	**** FIN **** ******** DESCRIPTION **********	* ******* PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
-3-0155	20-36-124-035 8220-26 S. JEFFERY COM ASSOC. 8226 SO. JEF CHICAGO	FLETCHER , JEFFERY BLVD. , IL 60617	C-ANNUAL	5 11	758.00 (08)	758.00 90
				**********	SPONSOR **********	
				LORRAINE L DIXON		

SPONSOR TOTAL PAI

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
VOUCHER REGISTER----EDIT
MEETING DATE 3/26/92 PERIOD 1992 CODE/S A,B,C

VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-3-0145	14-32-401-049	1920 N. MAUD CONDO ASSN 1920 N. MAUD CHICAGO, IL 60614	C.W. STRAUS THE TULIP CORPORATION 1960 N. CLYBOURN ON CLIFTON CHICAGO, IL 60614	C-ANNUAL	1 18	425.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	425.00 90
92-3-0151	14-21-106-005	LAKESIDE MANOR CONDO ASSN 3739 N PINEGROVE AVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	GRANT ASHLEY , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1 8	598.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	598.00 90
92-3-0152	14-21-108-025	WAVELAND QUADRANGLE CONDO ASSOCIATION CHICAGO, IL 60613	DOUGLAS DOW , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1 16	1,518.44 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	1,200.00 90
92-3-0153	14-21-103-024	GRACE SHORE CONDO ASSN 626-628 W. GRACE ST. CHICAGO, IL 60613	NANCI KOLLER , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1 6	960.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	450.00 90
92-3-0160	20-25-207-049	2038-48 E. 72ND PLACE CONDO ASSOCIATION 2038-48 E. 72ND PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60649	JAMES O'NEAL C/O JAMES T. O'NEAL & ASSOC. 370 E. 71ST ST. CHICAGO, IL 60619	C-ANNUAL	8 18	1,200.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	1,200.00 90

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 3,873.00

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	******** DESCRIPTION **********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
-1-0109	17-03-214-011	233 EAST WALTON BUILDING CORP. 233 EAST WALTON 233 EAST WALTON PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	NICHOLAS C. FURIO CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1	14 1,232.00 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	525.00 91
-1-0130	17-03-214-010	230 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CONDO ASSC. 230 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ROBERT S. GRAF CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1	14 670.00 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	525.00 91
-3-0161	12-11-117-030	EDGEWOOD MANOR II 8741-45 W. SUMMERDALE CHICAGO, IL 60656	DOLORES A. TIETZ 8741-45 W. SUMMERDALE CHICAGO, IL 60656	C-ANNUAL	10	11 942.46 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	825.00 90
-3-0162	12-11-111-034	8427-31 W. BRYN MAWR CONDO. 8427-31 W. BRYN MAWR CHICAGO, IL 60631	ROBERT NOLAN C/O MR. ROBERT E. NOLAN 8431 WEST BRYN MAWR CHICAGO, IL 60631	C-ANNUAL	6	12 991.44 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	900.00 90
-3-0163	13-06-110-053	6820 W. RAVEN CONDO. ASSOC. 6820 W. RAVEN ST CHICAGO, IL 60631	HARRY SEITZ 6820 W. RAVEN ST CHICAGO, IL 60631	C-ANNUAL	6	12 869.17 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	869.17 90

SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 3,644.17

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VOUCHER	***** PIN *****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
-1-0078	17-03-207-068	ONE MAGNIFICENT MILE CONDO. ASSOCIATION 950 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	PENNY BERMAN ASSOCIATION 950 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8 182	7,569.60 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	6,825.00 91
-1-0079	17-04-224-049	STATE TOWER CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1230 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT 559 W. SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	6 92	3,219.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	3,219.00 91
-1-0080	17-10-214-011	LAKE POINT TOWER CONDO. ASSN. 505 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JENNY ZAROSLINSKI 505 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4 874	30,910.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	30,910.00 91
-1-0081	17-04-224-043	HANOVER CONDOMINIUM 21 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALEY 3930 N. PINEGROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 168	3,750.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	3,750.00 91
-1-0082	17-04-222-062	ELIOT HOUSE CONDOMINIUM ASSN. NO.4 1255 N. SANDBURG TERRACE CHICAGO, IL 60610	C.W. STRAUS C/O TULIP CORPORATION 1960 N. CLYBOURN CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 324	11,053.80 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	11,053.80 91
-1-0083	17-03-201-055	70 EAST CEDAR STREET CORP. 70 EAST CEDAR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	TED JOHNSON 70 EAST CEDAR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	14 30	1,170.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,125.00 91
-1-0088	17-04-215-059	160-170 W. GOETHE CONDO.ASSN. 160-170 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	MARY WATERS C/O MARY WATERS 166 W. GEOTHE ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	6 6	566.40 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	225.00 91
-1-0089	17-03-202-065	50 E. BELLEVUE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 50 E. BELLEVUE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	11 142	4,110.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	4,110.00 91
-1-0090	17-03-112-034	30 E. DIVISION CONDO ASSOC. 30 E. DIVISION CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 72	3,048.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	2,700.00 91
-1-0091	17-03-223-023	21 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC. 21 E. CHESTNUT CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 161	3,120.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	3,120.00 91

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92-1-0106	17-03-208-021	990 N. LAKE SHORE DR. HOMEOWN ASSOCIATION 990 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	EVA DIOSSY MANAGEMENT OFFICE 990 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	11 145	4,050.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	4,050.00 91
92-1-0107	17-10-122-022	535 N. MICHIGAN AVE CONDO ASSO 535 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS/HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 460	13,266.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	13,266.00 91
92-1-0108	17-03-228-024	247 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC 247 E. CHESTNUT CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH C/O HARBOR REALTY & MGMT CO 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 89	2,305.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	2,305.00 91
92-1-0110	17-03-208-015	232 E. WALTON BLDG. CORP. 232 E. WALTON CHICAGO, IL 60611	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O SUDLER & COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHGO., IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 20	878.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	750.00 91
92-1-0111	17-03-221-004	227-237 EAST DELAWARE PL. CORP 227-237 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ROBERT GRAF 227-237 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 44	2,900.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,650.00 91
92-1-0112	17-03-221-003	TWO TWENTY-THREE EAST DELAWARE PLACE CORPORATION 223 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	AUSTIN STOLL C/O AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOC. 200 E. WALTON PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 10	650.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	375.00 91
92-1-0113	17-03-227-020	210 EAST PEARSON STREET CONDO. ASSOCIATION 210 EAST PEARSON STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	AUSTIN STOLL C/O AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOC. 200 E. WALTON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 61	1,971.60 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,971.60 91
92-1-0114	17-03-214-014	200 E. DELAWARE CONDO ASSOC. 200 E. DELAWARE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JOHN AYKROID C/O LATHOMAS AND COMPANY 15 EAST SUPERIOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 189	5,810.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	5,810.00 91
92-1-0115	17-03-226-065	180 EAST PEARSON HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 180 EAST PEARSON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	TED JOHNSON ASSOCIATION 180 EAST PEARSON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	14 260	20,184.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	9,750.00 91
92-1-0116	17-03-220-020	175 E. DELAWARE PL. HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 175 E. DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JOHN TRUEMAN ASSOCIATION 175 E. DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 705	21,181.90 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	21,181.90 91

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92-1-0117	17-10-200-004	161 CHGO. AVE. CONDO ASSOC. 161 EAST CHGO. AVE. CHICAGO, IL 60611	JUDY GOSPODAREK 161 EAST CHGO. AVE. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 10 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	292	4,299.40 (42)	4,299.40 91
92-1-0128	17-03-200-063	1150 CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 1150 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	WALLIS WEINPER C/O LATHOMAS REALTY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 10 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	247	1,857.36 (42)	1,857.36 91
92-1-0129	17-03-208-005	TWO HUNDRED NINE LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING CORPORTATION 209 E. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	54	2,534.00 (42)	2,025.00 91
92-1-0150	17-03-109-017	1260 ASTOR STREET BUILDING CORP. 1260 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	THEODORE JOHNSON SUDLER MARLING INC. 875 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHGO., IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 10 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	14	2,385.00 (42)	525.00 91
92-1-0156	17-03-113-003	1209 ASTOR BUILDING CORP. 1209 N. ASTOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	JEFFREY ZYDLO C/O LATHOMUS AND COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	30	1,980.00 (42)	1,125.00 91

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 137,979.06

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92-1-0084	17-04-223-052	BEEKMAN PLACE HOMEOWNERS ASSN. 55 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O SUDLER MARLING, INC. 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4	42 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,436.00 1,436.00 91
92-1-0118	14-33-414-044	KENNELLEY SQUARE CONDO ASSOC. 1749 N. WELLS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60614	KATHY SCHOMAKER 1749 N. WELLS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9	268 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	6,858.00 6,858.00 91
92-1-0119	14-33-303-136	HOWE COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1927 N. HOWE CHICAGO, IL 60614	JIM PEOLETTI 1927 N. HOWE CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	17 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	616.00 616.00 91
92-1-0120	14-28-308-024	HAMPDEN TOWER CONDO ASSOC. 2754 HAMPDEN COURT CHICAGO, IL 60614	RAY BACHAND C/O RAY BACHAND 2754 HAMPDEN COURT CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	135 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,594.40 3,594.40 91
92-1-0121	14-33-201-021	CONSERVATORY CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 2314 N. LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS/HARBOUR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10	40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,060.00 1,500.00 91
92-1-0122	14-33-315-088	CITY COMMONS CONDO ASSOC. 641 W. WILLOW CHICAGO, IL 60614	SANDY MULSOFF C/O VENTERRA 350 N. LASALLE-SUITE 700 CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8	62 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,543.60 2,325.00 91
92-1-0123	14-33-307-061	BELGRAVIA TERRACE CONDO. ASSN. 1901-17 N. HUDSON AND 414 W. WISCONSON CHICAGO, IL 60614	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT. 559 WEST SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	7	30 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,660.00 1,125.00 91
92-1-0125	17-03-102-032	ASTOR TERRACE CONDOMINIUM 1450 N. ASTOR ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	LAWRENCE VENTRESCA C/O LAWRENCE VENTRESCA 1340 N. ASTOR ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	52 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	2,490.00 1,950.00 91
92-1-0126	17-03-107-005	ASTOR INCORPORATED 1301 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO 1301 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4	11 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	980.00 412.50 91
92-1-0127	17-03-114-003	1212 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO. ASSOCIATION 1212 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	DARLENE LEONI C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 1212 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	11	180 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	4,808.00 4,808.00 91

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2-1-0139	14-28-318-064	2626 LAKEVIEW CONDO ASSOC 2626 LAKEVIEW AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60614	RUSS FLEAGLE 2626 LAKEVIEW AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 492	12,275.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	12,275.00 91
2-1-0140	14-33-201-014	2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CONDO. 2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	MARK WRIGHT 2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4 7	670.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	262.50 91
2-1-0141	14-32-203-020	2318-26 NORTH SHEFFIELD CONDO. ASSOCIATION 2318-26 N. SHEFFIELD CHICAGO, IL 60614	ROBIN WUCHERER C/O ROBIN WUCHERER 2324 N. SHEFFIELD - A CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 34	2,657.40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,275.00 91
2-1-0142	14-33-206-052	2144 LINCOLN PK. WEST CONDO HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 2144 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT. 559 W. SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 91	3,090.90 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,090.90 91
2-1-0143	17-03-101-018	1540 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CORP. 1540 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 29	2,223.60 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,087.50 91
2-1-0144	17-04-210-026	FIFTEEN-THIRTY NORTH STATE PARKWAY BUILDING CORPORATION 1530 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	ROBERT GRAF C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	7 12	756.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	450.00 91
2-1-0145	17-03-103-024	1430 LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING CORPORATION 1430 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ROBERT GRAF C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 24	1,782.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	900.00 91
2-1-0146	17-03-103-026	1418 N. LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO- MINIUM ASSN. 1418 N.LAKE SHORE DR. CHICAGO, IL 60610	HOWARD B. WEINER C/O LA THOMUS & CO. INC. 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 28	1,170.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,050.00 91
2-1-0147	17-03-105-009	1335 ASTOR COOPERATIVE APTS., INC. 1335 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	JEFFERY ZYDLO C/O LATHOMUS AND COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 47	2,477.40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,762.50 91
2-1-0148	17-04-218-032	1320 N. STATE CO-OP APTS. 1320 NORTH STATE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLEN WORTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHGO., IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 40	3,123.60 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,500.00 91

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92-1-0149	17-03-108-016	1300 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO 1300 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	13 150	4,332.00 (43)	4,332.00 91
92-1-0151	14-29-427-061	916-18 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 916-18 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	13 10	558.00 (43)	375.00 91
92-1-0152	14-33-113-032	416 WEST GRANT PLACE ELYSIAN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 416 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	DENISE FITZPATRICK C/O WALLACE AND ORTH 1504 SHERMAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60201	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	4 10	1,191.00 (43)	375.00 91
92-1-0153	14-33-124-050	401 WEBSTER CONDO. ASSOC. 401 WEBSTER CHICAGO, IL 60614	WAYNE A. LAU 401 WEBSTER CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	10 36	1,346.64 (43)	1,346.64 91
92-1-0154	14-33-106-004	399 CORPORATION 399 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	13 33	1,500.00 (43)	1,237.50 91
92-1-0155	17-03-100-013	WARWICK CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1501 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	13 55	3,046.64 (43)	2,062.50 91
92-1-0157	14-33-114-046	THE PORTALS AT GRANT PLACE ASSOCIATION 415 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	AUSTIN STOLL AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOCIATES 200 E. WALTON CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	4 50	2,016.00 (43)	1,875.00 91
92-1-0158	14-33-400-036	LINCOLN PARK TOWER CONDO ASSOCIATION 1960 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	SUSAN RAITH ALI ASSOCIATION 1960 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	13 348	5,948.65 (43)	5,948.65 91
92-3-0146	14-33-113-032	416 WEST GRANT PLACE ELYSIAN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 416 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	DENISE FITZPATRICK C/O WALLACE AND ORTH 1504 SHERMAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60201	C-ANNUAL ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	4 10	2,058.80 (43)	750.00 90
92-3-0147	14-32-414-074	PARK ROW TOWNHOMES 1838-42 N. HALSTED CHICAGO, IL 60614	C. W STRAUS C.W. STRAUS 1838 N. HALSTED CHICAGO, IL 60614	C-ANNUAL ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	2 8	501.20 (43)	501.20 90

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** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID **	67,081.79			

REPORT DATE: 3/12/92
REPORT TIME: 13:26:04
PROGRAM: RRR282

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VOUCHER	**** PIN **** ******** DESCRIPTION **********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-3-0154	14-20-408-206 CORNELIA LOFTS CONDO ASSN	C.W. STRAUS	C-ANNUAL	1 20	1,305.54	1,305.54
	1111 W CORNELIA	THE TULIP CORPORATION			(44)	90
		1960 N CLYBOURN ON CLIFTON		**********	SPONSOR **********	
	CHICAGO, IL 60657	CHICAGO, IL 60614		BERNARD J. HANSEN		
** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID **	1,305.54					

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION **********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-1-0077	13-15-403-037	KEELER ARMS 4333 N. KEELER CHICAGO, IL 60641	HELEN BATES 4333 N. KEELER CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	11 9	450.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	337.50 90
92-1-0124	17-03-102-033	ASTOR VILLA CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1430 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	SIGI PEDOTE C/O LATHOMAS & COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8 50	1,816.32 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	1,816.32 91
92-1-0131	13-15-411-014	4248 N. KEYSTONE CONDO. ASSN. 4248 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	KAREN PAGE 4248 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 9	336.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	336.00 91
92-1-0132	13-08-431-035	LAWRENCE CONDOMINIUM ASSOC. 5754 W. LAWRENCE CHICAGO, IL 60630	GENEVIEVE KOZIOL C/O GENEVIEVE KOZIOL 5754 W. LAWRENCE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 7	350.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	262.50 91
92-1-0133	13-16-114-030	KINGS CORNER CONDOMINIUM ASSC. 4543 N. CENTRAL CHICAGO, IL 60630	RALPH STRZALKOWSKI CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1 6	378.76 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	225.00 91
92-1-0134	13-15-404-039	KEDVALE TERRACE CONDOMINIUM 4337-43 N. KEDVALE CHICAGO, IL 60641	LENA FANTOZZI 4337-43 N. KEDVALE CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 18	842.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	675.00 91
92-1-0135	18-08-311-047	HIGGINS CONDOMINIUM ASSC. 6121 W HIGGINS CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRANCES QUIRK CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1 16	408.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	408.00 91
92-1-0136	13-08-430-079	GUNNISON POINT CONDO ASSC. 5915 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60630	GRACE L. ZIMER CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1 32	658.20 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	658.20 91
92-1-0137	13-09-317-028	EDMUNDS STREET CONDO ASSOC. 5555-59 W. EDMUNDS CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRAN ROMPA 5555-59 W. EDMUNDS CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 8	534.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	300.00 91
92-1-0138	13-09-328-058	SANS SOUCI CONDO - BOARD OF MANAGERS 4825-35 N. CENTRAL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRANCES CAMERON MANAGERS 4825-35 N. CENTRAL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 36	2,160.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	1,350.00 91

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92-3-0143	13-15-404-038	KEYSTONE COURTS CONDO ASSOC #2 4322-4326 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	LOUISE SWANSON C/O LOUISE SWANSON 4322-26 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	C-ANNUAL	7	12	692.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	692.00 90
92-3-0144	13-08-425-157	MANGO GARDENS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4955 N. MANGO CHICAGO, IL 60630	VIRGINIA BEATTY C/O VIRGINIA BEATTY 5731 W. HIGGINS CHICAGO, IL 60630	C-ANNUAL	5	14	992.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	992.00 90

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 8,052.52

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION **********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
2-1-0085	14-16-304-042	700_708 BITTERSWEEN CONDO.ASSN 700-708 W. BITTERSWEEN CHICAGO, IL 60613	JACK HAMILTON C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	13 124	3,186.00 (46) **********	3,186.00 91 **********
2-1-0086	14-21-100-018	LAKE PARK PLAZA CONDO ASSOC. 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	12 448	15,870.00 (46) **********	15,870.00 91 **********
2-1-0087	14-16-301-041	IMPERIAL TOWERS CONDO ASSOC. 4250 N. MARINE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	13 862	16,642.20 (46) **********	16,642.20 91 **********
2-1-0095	14-07-324-043	2049 AINSLIE CONDOMINIUM 2049 AINSLIE CHICAGO, IL 60640	DAVID JOHNSTON C/O JOHNSTON 4855 N. HOYNE CHICAGO, IL 60625	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	9 12	816.00 (46) **********	450.00 91 **********
2-1-0097	14-16-300-027	4300 MARINE DRIVE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4300 N. MARINE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH OMNIBUS/HARBOR REALTY GROUP 3930 N.PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	13 90	2,577.20 (46) **********	2,577.20 91 **********
2-1-0098	14-21-106-030	3730-40 LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO ASSOCIATION 3730-40 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	13 62	2,694.00 (46) **********	2,325.00 91 **********

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 41,050.40

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92-1-0096	14-18-205-042	SAXONY COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	ROBERT SYPHERS ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8 25	878.67 (47) ********** SPONSOR ********** EUGENE C. SCHULTER	878.67 91
92-3-0150	14-18-205-042	SAXONY COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	ROBERT SYPHERS ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	C-ANNUAL	8 25	1,539.40 (47) ********** SPONSOR ********** EUGENE C. SCHULTER	1,539.40 90

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 2,418.07

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-1-0092	14-05-211-023	GRANVILLE BEACH CONDO. ASSN. 6171 SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	KATHERINE DEFRANCO C/O KATHERINE DEFRANCO 6171 N. SHERIDAN CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 12 01/01 THRU 06/30	312	6,339.04 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	6,339.04 91
92-1-0093	14-08-205-025	DENIFER CONDO ASSN 1038-1052 W BALMORAL CHICAGO, IL 60640	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MANAGEMENT 1321 E TOWER ROAD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60173	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 1 01/01 THRU 06/30	38	2,199.59 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	1,425.00 91
92-1-0094	14-08-108-047	ANDERSONVILLE CONDO ASSOC. 1437-39 W. CATALPA CHICAGO, IL 60640	JAMES HARRIS C/O JAMES HARRIS 1437 W. CATALPA - 2E CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 9 01/01 THRU 06/30	6	264.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	225.00 91
92-1-0099	14-05-211-016	TIARA HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 6145-47 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N.PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30	100	1,944.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	1,944.00 91
92-1-0100	14-05-403-021	THORNDALE BEACH SOUTH CONDO 5855 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	HEIDI NEAL 5855 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30	227	5,318.40 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	5,318.40 91
92-1-0101	14-05-211-022	PARK EDGEWATER CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 6101 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 12 01/01 THRU 06/30	103	2,759.30 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	2,759.30 91
92-1-0102	14-08-419-043	NEW ORLEANS EAST CONDO. ASSN. 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	JULIE OHMAN 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 3 01/01 THRU 06/30	6	618.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	225.00 91
92-1-0103	14-05-215-015	THE MALIBU CONDOMINIUM 6007 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	PAULA PAPPAS 6007 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 12 01/01 THRU 06/30	357	7,918.92 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	7,918.92 91
92-1-0104	14-05-407-015	HORIZON HOUSE CONDO. ASSOC 5733 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30	110	6,171.60 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	4,125.00 91
92-1-0105	17-03-201-066	1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	CHERYL PLISKINS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30	74	2,700.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	2,700.00 91

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92-2-0037	14-08-108-047	ANDERSONVILLE CONDO ASSOC.	JAMES HARRIS	B-SEMI-ANNUAL	9	6	308.00	225.00
		1437-39 W. CATALPA	C/O JAMES HARRIS	07/01			(48)	90
			1437 W. CATALPA - 2E	THRU 12/31	********** SPONSOR **********			
		CHICAGO, IL 60640	CHICAGO, IL 60640		MARY ANN SMITH			
92-3-0148	14-08-301-043	WINONA WALK CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	KEN BARTLEK	C-ANNUAL	4	6	678.00	450.00
		1432 W. WINONA	C/O KEN BARTHELS				(48)	90
			1432 W. WINONA		********** SPONSOR **********			
		CHICAGO, IL 60640	CHICAGO, IL 60640		MARY ANN SMITH			
92-3-0149	14-08-419-043	NEW ORLEANS EAST CONDO. ASSN.	JULIE OHMAN	C-ANNUAL	3	6	1,290.00	450.00
		933 W. GUNNISON	933 W. GUNNISON				(48)	90
		CHICAGO, IL 60640	CHICAGO, IL 60640		********** SPONSOR **********			
					MARY ANN SMITH			

** SPONSOR TOTAL PAID ** 34,104.66

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VOUCHER ***** PIN ***** ********* DESCRIPTION **********	********** PAYEE **********	RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
*** TOTAL PAID *** 302,142.21	*** TOTAL PROCESSED *** 104			
*** TOTAL BUDGETED *** 500,000.00				

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
2-1-0077	13-15-403-037	KEELER ARMS 4333 N. KEELER CHICAGO, IL 60641	HELEN BATES 4333 N. KEELER CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	11 9	450.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	337.50 90
2-1-0078	17-03-207-068	ONE MAGNIFICENT MILE CONDO. ASSOCIATION 950 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	PENNY BERMAN ASSOCIATION 950 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8 182	7,569.60 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	6,825.00 91
2-1-0079	17-04-224-049	STATE TOWER CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1230 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT 559 W. SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	6 92	3,219.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	3,219.00 91
2-1-0080	17-10-214-011	LAKE POINT TOWER CONDO. ASSN. 505 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JENNY ZAROSLINSKI 505 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4 874	30,910.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	30,910.00 91
2-1-0081	17-04-224-043	HANOVER CONDOMINIUM 21 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALEY 3930 N. PINEGROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 168	3,750.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	3,750.00 91
2-1-0082	17-04-222-062	ELIOT HOUSE CONDOMINIUM ASSN. NO.4 1255 N. SANDBURG TERRACE CHICAGO, IL 60610	C.W. STRAUS C/O TULIP CORPORATION 1960 N. CLYBOURN CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 324	11,053.80 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	11,053.80 91
2-1-0083	17-03-201-055	70 EAST CEDAR STREET CORP. 70 EAST CEDAR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	TED JOHNSON 70 EAST CEDAR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	14 30	1,170.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,125.00 91
2-1-0084	17-04-223-052	BEEKMAN PLACE HOMEOWNERS ASSN. 55 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O BUDLER MARLING, INC. 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4 42	1,436.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,436.00 91
2-1-0085	14-16-304-042	700_708 BITTERSWEEN CONDO.ASSN 700-708 W. BITTERSWEEN CHICAGO, IL 60613	JACK HAMILTON C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 124	3,186.00 (46) ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	3,186.00 91
2-1-0086	14-21-100-018	LAKE PARK PLAZA CONDO ASSOC. 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 448	15,870.00 (46) ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	15,870.00 91

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2-1-0087	14-16-301-041	IMPERIAL TOWERS CONDO ASSOC. 4250 N. MARINE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	13 862	16,642.20 (46) **********	16,642.20 91 **********
2-1-0088	17-04-215-059	160-170 W. GOETHE CONDO.ASSN. 160-170 W. GOETHE CHICAGO, IL 60610	MARY WATERS C/O MARY WATERS 166 W. GEOTHE ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	6 6	566.40 (42) **********	225.00 91 **********
2-1-0089	17-03-202-065	50 E. BELLEVUE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 50 E. BELLEVUE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	11 142	4,110.00 (42) **********	4,110.00 91 **********
2-1-0090	17-03-112-034	30 E. DIVISION CONDO ASSOC. 30 E. DIVISION CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	13 72	3,048.00 (42) **********	2,700.00 91 **********
2-1-0091	17-03-223-023	21 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC. 21 E. CHESTNUT CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	13 161	3,120.00 (42) **********	3,120.00 91 **********
2-1-0092	14-05-211-023	GRANVILLE BEACH CONDO. ASSN. 6171 SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	KATHERINE DEFRANCO C/O KATHERINE DEFRANCO 6171 N. SHERIDAN CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	12 312	6,339.04 (48) **********	6,339.04 91 **********
2-1-0093	14-08-205-025	DENIFER CONDO ASSN 1038-1052 W BALMORAL CHICAGO, IL 60640	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MANAGEMENT 1321 E TOWER ROAD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60173	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	1 38	2,199.59 (48) **********	1,425.00 91 **********
2-1-0094	14-08-108-047	ANDERSONVILLE CONDO ASSOC. 1437-39 W. CATALPA CHICAGO, IL 60640	JAMES HARRIS C/O JAMES HARRIS 1437 W. CATALPA - 2E CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	9 6	264.00 (48) **********	225.00 91 **********
2-1-0095	14-07-324-043	2049 AINSLIE CONDOMINIUM 2049 AINSLIE CHICAGO, IL 60640	DAVID JOHNSTON C/O JOHNSTON 4855 N. HOYNE CHICAGO, IL 60625	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	9 12	816.00 (46) **********	450.00 91 **********
2-1-0096	14-18-205-042	SAXONY COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	ROBERT SYPHERS ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** EUGENE C. SCHULTER	8 25	878.67 (47) **********	878.67 91 **********

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92-1-0097	14-16-300-027	4300 MARINE DRIVE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4300 N. MARINE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH OMNIBUS/HARBOR REALTY GROUP 3930 N.PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	90	2,577.20 (46)	2,577.20 91
92-1-0098	14-21-106-030	3730-40 LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO ASSOCIATION 3730-40 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** HELEN SHILLER	62	2,694.00 (46)	2,325.00 91
92-1-0099	14-05-211-016	TIARA HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 6145-47 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N.PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	100	1,944.00 (48)	1,944.00 91
92-1-0100	14-05-403-021	THORNDALE BEACH SOUTH CONDO 5855 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	HEIDI NEAL 5855 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	227	5,318.40 (48)	5,318.40 91
92-1-0101	14-05-211-022	PARK EDGEWATER CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 6101 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 12 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	103	2,759.30 (48)	2,759.30 91
92-1-0102	14-08-419-043	NEW ORLEANS EAST CONDO. ASSN. 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	JULIE OHMAN 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 3 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	6	618.00 (48)	225.00 91
92-1-0103	14-05-215-015	THE MALIBU CONDOMINIUM 6007 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	PAULA PAPPAS 6007 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 12 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	357	7,918.92 (48)	7,918.92 91
92-1-0104	14-05-407-015	HORIZON HOUSE CONDO. ASSOC 5733 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO, IL 60660	ALLEN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	110	6,171.60 (48)	4,125.00 91
92-1-0105	17-03-201-066	1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	CHERYL PLISKINS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 1110 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 13 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	74	2,700.00 (48)	2,700.00 91
92-1-0106	17-03-208-021	990 N. LAKE SHORE DR. HOMEOWN ASSOCIATION 990 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	EVA DIOSSY MANAGEMENT OFFICE 990 N. LAKE SHORE DIRVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 11 01/01 THRU 06/30 ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	145	4,050.00 (42)	4,050.00 91

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92-1-0107	17-10-122-022	535 N. MICHIGAN AVE CONDO ASSO 535 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS/HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 460 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	13,266.00	13,266.00 91
92-1-0108	17-03-228-024	247 E. CHESTNUT CONDO ASSOC 247 E. CHESTNUT CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH C/O HARBOR REALTY & MGMT CO 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 89 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	2,305.00	2,305.00 91
92-1-0109	17-03-214-011	233 EAST WALTON BUILDING CORP. 233 EAST WALTON 233 EAST WALTON PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	NICHOLAS C. FURIO CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	1 14 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	1,232.00	525.00 91
92-1-0110	17-03-208-015	232 E. WALTON BLDG. CORP. 232 E. WALTON CHICAGO, IL 60611	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O SUDLER & COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHGO., IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 20 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	878.00	750.00 91
92-1-0111	17-03-221-004	227-237 EAST DELAWARE PL. CORP 227-237 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ROBERT GRAF 227-237 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 44 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	2,900.00	1,650.00 91
92-1-0112	17-03-221-003	TWO TWENTY-THREE EAST DELAWARE PLACE CORPORATION 223 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	AUSTIN STOLL C/O AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOC. 200 E. WALTON PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 10 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	650.00	375.00 91
92-1-0113	17-03-227-020	210 EAST PEARSON STREET CONDO. ASSOCIATION 210 EAST PEARSON STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	AUSTIN STOLL C/O AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOC. 200 E. WALTON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 61 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,971.60	1,971.60 91
92-1-0114	17-03-214-014	200 E. DELAWARE CONDO ASSOC. 200 E. DELAWARE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JOHN AYKROID C/O LATHOMAS AND COMPANY 15 EAST SUPERIOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 189 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	5,810.00	5,810.00 91
92-1-0115	17-03-226-065	180 EAST PEARSON HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 180 EAST PEARSON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	TED JOHNSON ASSOCIATION 180 EAST PEARSON ST. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	14 260 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	20,184.00	9,750.00 91
92-1-0116	17-03-220-020	175 E. DELAWARE PL. HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 175 E. DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	JOHN TRUEMAN ASSOCIATION 175 E. DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 705 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	21,181.90	21,181.90 91

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92-1-0117	17-10-200-004	161 CHGO. AVE. CONDO ASSOC. 161 EAST CHGO. AVE. CHICAGO, IL 60611	JUDY GOSPODAREK 161 EAST CHGO. AVE. CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10	292 4,299.40 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	4,299.40 91
92-1-0118	14-33-414-044	KENNELLEY SQUARE CONDO ASSOC. 1749 N. WELLS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60614	KATHY SCHOMAKER 1749 N. WELLS STREET CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9	268 6,858.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	6,858.00 91
92-1-0119	14-33-303-136	HOWE COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1927 N. HOWE CHICAGO, IL 60614	JIM PEOLETTI 1927 N. HOWE CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	17 616.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	616.00 91
92-1-0120	14-28-308-024	HAMPDEN TOWER CONDO ASSOC. 2754 HAMPDEN COURT CHICAGO, IL 60614	RAY BACHAND C/O RAY BACHAND 2754 HAMPDEN COURT CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	135 3,594.40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,594.40 91
92-1-0121	14-33-201-021	CONSERVATORY CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 2314 N. LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS/HARBOUR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10	40 3,060.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,500.00 91
92-1-0122	14-33-315-088	CITY COMMONS CONDO ASSOC. 641 W. WILLOW CHICAGO, IL 60614	SANDY MULSOFF C/O VENTERRA 350 N. LASALLE-SUITE 700 CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8	62 3,543.60 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	2,325.00 91
92-1-0123	14-33-307-061	BELGRAVIA TERRACE CONDO. ASSN. 1901-17 N. HUDSON AND 414 W. WISCONSON CHICAGO, IL 60614	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT. 559 WEST SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	7	30 3,660.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,125.00 91
92-1-0124	17-03-102-033	ASTOR VILLA CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1430 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	SIGI PEDOTE C/O LATHOMAS & COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	8	50 1,816.32 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	1,816.32 91
92-1-0125	17-03-102-032	ASTOR TERRACE CONDOMINIUM 1450 N. ASTOR ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	LAWRENCE VENTRESCA C/O LAWRENCE VENTRESCA 1340 N. ASTOR ST. CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	52 2,490.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,950.00 91
92-1-0126	17-03-107-005	ASTOR INCORPORATED 1301 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO 1301 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4	11 980.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	412.50 91

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92-1-0127	17-03-114-003	1212 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO. ASSOCIATION 1212 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	DARLENE LEONI C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 1212 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	11 180	4,808.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR **********	4,808.00 91
92-1-0128	17-03-200-063	1150 CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 1150 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	WALLIS WEINPER C/O LATHOMAS REALTY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 BURTON F. NATARUS	10 247	1,857.36 (42) ********** SPONSOR **********	1,857.36 91
92-1-0129	17-03-208-005	TWO HUNDRED NINE LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING CORPORTATION 209 E. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ALLEN WERTH OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 BURTON F. NATARUS	13 54	2,534.00 (42) ********** SPONSOR **********	2,025.00 91
92-1-0130	17-03-214-010	230 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CONDO ASSC. 230 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60611	ROBERT S. GRAF CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 BRIAN G. DOHERTY	1 14	670.00 (41) ********** SPONSOR **********	525.00 91
92-1-0131	13-15-411-014	4248 N. KEYSTONE CONDO. ASSN. 4248 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	KAREN PAGE 4248 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	13 9	336.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	336.00 91
92-1-0132	13-08-431-035	LAWRENCE CONDOMINIUM ASSOC. 5754 W. LAWRENCE CHICAGO, IL 60630	GENEVIEVE KOZIOL C/O GENEVIEVE KOZIOL 5754 W. LAWRENCE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	13 7	358.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	262.50 91
92-1-0133	13-16-114-030	KINGS CORNER CONDOMINIUM ASSC. 4543 N. CENTRAL CHICAGO, IL 60630	RALPH STRZALKOWSKI CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	1 6	378.76 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	225.00 91
92-1-0134	13-15-404-039	KEDVALE TERRACE CONDOMINIUM 4337-43 N. KEDVALE CHICAGO, IL 60641	LENA FANTOZZI 4337-43 N. KEDVALE CHICAGO, IL 60641	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	13 18	842.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	675.00 91
92-1-0135	18-08-311-047	HIGGINS CONDOMINIUM ASSC. 6121 W HIGGINS CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRANCES QUIRK CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	1 16	408.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	408.00 91
92-1-0136	13-08-430-079	GUNNISON POINT CONDO ASSC. 5915 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60630	GRACE L. ZIMER CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30 PATRICK J. LEVAR	1 32	658.20 (45) ********** SPONSOR **********	658.20 91

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92-1-0137	13-09-317-028	EDMUNDS STREET CONDO ASSOC. 5555-59 W. EDMUNDS CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRAN ROMPA 5555-59 W. EDMUNDS CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	8 534.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	300.00 91
92-1-0138	13-09-328-058	SANS SOUCI CONDO - BOARD OF MANAGERS 4825-35 N. CENTRAL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	FRANCES CAMERON MANAGERS 4825-35 N. CENTRAL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60630	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	36 2,160.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	1,350.00 91
92-1-0139	14-28-318-064	2626 LAKEVIEW CONDO ASSOC 2626 LAKEVIEW AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60614	RUSS FLEAGLE 2626 LAKEVIEW AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	492 12,275.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	12,275.00 91
92-1-0140	14-33-201-014	2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CONDO. 2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	MARK WRIGHT 2340 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4	7 670.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	262.50 91
92-1-0141	14-32-203-020	2318-26 NORTH SHEFFIELD CONDO. ASSOCIATION 2318-26 N. SHEFFIELD CHICAGO, IL 60614	ROBIN WUCHERER C/O ROBIN WUCHERER 2324 N. SHEFFIELD - A CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12	34 2,657.40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,275.00 91
92-1-0142	14-33-206-052	2144 LINCOLN PK. WEST CONDO HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION 2144 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	HOWARD EDELSON VANGUARD MGMT. 559 W. SURF CHICAGO, IL 60657	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12	91 3,090.90 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,090.90 91
92-1-0143	17-03-101-018	1540 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CORP. 1540 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	NICHOLAS FURIO C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10	29 2,223.60 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,087.50 91
92-1-0144	17-04-210-026	FIFTEEN-THIRTY NORTH STATE PARKWAY BUILDING CORPORATION 1530 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	ROBERT GRAF C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	7	12 756.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	450.00 91
92-1-0145	17-03-103-024	1430 LAKE SHORE DRIVE BUILDING CORPORATION 1430 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ROBERT GRAF C/O SUDLER AND COMPANY 875 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9	24 1,782.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	900.00 91
92-1-0146	17-03-103-026	1418 N. LAKE SHORE DR. CONDO-MINIUM ASSN. 1418 N.LAKE SHORE DR. CHICAGO, IL 60610	HOWARD B. WEINPER C/O LA THOMUS & CO. INC. 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10	28 1,170.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,050.00 91

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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	******** DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-1-0147	17-03-105-009	1335 ASTOR COOPERATIVE APTS., INC. 1335 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	JEFFERY ZYDLO C/O LATHOMUS AND COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	12 47 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	2,477.40	1,762.50 91
92-1-0148	17-04-218-032	1320 N. STATE CO-OP APTS. 1320 NORTH STATE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLEN WORTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHGO., IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	9 40 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,123.60	1,500.00 91
92-1-0149	17-03-108-016	1300 LAKE SHORE DRIVE CONDO 1300 N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 150 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	4,332.00	4,332.00 91
92-1-0150	17-03-109-017	1260 ASTOR STREET BUILDING CORP. 1260 N. ASTOR STREET CHICAGO, IL 60610	THEODORE JOHNSON SUDLER MARLING INC. 875 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHGO., IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 14 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	2,385.00	525.00 91
92-1-0151	14-29-427-061	916-18 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 916-18 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 10 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	558.00	375.00 91
92-1-0152	14-33-113-032	416 WEST GRANT PLACE ELYSIAN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 416 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	DENISE FITZPATRICK C/O WALLACE AND ORTH 1504 SHERMAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60201	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4 10 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,191.00	375.00 91
92-1-0153	14-33-124-050	401 WEBSTER CONDO. ASSOC. 401 WEBSTER CHICAGO, IL 60614	WAYNE A. LAU 401 WEBSTER CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	10 36 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,346.64	1,346.64 91
92-1-0154	14-33-106-004	399 CORPORATION 399 W. FULLERTON PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60614	ALAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 33 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,500.00	1,237.50 91
92-1-0155	17-03-100-013	WARWICK CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1501 N. STATE PARKWAY CHICAGO, IL 60610	ALLAN WERTH C/O OMNIBUS HARBOR REALTY 3930 N. PINE GROVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 55 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	3,046.64	2,062.50 91
92-1-0156	17-03-113-003	1209 ASTOR BUILDING CORP. 1209 N. ASTOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	JEFFREY ZYDLO C/O LATHOMUS AND COMPANY 15 E. SUPERIOR CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13 30 (42) ********** SPONSOR ********** BURTON F. NATARUS	1,980.00	1,125.00 91

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
VOUCHER REGISTER----EDIT
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VOUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		#	RES. UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-1-0157	14-33-114-046	THE PORTALS AT GRANT PLACE ASSOCIATION 415 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	AUSTIN STOLL AUSTIN STOLL & ASSOCIATES 200 E. WALTON CHICAGO, IL 60611	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	4	50	2,016.00 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	1,875.00 91
92-1-0158	14-33-400-036	LINCOLN PARK TOWER CONDO ASSOCIATION 1960 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	SUSAN RAITH ALI ASSOCIATION 1960 LINCOLN PARK WEST CHICAGO, IL 60614	A-SEMI-ANNUAL 01/01 THRU 06/30	13	348	5,948.65 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	5,948.65 91
92-2-0037	14-08-108-047	ANDERSONVILLE CONDO ASSOC. 1437-39 W. CATALPA CHICAGO, IL 60640	JAMES HARRIS C/O JAMES HARRIS 1437 W. CATALPA - 2E CHICAGO, IL 60640	B-SEMI-ANNUAL 07/01 THRU 12/31	9	6	308.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	225.00 90
92-3-0143	13-15-404-038	KEYSTONE COURTS CONDO ASSOC #2 4322-4326 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	LOUISE SWANSON C/O LOUISE SWANSON 4322-26 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60641	C-ANNUAL	7	12	692.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	692.00 90
92-3-0144	13-08-425-157	MANGO GARDENS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4955 N. MANGO CHICAGO, IL 60630	VIRGINIA BEATTY C/O VIRGINIA BEATTY 5731 W. HIGGINS CHICAGO, IL 60630	C-ANNUAL	5	14	992.00 (45) ********** SPONSOR ********** PATRICK J. LEVAR	992.00 90
92-3-0145	14-32-401-049	1920 N. MAUD CONDO ASSN 1920 N. MAUD CHICAGO, IL 60614	C.W. STRAUS THE TULIP CORPORATION 1960 N. CLYBOURN ON CLIFTON CHICAGO, IL 60614	C-ANNUAL	1	18	425.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	425.00 90
92-3-0146	14-33-113-032	416 WEST GRANT PLACE ELYSIAN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 416 W. GRANT PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60614	DENISE FITZPATRICK C/O WALLACE AND ORTH 1504 SHERMAN AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60201	C-ANNUAL	4	10	2,058.80 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	750.00 90
92-3-0147	14-32-414-074	PARK ROW TOWNHOMES 1838-42 N. HALSTED CHICAGO, IL 60614	C. W STRAUS C.W. STRAUS 1838 N. HALSTED CHICAGO, IL 60614	C-ANNUAL	2	8	501.20 (43) ********** SPONSOR ********** EDWIN W.. EISENDRATH	501.20 90
92-3-0148	14-08-301-043	WINONA WALK CONDOMINIUM ASSN. 1432 W. WINONA CHICAGO, IL 60640	KEN BARTLEK C/O KEN BARTHELS 1432 W. WINONA CHICAGO, IL 60640	C-ANNUAL	4	6	678.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	450.00 90
92-3-0149	14-08-419-043	NEW ORLEANS EAST CONDO. ASSN. 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	JULIE OHMAN 933 W. GUNNISON CHICAGO, IL 60640	C-ANNUAL	3	6	1,290.00 (48) ********** SPONSOR ********** MARY ANN SMITH	450.00 90

CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
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OUCHER	**** PIN ****	********* DESCRIPTION *********	********** PAYEE **********		RES. #	UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
-3-0150	14-18-205-042	SAXONY COURT CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	ROBERT SYPHERS ASSOCIATION 4737 N. PAULINA STREET CHICAGO, IL 60640	C-ANNUAL	8	25	1,539.40 (47)	1,539.40 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					EUGENE C. SCHULTER			
-3-0151	14-21-106-005	LAKESIDE MANOR CONDO ASSN 3739 N PINEGROVE AVE CHICAGO, IL 60613	GRANT ASHLEY , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1	8	598.00 (35)	598.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					MICHAEL A. WOJCIK			
-3-0152	14-21-108-025	WAVELAND QUADRANGLE CONDO ASSOCIATION CHICAGO, IL 60613	DOUGLAS DOW , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1	16	1,518.44 (35)	1,200.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					MICHAEL A. WOJCIK			
-3-0153	14-21-103-024	GRACE SHORE CONDO ASSN 626-628 W. GRACE ST. CHICAGO, IL 60613	NANCI KOLLER , 00000	C-ANNUAL	1	6	960.00 (35)	450.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					MICHAEL A. WOJCIK			
-3-0154	14-20-408-206	CORNELIA LOFTS CONDO ASSN 1111 W CORNELIA CHICAGO, IL 60657	C.W. STRAUS THE TULIP CORPORATION 1960 N CLYBOURN ON CLIFTON CHICAGO, IL 60614	C-ANNUAL	1	20	1,305.54 (44)	1,305.54 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					BERNARD J. HANSEN			
-3-0155	20-36-124-035	8220-26 S. JEFFERY CONDO. ASSOC. 8226 SO. JEFFERY BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60617	JANE FLETCHER ASSOC. 8226 SO. JEFFERY BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60617	C-ANNUAL	5	11	758.00 (08)	758.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					LORRAINE L DIXON			
-3-0156	20-24-400-023	6714-16 S. CHAPPELL CONDO. ASSOCIATION 6714-16 S. CHAPPELL AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60649	HOLLY PARKER C/O HOLLY PARKER 7215 S. UNION AVENUE CHICAGO, IL 60621	C-ANNUAL	6	6	1,021.50 (05)	450.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					LAWRENCE S BLOOM			
-3-0157	20-14-203-047	5540-42 BLACKSTONE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 5540-42 S. BLACKSTONE CHICAGO, IL 60615	STEPHEN WALT C/O STEPHEN WALT 5542 S. BLACKSTONE CHICAGO, IL 60637	C-ANNUAL	6	7	840.00 (05)	525.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					LAWRENCE S BLOOM			
-3-0158	20-13-102-028	5515-17 SOUTH HYDE PARK BLVD. CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION 5515-17 S. HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60637	CYNTHIA KINNARD C/O CYNTHIA KINNARD 5515 S. HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60637	C-ANNUAL	5	6	834.00 (05)	450.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					LAWRENCE S BLOOM			
-3-0159	20-12-114-003	5411-15 HYDE PARK BUILDING CORPORATION 5411-15 HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60615	ABEL BEKKOUCHE CORPORATION 5411-15 HYDE PARK BLVD. CHICAGO, IL 60615	C-ANNUAL	4	6	630.00 (05)	450.00 90
					********** SPONSOR **********			
					LAWRENCE S BLOOM			

REPORT TIME: 13:26:26
PROGRAM: RRR282

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND LIABILITY
VOUCHER REGISTER----EDIT
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VOUCHER	***** PIN *****	********* DESCRIPTION **********	************ PAYEE ************		RES. #	UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
92-3-0160	20-25-207-049	2038-48 E. 72ND PLACE CONDO ASSOCIATION 2038-48 E. 72ND PLACE CHICAGO, IL 60649	JAMES O'NEAL C/O JAMES T. O'NEAL & ASSOC. 370 E. 71ST ST. CHICAGO, IL 60619	C-ANNUAL	8	18	1,200.00 (35) ********** SPONSOR ********** MICHAEL A. WOJCIK	1,200.00 90
92-3-0161	12-11-117-030	EDGEWOOD MANOR II 8741-45 W. SUMMERDALE CHICAGO, IL 60656	DOLORES A. TIETZ 8741-45 W. SUMMERDALE CHICAGO, IL 60656	C-ANNUAL	10	11	942.46 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	825.00 90
92-3-0162	12-11-111-034	8427-31 W. BRYN MAWR CONDO. 8427-31 W. BRYN MAWR CHICAGO, IL 60631	ROBERT NOLAN C/O MR. ROBERT E. NOLAN 8431 WEST BRYN MAWR CHICAGO, IL 60631	C-ANNUAL	6	12	991.44 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	900.00 90
92-3-0163	13-06-110-053	6820 W. RAVEN CONDO. ASSOC. 6820 W. RAVEN ST CHICAGO, IL 60631	HARRY SEITZ 6820 W. RAVEN ST CHICAGO, IL 60631	C-ANNUAL	6	12	869.17 (41) ********** SPONSOR ********** BRIAN G. DOHERTY	869.17 90

CITY OF CHICAGO
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VOUCHER ***** PIN ***** ********* DESCRIPTION ********** ********** PAYEE **********	RES. # UNITS	REQUESTED AMOUNT	PAID AMOUNT
*** TOTAL PAID *** 302,142.21 *** TOTAL PROCESSED *** 104			
*** TOTAL BUDGETED *** 500,000.00			

(Continued from page 14008)

Your Committee on Finance/Small Claims Division, to which was referred on September 12, 1990 and subsequent sundry claims as follows:

Jacqueline Girtley-Walker

Dorothy Cotton

William P. DeBiase

Colonial Penn Ins./William Criddel
Cl. W870140851

Monfort Transportation Co.

Harry Moore

Michelle L. Baricevic

Mrs. Crawford

Bell Subrogation Recovery Service/Colonial Penn
Cl. 98018502

William Criddell

Richard J. Deven

American Ambassador Ins./Theodore Pearson
Cl. T59598

Allstate Ins./Mary Conley
Cl. 1830193411 TFG

William J. Taylor

American States Ins./Sandra and Lee Golub
Cl. 559-0064-663

R.C. Garner

State Farm Ins./M. Pankow
Cl. 13-D628-042

Andrew J. Curtis
Mario Martinez

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-26

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-30

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-49

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-60

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-61

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-20

Rich Kasparian

Roche Biomedical Lab. Inc.

Barbara D. Shumaker

Hasim Cosovic

Gary Falzer

Francie Lee Tomkins

Daisy L. Cokes

Kathleen Conklin

Alan Glick

Linda S. Klein

Jimmy Smith, Jr.

Aetna Life & Cas. Ins./William Ferkaluk

Prudential Property & Cas. Ins./Karen Malling

State Farm Ins./Susan Gannon
Cl. 13-5347-638

State Farm Ins./Dan Wolfe
Cl. 42-7168-047 FP

State Farm Ins./Robert L. Tucker
Cl. 13-6296-218-01

Dorothy Hames

Javier Salgado

Anna Becker

William H. Ritchie

Deborah Willingham

Allstate Ins./Michael Yucuis
Cl. 270-11-9159-1-WCM

American Family Ins./Anthony Belcastro
Cl. 561-035341

Bridget V. Faul

Lafayette McCloud

Oronzo Sisto

Bing Chiu Shiu

Ronald Roofing

Ronald Rudnick

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
File 91-0-122

Patricia A. Kardasz

Allstate Ins./Therese Burns
Cl. 2701218295 PRW

Frank W. Blatchford

Judge Hall, Jr.

Andre Harris

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Placed On File -- APPLICATIONS FOR CITY OF CHICAGO CHARITABLE SOLICITATION (TAG DAY) PERMITS.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration two (2) applications for City of Chicago charitable solicitation (tag day) permits:

Family Rescue
April 26 through 28, 1992 -- Loop area; and

Veterans of Foreign Wars
May 21 and 22, 1992 -- citywide,

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.*

COMMITTEE ON AVIATION.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION FOR INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM FOR MONITORING WEATHER AT CHICAGO O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

The Committee on Aviation submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Aviation, having had under consideration a communication from The Honorable Mayor, Richard M. Daley, with a proposed ordinance (referred February 4, 1992) to approve 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 the weather at O'Hare Airport, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 ("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, The City owns and operates an airport known as O'Hare International Airport ("Airport") and possesses the power and authority to lease premises and facilities and to grant other rights and privileges with respect thereto; and

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("Weather Bureau") has traditionally established National Weather Stations at major airports around the country and has had such a station at the Airport since the 1960s; and

WHEREAS, The metering and measuring devices necessary to record weather conditions have historically been physically monitored by the Weather Bureau at the locations on the Airport where the equipment was installed; and

WHEREAS, Technical advances have made it possible to install electronic devices, such as field sensor groups, acquisition control units, communications and peripheral equipment, antennas, and connecting signal and power cables, comprising an Automated Surface Observing System ("A.S.O.S."), which can be monitored remotely from the Weather Bureau's local office, presently located off of the Airport; and

WHEREAS, The Airport has been chosen by the Weather Bureau for the installation of such an A.S.O.S.; and

WHEREAS, The new A.S.O.S. will provide greater efficiency and cost effectiveness for the Weather Bureau; and

WHEREAS, The function of the Weather Bureau facilitates the operation of the Airport, benefiting both the City and the parties using the Airport; and

WHEREAS, The Weather Bureau shall design, fabricate, install, operate, and maintain the A.S.O.S. at its own expense and at no cost to the City; 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. Subject to the approval of the Federal Aviation Administration ("F.A.A."), the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute a license agreement between the City and the Weather Bureau in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, and the City Clerk is authorized to attest and affix the seal of the City of Chicago, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Department of Aviation, and subject to the approval of the City Comptroller and of the Corporation Counsel as to form and legality.

SECTION 3. 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".

License Agreement

Between

The City Of Chicago

And

The United States Of America.

This License Agreement ("License") made and entered into as of the _____ day of _____, 1992, by and between the City of Chicago, a

municipal corporation and home rule unit of local government under Article VII, Sections 1(a) and 6 respectively, of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois ("Grantor"), and the United States of America ("Government").

Recitals.

Whereas, Grantor currently owns and operates an airport known as Chicago O'Hare International Airport ("Airport") and possesses the power and authority to lease premises and facilities and to grant other rights and privileges with respect thereto; and

Whereas, The Government has historically maintained a weather station at the Airport under the agency and control of the United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

Whereas, The metering and measuring devices installed on the Airport to record weather conditions have historically been physically monitored by personnel of the United States Department of Commerce at the locations on the Airport where the equipment was installed; and

Whereas, Technical advances have made it possible to replace the older weather data gathering devices with new electronic equipment, such as field sensor groups, acquisition control units, communications and peripheral equipment, antennas, and connecting signal and power cables, comprising an Automated Surface Observing System ("A.S.O.S."), which can be monitored remotely from the local weather station office, which is presently located off of the Airport; and

Whereas, The Airport has been chosen by the United States Department of Commerce for the installation of an A.S.O.S.; and

Whereas, The function of the weather bureau facilitates the operation of the Airport, benefitting both the City and the parties using the Airport;

Now, Therefore, In consideration of the benefits conferred on the Grantor and the Government, and of the mutual covenants and promises herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

Article I.

Incorporation Of Recitals.

1.01

The recitals set forth above are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Article II.

Grant Of License.

2.01

Grantor hereby grants to Government, at no cost to Government, a license ("License") for the use of the premises hereinafter described or other mutually acceptable locations ("Premises"), for the installation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and removal of the Automated Surface Observing System (A.S.O.S.) equipment including, but not limited to field sensor group(s), acquisition control unit (A.C.U.), communications and peripheral equipment, antenna(s), and connecting signal and power cables.

2.02

Government, or the Government's contractor, shall have ready and convenient access to the Premises at all times, subject to the security and safety rules of Grantor and to the operational needs of the Airport. Government reserves the right to make such alterations, additions, and improvements to the A.S.O.S. as may be necessary for proper A.S.O.S. operation. All structures, fixtures, or equipment placed by Government on said Premises under this License, or any previous license or permit, shall be and remain the exclusive property of the Government, notwithstanding the same may be attached to the realty so as to become a part thereof; and Government shall have the right to remove all such structures, fixtures, and equipment to be erected or placed on said Premises.

2.03

Government shall be solely responsible for all expenses associated with the installation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and removal of the A.S.O.S. or any of its component parts, except as may be stated in Section 2.05 below. Grantor makes no representation to the Government concerning the soil and environmental conditions of the Airport.

2.04

Government shall secure in its own name and at its sole cost all necessary permits and authorizations with regard to any construction, installation, or testing on the Airport. Government shall require the express written permission of Grantor prior to the commencement of any construction, installation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or removal work at the Airport. In connection therewith, Government shall submit to Grantor Government's drawing and plans for prior review and approval. In addition, Grantor shall be entitled to monitor the performance of the work.

2.05

If at any time before the expiration of this License, Grantor desires to change the location of the Premises furnished to Government pursuant to this License, or Grantor changes or modifies its facilities (runways or other areas), or allows others to change or modify such facilities in such a manner so as to adversely effect or render useless Government's equipment, facilities, and/or related power, control or signal lines, any reasonable cost for repair or for removal of said equipment, facilities, and/or related power, control, or signal lines to another location acceptable to Government shall be at the expense of Grantor. If at any time prior to the expiration of this License, Government desires to change the location of the Premises furnished to it by Grantor, all costs related to moving the equipment, facilities, and/or related power, control, or signal lines shall be borne by Government.

2.06

The terms and conditions of this License and the conditions herein shall bind Government, Grantor, and Grantor's heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.

2.07

To the extent authorized by the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C., Sec. 2671, et seq., Government assumes full control and sole responsibility for its equipment, personnel, and activities incident to this License.

2.08

Government shall restore any part of the surface of the Airport which is damaged by the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and removal of any of the A.S.O.S. equipment to the condition of the surface of the Airport immediately prior to the occurrence of such damage.

2.09

The premises to be provided by Grantor pursuant to this License are described in the A.S.O.S. Site Survey Report for the Airport, which report is available for inspection at the Office of the Commissioner of Aviation of the City of Chicago, 20 North Clark Street, Suite 3000, Chicago, Illinois 60602, and the Site Location Plan, which is attached hereto as (Sub)Exhibit "A" and by this reference is made a part hereof.

Article III.

Term.

3.01

This License is for five (5) years, effective commencing on _____, 1992, and terminating on _____, 1997, unless terminated earlier by mutual agreement.

Article IV.

Notices.

4.01

Any notice required pursuant to this License shall be delivered to the respective parties at the following addresses:

If To Grantor: Commissioner
Department of Aviation
20 North Clark Street, Suite 3000
Chicago, Illinois 60602

If To The Government: S.E.P.O. Project Manager
United States Department of Commerce,
N.O.A.A.-S.E.P.O.
Central Administrative Support Center
601 East 12th Street, Room 1862
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

4.02

Notices shall be in writing and may be delivered personally or by registered mail, return receipt requested.

4.03

Notices personally delivered shall be effective upon receipt. Notices delivered by mail shall be effective upon the third date after mailing in accordance with this section.

Article V.

5.01

This License, and any construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and removal performed pursuant thereto, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration for operations on or at the Airport.

Article VI.

6.01

Execution of this License by the Grantor is authorized by Ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago on _____ (C.J.P., p. _____).

6.02

Execution of this License by the Government is authorized by virtue by _____.

In Witness Whereof, Grantor and Government have executed this agreement on the date first set forth above.

City of Chicago

_____
Mayor

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

Approved:

_____
Department of Aviation

_____
Comptroller

Approved As To Form And Legality:

_____
Corporation Counsel

The United States of America,
United States Department of
Commerce, N.O.A.A.

By: _____

Contracting Officer
Special Engineering Program Office
Central Administrative
Support Center

[(Sub)Exhibit "A" to this License Agreement printed on page 14056 of this Journal.]

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ALLOCATION OF MOTOR FUEL TAX BOND FUNDS (SERIES 1990) FOR GRAND AVENUE RAILROAD CROSSING PROJECT.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

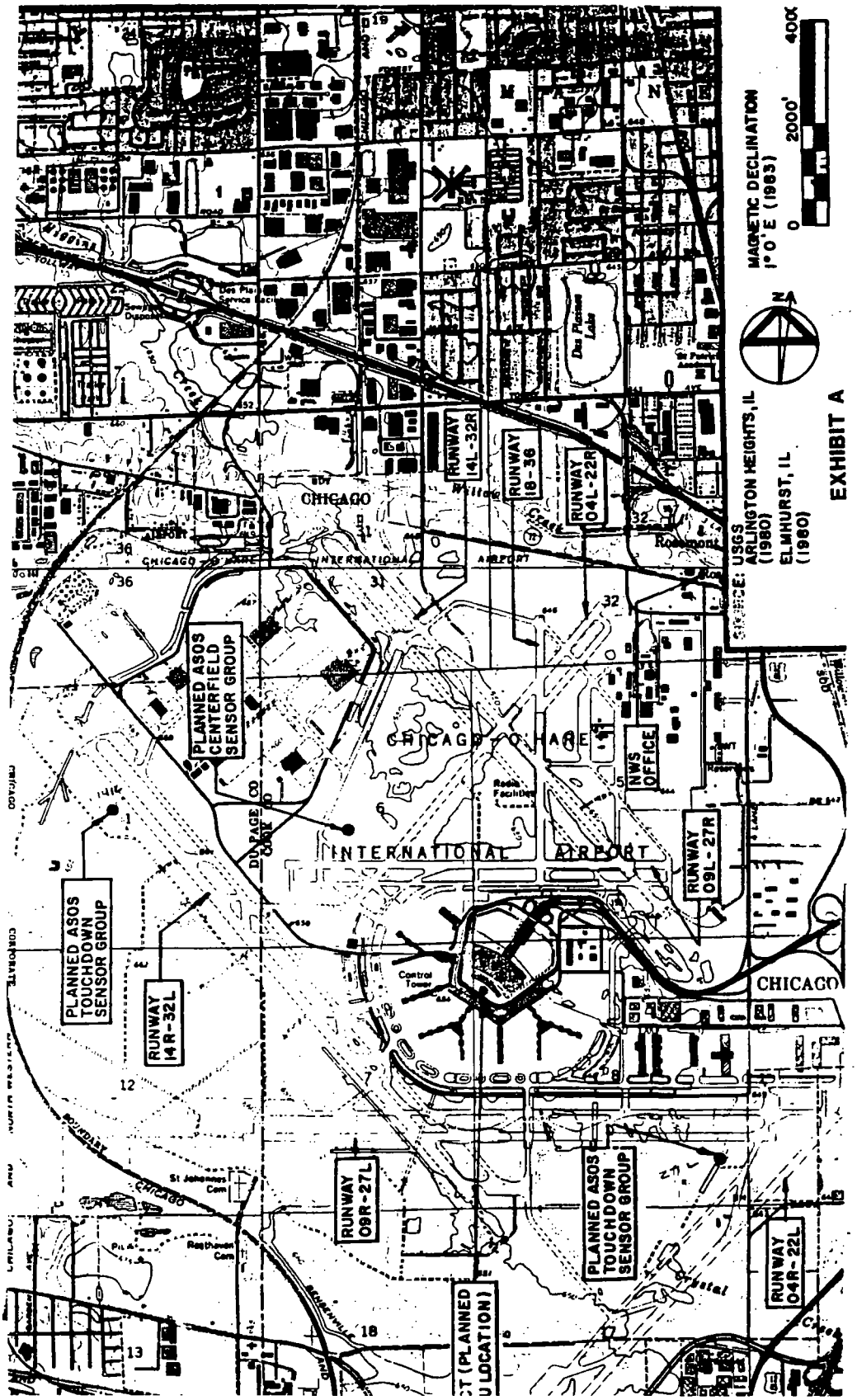
CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

(Continued on page 14057)

(Sub)Exhibit "A".

(To License Agreement beginning on page 14048 of this Journal.)



(Continued from page 14055)

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the allocation of Motor Fuel Tax Bond funds (Series 1990) for the Grand Avenue Railroad Crossing Project, in the amount of $98,000.00, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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, Pursuant to the Illinois Motor Fuel Tax Law, Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 120, Section 417, et seq. (the "Motor Fuel Tax Act"), the City receives from the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois certain proceeds of the motor fuel tax collected pursuant to the Motor Fuel Tax Law (the "Motor Fuel Tax Revenues"); and

WHEREAS, The City is authorized by Division 2 of Article 7 of the Illinois Highway Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 121, Section 7-202, et seq. (the "Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act") to use Motor Fuel Tax Revenue (as defined in

this ordinance) for one or more purposes including for the purpose of payments of any municipal indebtedness which may be incurred in connection with the completion of any improvement or maintenance so authorized by that Division, or in the payment of engineering costs in connection with any such improvement or maintenance ("Project Purposes"); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of the Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Bonds General Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance") and the 1990 Bond Series Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance"), each adopted by the City Council of the City on November 28, 1990, the City issued its Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1990 (the "1990 M.F.T. Bonds") to finance certain costs of improving and maintaining the City's street system as authorized by the Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act, which 1990 M.F.T. Bonds are secured by certain Motor Fuel Tax Revenues; and

WHEREAS, Section 301 of the 1990 Series Ordinance directs that all proceeds of the 1990 M.F.T. Bonds ("1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds") to be used to pay costs of Project Purposes be deposited in a fund to be held by, and disbursed upon the order of, the City Comptroller and designated the "Series 1990 Bonds Project Account" (the "1990 Project Account"); and

WHEREAS, It is now desirable that a portion of the available 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds be used to pay the costs of one or more projects described within the definition of "Project Purposes"; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Transportation (the "Commissioner") to proceed with the project described below (the "Project") using 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds.

Project Description	Estimated Cost
Grand Avenue Railroad Crossing 600 West Grand Avenue	$98,000

SECTION 2. The Project is hereby deemed to be within the definition of "Project Purposes".

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall establish within the 1990 Project Account (which is also known as Fund No. 381) a separate subaccount for the Project. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not expend or authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the balance therein.

SECTION 4. The Department of Transportation (the "Department") shall be permitted to adjust the budget for the Project and reallocate funds in specific line items in said budget with the approval of the Budget Director; provided that the total budget for the Project may not exceed the Estimated Cost set forth in Section 1. The Department shall maintain a separate ledger account for the Project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for the Project.

SECTION 5. Upon certification of the completion of the Project by the State of Illinois Department of Transportation ("I.D.O.T."), any remaining M.F.T. Bond Proceeds shall be returned to the 1990 Project Account.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to I.D.O.T., through I.D.O.T.'s District Engineer for District 1.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ALLOCATION OF MOTOR FUEL TAX BOND FUNDS (SERIES 1990) FOR PORTION OF LAKEWOOD CORRIDOR STREET RESURFACING.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 allocation of Motor Fuel Tax Bond funds (Series 1990) for the Lakewood Corridor Project, Wellington to Belmont, in the amount of $1,250,000.00, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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, Pursuant to the Illinois Motor Fuel Tax Law, Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 120, Section 417, et seq. (the "Motor Fuel Tax Act"), the City receives from the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois certain proceeds of the motor fuel tax collected pursuant to the Motor Fuel Tax Law (the "Motor Fuel Tax Revenues"); and

WHEREAS, The City is authorized by Division 2 of Article 7 of the Illinois Highway Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 121, Section 7-202, et seq. (the "Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act") to use Motor Fuel Tax Revenue (as defined in this ordinance) for one or more purposes including for the purpose of payments of any municipal indebtedness which may be incurred in connection with the completion of any improvement or maintenance so authorized by that Division, or in the payment of engineering costs in connection with any such improvement or maintenance ("Project Purposes"); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of the Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Bonds General Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance") and the 1990 Bond Series Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance"), each adopted by the City Council of the City on November 28, 1990, the City issued its Motor Fuel Tax

Revenue Bonds, Series 1990 (the "1990 M.F.T. Bonds") to finance certain costs of improving and maintaining the City's street system as authorized by the Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act, which 1990 M.F.T. Bonds are secured by certain Motor Fuel Tax Revenues; and

WHEREAS, Section 301 of the 1990 Series Ordinance directs that all proceeds of the 1990 M.F.T. Bonds ("1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds") to be used to pay costs of Project Purposes be deposited in a fund to be held by, and disbursed upon the order of, the City Comptroller and designated the "Series 1990 Bonds Project Account" (the "1990 Project Account"); and

WHEREAS, It is now desirable that a portion of the available 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds be used to pay the costs of one or more projects described within the definition of "Project Purposes"; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Transportation (the "Commissioner") to proceed with the project described below (the "Project") using 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds.

Project Description	Estimated Cost
Lakewood Corridor Wellington to Belmont	$1,250,000

SECTION 2. The Project is hereby deemed to be within the definition of "Project Purposes".

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall establish within the 1990 Project Account (which is also known as Fund No. 381) a separate subaccount for the Project. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not expend or authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the balance therein.

SECTION 4. The Department of Transportation (the "Department") shall be permitted to adjust the budget for the Project and reallocate funds in specific line items in said budget with the approval of the Budget Director; provided that the total budget for the Project may not exceed the Estimated Cost set forth in Section 1. The Department shall maintain a separate ledger account for the Project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for the Project.

SECTION 5. Upon certification of the completion of the Project by the State of Illinois Department of Transportation ("I.D.O.T."), any remaining M.F.T. Bond Proceeds shall be returned to the 1990 Project Account.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to I.D.O.T., through I.D.O.T.'s District Engineer for District 1.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ALLOCATION OF MOTOR FUEL TAX BOND FUNDS (SERIES 1990) FOR LAKE SHORE DRIVE PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 allocation of Motor Fuel Tax Bond funds (Series 1990) for the Lake Shore Drive Pedestrian Underpass Improvements Project, in the amount of $750,000.00, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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, Pursuant to the Illinois Motor Fuel Tax Law, Ill. Rev. Stat., Chapter 120, Section 417, et seq. (the "Motor Fuel Tax Act"), the City receives from the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois certain proceeds of the motor fuel tax collected pursuant to the Motor Fuel Tax Law (the "Motor Fuel Tax Revenues"); and

WHEREAS, The City is authorized by Division 2 of Article 7 of the Illinois Highway Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., Ch. 121, Section 7-202, et seq. (the "Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act") to use Motor Fuel Tax Revenue (as defined in this ordinance) for one or more purposes including for the purpose of payments of any municipal indebtedness which may be incurred in connection with the completion of any improvement or maintenance so authorized by that Division, or in the payment of engineering costs in connection with any such improvement or maintenance ("Project Purposes"); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of the Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Bonds General Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance") and the 1990 Bond Series Ordinance (the "1990 Series Ordinance"), each adopted by the City Council of the City on November 28, 1990, the City issued its Motor Fuel Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1990 (the "1990 M.F.T. Bonds") to finance certain costs of improving and maintaining the City's street system as authorized by the Use of Motor Fuel Tax Funds Act, which 1990 M.F.T. Bonds are secured by certain Motor Fuel Tax Revenues; and

WHEREAS, Section 301 of the 1990 Series Ordinance directs that all proceeds of the 1990 M.F.T. Bonds ("1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds") to be used to pay costs of Project Purposes be deposited in a fund to be held by, and disbursed upon the order of, the City Comptroller and designated the "Series 1990 Bonds Project Account" (the "1990 Project Account"); and

WHEREAS, It is now desirable that a portion of the available 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds be used to pay the costs of one or more projects described within the definition of "Project Purposes"; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given to the Commissioner of Transportation (the "Commissioner") to proceed with the project described below (the "Project") using 1990 M.F.T. Bond Proceeds.

Project Description	Estimated Cost
Lake Shore Drive Pedestrian Underpass Improvements	$750,000

For Location Of Project See Exhibit 1

SECTION 2. The Project is hereby deemed to be within the definition of "Project Purposes.".

SECTION 3. The City Comptroller shall establish within the 1990 Project Account (which is also known as Fund No. 381) a separate subaccount for the Project. The City Comptroller and the City Treasurer are authorized and directed to make disbursements by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall not expend or authorize the payment of any vouchers in excess of the balance therein.

SECTION 4. The Department of Transportation (the "Department") shall be permitted to adjust the budget for the Project and reallocate funds in specific line items in said budget with the approval of the Budget Director; provided that the total budget for the Project may not exceed the Estimated Cost set forth in Section 1. The Department shall maintain a separate ledger account for the Project utilizing standard account classifications acceptable under generally accepted accounting principles with all charges for direct and indirect expenses delineated, categorized and detailed for the Project.

SECTION 5. Upon certification of the completion of the Project by the State of Illinois Department of Transportation ("I.D.O.T."), any remaining M.F.T. Bond Proceeds shall be returned to the 1990 Project Account.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit two certified copies of this ordinance to I.D.O.T., through I.D.O.T.'s District Engineer for District 1.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Exhibit 1 attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit 1.

Lake Shore Drive Pedestrian Underpass Improvements.

55th Street at Lake Shore Drive

Chicago Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

Oak Street at Lake Shore Drive

Division Street at Lake Shore Drive

North Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

Barry Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

Roscoe-Aldine at Lake Shore Drive

Addison-Waveland at Lake Shore Drive

Buena Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

Argyle Street at Lake Shore Drive

Berwyn Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

LaSalle Drive at Lake Shore Drive

Foster Avenue at Lake Shore Drive

Northbound Michigan Avenue Ramp

47th Street Viaduct

Diversey Inlet

LaSalle-Fullerton (remove pump houses)

AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSFER OF YEAR 1992 FUNDS WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF ZONING.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 Department of Zoning, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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
Overtime	100	61-2005	0020	$300.00

TO:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
Postage	100	61-2005	0130	$300.00

SECTION 2. The sole purpose of this transfer of funds is to provide funds to meet necessary obligations in the Department of Zoning during the year 1992.

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 LICENSE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 License and Consumer Protection, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 Personal Services	100	15-2225	0000	$5,000.00

TO:

Purpose	Fund	Code Department	Account	Amount
For Contractual Services	100	15-2225	0100	$5,000.00

SECTION 2. The sole purpose of this transfer of funds is to provide funds to meet necessary obligations in the City Council Committee on License and Consumer Protection 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 AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS.

The Committee on the Budget and Government Operations submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on the Budget and Government Operations, having had under consideration six (6) orders (under separate committee reports) authorizing the installation of water mains at various locations, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the proposed orders 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 orders 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, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

The following are said orders as passed (the italic heading in each case not being a part of the order):

Portion Of South Champlain Avenue.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install 1,366 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main in South Champlain Avenue, from East 75th Street to East 73rd Street; at a total estimated cost of $256,824.31 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01201.

Portion Of South Avenue J.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install water mains in South Avenue J, from East 103rd Street to South Indianapolis Avenue; at the total estimated cost of $223,561.28 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01213.

Portion Of South LaSalle Street.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install 1,192 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main in South LaSalle Street, from West 61st Street to West 63rd Street; at a total estimated cost of $201,737.71 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01190.

Portion Of South Normal Avenue.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install 257 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main in South Normal Avenue, from

south right-of-way of Stevenson Expressway to West 26th Street; at a total estimated cost of $59,621.86 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01215.

Portion Of North Wood Street.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install water mains in North Wood Street, from West Webster Avenue to 320 feet south of the south line of West Webster Avenue; 362 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main, at the total estimated cost of $73,876.83 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01197.

Portion Of West 52nd Street.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Water is hereby authorized to install 330 feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main in West 52nd Street, from South Lawndale Avenue to South Millard Avenue; at the total estimated cost of $48,876.36 chargeable to Appropriation Account Number 200-87-3120-0550 (W-706) Construction.

The above work is to be done under order number A-01216.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

APPOINTMENT OF MS. HELENE D. COLVIN TO BUILDING BOARD OF APPEALS.

The Committee on Buildings submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 appointment of Helene D. Colvin (note: original communication returned to City Council at meeting of February 4th).

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 appointment of Ms. Helene D. Colvin as a member of the Building Board of Appeals was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES, RULES AND ETHICS.

REAPPOINTMENT OF MR. DARRYL DE PRIEST AS MEMBER OF BOARD OF ETHICS.

The Committee on Committees, Rules and Ethics submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Committees, Rules and Ethics, having held a meeting on Monday, March 23, 1992 for the purpose of considering Mayoral appointments to the Board of Ethics, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Approve* the proposed reappointment of Mr. Darryl DePriest to the Board of Ethics.

This recommendation was concurred in by unanimous vote of the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD F. MELL,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed reappointment of Mr. Darryl DePriest as a member of the Board of Ethics was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

At this point in the proceedings, The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, rose to laud Mr. Darryl DePriest as a consummate professional who not only has had an impact upon lawyers across the nation but who, through his color-blind service to the community, serves as a role model for all Chicagoans.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH.

Action Deferred -- CITY COUNCIL URGED TO ALLOCATE 1992 SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS TO ADDRESS HEALTH CARE CRISIS OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (A.I.D.S.) AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (H.I.V.).

The Committee on Health submitted the following report which was, on motion of Alderman Huels and Alderman Burke, *Deferred* and ordered published:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Health, having had under consideration a resolution introduced by Alderman Helen Shiller (46th Ward) to increase City spending on A.I.D.S. from $1.07 Million to $3.57 Million, begs leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body pass the said proposed resolution which is transmitted herewith.

This resolution was approved in committee by all members present with no dissenting vote.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ED H. SMITH,
Chairman.

The following is said proposed resolution transmitted with the foregoing committee report:

WHEREAS, As of November 1991 there have been 4,438 cases of A.I.D.S. reported to the Department of Health of the City of Chicago, ranking Chicago sixth in the number of reported cases nationwide; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Health of the City of Chicago has studied the city's response to the crisis of A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. infection and has prepared a strategic plan to address it; and

WHEREAS, The funds allocated by the city for fiscal year 1992 to continue implementation of the strategic plan, $1.07 Million, represents a total city expenditure of $241 per case; and

WHEREAS, The per case spending on A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs by other major urban areas is much higher, for instance, in New York ($4,968), Philadelphia ($2,016), Washington ($1,588), Los Angeles County ($1,026), San Francisco ($963), and San Diego County ($416); and

WHEREAS, The $1.07 Million allocated by the City of Chicago represents no increase in city funding since 1989, even though the number of A.I.D.S. cases has increased by 155% since then; and

WHEREAS, Due to inflation and salary line item transfers, the 1992 allocation of $1.07 Million actually represents a decrease in funds available for A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs in the City of Chicago for that period; and

WHEREAS, The per resident spending on A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs by the City of Chicago is 38 cents; and

WHEREAS, The per resident local spending on A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs by other major urban areas is much higher, for instance, in New York ($24.58), San Francisco ($15.33), Washington ($8.90), Philadelphia ($3.42), Los Angeles County ($1.58), Fulton County-Atlanta ($.81) and San Diego County ($.50); and

WHEREAS, Even with federal and state pass-through funds considered, Chicago ranks ninth out of the ten major A.I.D.S.-impacted urban areas in total per capita spending on A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs; and

WHEREAS, Every public health care expert predicts that the number of A.I.D.S. cases and number of H.I.V. infections in the City of Chicago will continue to increase dramatically in 1992 and beyond; and

WHEREAS, A.I.D.S.-related non-profit service providers are no longer financially able to adequately address this increased number of A.I.D.S. cases and H.I.V. infections; and

WHEREAS, The funds allocated for A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs in fiscal 1992 by the City of Chicago are not adequate to implement the A.I.D.S. Strategic Plan of the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The funds allocated for A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. programs in fiscal 1992 by the City of Chicago make no allotment for an increased caseload; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, The City Council of the City of Chicago directs the allocation of supplemental funds totaling $2.5 Million in budget year 1992 to address the health care crisis of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (A.I.D.S.) and H.I.V. infection.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL LANDMARK PRESERVATION.

DESIGNATION OF OAKLAND MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT AS CHICAGO LANDMARK.

The Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation, having had under consideration a substitute ordinance (referred to your committee on February 20, 1992) to designate the Oakland Multiple Resource District as a Chicago landmark, recommends that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed substitute ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by a viva voce vote at the meeting which took place on February 27, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BURTON F. NATARUS,
Chairman.

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

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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, Pursuant to Chapter 2-120-690 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the City of Chicago through its Commission on Chicago Landmarks has determined that the Oakland Multiple Resource District, generally bounded by East 36th Street, South Cottage Grove Avenue, East 43rd Street, and Lake Michigan, in Chicago, Illinois is worthy of designation as a Chicago landmark; and

WHEREAS, The Commission has found that the Oakland Multiple Resource District meets certain criteria for landmark designation as set forth in Sections 2-120-620 (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the Municipal Code of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Oakland Multiple Resource District has value as an example of the economic, historic and social heritage of Chicago as seen through its development as an affluent railroad suburban community during the late nineteenth century, and its subsequent transformation into a middle class urban neighborhood; and

WHEREAS, The founders and developers of the Oakland community had a particular vision for its future growth, as reflected in such significant landscape features as Drexel Boulevard, which was donated to the Village of Hyde Park by the Drexel family of Philadelphia, and reflected in the homes of prominent Chicagoans such as Melville Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Lucius G. Fisher, entrepreneur and owner of lumber and paper products companies; and

WHEREAS, The Oakland Multiple Resource District consists of a cohesive core of late nineteenth century residences, including a development of picturesque cottages built in 1886 and 1887, surrounded by many free-standing residences and institutions built by and associated with individuals prominent in Chicago, Illinois, and the nation; and

WHEREAS, Many prominent architects in Chicago designed the buildings in the Oakland Multiple Resource District, including Willoughby Edbrooke, Norman S. Patton and Reynolds Fisher, and Dankmar Adler and Louis H. Sullivan, all of whom contributed to the establishment of Chicago's reputation as a leading center nationally and internationally for the architectural arts; and

WHEREAS, The Oakland Multiple Resource District is made up of common building types, styles, scale, materials, and designs that reflect and perpetuate historic and architectural themes that constitute a distinctive residential enclave, and that, although some of these buildings have lost their historic context and stand isolated or in small groups surrounded by vacant lots, they share in the collective historic and architectural themes of the district, and are included as multiple resources within the proposed district; and

WHEREAS, The Commission on Chicago Landmarks has concluded that the Oakland Multiple Resource District is truly important to Chicago and deserves to be preserved, protected, enhanced, rehabilitated and perpetuated, and the Commissioner of Planning of the City of Chicago and the City Council Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation have concurred in the Commissioner's recommendation that the Oakland Multiple Resource District be designated as a Chicago landmark; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. The City Council finds, and declares as legislative findings, the matters set forth in the Whereas clauses of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. The Oakland Multiple Resource District, generally located within the bounds of East 36th Street, South Cottage Grove Avenue, East 43rd Street and Lake Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and composed of all of the rights-of-way and publicly and privately owned properties within its boundaries and the subdivided parcels legally described as:

Lots 1 through 4 in Frederick H. Bartlett's Resubdivision of the south half of Lot 2, all of Lot 6 and Lot 5 (except for that part thereof taken for street) in County Clerk's Division of Lots 83 to 87 in Ellis's East Addition to Chicago in the southeast quarter of Section 34 and fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and the east 70 feet of Lot 4 in the subdivision of the east 106 feet of Lot 83 of Ellis's East Addition to Chicago (otherwise known as Lots 21 and 22 in County Clerk's Division of Lots 83 to 87 inclusive in said Ellis's East Addition) in the southeast quarter of Section 34 and fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lot 1 (except the northwesterly $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet thereof) and Lot 2 in Charles Greve's Subdivision of Lot 103 (except the northwesterly $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet thereof) in Ellis's East Addition to Chicago in the southeast quarter of Section 34 and fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Woods Subdivision of the south 82 feet of Sublot 4 of Assessor's Division of Lots 74, 75 and 76 in Ellis's East Addition to Chicago in the southeast quarter of Section 34 and fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lot 4 (except the southerly $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the northerly $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet thereof), the southerly 18 feet of Lot 7 and the northerly 73 feet of Lot 8 in Assessor's Division of Block 7 of Cleaverville, being the north part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The southerly 18 feet of Lot 11 and the northerly 18.55 feet of Lot 12 in Block 13 of Cleaverville, being the north part of fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 3 and 4 in McKay's Subdivision, being a division made by Circuit Court Commissioners in partition of Lots 13, 14 and 15 in Block 13 of Cleaverville, being the north part of fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 11 through 15 in Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Resubdivision of Block 3 in the Bayard and Palmer Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 (excluding Lots 21 and 22 in said Block 3) East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1 through 6 in the Hyde Park Avenue Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 21 and 22 in the Bayard and Palmer Addition made by the Circuit Court Partition, a subdivision of 11.22 Chains north of and adjoining the south 25 Rods of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, lying west of Hyde Park Avenue (except the north 53 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches heretofore conveyed to the U.S.Y. & T. Co.).

Lots 7 through 14 in the Hyde Park Avenue Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lot 2 of William S. Walker's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in subdivision of Lot 59 and the north part of Lot 1, in subdivision of Lots 60 and 61, all in Ellis's East Addition to Chicago in Section 34, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 2, 3 and 4 in Caroline Cook's Subdivision of Lot 80 of Ellis's East Addition to Chicago (except the southeast quarter thereof) in Section 34, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 7 and 8 in Block 14 of Cleaverville, being the north part of the fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1 through 7 in the subdivision of Lots 24, 25 and the south 25 feet of Lots 26 in Block 2 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in W. H. Barry's Subdivision of Lot 23 in Block 2 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lot 22 in Block 2 in Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The north 10 feet of Lot 15 and the south 15 feet of Lot 16 in Block 2 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in W.H. Barry's Subdivision of Lot 21 in Block 2 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the subdivision of Lots 50, 51 and 52 in Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Resubdivision of Block 3 in Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, together with that much of the public alley lying northwesterly of and adjoining Lot 95 in said resubdivision.

Lots 81 through 88 and Lots 92 through 95 in Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian (except Lots 21 and 22 in said Block 3).

Lots 1 through 4 in the subdivision of Lots 89, 90 and 91 of Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Resubdivision of Block 3 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the subdivision of Lots 77, 78, 79 and 80 together with the public alley lying east and northeast of and adjoining Lot 77 , all in Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Resubdivision in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1 through 11 in the Berkeley Avenue Resubdivision in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and "A", and Lots 4 through 9 and "B" in the Southern Subdivision in the fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Cleaver's Subdivision of Lots 5, 6, 7, and all but the northerly 10 feet of Lot 8 of L.C.P. Freer's Subdivision of Block 6 of Cleaverville, being the north part of the fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 2, 3 and 4, Lots 8 through 11, and Lots 30 through 35 of Frederick B. Clarke's Subdivision of the south half of Lot 3 and all of Lots 4 to 13 in Block 2 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1 through 4 in Block 4 in the resubdivision of Blocks 3 and 4 of the Reform School Property, being the 25 acres of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 1 through 18 in Cairnduff's 41st Street Illinois Central Addition to Chicago in Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Lots 53 through 59 (and the alley vacated by Doc. #3599442 recorded September 29, 1904) in Ferry, Farwell, Turner and Bond's Resubdivision of Block 3 of Bayard and Palmer's Addition in the northwest fractional quarter of Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian (except Lots 21 and 22 in said Block 3).

Lot 9 (except the west 54.5 feet thereof) and the adjacent portions of Lots 10 and 11 not dedicated to the public right-of-way in Block 16 of the resubdivision of Blocks 15 and 16 of Cleaverville, being the north part of the fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The south 46.86 feet of the north 76.86 feet of Lot 4 in the subdivision of Block 6 of Cleaverville, being the north part of the fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The south 47.5 feet of the north 97.5 feet of Lot 12 in Assessor's Division of Block 7 of Cleaverville, being the north part of the fractional Section 2, Township 38 North, Range 14, and the south part of fractional Section 35, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian.

All in Cook County, Illinois. The range of street addresses in the Oakland Multiple Resource District is:

South Berkeley Avenue	4119 through 4169 (odd numbers) 4118 through 4170 (even numbers)
South Drexel Boulevard	3961 through 3967 (odd numbers) 3980 through 3998 (even numbers) 4119 through 4123 (odd numbers) 4131 through 4137 (odd numbers) 4200 through 4204 (even numbers) 4234 4240

South Ellis Avenue	3612 3731 through 3735 (odd numbers) 3957 through 3759 (odd numbers) 3960 4032 through 4036 (even numbers) 4102 through 4114 (even numbers) 4116 through 4130 (even numbers) 4156
East 40th Street	806 through 816 (even numbers)
East 41st Place	1004 1010 through 1016 (even numbers) 1020 through 1024 (even numbers)
East 42nd Place	920 through 930 (even numbers)
South Lake Park Avenue	3600 through 3606 (even numbers) 3644 through 3652 (even numbers) 3729 through 3735 (odd numbers) 3846 through 3850 (even numbers) 3936 through 3938 (even numbers) 3978 through 3982 (even numbers) 4058 through 4060 (even numbers) 4070 through 4074 (even numbers) 4118 through 4164 (even numbers)

is hereby designated as a Chicago landmark pursuant to the Chicago Landmarks Ordinance. The significant historical and architectural features identified for preservation are all of the exterior faces of all of the structures and all streetscapes and landscapes within the defined boundaries. Building interiors are not considered significant features of this district. The boundaries for this district as listed above are those established by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks during the designation process.

SECTION 3. The Commission is directed to comply with the provisions of Chapter 2-120-720 of the Municipal Code of Chicago regarding "Notice of Designation".

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

DESIGNATION OF SITE OF HAYMARKET TRAGEDY AS CHICAGO LANDMARK.

The Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation, having under consideration a communication signed by William McLenahan, Director of the Commission on Chicago Landmarks (referred to your committee on September 11, 1991) to designate the Site of the Haymarket Tragedy as a Chicago landmark, recommends that Your Honorable Body do *Pass* the proposed ordinance which is transmitted herewith.

This recommendation was concurred in by all members of the committee present at the meeting which took place on February 27, 1992.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BURTON F. NATARUS,
Chairman.

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

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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, Pursuant to Chapter 21, Section 21-72 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the City of Chicago, through its Commission on Chicago Landmarks, has determined that the Site of the Haymarket Tragedy, on Desplaines Street between West Randolph and West Lake Streets, Chicago, Illinois, is worthy of designation as a Chicago landmark; and

WHEREAS, The Commission on Chicago Landmarks has found that the Site of the Haymarket Tragedy meets certain criteria for landmark designation as set forth in Sections 21-66(1), (2), and (3) of the Municipal Code of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Site of the Haymarket Tragedy commemorates an event that took place on May 4, 1886, and had not only local but international significance both at the time and continuing to the present day; and

WHEREAS, This site is associated with a major movement in American political and economic history, namely the struggle for the eight-hour working day which began in the 1860s and was revived in the early 1880s; and

WHEREAS, Chicago was a center of activity in this struggle, leading to a parade along Michigan Avenue by 80,000 people on May 1, 1886, a date celebrated in most of the world as Labor Day; and

WHEREAS, A rally held in the Haymarket on May 4, 1886, to protest violent efforts to break a local strike was a peaceful meeting until it was broken up by the police and someone in the crowd threw a bomb, leading to the riot in which policemen and civilians were killed and wounded; and

WHEREAS, Eight anarchists and socialists were indicted for crimes associated with the bombing, although only two of them were actually present at the time; and

WHEREAS, All eight were found guilty and seven sentenced to death, despite the public acknowledgement that the trial had been a travesty of justice and efforts were made to overturn the verdicts; and

WHEREAS, Four of the men were hanged on November 11, 1887, one committed suicide, and the other three served prison sentences until in 1893 they were pardoned by Governor John Peter Altgeld; and

WHEREAS, There is considerable interest in seeing a commemorative site established at the Site of the Haymarket Tragedy which is visited by American and foreign travelers; and

WHEREAS, The Commission on Chicago Landmarks has concluded that the Site of the Haymarket Tragedy is truly important to Chicago and deserves to be preserved, protected, enhanced, rehabilitated, and

perpetuated, and the Commissioner of Planning of the City of Chicago and the City Council Committee on Historical Landmark Preservation have concurred in the Commission's recommendation that this site be designated as a Chicago landmark; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. The Site of the Haymarket Tragedy, on Desplaines Street between Randolph and Lake Streets and delineated on the attached map, consisting entirely of portions of the public way, is hereby designated as a Chicago landmark.

SECTION 2. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks is hereby directed to create a suitable plaque appropriately identifying said landmark and to affix the plaque to the Site in accordance with the provisions of Section 21-65(3) of the Municipal Code of Chicago.

SECTION 3. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks is directed to comply with the provisions of Section 21-75 of the Municipal Code of Chicago regarding notification of designation.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

[Map attached to this ordinance printed on page 14088 of this Journal.]

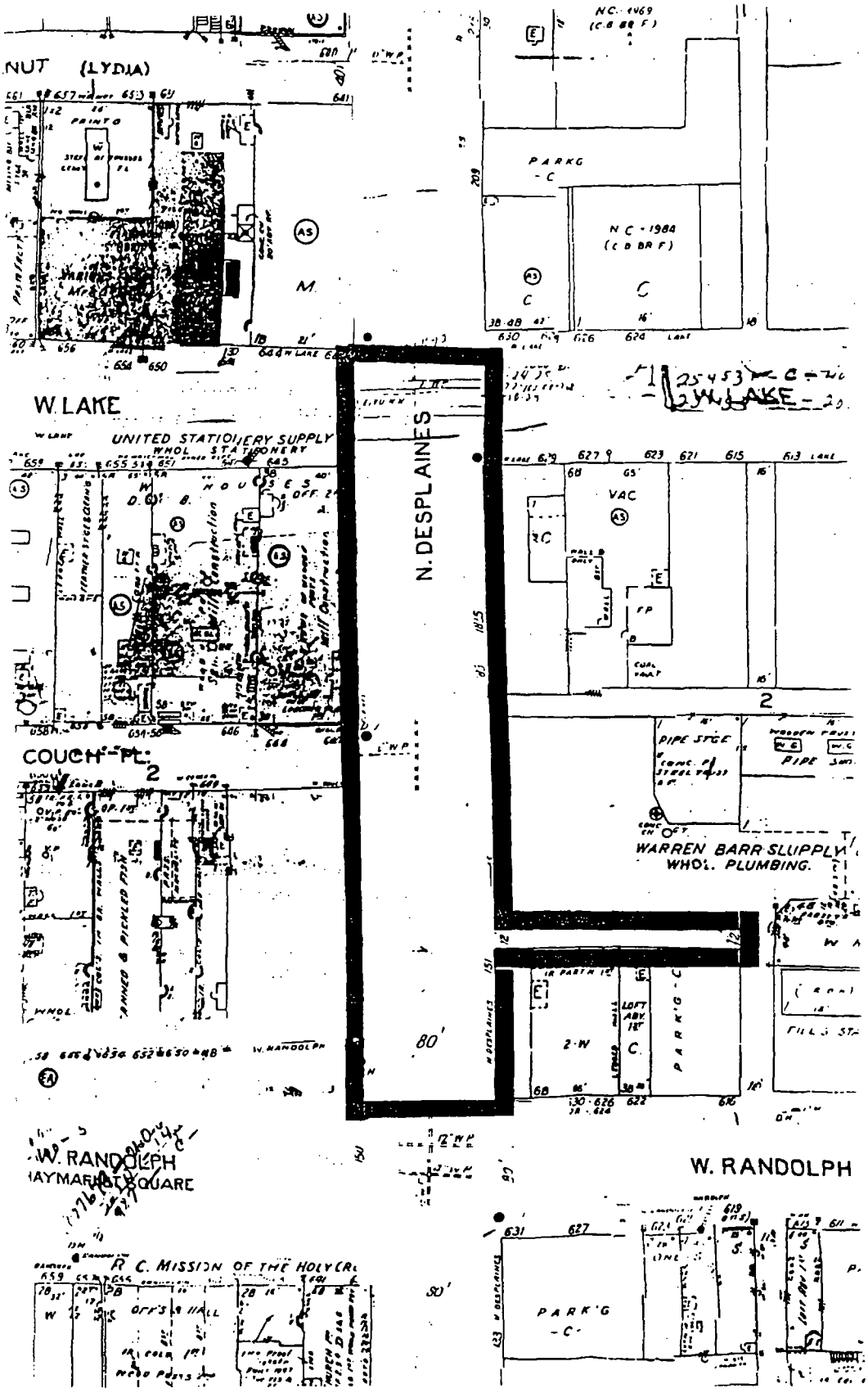
COMMITTEE ON LICENSE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR LICENSES AND ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS OF NINTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

(Continued on page 14089)

Ordinance associated with this map printed on pages 14086 through 14087 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 14087)

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 Shaw (which was referred on February 4, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsections 4-172-020(d) and (e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale of alcoholic package goods in specified areas of the 9th 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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:

* * * * *

The area bounded by the east side of South Halsted Street, the north side of East 127th Street, the west side of South Morgan Avenue, and the south side of East 129th Place.

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:

* * * * *

The area bounded by the east side of South Halsted Street, the north side of East 127th Street, the west side of South Morgan Avenue, and the south side of East 129th Place.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing licenses within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, or prevent the issuance of a 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 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR LICENSES AND ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES ON PORTION OF WEST MADISON STREET WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA OF TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 Hendon (which was referred on February 26, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsections 4-172-020(d) and (e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale of alcoholic package goods in a specified area of the 27th 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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:

* * * * *

On West Madison Street (both sides), from Oakley Boulevard to California Avenue.

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:

* * * * *

On West Madison Street (both sides), from Oakley Boulevard to California Avenue.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing licenses within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, or prevent the issuance of a 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 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR LICENSES AND ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES ON PORTION OF SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE WITHIN AREA OF TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 Hendon (which was referred on February 26, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsections 4-172-020(d) and (e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale of alcoholic package goods in a specified area of the 27th 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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:

* * * * *

On the west side of South Western Avenue, from West Congress Parkway to West Flournoy Street.

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:

* * * * *

On the west side of South Western Avenue, from West Congress Parkway to West Flournoy Street.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing licenses within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, or prevent the issuance of a 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 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTIONS 020(d) AND (e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY RESTRICTING ISSUANCE OF NEW LIQUOR LICENSES AND ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES WITH SPECIFIED AREAS OF TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 Ed Smith (which was referred on February 26, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsection 4-172-020(d) and (e), restricting the issuance of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale of alcoholic package goods in specified areas of the 28th 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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(d) (3) of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by deleting the language bracketed and inserting the language in italics, 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:

* * * * *

(3) Madison Street, 3800 West to 4900 West; Lake Street, 3800 West to 4800 West; Pulaski Road, 200 North to 500 South; Kostner Avenue, 100 North to 600 South; Kildare Avenue, 1 South to 100 South; Jackson Boulevard, 3800 West to 4100 West; Adams Street, 3900 West to 4000 West; Monroe Street, 3900 West to 4000 West; Washington Boulevard, 3800 West to 4000 West; east side of Cicero Avenue, 600 North to 800 South; and west side of Cicero Avenue, [600 North to] 100 North *to 900 South.*

* * * * *

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:

* * * * *

Madison Street, 3800 West to 4900 West; Lake Street, 3800 West to 4800 West; Pulaski Road, 200 North to 500 South; Kostner Avenue, 100 North to 600 South; Kildare Avenue, 1 South to 100 South; Jackson Boulevard, 3800 West to 4100 West; Adams Street, 3900 West to 4000 West; Monroe Street, 3900 West to 4000 West; Washington Boulevard, 3800 West to 4000 West; east side of Cicero Avenue, 600 North to 800 South; and west side of Cicero Avenue, 100 North to 900 South.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall affect or limit the right to renew existing licenses within the areas described in Sections 1 and 2, or prevent the issuance of a 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 ORDINANCE WHICH PROHIBITED ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR SALE OF ALCOHOLIC PACKAGE GOODS WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS OF THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

The Committee on License and Consumer Protection submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 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 February 26, 1992), amending Chapter 4-172, Subsection 4-172-020(d) of an ordinance passed February 4, 1992 allowing for 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Section 4-172-020, subsection (d) of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by inserting therein, in its proper numerical sequence, a new paragraph (19) in italics below:

4-172-020. License required -- Restricted areas.

* * * * *

(d) No license shall be issued for the sale of alcoholic liquor, for consumption on the premises within the following areas:

* * * * *

(19) In the area within the boundaries of the 36th Ward as delineated in Section 2-8-660 of this Code.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its date of passage and due publication.

COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE.

Re-Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 13, CHAPTER 64 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ADDITION OF NEW SECTIONS 190 THROUGH 250 TO REQUIRE USE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Police and Fire submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 23, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Committee on Police and Fire, having under consideration a proposed ordinance to amend the Municipal Code of Chicago by requiring carbon monoxide detectors in all residential units within the City beginning January 1, 1993, and having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report and recommend that Your Honorable Body *Re-Refer* the proposed ordinance transmitted herewith to the Committee on Buildings.

This recommendation was concurred in by the members of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM M. BEAVERS,
Chairman.

On motion of Alderman Beavers, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed ordinance transmitted with the foregoing committee report was *Re-Referred to the Committee on Buildings.*

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, March 19, 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 February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 ech case not being a part of the ordinance):

American Osteopathic Association.

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to the American Osteopathic Association, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance to construct, maintain and use one hundred forty-two (142) bay windows over the public way on East Ontario Street and the east-west alley in the rear of the building known as 142 East Ontario Street. Said bay windows shall consist of six bays over East Ontario Street and six bays over the east-west alley with bays extending from the second to the eighteenth floor. Each bay window shall be nine (9) feet in length and shall extend two (2) feet into the public way. Authority is herein given and granted for a period of five (5) years from and after October 9, 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 Thousand Two Hundred Sixty-six and no/100 Dollars ($3,266.00) 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 14106 of this Journal.]

Investment Properties 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 Investment Properties Associates Limited Partnership, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance to maintain and use vaulted sidewalk space, used for storage, adjacent to the premises at 6 North Michigan Avenue.

North Michigan Avenue:

Vaulted area is approximately ninety-eight (98) feet in length and seventeen (17) feet in width.

East Madison Street:

Vaulted area is approximately one hundred sixty-two (162) feet in length and fifteen (15) feet in width.

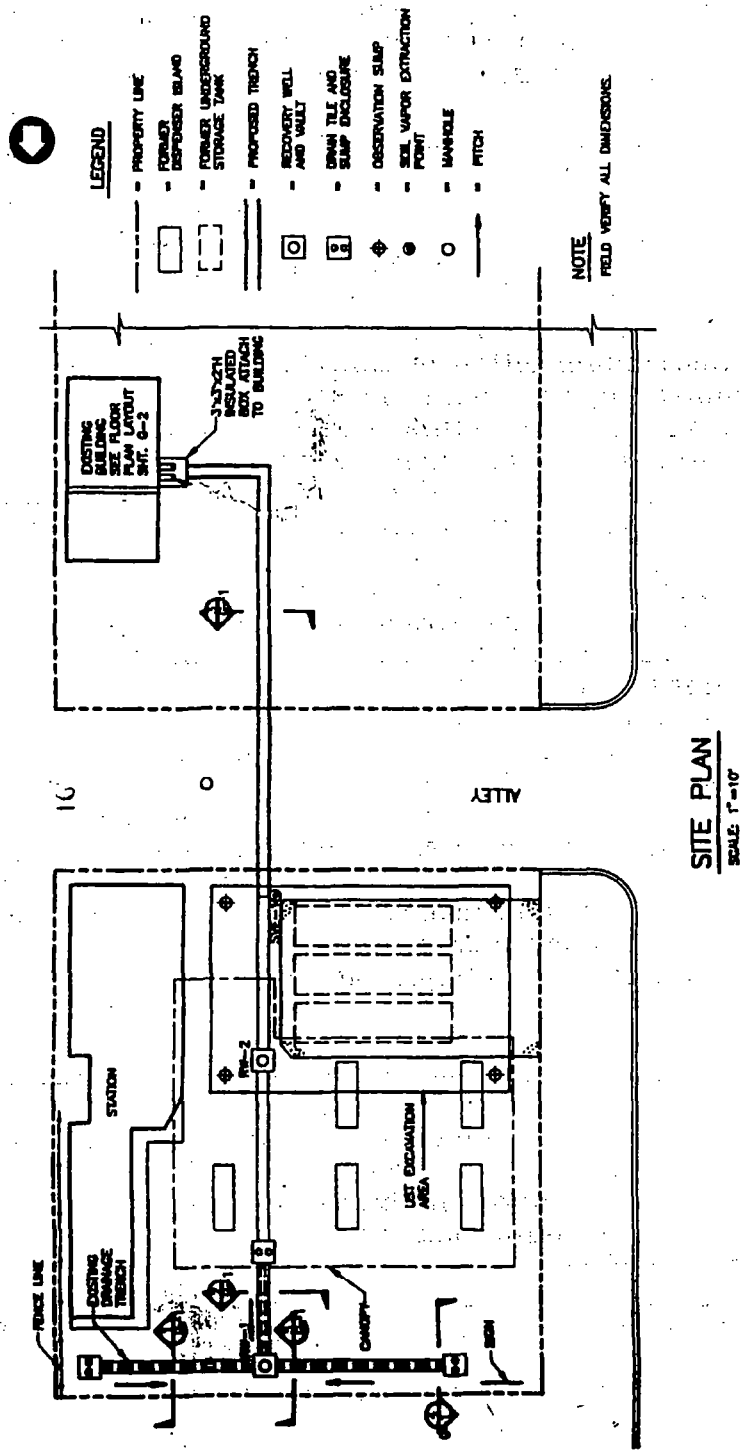
North Garland Court:

Vaulted area is approximately seventy (70) feet in length and fifteen (15) feet in width.

Authority is herein granted for a period of five (5) years from and after date of passage.

(Continued on page 14107)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 14102 through 14105 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 14105)

The location of said privilege shall be as shown on prints 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 privileges 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 Ten Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-seven and no/100 Dollars ($10,947.00) 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 be paid to the Department of General Services.

[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 14110 of this Journal.]

Shell Oil Company.

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

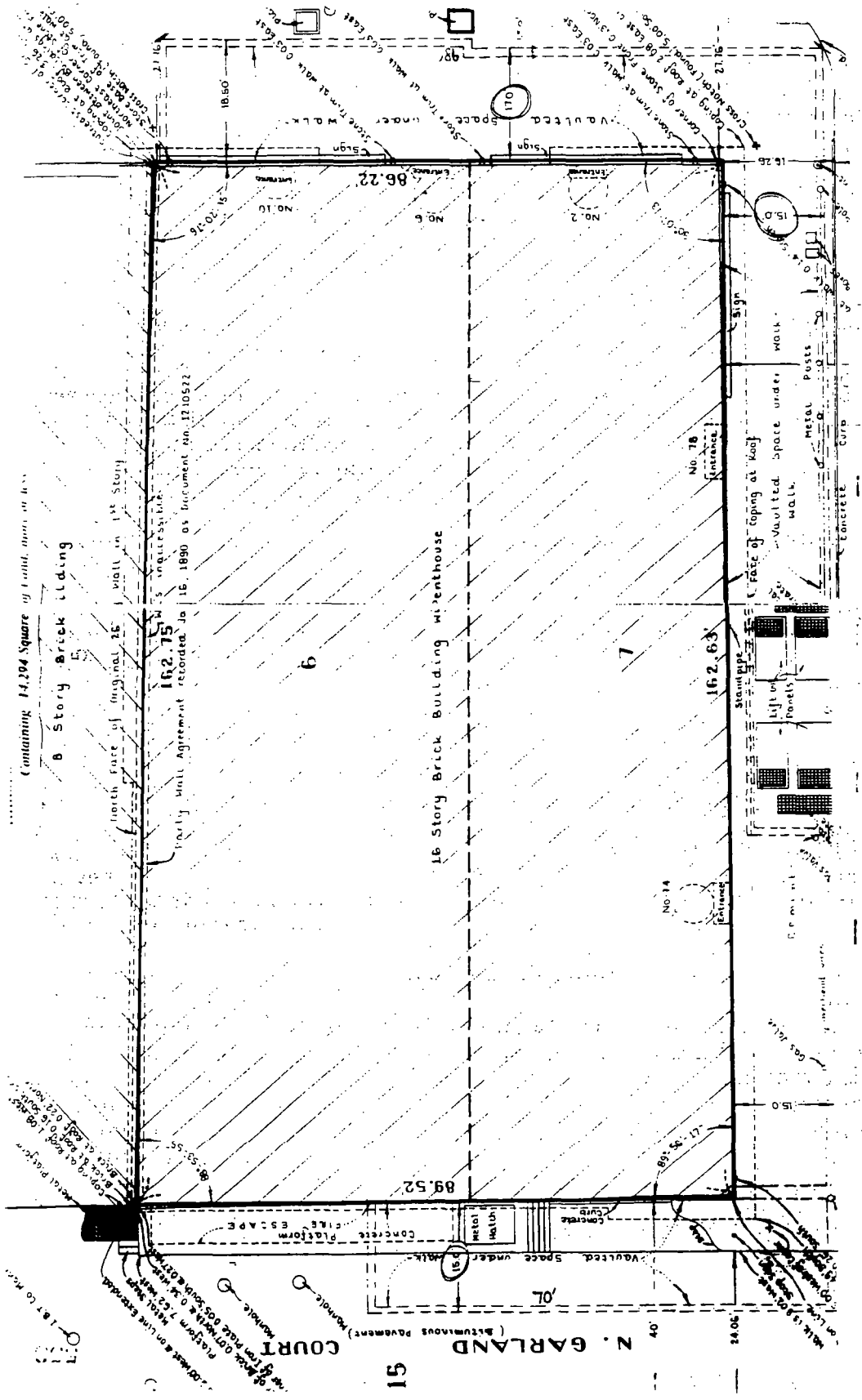
SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Shell Oil Company, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to construct, maintain and use two (2) four (4) inch conduits which shall be installed at a depth of three (3) feet under and across the east-west sixteen (16) foot public alley located directly east of South Pulaski Road and adjacent to the premises known as 5501 South Pulaski Road. Said conduits shall be sixteen (16) feet in length and four (4) inches in diameter and shall be used for environmental testing and cleanup. 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.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum of Two Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($200.00) 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

(Continued on page 14111)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 14105 through 14109 of this Journal.



(Continued from page 14109)

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 with 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.

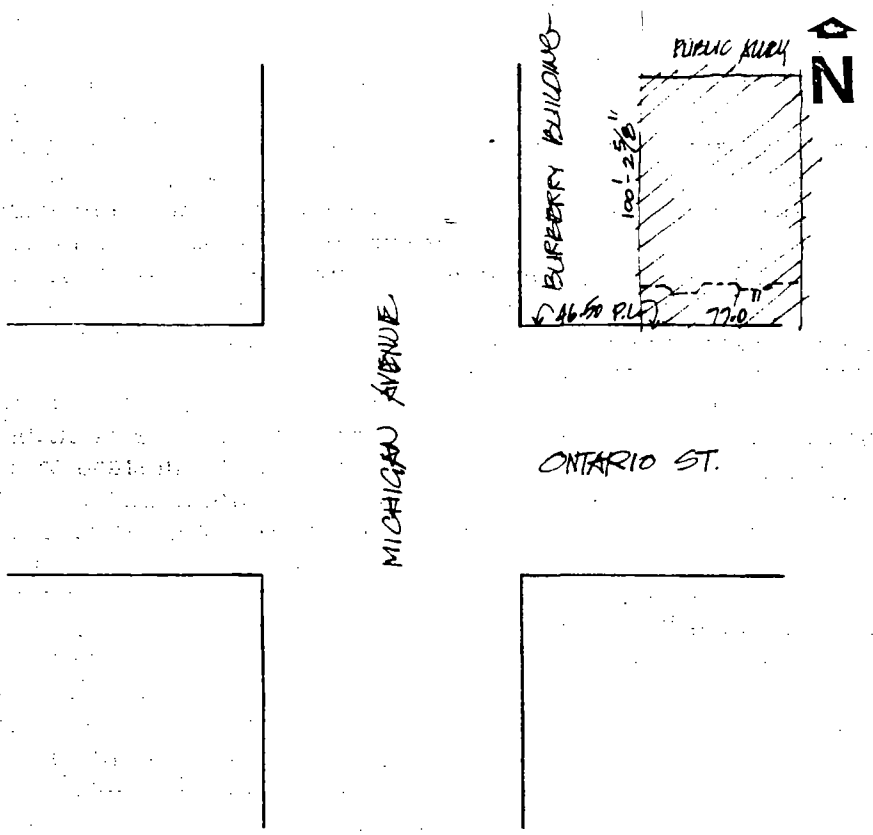
[Drawing attached to this ordinance printed on page 14113 of this Journal.]

AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO FANNIE MAY CANDIES. (51 -- 55 East Randolph Street)

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

(Continued on page 11414)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 14109 through 14112 of this Journal.



DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Name of applicant _____

Name of corporation as per corporation book _____

_____

Page _____

(Continued from page 14112)

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 20654 of the Council Journal of the Proceedings, granting permission to Fannie May Candies, 51 -- 55 East Randolph Street, for use of a vaulted area. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 20654 of the Council Journal of the Proceedings, granting permission to Fannie May Candies, 51 -- 55 East Randolph Street, for use of vaulted area, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this

ordinance be and the same is hereby amended by striking out as printed, the following in Section 1:

"Authority is herein granted for a period of five (5) years from and after date of passage of this ordinance"

inserting in lieu thereof in Section 1:

"Authority is herein granted for a period of five (5) years from and after September 12, 1991".

SECTION 2 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE IN PUBLIC WAY FOR SIDEWALK CAFES.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 February 26, 1992) for various establishments to maintain and use portions of the public right-of-way for sidewalk cafes.

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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):

D & J Pizza, Inc. (Doing Business As Ranalli's On Lincoln).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to D & J Pizza, Inc., doing business as Ranalli's on Lincoln, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 1925 North Lincoln Avenue. Said sidewalk cafe shall be one hundred (100) feet in length and ten (10) feet in width for a total of one thousand (1000) square feet and shall be located in the public way known as Lincoln on the Mall on the northerly side of the above named premises. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Saturday, 11:00 A.M. to 12:00 Midnight.
Sunday, 12:00 Noon to 12:00 Midnight.

Compensation: $1,400.00/Seating: 198.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1, in advance. 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 the 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 and that decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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 Revenue 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, that said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of compensation be paid to the Department of Revenue.

Gemelio, Inc. (Doing Business As Ricobene's).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Gemelio, Inc., doing business as Ricobene's, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 60 East Lake Street. Said sidewalk cafe area shall be twenty-two (22) feet in length and ten (10) feet in width, for a total of two hundred twenty (220) square feet and shall begin six (6) feet from the face of the curb line along East Lake Street. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Sunday, 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Compensation: $854.00/Seating: 24.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1, in advance. 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 the 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 and that decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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 Revenue no later than 30 days prior to the 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, that said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the compensation be paid to the Department of Revenue.

Kwon And Che Corporation (Doing Business As Silk Road -- Downtown).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Kwon and Che Corporation, doing business as Silk Road -- Downtown, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 218 South State Street. Said sidewalk cafe area shall be twenty (20) feet in length and fifteen (15) feet six (6) inches in width, for a total of three hundred ten (310) square feet and shall begin twelve (12) feet from the face of the building line along South State Street. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Saturday, 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Compensation: $434.00/Seating: 20.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1,

in advance. In case of 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 the 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 and his decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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 Revenue no later than 30

days prior to the 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, that said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the compensation be paid to the Department of Revenue.

Pita Time, Inc. (Doing Business As Pita Time Restaurant).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Pita Time, Inc., doing business as Pita Time Restaurant, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 331 South Franklin Street. Said sidewalk cafe area number one shall be ten (10) feet in length and ten (10) feet in width and shall begin seven (7) feet from the face of the curb line along South Franklin Street. Sidewalk cafe area number two shall be six (6) feet in length and five (5) feet in width and shall begin six (6) feet from the end of the tree pit along South Franklin Street. Both areas shall use a total of one hundred thirty (130) square feet. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Friday, 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Compensation: $300.00/Seating: 16.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1, in advance. In case of 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 the 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 and that decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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 Revenue, no later than 30 days prior to the 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, that said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the compensation be paid to the Department of Revenue.

R.K.C. Muffins, Inc. (Doing Business As R.K.C. Muffins).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to R.K.C. Muffins, Inc., doing business as R.K.C. Muffins, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 210 South Clark Street. Said sidewalk cafe area shall be fifty-five (55) feet in length and seven (7) feet in width for a total area of three hundred eighty-five (385) square feet and shall begin eight (8) feet from the face of the curb line along West Quincy Street. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Friday, 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Compensation: $539.00/Seating: 28.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1, in advance. 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 the 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 and that decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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 Combined Single Limit with said insurance covering all liability, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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 Revenue, no later than 30 days prior to the 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed anmd the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, that said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of the compensation be paid to the Department of Revenue.

Via Veneto, Incorporated (Doing Business As Via Veneto Ristorante).

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

SECTION 1. Permission and authority are hereby given and granted to Via Veneto, Incorporated, doing business as Via Veneto Ristorante, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this ordinance, to maintain and use a portion of the public right-of-way for a sidewalk cafe adjacent to its premises located at 3449 West Peterson Avenue. Said sidewalk cafe shall be twenty-seven (27) feet in length and eleven (11) feet ten (10) inches in width for a total of three hundred twenty-four (324) square feet and shall begin seven (7) feet from the face of the curb line along West Peterson Avenue. The compensation for said space and the days and hours of operation for the sidewalk cafe shall be as follows:

Monday through Friday, 10:30 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Saturday, 4:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Sunday, 3:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Compensation: $300.00/Seating: 30.

Authority for the above named privilege is herein given and granted from and after April 1, 1992 through, and including, November 1, 1992.

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 and the Director of Revenue. The grantee shall keep that portion of the public way 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 Public Works.

SECTION 2. The grantee agrees to pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege herein granted the sum as stated in Section 1, in advance. 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 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.

SECTION 3. This ordinance is subject to amendment, modification or repeal, and permission and authority herein granted may be revoked by the Mayor of the City of Chicago at any time for good cause 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 Public Works and in accordance with 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, its officers, agents and employees 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 and that decision as to the amount shall be final and binding. The grantee and the insurance company, upon receiving written notification from the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation of the cost of said removal and restoration shall pay immediately said amount upon demand. 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, including Public Liability, Property Damage and Dramshop Liability 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, Bureau of Asset Management, 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 permission and authority herein granted shall not be exercised until a permit authorizing same shall have been issued by the Director of Revenue and upon the faithful observance and performance of any and all conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and conditioned further to indemnify, keep and save harmless the City of Chicago, its agents, officers and employees, against all liabilities, judgments, costs, damages and expenses, including any dramshop liability, 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 and appliances herein authorized are removed and the public way is restored as herein required.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; provided, however, said grantee file proof of indemnification on behalf of the City of Chicago, as herein requested, and payment of compensation to be paid to the Department of Revenue.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE IN PUBLIC WAY (CANOPIES).

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 February 26, 1992) to maintain and use sundry canopies at various locations.

This recommendation was concurred in unanimously by a viva voce vote of 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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):

Acme Sporting Goods Mfg., Inc.: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Acme Sporting Goods Mfg., Inc., to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Leavitt Street attached to the building or structure located at 1666 North Leavitt Street 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 15 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.

Bangkok Restaurant: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Bangkok Restaurant ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in North Halsted Street attached to the building or structure located at 2048 North Halsted 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 21 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 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.

Club 950 Lucky Number: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Club 950 Lucky Number ("Permittee") to maintain and use one (1) canopy over the public right-of-way in West Wrightwood Avenue attached to the building or structure located at 950 West Wrightwood 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 25 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.

Mr. Marvin Jabin: Canopies.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Marvin Jabin ("Permittee") to maintain and use five (5) canopies over the public right-of-way in North Clarendon Street attached to the building or structure located at 4520 North Clarendon 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 canopies shall not exceed 2 at 6 feet, 2 at 25 feet and 1 at 10 feet, respectively, in length, nor 4 at 2 feet and 1 at 10 feet, respectively, in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Two Hundred Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($250.00) 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 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 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 Director of Revenue.

Lou Malnati's Pizzeria: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Lou Malnati's Pizzeria ("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 439 North Wells Street for a period of three (3) years from and after April 1, 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 34 feet in length, nor 9 feet in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Fifty-nine and no/100 Dollars ($59.00) 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.

Ms. Dolores Nessie: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Dolores Nessie ("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 5919 West Montrose Avenue for a period of three (3) years from and after May 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 30 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-five and no/100 Dollars ($55.00) 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.

The Smoke House: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to The Smoke House ("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 2439 North Clark 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 26 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 Fifty-one and no/100 Dollars ($51.00) 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.

Some Like It Hot, Ltd. Partnership, Ole, Inc. General Partner (Doing Business As Hat Dance): Canopies.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Some Like It Hot, Ltd. Partership, Ole, Inc. General Partner doing business as Hat Dance ("Permittee") to maintain and use two (2) canopies over the public right-of-way in West Huron Street attached to the building or structure located at 325 West Huron Street for a period of three (3) years from and after February 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 canopies shall not exceed 1 at 101 feet and 1 at 64 feet, respectively, in length, nor 1 at 12 feet and 1 at 10 feet, respectively, in width.

The Permittee shall pay to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege the sum of Two Hundred Twenty-five and no/100 Dollars ($225.00) 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 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 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 Director of Revenue.

Star's Inn Lounge: Canopy.

Ordered, That the Director of Revenue is hereby authorized to issue a permit to Star's Inn Lounge ("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 7030 North Clark Street for a period of three (3) years from and after March 31, 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 6 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 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 Department of Revenue.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF LONGHI AND SORENSEN RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF SOUTH BLACKSTONE AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Longhi and Sorensen Resubdivision, having a frontage of 100.20 feet on the west side of South Blackstone Avenue, with a depth of 150.0 feet and located 244.50 feet south of East 49th Street. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 4, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Longhi and Sorensen Resubdivision having a frontage of 100.20 feet on the west side of South Blackstone Avenue, with a depth of 150.0 feet and located 244.50 feet south of East 49th Street, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Hyde Park Bank and Trust Company, Trust No. 720 (File No. 11-4-92-1656).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

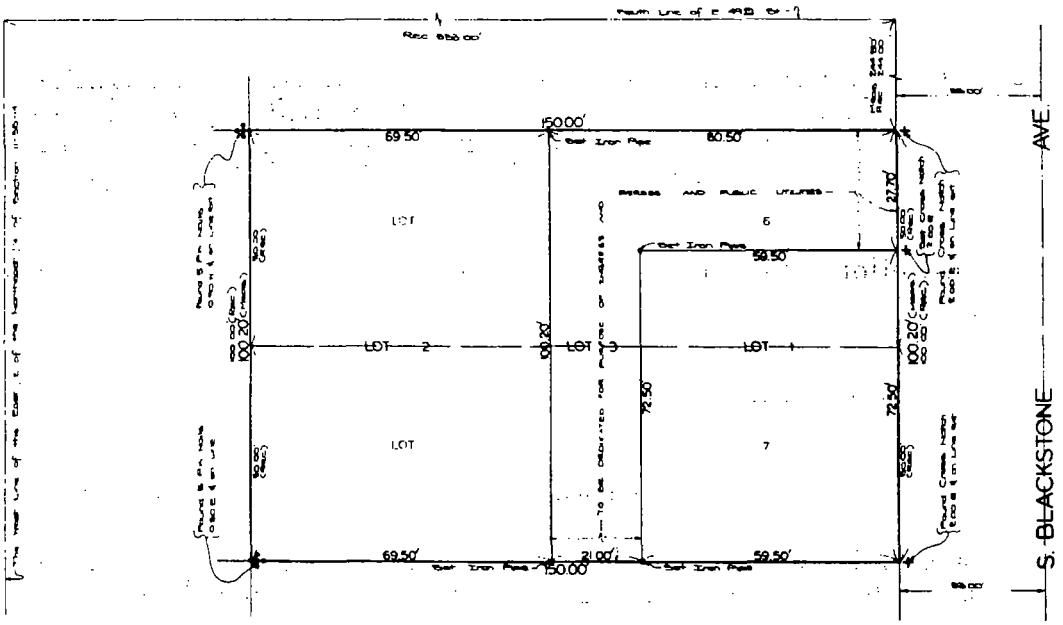
[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 14141 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 14139 through 14140 of this Journal.

LONGHI AND SORENSEN RESUBDIVISION

Of

LOTS 6 AND 7 IN BLOCK 4, IN HYDE PARK, A SUBDIVISION OF THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 AND THE EAST 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST FRACTIONAL 1/4 OF SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 14, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS



DR. NO. 11-4-92-1656

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK) S.S.

HYDE PARK BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, NOT INDIVIDUALLY, BUT SOLELY AS TRUSTEE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF A TRUST AGREEMENT DATED DECEMBER 1, 1988, AND KNOWN AS TRUST NUMBER 720, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY THAT IT IS THE TITLE OWNER OF RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY AND THAT, AT THE DIRECTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF SAID TRUST, IT HAS CAUSED THE SAME TO BE SURVEYED FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESUBDIVIDING IT INTO THREE (3) LOTS, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT HEREON.

HYDE PARK BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

BY: _____
PRESIDENT

ATTEST: _____
SECRETARY

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK) S.S

I, _____, NOTARY PUBLIC, IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY, IN THE STATE AFORESAID, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT _____ PRESIDENT OF HYDE PARK BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, AND _____ SECRETARY OF SAID BANK, PERSONALLY KNOWN TO ME TO BE THE SAME PERSON WHOSE NAMES ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AS SUCH PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, RESPECTIVELY, APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY IN PERSON AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY SIGNED AND DELIVERED THE SAID INSTRUMENT AS THEIR OWN FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT OF SAID BANK, NOT INDIVIDUALLY, BUT SOLELY AS TRUSTEE, AS AFORESAID, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH, AND THE SECRETARY DID ALSO THEN AND THERE ACKNOWLEDGE THAT HE, AS CUSTODIAN OF THE CORPORATE SEAL OF SAID BANK, DID AFFIX SAID CORPORATE SEAL TO SAID INSTRUMENT AS H__ OWN FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT, AND AS THE FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT OF SAID BANK, AS TRUSTEE, AS AFORESAID, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND NOTARIAL SEAL, THIS ___ DAY OF _____, A.D., 1992.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

NORTH

Scale: 1 inch = 15 feet

0 10 20 30 40 50

I, HYLTON F. DONALDSON, A PROFESSIONAL ILLINOIS LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED AND RESUBDIVIDED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY AND THAT THE PLAT HEREON DRAWN IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SAID SURVEY. ALL DISTANCES ARE SHOWN IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF, CORRECTED TO A TEMPERATURE OF 68 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. I ALSO CERTIFY THAT NO PART OF THE PROPERTY COVERED BY THE PLAT OF RESUBDIVISION IS LOCATED WITHIN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AS IDENTIFIED BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1992.

Hylton F. Donaldson

PROFESSIONAL ILLINOIS LAND SURVEYOR NO. 2819

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF DEARBORN PRAIRIE TOWNHOMES, PHASE 4 SUBDIVISION ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH CLARK STREET AND WEST 15TH STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Dearborn Prairie Townhomes, Phase 4 Subdivision located at the northeast corner of South Clark Street and West 15th Street, having a frontage of 71.66 feet on the east side of South Clark Street and a frontage of 189.66 feet on the north side of West 15th Street. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Dearborn Prairie Townhomes, Phase 4 Subdivision located at the northeast corner of South Clark Street and West 15th Street having a frontage of 71.66 feet on the east side of South Clark Street and a frontage of 189.66 feet on the north side of West 15th Street, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Dearborn Prairie Homes Corporation (File No. 21-1-92-1660).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 14144 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF RICHLAND RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF WEST 26TH STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Richland Resubdivision located on the north side of West 26th Street, 174.0 feet east of South Normal Avenue having a frontage of 50.00 feet along West 26th Street. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 4, 1992.

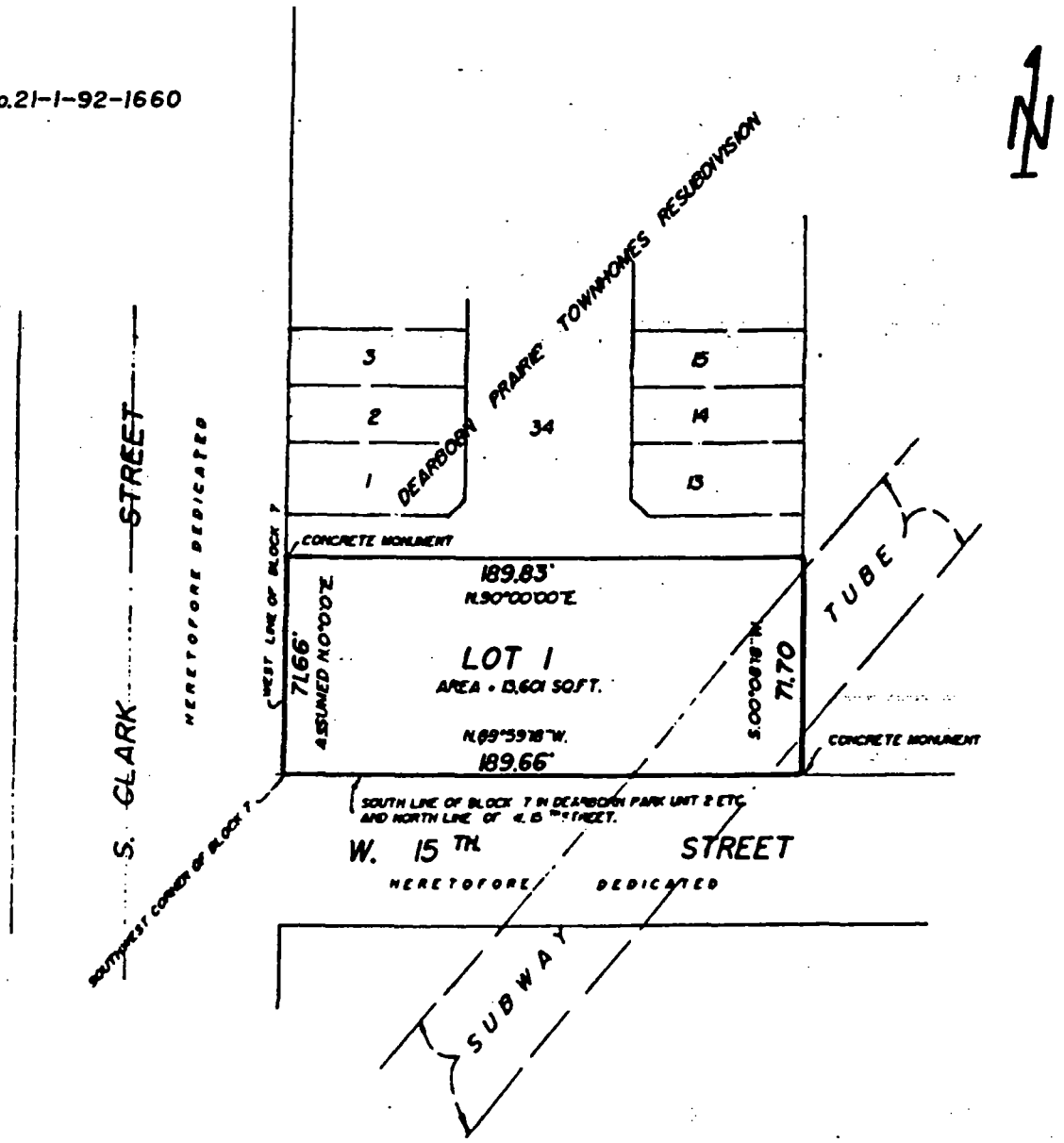
(Continued on page 14145)

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 14142 through 14143 of this Journal.

DEARBORN PRAIRIE TOWNHOMES PHASE 4

BEING A RESUBDIVISION OF PART OF BLOCK 7 IN DEARBORN PARK UNIT 2 BEING A RESUBDIVISION OF SUNDRY LOTS AND VACATED STREETS AND ALLEYS IN PART OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 21 TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 14, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

DR.No.21-1-92-1660



(Continued from page 14143)

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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:

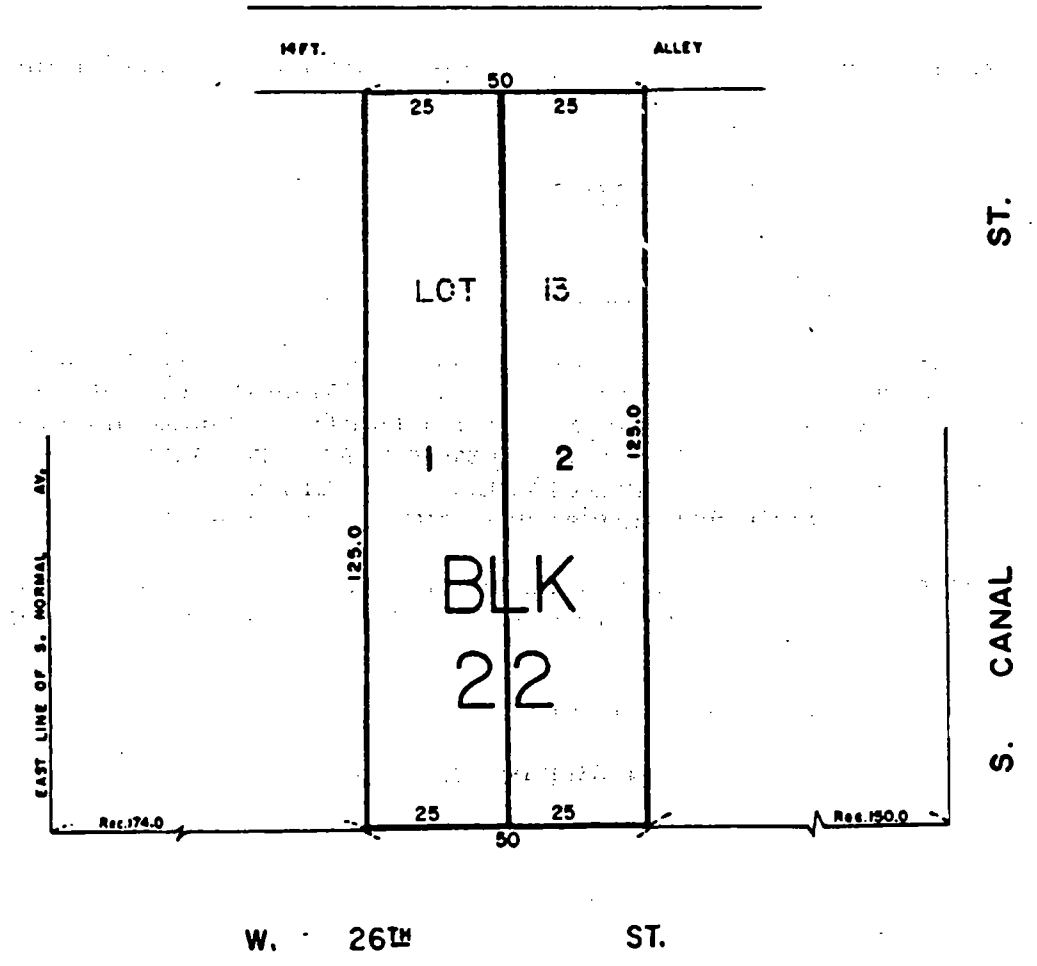
SECTION 1. That the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, is hereby authorized and directed to approve a plat of resubdivision located on the north side of West 26th Street, 174.0 feet east of South Normal Avenue having a frontage of 50.00 feet along West 26th Street, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Richland (File No. 28-11-92-1657).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 14146 of this Journal.]

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 14143 through 14145 of this Journal.

PROPOSED RESUBDIVISION



AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLAT OF DEDICATION ON PORTION OF WEST 112TH STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 dedication of West 112th Street, between the west line of the alley west of South Maplewood Avenue and the east right-of-way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 dedication of West 112th Street, between the west line of the alley west of South Maplewood Avenue and the east right-of-way line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as shown on the attached plat, when the necessary certificates are shown on said plat for Joseph Duffy (File No. 24-19-92-1661).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Plat attached to this ordinance printed on page 14149 of this Journal.]

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PUBLIC ALLEY BOUNDED BY SOUTH HILLOCK AVENUE, SOUTH FARRELL STREET, SOUTH THROOP STREET AND ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the vacation of the northeasterly-southwesterly 9-foot public alley in the area bounded by South Hillock Avenue, South Farrell Street, South Throop Street and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. This order was referred to the committee on March 19, 1992.

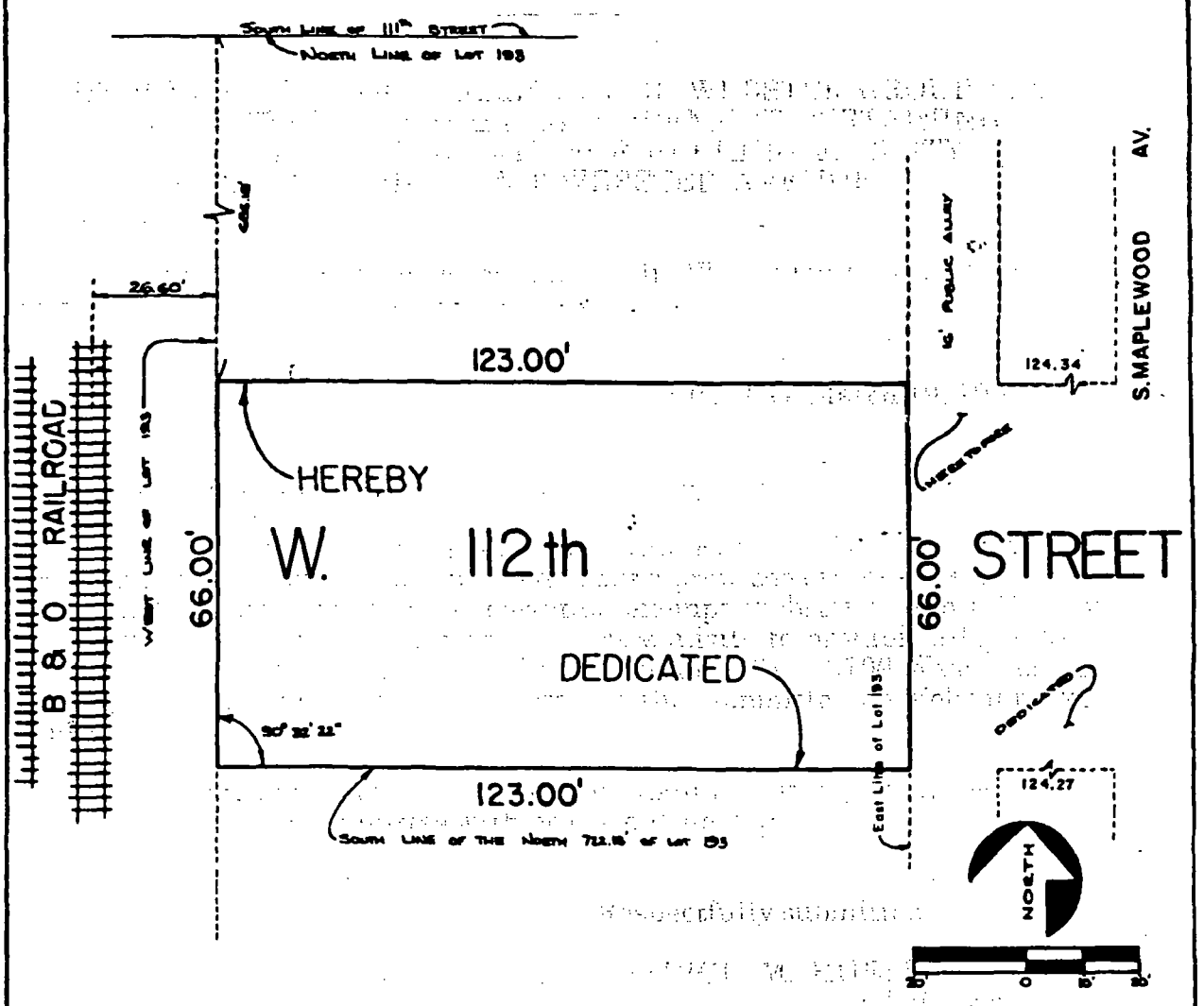
Continued on page 14150)

Ordinance associated with this plat printed on pages 14147 through 14148 of this Journal.

PLAT OF DEDICATION

THE SOUTH 66.00 FEET OF THE NORTH 732.18 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.

DR. No. 24-19-92-1661



(Continued from page 14148)

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 order 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, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 is hereby directed to prepare an ordinance for the vacation of the northeasterly-southwesterly 9-foot public alley in the area bounded by South Hillock Avenue, South Farrell Street, South Throop Street and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for Buedel Food Products (File No. 29-11-91-1640); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

VACATION AND DEDICATION OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC ALLEYS IN BLOCK BOUNDED BY WEST ADAMS STREET, WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD, SOUTH SACRAMENTO BOULEVARD AND SOUTH FRANCISCO AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 vacating the east 140.45 feet of the east/west 16-foot public alley and providing for the dedication of a north/south 20-foot alley running north to West Adams Street from the west terminus of that part of the east/west alley to be vacated in the block bounded by West Adams Street, West Jackson Boulevard, South Sacramento Boulevard and South Francisco Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on March 19, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus 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, 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 alley described in the following ordinance; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That all that part of the east/west 16-foot public alley lying south of the south line of Lots 2 to 6, both inclusive, in Block 3 in (Delamater's) Subdivision of the east half of the east 7 acres of part south of Barry Point Road of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian; lying south of the south line of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3 in South Delamater's Subdivision of the west half of the east 7 acres of that part south of Barry Point Road of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian; lying north of the north line of Lots 7 to 11, both inclusive, in Block 3 in (Delamater's) Subdivision of the east half of the east 7 acres aforementioned; lying north of the north line of Lots 11 and 12 in Block 3 in S. Delamater's Subdivision of the west half of the east 7 acres aforementioned; lying west of a line drawn from the southeast corner of Lot 2 to the northeast corner of Lot 11 in Block 3 in (Delamater's) Subdivision of the east half of the east 7 acres aforementioned; and lying east of the southwardly extension of the east line of the west 20 feet of Lot 2 in Block 3 in S. Delamater's Subdivision of the west half of the east 7 acres aforementioned; said part of public alley herein vacated being further described as the east 140.45 feet of the east/west 16-foot public alley in the block bounded by West Adams Street, West Jackson Boulevard, South Sacramento Boulevard and South Francisco 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 Marillac Social Center shall dedicate or cause to be dedicated to the public and open up for public use as a public alley the following described property:

the west 20 feet of Lot 2 in Block 3 in S. Delamater's Subdivision of the west half of the east 7 acres of that part south of Barry Point Road of the

west half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian;

as colored in yellow and indicated by the words "To Be Dedicated" on the forementioned drawing.

SECTION 3. The vacation herein provided for is made upon the express condition that within 120 days after the passage of this ordinance, Marillac Social Center 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 alley hereby vacated, the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($1,800.00), which sum in the judgment of this body will be equal to such benefits; and further, shall within 90 days after the passage of this ordinance, deposit in the City Treasury of the City of Chicago a sum sufficient to defray the costs of removing paving and curb returns and constructing sidewalk and curb across the entrance to that part of the public alley hereby vacated, similar to the sidewalk and curb in South Francisco Avenue and constructing paving and curbs in and to the alley to be dedicated. The precise amount of the sum so deposited shall be ascertained by the Commissioner of Public Works after such investigation as is requisite.

SECTION 4. The vacation herein provided for is made upon the express condition that within 120 days after the passage of this ordinance, Marillac Social Center 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 14154 of this Journal.]

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF MR. ANGELO ANASTASOF FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY AT 3255 SOUTH SHIELDS AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

(Continued on page 14155)

Ordinance associated with this drawing printed on pages 14151 through 14153 of this Journal.

"A"

S. Delamater's Sub. of W. 1/2 of E. 7 Acres of Pt. S. of Barry Point Rd. of W. 1/2, N.E. 1/4, N.W. 1/4 Sec. 13-39-13

"B"

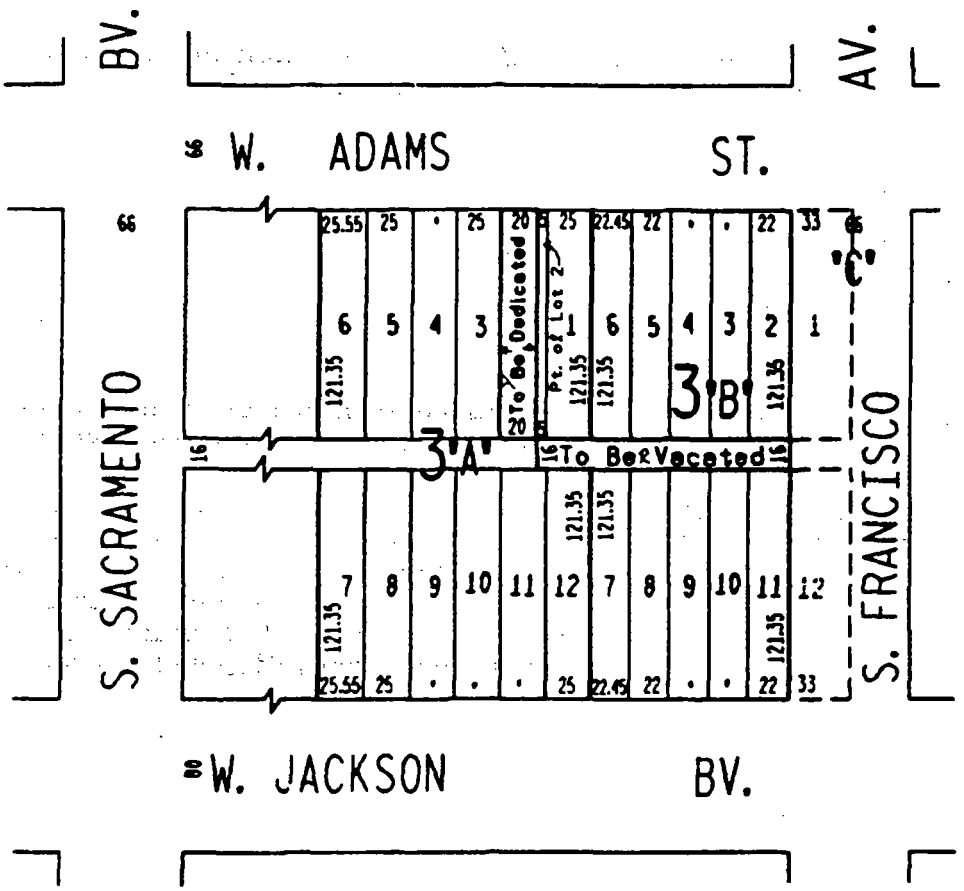
Sub. of E. 1/2 of E. 7 Acres of part S. of Barry Pt. Road of W.1/2 , N.E.1/4, N.W.1/4 Sec. 13-39-13.

"C"

Ordinance for the Opening of Francisco St., from W. Jackson Blvd. to W. Madison St. Passed April 21, 1884
Order of Possession Jan. 19,1887
Rec. May 10, 1888 Doc. 955395

NORTH

Dr. No. 13-27-90-1512



(Continued from page 14153)

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Angelo Anastasof from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3255 South Shields Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Angelo Anastasof, 3246 South Princeton Avenue, from

the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3255 South Shields Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. This ordinance expires December 31, 1992.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF MR. MICHAEL BERTUCCI FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY AT 3239--3243 SOUTH PRINCETON AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Michael Bertucci from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3239 -- 3243 South Princeton Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Michael Bertucci, 3226 South Princeton Avenue, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3239 -- 3243 South Princeton Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication. This ordinance expires December 31, 1992.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF MR. JOHN FOSTER FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 4880 WEST GRAND AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 John Foster from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 4880 West Grand Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 John Foster, 4880 West Grand 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 LEXCO CABLE COMPANY FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 2738 WEST BELMONT AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Lexco Cable Company from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 2738 West Belmont Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Lexco Cable Company, 2738 West Belmont 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 M & M GLASS FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR 6510 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 M & M Glass from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 6510 South Western Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 M & M Glass of 6510 South Western Avenue from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to parking facilities for 6510 South Western Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF NORTH PARK COLLEGE FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR 3212 -- 3218 WEST FOSTER AVENUE AND 5214 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 North Park College from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facilities located for 3212 -- 3218 West Foster Avenue and 5214 North Kedzie Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 North Park College from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to parking facilities for 3212 -- 3218 West Foster Avenue and 5214 North Kedzie Avenue, which facilities are adjacent to each other.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF MR. ROBERT W. O'MALLEY FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY AT 3501 SOUTH UNION AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Robert W. O'Malley from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3501 South Union Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Robert W. O'Malley, 3509 South Union Avenue, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 3501 South Union Avenue

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication. This ordinance expires December 31, 1992.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXEMPTION OF WEBSTER GROUP L.P. FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY AT 2101 -- 2109 WEST WEBSTER AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 Webster Group L.P. from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley egress and/or ingress to the parking facility located at 2101 -- 2109 West Webster Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Webster Group L.P., 1760 West North Avenue, from the provisions requiring barriers as a prerequisite to prohibit alley ingress and/or egress to the parking facility at 2101 -- 2109 West Webster Avenue.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

ISSUANCE OF PERMIT FOR INSTALLATION OF GUARD RAIL ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FIRST ALLEY SOUTH OF WEST 31ST STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 authorizing

the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Ruth Mendiola, 3115 South Komensky Avenue, to install a guard rail at the southwest corner of the first east/west alley south of West 31st Street. This order was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Ruth Mendiola, 3115 South Komensky Avenue, to install a guard rail at the southwest corner of the first east/west alley south of West 31st Street.

ISSUANCE OF PERMIT FOR ERECTION OF ICE SCULPTURE ADJACENT TO 505 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to issue the necessary permits to the Hotel Intercontinental Chicago to erect an ice sculpture on the public way adjacent to the premises commonly known as 505 North Michigan Avenue, without compensation. 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 the Department of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to issue the necessary permits to the Hotel Intercontinental Chicago, 505 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to erect an ice sculpture on the public way adjacent to the premises commonly known as 505 North Michigan Avenue, subject to the approval of plans, without fees, without compensation, and on the condition that the adjacent

property owners shall insure, save and hold harmless the City of Chicago from all liability.

PERMISSION TO USE PORTION OF SIDEWALK AT 59 EAST OAK STREET FOR THIRD ANNUAL CHOCOLATE DESSERT CLASSIC EVENT.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 directing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to The Chicago Academy, 1010 West Chicago Avenue, to use the sidewalk in front of the Terri D' Store, 59 East Oak Street, for the Third Annual Chocolate Dessert Classic event. This order was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 The Chicago Academy, 1010 West Chicago Avenue, c/o Richard F. Odell, Headmaster, to use the sidewalk (equivalent to three parking spaces) located in front of the Terri D' Store, 59 East Oak Street, for the Third Annual Chocolate Dessert Classic event, on Saturday, February 22, 1992, during the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M..

CONSIDERATION FOR ERECTION OF CENTER DIVIDER ON PORTION OF WEST HOWARD STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 amended order authorizing and directing the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation to erect a center divider at a minimum of 9 inches to a maximum of 3 feet in height south of the center line of West Howard Street, from 100 feet east of North Francisco Avenue to North Kedzie Avenue, without any openings at North Francisco, North Sacramento, and/or North Albany Avenues. This proposed order was referred to the committee on February 4, 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, as amended, 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, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 the Department of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to the erection of a center divider at a minimum of 9 inches to a maximum of 3 feet in height south of the center line of West Howard Street from 100 feet east of North Francisco Avenue to North Kedzie Avenue, without any openings at North Francisco, North Sacramento, and/or North Albany Avenues.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUS STAND ON PORTION OF EAST ILLINOIS STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 ordinance transmitted herewith (referred on February 26, 1992) pursuant to Section 27-412 of the Municipal Code of Chicago establishing a bus stand in the public way at East Illinois Street (south curb).

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 27-412 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, there is hereby established a bus stand upon the following public way in the area indicated:

Public Way	Area
East Illinois Street (south curb)	From a point 20 feet west of the west property line of North New Street to a point 130 feet west thereof.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle other than a bus to stand or park such vehicle in the space occupied by said bus stand, except that the operator of any passenger vehicle may stop temporarily in such space for the purpose of and while actually engaged in

the loading or unloading of passengers, as provided by Section 27-326 of the Municipal Code of Chicago.

SECTION 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to the penalty provided for in Section 27-363 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which provides that "every person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than Two Hundred Dollars ($200.00) for each offense".

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

PERMISSION TO CHICAGO TRANSIT AUTHORITY TO INSTALL AND OPERATE MOTORBUS ROUTE ON PORTION OF SOUTH LEAVITT STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 ordinance transmitted herewith (referred on November 6, 1991) granting permission to the Chicago Transit Authority, to install, maintain and operate a motorbus route on South Leavitt Street, between South Archer Avenue and West 35th Street as part of the Chicago Transit Authority's bus route system.

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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 consent and permission of the City of Chicago are hereby given to the Chicago Transit Authority, a municipal corporation, created by the laws of the State of Illinois, to install, maintain and operate a motorbus route on South Leavitt Street, between South Archer Avenue and West 35th Street as part of Chicago Transit Authority's bus route system authorized by the ordinance granted to Chicago Transit Authority, passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago, on April 23, 1945, as amended.

SECTION 2. The consent and permission granted by this ordinance shall continue in force and effect for the same term and co-extensive with the term specified in Section 2, Paragraph B, of the Chicago Transit Authority Ordinance, passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago on April 23, 1945, as amended.

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

HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF SOUTH ARCHER AVENUE AS "P.O.W./M.I.A. AVENUE".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "P.O.W./M.I.A. Avenue" honorary street signs on South Archer Avenue, between South Linder Avenue and South Luna Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 Public Works shall take the necessary action for standardization of South Archer Avenue, between South Linder Avenue and South Luna Avenue as "P.O.W./M.I.A. Avenue".

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and publication.

HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF SOUTH STATE STREET AS "BISHOP WILLIAM ROBERTS DRIVE".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Bishop William Roberts Drive" honorary street signs on South State Street, between Pershing Road and 43rd Street. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 South State Street between Pershing Road and 43rd Street is hereby honorarily designated as "Bishop William Roberts Drive".

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its date of passage and publication.

HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF EAST 134TH STREET AS "DR. JOHN DIGSBY DRIVE".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Dr. John Digsby Drive" honorary street signs on East 134th Street between South Langley Avenue and South Corliss Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 13, 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 action for standardization of East 134th Street between South Langley Avenue and South Corliss Avenue as "Dr. John Digsby 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 FERDINAND STREET AS "REVEREND WILLIE RUNNELS STREET".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Reverend Willie Runnels" honorary street signs on West Ferdinand Street, from North Laramie Avenue to North Lavergne Avenue. This order was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Department of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to honorarily designate West Ferdinand Street, from North Laramie Avenue to North Lavergne Avenue, memorializing the street to "Reverend Willie Runnels Street".

CONSIDERATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF NORTH LAVERGNE AVENUE AS "REVEREND LESLEY KELLY STREET".

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Reverend Lesley Kelly" honorary street signs on North Lavergne Avenue, from West Maypole Avenue to West Lake Street. This order was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Department of Transportation is hereby authorized and directed to give consideration to honorarily designate North Lavergne Avenue, from West Maypole Avenue to West Lake Street, memorializing the street to "Reverend Lesley Kelly Street".

INSTALLATION OF "MANUEL PEREZ, JR." HONORARY STREET SIGNS ON PORTION OF WEST 26TH STREET.

The Committee on Transportation and Public Way submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 19, 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 the Commissioner of Transportation to take the necessary action for installation of "Manuel Perez, Jr." honorary street signs on West 26th Street between South Kildare Avenue and South Kostner Avenue. This ordinance was referred to the committee on February 26, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

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 authorized and directed to take the necessary action for the installation of "Manuel Perez, Jr." honorary street signs on West 26th Street between South Kildare and South Kostner Avenues.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

COMMITTEE ON ZONING.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 17 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO (CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE) WITH REGARD TO GROUP HOMES AND OTHER COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

The Committee on Zoning submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Reporting for your Committee on Zoning, for which a meeting was held on March 23, 1992, I beg leave to recommend that Your Honorable Body *Pass* the ordinance transmitted herewith to amend the Chicago Zoning Code with regard to group homes and other types of community residential facilities for persons with disabilities. This ordinance was corrected and amended in its amended form.

At this time, I, along with Alderman Ed Smith, move that this report pass immediately because time is of the essence.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. P. BANKS,
Chairman.

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

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 Congressional Research Service has estimated that sixteen percent (16%) of all Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities; and

WHEREAS, The more than 500,000 people with disabilities who live in Chicago need housing of all types, including single-family homes, multi-unit dwellings, transitional housing, homeless shelters, and community-home settings; and

WHEREAS, There is an extreme shortage of affordable, accessible housing for people with disabilities in Chicago and throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance prohibit discrimination in housing against people with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, The United States and the State of Illinois have adopted formal housing policies intended to enable people with disabilities to live independently in the least restrictive setting; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that the City of Chicago also adopt such a policy both in order to enable Chicago residents with disabilities to enjoy the benefits of full participation in community life, and in order to allow our society as a whole to benefit from the contributions of people with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to increase the quantity and variety of affordable, accessible housing necessary to enable people with disabilities to live independently in the mainstream of society; and

WHEREAS, People with disabilities, living together in community residences with support staff, are able to live and function as a family unit, providing natural support and assisting each other in the realization of their full potential; and

WHEREAS, The over-concentration in one area of residences for people with disabilities can hinder their full participation in community life by imposing an institutional aspect on the residential character of the community; and

WHEREAS, It is therefore desirable to restrict the over-concentration of community residences for people with disabilities; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, is hereby amended in Article 3.2 by deleting the language in brackets and by adding the following definitions in italics in proper alphabetical sequence as follows:

[Developmental Disability. "Developmental Disability" means a disability which is attributable to: (a) mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or autism; or to (b) any other condition which results in impairment similar to that caused by mental retardation and which requires services similar to those required by mentally retarded persons. Such disability must originate before the age of 18 years, be expected to continue indefinitely, and constitute a substantial handicap.]

[Family Home For The Developmentally Disabled. A "Family Home" is a community-based residential home for not more than four (4) developmentally disabled persons, who together with an appropriate number of staff, function as a single-family.]

[Group Home. A group home is a residential building or portion thereof designed as a child care facility that provides supervised maintenance or personal care in a quasi-family setting for not more than ten (10) minor children, ages six (6) to under eighteen (18) years, not of common parentage, for part of or all of the day or night.]

[Intermediate Care Facility For The Developmentally Disabled 15 Or Less. A detached residential unit used to house not more than 15 developmentally disabled persons, whether or not related by blood or marriage, in a quasi-family setting. Such facility does not contain equipment or provide staff for nursing care or for the treatment of disease or injury, other than emergency first-aid-care.]

[Residential Care (Halfway) Home. A private boarding home, institution, building, residence or other place, whether occupied for profit or not, which through its ownership or management provides residential care to three or more persons who are not related to the applicant or owner by blood or marriage.]

Community Homes. A single dwelling occupied on a permanent basis by a group of unrelated persons with disabilities in a family-like environment, and which may be occupied by paid professional support staff provided by a sponsoring agency.

Disability. A physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of a person's major life activities, or a record of having such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment.

Family Community Homes. A single dwelling unit that complies with the zoning regulations for the district in which the site is located, and which is occupied on a permanent basis by a group of not more than eight (8) unrelated persons with disabilities in a family-like environment and which may be occupied by paid professional support staff provided by a sponsoring agency.

Group Community Homes. A single dwelling unit that complies with the zoning regulations of the district in which the site is located, and which is occupied on a permanent basis by a group of not less than nine (9) and not more than fifteen (15) unrelated persons with disabilities in a family-like environment and which may be occupied by paid professional support staff provided by a sponsoring agency.

Transitional Residence. A temporary residential living arrangement for persons who are receiving therapy or counseling for purposes such as, but not limited to, the following: (a) to help persons recuperate from the effects of drugs or alcohol addiction; (b) to help persons re-enter society while housed under supervision while under the constraints of alternatives to imprisonment including, but not limited to, pre-release, work-release and probationary programs; (c) to help persons with family or school

adjustment problems that require specialized attention and care in order to achieve personal independence; or (d) to provide temporary shelter for persons who are victims of domestic abuse.

SECTION 2. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended in Articles 7.3-1, 7.3-4, 7.3-6 and 7.4-1 by deleting the language in brackets and adding the language in italics as follows:

7.3-1. Permitted Uses -- R1 Single-Family Residence District.

* * * * *

(15) [Family Homes.] *Family Community Home, provided that the lot line of any proposed home to be occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities is not less than 600 feet from the lot line of any existing Family Community Home which is occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities.*

* * * * *

7.3-4. Permitted Uses -- R4 General Residence District.

* * * * *

(12) [Family Homes.] *Group Community Home, provided that the lot line of the proposed home is not less than 600 feet from the lot line of any existing Community Home.*

* * * * *

7.3-6. Permitted Uses -- R6 General Residence District.

* * * * *

[(4) Family Homes.]

* * * * *

7.4-1. Special Uses -- R1 Single-Family Residence District.

* * * * *

(10) Group Community Homes.

(11) Transitional Residences.

SECTION 3. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended in Article 7.4-4 by deleting the 4 subsections listed below in brackets and renumbering the remaining subsections (1) through (9) accordingly:

7.4-4. Special Uses -- R4 General Residence District.

* * * * *

[(4) Institutions for the Care of the Insane or Feebleminded.]

[(7) Shelter Care Homes.]

[(8) Residential Care (Half-Way) Homes.]

[(12) Group Homes, provided, however, that not more than two such facilities may be established or operated in any multiple family dwelling and provided further, that no such facility shall be located above the second floor.]

* * * * *

SECTION 4. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended in Article 8.3-1, 8.4-1, 8.4-5, 9.3-1 and 9.4-1 by adding the language in italics and deleting the language in brackets as follows:

8.3-1. Permitted Uses -- B1-1 to B1-5 Local Retail Districts.

* * * * *

B. The following uses are permitted in the B1-1 to B1-5 Local Retail Districts:

* * * * *

(16) Community Homes located above the first floor, provided that the location of any proposed home which is to be occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities is not less than 600 feet from the location of any existing Community Home which is occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities.

* * * * *

8.4-1. Special Uses -- B1-1 to B1-5 Local Retail Districts.

* * * * *

(4) Hospitals, Sanitariums, Convalescent Homes, [and] Nursing Homes *and Transitional Residences.*

* * * * *

8.4-5. Special Uses -- B5-1 to B5-5 General Service Districts

* * * * *

(1) Any Special Use allowed in the B4-1 to B4-5 Districts inclusive.

(2) Transitional Residences.

* * * * *

9.3-1. Permitted Uses -- C1-1 to C1-5 Restricted Commercial Districts.

* * * * *

B. The following uses are permitted in the C1-1 to C1-5 Districts inclusive:

(37) Community Homes located above the first floor, provided that the location of any proposed home which is to be occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities is not less that 600 feet from the location of any existing Community Home which is occupied by five (5) or more unrelated persons with disabilities.

* * * * *

9.4-1. Special Uses -- C1 to C5 Restricted Commercial Use Districts.

* * * * *

(11) Transitional Residences.

SECTION 5. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended in Section 11.6-3 by adding the language in italics and deleting the language in brackets as follows:

11.6-3. [Family Home for the Developmentally Disabled.] *Community Homes.* No building shall be occupied as a [Family Home for the Developmentally Disabled] *Family Community Home or Group Community Home* until a Certificate of Occupancy has been issued by the Office of the Zoning Administrator. No Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued for a [Family Home unless said Family Home is located at least one thousand (1,000) feet in any direction from any facility of the following types: Institutions for the Care of the Insane or Feeble-minded, Sheltered Care Homes; Residential Care (Half-Way Homes), Rest Homes, Nursing Homes, Convalescent Homes, Homes for the Aged, Group Homes or another Family Home.] *Family Community Home or Group Community Home unless the Zoning Administrator determines that the proposed*

Community Home complies with all applicable zoning regulations and that the operator of the proposed Community Home has been authorized and licensed by the appropriate state agency to operate the Community Home.

The Zoning Administrator may revoke a Certificate of Occupancy for a Community Home if the operator's license is revoked by the appropriate state agency. A Certificate of Occupancy is not transferable to another operator or to another location.

* * * * *

SECTION 6. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended in Section 11.7-4 by adding the language in italics as follows:

11.7-4. Authorized Variations. Variations from the regulations of this comprehensive amendment shall be granted by the Board of Appeals only in accordance with the standards set out in Section 11.7-3 and may be granted only in the following instances, and in no others:

* * * * *

(14) To permit a Community Home which does not comply with the minimum distance required by the applicable regulations of the district.

* * * * *

SECTION 7. Title 17 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is hereby amended by repealing subsection 11.11-1(r) in its entirety.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after its passage and due publication.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EXECUTION OF REDEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH WEST HUMBOLDT PARK JOINT VENTURE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES UNDER NEW HOMES FOR CHICAGO PROGRAM.

A Joint Committee, composed of the members of the Committee on Finance and the members of the Committee on Housing and Real Estate, submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, March 25, 1992.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Your Joint Committee on Finance and Housing and Real Estate, having had under consideration an ordinance authorizing the approval of an award of benefits and sale of city-owned property to the West Humboldt Park Joint Venture to build up to twenty (20) homes under Phase II of the New Homes for Chicago Program, 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,
Committee on Finance,
Chairman.

(Signed) LUIS V. GUTIERREZ,
Committee on Housing and Real Estate,
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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 ("City") is a home rule unit of government under Section 6(a), Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois and may exercise any power related to its local governmental affairs; and

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City, by ordinance adopted June 7, 1990 (Council Journal of the Proceedings, pages 17038 -- 17045), established the New Homes for Chicago Program ("New Homes Program") to assist with the construction of new single-family housing which shall be affordable to many families; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with the New Homes Program guidelines, the Department of Housing ("Department") solicited proposals for the construction of new homes of either privately owned lots or lots to be provided by the City; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the New Homes Program, selected developers may receive a subsidy up to $20,000 per housing unit and may receive waivers of City fees and deposits related to new construction; and

WHEREAS, The Department recommends to the City Council that it accept certain proposals for the construction of single-family housing under the New Homes Program; now, therefore,

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

SECTION 1. The following proposal for construction of single-family housing under the New Homes Program is hereby approved:

Developer:	West Humboldt Park Joint Venture, an Illinois joint venture.
Number of Units:	Not to exceed 20 units.
Location:	West Humboldt Park neighborhood; near the intersection of West Division Street and North Kedzie Avenue.
Amount of Subsidy per Unit:	Not to exceed $20,000.

SECTION 2. The Commissioner of the Department of Housing, on behalf of the City, is authorized to enter into a redevelopment agreement with the Developer and to execute such other documents, subject to approval of the Corporation Counsel, as may be necessary to provide for the construction of new single-family housing by Developer pursuant to the New Homes Program.

SECTION 3. The new homes may be constructed on those certain parcels presently owned by Developer ("Private Lots") and those certain parcels presently owned by the City and to be conveyed to Developer as provided by the New Homes Program ("City Lots"), all as more fully described on Exhibit A attached hereto.

SECTION 4. The Mayor or his proxy is authorized to execute, and the City Clerk to attest, quitclaim deeds conveying to Developer the City Lots in accordance with the schedule contained in the proposed redevelopment agreement described in Section 2 above.

SECTION 5. The Commissioner is further authorized to accept from Developer a mortgage and such other documents, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel, as are necessary to secure the City's subsidy in this project.

SECTION 6. The Department of Zoning of the City is hereby authorized to permit a reduction or waiver of any required yard restriction concerning the City Lots and the Private Lots which may be redeveloped by Developer pursuant to the New Homes Program.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Exhibit "A" attached to this ordinance reads as follows:

Exhibit "A".

City Lots.

Address	P.I.N.
1522 -- 1526 North Spaulding Avenue	16-02-206-043
3340 -- 3342 West LeMoyne Street	16-02-206-023
3344 West Beach Street	16-02-210-030
3307 West Hirsch Street	16-02-218-020
3252 -- 3254 West Evergreen Street	16-02-219-017
3236 West Evergreen Street	16-02-219-022
3232 West Evergreen Street	16-02-219-024
3230 West Crystal Street	16-02-226-027
3227 -- 3229 West Crystal Street	16-02-228-041
3251 West Crystal Street	16-02-228-004
3221 West Crystal Street	16-02-228-015
3257 West LeMoyne Street	16-02-211-001
3240 West Pierce Street	16-02-203-015
3310 West Crystal Street	16-02-225-040
3338 West LeMoyne Street	16-02-206-024

Private Lots.

None

AGREED CALENDAR.

Alderman Burke moved to *Suspend the Rules Temporarily* for the purpose of including in the Agreed Calendar a series of resolutions presented by Aldermen Mazola, Dixon, Murphy, Banks, Cullerton and Laurino. 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Sponsored by the elected city officers 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

THE HONORABLE RICHARD M. DALEY, MAYOR:

TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. ELEANORE ROSIER WENDT.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy, called Eleanore Rosier Wendt from this life on February 24, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Wendt was the wife of the late Kenneth R. Wendt and the mother of Mary Jane Wendt Theis, both judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Wendt also gave generously of her time and energy to the service of her community through charitable and volunteer services,

including the Catholic Women's Club of Loyola University, the Illinois Club for Catholic Women, and the Women's Board of Saint Joseph's Hospital; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Wendt is survived by her son, James; her daughter, Mary Jane Theis; four grandchildren, a great-grandchild and two sisters; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby mourn the passing of Eleanore Wendt, and honor her accomplishments and memory; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the family of Mrs. Eleanore Rosier Wendt as a sign of our sympathy and good wishes.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. FRANK W. CONSIDINE AS RECIPIENT OF FIRST ANNUAL DANIEL H. BURNHAM LEADERSHIP AWARD PRESENTED BY CHICAGOLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WHEREAS, Mr. Frank W. Considine recently received the first annual Daniel H. Burnham Leadership Award from the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce; and

WHEREAS, The Daniel H. Burnham Leadership Award is given in recognition of business leadership that reflects the philosophy of Chicago architect and urban planner Daniel H. Burnham: "Make big plans; aim high in hope and work"; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Considine has served for years as an executive of American National Can Company, and is also a director of such prominent businesses as Pechiney International, S.A.; Encyclopaedia Britannica; First Chicago Corporation; First National Bank of Chicago; Helene Curtis Industries; Illinois Power Company; IMC Fertilizer Group; Maytag Corporation; and Tribune Company; and

WHEREAS, In addition to pursuing active and responsible roles in these businesses, Mr. Considine has also devoted his efforts to the development of business opportunities for others and the economic expansion of the Chicago region, serving as a member of the Board of Governors of the Midwest Stock Exchange, as past president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and

Industry, and as regional vice president and director of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Considine has also devoted his efforts and talents to the enhancement of the cultural and educational vitality of Chicago, serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Loyola University, as chairman of the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History, as a member of the Board of the Museum of Science and Industry, and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of the Lyric Opera; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Considine has previously been recognized for his many contributions to the City of Chicago by induction into the Chicago Business Hall of Fame in 1985, by award of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Loyola University in 1986, and by award of an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Northwestern University in 1987; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Considine, by the broad wide range of activities, the depth of his generosity to his community, and the example of his leadership, has lived the maxim of Daniel H. Burnham: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood!"; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby congratulate Mr. Frank W. Considine on the occasion of his receiving the Daniel H. Burnham Leadership Award from the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce; and

Be It Further Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to Mr. Considine for his many contributions to the economic, cultural and educational vitality of the City of Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to Mr. Frank W. Considine as a token of our esteem.

SALUTE TO LATE SENATOR PAUL HOWARD DOUGLAS FOR HIS TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO ILLINOIS AND THE NATION.

WHEREAS, Paul Howard Douglas was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1892 to James Howard and Annie Smith Douglas; and

WHEREAS, He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1913, and received a Ph.D. in economics from Columbia University in 1921; and

WHEREAS, He went to the University of Chicago, becoming a full professor of economics in 1925; and

WHEREAS, Paul Douglas won national recognition as an economist with the publication of *Wages and the Family* (1925), and his later works, including *Real Wages in the United States 1890 -- 1926* (1930), *The Theory of Wages* (1934), *Ethics in Government* (1952), and *Economy in the National Government* (1952), further enhanced his reputation; and

WHEREAS, In the 1920s and 1930s, he served as an adviser to the state commissions on unemployment in Pennsylvania and New York, and in Illinois, he drafted state legislation on unemployment, public utility regulation, old age pensions, and housing, and served as chairman of the arbitration board for the newspaper industry between 1925 and 1942; and

WHEREAS, Paul Douglas also served as a Chicago alderman from 1939 to 1942, and in 1942, at the age of fifty, he enlisted as a marine private to serve in World War II, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1948, he was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1954 and 1960; and

WHEREAS, Senator Douglas was active and constructive in formulating legislation in the fields of labor, social security, banking and currency, and he urged a code of ethics for all members of Congress; and

WHEREAS, Although Paul Douglas died in Washington, D.C. on September 24, 1976, he left an indelible mark on Illinois and the nation; he was an early advocate of strong civil rights legislation, medicare, federal aid to education, and tough measures against air and water pollution, and he will always be remembered as being at the forefront of just about every progressive liberal movement in Congress for eighteen years; and

WHEREAS, The 100th anniversary of the birth of Paul Douglas is March 26, 1992; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, salute Paul Douglas for the tremendous contributions he made for the betterment of our state and country; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Paul Howard Douglas.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. JACK A. KROMELOW AS RECIPIENT OF MANFRED STEINFELD HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD AND MARCH 26, 1992 DECLARED "JACK A. KROMELOW DAY IN CHICAGO".

WHEREAS, Jack A. Kromelow, one of Chicago's great business men and benefactors, has been selected to receive the first annual Manfred Steinfeld Hospitality Management Program Lifetime Achievement Award; and

WHEREAS, No citizen is more deserving of this award. A graduate of Roosevelt University and president of the Talbott Hotel and Gold Coast Group, Jack A. Kromelow boasts nearly nine decades in Chicago, nearly six decades in the Chicago hotel industry, and he also serves as chairman of the Manfred Steinfeld Hospitality Management Program Advisory Council; and

WHEREAS, Jack A. Kromelow is an ardent supporter of many Chicago area community activities and organizations; and

WHEREAS, Jack A. Kromelow and his wife, Victoria, have been married since 1934; they have two sons and seven grandchildren; two grandsons are graduates of Roosevelt University's Hospitality Management Program and are following in the family's footsteps in the hospitality industry; and

WHEREAS, The first annual Great Educations benefit is scheduled for March 26, 1992, and honors Jack A. Kromelow with this most prestigious and deserving Lifetime Achievement Award; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Jack A. Kromelow on his Manfred Steinfeld Hospitality Management Program Lifetime Achievement Award, and hereby declare that March 26, 1992, be known as "Jack A. Kromelow Day in Chicago"; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Jack A. Kromelow.

Presented By

ALDERMAN STEELE (6th Ward):

SALUTATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. SAMUEL H. JOHNSON AS FOUNDER OF ASSOCIATION FOR MULTICULTURAL COUNSELING AND DEVELOPMENT.

WHEREAS, On March 29, 1992, Samuel H. Johnson is being honored as the founder of the Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development, a division of the American Association of Counseling and Development, which was chartered in Chicago in March, 1972 -- exactly two decades ago; and

WHEREAS, The Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development seeks to develop programs in the improvement of ethnic and racial empathy and understanding. Its activities are designed to advance and sustain personal growth and to improve educational opportunities for persons from diverse cultural backgrounds, and Samuel H. Johnson served two terms as president of this great organization's predecessor, the Association for Non-White Concerns, and then was president of A.M.C.D. as well. He supervised and steadily influenced the expanse of scope of Multicultural Counseling and Development, and is personally responsible for its success in promoting appreciation, awareness and understanding of the unique cultures of our mosaic society; and

WHEREAS, The leaders of this great City of Chicago are well aware of the invaluable contributions of Samuel H. Johnson; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby salute Samuel H. Johnson, founder of the Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development, which so diligently promotes harmony and understanding in our diverse cultural climate; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Samuel H. Johnson.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. JAMES O'NEAL ON THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on April 26, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal exchanged their marriage vows at Good Shepherd Congregational Church on April 26, 1942; and

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal have been lifelong residents of the 6th Ward and the Chatham community, and

WHEREAS, James O'Neal is the president of James T. O'Neal and Associates Realty Company; and

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal are active members of Park Manor Congregational Church; and

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal will be surrounded during this celebration by their loving children, James, Jr. (Dawn), Karen, and their dearest granddaughter, Dana Crosby (Derrick); and

WHEREAS, Vivian and James O'Neal have spent the past fifty years in loving and caring devotion to one another and their family, truly exemplifying the spirit of their marriage vows, and as such are richly deserving of this celebration marking this milestone in their lives; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Vivian and James O'Neal on the very happy occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary and join with their many family members and friends in wishing them many more years of conjugal bliss; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Vivian and James O'Neal.

Presented By

ALDERMAN DIXON (8th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. ALFRED OWENS.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has called to his eternal reward Alfred Owens, outstanding citizen and friend; and

WHEREAS, After serving his country honorably in World War II, Alfred Owens, a native of South Carolina, moved to Chicago's great south side, and in 1945 began a long career with the Hamilton Hotel and, later, the Conrad Hilton Hotel; and

WHEREAS, Alfred Owens was a loving and devoted family man. His marriage to the former Minnie Franklin in 1952 lasted throughout his lifetime, and this union has yielded three children, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, His family, neighbors and many friends mourn the loss of Alfred Owens; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D. do hereby mourn the passing of Alfred Owens, 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. Alfred Owens.

Presented By

ALDERMAN HUELS (11th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. ORSON "BOB" R. KALLENBACK.

WHEREAS, Orson "Bob" R. Kallenback passed away on Tuesday, March 10, 1992, at the age of sixty-six; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback was a lifelong resident of the 11th Ward, Bridgeport community; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, beloved husband of Helen Verona (nee Thompson); and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, dearest father of Pamela (Ralph) Belskis, Cheryl Thompson, Robert J. (Jenny), Lynn (Roger) Hamby and Roy (Faith) Kallenback; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, loving grandfather of ten and great-grandfather of one; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, the dear brother of Roy (Ruth) and the late Rudolph Kallenback; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, twenty-nine year member of the Chicago Police Department and forty year employee of Conrail; and

WHEREAS, Orson R. Kallenback, member of the Fraternal Order of Police, the Chicago Patrolmans Association and Veteran of W.W. II; and

WHEREAS, Orson "Bob" R. Kallenback will be greatly missed by the many family members and friends whose lives he 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 twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby mourn the death of Orson "Bob" R. Kallenback, and may we also extend our deepest sympathy to his 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 Orson "Bob" R. Kallenback.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. JAMES OWEN MEEGAN.

WHEREAS, James Owen Meegan passed away on Wednesday, March 11, 1992, at the age of fifty-one; and

WHEREAS, James Owen Meegan was a resident of the 11th Ward, Bridgeport community; and

WHEREAS, James Owen Meegan, devoted son of Joseph and Helen (nee Brady); and

WHEREAS, James Owen Meegan, the dear brother of Joseph (Cynthia), Helen (Ronald) Bailitz, Michael (Marianne), David (Genevieve), Judith, Donna, Patricia (Robert) Wiet, Martha (William) Limehan and the fond uncle of many nieces and nephews; and

WHEREAS, James Owen Meegan will be greatly missed by the many family members and friends whose lives he 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 twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, do hereby mourn the death of James Owen Meegan, and may we also extend our deepest sympathy to his 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 James Owen Meegan.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. VITO J. VARI.

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari passed away on Saturday, March 7, 1992, at the age of eighty-one; and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari was a lifelong resident of the 11th Ward, Bridgeport community; and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari, beloved husband of the late Rose (nee Maida); and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari, dearest father of Victoria (John) Haley, Ralph (Joan), Joseph, and Ron (Maxine Kroll); and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari, loving grandfather of Catherine, Michael, Ron, Jim, Michelle, Joe, Kelly and Amy; and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari, the dear brother of Catherine Swanson and the late Anthony, James and Dominic; and

WHEREAS, Vito J. Vari will be greatly missed by the many family members and friends whose lives he 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 twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, do hereby mourn the death of Vito J. Vari and may we also extend our deepest sympathy to his 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 Vito J. Vari.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MRS. CECILIA CASTELAZ ON HER RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, Cecilia Castelaz has given the Chicago Athletic Association thirty-five years of faithful, dedicated service; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz began working at the Chicago Athletic Association as a waitress in the Ladies' Dining Room; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz was soon promoted to head waitress in the Ladies' Dining Room; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz's loyalty to the Chicago Athletic Association and her commitment to serving its members was again recognized, and she was awarded the position of headwaitress in the Main Dining Room; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz, the loving wife of Jack; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz is the proud mother of five children; Dan, Michael, Mark, Christine and Philomine; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz is the proud grandmother of many; and

WHEREAS, Cele Castelaz's friendly face and helpful ways will be greatly missed by her co-workers; and

WHEREAS, Family, friends and co-workers will gather together on Monday, March 30, 1992, in the Main Dining Room, to honor Cele Castelaz and try to return some of the pleasure that she has brought to their lives; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, do hereby extend our sincerest congratulations to Cecilia Castelaz for her many years of service and dedication to the Chicago Athletic Association, and that we also extend our warmest wishes to her in all of her future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Cecilia Castelaz.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. MARIO GURGONE ON THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on March 22, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone exchanged their marriage vows on March 17, 1942; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone have been lifelong residents of the 11th Ward, Bridgeport community; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone have spent their lives sharing and nurturing not only each other but the lives of each and every person they've touched; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone were surrounded during this celebration by their loving children; Frank (Amy), Dennis (Cathy) and Jeffery (Darlene), and their dearest grandchildren; Ramona, Deborah, Jo Ann, Joseph and Tiffany; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone had planned a renewal of those sacred marriage vows which they espoused together fifty years ago which took place on Sunday, March 22, 1992 at All Saints-Saint Anthony Church at 11:00 A.M.; and

WHEREAS, A celebration dinner in honor of their fiftieth wedding anniversary took place at Annie Tiques on March 22, at 1:00 P.M.; and

WHEREAS, Ann and Mario Gurgone have spent the past fifty years in loving and caring devotion to one another and their family, truly exemplifying the spirit of their marriage vows, and as such are richly deserving of this celebration marking this milestone in their lives; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Ann and Mario Gurgone on the very happy occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary and join with

their many family members and friends in wishing them many more years of conjugal bliss; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Ann and Mario Gurgone.

Presented By

ALDERMAN BURKE (14th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. HERSCHEL Y. FELDMAN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Herschel Y. Feldman to his eternal reward at the age of seventy-four; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Feldman served as Director of Personnel Services for the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and the Jewish United Fund since 1975; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Feldman was noted for having initiated a highly successful staff development program that included academic plans to help staff members advance their careers; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues, Herschel Feldman will be remembered as a dignified and compassionate man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Herschel Feldman for his many lifetime contributions and his steadfast commitment to the Jewish community, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Natalie, three daughters, Gail Berkove, Janice Siner and Pattie Motz, and five grandchildren; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Herschel Y. Feldman.

TRIBUTE TO LATE JUDGE HYMAN FELDMAN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Hyman Feldman 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. Feldman was elected a judge of the Circuit Court in 1954 and served in that capacity for nearly forty years until his retirement in 1976; and

WHEREAS, A graduate of DePaul University and Northwestern University Law School, Judge Feldman worked in private practice and as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago before he was elected a judge in 1954; and

WHEREAS, As a judge at the Monroe Street Court, which was known as "Skid Row Court" in the 1950s, Judge Feldman was known for his work with alcoholics where he refused to jail anybody arrested solely for drunkenness, preferring rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, Judge Feldman came out of retirement in 1978 to serve as Executive Director of Mayor Michael Bilandic's newly created Office of Professional Review, an investigative agency designed to root out corruption in City Hall; and

WHEREAS, Judge Feldman was respected and admired for his insightful mind and thorough knowledge of the law; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues, Judge Feldman will be remembered as a dignified and compassionate man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Judge Hyman Feldman for his many lifetime contributions and his steadfast commitment to the legal profession, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Lillian, two daughters, Ina Burd and Susan Feldman, a sister and two grandchildren; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Judge Hyman Feldman.

TRIBUTE TO LATE JUSTICE JOSEPH H. GOLDENHERSH.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Joseph H. Goldenhersh 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, Justice Goldenhersh served on the Illinois Supreme Court for seventeen years; and

WHEREAS, Justice Goldenhersh, who served as Chief Justice from January 1, 1979 until December 31, 1981, was elected to the State Supreme Court in 1970, stunning his Republican opponent and giving the Democrats control of the court for the first time since 1942; and

WHEREAS, Justice Goldenhersh practiced law in his birthplace, East St. Louis, from 1936 through 1964, before becoming a judge of the Appellate Court from the State's 5th Judicial District in Southern Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Justice Goldenhersh was respected and admired for his insightful mind and thorough knowledge of the law; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues, Justice Joseph Goldenhersh will be remembered as a dignified and compassionate man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Justice Joseph Goldenhersh for his many lifetime contributions and his steadfast commitment to the legal profession, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Maxyne Zelenka, his two sons, Richard, an appellate judge and Jerry, an attorney, and two grandchildren; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Justice Joseph H. Goldenhersh.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. AMOS "JAKE" K. KNORR.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Amos "Jake" K. Knorr to his eternal reward; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Knorr was a devoted and loving father to his children Ellen and Walter to whom he passed on many of the same fine qualities that he possessed in abundance; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Amos "Jake" K. Knorr a devoted father and grandfather, and hereby extend our sincere condolences to his daughter, Ellen K. Peoples, and his son, Walter K. Knorr, Comptroller for the City of Chicago; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Amos "Jake" K. Knorr.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. HAROLD J. O'BRIEN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Harold J. O'Brien 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. O'Brien was president of the Chicago Bakery Drivers Union, Teamster Local 734 from 1963 to 1983; and

WHEREAS, In addition to his work with Local 734, Mr. O'Brien served as secretary-treasurer of the Teamster Joint Council 25 in Chicago from 1981 to 1983; and

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Brien was the past chairman of the National Bakery Conference of the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, In 1967, Mr. O'Brien led the union through a key sixteen-day strike against the four Chicago bakeries that had been producing seventy percent of Chicago's bread; and

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Brien always remembered and was concerned for the common workers and what they faced; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his life, Mr. O'Brien exhibited great commitment and dedication to his work and family; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Harold J. O'Brien as a dedicated union representative and citizen of Chicago, and loving husband, and do hereby extend our most sincere condolences to his wife, Adelaide; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Harold J. O'Brien.

TRIBUTE TO LATE RIVER GROVE POLICE CHIEF ROBERT E. O'HALLEN, SR.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Robert E. O'Hallen, Sr. to his eternal reward at the age of sixty-nine; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Hallen was named chief of police of River Grove, Illinois in 1948 at the age of twenty-five and served in that position for twenty-eight years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Hallen served in the United States Army in World War II and earned a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart; and

WHEREAS, Mr. O'Hallen decided to become a police officer and devote his life to police work after he was helped by the River Grove police in his childhood; and

WHEREAS, According to River Grove Mayor Thomas Tarpey, Mr. O'Hallen was a "copper's copper"; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues, Robert O'Hallen will be remembered as a dignified and compassionate man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Robert E. O'Hallen, Sr. for his many lifetime contributions and his steadfast commitment to law enforcement, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Anne, his son, Robert O'Hallen, Jr., his daughter, Linda Bender, his two stepdaughters, Bonnie Dahlstorm

and Judith Coker, his three stepsons, Jerry, David and Joe Stachura, a sister and three grandchildren; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Robert E. O'Hallen, Sr..

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. ROBERT J. RYAN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Robert J. Ryan 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, Mr. Ryan was Democratic Committeeman for the 15th Ward from 1964 to 1971; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ryan served as Facility Manager for the Secretary of State's Office and then went on to be a surveyor for the Cook County Highway Department for fifteen years and in 1984 retired from the City of Chicago Department of Streets and Sanitation with ten years of service; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues, Robert J. Ryan will be remembered as a dignified and compassionate man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Robert J. Ryan for his many lifetime contributions, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Robert J. Ryan.

TRIBUTE TO LATE FIREFIGHTER DANIEL J. SHEEHAN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Daniel J. Sheehan to his eternal reward at the age of fifty-one; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sheehan served the City of Chicago as a firefighter for the Chicago Fire Department; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sheehan was a Department member of the Gaelic Fire Brigade and Fireman's Local 2; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sheehan will be dearly missed by all who knew him; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Daniel J. Sheehan as a loving father, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his wife, Joyce and daughter, Stacy; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Daniel J. Sheehan.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WILLIAM R. SOMMER.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called William R. Sommer to his eternal reward at the age of thirty-nine; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sommer was the Administrator for the Village of Lincolnwood, Illinois since 1989; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sommer had also served as Manager of the Village of West Dundee, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Sommer was noted for updating community services including being instrumental in the building of a new Village Hall in Lincolnwood; and

WHEREAS, To his family, many friends and colleagues Mr. Sommer will be remembered as a dignified and resourceful man whose dedication and kindness were unparalleled; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate William R. Sommer for his lifetime of public service and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Lynn, and children, James and Anne; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of William R. Sommer.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. MICHAEL J. BERRY, JR. ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

WHEREAS, Michael J. Berry, Jr. retired from the Illinois Department of Revenue, Bureau of Criminal Investigation on December 31, 1991; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his retirement by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Michael J. Berry, Jr., for thirty-two years, has nobly served both state and local law enforcement agencies; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Berry was a member of the Chicago Police Department and held the honor of having been promoted to Sergeant; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Berry was appointed as a Cook County State's Attorney Investigator and received numerous commendations for his investigative skills; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Berry, during his career with the Chicago Police Department, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and the Illinois Department of Revenue, has shown exemplary leadership skills and has been an asset to each agency in which he served; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Michael J. Berry, Jr. for his invaluable service to the Illinois Department of Revenue and do hereby wish him success in his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Michael J. Berry, Jr..

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MS. MARY CLANCY ON HER RETIREMENT AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF DEDICATED CITY SERVICE.

WHEREAS, Mary Clancy, an employee of the Department of Finance, City Comptroller's Office, retired from city service on January 31, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Mary Clancy served the City of Chicago for twenty-one years; and

WHEREAS, During her faithful and tireless service to the City, she rose from the position of Account Clerk to the position of Clerk III upon her retirement; and

WHEREAS, She will be missed by both her fellow employees in the Comptroller's Office and her friends in the Committee on Finance; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that at the meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, we hereby extend our sincere best wishes to Mary Clancy on her retirement from city service and that she enjoy these future years in health and happiness; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Mary Clancy.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO DR. JOHN B. DUFF, Ph.D., ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

WHEREAS, Dr. John B. Duff, Ph.D., has been appointed to the office of President of Columbia College; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his appointment by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Duff was the first non-librarian to be appointed as Commissioner of the Public Library System in the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Duff has served the Chicago Public Library System in his capacity as Commissioner since taking office in 1985; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Duff has completed extensive research and written several books and articles addressing ethnic history; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Duff has held numerous public, civic and academic offices; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Duff has been awarded honorary degrees from Seton Hall University, Northeastern University and Emerson College; and

WHEREAS, Dr. John B. Duff has been, for thirty-one years, an exemplary leader in the academic field and has been recognized for his outstanding role in higher education throughout the country; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Dr. John B. Duff, Ph.D. for his appointment to the office of President of Columbia College and wish him success in his new position; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Dr. John B. Duff, Ph.D..

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. MASANOBU EGUCHI ON BEING NAMED VICE PRESIDENT-PURCHASING FOR JAPAN AIRLINES.

WHEREAS, Masanobu Eguchi has recently been named Vice President-Purchasing for Japan Airlines; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his transfer by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, Masanobu Eguchi has served Japan Airlines in Chicago as Vice President and Regional Manager for the Midwest since 1988; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Eguchi will soon be leaving Chicago and relocating to Japan Airline's Tokyo office; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Eguchi has generously served the Japanese-American community in Chicago for several years; and

WHEREAS, Organizations such as the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the Economic Club of Chicago, and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry have greatly benefited from Mr. Eguchi's many contributions; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Masanobu Eguchi for his leadership role in Chicago's business community, and do hereby wish him success in his new position; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Masanobu Eguchi.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO DETECTIVE JOHN LEONARD, JR. ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, John Leonard, Jr. retired from the Chicago Police Department on February 4, 1992; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his retirement by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

WHEREAS, John Leonard, Jr. has been a member of the Chicago Police Department since 1961; and

WHEREAS, John Leonard, Jr. because of his exemplary service was promoted to Detective in May of 1969; and

WHEREAS, Detective Leonard served the Homicide Division in Area 5 for twenty-three years; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department have greatly benefited from Detective Leonard's thirty-year service record; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Detective John Leonard, Jr. for his invaluable service to the citizens of Chicago, and do hereby wish him success in his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Detective John Leonard, Jr.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. DAN LYDON ON HIS RETIREMENT AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PLUMBING COUNCIL OF CHICAGOLAND AND CHAIRMAN OF CHICAGO SAINT PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

WHEREAS, Dan Lydon has retired as Executive Director of the Plumbing Council of Chicagoland and as Chairman of the Chicago Saint Patrick's Day Parade; and

WHEREAS, Prior to joining the Plumbing Council, Mr. Lydon served as Director of Public Information for the city's Department of Development and Planning and as a public relations executive in the private sector, during which time he organized and coordinated many special events in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Lydon is best remembered for his leadership of the Chicago Saint Patrick's Day Parade, which he helped bring to the Loop in 1956 and on which he served as Chairman from 1957 to 1991; and

WHEREAS, Thanks to Mr. Lydon's dedicated work over three decades, the Saint Patrick's Day Parade has become a Chicago tradition that brings joy to countless people of all ethnic backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Mr. Lydon used his considerable talents on behalf of many business, community and philanthropic organizations and left a lasting impression on Chicago; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Dan Lydon on the occasion of his retirement for his countless contributions to Chicago, and do hereby wish him luck and success in all of his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Dan Lydon.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO LIEUTENANT RUSSELL MADIA ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Russell Madia is retiring from the Chicago Police Department this year; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Madia faithfully and courageously served the Department for thirty-six years; and

WHEREAS, Lieutenant Madia served in many capacities, but no matter what his duties were he carried them out in an exemplary manner that won him the respect and admiration of his fellow officers; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of his superior service, Lieutenant Madia received several commendations over the years; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long and distinguished career, Lieutenant Madia 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 twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby honor Lieutenant Russell Madia for his many years of service to the citizens of Chicago, and do hereby wish him luck and success in his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Lieutenant Russell Madia.

Presented By

ALDERMAN BURKE (14th Ward) And ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO AUSTRIAN AIRLINES ON INITIATION OF DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AND VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

WHEREAS, Austrian Airlines will initiate direct airline service between

Chicago, Illinois and Vienna, Austria on March 30, 1992; and

WHEREAS, The network of Austrian Airlines spreads over sixty-two cities on four continents with a length of 130,408 unduplicated route-kilometers; and

WHEREAS, Austrian Airlines' on-board service has recently received international acclaim for its excellence; and

WHEREAS, Both Chicago and Vienna will benefit tremendously from Austrian Airlines' direct service in terms of enhanced understanding of each other's culture; and

WHEREAS, The initiation of Austrian Airlines' airline service between Chicago and Vienna will foster increased tourism and economic growth for both these great cities; and

WHEREAS, The Austrian Airlines' aircraft used for the inaugural flight from Vienna to Chicago will be baptized in the name of the City of Chicago by Mrs. Richard M. Daley when the Austrian Airlines' aircraft arrives for the first time at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport; now, therefore

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby congratulate Austrian Airlines on the initiation of airline service between Chicago and Vienna and do hereby extend our sincere best wishes for success in this new endeavor; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to Austrian Airlines.

Presented By

ALDERMAN BURKE (14th Ward) And
ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. JAY MC MULLEN.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has called Jay McMullen 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, Jay McMullen was an irrepressible raconteur and former *Chicago Daily News* and *Chicago Sun-Times* reporter who served as press chief to his wife, former Mayor Jane M. Byrne; and

WHEREAS, Born in 1920 in Pekin, Illinois, Mr. McMullen joined the *Chicago Daily News* in 1947 after graduating from Northwestern University; and

WHEREAS, Mr. McMullen stayed with the *Chicago Daily News* until the paper shut down in 1978, spending twenty years as its City Hall reporter and Homelife real estate writer; and

WHEREAS, In 1978, Mr. McMullen joined the *Chicago Sun-Times* real estate beat where he worked until 1980 when he took a leave of absence to serve as former Mayor Byrne's press secretary; and

WHEREAS, Among Mr. McMullen's many awards were the 1958 Stick-O-Type award from the Chicago Newspaper Guild, the 1965 Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Award and the 1968 Jacob Scher Award for investigative reporting for his coverage of the city's bargain basement sale of Old Town Triangle land to developers; and

WHEREAS, A tireless advocate for organized sports for children, Mr. McMullen arranged for the construction of baseball diamonds and basketball courts for the children of the Cabrini-Green complex and the Robert Taylor Homes; and

WHEREAS, Renown for his wit and willingness to speak his mind, Mr. McMullen will be remembered as a colorful character who brought joy and laughter to his family and many friends; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Jay McMullen on his many lifetime contributions, and do hereby extend our sincere condolences to his family, including his wife, Jane Byrne, his son, Steve, his stepdaughter Kathy, a brother, Rolland and two sisters, Darlene Walker and Eileen Palmer; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Jay McMullen.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MRS. MARY CATHERINE BULANDA FRATTO ON HER EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

WHEREAS, Mary Catherine Bulanda Fratto is celebrating her eightieth birthday; and

WHEREAS, Born in Chicago, March 25, 1912, Mary Catherine Bulanda attended Saints Peter and Paul Elementary School as well as Saint David School. She married Russell Fratto September 6, 1936, at Saint James Church in Chicago, and their blessed union has yielded three children, nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild, all of whom celebrate this great occasion with her; and

WHEREAS, The Frattos have long been active in the 18th Ward community. Russell Fratto owned and operated Victory Stationery store, and the family has lived in the Saint Thomas More Parish for the past thirty-five years; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Mary Catherine Bulanda Fratto on her eightieth birthday, 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 Mrs. Mary Catherine Bulanda Fratto.

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. GUSTAV ADOLPH PETERSON.

WHEREAS, God in his almighty wisdom has called Gustav Adolph Peterson to his eternal reward; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago City Council has been informed of his passing by Alderman Ginger Rugai; and

WHEREAS, Gustav Peterson was a devoted member of Bethlehem Lutheran Church in which his son Leonard Peterson is the pastor; and

WHEREAS, Gustav was a dedicated custodian for over thirty years. He continued his services until he was seventy-eight years young; and

WHEREAS, Gustav was an active member of the South Side Swedish Christian Society, Vanguard Senior Citizens Group, Beverly/Morgan Park Protestant Cluster, Bethlehem Lutheran Church Property Committee and a supporter of the Beverly Area Planning Association; and

WHEREAS, Gustav took great pride in his family and was extremely devoted and supportive to all of them, especially his wife, Lena and sons, Leonard and Lester; and

WHEREAS, Gustav was the proud grandfather of Kimberley, Walter, Paula, Todd, Timothy, Douglas and Greggory, and great-grandfather to Amy and Ryan Carbonneau; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby commemorate Gustav Adolph Peterson for his contributions to society and do hereby extend our sincerest condolences to his wife, Lena, and his children; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Gustav Adolph Peterson.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MS. RUTH M. MUTH ON HER RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WHEREAS, Ruth M. Muth will retire from the Chicago Board of Education after thirty-seven years of outstanding service; and

WHEREAS, Ruth M. Muth has been Principal of Keller Gifted School, 10841 South Homan Avenue in Mount Greenwood for the last six years; and

WHEREAS, Ruth has also served as Principal to Cassell School. She was a counselor at Vanderpoel and Lloyd Schools. Ruth taught Home Mechanics at Morrill/Sawyer, Mark Twain and Healy/McClellan Schools; and

WHEREAS, Ruth will be honored at a retirement celebration on Thursday, March 26, 1992 at the Beverly Country Club. Friends and business associates will join her for a celebration dinner; and

WHEREAS, The students and Local School Council members honored Ruth at Keller School on the evening of February 24, 1992 with a dinner and entertainment by the school's chorus; and

WHEREAS, Ruth M. Muth will be enjoying her retirement in a warmer climate and will continue working with children in some capacity; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, do hereby honor Ruth M. Muth for her dedication, integrity, and leadership, and extend our best wishes to her on her 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 Ruth M. Muth.

Presented By

ALDERMAN TROUTMAN (20th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO BISHOP ARTHUR M. BRAZIER AND CONGREGATION OF APOSTOLIC CHURCH OF GOD ON NEW CHURCH BUILDING.

WHEREAS, The Apostolic Church of God has been under the pastorate of Bishop Arthur M. Brazier for over three decades and during that time has become one of the towering religious organizations on Chicago's great south side; and

WHEREAS, As an indication of the Apostolic Church of God's solidity and permanence in Chicago's fine Woodlawn community, the congregation is moving into a brand new edifice at 6320 South Dorchester Avenue and celebrates this move Sunday, March 15, 1992; and

WHEREAS, The congregation of the Apostolic Church of God numbered one hundred when Dr. Arthur M. Brazier became Pastor some thirty-one years ago. Under his nurturing and loving guidance in that time, membership has increased to some seven thousand, five hundred devoted followers. Bishop Brazier in the meantime has become a teacher, a political voice, an executive of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, a civic leader and Commissioner, a committed proponent of human rights and a towering religious influence in our midst; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Arthur M. Brazier is a lifelong Chicagoan whose inspiring example brings many other Chicagoans closer to spiritual fulfillment. As his beloved congregation moves into its beautiful and majestic edifice, the leaders of our City wish to voice our congratulations and our deep respect; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here in assembly, do hereby congratulate Bishop Arthur M. Brazier and the congregation of his Apostolic Church of God on their lovely, uplifting new church building at 6320 South Dorchester Avenue in the heart of our proud Woodlawn community. We wish them all continued spiritual fulfillment in this beautiful new setting; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Bishop Arthur M. Brazier.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd WARD):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MR. AND MRS. JOHN LE COMPTE ON THEIR SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, Mr. and Mrs. John LeCompte, residents of Chicago's great southwest side, are celebrating twenty-five years of wedded bliss on April 8, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Donna and John LeCompte were married at Five Holy Martyrs Church at 4327 South Richmond Street, April 8, 1967, and have raised their family in the area as members of Saint Rene's Church; and

WHEREAS, Symbols of the solidity and strength of married life, Donna and John LeCompte have three sons, Steven, Joseph and Scott, and one granddaughter, Jill, with whom they will celebrate this wonderful occasion; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. John LeCompte as they celebrate their silver wedding anniversary; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Mr. and Mrs. John LeCompte.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO VITTUM PARK CIVIC LEAGUE ON THEIR TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

WHEREAS, The Vittum Park Civic League, one of the 23rd Ward's towering civic organizations, is celebrating their twentieth anniversary; and

WHEREAS, The Vittum Park Civic League has diligently worked for the betterment of the community, and especially the 23rd Ward; and

WHEREAS, The Vittum Park Civic League since its inception, has been the stronghold of the area with a membership of over five hundred community residents; and

WHEREAS, Community organizations such as the Vittum Park Civic League are the cornerstone of this great City of Chicago; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby congratulate the officers, members and many volunteers of the Vittum Park Civic League, as this great institution celebrates it's twentieth anniversary. We also express our fervent hope that Vittum Park will continue its huge success and continue to be an example for others to follow; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to the Vittum Park Civic League.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MELL (33rd Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MRS. MARIE SCHOOP ON HER ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

WHEREAS, Marie Schoop, one of Chicago's most active and beloved citizens, became one hundred years young on March 18, 1992; and

WHEREAS, A lifelong resident of our great City, Marie Schoop has grown up with Chicago and has witnessed the many changes which have occurred in the last century. Although Marie does not dwell on the past, she has vivid memories of the Eastland sinking in Lake Michigan, and she remembers the Iroquois Hotel fire. She was one of the first women in Chicago to drive a car, having received her driver's license in 1914. She sold war bonds in 1918; and

WHEREAS, An avid dancer, Marie won second prize in a waltz contest in Riverview. She was eighteen years old, and first prize in the same contest was won by Henry Schoop and his partner. Soon Marie was Henry's partner, and the next year, when she was nineteen, they eloped. The marriage lasted forty-three years, until Henry's death in 1955; and

WHEREAS, Marie Schoop has been a baseball fan since she was twelve. She remembers the old Wrigley Ball Park and Ogden Grove Park on Clybourn. A loyal and devoted follower of the Chicago Cubs, Marie visited the "new" Wrigley Field and has been going there regularly ever since; and

WHEREAS, This model neighbor and friend has earned the respect and love of many Chicagoans. Marie Schoop having lived over six decades at her North Campbell Avenue home, entertains a steady flow of visitors almost every day. She exemplifies the highest standard of citizenship like few others; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby salute and honor Marie Schoop as she enters her second century as a valued friend and an outstanding Chicagoan, and we extend to her our very warmest 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 Marie Schoop.

Presented By

ALDERMAN BANKS (36th Ward),
ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward) And
ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO CONGRESSMAN FRANK ANNUNZIO ON BEING NAMED "MAN OF THE YEAR" BY JOINT CIVIC COMMITTEE OF ITALIAN AMERICANS.

WHEREAS, The Honorable Frank Annunzio, a Democrat and member of the United States Congress from the 11th District of Illinois since 1964, is being declared "Man of the Year" by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans at a special luncheon to be held May 2, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Frank Annunzio has had a distinguished and productive career representing part of our great City of Chicago in Washington and has been so respected for his tireless efforts on our behalf since his 1964 election that he has been successfully re-elected to Congress thirteen times; and

WHEREAS, A native of Chicago and a graduate of Crane Technical High School and DePaul University (B.S. 1940, M.A. 1942), Congressman Frank Annunzio was a teacher and educational director before entering the United States House of Representatives, and also from 1949 to 1952 he had served as Director of the Illinois Department of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The symbol of the strength and solidity of family life, Frank Annunzio and his lovely wife, Angeline, have been married since December 28, 1935; they have three daughters, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Frank Annunizo's many successes and the esteem with which he is regarded by his fellows are indicated by innumerable awards and citations, of which "Man of the Year" by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans is the latest; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our congratulations to The Honorable Frank Annunzio on having been deservedly selected as "Man of the Year" by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans. We also express to this great citizen our gratitude and our best wishes for continuing success and fulfillment; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Congressman Frank Annunzio.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO DR. YITSCHAK BEN-GAD, CONSUL GENERAL OF ISRAEL ON BEING NAMED "MAN OF THE YEAR" BY JEWISH WAR VETERANS POST 398.

WHEREAS, On Sunday, March 29, 1992, the Jewish War Veterans Lt. Arthur Gartenberg, Post 398 of the State of Illinois, will honor Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad, Consul General of Israel, as its "Man of the Year"; and

WHEREAS, An internationally recognized expert on Middle East affairs, Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad was born in Tripoli, Libya, became a graduate of Bar Ilan University in Tel Aviv, Israel, and received his Doctorate from Dropsie University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad's writings on the Middle East, on the Arab-Israeli conflict in general, and on the Palestinian dilemma and the Arab psyche in particular, have circulated throughout the world. He has written commentary and analysis on the Middle East for several Israeli newspapers, and for a column which appears in several American Jewish newspapers. In 1975, after his coverage of the Palestinian debate in the United Nations, Dr. Ben-Gad received the prestigious Boris Smolar Award for Excellence in Mideast Commentary and American Journalism; and

WHEREAS, Once a Deputy Mayor of Netanya, Israel, Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad has lectured all over the United States and Canada. He is fluent in Arabic, Hebrew and English, and most recently has authored a unique and powerful book, *Politics, Lies and Videotape,* which comprises 3,000 questions and answers on the realities of today's volatile Middle East. His book offers realistic and original suggestions to bring peace and stability to this region, and in this great quest Dr. Ben-Gad has earned the respect of all; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, do hereby extend our congratulations to Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad, Consul General

of Israel, on having been deservedly selected as Jewish War Veterans Post 398 "Man of the Year", and join in the general praise for this outstanding writer, lecturer and spokesman for peace; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Dr. Yitschak Ben-Gad.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO MS. NANCY M. SORENSEN ON HER SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY AND MARCH 28 THROUGH 30, 1992 DECLARED "NANCY M. SORENSEN DAYS IN CHICAGO".

WHEREAS, Nancy M. Sorensen, one of the area's most productive and progressive businesspersons, is sixty years young on March 30, 1992; and

WHEREAS, A Chicagoland citizen of versatility and vision, Nancy M. Sorensen, in three distinct and successful careers, exemplifies our great City's "I Will" spirit. As the first official photographer of Lyric Opera of Chicago, Nancy created portraits of the world's great performing artists which retain to this day the power to jog our memories, our emotions and our imagination. Later, when Nancy went to Harris Trust and Savings Bank, her creative ideas in the complex arena of hiring and personnel helped to unify and improve employee production at one of Chicago's towering financial institutions. In a tenure exceeding two decades, she became one of Harris Bank's most influential executives; and

WHEREAS, A product of Chicago's great Andersonville neighborhood and a graduate of Northwestern University, Nancy M. Sorensen left Harris Bank to establish with her partner, Nancy Miller, a small company with a high profile: Human Resource Management Systems, Inc.. Barely five years old, this company has already improved employee satisfaction and employee productivity in many businesses in Chicago and beyond, and continues its outstanding work in tribute to the intelligence and vision of its founders; and

WHEREAS, Nancy M. Sorensen's many friends and fans are gathering to celebrate her birthday on March 28, 1992, a tribute which the leaders of this great city wholeheartedly support; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby salute Nancy M. Sorensen on her sixtieth birthday, and in doing so declare that March 28 through 30, 1992, be known as "Nancy M. Sorensen Days in Chicago"; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Nancy M. Sorensen.

Presented By

ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO FIRE CHIEF GEORGE E. TANNEHILL ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, George E. Tannehill was sworn in as a Chicago fireman on August 16, 1955 and his first firehouse assignment was Truck 22; and

WHEREAS, Firefighter Tannehill directed operations of the Air Division of the Chicago Fire Department since 1967. He pioneered public service utilization of helicopters, introduced an extensive air medivac-lifesaving program and designed, implemented and demonstrated a world renowned high rise fire evacuation and elevator rescue plan; and

WHEREAS, Firefighter Tannehill was appointed D.D.C. Commander of the Air Rescue Division on January 1, 1982 and then moved quickly up the ranks and was officially promoted to Battalion Chief on March 1, 1985; and

WHEREAS, Chief Tannehill was involved in many life threatening rescues, such as: pulling a man from a burning vehicle; rescued six people from Lake Michigan after their plane crashed; during the snowstorm of 1967, Chief Tannehill flew medicine, blood plasma to hospitals and food to stranded needy families; when two commuter trains collided, Chief Tannehill air lifted victims to surrounding hospitals, saving their lives; and he rescued eight people from a burning rooftop at Union Station and flew them to safety; and

WHEREAS, Chief Tannehill received the Lambert Tree Medal Award for Bravery; received the Fire Department's highest award for Valor; and in the civilian aviation field he earned the Federal Aviation Administration's highest award for extraordinary service; and

WHEREAS, While diligently serving the City of Chicago as a fireman, Chief Tannehill managed to be a loving husband to his wife, Ruth, father to

his two daughters, Christine and Theresa and a grandfather to his five grandsons, namely, David, Stephen, Eric, James and Gregory; and

WHEREAS, Chief Tannehill retired on March 4, 1992 from the Chicago Fire Department and will commence full-time family life and enjoying his computers and working in the aviation field; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and the members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered in a meeting this twenty-fifth day of March, A.D., 1992, do hereby offer our sincere thanks and gratitude for his many years of service and best wishes for a long and happy retirement to Chief George Tannehill; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared for presentation to Chief George E. Tannehill.

Presented By

ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

APRIL 3, 1992 DECLARED "RED NOSE DAY U.S.A.".

WHEREAS, April 3rd has been set aside as Red Nose Day U.S.A., promoting a universal, easily recognizable symbol of the valiant battle against Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, which claims so many young lives each year; and

WHEREAS, In utilizing the red nose of celebrity spokesman Bozo the Clown, the Red Nose is destined to become an unmistakable badge for all persons profoundly concerned about the health and well-being of America's babies. Throughout the six weeks prior to Red Nose Day U.S.A., volunteers from local S.I.D.S. groups and other concerned community organizations are distributing Red Nose Day products in their neighborhoods, at their worksites and at public gathering places. The proceeds from the distribution of red noses will be used by the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance to fund high-priority medical research projects, improve local support available to S.I.D.S. families, and expand public education programs; and

WHEREAS, Red Nose Day U.S.A. thus provides a badly needed source for S.I.D.S. research funding, in the hope that this terrible disease will eventually be curbed and conquered; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered here this twenty-fifth day of March, 1992, A.D., do hereby express our full support of Red Nose Day U.S.A., April 3, 1992, and call to public attention all the events planned around that date; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance.

Presented By

ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO SERGEANT JACK RUNYAN ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER THIRTY-ONE YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE WITH CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Mr. Jack Runyan began his career with the Chicago Police Department in 1961; and

WHEREAS, In his first year of service, Officer Jack Runyan received the "Police Medal of Valor" because he was critically stabbed while chasing a robbery suspect; and

WHEREAS, In 1967, Mr. Jack Runyan was promoted to the rank of Sergeant; and

WHEREAS, In the early 1970's, Sergeant Jack Runyan was assigned to the 18th District where he was the beat Sergeant for many years; and

WHEREAS, In 1984, Sergeant Jack Runyan became the Supervisor of the Midnight Michigan Avenue Detail which, under his leadership, recovered over $3 Million in stolen property, received 132 guns, and has arrested over 2,700 offenders; and

WHEREAS, Sergeant Jack Runyan has been awarded five Police Department commendations, seventy-nine honorable mentions, and numerous letters of appreciation from our citizens; and

WHEREAS, On June 4, 1992, Sergeant Jack Runyan will be retiring from the Chicago Police Department after thirty-one years of honorable and dedicated service to the citizens of the City of Chicago; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago assembled in meeting this twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and ninety-two, do hereby honor and congratulate Sergeant Jack Runyan on the occasion of his retirement, and do further express our deepest and most sincere gratitude for all that Sergeant Jack Runyan has done to protect the health and safety of our fine citizens. We wish him health, success, and happiness in all his future endeavors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be prepared and presented to Sergeant Jack Runyan.

Presented For

ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

GRATITUDE EXTENDED TO MR. RANDY GRAY FOR HIS HEROIC LIFE SAVING EFFORTS DURING RECENT FIRE.

A resolution, presented by Alderman Eisendrath, reading as follows:

WHEREAS, In the early morning hours of Saturday, March 20, 1992, simultaneous fires at 507 and 532 West Roscoe Street seriously endangered the lives of many residents; and

WHEREAS, Only the heroic assistance of neighbors, and particularly of Mr. Randy Gray, enabled many residents to escape the fires; and

WHEREAS, At great danger to himself, Mr. Randy Gray repeatedly went back into the burning building at 532 West Roscoe Street to lead others to safety; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Randy Gray finally himself sustained serious injuries and is now hospitalized as a result of those injuries; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we, the Mayor and members of the City Council of the City of Chicago, gathered on this twenty-fifth day of March in 1992, A.D., do hereby extend our deepest gratitude to Mr. Randy Gray for his selfless devotion to the well-being of others and his heroic life-saving deeds, and wish him a speedy recovery and swift return to his grateful neighbors; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be made available for Randy Gray.

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.

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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 Jefferson Street, at 216 -- at all times -- daily;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	North State Street, at 17 -- 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday;
	North Wabash Avenue (west side) from a point 30 feet north of East Randolph Street, to a point 80 feet west thereof -- 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday (tow zone);
	South Wabash Avenue, at 125 -- at all times -- daily;
DIXON (8th Ward)	East 79th Street, at 2219 -- 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
GABINSKI (32nd Ward)	North Leavitt Street, alongside 2158 West Chicago Avenue, from West Chicago Avenue to the first alley north thereof -- 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday;
AUSTIN (34th Ward)	South Loomis Street, at 11159 -- at all times (handicapped only);
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	East Erie Street, at 151 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	West Huron Street, at 206 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	East Ontario Street, at 233 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
	North Orleans Street, at 820 (on the Chestnut Street side) -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
	North State Street, at 939 -- 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. (tow zone);
	North Wabash Avenue, at 440 -- at all times -- daily (tow zone);
EISENDRATH (43rd Ward)	North Clybourn Avenue, at 1800 -- 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Friday;
	North Lincoln Park West, at 2140 -- 6:00 P.M. to 12:00 Midnight -- no exceptions (valet service);
SCHULTER (47th Ward)	West Irving Park Road, at 2015 -- 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. -- Monday through Saturday;
M. SMITH (48th Ward)	North Kenmore Avenue, at 4943 -- at all times -- daily;
	North Winthrop Avenue, at 5530 -- 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. -- no exceptions.

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE-WAY TRAFFIC RESTRICTION ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC WAYS.

Alderman Rugai (19th Ward) presented proposed ordinances to restrict the movement of vehicular traffic to a single direction in each case on specified public ways, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows:

South Rockwell Street	From West 109th Street to West 110th Street -- southerly;

South Whipple Street	From West 109th Street to West 111th Street -- southerly; and
West 112th Street	From South Lothair Avenue to South Bell Avenue -- westerly.

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKING METER AREA ON PORTION OF WEST ILLINOIS STREET.

Alderman Natarus (42nd Ward) presented a proposed order which authorizes and directs the Commissioner of Transportation to install parking meters 238/2611, 238/2620, 238/2352, 238/2629, 238/2647 and 238/2667 on a portion of West Illinois Street, with a meter rate of 25 cents for each fifteen minute time limit, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- REMOVAL OF THREE PARKING METERS ON PORTION OF SOUTH WABASH AVENUE.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed ordinance which authorizes and directs the Commissioner of Transportation to cause the removal of three parking meters located in front of the building at 125 South Wabash Avenue, 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)	North Aberdeen Street, at 446 (except for handicapped);
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South Merrill Avenue, at 6733 (except for handicapped);
STEELE (6th Ward)	South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, at 7746 (except for handicapped);
	South Prairie Avenue, at 7425 (except for handicapped);
BEAVERS (7th Ward)	South Marquette Avenue, at 8204 (except for handicapped);
	South South Shore Drive, at 8333 (except for handicapped);
BUCHANAN for *SHAW* (9th Ward)	South Vernon Avenue, at 10424 (except for handicapped);
	South Wabash Avenue, at 10417 (except for handicapped);
BUCHANAN (10th Ward)	East 130th Street (south side) between South Carondolet Avenue and South Houston Avenue;
HUELS (11th Ward)	South Bonfield Street, at 2943 (except for handicapped);
	South Lowe Avenue, at 3351 (except for handicapped);
	South Poplar Avenue, at 3029 (except for handicapped);
	South Throop Street, at 3043 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	South Union Avenue, at 4411 (except for handicapped);
	South Wood Street, at 3713 (except for handicapped);
	West 28th Street, at 509 (except for handicapped);
	West 48th Street, at 721 (except for handicapped);
FARY (12th Ward)	South Sacramento Avenue (east side) from 2600 to 2800;
	South Spaulding Avenue (east side), in the 5000 block;
	West 47th Place, at 3356 (either side of driveway);
	West 47th Place, at 3357 (either side of driveway);
	West 48th Street, at 3355 (either side of driveway);
	West 48th Street, at 3356 (either side of driveway);
MADRZYK (13th Ward)	South Christiana Avenue, at 5331 (except for handicapped);
	South Knox Avenue, at 6621 (except for handicapped);
	South Mayfield Avenue, at 6223 (except for handicapped);
	South Spaulding Avenue, at 5828 (except for handicapped);
	West 58th Place, at 4021 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	West 59th Street, at 4015 (except for handicapped);
BURKE (14th Ward)	South Wolcott Avenue, at 4804 (except for handicapped);
JONES (15th Ward)	South Honore Street, at 7026 (except for handicapped);
	South Wood Street, at 5630 (except for handicapped);
STREETER (17th Ward)	South Bishop Street, at 7712 (except for handicapped);
	South Lafayette Avenue, at 7426 (except for handicapped);
	South Parnell Avenue, at 8037 (except for handicapped);
	West 71st Place, at 1401 (except for handicapped);
MURPHY (18th Ward)	West 83rd Place, at 3719 (except for handicapped);
TROUTMAN (20th Ward)	South Drexel Avenue, at 6649 (except for handicapped);
	South St. Lawrence Avenue, at 6321 (except for handicapped);
EVANS (21st Ward)	South LaSalle Street, at 9116 (except for handicapped);
	South Loomis Street, at 9118 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	South Lowe Avenue, at 9955 (except for handicapped);
	South Normal Avenue, at 9334 (except for handicapped);
	South Racine Avenue, at 9315 (except for handicapped);
	South Throop Street, at 9405 (except for handicapped);
	South Wallace Avenue, at 9046 (except for handicapped);
GARCIA (22nd Ward)	South Hamlin Avenue, at 2355 (except for handicapped);
	South Trumbull Avenue, at 2444 (except for handicapped);
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Melvina Avenue, at 5555 (except for handicapped);
MILLER (24th Ward)	South Millard Avenue, at 2130 (except for handicapped);
	South Whipple Street, at 1107 (except for handicapped);
MEDRANO (25th Ward)	South Allport Street, at 2007 (except for handicapped);
	South Bell Avenue, at 2213 (except for handicapped);
	West Cullerton Street, at 2150 (except for handicapped);
	South Oakley Avenue, at 2215 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
GUTIERREZ (26th Ward)	West Crystal Street, at 2031 (except for handicapped);
	West Palmer Street, at 2844 (except for handicapped);
HENDON (27th Ward)	North Trumbull Avenue, at 606 (except for handicapped);
BIALCZAK (30th Ward)	North LaCrosse Avenue, at 2036 (except for handicapped);
SUAREZ (31st Ward)	West Dickens Avenue, at 3421 (except for handicapped);
	West McLean Avenue, at 3721 (except for handicapped);
	North Sawyer Avenue, at 2310 (except for handicapped);
GABINSKI (32nd Ward)	West Cortland Street, at 1646 (except for handicapped);
	West Fletcher Street, at 1822 (except for handicapped);
MELL (33rd Ward)	North Albany Avenue, at 3650 (except for handicapped);
GILES (37th Ward)	North Hamlin Avenue, at 1020 (except for handicapped);
	North Latrobe Avenue, at 644 (except for handicapped);
	North Latrobe Avenue, at 829 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
	West West End Avenue, at 4937 (except for handicapped);
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	West Cornelia Avenue, at 5026 (except for handicapped);
	North Oleander Avenue, at 3758 (except for handicapped);
LAURINO (39th Ward)	North Kruger Avenue, at 4911 (except for handicapped);
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	West Hayes Avenue (south side) from North Newark Avenue to the first alley east of North Newland Avenue;
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	North Wabash Avenue (east side) at the first meter north of East Ontario Street (Handicapped Placard Number 391489);
LEVAR for *HANSEN* (44th Ward)	West Surf Street (south side) at 401, from a point 30 feet west of North Sheridan Road, to a point 100 feet west thereof;
LEVAR (45th Ward)	West Byron Street, at 5012 (except for handicapped);
	North Cicero Avenue (both sides) from West Montrose Avenue to West Pensacola Avenue (tow zone);
SCHULTER (47th Ward)	North Damen Avenue, at 4247 (except for handicapped);

Alderman	Location And Distance
M. SMITH (48th Ward)	North Glenwood Avenue, at 4908 (except for handicapped);
STONE (50th Ward)	North Bell Avenue, at 6222 (except for handicapped);
	North Fairfield Avenue, at 6724 (except for handicapped);
	West Hood Avenue, at 3032 (except for handicapped).

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING PROHIBITION AT ALL TIMES ON PORTION OF NORTH GREENVIEW AVENUE.

Alderman Levar for Alderman Hansen (44th 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: "North Greenview Avenue, at 3500 (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 NORTH MARSHFIELD AVENUE.

Alderman Gabinski (32nd 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: "North Marshfield Avenue, at 1825 (Handicapped Permit Number 1223)", 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 MAYFIELD AVENUE.

Alderman Madrzyk (13th 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 which reads: "South Mayfield Avenue (both sides) from West 64th Place to the first alley south thereof -- parking prohibited at all times -- no exceptions" by striking the words: "(both sides)" and inserting in lieu thereof: "(west side only) -- 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.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 NORTH ORIOLE AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th 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: "North Oriole Avenue, at 3510 (Handicapped Permit Number 4397)", 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
HUELS (11th Ward)	South Morgan Street, from West 31st Street to West 39th Street -- 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. (west side -- Tuesday, east side -- Thursday) -- April 15 through November 15 -- for street cleaning purposes; West 36th Street, from South Halsted Street to South Lituanica Avenue -- during Chicago White Sox baseball games (day and/or night);
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	North Astor Street (both sides), from East Division Street to East Goethe Street -- 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. -- Tuesday and Wednesday -- April 15 through November 15 -- for street cleaning purposes.

Referred -- RELOCATION OF PARKING PROHIBITION TO 1821 NORTH KEELER AVENUE.

Alderman Suarez (31st Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to relocate a parking prohibition from its current location at 4222 West Potomac Avenue to a new location at 1821 North Keeler Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- LIMITATION OF PARKING ON PORTION OF WEST 34TH STREET DURING CHICAGO WHITE SOX BASEBALL GAMES.

Alderman Huels (11th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to prohibit parking on West 34th Street, from South Shields Avenue to South Wells Street

during Chicago White Sox baseball games, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED PARKING LIMITATIONS DURING SPECIFIED HOURS ON PORTION OF SOUTH LA SALLE STREET.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to amend a previously passed ordinance which limited the parking of vehicles during specified hours on portions of designated streets by striking the words: "South LaSalle Street (both sides) between West Polk Street and the first alley north of West Roosevelt Road -- one hour", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

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
BEAVERS (7th Ward)	East Cheltenham Place (both sides) in the 3100 block -- at all times;
BURKE (14th Ward)	South Artesian Avenue (both sides) in the 6300 block -- at all times;
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Newcastle Avenue (both sides) in the 5400 block -- at all times;

Alderman	Location, Distance And Time
BANKS (36th Ward)	North Luna Avenue (both sides) in the 3100 block, between the first alley south of West Belmont Avenue and West Barry Avenue -- at all times;
LAURINO (39th Ward)	West Leland Avenue (both sides) in the 3200 block -- at all times;
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	North Olcott Avenue (west side) from 6418 through 6420 -- at all times.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF SOUTH PLYMOUTH COURT.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed order to amend a previously passed ordinance which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "South Plymouth Court (west side) between West Roosevelt Road and West 15th Street", and inserting in lieu thereof: "South Plymouth Court (east side) between West Roosevelt Road and West 15th Street (Residential Permit Parking Zone 365) -- at all times", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF WEST 13TH STREET.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented a proposed order to amend a previously passed ordinance which established residential permit parking zones on portions of specified public ways by striking the words: "West 13th Street (north side) between South Plymouth Court and South Federal Street",

and inserting in lieu thereof: "West 13th Street (south side) between South Plymouth Court and South Federal Street (Residential Permit Parking Zone 365) -- at all times", which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION TO EXTEND BOUNDARIES OF RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ADJACENT TO COMISKEY PARK.

Alderman Huels (11th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance which would authorize the Commissioner of Transportation to amend the boundaries of the residential permit parking zone adjacent to Comiskey Park which is in effect during athletic events to include West 36th Street between South Halsted Street and South Lituanica Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- REPEAL OF ORDINANCE WHICH ESTABLISHED RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PARKING ZONE ON PORTION OF NORTH KENNETH AVENUE.

Alderman Laurino (39th Ward) presented a proposed ordinance to repeal a previously passed ordinance which established Residential Permit Parking Zone 144 in the 4900 block of North Kenneth Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- DESIGNATION OF SERVICE DRIVE/DIAGONAL PARKING OF PORTIONS OF NORTH KENTUCKY AVENUE AND NORTH KILPATRICK AVENUE.

Alderman Laurino (39th Ward) presented a proposed order to designate as a service drive and permit diagonal parking on North Kentucky Avenue and North Kilpatrick Avenue, from a point just west of North Elston Avenue to the

first alley west thereof, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- ESTABLISHMENT OF TOW-AWAY ZONES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Alderman Mazola (1st Ward) presented proposed ordinances to establish tow-away zones at the locations designated, for the distances and hours specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows:

South Clinton Street (east side)	From 79 to 87 -- at all times -- daily;
South Federal Street (east side)	From West Roosevelt Road to West 15th Street -- at all times -- daily;
West Monroe Street (north side)	At 555 -- at all times -- daily.

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed orders directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of automatic traffic control signals at specified locations, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows:

Alderman	Location
DIXON (8th Ward)	East 98th Street and South Cottage Grove Avenue;
GABINSKI (32nd Ward)	West Division Street and North Bell Avenue.

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF "RIGHT TURN" SIGNALS AT INTERSECTION OF WEST NORTH AVENUE AND NORTH OAK PARK AVENUE.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of "Right Turn" signals to the existing automatic traffic control signals at the intersection of West North Avenue and North Oak Park Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF "FLASHING" SIGNALS ON PORTION OF EAST 123RD STREET.

Alderman Buchanan (10th) Ward presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of "Flashing" signals north and south of the Torrence Avenue Bridge at East 123rd Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF "YELLOW-FLASHING" SIGNALS AND/OR "STOP" SIGNS AT INTERSECTION OF WEST CHICAGO AVENUE AND NORTH WOLCOTT AVENUE.

Alderman Gabinski (32nd Ward) presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of "Yellow-Flashing" signals and/or "Stop" signs for east/west bound traffic on West Chicago Avenue, at the intersection with North Wolcott Avenue, 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 Carroll Avenue, at North May Street -- "Stop";
	West Carroll Avenue, at North Racine Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Hubbard Street and North May Street -- "Four-Way Stop";
	West Kinzie Street, at North May Street -- "Stop";
	South Princeton Avenue, at West 29th Street -- "Stop";
BLOOM (5th Ward)	South University Avenue, at East 56th Street -- "Stop";
DIXON (8th Ward)	East 81st Street, at South Oglesby Avenue -- "Stop";
	East 92nd Street and South Blackstone Avenue -- "Three-Way Stop";
SHAW (9th Ward)	South Wentworth Avenue, at West 122nd Street -- "Stop";
BUCHANAN (10th Ward)	South Ewing Avenue, at East 117th Street -- "Stop";
	East 103rd Street and South Avenue H -- "Four-Way Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
	East 132nd Street and South Buffalo Avenue -- "Four-Way Stop";
	East 132nd Street and South Burley Avenue -- "Four-Way Stop";
	East 132nd Street, at South Houston Avenue -- "Stop";
FARY (12th Ward)	West 37th Place, at South Washtenaw Avenue -- "Stop";
MADRZYK (13th Ward)	West 64th Street and South Linder Avenue -- "Stop";
BURKE (14th Ward)	West 53rd Street and South Washtenaw Avenue -- "Stop";
MURPHY (18th Ward)	South Hamilton Avenue, at West 75th Place -- "Stop";
	South Kostner Avenue, at West 84th Place -- "Stop";
	West 81st Street and South Elizabeth Street -- "Stop";
	West 82nd Place, at South Kedvale Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 82nd Street, at South Kostner Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 82nd Place and South Tripp Avenue -- "Three-Way Stop";
RUGAI (19th Ward)	South Albany Avenue, at West 105th Street -- "Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
	South Central Park Avenue, at West 115th Place -- "Stop";
	South Central Park Avenue, at West 116th Street -- "Stop";
	South Charles Street, at West 97th Street -- "Stop";
	South Drake Avenue, at West 110th Street -- "Stop";
	South Oakley Avenue, at West 94th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 104th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 105th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 106th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 107th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 108th Street -- "Stop";
	South Sacramento Avenue, at West 109th Street -- "Stop";
	South Whipple Avenue, at West 110th Street -- "Stop";
	West 100th Street and South Damen Avenue -- "Four-Way Stop";
	West 100th Street, at South Longwood Drive -- "Stop";
	West 101st Street and South Wood Street -- "Four-Way Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
	West 102nd Street, at South Prospect Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 106th Street, at South Claremont Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 107th Street, at South St. Louis Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 108th Street and South Christiana Avenue -- "All-Way Stop";
	West 108th Street, at South Whipple Street -- "Stop";
	West 109th Street and South Christiana Avenue -- "All-Way Stop";
	West 110th Street, at South St. Louis Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 112th Street, at South Artesian Avenue -- "Stop";
	West 112th Street and South Whipple Street -- "Four-Way Stop";
	West 113th Street, at South Artesian Avenue -- "Stop";
EVANS (21st Ward)	West 95th Street and South Racine Avenue -- "Four-Way Stop";
LASKI (23rd Ward)	South Moody Avenue, at West 53rd Street -- "Stop";
GUTIERREZ (26th Ward)	West Cortland Street and North Mozart Street -- "Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
	West Wabansia Avenue and North Mozart Street -- "Stop";
	West Wabansia Avenue and North Richmond Street -- "Stop";
HENDON (27th Ward)	West Erie Street, at North Leavitt Street -- "Stop";
	West Hubbard Street and North Wood Street -- "Four-Way Stop";
	North Oakley Avenue, at West Erie Street -- "Stop";
GABINSKI (32nd Ward)	North Leavitt Street, at West Huron Street -- "Stop";
	West Thomas Street and North Oakley Boulevard -- "Four-Way Stop";
BANKS (36th Ward)	West Barry Avenue, at North Marmora Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Cornelia Avenue and North Pittsburgh Avenue -- "Three-Way Stop";
	West Grace Street, at North Page Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Grace Street, at North Panama Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Grace Street, at North Paris Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Waveland Avenue, at North Panama Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Waveland Avenue, at North Paris Avenue -- "Stop";

Alderman	Location And Type Of Sign
LAURINO (39th Ward)	North Bernard Avenue and West Glenlake Avenue -- "Stop";
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	West Foster Avenue, at North Oketo Avenue -- "Stop";
LEVAR (45th Ward)	North Neenah Avenue and West Argyle Street -- "Four-Way Stop";
	North Parkside Avenue, at West Seminole Avenue -- "Stop";
MOORE (49th Ward)	West Farwell Avenue, at North Ravenswood Avenue -- "Stop";
	West Greenleaf Avenue, at North Wolcott Avenue -- "Stop";
	North Wolcott Avenue, at West Greenleaf Avenue -- "Stop";
STONE (50th Ward)	West Glenlake Avenue, at North Paulina Street -- "Stop";
	West Jerome Street, at North Rockwell Street -- "Stop";
	West Jerome Street, at North Washtenaw Avenue -- "Stop".

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF "NO TURN ON RED" SIGN AT INTERSECTION OF NORTH HARLEM AVENUE AND WEST ADDISON STREET.

Alderman Banks (36th Ward) presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to give consideration to the installation of a

"No Turn on Red" sign on the southeast corner of North Harlem Avenue and West Addison Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR REMOVAL OF WINTER PARKING PROHIBITION SIGNS.

Alderman Shiller (46th Ward) presented three proposed orders directing the Commissioner of Transportation to remove street signs designating winter parking prohibitions at the locations specified, which were *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety,* as follows.

North Clark Street, between West Grace Street and West Irving Park Road;

West Irving Park Road, between North Lake Shore Drive and North Kenmore Avenue; and

North Sheridan Road, between West Irving Park Road and West Leland Avenue.

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR REMOVAL OF "NO PARKING" SIGNS ON PORTION OF WEST FOSTER AVENUE.

Alderman Laurino (39th Ward) presented a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to remove "No Parking -- 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M." signs located on the south side of West Foster Avenue, between North St. Louis Avenue and North Kimball Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred --ESTABLISHMENT OF FIVE TON WEIGHT LIMIT FOR VEHICLES ON SPECIFIED STREETS.

The aldermen named below presented proposed ordinances to establish a weight limit of five tons for trucks and commercial 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
STEELE (6th Ward)	East 74th Street, from South Kimbark Avenue to South Dorchester Avenue;
DIXON (8th Ward)	South Maryland Avenue, in the 9800 block.

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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 GARCIA (22nd Ward):

To classify as a B4-2 Restricted Service District instead of an M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District the area shown on Map No. 6-I bounded by:

West 28th Street; the northwesterly right-of-way line of the Illinois Northern Railway (Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway); and South Kedzie Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN MEDRANO (25th Ward):

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of a C1-2 Restricted Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 4-G bounded by:

West 18th Street; South Sangamon Street; the alley next south of and parallel to West 18th Street; and a line 25 feet west of South Sangamon Street.

To classify as a B2-2 Restricted Retail District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 4-G bounded by:

a line 30 feet north of and parallel to West 19th Street; South Morgan Street; West 19th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Morgan Street.

To classify as a B1-2 Local Retail District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 4-H bounded by:

West Cullerton Street; a line 30 feet east of and parallel to South Wood Street; the Douglas Park B.R. (C.T.A.) Railroad right-of-way or the alley next south of and parallel to West Cullerton Street; and South Wood Street.

To classify as a B4-2 Restricted Service District instead of an R4 General Residence District the area shown on Map No. 4-H bounded by:

the alley next north of and parallel to West 18th Street; South Hamilton Avenue; West 18th Street; and a line 25 feet west of and parallel to South Hamilton Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

To classify as an R4 General Residence District instead of a C1-2 Restricted Commercial District the area shown on Map No. 9-H bounded by:

West Byron Street; the alley next west of and parallel to North Hermitage Avenue; West Grace Street; and North Ravenswood Avenue (the easterly right-of-way).

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3. CLAIMS.

Referred -- CLAIMS AGAINST CITY OF CHICAGO.

The aldermen named below presented two hundred ninety-two (292) 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)	Franklin Building Condominium Association;
	Noble Street Lofts Condominium Association;
	Oriental Terrace Homeowners Association;
	Printers Row Condominium Association;
	Sangamon Loft Condominium Association;
	The Townhomes of Dearborn Park Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Unit One Townhomes of Dearborn Park Condominium Association;
	Mr. Koon Ying Yu and Helen Wing;
	801 South Plymouth Court Condominium Association;
PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward)	Francis M. Condominium Association;
	Winston Court Condominium;
	53rd Maryland Condominium Association;
	1348 -- 1350 Hyde Park Condominium;
BLOOM (5th Ward)	Blackstone Court Condominium Association;
	Campus Commons Condominium Association;
	Chelsea Condominium Association;
	Cloisters East Condominium Association;
	Columbian Condominium Association;
	East Park Condominium Association;
	Genesis II Housing Cooperative;
	Jackson Court Apartments;
	Panorama Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	The Paxton Condominium Association;
	Paxton Place Condominium Association;
	Shore Club Condo Association;
	Shoreline Condominium Association;
	South Shore Club Condominium Association;
	South Shore Villa Condominium;
	University Commons Condominium Association;
	University Realty Trust;
	75th On The Lake Home Owner's Association;
	1400 -- 1412 East 56th Street Condominium Association;
	5302 -- 5312 South Cornell Condominium Association;
	5328 -- 5330 Hyde Park Boulevard Condominium Association;
	5331 -- 5341 South Cornell Condominium Association;
	5340 -- 5342 -- 5344 South East Hyde Park Boulevard Condominium Association;
	5514 -- 5525 South Cornell Condominiums;
	5518 -- 5522 South Everett Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	5530 South Shore Drive Co-Operative Apartments;
	5543 -- 5559 South Kimbark Condominium Association;
	5553 -- 5555 South Blackstone Condominium Association;
	5658 -- 5660 South Blackstone Condominium Association;
	5711 -- 5715 Blackstone Avenue Cooperative;
	5715 South Kenwood Condominium Association;
	5750 South Kenwood Co-op;
	5800 -- 5802 South Blackstone Co-Operative Association;
	6830 -- 6832 Paxton Condominium;
	7363 South Shore Drive Condominium;
STEELE (6th Ward)	7935 -- 7941 South State Street Condominium Association (2);
	8343 -- 8345 South King Drive Condominium Association;
BEAVERS (7th Ward)	Doral South Condominium Association;
	Ms. Gladys Jackson;
DIXON (8th Ward)	Grove Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
BUCHANAN (10th Ward)	Mr. Carl Ostrowski;
MADRZYK (13th Ward)	5729 Midway Estates Condominium Association;
MURPHY (18th Ward)	Park Place Condominium No. 1; 7800 South Winchester Condominium Association;
RUGAI (19th Ward)	Kettles Food & Deli; Ms. Melody Moore;
TROUTMAN (20th Ward)	6201 -- 6211 Indiana Co-Op Corporation;
LASKI (23rd Ward)	Mr. Stephan Mazurek;
GABINSKI (32nd Ward)	Terra Cotta Commons Condominium Association;
WOJCIK (35th Ward)	3938 North Keeler Condominium Association;
BANKS (36th Ward)	Belmont Terrace Condominium Association; Olcott Vista Condominium Association; Ms. Anne Remias; 2159 North Harlem Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
CULLERTON (38th Ward)	Addison Commons Condo Association;
	The Washington House Condominium Association;
LAURINO (39th Ward)	Sauganash Homeowners Association, Inc. (2);
O'CONNOR (40th Ward)	6040 North Troy Condominium;
DOHERTY (41st Ward)	Birch Tree Manor Condominium Association No. IV;
	Mr. Peter A. Carlin;
	Edgewood Manor III Condo Association;
	Edison Place Condo Association;
	Forest Towers Condominium No. 1;
	Friendly Village No. Two Condominium Association;
	Friendly Village No. Four Condominium Association;
	Kings Ridge Condominiums;
	Gregory Court Condominium Association;
	Normandy Condominium;
	Norwood Point Condominium Association;
	Pueblo Commons Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	4105 -- 4113 West Cullom Condominium Association;
	5219 North East River Road Condominium Association;
	8734 West Summerdale Condo Association;
NATARUS (42nd Ward)	Beekman Place Homeowners Association;
	Cameron Condominium Association;
	Carl Sandburg Village Condominium Association No. 1;
	Carl Sandburg Village Condominium Association No. 7;
	Hanover Condominium Association;
	Streeterville 400 Condominium Association (2);
	Two Hundred Nine Lake Shore Drive Building Corporation;
	20 East Cedar Condominium Association;
	30 East Division Condominium Association;
	40 -- 50 West Schiller Condominium Association;
	50 East Bellevue Condominium Association;
	55 West Erie Street Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	The 100 Bellevue Place Condominium Association;
	219 East Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	232 East Walton Building Corporation;
	233 East Walton Building Corporation;
	247 East Chestnut Condominium Association;
	257 East Delaware Condominium Association;
	535 North Michigan Avenue Condominium Association;
	777 Condominium Association;
	999 Lake Shore Drive Condominium;
	1010 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	1100 North Lake Shore Drive Condo;
	1110 North Lake Shore Homeowners Association;
	The 1150 Condominium Association;
	1240 North Lake Shore Drive Condominium Association;
	1245 North Dearborn Condominium Association;
	1530 North Dearborn Parkway Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
EISENDRATH (43rd Ward)	Armitage/Howe Condominium Association;
	Astor Banks Condominium Association;
	Astor, Inc.;
	Astor Towers;
	Astor Villa Condominium Association;
	Aztec Condominium Association;
	Belden/Commonwealth Condo Association;
	Brighton of Lincoln Park;
	The Brownstone Condominium Association;
	Concord Lane Condominium Association;
	Conservatory Condominium Association;
	Dickens Court;
	Dickens Place Condominium Association;
	Eugenie Park Condominium Association;
	Eugenie Terrace Townhouse Condominium Association;
	Ms. Lisa Frydman;
	Hudson Place Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Kensington Condominium Association (2);
	Larrabee Commons Condominium Association;
	The Marlborough Condominium Association;
	Menomonee Lane Condominium Association;
	Park Astor;
	Parkside Manor Condominium Association;
	Saint Michael's High School;
	Saint Michael Homeowners Condominium Association;
	Soda Pop Factory Condominium Association;
	Warwick Condominium Association;
	Willow-Dayton Townhouses Condominium Association;
	Wisconsin-Fremont Condominium Association (2);
	Wrightwood-Burling Place Condominium Association;
	Wrightwood City Homes Condominium Association;
	Wrightwood Place Condominium;
	317 West Belden Condominium Association;
	399 Corporation;

Alderman	Claimant
	416 West Grant Place Elysian Condominium Association;
	512 West Belden Condominium Association;
	549 -- 551 West Belden Condominium Association;
	607 West Wrightwood Condominium Association;
	916 -- 918 West Fullerton Condominium Association;
	1100 West Montana Condominium Association;
	1320 North State Street Apartments, Inc.;
	1350 North Astor Cooperative Apartments;
	1350 North State Parkway Condo Association;
	1400 State Parkway Condominium Association;
	1415 North Dearborn Parkway Condominium Association;
	1540 Lake Shore Drive Corporation;
	1555 Astor Condominium Association;
	1640 -- 1648 North Burling Condominium Association;
	2309 -- 2319 North Commonwealth Condominium Association;
	2430 North Lakeview Cooperative Apartments;

Alderman	Claimant
	2440 North Lakeview Cooperative Apartments;
	2450 North Lakeview Cooperative Apartments;
	2722 -- 2730 North Pine Grove Condominium Association;
	2743 -- 2749 Hampden Court Condominium Association;
LEVAR (45th Ward)	Cornerstone Condominium Association;
	Higgins Avenue Condo Association;
	Keystone Gardens Condominium Association No. 1;
	Kings Corner Condo Association;
	Lawrence Condominium Association;
	Mango Garden Condo Association;
	River's Edge Condominium Association, Inc.;
	Winderlane Condominium Association (2);
	Windsor Court Condominium No. 1;
	5235 West Leland Condo Association;
SHILLER (46th Ward)	Imperial Towers Condominium Association;
	Lake Park Plaza Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Waterford Condominium Association;
	527 -- 537 West Brompton Condominium Association;
	636 -- 640 West Waveland Courts Condominium Association;
	700 Bittersweet Condominium Association;
	700 Cornelia Condominium Association;
	743 -- 755 West Brompton Condominium Association;
	3730 -- 3740 Lake Shore Drive Condominium;
	4200 North Marine Drive Condominium Association;
	4300 Marine Drive Condominium Association;
SCHULTER (47th Ward)	Byron Condominium Association;
	Paulina Terrace Condominium Association;
	4635 -- 4637 North Paulina Condominium Association;
M. SMITH (48th Ward)	Andersonville Condominium Association;
	First Kenmore Condominium Association;
	Glenlake Court Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Glenwood Property Association;
	Hollywood Terrace Condominium Association;
	Hollywood Towers Condominium Association (3);
	The Horizon House Condominium Association;
	Malibu Condominium;
	Malibu East Condominium Association (2);
	Oxford Glen Condominium Association;
	Park Edgewater Condominium Association;
	Princeton House Condominium Association;
	Sheridan Shores Condominium Association;
	Thorndale East Condominium Association;
	Tiara Homeowners Association;
	900 West Ainslie Condominium Association;
	929 Ainslie Condominium Association;
	938 -- 940 West Carmen Condominium Association;
	1319 -- 1321 West Ardmore Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	1431 -- 1433 West Rascher Condominium Association (2);
	5455 Edgewater Plaza Condominium Association;
	6118 North Sheridan Condominium Association;
MOORE (49th Ward)	Birchwood Condominium Association;
	Chaseland Condominium Association;
	Columbian Homeowners Association;
	Copper Beeches Condominium Association;
	Dunbar's Estes Court Condominium;
	Farwell Courts Condominium;
	Farwell Green Condominium Association;
	Farwell Terrace Condominium Association;
	Glenalbion Condominium Association;
	Glenwood Homes Condominium Association;
	Greenleaf Beach Condominium Association;
	Greenleaf Condominium Association;
	Greenleaf Court Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	Greenview Building Corporation;
	Jarvis Court Condominium Association;
	Juneway Building Corporation;
	Lake Manor Apartment Building Corporation;
	Lunt-Lake Apartments Trust;
	Lunt Lane Condominium Association;
	Marbella Condominium Association;
	Navarra Condominium Association;
	Newgard Square Condominium Association;
	North Shore Avenue Condominium Association;
	North Shore Beach Condominium Association;
	Pratt-Lake Condominium Association;
	Ridge Estates Condominium Association;
	Riviera Condominium Association;
	Sheridan Lakeside Condominium Association;
	Stratford House on the Lake, Incorporated;
	Tippany Square Condominium Association, Inc.;

Alderman	Claimant
	Tudor Commons Condominium Association;
	Wisteria Lodge Condominium Association (2);
	1050 West Columbia Condominium Association;
	1054 -- 1056 West North Shore Condominium Association;
	1116 -- 1118 Loyola Condominium Association;
	1246 -- 1248 West Albion Condominium Association;
	1428 West Fargo Condominium Association;
	1441 West Farwell Condominium Association;
	1442 -- 1444 West Fargo Condominium Association;
	1510 West Greenleaf Condominium Association;
	1526 -- 1528 West Chase Condominiums;
	1604 -- 1612 West Farwell Condo Association (2);
	1637 -- 1639 West Chase Condominium Association;
	2107 West Jarvis Condominium Association;
	6247 -- 6249 North Glenwood Condominium Association;

Alderman	Claimant
	6410 -- 6412 North Glenwood Condominium Association;
	6625 -- 6627 North Glenwood Condominium Association;
	7120 North Sheridan Road Condominium Association;
	7227 North Ridge Condominium Association (2);
	7400 Sheridan Condominium Association;
	7401 North Sheridan Condominium Association;
STONE (50th Ward)	Bel-Oaks East Condominiums Association, Inc.;
	Bell West Condominium Association;
	Bellmore Apartments South (2);
	Chesterfield on Touhy Condominium Association;
	Francisco/Rosemont Condominium Association;
	Granville Gardens Condominium Association;
	Granville Terrace Mutual Ownership Trust Co-Operative;
	Hamilton House Condominium Association;
	Mozart Court Condominium Association (2);

Alderman	Claimant
	Ridge Wood Estates Condominium Association;
	Twin Gables Condominium Association;
	Winchester Hood Extension "B" Co-Operative;
	6500 North Ridge Condominium Association;
	Ms. Claire Krantz.

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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 -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

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:

Bee Jay's, Incorporated -- to maintain and use a loading platform with five ramps and a ventilation stack adjacent to 932 -- 940 West Fulton Street; and

Sears Tower Management Company -- to construct, maintain and use two curb cuts adjacent to 233 South Wacker Drive.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDER WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO RICORP, INCORPORATED (DOING BUSINESS AS CAVANAUGH'S).

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend an order passed by the City Council on February 7, 1990 (Council Journal of the Proceedings, page 11475), by striking therefrom the phrases: "maintain and use seven (7) canopies" and "the sum of Three Hundred Fifty and no/100 Dollars ($350.00)", respectively, and inserting in lieu thereof the phrases: "maintain and use six (6) canopies" and "the sum of Three Hundred and no/100 Dollars ($300.00)", respectively, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR SIDEWALK CAFES.

Also, eight proposed ordinances to grant permission and authority to the applicants listed for the maintenance and use of those portions of the public way adjacent to the locations noted for the operation of sidewalk cafes, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

ABP Midwest, Inc., doing business as Au Bon Pain, The French Bakery Cafe -- 222 North LaSalle Street;

Falcoma Corporation, doing business as Mama Falco Pizza and Italian Cuisine -- 5 North Wells Street;

Govnor's Pub, Inc., doing business as Govnor's Pub -- 207 North State Street;

Mama Mia! Pasta Michigan Avenue Partnership, doing business as Mama Mia! Pasta -- 116 South Michigan Avenue;

Mort's Delicatessen, Inc., doing business as Mort's Deli -- 159 North Wabash Avenue;

One Fin, Inc., doing business as The Savoy Bar and Grill -- 440 South LaSalle Street;

Pizzolato's Restaurant No. 1, Inc., doing business as Stanley's -- 111 North Wells Street; and

Salvador's Mexican Restaurant, Incorporated, doing business as Salvador's -- 185 North Wabash Avenue.

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF SOUTH PLYMOUTH COURT AS "ABRAHAM LINCOLN MAROVITZ COURT".

Also, a proposed ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to confer the honorary designation of "Abraham Lincoln Marovitz Court" to that part of South Plymouth Court, between West Jackson Boulevard and West Van Buren Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PLAT OF NEWGATE SQUARE RESUBDIVISION UNIT 1 LOCATED BETWEEN SOUTH PLYMOUTH COURT AND SOUTH STATE STREET.

Also, a proposed ordinance authorizing the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, to approve a plat of Newgate Square Resubdivision Unit 1, located between South Plymouth Court and South State Street, north of West 14th Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR WAIVER OF VENDOR PERMIT FEES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN "TOUCH OF ITALY" EVENT.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Director of Revenue to issue the necessary vendor permits, free of charge, to those vendors participating in the "Touch of Italy" event, sponsored by the University of Illinois Village Association, to take place on that part of West Taylor Street, between South Morgan and South Halsted Streets, for the period extending June 11 through June 15, 1992, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF WEST TAYLOR STREET FOR CONDUCT OF "TOUCH OF ITALY" EVENT.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the University of Illinois Village Association, c/o Ms. Catherine Mauro, to close to traffic that part of West Taylor Street, between South Morgan and South Halsted Streets, for the period extending June 11 through June 15, 1992, for the conduct of the "Touch of Italy" event and, further, for the erection of tents in conjunction with said event, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT 55 EAST MONROE STREET.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of General Services to issue a permit to Tishman Speyer Properties to maintain and use three canopies attached to the building or structure at 55 East Monroe Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUSH (2nd Ward):

Referred -- HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF EAST BOWEN AVENUE AS "REVEREND BEN BUTLER, SR. AVENUE".

A proposed ordinance to confer the honorary designation of "Reverend Ben Butler, Sr. Avenue" to that part of East Bowen Avenue, between South Vincennes Avenue and South Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN DIXON (8th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF MR. CAL BAIZA FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY ADJACENT TO 8451 -- 8453 SOUTH SOUTH CHICAGO AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to exempt Mr. Cal Baiza from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facility adjacent to 8451 -- 8453 South South Chicago 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 HUELS (11th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 172, SECTION 020(e) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO DISALLOW ISSUANCE OF NEW PACKAGE GOODS LICENSES ALONG PORTION OF SOUTH MORGAN STREET.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Section 020, subsection (e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would prohibit the issuance of new package goods licenses along both sides of South Morgan Street, from West 31st Street to West 35th Street, as contained within the boundaries of the 11th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN FARY (12th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF FORTUNA BROS. FUNERAL HOME FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITY AT 4401 SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to exempt Fortuna Bros. Funeral Home from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facility located at 4401 South Kedzie 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 MADRZYK (13th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 16 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ADDITION OF NEW SECTION 181 TO REQUIRE UNIFORMITY IN GRANTING OF REPLAY CREDITS BY AUTOMATIC AMUSEMENT DEVICES.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 16 of the Municipal Code of Chicago by adding thereto a new section, to be known as Section 181, which would require the coordination and equipping of all automatic amusement devices to the end that each such automatic amusement device shall grant a minimum of 50 percent winning replay credits per total play of $100.00 or more, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN MADRZYK (13th Ward), ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward) And ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, CHAPTER 8 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ADDITION OF NEW SECTION 321 TO ESTABLISH ONE WEEK TEMPORARY PERMIT FOR POSTING OF BILLS ON PUBLIC WAY.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 10, Chapter 8 of the Municipal Code of Chicago by adding thereto a new section, to be known as Section 321, which would establish a temporary, one-week permit to allow the posting of bills on the public way and, further, to require the prompt removal of such materials upon expiration of the permit, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN JONES (15th 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 ALONG PORTION OF SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

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 along the west side of South Ashland Avenue, between West 55th and West 75th Streets, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Referred -- CORPORATION COUNSEL URGED TO DRAW EQUITABLE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT WITH PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY.

Also, a proposed resolution urging the City's Corporation Counsel to draw an equitable franchise agreement with Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company to ensure that the City may oversee operations and/or impose safety regulations on the utility, which was *Referred to the Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities.*

Referred -- COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE URGED TO HOLD HEARINGS ON FEASIBILITY OF REMOVING OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FROM POLICE DEPARTMENT JURISDICTION.

Also, a proposed resolution urging the City Council Committee on Police and Fire to hold hearings into the feasibility of removing the Office of Professional Standards from Police Department jurisdiction and re-establishing it as an independent department or as a section of the Mayor's Office, to allow the

public more accessibility to the Office's services, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

**ALDERMAN JONES (15th Ward),
ALDERMAN COLEMAN (16th Ward),
ALDERMAN STREETER (17th Ward) And
ALDERMAN HENDON (27th Ward):**

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 8, CHAPTER 24 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ADDITION OF NEW SECTIONS 081, 082 AND 083 TO ESTABLISH COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 8, Chapter 24 of the Municipal Code of Chicago by adding thereto new sections, to be known as Sections 081, 082 and 083, respectively, which would establish a subcommittee of the Committee on Police and Fire whose singular objective shall be to choose a commanding officer from the police district comprised of the wards over which the members of said subcommittee preside, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 2, CHAPTER 84, SECTION 030 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO PLACE TWO-YEAR LIMIT ON POLICE BOARD INVESTIGATIONS.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 2, Chapter 84, Section 030 of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would add to subparagraph 4 thereof the stipulation that Police Board investigations of disciplinary actions shall not

last beyond two years from the date of the first hearing, which was *Referred to the Committee on Police and Fire.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN TROUTMAN (20th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF SOUTH DORCHESTER AVENUE AS "BISHOP ARTHUR BRAZIER AVENUE".

A proposed ordinance directing the Commissioner of Transportation to confer the honorary designation of "Bishop Arthur Brazier Avenue" on that part of South Dorchester Avenue, between East 63rd Street and East 65th Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN EVANS (21st Ward):

Referred -- HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF WEST 93RD STREET AS "DR. E. A. HAWKINS DRIVE".

A proposed ordinance to confer the honorary designation of "Dr. E. A. Hawkins Drive" to that part of West 93rd Street, between South Perry Avenue and South Lafayette Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF VARIOUS APPLICANTS FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR SPECIFIED PARKING FACILITIES.

Also, two proposed ordinances to exempt the applicants listed from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facilities adjacent to the locations specified, pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way*, as follows:

A. Gil (proprietor of the Gilmart Store) -- 5050 South Archer Avenue; and

Mr. Phil Limonciello -- 4600 West 48th Street.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward) And ALDERMAN BUCHANAN (10th Ward):

Referred -- PLACEMENT OF ADVISORY REFERENDA ON NOVEMBER 3, 1992 BALLOT PERTAINING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CHICAGO AIRPORT.

A proposed resolution to place upon the November 3, 1992 general election ballot, the following advisory referenda:

"1. Shall Midway Airport be closed as a result of the establishment of a new Chicago airport?

2. Shall Meigs Field be closed as a result of the establishment of a new airport?

3. Shall the new Chicago airport be built on the Lake Calumet site?"

and also, to recommend that the Committee on Aviation hold immediate and regular hearings to coordinate the efforts of federal, state, local and private authorities in the establishment of a new Chicago airport, which was *Referred to the Committee on Aviation.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN LASKI (23rd Ward) And ALDERMAN BANKS (36th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 17, ARTICLE 7.10-1, SUBPARAGRAPH C OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO (CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE) TO FURTHER REGULATE USE OF NON-ILLUMINATED COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING SIGNS.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 17, Article 7.10-1, subparagraph C of the Municipal Code of Chicago (the Chicago Zoning Ordinance) which would further regulate the use of non-illuminated commercial advertising signs by allowing such use in R2 through R8 Single-Family and General Residence Districts, provided such signs comply with existing regulations, are limited to one such sign per lot, are placed no less than 50 feet from the street curb, are attached to improvements on improved lots and contain uniform black lettering on a white background no larger than one inch in height, which was *Referred to the Committee on Zoning.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN MEDRANO (25th Ward):

Referred -- GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO MEDHAB FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE AND ELECTRICAL CONDUITS ADJACENT TO 1401 SOUTH CALIFORNIA BOULEVARD.

A proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to MEDHAB for the construction, maintenance and use of a pedestrian bridge and electrical

conduits above and under portions of the north/south public alley adjacent to 1401 South California Boulevard, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR WAIVER OF SERVICE FEES FOR PUERTO RICAN PARADE COMMITTEE.

A proposed order authorizing the City Comptroller to waive the service fees associated with and applicable to the Puerto Rican Parade Committee, under their not-for-profit status, for an 8k run to be held in the 26th Ward, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN HENDON (27th 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 AREAS OF TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Two proposed ordinances to amend Title 4, Chapter 172, Sections 020(d) and (e) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would disallow the issuance of new liquor and package goods licenses within specified areas of the 27th Ward, which were *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection,* as follows:

On both sides of West Madison Street, from Oakley Boulevard to California Avenue; and

On the west side of South Western Avenue, from West Congress Parkway to West Flournoy Street.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 7, CHAPTER 24 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO BY ADDITION OF NEW SECTION 091 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 MELL (33rd Ward):

Referred -- CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION URGED TO PURCHASE PROPERTY AT 3300 NORTH WHIPPLE STREET FOR CONTINUED USE BY LINNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

A proposed resolution urging the Chicago Board of Education to purchase the property at 3300 North Whipple Street, the former Saint Veronica's School, to ensure its continued use by Linne Elementary School to help relieve overcrowding, which was *Referred to the Committee on Education.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF VARIOUS APPLICANTS FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR SPECIFIED PARKING FACILITIES.

Two proposed ordinances to exempt the applicants listed from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facilities adjacent to the locations specified, pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 20, Section 210 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

Mr. Tom Lichter -- 3929 North Central Park Avenue; and

Mr. Casey Zyskowski -- 3364 North Pulaski Road.

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF NORTH BERNARD STREET FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY DURING SAINT PATRICK'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

Also, a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Alderman Michael Wojcik to close to traffic that part of North Bernard Street, between North Elston Avenue and West Byron Street, for the period extending March 13 through March 17, 1992, for community safety during Saint Patrick's Day festivities, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN BANKS (36th Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT 7138 WEST BELMONT AVENUE.

A proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of General Services to issue a permit to Mike Florio, doing business as Casa Nostra Bakery, to maintain and use two canopies attached to the building or structure at 7138 West Belmont Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN GILES (37th Ward):

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PROPERTY AS CLASS 6(b) AND ELIGIBLE FOR COOK COUNTY TAX INCENTIVES.

A proposed resolution to approve the property located at 4501 West Chicago Avenue as eligible for Class 6(b) tax incentives under the Cook County Real Property Classification Ordinance, which was *Referred to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PLAT OF PONTARELLI BUILDERS SUBDIVISION -- UNIT THREE ON PORTION OF WEST DAKIN STREET.

A proposed ordinance directing the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio

Examiner of Subdivisions, to approve a plat of Pontarelli Builders Subdivision -- Unit 3 on the south side of West Dakin Street, west of North Narragansett Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF NORTH AUSTIN AVENUE FOR GRADUATION EXERCISES.

Also, a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Wright College to close to traffic that part of North Austin Avenue, between West Roscoe Street and West Cornelia Avenue, on Tuesday, May 19, 1992, for the conduct of graduation exercises, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PORTION OF NORTH KOSTNER AVENUE.

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 east half (33 feet) of North Kostner Avenue lying between the north line of West Foster Avenue and a line 610 feet north of the north line of West Foster Avenue, for the Chicago Park District (File No. 10-39-92-1675); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman Laurino 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 Laurino, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF ALLEY LIGHT BEHIND 5040 NORTH RIDGEWAY AVENUE.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, Bureau of Electricity, to install a new alley light behind 5040 North Ridgeway Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PORTION OF WEST GUNNISON STREET AND SPECIFIED PUBLIC ALLEY.

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 north 7.50 feet of West Gunnison Street, lying between the westerly line of North Lincoln Avenue and the easterly line of northwesterly-southeasterly 16-foot public alley west of North Lincoln Avenue, for McDonald's Corporation (File No. 12-40-92-1665); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman O'Connor moved to *Suspend Rules Temporarily* to permit immediate consideration of and action upon the foregoing proposed order. The motion *Prevailed.*

On motion of Alderman O'Connor, the said proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPY AT 2425 WEST LAWRENCE AVENUE.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of General Services to issue a permit to Mr. Alberto Bedoya, doing business as Casanova's Restaurant, to maintain and use one canopy attached to the building or structure at 2425 West Lawrence Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPY AT 6407 NORTH CALDWELL AVENUE.

A proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of General Services to issue a permit to Pampanga's Cuisine to maintain and use one canpy attached to the building or structure at 6407 North Caldwell Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward), ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward) And ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

Referred -- HONORARY DESIGNATION OF PORTION OF NORTH MOSELLE AVENUE AS "BOB COLE COURT" AND AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF APPROPRIATE HONORARY STREET SIGNS.

A proposed ordinance to confer the honorary designation of "Bob Cole Court" on that part of North Moselle Avenue, between Wildwood Park and North Hiawatha Avenue, and, further, to authorize the Department of Transportation to install honorary street signs along said designated public way, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF EAST/WEST PUBLIC ALLEY BOUNDED BY WEST GRAND AVENUE, WEST ILLINOIS STREET, NORTH FRANKLIN STREET AND NORTH WELLS 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 east/west 18-foot public alley in the block bounded by West Grand Avenue, West Illinois Street, North Franklin Street and North Wells Street (File No. 9-42-92-1674); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman Natarus 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 Natarus, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Referred -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Also, three 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:

Nike, Incorporated -- to construct, maintain and use four banners adjacent to 669 North Michigan Avenue;

The Oak Street Council -- to install, maintain and use two sculptures adjacent to 30 and 115 East Oak Street; and

S.M.G. Marketing Group, Incorporated -- to construct, maintain and use an aerial telecommunication telephone cable over and across the north/south public alley adjacent to 1345 North Wells Street.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE WHICH AUTHORIZED GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO DE GRAFF FINE ART, INC..

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend an ordinance passed by the City Council on May 22, 1991 (Council Journal of Proceedings, page 1024), which authorized a grant of privilege to DeGraff Fine Art, Inc., by striking from Section 1 the language "said area shall be approximately forty (40) feet in length and six (6) feet in width for a total of two hundred forty (240) square feet" and inserting in lieu thereof "Said Area 1 shall be approximately six (6) feet in length and twelve (12) feet in width. Said Area 2 shall be approximately four (4) feet in length and four (4) feet in width for a combined total of eighty-eight (88) square feet"; and in Section 2 by striking the compensation sum of "Two Thousand Two Hundred Twenty and no/100 Dollars ($2,220.00) and inserting in lieu thereof the sum "Nine Hundred Fifty-eight and no/100 Dollars ($958.00)", which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR SIDEWALK CAFES.

Also, thirty-one proposed ordinances to grant permission and authority to the applicants listed for the maintenance and use of those portions of the public way adjacent to the locations noted for the operation of sidewalk cafes, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

Ashkenaz Delicatessen, Inc. -- 12 East Cedar Street;

Bistro Restaurant Limited Partnership, doing business as Bistro 110 -- 110 East Pearson Street;

CPK 1 Ltd., doing business as California Pizza Kitchen -- 414 North Orleans Street;

Chicago F.F.F., Inc., doing business as C'Est si Bon -- 60 East Walton Street;

Chipati's, doing business as Pockets -- 75 West Chicago Avenue;

Eastgate Associates, doing business as Rue Saint Clair Restaurant -- 640 North St. Clair Street;

El Torito Restaurants, Inc., doing business as El Torito Restaurant -- 1043 North Rush Street;

Mr. Peter Georgiou, doing business as P.K.'s Cafe -- 659 North State Street;

Glorious Trading Corporation, doing business as Jia's Restaurant -- 2 East Delaware Place;

Gold Coast Dogs, Incorporated, doing business as Gold Coast Dogs -- 418 North State Street;

Hamburger Hamlet, Inc., doing business as Hamburger Hamlet -- 1024 North Rush Street;

Hooter's of Wells Street, Inc., doing business as Hooters of Wells Street -- 660 North Wells Street;

Jessica's Partnership, doing business as Scoozi -- 410 West Huron Street;

Malnati's River North, Inc., doing business as Lou Malnati's Pizzeria -- 439 North Wells Street;

MGRE 1001, Inc., doing business as Boogie's Diner -- 923 North Rush Street;

Mr. J. Restaurant, Inc., doing business as Mr. J. Restaurant -- 822 North State Street;

Mr. Peter Koliatsis, doing business as Pearson's Restaurant -- 829 North State Street;

Salvador's Mexican Restaurant on Erie, Inc., doing business as Salvador's -- 661 North Clark Street;

Rekoe, Inc., doing business as Subway Sandwiches -- 304 West Hubbard Street;

Sean Alcock's, Inc., doing business as Sean Alcock's Irish Pub and Eatery -- 25 West Hubbard Street;

Some Like It Hot Limited Partnership, doing business as Hat Dance -- 325 West Huron Street;

Star of America, Inc., doing business as Singha-Thai Restaurant -- 340 North Clark Street;

Star of Superstars, Inc., doing business as Amarit-Thai Restaurant -- 1 East Delaware Place;

Superior Limited Partnership, doing business as The Blackhawk Lodge -- 41 East Superior Street;

The Gold Coast Group Ltd., doing business as The Talbott Hotel -- 20 East Delaware Place;

The Ice Cream Club, Inc., doing business as The Ice Cream Club -- 32 East Oak Street;

T.G.I. Friday's, Inc., doing business as Friday's -- 153 East Erie Street;

To Go Management Services, Inc., doing business as Prime Time Food Works -- 455 North City Front Plaza Drive;

Mr. Frank Zimmermann, doing business as Frankie Z's Clark Bar -- 435 North Clark Street;

101 Grand Limited Partnership, 101 Grand, Incorporated, doing business as Maggiano's Little Italy -- 516 North Clark Street; and

1028 North Rush Street Corporation, doing business as Gibson's Bar and Steak House -- 1028 North Rush Street.

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF NORTH WELLS STREET TO CONDUCT CHILDREN'S CHARITY EVENT.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Lou Malnati's Pizzeria to close to traffic that portion of North Wells Street, between West Hubbard Street and West Illinois Street, during the period of April 20 and April 21, 1992 for the conduct of a benefit for children's charities, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, two proposed orders authorizing 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:

Mr. Salvatore Gaddini -- for one canopy at 541 North Wells Street; and

Water Tower Enterprises, Inc., doing business as Arby's Roast Beef Restaurant -- for one canopy at 115 East Chicago Avenue.

Presented By

ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 64, SECTION 040 (a) OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO REQUIRE ERECTION OF STREET SIGNS PROHIBITING PARKING OF VEHICLES DURING STREET CLEANING.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 9, Chapter 64, Section 040(a) of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would require the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to post temporary signs at least every 150 feet prohibiting the parking of vehicles for the purpose of street cleaning and authorize the Commissioner of Transportation to erect and maintain permanent signs designating the days of the week, hours of the day and parts of the street in which the parking of vehicles is prohibited because of street cleaning, which was *Referred to the Committee on Traffic Control and Safety.*

Referred -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR SIDEWALK CAFES.

Also, three proposed ordinances to grant permission and authority to the applicants listed for the maintenance and use of those portions of the public way adjacent to the locations noted for the operation of sidewalk cafes, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

Borgese Ltd., doing business as The Last Act Company -- 1615 North Wells Street;

Cafe Aroma, Inc., doing business as Cafe Aroma -- 1202 West Webster Avenue; and

GLD, Incorporated, doing business as The Four Farthings Tavern -- 2060 North Cleveland Avenue.

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 17, ARTICLE 3.2 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO (CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE) EXCLUDING "REQUIRED ACCESSORY" OFF-STREET PARKING FROM DEFINITION OF "FLOOR AREA".

Also, a proposed ordinance to amend Title 17, Article 3.2 of the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chicago Zoning Ordinance) by excluding the space devoted to "required accessory" off-street parking or loading from definition of "floor area", which was *Referred to the Committee on Zoning.*

Presented For

ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Referred -- APPROVAL OF PLAT OF RESUBDIVISION ON PORTION OF NORTH WAYNE AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance, presented by Alderman Schulter, directing the Superintendent of Maps, Ex Officio Examiner of Subdivisions, to approve a plat of resubdivision located on the west side of North Wayne Avenue, north of West Addison Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO TEMPLE SHOLOM FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF GARDEN AND STONE FENCE ADJACENT TO 3480 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

Also, a proposed ordinance, presented by Alderman Schulter, to grant permission to Temple Sholom for the construction, maintenance and use of a garden surrounded by a stone fence along West Stafford Place, adjacent to 3480 North Lake Shore Drive, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPIES AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, two proposed orders, presented by Alderman Schulter, authorizing 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:

Pyramid Partnership, Inc. -- for one canopy at 3057 North Lincoln Avenue; and

The Joy of Spex -- for one canopy at 3341 North Broadway.

Presented By

ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF TRIANGULAR PORTION OF WEST GREGORY 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 a triangular portion of West Gregory Street north and adjoining the south line of West Gregory Street between North Mobile Avenue and the first north/south 16-foot public alley east of North Mobile Avenue and south of a line from a point 27.0 feet on the northerly extension of the east line of North Mobile Avenue to a point 13.5 feet on the northerly extension of the west line of the north/south 16-foot public alley east of North Mobile Avenue, for John Roeslmeier (File No. 8-45-92-1673); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman Levar 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 Levar, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Referred -- ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO ERECT SIGN/SIGNBOARD AT 5540 WEST LAWRENCE AVENUE.

Also, a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Buildings to issue a permit to M-K Signs, Inc. for the erection of a sign/signboard at 5540 West Lawrence Avenue, for Heatmaster, which was *Referred to the Committee on Buildings.*

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF ALLEY LIGHT BEHIND 5231 WEST STRONG STREET.

Also, a proposed order directing the Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation to give consideration for the installation of an alley light behind 5231 West Strong Street, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- PERMISSION FOR TRAFFIC CLOSURE ON PORTION OF WEST BERTEAU AVENUE TO CONDUCT ANNUAL FUN FAIR.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to Our Saviors English Lutheran Church, c/o Mr. Mitchell Czyzowicz, to close to traffic that portion of West Berteau Avenue, between North Laramie Avenue and North Leamington Avenue, on Saturday, August 22, 1992 for the conduct of an annual fun fair, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- PERMISSION TO HOLD ANNUAL SIDEWALK ARTS AND CRAFTS FAIR ON PORTIONS OF SPECIFIED STREETS.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the Jefferson Park Chamber of Commerce for the conduct of an annual sidewalk arts and crafts fair on both sides of North Milwaukee Avenue, from 4630 through 4955; on both sides of West Lawrence Avenue, from 5216 through 5540; on the south side of West Higgins Avenue, from 5403 through 5417; and on the north side of West Ainslie Street, from 5310 through 5334 for the period extending July 30 through August 1, 1992, which was *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

Referred -- AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT TO MAINTAIN EXISTING CANOPY AT 4220 WEST MONTROSE AVENUE.

Also, a proposed order authorizing the Commissioner of General Services to issue a permit to The Sahara Company to maintain and use one canopy attached to the building or structure at 4220 West Montrose Avenue, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward):

Referred -- EXEMPTION OF MR. KOOROSH SADEGHI FROM PHYSICAL BARRIER REQUIREMENT PERTAINING TO ALLEY ACCESSIBILITY FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR 3819 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

A proposed ordinance to exempt Mr. Koorosh Sadeghi from the physical barrier requirement pertaining to alley accessibility for the parking facilities for 3819 North Ashland 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 -- GRANTS OF PRIVILEGE TO SUNDRY APPLICANTS FOR SIDEWALK CAFES.

Also, two proposed ordinances to grant permission and authority to the applicants listed for the maintenance and use of those portions of the public way adjacent to the locations noted for the operation of sidewalk cafes, which were *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way,* as follows:

Ms. Carol Manning, doing business as Cafe Avanti -- 3706 North Southport Avenue; and

Las Mañanitas, Inc., doing business as Las Mañanitas -- 3523 North Halsted Street.

Presented By

ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward) And
ALDERMAN STREETER (17th Ward):

Referred -- EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT FOR STOP APARTHEID VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN OF AFRICAN FUND.

A proposed resolution requesting that Mayor Daley and the Chicago City Council express their support for the Stop Apartheid Violence Campaign of the African Fund and observe "Stop Violence Week of Action" during the period of March 28 through April 4, 1992, which was *Referred to the Committee on Human Relations.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 4, CHAPTER 48 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO PROVIDE MECHANISM FOR RESOLUTION OF CABLE ACCESS DISPUTES.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 4, Chapter 48 of the Municipal Code of Chicago by adding thereto a new section, to be known as Section 555, providing any lawful resident of a multi-unit residential building within the City, the right to have cable television equipment installed and maintained from a regulated and lawful cable television franchise issued by the City, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Referred -- GRANT OF PRIVILEGE TO ZEPHYR'S ICE CREAM, INC. (DOING BUSINESS AS ZEPHYR'S ICE CREAM SHOP) FOR SIDEWALK CAFE.

A proposed ordinance to grant permission and authority to Zephyr's Ice Cream, Inc., doing business as Zephyr's Ice Cream Shop, to maintain and use a portion of the public way adjacent to 1777 West Wilson Avenue for the operation of a sidewalk cafe, which was *Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward) And OTHERS:

Referred -- CONDEMNATION OF "OLD JOE CAMEL" ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN USED BY R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY.

A proposed resolution, presented by Aldermen Schulter, Mazola, Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Fary, Jones, Coleman, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans Garcia, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Suarez, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Shiller, M. Smith and Moore, expressing the City Council's condemnation of the "Old Joe Camel" cartoon advertising campaign used by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as a consequence of its appeal to and negative influence on children, which was *Referred to the Committee on License and Consumer Protection.*

Presented By

ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

DRAFTING OF ORDINANCE FOR VACATION OF PORTION OF WEST THORNDALE AVENUE.

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 West Thorndale Avenue from North Sheridan Road east to Lake Michigan for the Chicago Park District (File No. 5-48-92-1666); said ordinance to be transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Public Way for consideration and recommendation to the City Council.

Alderman M. Smith 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 M. Smith, the foregoing proposed order was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

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

Referred -- CONSIDERATION FOR INSTALLATION OF ALLEY LIGHTS AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS.

Also, two proposed orders authorizing the Commissioner of Transportation to consider the installation of alley lights behind the buildings or structures listed below, which were *Referred to the Committee on Finance,* as follows:

1452 West Carmen Avenue; and

1456 West Winona Avenue.

Presented By

ALDERMAN MOORE (49th Ward):

Referred -- REDUCTION IN ANNUAL LICENSE FEE FOR SPECIAL POLICE EMPLOYED BY LOYOLA UNIVERSITY.

A proposed ordinance requiring Loyola University to pay a Ten Dollar license fee for each of the special police employed at 6525 North Sheridan Road, 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 STONE (50th Ward):

Referred -- AMENDMENT OF TITLE 3, CHAPTER 27, SECTION 060 OF MUNICIPAL CODE OF CHICAGO TO EXEMPT PURCHASE OR USE OF CERTAIN NON-TITLED PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM CHICAGO USE TAX.

A proposed ordinance to amend Title 3, Chapter 27, Section 060 of the Municipal Code of Chicago which would exempt from the Chicago Use Tax certain non-titled tangible personal property purchased or used pursuant to or in fulfillment of a contract for construction or rehabilitation of real property which was executed prior to January 1, 1992, which was *Referred to the Committee on Finance.*

Referred -- PERMISSION TO HOLD SIDEWALK SALES ON PORTION OF WEST DEVON AVENUE.

Also, two proposed orders directing the Commissioner of Transportation to grant permission to the Devon-North Town Business and Professional Association, c/o Mr. Irv Loundy, to hold sidewalk sales on both sides of West Devon Avenue, between North Bell Avenue and North Kedzie Avenue, for the periods extending March 26 through March 29, 1992 and April 23 through April 26, 1992, which were *Referred to the Committee on Special Events and Cultural Affairs.*

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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 BUCHANAN (10th Ward):

United Neighborhood Organization of Southeast Chicago -- for rehabilitation of properties on the premises known as 3066 East 92nd Street.

BY ALDERMAN MADRZYK (13th Ward):

Helen and Furnley Harris School/Foundation for the Development of the Retarded -- for the construction of an addition (one-story building) to existing structure on the premises known as 6008 -- 6010 South Pulaski Road.

Lourdes High School -- for the installation of electric water heaters on the premises known as 5531 South Karlov Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN GABINSKI (32nd Ward):

Lincoln-Belmont Young Mens Christian Association of Metropolitan Chicago -- for renovation and alterations on the premises known as 3333 North Marshfield Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN LAURINO (39th Ward);

Northeastern Illinois University -- for construction of three commercial driveways on the south side of West Bryn Mawr Avenue, on the north side of West Foster Avenue and on the west side of North St. Louis Avenue, adjacent to the premises known as 5500 North St. Louis Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Riteway Construction Services, Inc. -- for construction of third and fourth floors to the Cumberland parking structure of the City of Chicago on the premises known as 5800 North Cumberland Road.

BY ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

Brandenburg Industrial Service Company, 2625 South Loomis Avenue -- for dockwall stabilization, dock expansion and pile preservation on the premises known as Navy Pier, 600 East Grand Avenue.

Moody Bible Institute, 820 North LaSalle Street -- for renovation of existing two-story warehouse on the premises known as 917 North Franklin Street.

Northwestern Memorial Hospital -- for remodeling and construction project on the premises known as 244 East Pearson Street.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Children's Memorial Hospital -- for expansion of the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit located on the second floor of the main building on the premises known as 2300 Children's Plaza.

LICENSE FEE EXEMPTIONS:

BY ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

Bethel Day Care Center (Class I), 1434 South Laflin Street.

Erie Neighborhood House Day Care Center, 1347 West Erie Street.

The Salvation Army, 1515 West Monroe Street (2).

BY ALDERMAN BLOOM (5th Ward):

Hyde Park Union Church Nursery School, 5600 South Woodlawn Avenue.

South Shore Methodist Child Care Center, 7350 South Jeffrey Boulevard.

South Shore Bible Baptist Day Care, 7159 South Cornell Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN DIXON (8th Ward):

London Bridges Community Day Care Center (Class I), 8828 South Crandon Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN BUCHANAN (10th Ward):

South Deering Head Start School (The Salvation Army), 10536 South Bensley Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

The Beverly Montessori School, 9916 South Walden Parkway.

BY ALDERMAN TROUTMAN (20th Ward):

Harris Young Women's Christian Association Day Care Center, 6200 South Drexel Avenue.

Washington Park South Day Care Center, 6225 South Wabash Avenue.

Woodlawn African Methodist Episcopal Day Care Center, 6456 South Evans Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Lutheran Day Nursery of Chicago, 1802 North Fairfield Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN GABINSKI (32nd Ward):

Near North Montessori School, 1434 West Division Street.

Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 West Augusta Boulevard.

Resurrection Day Care Center, 1849 North Hermitage Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward):

Kidwatch Plus, Inc., 3901 North Ridgeway Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

Wings Preschool, Inc., 6337 West Cornelia Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

Kasser's Children's House, 2449 West Peterson Avenue.

Korean American Community Services, 4300 North California Avenue.

Swedish Covenant Hospital, 5145 North California Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Edison Park Lutheran Church Day Care Center (Class I), 6626 North Oliphant Avenue.

Lutheran Children's Center, 8765 West Higgins Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Christopher House Day Care Center and Head Start Program, 2507 North Greenview Avenue.

Columbus-Cuneo-Cabrini Hospital, 2520 North Lakeview Avenue.

Moody Church Early Childhood Center, 1609 North LaSalle Street.

Park West Cooperative Nursery School, 2335 North Orchard Street.

Saint Vincent DePaul Day Care Center (Classes I and II), 2145 North Halsted Street (2).

Steppenwolf Theatre Company, 1650 North Halsted Street (2).

BY ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

Lydia Home Association Day Care Center, 4300 West Irving Park Road.

BY ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward):

Christopher House Day Care Center, 4303 North Kenmore Avenue.

Lincoln Park Child Care Center, 957 West Grace Street.

BY ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

Concordia Lutheran Church/Day Care Center, 3855 North Seeley Avenue.

Ravenswood Baptist Christian School, 4437 North Seeley Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

Christopher House Day Care Center, 1100 West Lawrence Avenue.

Emergency Lodge Head Start, 4800 North Marine Drive.

The Ethiopian Community Association of Chicago, Inc., 4750 North Sheridan Road.

Lao American Community Services, 4750 North Sheridan Road.

Rogers Park Montessori School, 1244 West Thorndale Avenue.

Southeast Asia Day Care Center (Class I), 1124 West Ainslie Street.

Unity Lutheran Day Care, 5409 North Magnolia Avenue.

Uptown Lutheran Day Care, 5030 North Marine Drive.

Winthrop Day Care, 4848 North Winthrop Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN MOORE (49th Ward):

Augustana Center, 7464 North Sheridan Road.

Rogers Park Children's Learning Center, 1545 West Morse Avenue.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Bernard Horwich Jewish Community Center/Day Care Center (Class I), 3003 West Touhy Avenue.

The Center for Rehabilitation and Training of Persons with Disabilities, 6610 North Clark Street.

Congregation K.I.N.S. of West Rogers Park Day Care Center, 2800 West North Shore Avenue.

Virginia Frank Child Development Center, 3033 West Touhy Avenue.

CANCELLATION OF WARRANTS FOR COLLECTION.

BY ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

Ada S. McKinley Community Services, Inc., 330 East 24th Street -- annual building inspection fee.

The Salvation Army, various locations -- annual building inspection fee, "No Parking" signs inspection fee, public place of assembly inspection fee and refrigeration system inspection fee (4).

BY ALDERMAN BLOOM (5th Ward):

LaRabida Children's Hospital and Research Center, 6500 South Promontory Drive -- annual institution inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

Washington and Jane Smith Home, 2340 West 113th Place -- annual mechanical ventilation inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN MEDRANO (25th Ward):

Saint Anthony Hospital, 2875 West 19th Street -- annual sign inspection fees.

Schwab Rehabilitation Center, 1401 South California Avenue -- annual real estate compensation fee (underground fuel oil tank).

BY ALDERMAN GABINSKI (32nd Ward):

Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 West Augusta Boulevard -- annual fuel burning equipment inspection fees.

Saint Mary of Nazareth Hospital Center, various locations -- annual fuel burning equipment inspection fees, mechanical ventilation inspection fee and public place of assembly inspection fee (3).

BY ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

Saint Ladislaus Church, 5321 West Roscoe Street -- annual control and process device inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

Northwestern Memorial Hospital, various locations -- annual control and process device inspection fee, institution inspection fees and semi-annual elevator inspection fees (5).

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Grant Hospital, various locations -- annual institution inspection fees.

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 1218 West Addison Street -- annual mechanical ventilation inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward):

Louis Weiss Memorial Hospital, 4646 North Marine Drive -- fuel burning equipment inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN SCHULTER (47th Ward):

Ravenswood Hospital Medical Center, various locations -- annual institution inspection fees, fuel burning equipment inspection fee and "No Parking" signs inspection fee (3).

Methodist Hospital of Chicago, 5002 North Paulina Street -- annual institution inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

Selfhelp Home for the Aged, 904 West Argyle Street -- annual mechanical ventilation inspection fee.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Misericordia Heart of Mercy Corporation, 6300 North Ridge Avenue, for their premises at 1940 West Granville Avenue -- annual mechanical ventilation inspection fee.

The Center, 6610 North Clark Street -- annual building inspection fees, annual refrigeration inspection fee, elevator inspection fees and fuel burning equipment inspection fee (4).

REFUND OF FEES:

BY ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

The Salvation Army, 1515 West Monroe Street -- refunds in the amount of $80.00 and $270.00.

BY ALDERMAN PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward):

Church of Saint Paul the Redeemer, 4945 South Dorchester Avenue -- refund in the amount of $300.00.

BY ALDERMAN GUTIERREZ (26th Ward):

Holy Trinity Cathedral, 1121 North Leavitt Street -- refund in the amount of $678.00.

Lutheran Day Nursery, 1802 North Fairfield Avenue -- refund in the amount of $75.00.

BY ALDERMAN GABINSKI (32nd Ward):

Near North Montessori School, 1434 West Division Street -- refund in the amount of $75.00.

BY ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

Korean American Community Services, 4300 North California Avenue -- refund in the amount of $34.00.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Steppenwolf Theatre, 1650 North Halsted Street -- refund in the amount of $400.00.

BY ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

The Ethiopian Community Association of Chicago, Inc., 4750 North Sheridan Road -- refund in the amount of $34.00.

Lao American Community Services, 4750 North Sheridan Road -- refund in the amount of $34.00.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Adler Plumbing and Heating (for work performed at Saint Margaret Mary's Activity Center, Inc., 7331 North Claremont Avenue) -- refund in the amount of $9,670.00.

SENIOR CITIZENS SEWER REFUNDS:
($50.00)

BY ALDERMAN MAZOLA (1st Ward):

Arterburn, Isabel
Beebe, Robert H.
Berger, Marjorie S.
Borello, Clara M.
Bowden, John W.
Crook, Marilee
Doetsch, Virgina L.
Dowd, Mary K.
Ferkull, Marion F.
Fischer, Jessie G.
Frost, Zona A.
Glickman, Annette
Gordon, Herbert
Hampton, Robert W.
Hayes, Clara S.
Hurja, Marijane
Kloak, George E.
Kolb, Julia C.
Kronenberg, Frank P.
Kundrat, Theodore V.
Lavin, Inez W.
Lesly, Philip
Lichtenstein, Irene B.
Marks, Lucile
Mertz, Donald J.
Moore, Jenna Fae
Newman, Abe
Parsons, Arrand
Priester, Glen E. (2)
Rosenberg, Ruth S.
Sarazen, John J.
Schwartz, Harold
Schwartz, John D.
Spivak, Irving H.
Sternfield, Lucile S.

BY ALDERMAN PRECKWINKLE (4th Ward):

Allen, Alice B.
Anderson, Aretha M.
Ashby, James
Branscomb, Eddie G.
Covington, Frances R.
Darden, Vivian J.
Davison, Charles A.
DeRon, Elton E.
Flory, Ishmael
Foote, Hattie B.
Garth, Julia A.
Griffin, Gary A.
Hanson, Dorothy M.
Jackson, Augustus C.
Macon, Hortense
Martin, Abbie S.
Meyers, Ruth D.
Mullins, Wilma H.
Naylor, Margaret
Penn, Eileen S.
Pitway, James W.
Ramsey, Alena M.
Simmons, Isaac
White, Eugene A.
White, Johnnie M.
Young, Coleen

BY ALDERMAN BLOOM (5th Ward):

Townzel, Estella R.

BY ALDERMAN DIXON (8th Ward):

Lowery, Juliette M.

BY ALDERMAN MADRZYK (13th Ward):

Biagi, Catherine C.
Brinzan, Anna

Bryg, Victoria M.
Egan, George J.
Faklis, Anthony E.
Flynn, Evelyn S.
Forsyth, Harry H.
Frenna, Elizabeth
Hart, William J.
LaFontaine, Jacques W.
Marshall, John V.
McKittrick, Virginia M.
Metz, William N.
O'Connor, Maurice M.
Rodriguez, Antoinette S.
Schoenfeld, Genevieve M.
Scurio, Olga J.
Trezzo, Antonio J.
Walczak, Agatha F.

BY ALDERMAN MURPHY (18th Ward):

Brevard, Mollie E.
Cobb, Bertha
Nemtusak, Anthony J.
Turnbow, Violet M.

BY ALDERMAN RUGAI (19th Ward):

Butcher, Henrietta E.
Conway, Rosemary V.

BY ALDERMAN WOJCIK (35th Ward):

Grilczewski, Theodore
McHugh, Eileen M.

BY ALDERMAN BANKS (36th Ward):

Alexa, Geraldine M.
Barber, Mary A.
Benty, Lewis C.
Carsello, Lorraine E.
Cygan, Jessie H.
Di Cristofano, Oliver
Fontano, Camille
Gens, Henry J.

Jozefiak, Ted A.
Kenaga, Howard P.
Kostycz, Florence
Kowalski, Regina M.
Lisanti, Helen R.
Mallek, Florence
Mersch, Frances M.
Moorhead, Elaine M.
Morazoni, John A.
Mosser, Albert F.
Murphy, Ellen W.
Muscolino, Ann M.
Orland, Rosella S.
Pelka, William F.
Peszek, Esther E.
Schroeder, Margaret
Schultz, Norbert M.
Stiegel, Stella A.
Stoklosa, Edward S.
Stralka, Florence L.
Tannehill, Allen G.
Veltri, Mario P. Sr.
Wilkens, Hermine M.

BY ALDERMAN CULLERTON (38th Ward):

Adams, Eugene E.
Amato, Antoinette J.
Auerbach, Sylvester
Bruno, Bernice M.
Cecchin, Primo
Colantonio, Ann I.
Cosmas, George G.
Ditore, Mary M.
Donaldson, John A.
Dudzik, Adele M.
Dykes, Stanley P.
Faehnrich, Henrietta B.
Gallo, Joseph
Gatti, Mary T.
Gazda, Alex L.
Gerich, Eva A.
Giannetti, Armando E.
Giannotti, Giovanna
Jambor, Stephen H.
Klereski, Eleanor S.
Kortas, Edward S.
Koscinski, Antoinette S.
Krezel, Lorraine R.
Kwiatek, Gertrude M.
Lamb, Virginia U.
Lewis, Leroy E.

Marlovitz, John C.
Maynard, Joerger Z.
Murphy, John F.
Muszalski, George J.
Petella, Mary S.
Radermacher, Santina
Reiner, Delerese L.
Rollo, Millie
Rusky, Jeane A.
Sabino, Josephine A.
Siuda, Lucille M.
Stritzel, J.H./Janus, I.V
Valentine, Marie
Wallace, Josephine
Wegrzyn, Frank B.
Williams, Frank I.
Witta, Edwin and Marion
Yatsushiru, Kenji
Zelent, Violet F.

BY ALDERMAN O'CONNOR (40th Ward):

Atlas, Johan
Goodman, Anne S.
Hashimoto, Mark
Lobert, Sol
Makino, William
Mintzer, Beverly S.
Ovrutzka, Sara
Rukin, Hymen M.
Siegler, Jeanette
Torf, Irving
Wasserman, Morris N.

BY ALDERMAN DOHERTY (41st Ward):

Aufmkamp, Olga
Beninghoff, Lily
Bialczak, Frances
Bradley, Annette
Burke, Rosemary
Buscaglia, Ann
Byrne, Bridget
Carbo, Mary

Carlson, Ruth
Cella, Isabelle B.
Chamouille, Georgette E.
Chodkiewicz, Mary T.
Choffnes, Leonard
Coduto, Donald
Collins, Margaret P.
Corboy, Edmund Sr.
Dalbke, Mildred
Daly, Mary S.
Dalum, Wilbert
De Franco, Annette
Densberger, Loraine C.
Dickau, Raymond F.
Ducar, Edward G.
Dugan, William M.
Ellis, Virginia
Ferolo, Constance
Fick, Anna
Filpi, Margaret S.
Fitzpatrick, James
Fjeldheim, Elizabeth
Flemming, Edward
Fogarty, Thomas P.
Gordon, Josephine
Grispino, Louis
Gudze, Joseph J.
Gundel, William A.
Guzaldo, Cecelia
Hickey, Mark J.
Hokenson, Florence M.
Hughes, Amy C.
Isacson, Dorothy A.
Johnson, Muriel
Kanen, Mary
Karmowski, Frances
Kensek, Michael R.
Klokotko, Lucille
Kolinski, Helen
Konrad, Anne
Kozak, Violet M.
Kozielek, Aloysius
Kozlowski, Florence
Krys, Frank
Kurowski, Isabelle
Lange, Harvey F.
Langford, Richard A.
Lanuza, May
Lathrop, Dorothy W.
Lehst, Harold J.

Lelito, Udine L.
Lombardo, Joseph R.
Macina, Anna
Mack, Leona R.
Mallory, Mary
Maslo, Isabelle
Materko, Rose M.
Maurer, Otto
McManamon, Kathryn
McNichols, Thomas J.
McNulty, Jean M.
McNulty, Margaret
Miller, Marie
Misic, Steve
Moberly, Dorothy
Murphy, William E.
Murray, Gertrude
Naugle, Dorothy
Nicolet, Florence
Niemiec, Eugene
Novak, Kathleen
Olzeski, Lucille
Papa, Mary
Pearson, Cecilia
Peters, Andrew J.
Pizzo, Salvatore
Pociask, Helen
Pociask, Natalie
Polizzi, Joseph J.
Preskus, Anthony
Przybylowski, Walter
Quinn, Geraldine
Ranallo, Fred M.
Raniere, Violet
Reger, Luella R.
Ringa, Frances A.
Rinozzi, Virginia J.
Roberts, Angeline L.
Rosenberg, Owen
Rubenstein, Ruth
Rush, Gerald
Ryan, James P.
Sagan, Joseph
Salmon, Catherine
Sandberg, Elizabeth
Schmidt, Loretta I.
Schneider, Caroline
Selonke, Mildred A.
Siessman, Corrine
Sorensen, Darline

Stipal, Samuel S.
Sullivan, Elizabeth
Swansen, Raymond
Tarala, Juliana
Tietz, Dolores
Timmerman, Elaine
Tyranowski, Josephine
Ventura, John
Wagner, Donald
Wencel, Mary A.
Wilkalis, Wallace
Wolff, Richard L.
Wysocki, Bertha

BY ALDERMAN NATARUS (42nd Ward):

Abbell, Fannie E.
Alcorn, Anne K.
Banayan, Ebrahim and Shamsi
Barasa, Laurence J.
Bass, Isabelle C.
Bellows, John G.
Bergman, Ralph A.
Bilsky, Moses
Bisceglia, Angelo
Blau, Sam J.
Blumberg, Naomi
Blumberg, Ruth H.
Boehm, Nathan H.
Bower, Jeanne C.
Bush, Harold
Coe, Ida C.
Cohn, Rosaline
Colangelo, Theresa L.
Cole, Morton
Cooper, Bernard H.
Cornelius, Nelson D.
Delich, June G.
Eckhart, Helen K.
Engle, Charles A.
Epstein, Allan E.
Epstein, Joan H.
Essig, Dorothy J.
Everett, Leonard
Feigen, Frank R.
Fischer, Ruth S.

Franche, Virginia E.

Galowich, Leah R.

Gardner, Howard A.

Genesen, Louis

Giuntoli, Marguerite A.

Glaser, Marjory W.

Gold, Myra F.

Goldberg, William J.

Goldstein, Lee

Goldstein, Sylvia

Goodman, Samuel and Marie

Gordon, Arthur M.

Gorman, Thomas Y.

Grauman, Gladys W.

Gurvey, Roy

Hanna, Ness R.

Harris, Irving

Haug, Elsie L.

Havers, Naida P.

Haynes, Shirley

Heim, Arthur

Hillmer, Shirley L.

Hirschfield, Lois C.

Hoffman, Marie M.

Hollander, Marshall J.

Holleb, Gertrude B.

Horwitz, Marian D.

Isador, Betty Jane

Jones, Anne K.

Kagen, Irving

Kaplan, Isabelle

Karedis Johanna

Keller, Doris Jean L.

Kerman, Alma E.

Kern, Helen R.

Kernohan, Carmel N.

Kilmnick, Jeanette E.

Klowden, Rose L.

Kosner, Edward

Krensky, Rosemary E.

La Chiana, Andrew V.

Landman, David

Lawshe, Lorraine A.

Lebousky, Ida C.

Lee, Pamela T.

Leigh, Elizabeth S.

Lessman, Ida O.

Levi, Jim

Levin, Marvin L.

Lieberman, Sylvia G.

Lineberger, Norma A.
Lissner, Hanna
Little, Mathias
Lyng, John F.
Maheras, Maria
Maier, Phyllis S.
Maiman, Dorothy R.
Malkin, Rose A.
Malkin, Evelyn S.
Martin, Charles Robert
McNally, Anne B.
Mendelson, Rhoda S.
Mesirow, Norman M.
Miller, Louis F.
Miller, Robert C.
Miller, William J. and Mary Jane E.
Murphy, Michael P.
Narrod, Gloria
Nathanson, Jacob
Neuert, Paul C.
Newman, Belle R.
Olesker, Tom
Patterson, Barbara H.
Pinkert, Aaron H.
Plambeck, Eunice E.
Plast, Theodore
Polacek, Kathleen M.
Poole, Thomas E.
Ragins, Meyer A.
Raven, Seymour S.
Reynolds, Alice D.
Ribback, Constance R.
Riffner, Anna H.
Rosenbaum, Gabriella
Rosenfield, Martin G.
Rubovits, Ruth C.
Ruderman, Dorothy S.
Sachs, Jean B.
Sahm, Nancy J.
Schermer, Alfred
Schrager, Elsa
Schwab, Genevieve A.
Schwartz, Shirley
Schwimmer, Faye
Seeboeck, Edwin J.
Sherwin, Theodore R.
Shlaes, Evelyn
Sider, Will S.
Siegel, Sylvia
Simon, Meyer A.

Silverman, Eugene M.
Siragusa, Ross D.
Spence, Frances A.
Sperling, Dorothy E.
Stanish, Emily P.
Stitzberg, Robert P.
Stokes, James H.
Stone, Jerome H.
Strauss, Lucille G.
Thaden, Edward C.
Troka, James M.
Trulis, Rose M.
Ukman, Alvin L.
Vallos, Christine
Vesselinovitch, Dragoslava
Vogel, Diane
Warshauer, Sidney
Wechter, Marshall J.
Wells, Betty L.
Wendorf, Herman
Whitfield, Allan D.
Winogrond, Marjorie
Wiselman, David
Woodward, Morton M.
Yamasaki, Mary Y.
Young, Flave B.
Zechman, Helen
Zenoff, Dorothy
Ziebold, Paul G.
Zimmerman, Edgar W.

BY ALDERMAN EISENDRATH (43rd Ward):

Archer, Charlotte
Armin, Marie
Baker, Phylis Mae
Bell, Ethel
Bentley, Woodrow A.
Berberian, Kay
Berkowitz, George
Bessinger, Ralph J.
Bilbija, Sventon
Bloch, Cecile G.
Brazier, Jack
Bromberg, Benjamin
Brown, Abraham
Bruketa, Frances

Brummer, Jean
Bryant, Daniel C.
Connor, Dorothy C.
Dewar, John A.
Draft, Harry E.
Eastlake, Dorothy
Eldredge, Robert F.
Fister, Laurine G.
Gailen, Winifred P.
Goldberg, Morris
Goldsmith, Helen S.
Graven, John P.
Grossman, Dorothy G.
Haas, Anita/Bespalow, Lillian
Henikoff, Sylvia
Hilton, Kay
Horwich, Daniel
Howard, Viola G.
Judelson, Harold R.
Kagan, Samuel A.
Kapche, Mable A.
Kowalski, Raymond
Kurtzman, Bernice
LaBeau, Ella A.
Letwin, Irving B.
Levin, Henrietta
Levine, Anne
Lewy, Evelyn B.
Litinsky, Jean/Altus, Esther
Love, Maynard S.
Mack, Cecile H.
Mandel, Charlotte
Manfredi, Irene M.
Mikelsons, Anna
Nahm, Bernard
Nassau, Ruth S.
Nussbaum, Myron
Pattyn, Barbara J.
Peckler, Florence
Peschon, Mary K.
Peterson, Bendix L.
Pfister, Maureen C.
Place, Betty
Plotnick, Mary P.
Perres, Ike and Sylvia
Polacek, John G.
Prikopa, John I.
Rabichow, Helen
Rath, Christena V.
Riebandt, Chester A.

Rodin, Anni
Schallmoser, Joseph M.
Schneider, Irving
Schuman, Alan J.
Shapiro, Wallace
Simmons, Eleanor
Sorensen, Vernon A.
Stearn, Kenneth B.
Steuber, Kathleen D.
Ungar, Lisbeth
Vanderbeck, Catherine M.
Vogelgesang, Wylla I.
Wagner, Robert L.
Wall, Burton
Wall, Nettie
Walter, Kulovitz
Wasserman, Shirley
Watts, Evadean M.
Webster, Hazel L.
Weil, Herta B.
Weinberg, Joseph
Wilsey, Henry

BY ALDERMAN HANSEN (44th Ward):

Arkanian, Vartan G.
Baskin, Louis
Becker, Leonard D.
Buchbinder, Robert
Fund, Freida P.
Curtis, Dolores A.
Deffenbaugh, Victory P.
Geary-Forch, Lillian J.
Hogberg, Margaret M.
Korshak, Muriel A.
Leptich, Joseph P.
Lewis, Burton A.
Lockhart, Franklyn M.
Logan, Stephanie B.
Penning, Frank L.
Powers, Estyr
Russell, Annette
Simpson, Gladys L.
Snow, Nathaniel B.
Stevenson, Rachel W.

BY ALDERMAN LEVAR (45th Ward):

Alken, Marie M.
Augustine, Bernice A.
Bachar, John Jr.
Bachara, Genevieve J.
Back, Catherine/Kruggel, Lavergne
Baumet, Harold G.
Baumgarther, Ernest
Beatty, Virginia J.
Biel, David
Bieszki, Frank J.
Bogucki, Vincent L.
Boksa, Stanislawa
Boquist, John C.
Borowsky, Lydia
Bozeday, Eva
Brodzinski, Sophie
Brown, Valentine J.
Burlinski, Richard J.
Burns, William
Bursztynsky, Daria
Busulovich, Osman
Caboor, Raymond A.
Caprio, Joseph
Casten, Nellie
Chipei, George E.
Cloherty, Grayce M.
Cuchran, Emma
Danielson, Virginia
DeJulio, Gladys M.
DeMartino, Ruth S.
DiLuia, Agnes
DiPrima, Madelyn
Doktor, Dorothy A.
Dowd, Walter
Eklove, Elizabeth E.
Fantozzi, Lena
Federmeyer, Emilie
Fergon, Dorothy M.
Finlay, Loretta L.
Flores, Anna K.
Frase, June E.
Freund, Alvin H.
Gambelli, Geraldine G.
Gianakopoulos, Mary
Gobeyn, Florence B.
Gorczyca, Virginia

Gormley, John
Gurney, Mary L.
Gutchman, Gloria M.
Haug, Adeline
Hobert, Evelyn D.
Hoffman, Amelia
Houston, Edward
Humel, Barbara W.
Ireland, Genevieve M.
Jacobson, Lillian C.
Janowiak, Emily A.
Janowiak, Jane A.
Jelisaavka, Brankovic
Johnson, Barbara
Johnson, Raymond E.
Jozwiak, Lorraine A.
Justas, Edward C.
Kashuba, Frances D.
Keupica, Fred J.
Kidwell, Catherine L.
Kneisel, Claire H.
Kokkelenberg, Caroline
Konecki, Zenaida
Kosmella, Estella M.
Kubon, Julia
Kurz, Anna P.
Larson, Ruth I.
Lavorata, Wanda
Lawler, Bernice M.
Licato, Russell
Lundblad, Carol H.
Malek, Rita R.
Martinez, Rose Marie J.
Matthews, Dorothy A.
Mathews, Lillian M.
McDermott, James G.
Meete, Donald
Merszi, Margaret
Miner, Elsie E.
Miskovitz, Eva L.
Morrow, Joseph P.
Netter, Arthur M.
Nicholas, Helen V.
North, George
Odwazny, Mae
O'Grady, Gertrude A.
Oskroba, Stephen F.
Paglini, Ann M.
Palazzotto, Sam S.
Popora, Ruja N.

Ralicki, Arthur
Ramirez, Carmen R.
Repel, Sophie
Reynolds, Donald F. and Mary E.
Rizzo, John and Lillian
Rossi, Andrew L.
Rossini, Anita
Satarino, George A.
Schultz, Betty V.
Schwar, Fred F.
Scott, Sue E.
Selig, Lorraine G.
Sheehan, John M.
Siebert, Vivian P.
Sloma, Harry S.
Smolenski, Stanislaus J.
Step, Henrietta D.
Strojny, Leonard J.
Styburski, Sophie A.
Tabor, Sophie
Tandel, Robert H.
Tartol, Josephine
Upchurch, Veronica
Virnich, Elsie I.
Weslow, Carmella
Wettermann, Elise A.
Wezniewski, Genevieve F.
Wheeler, Margaret F.
Whiston, Hildegarde
Wierzbicki, Waclaw
Wilson, June D.
Witcher, Cleonora M.
Wrona, Ruth
Yochizumi, Kaye K.
Zahn, Nicholas J.
Zalesny, Walter F.
Zismer, Grace L.
Zumpf, John and Thelma

BY ALDERMAN SHILLER (46th Ward)

Adelstein, Ida
Adler, Lawrence S.
Amsel, Mollie B.
Angel, Roslyn
Aronson, Fae
Barnett, Estelle S.

Becker, Sarah E.
Berkery, John J.
Beskin, Sidney Y.
Bleekman, Lenore R.
Brandwein, Herbert A.
Brotman, Minnie
Caditz, Rebecca
Carmel, Melvin M.
Chatz, Terry
Cohen, Ada S.
Cohen, Reeva L.
Cohen, Sylvia D.
Cooper, Leah
Crelman, Ruth R.
Dapin, Marian
DeLeon, Mercedes G.
Dennen, Charlotte
Desnit, Libbie
DeVito, Alfred
Dolph, Jane
Durchslag, Harrie
Einbinder, Shirley
Einhorn, Grace B.
Einhorn, Theresa R.
Elvey, Rose
Epstein, Solomon
Felix, Libby D.
Felsenthal, Jerome
Ferrucci, Anthony P., Jr.
Finan, Edward C.
Fitzgerald, June G.
Foster, Ruth P.
Goldberg, Gusta G.
Goldstein, Irving
Goldstein, Libby D.
Good, George H.
Goodman, Sally C.
Greenberg, Roy
Greenwald, Ruth F.
Haag, Margaret E.
Hass, Addie L.
Heller, Ruth
Hendelman, Mary F.
Herstein, Mary G.
Hoffman, Frieda
Ichikawa, Alice Y.
Isaacson, Bernard
Johnson, Anna W.
Johnson, Edith
Johnson, Harriet C.

Johnston, Evelyn K.
Joseph, Janet
Justice, Geraldine E.
Kamberos, Constance
Kaufman, Leonard J.
Kelly, George P.
Keogh, Cecelia M.
Kepner, Shirley
Koor, Reta J.
Lavine, Ben G.
Lazowski, Eugene J.
Liebschutz, Gladys
Lipman, Rose
Lerner, Ann
Lezan, Idelle
Levine, Sara
Levinson, Myron N.
Levinson, Oscar
Levy, Edythe W.
Levy, Helen E.
Levy, Mabel K.
Lidsky, Leona M.
Liebschutz, Gladys
Lipman, Rose
McCorkle, Nancy E.
Mallon, Francis P.
Mandel, Harry
Mashkes, David
Matheson, Fae
Mayer, Leon
Moos, Fred
Morrison, Frances P.
Muenz, Mary R.
Mullaney, Lynne
Neimark, Allan
Nichols, Peter R.
Padnos, Emily C.
Pecho, Victor S.
Peck, Richard W.
Pfingst, Ralph E.
Rapoport, Miriam H.
Ripes, Sam L.
Rosen, Ruth
Rosenthal, Elynor L.
Ross, Rose M.
Rothman, Terry
Rusinoff, Beatrice L.
Saltiel, Dorothy M.
Schaub, Bernadette D.
Schoenbrod, Helen G.

Schulty, Veronica C.
Schweiger, Elizabeth
Seifer, Dorothy R.
Shane, Edgar
Shapiro, Anne
Sheasby, Hazel E.
Simons, Ruth L.
Smith, Helen M.
Snadden, Leonard
Spector, Ann
Steiner, Anna
Stiefel, Olga S.
Strauss, Hedy S.
Strunk, Eleanore J.
Trinen, Bernardine K.
Usen, Alma P.
Volpel, Frieda C.
Ware, Gussie M.
Warnke, Harry D.
Weglarz, Casimir
Weinberg, David
Weiner, Eda K.
Weiss, Sara
Widman, Frances

BY ALDERMAN M. SMITH (48th Ward):

Albanse, Maria
Alder, Sam
Alexander, Jean
Allwin, Florence
Arkin, Gertrude
Badiner, William
Banks, Leona
Barker, Eleanor
Bendersky, Sylvia
Benrey, Aaron J.
Berger, Gertrude
Berman, Rose
Block, Mildred
Bloom, Robert
Blum, Eleanor
Boyko, Myatle
Brezin, Evelyn
Brown, Samuel
Bruno, Anthony S.
Burgeman, Jack

Caim, Leonard
Call, Forrest
Casson, Audrey
Clements, Efrieda
Coleman, Shirley D.
Coons, Jane L.
Cornick, Morris and Rose
Cornis, Meyer
Custer, Elizabeth
Deffry, Margaret
DelPilar, Celia V.
Dexter, Magdalen
Dumke, Carl
Feinstein, Bernice
Feuerstadt, Ruth
Fields, Nat L.
Fisher, Adelaide
Fisher, Blanche
Flatow, Ida G.
Flowers, Charles
Friedberg, Marvin S.
Friedman, Lillian L.
Fruehauf, Marianne G.
Edenson, Lionel
Epstein, Gertrude
Gabbard, Earnest
Gantzert, Bernice
Garcia, Jose
Garfield, Dorothy
Gelman, Kaye
Genes, Ana
Ginsberg, Ruth I.
Golbus, Bernard J.
Gombas, Lillian
Gordon, Pearl
Greene, Maxine
Hamilton, Pearl
Hanchett, Thelma
Hayes, Robert E.
Henkle, Eloise
Herron, Fannie
Hohner, Anthony
Holtzer, Lester
Igolka, Frank
Inguagiato, Andy
Israelstam, Herbert
Jacobs, Dorothy K.
Jadwin, Betty
Jirak, Blazens
Johnson, Doris I.

Johnson, Jane
Kash, Frances M.
Kelleck, Harold and Violet
Kestin, Annabelle
Kirschner, Sylvia
Klain, Ruth
Kleiman, Sally J.
Kolar, James
Kolton, Shirley E.
Konick, Jack
Kramen, Anna
Landers, Robert
Landman, George
Landsman, Frances S.
Larson, Josephine M.
Lerner, Kate
Lery, Rose
Lessman, Sander
Levine, Helen
Leviton, Bernard
Levy, Sam
Lindberg, Virginia
Lissau, Edith
Mahler, Margaret E.
Malvin, Jack
Mann, Joseph
Marantz, Irene
Marcus, Julius
Mark, Norma A.
Martin, George
Mayer, Erna
Mazer, Rose
Melber, Liselotte
Merin, Arthur S.
Miller, Adele
Minas, Frances E.
Mollendorf, Robert
Muller, Ruth
Nastahi, Virginia
Nechtow, Julia
Newman, Ruth
Nocek, Antoinette P.
Nordeen, Alice
Norman, Irving R.
Nortman, Rose R.
O'Connell, Eleanor
O'Donoghue, Cathleen E.
Olentine, Julie E.
Padnos, Anita and Irvin
Passin, Ruth

Pastin, Max
Peven, Bernard
Pinzur, Morris
Pitt, Gavin A.
Potashwik, Frances
Poulos, Bernice
Rachofsky, Annette
Revzen, Selma
Rich, Irwin
Ring, Ann
Ripes, Louis
Roberts, Florence B.
Robins, Sylvia
Rogers, Vivian
Rosen, Vera
Rosenthal, Rosalie
Rozier, Harriett
Ruben, Claire
Rudisin, Michael and Yvonne
Sakamoto, George
Salamon, Ivan
Salinger, Herbert
Saltzman, Rae
Schaalman, Herman
Schloss, Arnold
Schmarak, Pearle
Senescu, Louis
Serlin, Robert
Sharrard, Charles
Shepp, Beatrice
Sher, Sidney
Shore, Gertrude C.
Shulman, Sadie
Silins, Deana
Silverbrand, Moe
Silverman, Sol
Simon, Rudy
Singer, Rosemond
Smith, Herman
Spiegel, Renate
Steinberg, Albert
Steinberg, Gertrude
Stenson, Virgilin
Stone, Betty
Strauss, Fay
Susskind, Leatrice
Swirsky, Abel
Tachav, Martha
Templer, Jeanne
Thurston, Camilla

Tuchow, Jack
Uretsky, Celia
Wallack, Nathan
Weiss, Hyman R.
West, Mildred A.
Whelan, Kenneth
Whippo, Priscilla
Winick, Phil
Wise, Sophie
Wolk, Howard
Yones, Jan
Zielin, Jeanette

BY ALDERMAN MOORE (49th Ward):

Applebaum, Sarah
Bailey, Thomas A.
Bond, Robert R.
Eves, Janis C.
Heitman, Dorothy B.
Levin, Mildred
Lonsbury, James A.
Neiman, Morton S.
Newman, Justin
Norling, Kathryn F.
Pell, Allen
Perlman, Ruth M.
Rosenberger, Irmgard
Segal, Annette B.
Sowa, Walter A.
Tamkin, Robert
Witt, Diana
Zelden, Alice L.

BY ALDERMAN STONE (50th Ward):

Abman, Meyer I.
Abrams, David
Abrams, Florence
Ackerman, Paul
Adelstein, Ida
Agmon, Gertrude
Alexander, Menda
Allswang, Harry
Anderson, Eugene L.
Apfelberg, Frieda

Appel, Ruth F.
Arnold, Anna R.
Ashman, Albert
Backrach, Leo A.
Bahrmasel, Martha
Bailey, Virginia
Balderman, Leon
Barsky, Annette
Barton, Frank and Frieda
Baskin, Robert
Baskovitz, Diana
Baum, Hilda
Becker, Pearl
Becker, Sadie
Behr, Al L.
Berger, Bessie E.
Berger, Nathan
Berkly, Bess A.
Berkowitz, Jeanne
Berliner, Vera B.
Berman, Elliott A.
Bernover, Mollie
Bernstein, Mary S.
Bernstein, Sidney M.
Bers, Lillian K.
Block, Irene
Blonder, Rosalie
Blue, Daniel
Blum, Lillian
Boll, Walter L.
Bonke, Doris G.
Bookstein, Goldy
Boyer, Esther E.
Brandes, Ernestine
Braverman, Julia
Breyer, Adele S.
Brodsky, Sylvia
Brooks, Elsie
Brown, Eva
Brown, Fredric D.
Brown, Robert E.
Brownstein, Robert
Bruch, Gerston
Buckman, Morris
Budnitsky, Minnie
Burnstein, Evelyn
Byron, Pauline
Bzdusek, Anna
Canoff, Shirley A.
Chadden, Charles B.

Chaness, Dena H.
Chomon, Ella K.
Chudnow, Irene
Cline, Kenneth
Cloobeck, Gloria
Cohen, Bessie
Cohen, Clara
Cohen, Elsie A.
Cohen, Esther H.
Cohen, Irving S.
Cole, Sally B.
Coleman, Milton
Connolly, Martha
Cooper, Sarah
Cororve, Sylvia S.
Csobanovits, Irene M.
Cutler, Lillian A.
Dacks, Clara
Daiches, Irving
David, Mildred M.
Delove, Claire
Deutsch, Clara
Diamond, Helen
Diamond, Shirley
Dickstein, Sylvia
Dobbs, Eugene H.
Dorfman, Ann
Dubin, Freda
Dubinsky, Leo
Duchen, Samuel J.
Dunn, Louis
Dushkin, Galla A.
Eagle, Frieda
Edelnant, Nathan
Edelstein, Isadore
Eiseman, Anne
Eisenberg, Leone
Eisenstein, Norman
Ellis, Daniel
Emmerman, Anna
Entin, Dorothy
Epstein, Beatrice
Epstein, Sadie
Epstein, Sara,
Evenson, Madeline
Faigen, Naomi
Fairchild, Virginia E.
Falstein, Harold W.
Faxon, Ileen
Fefer, Leon

Feinhandler, Helen W.
Feldman, Hyman
Feldstein, Harold
Fellerman, Sherrell
Fellin, Mildred F.
Ferenci, Max
Fierer, Lucy
Filerman, Peggy
Fink, Sylvia
Finkleman, Isidore
Fioretti, Frances
Fleishman (no first name)
Fradin, Esther B.
Frankel, Leona
Franklin, Maurice
Friedman, Belle
Friedman, Evelyn
Fishman, Sally
Fox, Noah I.
Furie, Leo M.
Gagliardo, Andrew J.
Galanter, Norman
Galpin, Fannie
Gama-Lobo, Rose
Garber, Harry
Garvey, Sadie
Gassner, Irving H.
Gilman, Sally
Gitler, Arthur
Glick, Mary
Glickman, Dorothy C.
Glickman, Lucille K.
Gobstein, Anna
Gold, Benjamin
Gold, Charles
Gold, Shirley Glazer
Goldberg, Donald
Goldberg, Lucille M.
Goldberg, Marian
Goldberg, Ruth L.
Goldberg, Sylvia
Goldman, Esther D.
Goldman, Leah
Goldman, Lilyan
Goldman, Ruth
Goldman, Shirley
Goldstein, Ethel
Goldstein, Ida H.
Goldstein, Klara
Golomb, Samuel J.

Golub, Sylvia
Gordon, Edward
Gordon, Evelyn
Gordon, Mayer
Graff, Jerome
Grant, William
Green, Kermit
Green, Lea
Green, Sidney
Haggverg, Eric
Haglund, Nels B.
Hallswirth, Robert F.
Handel, Max
Harding, Shyrlee A.
Harris, Sylvia Holland and Milly
Harrison, Gertrude H.
Hart, Anthe
Hartman, William W.
Hauptman, Jack
Heidelberger, Robert and Ruth
Heinmanson, Edward
Herst, Leonard
Herz, Margot
Hess, Ada
Heyman, Dorothy
Hirsch, Lottie B.
Hirsch, Ruth
Hoff, Mildred
Hoffman, Belle S.
Hoffman, Carl
Holtzberg, Rae
Honoroff, Jeanne
Horwitz, Leo and Sharon
Howard, Adele
Huet, Emma L.
Hunercook, Helen
Hurwitz, Jeanette M.
Iannotti, Mary
Imber, Dena C.
Irwin, Clarisse
Jacobs, Mabel
Jacobsen, Jeanne M.
Jacobson, Ella
Jacobson, Eve
Jacobson, Lorraine B.
Jaffe, Frank H.
Johnson, Charlotte
Jutkovsky, Zena
Kachman, Clara L.
Kahn, Clara

Kalika, Dorothy
Kalopeses, Katherine
Kammerling, Muriel
Kampel, Sol
Kanter, Ruth
Kaplan, Albert J.
Kaplan, Frances
Kaplan, Goodwin
Kaplan, Milton M.
Kaplan, Rose
Kapner, Stephen
Katz, Esther
Katz, Philip M.
Kaufman, Fremont M.
Kay, Michaelen
Kempler, Marjorie
Keno, Ralph
Kesselman, Annette
Kite, Barbara L.
Klein, Cecilia
Klein, Jack
Klesman, Leon C.
Knopf, Beatrice
Koenig, Mildred
Koenigsberg, Maida E.
Korman, Ida
Kornacker, Sarah G.
Kornfeld, Clara
Kotlicky, Celia
Kozin, Helen
Kraff, Clara R.
Kraft, Alex
Kraitsik, Norman I.
Kronenberg, Mary
Krupp, Kay G.
Kussy, Anna
Laks, Jack J.
Landa, Anna
Landesman, Sylvia
Lapine, Bertha
Lazar, Felix E.
Lazar, Saul
Lazare, Rudy B.
Lazarus, David
Leaf, Dorothy A.
Leavitt, Evelyn
Lefkovitz, Marcy C.
Leibowitz, Leon
Lerner, Sylvia M.
Levenstam, Mollie

Levin, Gerald S.
Levin, Ida
Levin, Joseph J.
Levin, Morris M.
Levin, Seymour
Levine, Marion
Levit, Rose
Levy, Hannah
Lewis, Dorothy and Milton
Lewis, Susan
Lichtenstein, Morton
Lieberman (No. 615)
Lieberson, George
Liss, Ida
Loeb, Eugene
Loeb, William
Loebbaka, Rosemary K.
Loman, Vera
Lowy, Walter S.
Lutsey, James E.
Lyons, Tillie
Mandell, Vera D.
Mann, Irene
Mantell, Jean P.
Marcus, Sylvia
Margolis, Ida
Marks, Harry
Marshall, Joseph
Martin, Ruth L.
Massarsky, Marjorie
Matin, Rubin
Mattes, Eleanor I.
Mayster, Sidney
McCormick, Maurice D.
Medjes, Sadelle
Medow, Bessie
Meisel, Dorothy
Melin, Blanche
Melzer, William
Mendelsohn, Harry H.
Mermelstein (No. 404)
Messe, Lillian F.
Metcalf, Elizabeth A.
Meyers, Sabelle
Michelson, Ruth M.
Michnick, Harold
Miller, Bertha
Miller, Faye
Miller, Harry
Miller, Pauline

Minkus, Samuel

Mishoulam, Ruth

Moises, Bertha

Morgan, Alex A.

Mosak, Faye

Moscovitz, Mary

Moskovitz, Henrietta

Moss, Al

Myers, Alma

Naiman, Albert

Nathan, Libby B.

Neimark, Ben I.

Neff, Catherine V.

Newman, Rebecca

Newman, Sylvia

Niessen, Lillian S.

Nixon, Rose

Noble, Helen E.

Nochumson, David

Novak, Sara Schechter

Oboler, Marilyn

Ozima, Karl T.

Pastko, Rose

Perlman, Albert

Perlman, Lillian

Peterson, Dorothy

Pettineo, Rita and Sam

Pinsky, Kobey

Pitler, Jennie

Pizzurro, Josephine F.

Polen, Dinah

Polisky, Irwin

Polonetzky, Mimi L.

Pomerance, Rose

Pomerantz, Ruth L.

Port, Idell

Prince, Rebecca

Prochep, Bernard J.

Pruzansky, Helen

Rabinovitz, Mae

Rappaport, Esther E.

Rappeport, Adolph

Rappeport, Milton

Rapport, Ida

Reckles, Maurice H.

Reiff, Charles

Reiff, Sidney C.

Reimsh, Alexander

Reizman, Betty Greene

Resnick, Sophie

Resnik, Leo
Rhine, Ruth
Rhum, Fannie
Richmond, Milton
Rickard, Bernice
Rimboym, Lyvbov
Rissman, Edith
Roberts, Goldie
Roder, Mildred
Rogoff, Ann
Rosenberg, Sadie
Rosenblum, Leonard
Roth, Jean
Roth, Ruth K.
Rothman, Sidney
Rottman, Ann
Rubenstein, Edna L.
Rubin, Beatrice
Rubin, Ethel
Rudich, Deena
Ruhnke, Edward J.
Russell, Ruth S.
Ruthman, Frances
Sacks, Irving
Sacolick, Marion
Safer, Martha
Safirstein, Albert
Samuels nee Shapiro, Leah
Sanders, Joseph H.
Sandman, Ellen S.
Saposnik, Joseph I.
Schaner, Shirley
Schaps, Helen
Scher, Sonya
Schiff, Alvin I.
Schlaggar, Tillie
Schlesinger, Sadie M.
Schneider, Jerome H.
Schulman, Betty
Schwartz, Sylvia
Shanin, Milton H.
Shapiro, Isaac B.
Shapiro, Lester R.
Shapiro, Max S.
Shapiro, Sema
Shapiro, Zelda
Shaw, Lois
Shepard, Kate
Sherman, Charles
Sherman, Max B.

Sherman, Pearl
Sherman, Suzanne M.
Shevin, Edna
Shiner, Clara A.
Shulman, Cele
Shulman, Milton D.
Siegler, Anne
Silver, Hymen
Silver, Jean
Silverstein, Evelyn
Silverstein, Jeanette
Singer, Rita
Sklansky, Estelle M.
Skolnick, Ruth A.
Skolnick, Sonia
Smith, Lillian M.
Smolinsky, Seymour
Snay, Robert
Sokol, William H.
Solomon, Frieda S.
Solomon, Rosalie
Sonkin, Eugene
Sorge, Jane
Speigel, Pearl D.
Steeger, Charlotte L.
Stein, Jeanette
Stein, Selma G.
Steinberg, Melvin A.
Stern, Bertha
Stern, Milton
Stiefel, Morris
Stillman, Annette
Stobbart, Gertrude K.
Stoller, Ben N.
Straus, Bonnie
Strittmatter, Esther M.
Suessman, Hildegard
Sullivan, Nelle P.
Superfine, Rosalie
Swee, Louis E.
Tannewald, Kurt S.
Tantillo, Sylvia
Tansey, Mary
Teitelbaum, Frances
Thelin, Ing A.
Thellman, John
Theos, Theresa
Ticktin, Joseph J.
Tiersky, Sara
Tokowitz, William

Topper, Annabel M.
Tuber, Thelma B.
Tuchten, Barney
Tuite, Marian L.
Turck, Bernard L.
Udelhofen, Lorraine
Urman, Dorothy S.
Vandever, Kathleen
Van Gelder, Irvin A.
Vann, Leonard
Varjabedian, Alice
Vicker, Goldie S.
Volkmann, Michael
Wadler, Edith M.
Wall, May
Walsh, Howard O.
Ware, Helen A.
Warsaw, Lawrence
Weil, Anne S.
Weiner, Jean
Weiner, Min
Weinstein, Charles
Weinstein, Jean L.
Weinstein, Philip
Weiss, Helen
Weiss, Jack and Rose
Weiss, Sally L.
Weiss, Seymour L.
Weiss, Victor H.
Wells, Gwendolyn
White, Robert
Winer, Leroy
Winicour, Yetta
Winner, Mollie S.
Wolf, Shirley R.
Wolfe, Hannah
Wolff, Noah
Wolff, Noah
Wolock, Shirley Simpson
Wolpoff, Ruth
Wood, Norma J.
Wright, Ida M.
Yacullo, William V.
Young, Herbert F.
Zandell, Irving
Zelmar, Doris
Zilberbord, Samuel
Zuckerman, William

APPROVAL OF JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

JOURNAL (February 26, 1992).

The City Clerk submitted the printed Official Journal of the Proceedings of the regular meeting held on February 26, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., signed by him as such City Clerk.

Alderman Burke moved to *Approve* said printed Official Journal and to dispense with the reading thereof. The question being put, the motion *Prevailed.*

JOURNAL CORRECTION.

Alderman Burke moved to *Correct* the printed Official Journal of the regular meeting held on Tuesday, February 4, 1992, as follows:

Page 12994 -- by deleting the words "Timothy J. O'Connor Chicago Police Academy" appearing in the thirteenth and fourteenth lines from the top of the page and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "fitness center at 3540 South Normal Avenue".

The motion to correct *Prevailed.*

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBERS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took for consideration the reports of the Committee on Economic Development, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 26, 1992, recommending that the City Council approve the appointments of Mr. James J. O'Connor and Ms. Jane Campa "J.C." Alvarez to the Economic Development Commission.

Alderman Preckwinkle moved to *Divide the Question* for the purpose of considering each appointment separately. The motion *Prevailed* by a viva voce vote.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JAMES J. O'CONNOR AS MEMBER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Economic and Capital Development, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 26, 1992, pages 13329 and 13330, recommending that the City Council approve the appointment of Mr. James J. O'Connor as a member of the Economic Development Commission.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Mr. James J. O'Connor as a member of the Economic Development Commission was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Bloom, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Rugai, Troutman, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Suarez, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Stone -- 30.

Nays -- Aldermen Preckwinkle, Jones, Streeter, Evans, Hendon, E. Smith -- 6.

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

Alderman Steele was excused from voting under the provisions of Rule 14 of the City Council's Rules of Order and Procedure.

APPOINTMENT OF MS. JANE CAMPA "J.C." ALVAREZ AS MEMBER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Economic and Capital Development, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 26, 1992, page 13329, recommending that the City Council approve the appointment of Ms. Jane Campa "J.C." Alvarez as a member of the Economic Development Commission.

Alderman Preckwinkle moved to re-refer the said proposed appointment to the Committee on Economic and Capital Development.

Alderman Burke moved to lay on the table Alderman Preckwinkle's motion to re-refer. The motion to *Lay on the Table Prevailed.*

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Burke, the committee's recommendation was *Concurred In* and the said proposed appointment of Ms. Jane Campa "J.C." Alvarez as a member of the Economic Development Commission was *Approved* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Shaw, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Coleman, Streeter, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Levar, Schulter, M. Smith, Stone -- 37.

Nays -- Aldermen Preckwinkle, Murphy, Moore -- 3.

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF CITY OF CHICAGO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 4, 1992, pages 12075 through 12779, recommending that the City Council pass a proposed ordinance establishing a City of Chicago Solid Waste Management Plan.

Aldermen Steele, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Shaw, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Troutman, Evans, Miller, E. Smith, Burrell, Shiller and Moore presented the following amendment:

3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Chicago is hereby amended by deleting the bracketed language and adding the language in italics, as follows:

[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).

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 a 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 recyclables 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.]

3.2.2 Low Density Residential Recycling.

The City will provide recycling service to all low-density (four units or less) housing by contracting for the collection services of private companies or by providing municipal collection that is cost competitive.

To achieve this, the Department of Streets and Sanitation will issue a Request for Proposals (R.F.P.) that calls for bids from companies to provide source separated recycling service. The R.F.P. would specify:

* service could be provided through alley/curbside collection, buyback centers, and drop-off collection programs but recyclables must be collected separate from the garbage.

* provision of recycling service includes collection processing and educational activities necessary for residents' participation.

* the City will contract with a minimum of four different recycling companies to provide service.

* in the case of a tie bid price, the bidder having its main office in Chicago will have preference.

The City could submit a municipal bid to provide source separated recycling service with D.S.S. crews and equipment. There will be an open evaluation of the bids prior to the awarding of any contracts.

Alderman Austin moved to *Lay on the Table* the foregoing proposed amendment. The motion *Prevailed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Beavers, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Murphy, Rugai, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Stone -- 28.

Nays -- Aldermen Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Shaw, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Hendon, E. Smith, Giles, Shiller, M. Smith, Moore -- 16.

Alderman Rugai then presented the following amendment:

3.2.2 Low-Density Residential Recycling.

The City will conduct a one-year pilot program to evaluate at least four recycling systems for low-density (four units or less) housing. This shall include, but not be limited to:

1) Blue Bag co-collection -- Building (1) one M.R.F.

2) Curbside/Alley source separate collection

3) Materials Buy Back centers

All low-density units will be served by at least one of these programs. The Department of Streets and Sanitation and the Department of Environment will evaluate these programs on the basis of:

1) recycling rate

2) participation levels

3) marketability of materials

4) cost efficiency

The City Council will review the findings after one year prior to adoption of final recycling program.

Alderman Burke moved to *Lay on the Table* the foregoing proposed amendment. The motion *Prevailed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Murphy, Troutman, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Stone -- 28.

Nays -- Aldermen Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Shaw, Jones, Coleman, Rugai, Evans, Garcia, Hendon, E. Smith, Shiller, M. Smith, Moore -- 15.

Alderman Rugai then moved to *Take from the Table* the foregoing proposed amendment. The motion *Prevailed.*

Thereupon, Alderman Rugai moved to *Refer to the Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities* the foregoing proposed amendment. The motion *Prevailed.*

Alderman Moore and Alderman Bloom presented the following amendment:

We move to amend the proposed Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Chicago by deleting the following bracketed language contained in Volume I, Section 3.4 of the plan and inserting the following language in italics:

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, combusting 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 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 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 type of disposal capacity in this fashion.]

3.4 Solid Waste Incineration.

Although incineration reduces the volume of certain combustible materials in the waste stream, it poses significant environmental risks. During combustion, toxic heavy metals, such as lead, cadmium and mercury, are released into the air and land in forms that more easily travel and interact in the environment. Incinerators also generate toxic organic compounds, including dioxins and PCBs. These pollutants can cause a variety of adverse health effects, including cancer, neurological disorders, liver and kidney damage and reproductive problems.

Control devices exist that reduce emissions of some incinerator air pollutants, but they are not designed to control all pollutants -- nor do they completely eliminate them. For instance, a 3,000 tons/day incinerator with a "baghouse" particulate-catcher designed to remove 99.4% of those emissions will still emit over 150 tons of particles into the air each year. Moreover, reliable data on pollution control effectiveness under the range of conditions likely to be encountered over the lifetime of "modern" incinerators do not exist, but substantial variations in emissions have been shown to occur from facility to facility. Mercury emissions, which are not captured well by scrubber-baghouse systems, can be five times higher at one facility than another. Thus, assertions that "state-of-the-art" pollution controls can effectively deal with the toxic by-products of incineration are very questionable.

Incinerators do not eliminate the need for landfills. For every 100 tons of garbage burned, approximately 20 -- 25 tons of ash is created. Toxic metals such as lead and cadmium are more highly concentrated in the incinerator ash than ordinary trash, making it a greater threat to ground and surface water when it is buried. Recently, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ruled that ash from the Northwest Incinerator must be handled as hazardous waste if it contains toxic chemicals in concentrations that exceed federal standards.

Finally, incinerators are expensive to build ($100,000 to $125,000 per ton of design capacity). To assure financing, they require a steady supply of "fuel". This means municipalities must commit large portions of their waste to an incinerator, rather then freeing it up for safer alternatives that could eliminate the need for such facilities.

The D.S.S. has conducted a preliminary analysis that estimates the Northwest Incinerator could be rehabilitated for $51 Million, in addition to another $25 Million that would be needed to operate and maintain the facility for another 20 years. If the City renovates this facility, the commitment in capital and operating costs may preclude the possibility of investment in recycling, composting and other waste reduction alternatives.

Some incinerator developers have expressed an interest in building new garbage-burning units at now-defunct incinerator sites, i.e., Medill Incinerator, Calumet Incinerator, and Southwest Fuel Processing Facility, and new locations around the City. Such a large-scale commitment to incineration will retard development of new businesses and jobs that treat City's waste stream as a resource that can be collected, processed, and reused as secondary material in manufacturing processes.

Studies show that recycling on average, creates far more permanent jobs than incineration and landfilling combined. For example, Vermont's recycling facilities, generate 550 to 2,000 jobs (depending on the kind and size of facility) for each one million tons of materials they process. But for incinerators, the range is 150 to 1,100 and for landfills, 50 to 360 jobs. In New York City as well, recycling creates far more jobs (390 to 580) than do either landfills (40 to 50) or incinerators (80 to 290).

To ensure that incineration does not undermine better alternatives, the D.O.E. and D.S.S. will conduct a study that compares the total costs of renovating and operating the Northwest Incinerator with other waste management options, such as volume-based disposal fees, packaging design standards, wet/dry collection systems, multi-material buy-back centers and in-vessel composting systems. Among other things, the following factors will be included in the analysis of the incinerator option: construction and financing charges; collection and processing costs; operations and maintenance; pass through costs; ash disposal and energy sales.

The D.O.E. will also prepare an environmental impact statement that evaluates the health, safety and environmental impacts of extending the life of the Northwest Incinerator with other waste management options, including source reduction, recycling, and composting programs.

Unless the total cost study and environmental impact statement demonstrates that rehabilitating the Northwest Incinerator will produce substantial economic and environmental benefits to the City compared to other options, the money for renovation of this facility will be reallocated to meet the capital and operating needs of alternative waste reduction programs.

Given the health and economic risks associated with large-scale incineration, any planning for new ones will cease and, instead, the D.O.E. will propose an ordinance to City Council that (1) imposes a 10-year moratorium on building new incinerators and (2) establishes strict post-moratorium construction requirements to make sure that such facilities will only be built if they are absolutely needed, can be operated safely and meet community health standards.

The ordinance shall include the following conditions for any new facility that would be built after the expiration of the 10-year moratorium:

1. The City has achieved and will maintain for the major components of the waste stream the following recycling levels: glass, 65%; newspaper, 65%; other paper, 65%; metals, 80%; plastics, 50%; yard waste, 90% and food waste, 25%.

2. The facility will not aversely affect public health or the environment, including a demonstration that it will not increase levels of pollutants in the food chain. An environmental impact statement must also be prepared.

3. Building the incinerator is the least costly method of waste management available based on a total-cost accounting study.

4. Construction of the facility will not negatively impact the local economy, including property values.

5. A full public participation process has been conducted, including public hearings and technical assistance grants for concerned community groups. The facility must also be approved by the City Council.

6. The company or department operating the incinerator has made public its record of compliance with environmental, anti-trust and other laws, has paid all outstanding fines and is currently in compliance with all applicable laws.

7. The ash waste from the facility is handled as hazardous waste and will not be used for road paving or construction purposes.

8. Batteries, chlorinated plastics (i.e., P.V.C.s), consumer electronic components and other materials which will generate toxic air emissions will not be burned.

Alderman Austin moved to *Lay on the Table* the foregoing proposed amendment. The motion *Prevailed by* yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Murphy, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Laurino, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath -- 23.

Nays -- Aldermen Rush, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Jones, Coleman, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Hendon, E. Smith, Shiller, M. Smith, Moore -- 14.

Thereupon, on motion of Alderman Eisendrath, the said proposed ordinance establishing a City of Chicago Solid Waste Management Plan was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Rush, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Murphy, Troutman, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Schulter, Stone -- 34.

Nays -- Aldermen Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Rugai, Evans, Garcia, Gutierrez, Shiller, M. Smith, Moore -- 10.

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

The following is said ordinance as passed:

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 levels 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: (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; (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 14420 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 input 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 twenty year planning period (Table 1).** The purpose of the Plan is to lay out 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 14422 of this Journal.

** Table 1 printed on page 14420 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 14423 of this Journal.

** Figure 3 printed on page 14424 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 14944 through 14956 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 options 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 the 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., educational 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 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 consumers 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. 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. 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 progressed 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 twenty 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 seven 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 five 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 twenty-four 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.

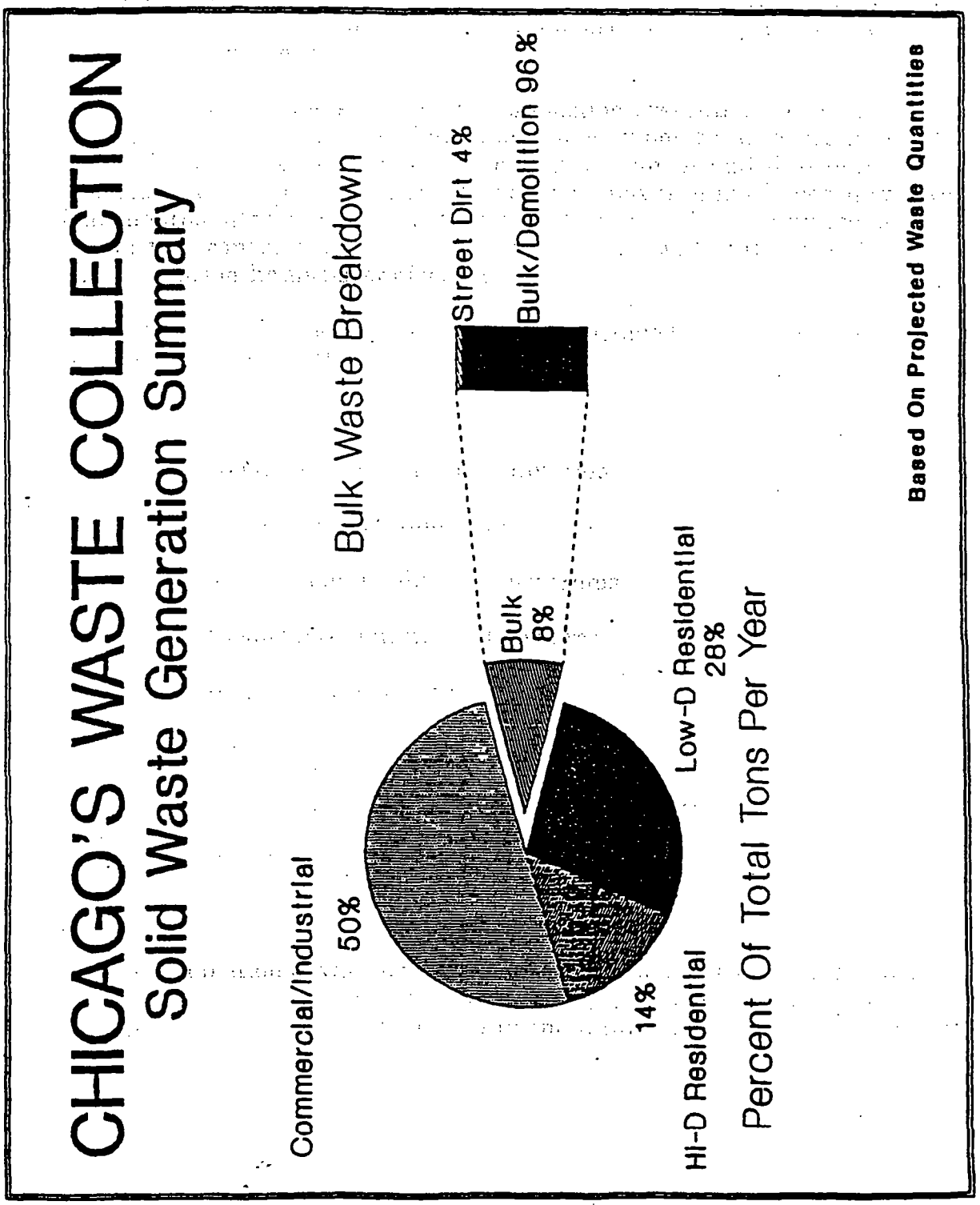
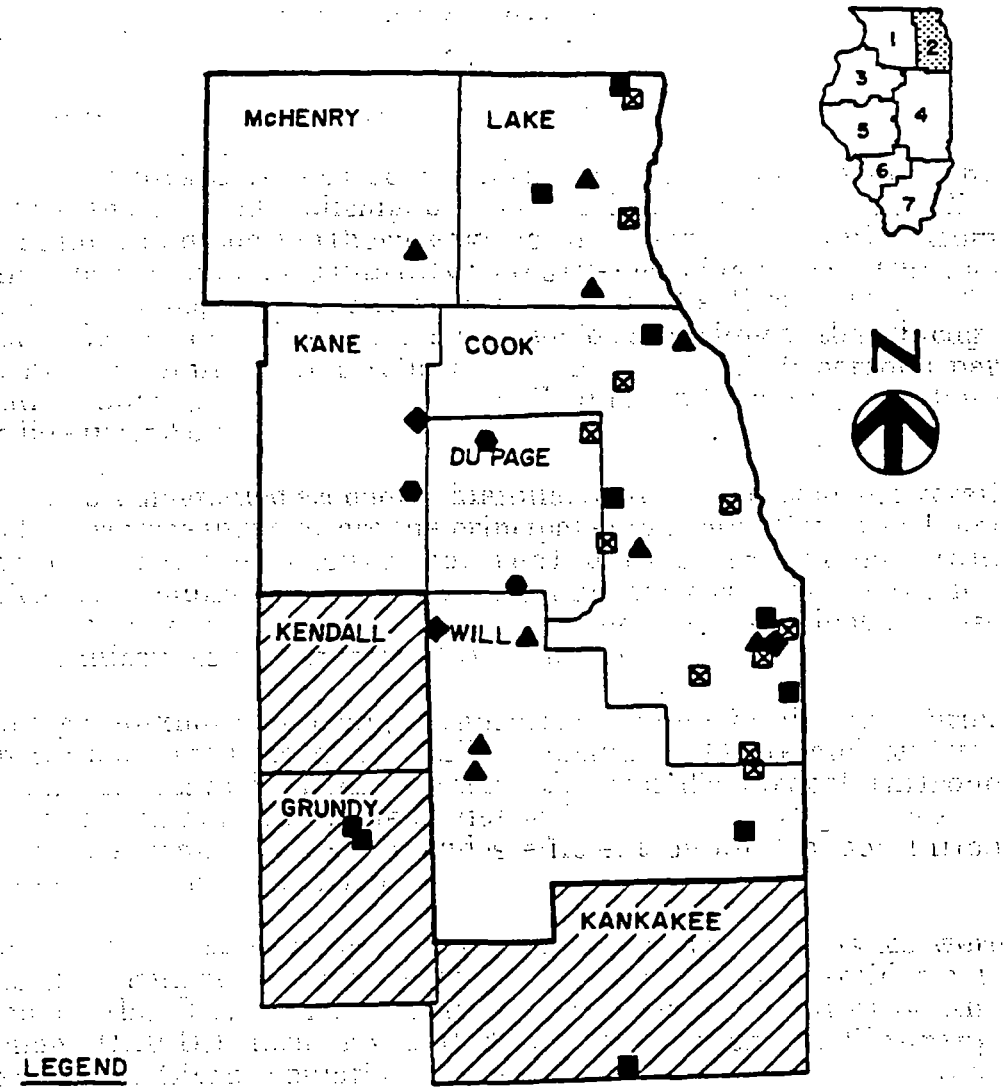
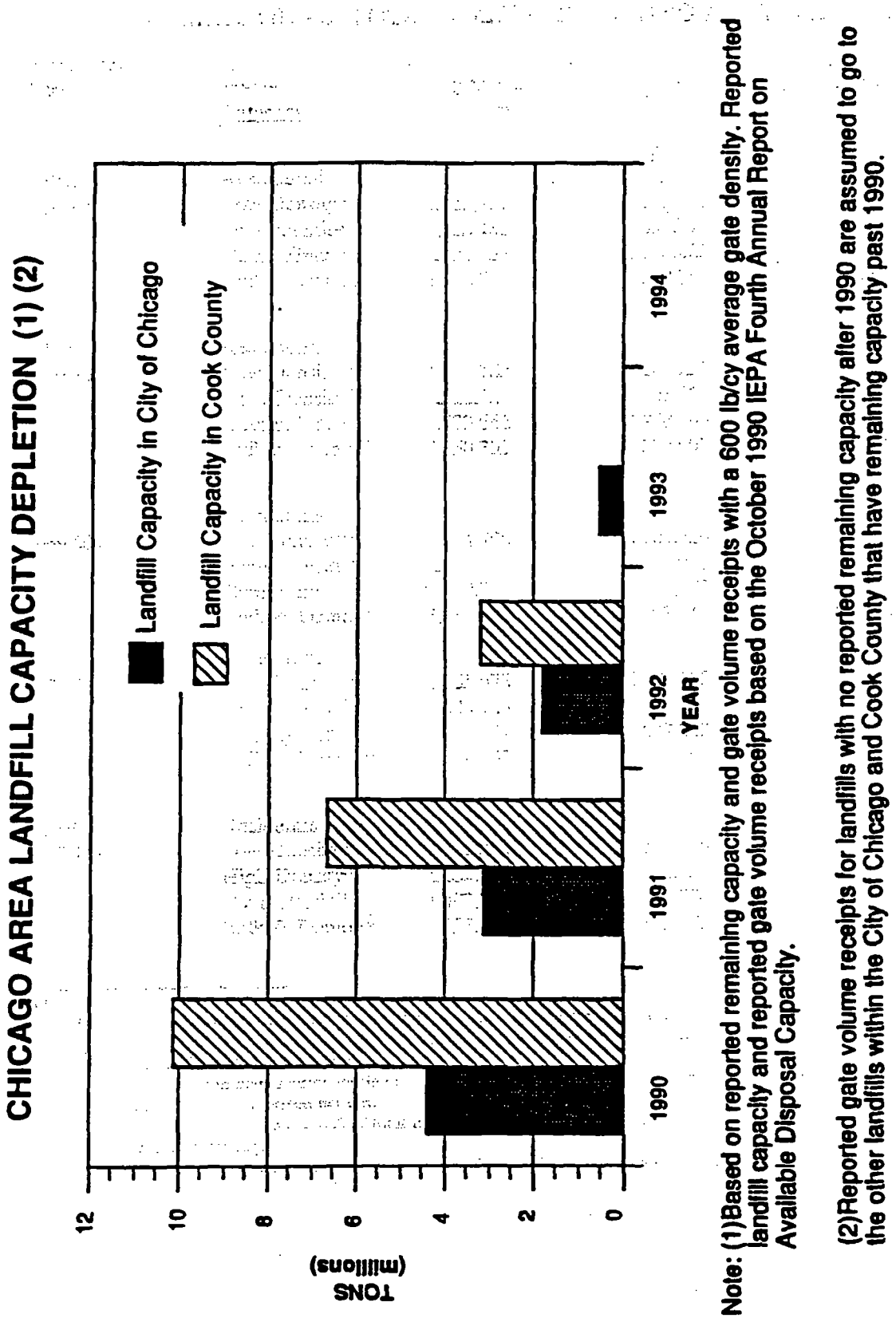

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
Bulk 8%
Commercial/Industrial 50%
Low-D Residential 28%
Hi-D Residential 14%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

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, ¶5951 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 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 twenty 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 the facilities and programs that are proposed for the management of municipal waste generated within the County during the next twenty 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.S.S.) with comments by the Solid Waste Management Review Committee (S.W.M.R.C.). The twenty-one 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 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 one hundred 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 ninety 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 ninety day public comment period of the draft Plan. Copies of the draft Plan were also distributed to area-wide 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 thirty miles from Wisconsin. The City is divided into fifty 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 14569 of this Journal.

** Table 1 printed on page 14540 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 ninety 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 14570 of this Journal.

waste. Figure 3 shows the location of the privately owned facilities in and near Chicago.* A total of seventeen 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 twenty-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 14571 of this Journal.

** Table 2 printed on page 14541 of this Journal.

*** Table 3 printed on page 14542 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 fifty 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 14572 of this Journal.

** Table 4 printed on page 14543 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 14573 of this Journal.

** Table 5 printed on page 14544 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 14545 and 14546 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 per 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 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; 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, twelve 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 the 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 three years and 25% within five 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 14547 and 14548 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 are:

-- 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 effects 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 identity 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 steam.

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, p aper 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 14549 through 14552 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 demonstrated 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 products 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 emission 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 emission quantities of any of the facility types.

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* Figure 6 printed on page 14574 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.) in the Clean Air Act of 1990. Less data exist on other sources of dioxins and furans than municipal waste combustors (M.W.C.) 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 re-form during the cooling of the gases. 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. 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 14554 through 14556 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 14557 of this Journal.

Migration of methane gas can be controlled by gas vents, pipes driven into the landfill and around its perimeter, and especially 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 1,800 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 14575 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 involves 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 ureaformaldehyde-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-inked 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 runoff.

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 runoff instead of infiltration by using slope designs and soil materials with low permeability. Runoff 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 the 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 indicate 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 serve 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 is 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, windrow 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 14558 and 14559 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 backyard 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 composted;

-- 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 Alternatives 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 14560 through 14565 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 14560 and 14561 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 centers, 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 preprocessing 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.

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* Table 13 printed on pages 14560 and 14561 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 14560 and 14561 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.

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* Table 14 printed on pages 14562 and 14563 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 14564 and 14565 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 1,000 to 3,800 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 ideal 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 PCB 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 14566 through 14568 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:
- Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
- NA - Not able to determine impact
- 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:
- Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
- NA - Not able to determine impact
- 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%

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 [a]					
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:
[a] Waste reduction percentages presented in this table are not additive.
[b] NA - Not able to determine impact.
[c] The NA's for source reduction can be expected to have a total cumulative reduction of 1 to 3%.
[d] Total waste reduction can never reach 100% because non-processible waste and combustion residue will need to be landfilled.

Table 16
ALTERNATIVE 1: 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)
NHW 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 complicated programs; based on Seattle experience)	$2,000-$3,500
*Program Awareness		
HHW Education		
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'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 MW (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.

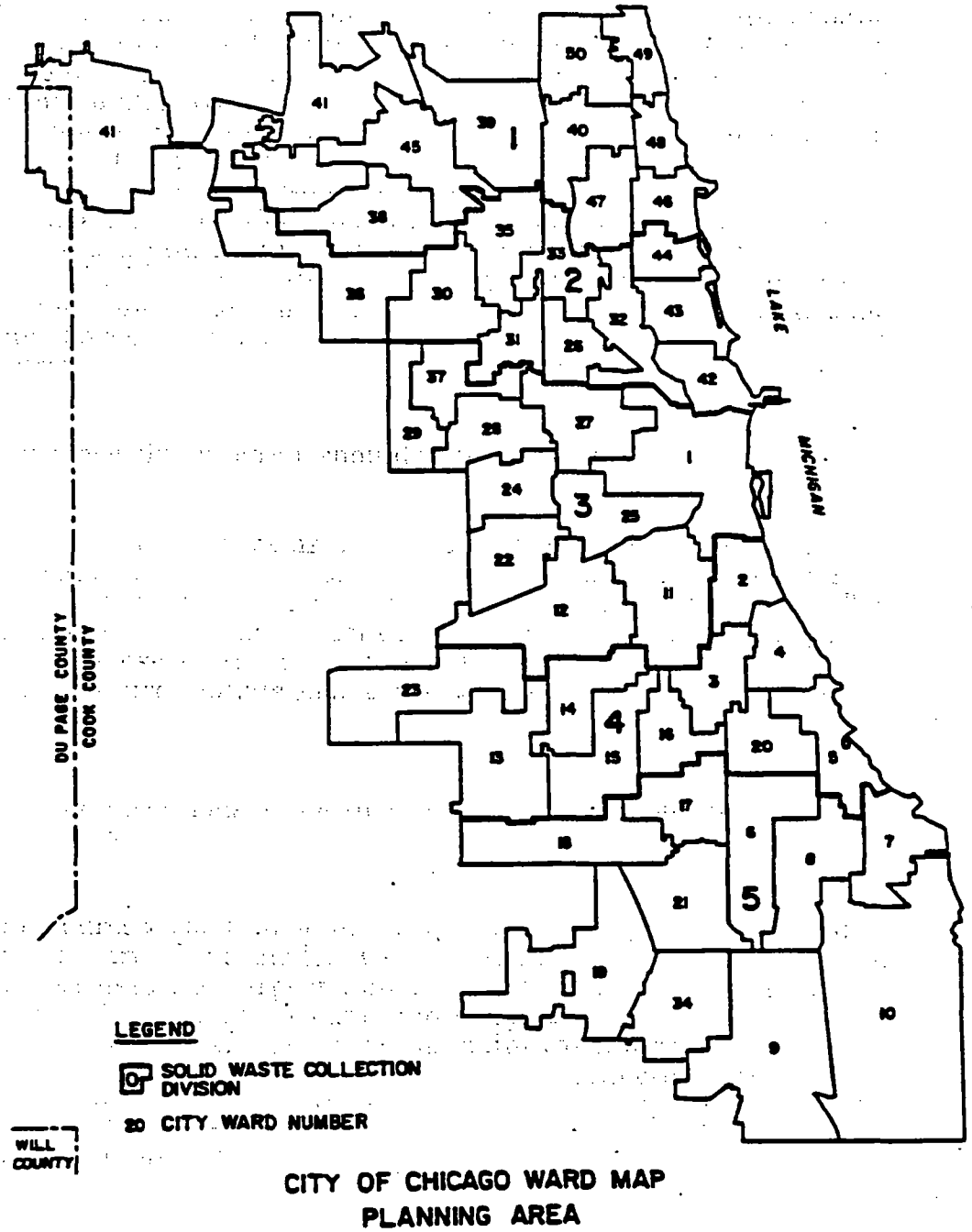

DU PAGE COUNTY
COOK COUNTY
LAKE
MICHIGAN
WILL COUNTY
LEGEND
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION DIVISION
20 CITY WARD NUMBER
CITY OF CHICAGO WARD MAP
PLANNING AREA

Figure 2.

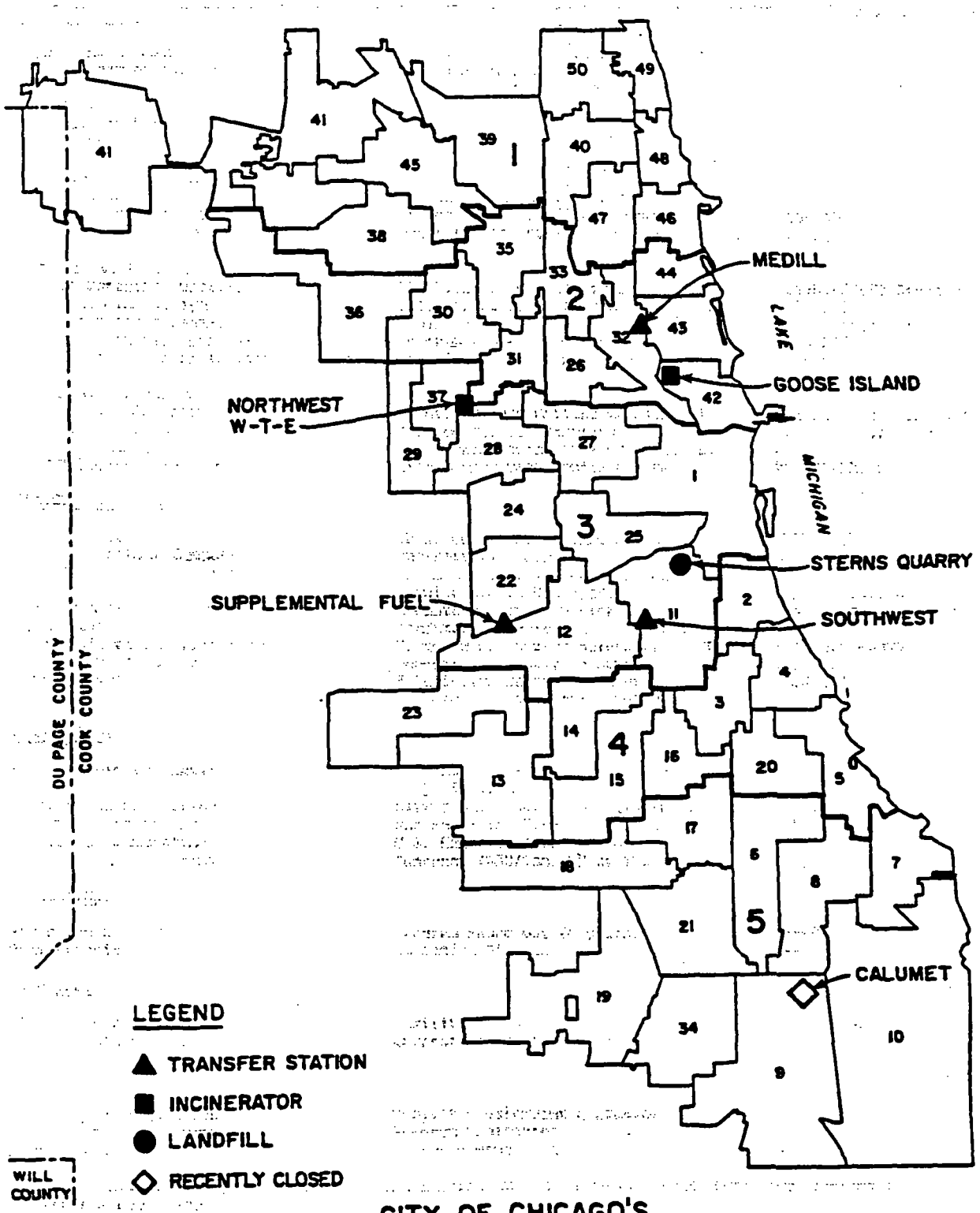
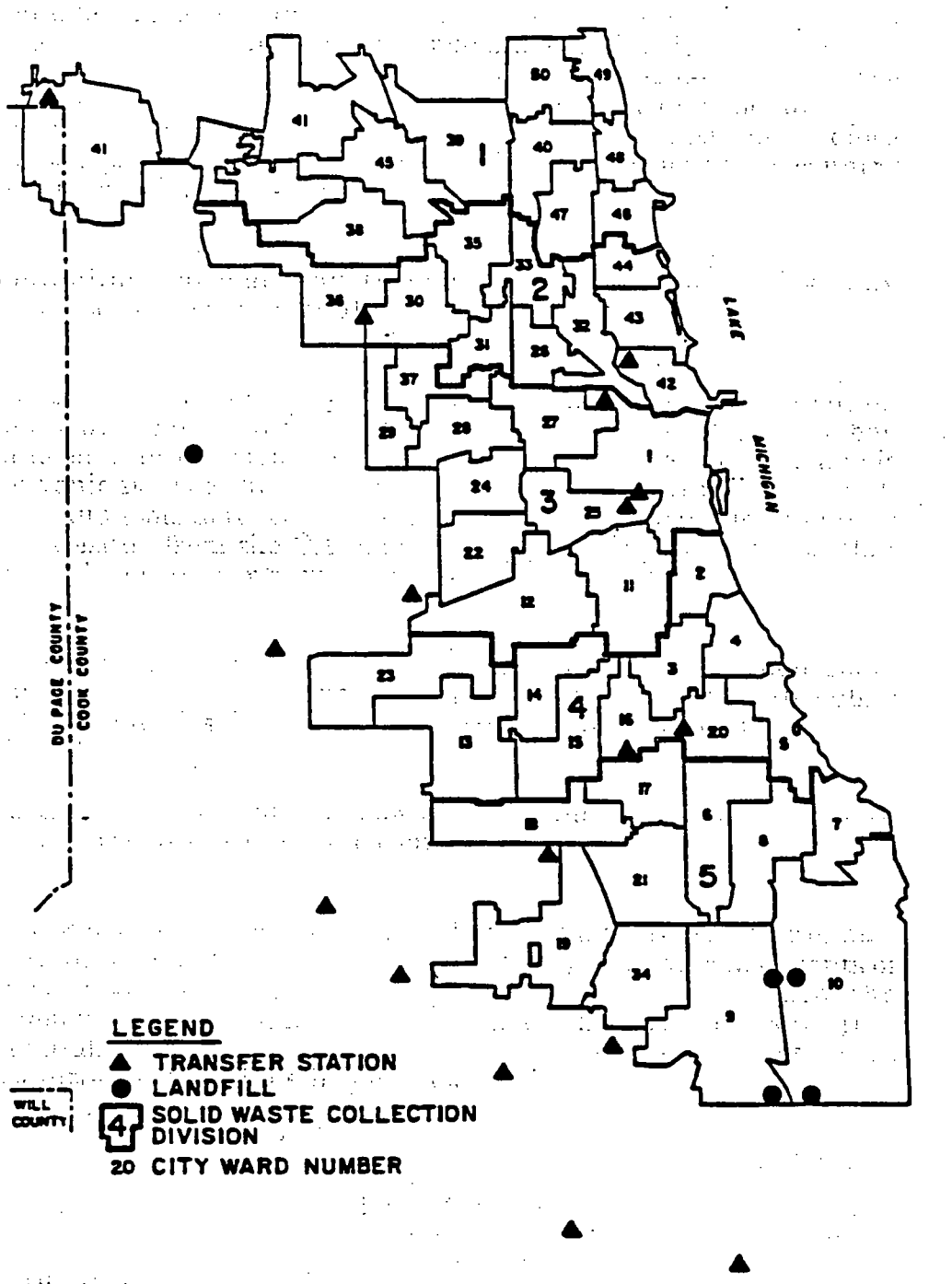

MEDILL
GOOSE ISLAND
NORTHWEST W-T-E
STERNS QUARRY
SUPPLEMENTAL FUEL
SOUTHWEST
CALUMET
LAKE MICHIGAN
DU PAGE COUNTY
COOK COUNTY
WILL COUNTY
LEGEND
TRANSFER STATION
INCINERATOR
LANDFILL
RECENTLY CLOSED
CITY OF CHICAGO'S
PUBLICLY OWNED
MUNICIPAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Figure 3.



CITY OF CHICAGO
PRIVATELY OPERATED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Figure 4.

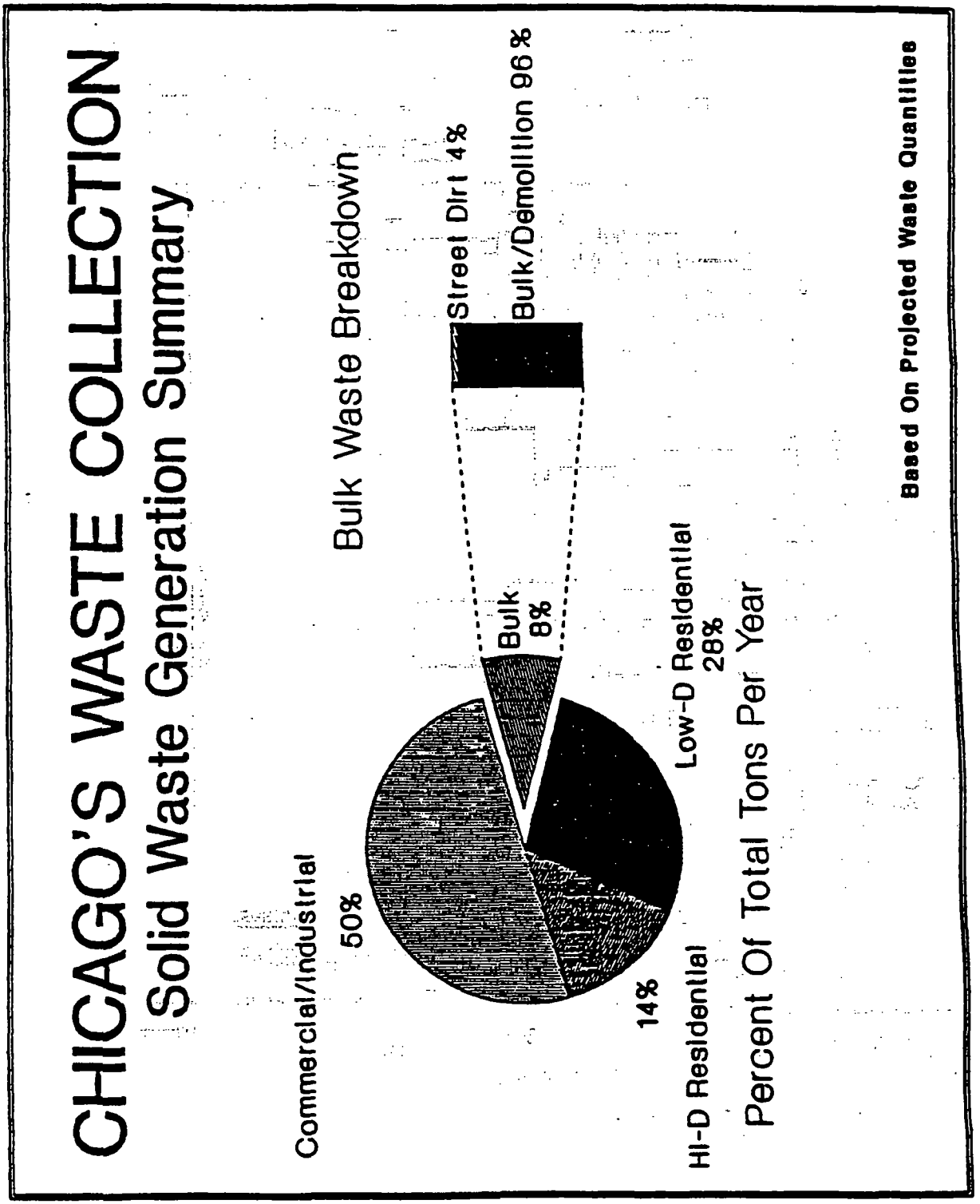

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
Bulk 8%
Commercial/Industrial 50%
Low-D Residential 28%
Hi-D Residential 14%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

Figure 5.

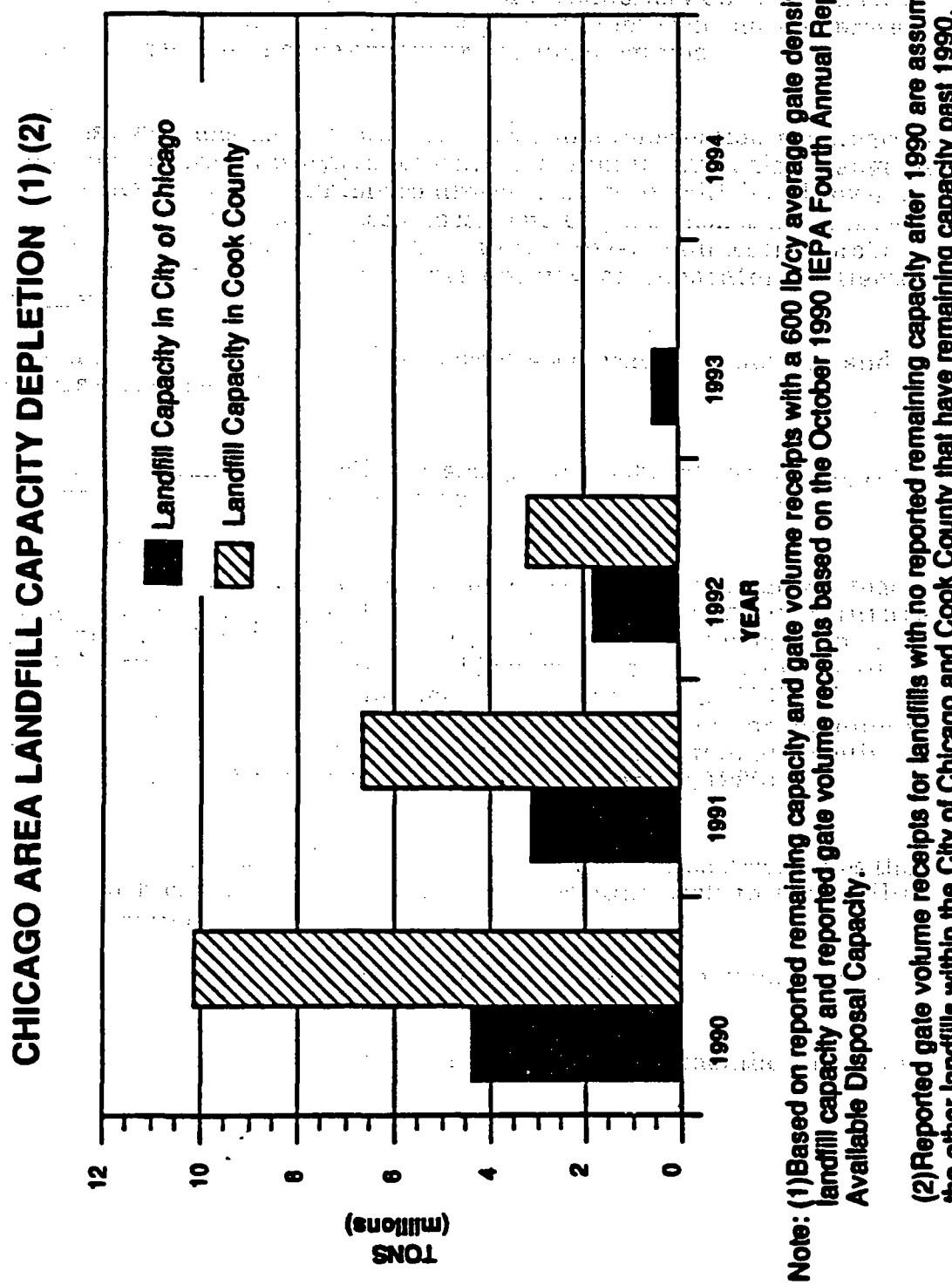

CHICAGO AREA LANDFILL CAPACITY DEPLETION (1) (2)
Landfill Capacity in City of Chicago
Landfill Capacity in Cook County
TONS (millions)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
YEAR
Note: (1)Based on reported remaining capacity and gate volume receipts with a 600 lb/cy average gate density. Reported landfill 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.

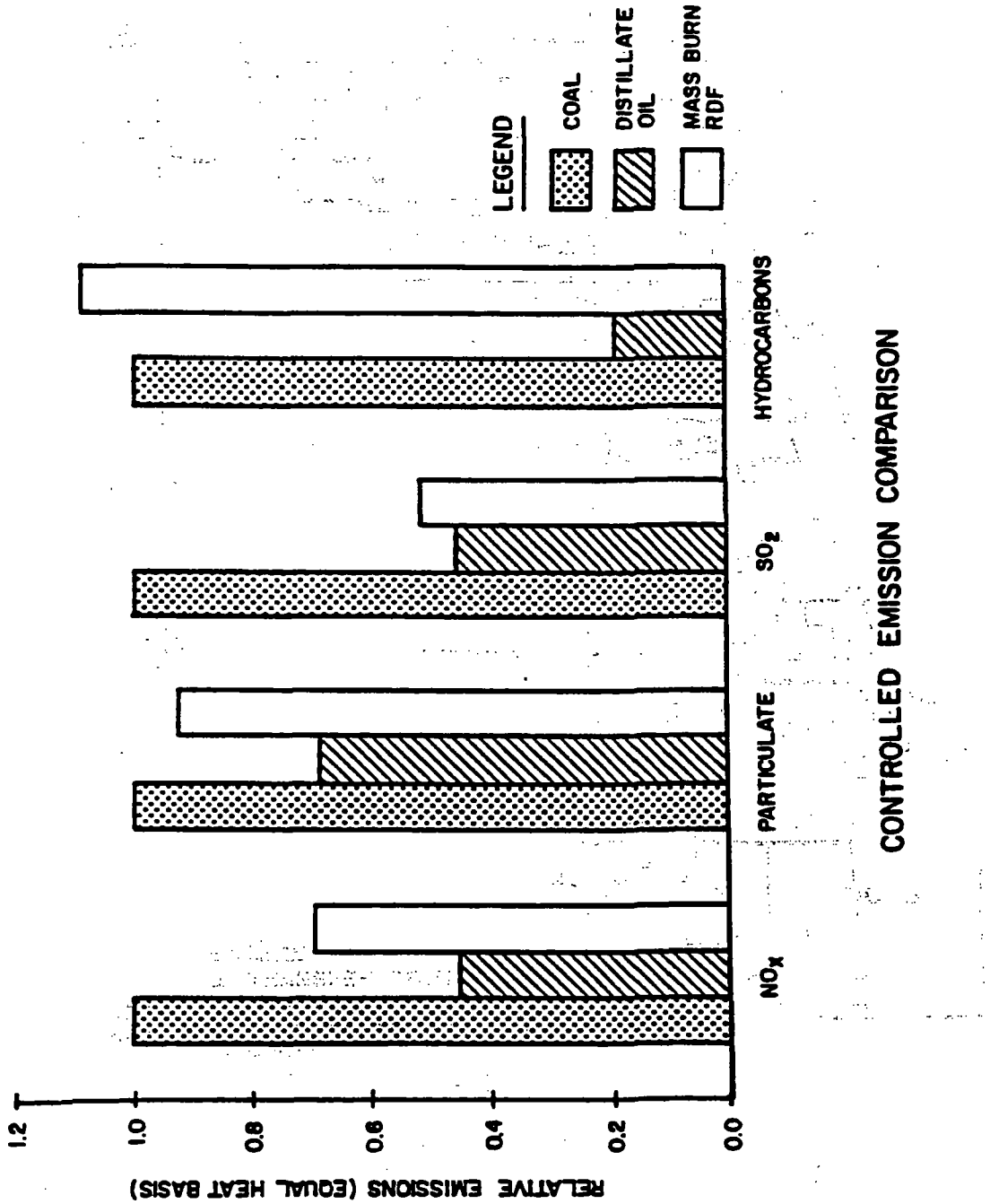
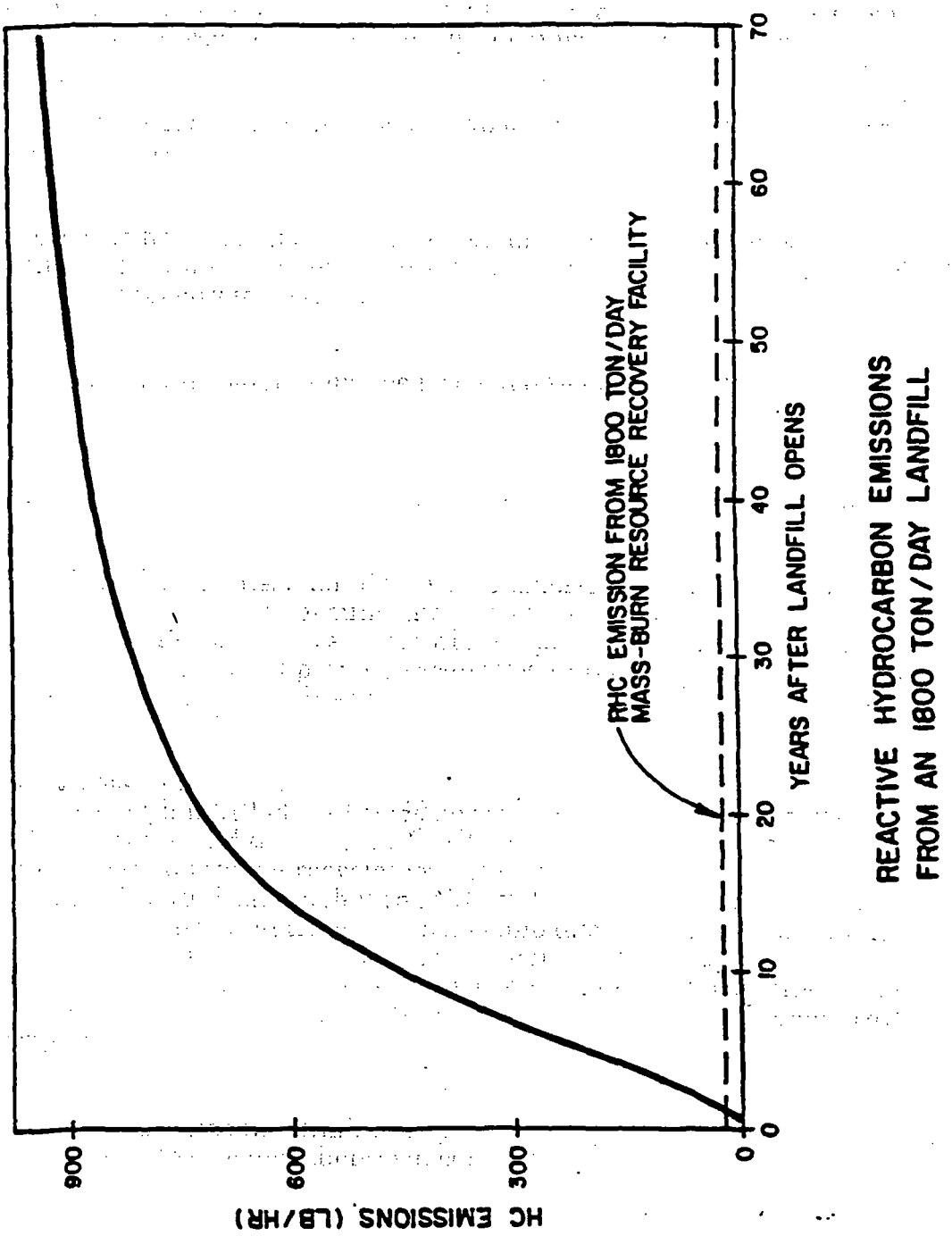

LEGEND
COAL
DISTILLATE OIL
MASS BURN RDF
HYDROCARBONS
SO_2
PARTICULATE
NO_X
CONTROLLED EMISSION COMPARISON
RELATIVE EMISSIONS (EQUAL HEAT BASIS)
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0

Figure 7.


REACTIVE HYDROCARBON EMISSIONS
FROM AN 1800 TON/DAY LANDFILL
RHC EMISSION FROM 1800 TON/DAY
MASS-BURN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
YEARS AFTER LANDFILL OPENS
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
HC EMISSIONS (LB/HR)
0
300
600
900

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 a 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 LaSalle 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 14560 through 14565 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 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 14560 through 14565 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 Alderman 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 14566 through 14568 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 14877 through 14932
of this Journal.]

Exhibits "B" and "C" attached to this Appendix 1 read as follows:

Exhibit "B".
(To Appendix 1)

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 sixty-six 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 into subject areas. A total of sixty-six written statements were submitted. The number of comments made per each subject area is summarized in the Table below. A total of two hundred one comments were received from the sixty-six written statements received. In addition to the written statements, seventeen petitions with a total of three hundred forty-six 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 West 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.
(To Appendix 1)

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 LaSalle 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
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.

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 they 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 the 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 15062 of this Journal.

** Figure 1-1 printed on page 15061 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 Airport 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 14965 of this Journal.

** Table 2-2 printed on page 14966 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 14966 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 14933 through 14943 of this Journal.

** Table 2-3 printed on page 14967 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 14968 of this Journal.

** Table 2-5 printed on page 14969 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 14970 of this Journal.

** Table 2-7 printed on page 14971 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 14969 of this Journal.

** Table 2-1 printed on page 14965 of this Journal.

*** Table 2-7A and Table 2-7 printed on pages 14971 through 14972 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 14973 through 14974 of this Journal.

** Table 2-7 printed on page 14971 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 established 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 14975 of this Journal.

** Table 2-6 printed on page 14970 of this Journal.

*** Table 2-10 printed on page 14976 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 14977 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 14978 of this Journal.

** Table 2-8 printed on page 14973 of this Journal.

*** Figure 2-1 printed on page 15063 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, PET, HDPE, wood, textiles, ferrous cans

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* Table 2-13 printed on page 14979 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 14980 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 14981 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 15064 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 15065 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 nineteen-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 ten-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 three furnaces be on-line at a given time, assuming the fourth 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 twenty-four 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 was 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 14982 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 15065 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 seventeen 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 seventy-two private haulers servicing the City, and a survey of over two hundred 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 15066 of this Journal.

** Table 3-2 printed on page 14983 of this Journal.

*** Appendix B printed on pages 14944 through 14956 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 14984 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 seventeen 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

* Figures 3-2 and 3-3 printed on pages 15066 through 15067 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 14985 of this Journal.

** Table 3-5 printed on pages 14986 through 14988 of this Journal.

Figure 3-3 printed on page 15067 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 14989 of this Journal.

** Table 3-7 printed on page 14990 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 four 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 14991 of this Journal.

** Table 3-9 printed on page 14992 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 twenty-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 14993 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 14993 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 twenty years within its own borders and minimizes the impact on the surrounding region.

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* Figure 4-1 printed on page 14993 of this Journal.

** Appendix D printed on pages 14962 through 14963 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 twenty-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 twenty-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 14994 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 $10\frac{1}{2}$ 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 14995 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 PET, HDPE, 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 14996 of this Journal.

** Table 3 printed on page 14997 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 14998 of this Journal.

** Table 5 printed on page 14999 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 percent 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 percent 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 trash was soutside before collection still remains an unknown factor.

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* Table 6 printed on page 15000 of this Journal.

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 throughput 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 15001 of this Journal.

** Table 8 printed on page 15002 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 15002 of this Journal.

** Table 9 printed on page 15003 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 15004 of this Journal.

** Figure 1 printed on page 15069 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 Assoc., 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 15005 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 15006 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.

H.B. 942, 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 within 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.

H.B. 942, in Ch. 111⅔, 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.

H.B. 942 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. 111▮, 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 S.B. 172 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, S.B. 172 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 S.B. 172. It was the intent of S.B. 172 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.

S.B. 172 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 S.B. 172 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 S.B. 172, 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. P.A. 85.1430 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 Subparts 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 odor, 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, pre-treatment 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.

Section 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 cannot 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 15007 of this Journal.

** Table 2(a) printed on page 15008 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 14964 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 15010 of this Journal.

** Table 3(b) printed on page 15011 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 (CFCs).	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.

-- Generates 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 more than 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 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 one 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 County, 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 County, 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 County, 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 15012 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 15013 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 products 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 15014 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 15015 of this Journal.

** Table 3(d) printed on page 15016 of this Journal.

*** Table 4(d) printed on page 15017 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.S.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 tpd 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 seventy-one 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 tends to pop out into the collection vehicle during emptying. Whether aerated or unaerated containers are better in controlling odor is yet to be

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* Table 1(e) printed on page 15018 of this Journal.

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 T.E. 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 15019 of this Journal.

**Table 3(e) printed on page 15020 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 Considerations. 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 15021 of this Journal.

** Table 2(f) printed on page 15022 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 preprocessing, composting, curing and post-processing. The duration of M.S.W. composting is approximately six to fifteen weeks. The quality of the finished compost product depends heavily upon the effectiveness of the separation process. While eighty-nine 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 PCBs 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 dioxin and furan levels ranging from 22.6 to 186 ng/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 15023 of this Journal.

**Table 4(f) printed on page 15024 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 (tpd) or four facilities at 1,000 tpd 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 15025 of this Journal.

** Table 6(f) printed on page 15026 of this Journal.

*** Table 7(f) printed on page 15027 of this Journal.

-- Siting six 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 15023 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, PCBs 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 15028 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 15029 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 15030 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 15031 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 six 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 15033 of this Journal.

** Table 3(h) printed on page 15034 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 15035 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 15036 of this Journal.

** Table 2(i) printed on page 15037 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 six 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 (approximately 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 preprocessing 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 has 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.

-- 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 15038 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 M.R.F.), 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 15039 of this Journal.

** Table 5(i) printed on page 15040 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 M.S.W. 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 and 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 I.P.C.s and M.R.F.s, 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 furnishings 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, Nebraska, 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 15041 of this Journal.

** Table 2(j) printed on page 15042 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 15043 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 15044 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

PVC

-- 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 purchases 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 purchases.

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 buy-back 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 example, 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, twenty-seven 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 15045 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 buy-back 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 impacts 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 buy-back centers near low-income populations will provide income supplement.

-- Expensive conditional use permits are often required for recycling centers, which tends 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 15046 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 recyclables 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 residents 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) is 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 stops/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 M.R.F. or I.P.C. 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 15047 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 (M.R.F. or I.P.C. 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 E.P.A. has announced the final New Source Performance Standards (N.S.P.S.) applicable to all new municipal waste combustors (M.W.C.s) with individual

capacities greater than 250 tpd. For existing M.W.C.s, E.P.A. has issued Emission Guidelines (E.G.) which must be implemented by 1994. The N.S.P.S. and E.G. are designed to limit emissions by the following: good combustion practices (G.C.P.); 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 E.P.A. by November 15, 1991, under the Clean Air Act of 1990. The Illinois E.P.A. 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-E.P.A. 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 reduced mercury usage by approximately 88% and further reductions are likely. The E.P.A. has recognized scrubber/baghouses as reasonably effective for mercury control in recently-permitted combustion facilities. Further E.P.A. 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 Stock Yards 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 from 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 15048 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 sixty to seventy months (construction schedule twenty-four to thirty-six 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 fifteen to twenty 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 15049 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 twenty-nine existing United States R.D.F. facilities, seventeen 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 eighteen to twenty-seven months

-- Construction schedule is approximately nine to fifteen 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 thirty to thirty-six months

-- Construction schedule is approximately twenty to twenty-five 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.) 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 15050 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 H.B. 942. 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 15048 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 life four to ten 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 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

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* Table 1(r) printed on page 15051 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 becomes 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 15052 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 15053 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 15054 of this Journal.

** Table 3(s) printed on page 15055 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 15056 through 15059 of this Journal.

** Table 2(t) printed on page 15060 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**

Page 1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a public meeting on a plan 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 of Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, Chairman.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT: -
Daniel Eberhardt, Proponent, MPC Proponent
Daniel Hertzberg, Commissioner of Consumer Services
Commissioner for Environmental Control Commissioner
Ellen Alexis-Carlson, Executive Director
Lithuanian Partnership
Daniel Kayne
Commission on Energy Environment & Public Utilities
Commissioner for Automotive Service Commissioner
Public Director, Citizens for a Better Environment
Public Committee, Chairman Junior Undergraduate
Virginia Gavin, Vice President for Community
Environmental Safety Associate Industries
Timothy Huntington, Director Commissioner
Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation
Norman Adams, President
Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Northeast Water Commissioner for Public Property
Property Manager, Cosmo-Cosmo Building Corporation
John Alexander, Commissioner Director, Cosmo Corporation

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CONSULTANTS:

David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc.
Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates

STAFF

Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning of Department of Streets and Sanitation
Henry Henderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Department of Streets and Sanitation

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Chicago, Illinois
JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

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SPEAKERS

Clem Balanoff
Jewrell Rogers of South Shore Community Church
Job Locator Service
Mark A. Shapiro of East View Park Condominium Association
Jeff Ortmann of Beverly Area Planning Association Environmental Committee
Rodger Field of Hyde park Environmental Action Committee
Nancy Hays
Citizen
Juanita Salvador-Burns
Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference
Colin West on behalf of James Cahillane
Student Environmental Action Coalition
University of Chicago
John Paturis
35th District Environmental Task Force
Dennis Martinez Co-coordinator, 7th Ward Democratic Organization
Jigna Thakore
Citizen
Alderman Lawrence Bloom of 5th Ward

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CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: My name is Dan Eberhardt. I would like to welcome you all here tonight and to officially call this hearing to order.

We're going to start the evening with the City representative. Tim Harrington, giving us a brief presentation about the plan and the plan process.

And when he's done I'll give a few more comments and we'll get started on the testimony.

MR. HARRINGTON: Good evening. My name is Tim Harrington. I'm the Deputy Commissioner of Planning and Development for the City of Chicago's Department of Streets and Sanitation.

At this time, I would like to formally welcome you to tonight's hearing and provide a brief overview of the planning process begun by this committee in October of 1990.

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Before I begin, I'd like to ask that all individuals wishing to provide verbal testimony tonight, to sign up using one of the cards provided, indicating your name, whether you are testifying as a private citizen or have an affiliation with a community organization or commercial enterprise and the subject area of your testimony.

Those cards can be found on the table just as you as the foyer.

In addition, if there are any community groups that would like to request a Streets and Sanitation representative to speak to your organization regarding the plan, please sign up at the table outside the door.

In order to ensure that all views are heard, we are asking that testimony be limited to one individual from each organization first.

Then, if there's time remaining, others from the same organization can provide

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additional comments.

The hearing will close at 10:00 p.m. We request that all written comments be submitted for the record and that if you speak, please summarize those comments so we can hear as many speakers as possible.

Additional public hearings will be held at tomorrow at Malcom X College, 1900 West Van Buren; on Wednesday at North Park Village, 5801 North Pulaski Road; and October 28th at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Center, at 750 South Halsted. Each starting at seven o'clock, ending at 10:00 p.m.

In addition, the City Council Committee on Energy Environmental Protection and Public Utilities will hold a hearing, after which the draft plan will go before the City Council to be adopted as mandated by State law.

As your name is called, please step

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up to the podium, state your full name, the organization you represent, if applicable, in order that the court reporter can hear you.

Please limit your comments to five minutes, maximum. Written testimony will be accepted until November 21st and can be forwarded to the attention of the Solid Waste Management Review Committee in care of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, at 121 North LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

You may also enter statements into the public record at the service request table on the 1st hall, if you wish.

As you are speaking, please pay attention to Pamela Barnes at the end of the table, who will be keeping track of time so that you know how much time you have left.

The Solid Waste Management Review

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Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's long-range solid waste management plan.

This charge was pursuant to the Illinois Legislature's Senate Bill 1616, the City of Chicago's opportunity to recycle ordinance, commonly referred to as the Hansen Ordinance and a mandate from the Chicago City Council.

Since October of 1990, this Committee has met bi-weekly to become more educated and informed on solid waste management issues, examine the various options for the City and provide comment on the draft of the solid waste management plan and take in public comment on that plan.

The City Solid Waste Management Plan includes elements from the state's hierarchy of disposal options and integrates those options in cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

The historical disposal practices of the

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city, which relied primarily on landfilling, will be changed as a direct result of this plan.

The City and the Department of Streets and Sanitation will invest in public education and the use of source reduction and recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining for combustional (sic) landfilling.

The programs contained in the plan are intended to be implemented over the next five years and are expected to produce significant reductions in the waste presently being landfilled.

I would like to briefly outline the plan 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 minimized.

[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] pre-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.

In addition to that, we are calling for the rehabilitation of the northwest waste energy facility and the retrofitting of that facility with required air quality abatement equipment so that we can meet the Clean Air Act guidelines.

In addition, we will be conducting a comprehensive study to see what the best way is to dispose of that element of the City's residentially collected waste, that is not managed by these other options.

And the three options that will be studied within that context are: organic waste composting, the feasibility and prudence of increased combustion or reliance on landfill.

And finally, we will also have a program of future analysis and planning, which will include new program development, finding ways to maximize waste reduction and recycling.

And finally, although there are no specific plans for new facility siting, the Senate Bill 1616 calls for a mandatory, for a siting process to be developed if such sites are to be identified and that is also part of the plan.

You can get a detailed review of the plan by getting a copy of the plan at your local library.

If you wish to provide written comments after such review, remember that the record will remain open until November 21, 1991.

And with that, we'd like to, I'll

turn it back to the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Tom. So, what we're going to do tonight is hear from you all.

I'd just like to say a couple of words. The Commitee that I've had the privilege of chairing has worked very hard to do our job of commenting on the plan, reviewing a very, very wide-reaching area of what to do with the solid waste over a twenty-year time frame.

And it's been a long process and we're not done yet.

This part, tonight's an important part of that process, where we start the public intake information.

The procedure we're going to follow tonight, I'll just reiterate it so we're clear, is I'll call out the name of the individual and we ask for a maximum of five minutes for a presentation and

then a maximum of five minutes of questions that may come from the Committee to clarify issues.

Pam Barnes, at the end of the table, will be signifying how much time is left for the speaker.

So with that, I'd like to start with Representative Clem Balanoff.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. BALANOFF: Thank you very much and I hope you'll bear with me. I think I have about eight minutes of things I'd like to say tonight.

I think the only real commendable feature of the City's proposed Solid Waste Management Plan is that it is printed on recycled paper.

Unfortunately, the ideas in it, like the paper, are only a rehash of what has been done before. And these ideas, unlike paper, do not become more valuable with recycling.

In fact, their usefulness deteriorates because they are not keeping up with changing needs and

technology.

The only solid waste figures in the plan are the expectation that are retrofitted, northwest incinerator will burn forty to forty-five percent of the residential waste collected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation and the goal of fifteen percent recycling by '94, and twenty-five percent by '95.

And their projections for total waste quantity generated, excluding recycling materials, actually shows an increase over the next twenty years.

They obviously take a dim view of any real prospects for recycling beyond the twenty-five percent that is mandated by State law.

They fail to offer even the hope of packaging reduction. They try to conceal their real intentions to continue our reliance on the same old environmental disasters of bury and burn.

The legislative agenda in the proposed plan talks of feasibility studies of volume-based collection fees, making household hazardous waste prime target of a city program, encouraging businesses to reduce waste generation and other such vague platitudes that are not calculated to produce any concrete results in this century and perhaps not in the next.

If we do not begin to deal intelligently and decisively with our present environmental crisis, there may not be a next century for many of us or our children.

Municipalities who already acted decisively with volume-based collection fees, the ones that have, have found that this system does tremendously reduce the amount the garbage that the city has to deal with.

The issues suggested in the city's legislative agenda should have been dealt with

yesterday, or should at least be well under way in 2 City Council.

Instead, they are still in a stage of being proposed and being processed by hot air; the obnoxious behavior from which Chicago got its nickname of the Windy City.

Yet, the City has inappropriately rushed ahead of the plan to take bids for construction four mechanized recycling and recovery facilities, the MRRFs, which are to separate and recover recyclable materials from the waste stream.

The front runner for this contract is undoubtedly Waste Management, the garbage giant that already started the contract for the City's drop off centers.

At the end of last year, they gobbled up the remaining money in the State's Industrial Revenue Bonds, declaring that they would use it for the Chicago MRRFs and thereby cutting out their smaller

competitors from any chance of bidding effectively for the MRRF contract.

Since the City is persisting in the discredited blue bag method of collecting recyclables, the MRRFs will not be very successful in in doing their assigned jobs.

As the former Ward Superintendent of Streets and Sanitation from the 10th Ward, I can tell you from experience that the blue bag program will not work.

Breakage of bags always happens, and the bigger the load, the more breakage. The City did their testing of the program at the wrong time of the year.

Summer and holiday activities produce more garbage and in the dead of winter, garbage frozen hard produces additional breakage.

With the blue bag, recyclable are contaminated first by broken glass mixing with other

recyclables. And second, by garbage come from the regular bags.

Further participation in the Blue Bag Program would be unusual 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 credibility 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 on 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 as 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 Committee.

[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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own process by reaching your conclusions first and developing a document that approves it only afterwards.

I've looked at some of the documentation, especially the surveys relating to the Blue Bag Program, and it's clear again that the decision was made to adopt it and then to justify it with a study.

When you ask people which do they prefer, having a crate in which they put their recyclables or the blue bag, you have a foregone conclusion.

People don't like those crates, but who says you have to use crates. I've been recycling for at least twenty years. I've never used a crate.

If you had ask me in that survey if I had a choice between putting my recyclables in a bag or in a crate, I would have said a bag too. But I would have said that paper bag in which I now put them.

But that was not offered as a choice

to the people in the survey, and so they came up with the answer in the survey that the people who prepared the survey wanted to see. It was a totally trumped up job.

And I resent it, as a member of the City Council, when we're going to see this survey used as justification for the Blue Bag Program when it really wasn't a very valid survey.

The major reason I think that the blue bag component of this solid waste plan is wrong, is that it is a blinders approach.

Recycling is important and I'm all for it, and I want to see us do recycling in a way that it also achieves other social objectives.

Among those are, getting people in Chicago back to work.

If we have a choice in doing something that will accomplish a twenty-five percent goal of recycling and it employees Chicagoans, hundreds and

hundreds of additional Chicagoans and another one is that doesn't, clearly those of us who are seeing the City as a whole and not just as a Solid Waste Management Plan, should opt for the proposal that puts people back to work.

And no matter how you look at it, there is a difference between the blue bag proposal and a curbside recycling. And that has to do with who is gets employed, who gets the money.

Instead of having thirty-two to forty million dollars going to a mechanized facility, we can have recycling program which is effective and efficient and probably more productive and more practical and also put hundreds of Chicagoans back to work.

How this City can totally ignore that component at a time when we have politicians, from the Mayor on down, complaining about lawlessness in our society, I cannot understand.

Lawlessness comes about when people think that their government doesn't care about their basic needs and is only going on it's narrow viewpoint.

If people thought that there was a choice and government made a choice that also help put some of their neighbors back to work, maybe some of the confidence in government would come back, some of the sense that the government is working for the people and not against them, would be prevalent.

But if we adopt that central policy in this Solid Waste Management Plan, which says no to humans and yes to machines, we're turning off people again and we're compounding a very serious problem.

So I have to say that I wasn't impressed with the Solid Waste Management Plan. I think that you've made your conclusions first and you justified them afterwards and that the conclusions you made are totally out of sync with the needs of our society.

Thank you.

If you have any questions, I'd be glad to--

(APPLAUSE)

Any questions? Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

Marion Barnes. Burns, sorry.

MS. BURNS: I'm Marion Burns, Co-Chairperson of CURE, Citizens United to Reclaim the Environment, also chairperson of the 35th District Environmental Task Force.

CURE was founded six years ago to fight the siting of any additional waste disposal facilities on the southeast side.

After reading the City's proposed Solid Waste Management Plan, we feel like Alice when she and the white queen had been running until they were out of breath to get somewhere. Alice did not know where.

Alice was amazed to discover that they were in the same place where they started.

When she commented on this, the queen responded, "Oh it takes all the running you can do to stay in the same place around here."

Yes we feel just like Alice. We've been working as hard as we can to hold our ground. We seldom take time to look back, they might be gaining on us.

Six years ago, we helped to defeat Waste Management's proposal for a landfill at the bag marsh at 116th and Stony Island.

Three years ago, we thought we had beaten back threat of a landfill at O'Bryan Lock.

We hear Leroy Bannister, Mayor Sawyer's Aide say, at the zoning hearing for Paxton Landfill, that the City had decided that they should not put another landfill on the southeast side.

But now Waste Management has taken ownership of the old access road to O'Bryan Lock and has been talking to EPA about arrangements for putting

in another garbage mountain there.

They're also digging in a new landfill cell and a -- collection pit at 130th Street on the Calumet River.

In years to come, when the landfill leaks as all landfills do, everyone in the Chicago area who uses Lake Michigan water, will be drinking unplanned --

And the City's proposed Solid Waste Management Plan actually looks forward to landfilling as a necessary component to any Solid Waste Management System.

In 1989, CURE joined with the 35th District Environmental Task Force to defeat a plan for a Municipal Waste Incinerator at 106th and Torrence.

Now the City's plan provides for investigating the "Economic and technical feasibility of rehabilitating any of the existing

non-operational combustion facilities."

One of those existing non-operational facilities, the Calumet Incinerator, is at 103rd and Doty on the southeast side.

Not only does the City obviously intend to continue using the southeast side as a dumping ground, they plan to continue and expand an incineration elsewhere in the City.

One of the worst features of the plan is not the rehabilitation of the northwest incinerator so that it can burn forty to forty-five percent of the 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] prestigious 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] really 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.

But the second implication of separating and sorting recyclables at huge centralized plants rather than at home, where it is cheaper and more efficient, is that the low quality materials that result will be recycled and they will not be recycled in a closed loop: mixed broken glass. broken glass with merging co-mingled colors cannot be recycled into new bottles, but at best into glass for vault pavement.

Newspaper that is contaminated with shards of glass and food waste will not make more newspaper, but perhaps roofing shingles.

Thus, we will need to continue making consumer products from raw materials and

contributing to an impending global crisis while 2 doing so.

The incineration components of the plan cannot make up for this, since garbage is an extremely dirty and inefficient fuel and there are enormous capital expenses involved in processing this waste.

CRE feels that a more effective plan will concentrate on separation and sorting of recyclables at the front end, i.e. at the consumer.

And will do so through a number of different programs which would appropriate for various neighborhoods in the city.

Thus, waste should be treated as a resource and not something that just needs to be thrown into a hole. We save energy and resources.

In large parts of Chicago, suburban style blue box programs would work best. Such programs are proven for picking up a large number of

recyclables and for high participation rates.

And if the prohibitive cost of allowing the Streets and Sanitation Department to do it makes you think twice, why not allow private, non-profit and for-profit recyclers to implement such programs.

In other parts of the city fund, I'm sorry, in other parts of the City, funding a combined buy back center and recycling processing center, through diversion credits and City funds, would effectively recycle and provide economic development.

In New York, there's such a facility that recycles thirty-five materials and brings two million dollars a year into the community.

Think of the opportunities to create jobs through investing money in such community based centers.

Another component lacking in the City's plan is an emphasis on source reduction. While they

say they will study such alternatives, cities like Seattle have already implemented them.

Seattle, in fact, cut a large percentage of its waste going into landfills by implementing volume-based fees before curb side pick up recycling was even available.

Residents actually saved money on garbage through such programs. Why is that the City plans no increase in volume, no decrease in the volume of garbage, which will need to be processed while it is paying lip service to volume reduction. It's clear they are not planning on it. Yet another weakness of the plan is that businesses which produce up to fifty percent of all solid waste in Chicago are not required to implement any program.

Why not require it when it has been done effectively in City's like San Francisco?

The plan also shows no serious

commitment to recycling waste from apartment buildings, where many of Chicago's residents live.

There's no requirement for that. There is also no serious commitment to recycling certain parts of other garbage, such as food waste and yard waste, which in land fills create acidic condenses that contribute to the creation of a toxic brew which even the US EPA says will inevitably leak from a landfill.

They also produce methane gas, when in a landfill, which is powerful Greenhouse gas.

And if you believe that they are going to successfully extract and compost yard waste that has already been mixed in with other garbage in breakable paper bags and then trash compacted, then I've got a bridge you might want to buy.

In short, the city plan does not show a serious commitment to recycling. Their cost estimates are way too low for the plan considering

the markets for the materials and the nature of separating and sorting at centralized processing facilities, as opposed to at the door, that is at home.

And they are wasting valuable opportunities to use recycling as a means of economic development.

Many of the steps we could be taking to solve an impending environmental catastrophe would benefit the majority of us economically. Saving on taxes, conserving energy and resources and providing economic development.

As we have already seen a lot of what we already seen a lot of, the city pays lip service to these concerns but provides little in terms of proven effective recycling plans to deal with them.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Any questions? Jo Patton.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jo Patton?

MS. PATTON: Thank you. First of all, I did want to let the Committee know that the Chicago Recycling Coalition has submitted a document that is an alternative plan that proposes a number of very specific programs that we believe would do a better job of handling Chicago's waste over the next twenty years.

And I will not, at this time, go through it in detail talking about that document. I would only urge that committee members take some time, it's only about ten pages, but do read it.

Because I believe it will point up some of my general concerns, both that the coalition has, and also that I'm hearing expressed tonight.

The one comment I did want to make is that I found myself thinking today when I was describing

this whole process to someone, what a shame, what a terrible shame.

When this whole process was originally conceived, it was done so with the idea that by giving counties and large cities in the State of Illinois a mandate to develop a twenty-year plan, that the results of that plan would begin to move in the entire state towards handling our waste in a totally different way.

And clearly, that has not happened. And unfortunately, twenty years from now we will be paying the price of that failure.

I think that the Committee did consider some good ideas. I spent a great deal of time listening in on those meetings and was educated by those meetings.

But overall I'm afraid that the charge made earlier, that the plan was basically in place 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] Can 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 sinks.

[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] the old approach, of viewing waste as garbage rather [15] than 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. The wonderful

[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 peo-

sible, to [illegible] further sound environmental goals.

For this reason, I'm here tonight to ask [illegible] the City to examine more closely the so-called blue [illegible] bag method of recycling.

We understand that source separation of [illegible] recyclable produces much higher quality materials

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[illegible] that would bring higher revenue than the co-mingled [illegible] blue bag material.

As more communities have become conscious [illegible] of the necessity of recycling, prices for these [illegible] materials have dropped.

The cost of building and running the [illegible] plants, the MRRFS, that would separate the [illegible] co-mingled blue bag material might be an expense [illegible] that would never be recaptured from revenue obtained [illegible] from the low quality materials thus separated.

In Hyde Park for many years, we've had a [illegible] successful source separated recycling program, as [illegible] have other progressive communities in this city.

At the very least, these programs should [illegible] be continued, expanded and used as models for a [illegible] city-wide collection system.

There is a program I would like to [illegible] recommend to the city for study. Last [illegible] July, I [illegible] visited my daughter who had moved to Seattle

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[illegible] Washington a year before.

In Seattle, residents are billed [illegible] separately for their garbage collection as we are [illegible] for water, gas and electricity.

The size of the garbage container they [illegible] request determines their bill. There is no fee for [illegible] the collection of recyclable waste.

Each customer is provided with a [illegible] color-coded container for paper, cans, aluminum and [illegible] glass. This program provides both incentive to [illegible] reduce the amount of garbage a household discards [illegible] and high quality source separation

I will mention only briefly, as does the [illegible] draft of the solid waste management plan, the [illegible] IS absolute necessity of a serious city [illegible] mandated plan to handle recyclables from commercial [illegible] businesses and apartments, which do not receive now [illegible] ty garbage collection

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[illegible] incinerators and landfills are becoming [illegible] unpopular, hazardous and expensive solutions to the [illegible] management of solid waste. Chicago should keep [illegible] these solutions at a minimum.

[illegible] I believe Chicago can and should be a [illegible] leader in this area. With dedication and careful [illegible] study of successful programs, we could develop a [illegible] plan that would be prototype for dense urban areas [illegible] across the country.

[illegible] Chicago should not refuse this challenge [illegible] by accepting an unproven, second rate plan such as [illegible] that proposed by HDR engineering.

[illegible] Thank you.

[illegible] (APPLAUSE)

[illegible] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Willie Jones.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Hi. My concern was the [illegible] contracting of this solid waste.

[illegible] There seems to be no black connection involved with this. And Mr. Henderson, I'd would [illegible] like to pose that question to you.

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[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: My understanding is that [illegible] his planning contract does involve the twenty-five [illegible] percent minority business enterprise.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Pardon me?

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: This contract we're [illegible] planning did meet the City's requirements for an [illegible] appropriate set aside for minority business [illegible] enterprises.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Could you tell us who are the [illegible] minorities in that are involved.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: There's Globecorners.

[illegible] MR. JONES: In what capacity?

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Globecorners was a [illegible] sub-contractor —

[illegible] MR. JONES: That's an engineering firm.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Pardon me.

[illegible] MR. JONES: They are an engineering firm.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Correct. As is HDR and [illegible] McDonough, which assisted the City in doing the

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[illegible] draft plan.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Okay, but we're concerned [illegible] about the transportation. You know, there's all [illegible] kinds of transportation —

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: You're talking about [illegible] letting contracts in the future, as opposed to the [illegible] plan that we're looking at today.

[illegible] Is that your point?

[illegible] MR. JONES: No, no. I'm talking about the [illegible] plan today and in the future.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Okay, the plan we're, that [illegible] we're having a hearing on today was developed in [illegible] connection with Streets and Sanitation and with the [illegible] participation of the various other departments of [illegible] the city.

[illegible] And it has series of contractors and that [illegible] contract did meet the City's required set aside.

[illegible] Now as far as other contracts in the [illegible] future, those are not let out yet and I can't

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[illegible] comment on them.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Okay so that is public [illegible] knowledge, the contract that's been let out now, [illegible] right?

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Which contract?

[illegible] MR. JONES: The one that Globecorner is [illegible] involved with.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Oh yes, absolutely.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Where could we, where could I [illegible] obtain this?

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: You can get it through [illegible] the, I imagine either through Street of Sanitation [illegible] or the purchasing, the purchasing officer.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Because I did try to find it [illegible] and no one seems to have it.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Well I know it exist, and [illegible] if—

[illegible] MR. JONES: No, no, no, no one—

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: (Continuing)—if you want

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[illegible] to see me afterwards, I can get your name and I can [illegible] assist you on that.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Okay.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: But, the existing, the [illegible] plan which is the focus of the hearing tonight, does [illegible] meet the required set asides for the City.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Okay well I'll talk with you [illegible] after this is over so I can get the information.

[illegible] MR. HENDERSON: Sure.

[illegible] MR. JONES: Okay, thank you.

[illegible] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Robert Hughes.

[illegible] MR. HUGHES: My name is Robert Hughes, a [illegible] concern owner and businessman in the community.

[illegible] I want to address the same question that [illegible] was just asked. I'm concerned about the minority [illegible] participation.

[illegible] Because I've been in touch with Waste [illegible] Management who indicated that if they were awarded

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[illegible] the contract, that they would in turn award their [illegible] minority participation, their Schedule C, which, it [illegible] was my understanding the Schedule C should be [illegible] submitted prior to an award and would be part of, [illegible] 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.

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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?

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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 so, particularly to those interested minority, citizens that may have business interest. Some type of communication as to what course of action they can take to gain this information.

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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 Commitee 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

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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

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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

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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 penned 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?

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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

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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 for Alderman Bloom as his precinct captain in the 57th Ward.

I've lived in this Ward since 1968. We're concerned about our people going into drugs, our streets turning into havens of prostitution.

I've been to every town meeting this year. I know about businessmen concerned about minority participation, but I'm concerned about, if we're going to privatize, can we not get a better program than turning one form of garbage into another form of garbage.

I'm just trying to get people to work, to stay away from drugs and I'm trying to get the City to make some sense with a bad budget and a bad plan.

Thank you very much. I'm Jewell

Rogers, Acting Secretary, Job Locator Service.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Mark Shapiro?

MR. SHAPIRO: Good afternoon, or good evening.

I want to thank the members of the Committee and for allowing us a chance to give our views and I want to also thank my fellow citizens for presenting their views.

And I'm sure they represent only the tip of the iceberg, a lot of hours spent behind the scenes and a lot of interest in the program.

I'm a resident of Chicago. I'm a member of East View Condominium Association and a member of the board there as well.

I want to recycle and I do recycle. I've recycled for many years and I'm very happy to see a growing interest in recycling and the waste

reduction here in Chicago.

We all know the excellent reasons for recycling and they bear repeating. Reducing environmental problems, both at landfills and at production facilities. Creating jobs in our local economy, saving natural resources, saving the environment and saving money.

I'm glad that Chicago wants to recycle and I feel strongly that Chicago should have a first-rate recycling program, a World Series recycling program, Super Bowl recycling program.

Seattle, as a number of people already pointed out, already has an excellent program. Ours should be at least that good if not better.

And we're settling for something that doesn't even match our goals for five years out. I don't even match what they're achieving already today.

And unfortunately, the Blue Bag Program

I propose doesn't fit the bill. Mashing recyclables into a blue bag soup lowers their value as people said before, even assuming that you can find them after they been compacted hydraulically in the garbage truck with all the other refuse.

The proposed plan might mash our municipal budget even worse than it does the garbage.

There's no guarantee that it will recycle anything and there's also no limit to how much it will cost.

Incineration, with the toxic emissions and ash, is a little better.

There is a way out of this mess and it's right here in our back yard. Curb side recycling is already here, thanks to our local recycling heroes if I can use that word, like Ken Dunn and others at the resource center and the Chicago Recycling Coalition.

I want to say that I for one

appreciate their efforts and their wisdom and I urge full adoption of their waste reduction and recycling programs.

I feel strongly that they can help keep Chicago a great City.

Thank you very much.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. SHAPIRO: Any questions from the committee? I didn't know I was that clear. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Jeff Ortmann?

MR. ORTMANN: Hello, my name is Jeff Ortmann and I represent the BAPA, Beverly Area Planning Association, Planning Association, Morgan Park Environmental Committee of the 19th Ward.

We strongly oppose the City of Chicago's Solid Waste Management Plan.

Our Alderperson, Virginia Rugai, also

joins us in the opposition of this shortsighted, under-funded plan.

Now in the 19th Ward, we recycle by the blue box method. In January, our business community will begin an innovative recycling program that starting a working model for the rest of the city to possibly follow.

Our source recycling program keeps materials separate from the beginning, enabling a higher percentage of uncontaminated material on the way stream, unlike the program before us.

We would strongly urge the City to stop this program. We would like to be able to maintain the present program that we are now enacted and intend to file a more detailed statement of opposition in writing before the November 21st deadline.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jeff, question please. Would you come back?

MR. GREENE: Would you submit to the committee any information you might have on this commercial recycling program.

MR. ORTMANN: Pardon me, sir?

MR. GREENE: Can you submit any information that you might have on this commercial recycling program?

MR. ORTMANN: Yes, yes, we will sir. We intend to do that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Rodger Field?

MR. FIELD: Good evening, my name is Rodger Field.

I'm here as a representative of the Hyde Park Environmental Action Coalition, a local community group in Hyde Park.

We're here this evening to go on

record in opposition to the city's so-called blue bag recycling program.

It may use blue bags, but it's not our idea of a recycling program.

We have two levels of concern. First, on a technical level, even assuming the City's most optimistic numbers, about eighty percent of the recyclable material that is carefully set aside by a Chicago Resident will not make its way back into the economic mainstream.

Chicago residents who have gone through the effort in separating recyclables from their refuse might as well not have bothered.

Their material will be there lost in the compactor truck or be found too contaminated for recycling.

This is a step backwards for those of us in Hyde Park, where we all enjoy curb side pick up through the resource center.

We can do better and we know it. I should add that this assumes that all

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 of the solid waste plan.

[8] If they were, we would not assume, as this [9] plan 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] commitee 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] plastic 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: Juanita 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?

Waste reduction and recycling industries should replace the traditional garbage collection and disposal companies of today, including contractors currently who are seeking contracts in this public hearing.

Instead of reducing the city's collection and disposal budget by slowly phasing out its aging streets and sanitation work force, the city has chosen to maintain the high labor cost its aging work force, provide contracts for all kinds of disposal and engineering companies and do business as usual.

Business as usual, as we the citizens of Chicago have been tired of for twenty-some years, in which we had hoped we had began to change under Mayor Washington's Administration.

By proposing a plan that relies on existing waste, throwing habits of its citizens and

waste collection and disposal operations of its streets and sanitation, we are contributing to destroying and not saving our planet or city or our neighborhood.

We are also losing the critical opportunity to begin to make a difference in changing the values and behavior of our citizens in regarding the use of our natural resources.

The most depressing part of the city's plan is that it truly, truly mirrors and reflects the society's current point of view, that we can continue to throw away our valuable and limited resources and this city will come pick it up and take care of you.

Waste disposal is not simply a technology problem that is best solved by engineers. It is, at all levels of reality, a social and cultural problem that pervades this society in which demands radical, non-traditional social and cultural solutions.

Waste reduction at the source, separating garbage at the source, recycling collections and the reuse of this limited resources is the way to go.

As a citizen that has grown in my consciousness of the complexity of the environmental problem over the last ten years, I would like to see my local government support me, support me and not prevent me and my neighbors in Hyde Park and Kenwood and Woodlawn, who have recycled over the last twenty years, to continue to do what we believe is best for our environment.

Your plan wants me and my neighbor to walk backwards instead of moving forward.

I have a ten year old son in the public school who surprised me last night with a new slogan among grade five kids. Peace, love and recycle.

There is a whole new generation out there that has already grown environmentally conscious, and more important environmentally responsible.

There are few children here that love to recycle, that love to reuse, that love to reuse the waste that we are constantly throwing away.

And we're giving them example as this generation of adults to say, "Just put all your things in one bag and we'll take care of it."

The City of Chicago, whom you in some ways have tried to serve and represent, has to have now a forward-looking vision for its citizenry, not one that keeps us in the dark ages.

Tonight, if you will really listen and hear the public voices of its citizens that have one by one told you of its opposition to this solid waste plan, I hope that you will conclude that the people are way ahead of its planners.

Ask yourselves alumately, "Who do you think benefits from this plan? Does the environment benefit from this plan? Do the citizens benefit from this plan? Does our future, the future of our

world, does it benefit from this?

I can't see except contractors, engineering firms, disposal companies and further pollution and destruction of the earth.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Colleen West. Colin West?

MR. WEST: My name is Colin West. I'm the Co-coordinator of the Student Environmental Action Coalition of Chicago.

And tonight, I'm giving testimony on behalf of James Cahillane, the Recycling Coordinator at the University of Chicago.

I wish to express my opposition to the City of Chicago's proposed recycling Blue Bag System.

Being in the business of recycling, it is apparent to me that the blue bag will not be an effective way to recycle in this city.

First, I will outline my reasons. Method, dollar amount and psychological effect.

The method decided upon will result in the majority of the recyclable materials collected to be landfilled or incinerated.

It is irrational to think that by combining glass, paper, cans and plastic one can successful remove and separate materials after they have been compacted in the back of a garbage truck.

When five thousand pounds per square inch is applied to glass, it breaks. When the glass breaks it will contaminate all materials the shards come in contact with.

The results will be the materials are non-marketable. Therefore, burned or landfilled.

I also have concerns regarding the dollar amount of the program, involving the city in a seven year, seven hundred and fifty million dollar program, without having done an extensive pilot

program or basing it on another city's results, is a mistake.

Cities that I have read about, including Houston and Omaha, have had dismal results from their Blue Bag Program.

Omaha has had cost overruns and Houston flat out rejected the program.

I would prefer to see mine and every other taxpayers money going toward a more effective recycling program. Source separation is known to work.

Psychologically, residents of Chicago participating in the Blue Bag Program will have a difficult believing that they are recycling.

The reason is simple, they are just throwing it away just like they always have. It is foreign to involve people fully in the recycling process.

Let them understand that if they want

to recycle, they can be sure that the materials they in are saving will be recycled.

By just throwing it away, people will not understand the importance of putting certain materials in one bag and the rest of their garbage in another.

Here at the University of Chicago, we have an extensive source separation recycling program in all our offices, coffee shops, residence halls and some apartment complexes.

There is no visible loss of materials we collect due to contamination. By launching an aggressive awareness program, with the help of University officials and the support of the on-campus environmental group ECO, — recycle has been able to maintain a

high level of participation [17] in the recyclability 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 Pastrik?

[11] MR. PASTIRIK: I'm John Pastrik 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 ...partments, save the amount of ener... that it [12] takes for everybody to hop ... 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 going [7] to have a fight on its hands if they plan on leaving [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-

nos 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 mortality 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

[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 [11] be involved with [12] plastics myself. I use to like it, but now that [13] I've heard about styrofoam cups, even as simple as [14] that, the convenience of it and it's one of the [15] hardest compounds to break down.

[16] And of course we'll be asking the people [17] use more of paper and wood cups instead of the [18] attic.

[19] Even by going back to cloth diapers [20] instead of these plastics one which there are just

[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

[1] lives will have this on your conscious if you're [2] putting profits before the people.

[3] Thank you.

[4] (APPLAUSE)

[5] CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Gigsa Tacor. Please [6] help me with the pronunciation.

[7] MS. THAKORE: I'm speaking as a [8] citizen. [9] I live in an apartment house, like my [10] neighbors and many people. I think most people that [11] I know live in apartment houses as well.

[12] I want to recycle and I do recycle. There [13] is no curb cycling or recycling on my street, so I [14] drive out of my way to reach centers that will [15] recycle for me.

[16] I had to do my own research and find out [17] where these centers are.

[18] I'm very lucky that I live in Hyde Park, [19] and I don't have to go very far. There are many [20] places where I can recycle.

[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.

[14] My name is Myra Cool and I'm speaking just [15] 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.

[1] Let us each write a letter telling the [2] Mayor, we would like his Commitee 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.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, [illegible] do hereby certify that I am a court reporting agency operating 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 proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D., 199_.

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 p.m. at Harold X Carrego, 1659 West Twin Burch, as amended. Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL EBERHARDT, CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Daniel Eberhardt, President, MRC Polymers

David Orlikoff, Department of Consumer Services

(Substitute for Commissioner Caterina Sakonnaghon)

Dan Aaron-Carlson, Executive Director

Lakeview Planning

David Pepper

Committee on Energy Environment & Public Utilities

(Substitute for Alderman Edwin Eisendrath)

Robert Greene, Citizens for a Better Environment

Frank Gerstein, Gerstein Asset Management

William Guzzi, Vice President for Corporate

Communications, Exxon Chemical Americas

Timothy Huntington, Deputy Commissioner

Department of Streets and Sanitation

Matthew Arnold, President

Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission

Michael Dunn (Substitute for John Peterson)

Facility Manager Coca-Cola Bottling Company)

Ann Arnold, Executive Director Cabrini Corridor

Page 2

CONSULTANTS:

David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates STAFF Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning Department of Streets and Sanitation Henry Henderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel Department of Streets and Sanitation Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service 188 West Randolph Street Chicago, Illinois JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

Page 3

Majorie Isaacson East Village Association Cami Funk Kevin Puille Michael Stanec Jean Washington Near North Property Owners Association

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CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Can you all hear me up there? Great.

Welcome to the second hearing on the Solid Waste Management Plan.

My name is Dan Eberhardt. I'm Chairman of the Committee who reviewed the plan.

I would like to start off this evening by inviting Tim Harrington to give a brief description of our protocols here for the hearing and of the plan.

And then to invite any of you. I have three cards here, anybody who has not signed up to speak and would like to speak to the Committee, please, they can do so at the table upstairs.

Right now, I have, we have three individuals.

Tim, would you —

MR. HARRINGTON: Good evening. My

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name is Tim Harrington and I'm Deputy Commissioner for Planning and Development in the Department of Streets and Sanitation and at this time, I'd like to formally welcome you to tonight's hearing to provide a brief overview of the planning process begun by the Committee in October of 1990.

We have a very small group tonight, so a lot of the concerns we have here aren't going to be too germane, but I'll just go through them very quickly.

Any individuals wishing to provide verbal testimony tonight should use one of the sign-up cards indicating your name, whether you are testifying as a private citizen or have an affiliation with a community organization or commercial enterprise and the subject of your testimony.

If there are any community groups here that would like to request the Streets and

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Sanitation staff to come out to talk to your group related to the plan or any elements of the plan, please sign up at the table right up at the top of the stairs.

One of the things that we request is that if you have written comments that you submit those written comments for the record as you're making your formal testimony.

There will be two additional public hearings; one tomorrow at North Park Village which is at 5801 North Pulaski Road in Chicago and one on October 28th at the University of Illinois Circle Center at 750 South Halsted. Both will begin at 7:00 and end at 10:00 p.m.

In addition, the City Council Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities will be holding a hearing, after which the draft plan will go before the City Council to be adopted, as mandated by State Law

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The Solid Waste Management Review Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's long-range Solid Waste Management Plan.

This charge was pursuant to the Illinois Legislature Senate Bill 1616, the City of Chicago's Opportunity Recycle Ordinance and a mandate from the Chicago City Council, creating the Solid Waste Management Review Committee.

Since October of 1990, the Committee has met bi-weekly to become more educated and informed on solid waste management issues, examine various options for the City and provide comment on the draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan and take in public comment on that plan

The City Solid Waste Management Plan includes elements from the state's hierarchy of disposal options and integrates those options in cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

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The historical disposal practices of the city, which relied primarily on landfilling, will be changed as a result of this plan.

The City and the Department of Streets and Sanitation will invest in public education on the use of source reduction and recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining for combustion landfilling.

The programs contained in the plan are intended to be implemented over the next five years and are expected to produce significant reductions in the waste presently being landfilled.

I would like to briefly give you outline of what the plan are.

First of all, just a brief overview of what solid waste is in the City of Chicago.

As an entity, the entire City of Chicago produces about 3.9 million tons of solid waste every year.

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Of that 3.9 million tons, approximately 1.1 million tons are produced or are collected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation in their residential collection program, which serves buildings with four or fewer dwelling units.

High rise residential, which is the remaining number of residential units in the city are served by the private sector and generate six hundred thousand a year.

Bulk and demolition waste, which includes demolition waste and waste from lot cleaning operations and street cleaning amounts to about three hundred thousand tons per year collected by the Department of Streets and Sanitation.

Finally, the largest component is the commercial-industrial component, which is collected privately and generates approximately 1.9 million tons of solid waste every year.

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The traditional disposal methods that have been used in the city have been landfills, waste energy and recycling and reuse.

A significant portion of the commercial and industrial sector waste has been 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

(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

(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 at 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 [illegible], as well as (13) elements on education related to the use of programs (14) [illegible] 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

(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.

(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.

(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 MRAF 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

(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 element include a (19) mechanical rehabilitation of the city's Northwest

(1) Waste Energy Facility, as well as the (2) implementation or the construction (3) at that facility of the air (4) quality abatement equipment that is required to meet (5) federal air quality standards.

(6) And finally, there is going to be a (7) comparative study of three final disposal elements (8) for that amount of material, especially that amount (9) of material collected by the City of Chicago that is (10) not managed by any of the options that I've already (11) listed.

(12) And that study will compare organic (13) waste composting, which is expanding the yard waste (14) composting into including food waste in the (15) materials, the feasibility improvements (16) of (17) additional combustion capacity and the feasibility (18) improvements of simply using landfills as a final (19) disposal method for that material.

(20) In addition, there will be future (21) analysis and planning for new programs, for

(1) expanding reduction of a recycling programs once in those programs are set in place.

(2) And also, in order to comply with the (3) State law under, which we are operat-

ing related to the Solid Waste Management Plan, the plan contains a specific process for the siting of the facilities, although those facilities are not called for directly in the plan at this point.

A detailed review of the plan can be made at any one of your local libraries, if you wish.

And I would like to remind you that written comments will the record for written comments will be open until November 21st of this year after the public hearings are completed.

So if you want to make written comments to the plan, you can send those comments to the Solid Waste Management Review Committee in care of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, Room

700, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

And if you would please note, Ms. Pamela Barnes in the red jacket, as you will be speaking and we're asking you to limit your speaking to five minutes, please note that she will be giving you kind of hints as to when your time is running out. Okay?

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you, Tim. The first individual is Margie Isaacson.

MS. ISAACSON: My name is Marjorie Isaacson and I'm here representing the East Village Association and we're a community group and we span both the 26th and 22nd Wards.

I'd like to register our opposition to this Solid Waste Management Plan.

I did attend an earlier hearing and explains many of the reasons my neighbors thought

the blue bag would not work in our community.

I will not bother to repeat our concerns here, although they are still, in our opinion, valid.

Rather, I want to make you understand a more important issue, which is why the blue bag aside, we feel so angry.

We feel betrayed because the city has shown no interest in what we citizens think and citizen support is essential for recycling to work.

Over a year ago, we saw Mayor Daley with the blue bag. We started asking questions about it then and we've been ignored.

Those of us who tried to use the city drop boxes have given up because they're so poorly maintained.

We've seen how the city mishandles our yard waste. If they're so flagrantly disregarding the landscape waste laws, how can we

hope to count on their word that they'll handle our recyclable materials with more care?

Now supposedly, after extensive study and analysis, you've come up with this Solid Waste Management Plan that gives us the same blue bag.

We talk about this issue a lot in our community. It's interesting to me the people who 27 don't have any strong opinion about recycling know supposedly exactly what this plan is about.

It's about business as usual in Streets and Sanitation. It's about the city investing in big construction projects like these garbage processing centers and incinerators that will make money for developers and contractors.

Time will tell if this rather sadly cynical attitude is correct. But in the meantime, I can assure you that there will be very few, if any, blue bags being used in my alley.

And for this to be the fate of

recycling is a terrible shame.

And I don't have a copy of this because I just wrote it on the way here. So I'll send it in.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you, Cami? Fink?

MS. FINK: First, I would like the Commitee, since there are obviously not a lot of people here tonight, if I could take more than five minutes.

If I can take about, if I can just double it to ten minutes, would that be okay?

Do you have a problem with that?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: No.

MS. FINK: I mean we —

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: It's okay, but we'll —.

MS. FINK: Okay, I'll first start out

with when I became an environmentalist.

I knew nothing about the earth except I always enjoyed the benefits of nature. I knew nothing about how we, myself included, were and are destroying this planet.

The most I learned about the environment when I was growing up was to "Give a hoot and not pollute."

Although this is an important message, it hardly gives justice to our powers of education.

So about two years ago, as the recycling movement initially came into the limelight, I started learning about the earth and the destruction that was happening.

I then began my own personal research by reading books and by subscribing to numerous environmental magazines.

The more I learned, the more I was

upset at myself for not being aware of the obvious destruction of the earth all around me and at our government, both local and federal: for not caring enough to stop the atrocities that were and are happening.

But I had become a product of our throw-away, convenience mentality, but I have changed.

For the few small changes in the way I think about garbage, I have been making a difference for the past two years.

Most of us know there is a problem and something has got to be done now. Maybe everyone might not understand the severity of us not getting involved, but hopefully the people that don't yet understand will learn before it's too late.

I will make the assumption that as a Commitee on Solid Waste Management, you are

educated and lack ignorance on the environmental situation.

Therefore, you must be cognizant that it is vital to begin an effective recycling program so that we can turn our waste into our resources.

Today, I'm here to discuss or rather trying to persuade you, the Commission on Solid Waste Management, to make the best decision for our planet.

Not for the companies and corporations that will possibly lose some business, but for the environment.

Please keep this fact in mind as you listen and as everyone makes their case. And as you make your final decision, irresponsibility is great, so please remember who you're trying to help.

I'm sure that you, the Commitee members, are familiar with the recycling program terms, so just to be sure you understand, I'll refer

to the materials recycling recovering facilities as MRRFs.

I want to remind all of you why recycling is important. Recycling is about making a circle. This means taking existing materials, 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 is 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 effective. One [10] justification was caused, which I've already [11] addressed.

The other comension was, "It does not work equally well in all areas." First of all, there isn't any type of government or social program that does work equally well in all areas.

Secondly, how does this approach, a program that forces people to buy blue bags to participate, work well in the more economically strained areas in the city?

In closing, I would like to share with you a quote from the Great Chief Sierra in his letter of President Franklin Pearce in the 1850 War. "The Whites too shall pass, perhaps sooner than all other tribes. Contaminate your bed and you will one night suffocate in your own waste."

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Kevin Pullie?

MR. PULLE: Good evening. I'd like to start by saying that I've been a resident in the city for for about twenty-six years now.

And I don't consider myself to be a "Environmentalist," but that I'm very aware of the environment that we live in and am opposed to destroying it and I strive to do my part.

In retrospect, I believe the city is negating their responsibility, not only to

citizens, but to the environment, by implementing, at at best, a questionable policy in the case of using the blue bag for collecting recycleables.

Has the city lost sight of its objective here? Which is to implement a viable alternative to recycling our trash.

Common sense would tell you that the blue bag policy is not a viable way to achieve our recycling objectives.

I know the city has estimates from private contractors that say this program will work. But again, common sense would tell you that separating your recycleables first will be better than bagging them together and throwing them into a garbage truck, only to be crushed with other non-recycleables, contaminated and then quietly buried inside of a landfill.

This maligned process must be stopped. There are alternatives to this and I'm sure

that if the city would work with and not against the not-for-profit recycling groups of the city, who have been recycling for almost two decades, compared to the city, which has about four years under their belt; that they could develop a real plan that we all can be proud of.

And possibly be a role model throughout the world for cities of our size.

In closing, I would like to remind you that rejecting this ineffective program is not only a responsibility to your community, but ultimately to the environment.

Thank you for your attention.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Michael Stanch?

MR. STANIEC: My name is Michael Staniec and I live over near, in this area and I recycle maybe ninety-five percent of my garbage.

The most that I recycle is paper and I recycle, you know, I take scrap paper. I have as much scrap paper as newspaper and I take that to one of the commercial places.

Some of the things I was thinking about was that, if you have this, for one thing, it's a hazard to the workers that are picking up the garbage, you know, that they might, you know, if they're handling co-mingled garbage.

And then it's like people are just dumping their garbage on them, you know. And when, rather than they're doing a service and they're, you know, collecting, you know, they're mining the cases, you know, they're miners of the cities. They're, you know, collecting garbage.

And then also, you know, with recycling, source separation, you know, people, it gets people involved in what they're, you know, consuming. The resources that they're using.

It gets them thinking all about that and it makes you feel good when you recycle.

The other thing is that, people that are interested in recycling that really want to recycle would never use the blue bag because it, you know, of how it is.

And then anybody that doesn't want to recycle would never use it either. Let's see, here's a lot of things that, well, one thing I had the batteries that I was collecting and there's no place in the city to take them.

And I know that they're hazardous, so, and I heard that someone was, they were saying something about recycle batteries, so that's good.

You know, I am interested in garbage and how, you know, I think it's really an important thing. And it's worth fighting for, it being, you know, the way it should be.

It should not be burned, it should

not be put in landfills. You know, it's resources, you know, that can be reused and there are ways to do that, you know, and creative, you know, ways.

And people, you know, I just get better and better at it. You know, I have my boxes and certain ways. I started out with bags, you know, and it's very hard though, you know, I mean no one can do that.

You need to have people, you know, coming and picking the stuff up, if you really want to have recycling. So, you know, the source separation. I can just see, you know, the trucks going down the street and you know.

And you know, I mean workers that have some kind of meaning, you know. You know, it kind of gives them some meaning and, you know, there's the recycling man, you know.

I don't know, it's much better and they shouldn't be burned and that's just for Waste

Management, Incorporated and the super profits of the big corporations and stuff.

And I think that we should fight that, the citizens should, with direct, you know, militant, direct action kind of tactics and stuff, sabotage or whatever.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Jean Washington?

MS. WASHINGTON: Hello. I thought I was going to be last.

I'm representing tonight the Near North Property Owners Association and we don't have anything written yet and we'll send you the written form in a week.

I'm personally, particularly interested in waste management because my family has been in the, what we now called recycling — in the old days it was called junk — business for a hundred and fifty years.

My great grandfather came to Chicago and he was a junk dealer. He worked mostly in paper and after the fire he was, made a lot of money with waste paper.

And I guess he got into waste metal because my grandfather recycled waste, non-ferrous metal and made lots of money, then he went broke. 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 [13] in the plastics recycling business.

[14] So I found myself back in this thing. [15] So I have a lot of economic experience [16] in what the 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 tag 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 [4] 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 composing 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 [3] 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 Commitee 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 commitee 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] Commitee 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 throughout the year and learning and commenting on the plan.

VOICE IN AUDIENCE: And you won't make a recommendation to the City Council and the City Council will make a decision or how does that go?

We will comment on the plan. The plan will go before the City Council for a final hearing and the Council will approve of the plan or

not.

VOICE IN THE AUDIENCE: I had the impression before there was some City Council Commitee that was going to go through this.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes, there will be a final public hearing in front of the Energy and Environment Committee, which, do we have a date for that hearing?

MR. HARRINGTON: No.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: That date will be announced later. But there will also be a hearing in front of that Committee.

Thank you.

MS. FINK: I have two questions. First of all, when is the hearing for Monday night? Other hearing?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you for that question.

October 28th, which is Monday at the

University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Center, 750 South Halsted Street.

MS. FINK: Seven to ten o'clock again?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Seven to ten o'clock again.

MS. FINK: Okay. And just to clarify what he was asking about, I have the same kind of questions.

As a committee, are you going to come to some kind of, are you going to vote and say we agree with this or we don't agree with this?

Are you individually just putting your opinions to the City Council?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: I can't say what we're finally going to do.

MS. FINK: I know. I understand that. What I'm asking you is that, do you altogether come to a decision.

Is it a vote? Do you vote on it? I mean, is it like the Clarence Thomas Hearings or is it where some people say yes and some percent say no and whatever the majority wins and then it goes to City Council?

Or do you just individually give your opinions to City Council and they vote on this?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The City Council has to vote.

There's public policy involved here. The job of the committee was to act, to review the plan with the city and flush out some of the issues and there's a lot of issues.

I mean, we've talked about several tonight, but there are literally hundreds —

MS. FINK: Hours and hours worth.

yes.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: (continuing) — of issues that we've looked at for the next twenty

years.

And that's been the job. It's kind of been a sounding board. And the job's not over yet.

We're going through these hearings—

MS. FINK: So is what your role as far as, do you, as far as making the final decision?

What I'm asking is, do you all take, let's say all the hearings are done after next Monday, do you all vote and say this I agree with?

Or do you make amendments or do you say, this I agree with this and not with this? I guess I really don't understand.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How we wrap up is really up to the committee, but the final policy is clearly up to the City Council.

MS. FINK: Okay, so then no matter what you guys say, it goes to City Council.

But you will present your opinion to

City Council and then they would make some kind of—

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The plan is being drafted by Screets and Sanitation

MS. FINK: Right.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The Committee is commencing on the plan. This Committee doesn't write the plan

MS. FINK: Right, okay.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: In fact, we're kind of like you, commencing on the plan.

MS. FINK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: And taking the time to —

MS. FINK: Then your comments would go to City Council and then City Council would then make a decision as far as, is that correct?

MR. HENDERSON: Well, what, the role, yes, there is a vote that has to be, this plan has to be adopted by the City of Chicago to be submitted

to the state.

This is all a result of a state program for planning.

The state law mandates that this Commitee exist. It says what kind of people are supposed to be appointed to it and that's what the Mayor did.

The Screets and Sanitation puts it together the plan —

MS. FINK: Right.

MR. HENDERSON: (continuing) — in consultation with the Committee And then the Committee goes out and gets public comments.

It then comments upon the plan to the Department of Screets and Sanitation.

MS. FINK: As a group?

MR. HENDERSON: As a group. And the Department of Screets and Sanitation submits that for official adoption to the City Council.

And the way the City Council works is, they will introduced. It will be submitted to a Committee that is headed by Alderman Eisendrath. His representative is here, Mr. Franke.

There will be a hearing on that before the City Council Commitee and then the Commitee will report it out to the City Council with recommendations.

MS. FINK: So even if, which will never happen, everyone of you opposed this policy, that would not really matter.

MR. HENDERSON: Well, that's not true.

MS. FINK: Well, it would matter as far as people's opinions in the City Council, but it doesn't have any kind of weight.

MR. HENDERSON: This is not, this Commitee is not a, it doesn't have a vote for it or against it.

MS. FINK: Right.

MR. HENDERSON: It does not veto or approve. It is to comment and give input and reflections upon it so that the vote eventually taken is better considered.

Just like the public comment period which these hearings are part of.

MR. GOLDMAN: You asked a simple question. It is a vote or it has been a

vote already, a unanimous vote to present the plan for public hearing and discussion and there is a vote again.

And if, in fact, the Committee voted no, in total, that would be communicated to the Alderman who runs the hearing.

There is a vote.

MS. FINK: Okay, all right. I'm just, you know, I don't understand the whole city process and I'm just trying to know if what I'm

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saying here has any kind of, makes any difference.

MR. HENDERSON: Then when the city adopts it, it goes to the Illinois Environmental—

MS. FINK: If it adopts it.

MR. HENDERSON: It has to adopt a plan.

MS. FINK: A plan, but not the blue bag.

MR. HENDERSON: The plan that gets adopted —

MS. FINK: Right.

MR. HENDERSON: (continuing) — goes to the Environmental Protection Agency for them to comment on over a ninety-day period.

MS. FINK: Okay.

MR. HENDERSON: Okay?

MS. FINK: All right, okay. Thank you.

VOICE IN AUDIENCE: So basically, as

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I understand it, basically your role is to say well gee these people said all these interesting things and then they'll pass it on the City Council.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: You'll have to come down to the microphone so we all can hear what you're saying.

VOICE IN AUDIENCE: So basically, this Committee's role is to say, gee, these people had a lot of interesting things to say and then pass it on to the City Council?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Actually, we work very hard. And have many meetings and comment, part of the process of reviewing the plan.

The plan has been effected by the Committee's comment, I think, to a significant degree.

VOICE IN AUDIENCE: I was wondering if the Committee could identify itself. I was interested in their background.

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CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: We can provide you with a list of the Committee members and that information is available.

It's also in the plan who's who and I'd be happy to talk to you afterwards, if you'd like.

MR. PULLE: Could I make a request, please?

Monday night, could you please find out when the, what the date is of the final vote in the City Council.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: I don't believe it'll be set by Monday night.

MR. HARRINGTON: We won't know by Monday.

MR. PULLE: No, no, I'm saying, oh, it won't be set.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Won't be set by then.

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MR. PULLE: When will it be set or do you have some idea of how they schedule these events?

MR. HENDERSON: No, it depends on the, when this plan is submitted to the City Council and then when they're able to schedule it.

It will, a number of things have to happen before it gets sent to the City Council.

MR. PULLE: Well, I'm just trying to — the fact that, I believe it's very important for citizens to be able to know the time to be there.

Because as much as we're trying to convey to you, the Committee right now, I believe that that committee that's going to finally vote and all the Aldermen, that they should know what the people in the city actually are saying.

If though we're conveying it through you and I trust that you will bring them what we're saying, but you know, things get lost sometimes in

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the shuffle.

MS. ISAACSON: Do you want to hear me or do you want to respond to that?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: The response is, I think —

MR. FRANK: Do you want me to respond to that?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes, would you please?

MR. FRANK: Hello. My name is David Frank and I'm a staffer on the City Council Committee on Energy and Environment and I work for Alderman Eisendrath who chairs that Committee.

The process will be, once this Committee here has submitted its comments, we will schedule a hearing downtown so that the Aldermen on the Committee can hear further testimony.

There will be public notice of that.

For those of you who are interested in coming to

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that hearing, you can call me, 744-3071 and I can tell you when the day is finally set.

It should be in the next couple months, I anticipate.

MS. ISAACSON: My response to that is just, in terms of people knowing what impact your state[illegible]

I attended the intake hearing, which I think was the pre, telling you what people thought and everybody there said very negative things about what they thought the plan was going to be and it didn't seem to be reflected in the report that, you know, I got when I came here tonight.

And in terms of letting people know when the hearing is, it's going to be real hard to find out.

We can call you on the telephone and I appreciate that or we can read the tiny, I don't even think it is listed maybe in the tiny, tiny

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notices in the want ads.

But you could even send post[illegible] people. It's like you don't want people to know about it, you don't want people to hear.

We came out here tonight at considerable, you know, cutting into our exam time. We'll have to take days off from work to come to the public hearings.

And you people don't make it real easy for us. And these are people who care.

MR. FRANK: Well, if you will give me a call, I will certainly write down your name —

MS. FINK: — people who are here.

VOICE IN AUDIENCE: It's kind of troubling to try to testify to people who aren't directly responsible to the electorate.

MS. FINK: Well, I think this room right here is a representation of how much these hearings, I don't think that people don't care. I

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think people don't know.

I mean, look around us. I mean, what they are twenty people here? I mean, I agree with the fact that the information isn't getting out there, you know?

They didn't even cover anything on the news last night, which is surprising to me, it seems like a very impor-

[10] same 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

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[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

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[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 notice 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.

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[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.)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, CSR, 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 matter, and that the attached is a true and accurate copy of the proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _____ A.D., 1991

NOTARY PUBLIC

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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 STEWART, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT
Daniel Stewart, President, ARC Petroleum
Daniel Hynes, Department of Consumer Services
Commissioner Carolene Beauvais-Norington
Dana Levin-Carlson, Executive Director
Lawrence Rosenberg
Daniel Pogue
Commissioner Energy Environment & Public Utilities
Commissioner Jeanette Taylor
Robert Green, Citizens for a Better Environment
Hazel Gallagher, Chairman Airport Management
William Grace, Vice President for Corporate Development, Edgar Hackney Associates
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner Department of Streets and Sanitation
Marilyn Adams, President Greater Roseland Area Planning Commission
Marlene Dunn, Commissioner for Jobs Program
Pamela Manager, Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Ann Sacks, Executive Director Cuna Center

Page 2

CONSULTANTS:

David Traeger, HDR Engineering, Inc. Greg Martinsen, McDonough Associates STAFF Pamela D. Barnes, Director of Planning Department of Streets and Sanitation Bill Chamberlain, Assistant Corporation Counsel Department of Streets and Sanitation Reported by: Accurate Reporting Service 188 West Randolph Street Chicago, Illinois JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.

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SPEAKERS

James McDonald, Citizen Professor Northeastern University Margaret Laurino Representing Alderman Laurino, 39th Ward Holly Birnbaum, Citizen Raymond Humbert, Citizen Larry Clark, Volunteer North Park Village Recycling Center Robin Snyder-Drummond, Citizen Crystal Mason North Central Lakeview Neighbors Julianne Clark, Citizen Julia Hobbie-Low, Manager Solid Waste Issues First Brands Corporation David Derosa, Citizen Wicker Park Michael Wasserman, Citizen East Andersonville

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Lars Gingery, Resident, 35th Ward Rokko Jans Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association Maryann Brandon, Citizen Ken Dunn, Director The Resource Center Karen Gunvso, Citizen Ravenswood Manor Jerry Donin Standard Equipment Company Sarah Jane Knoy, Executive Director Greenpeace Carol Brice, Citizen Jack Charlier, Citizen Henry L. Glab, Citizen Brian Haag, Citizen Ellen Byer, Citizen

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MR. HARRINGTON: If we could all take a seat, we'd like to start the public hearing. This is our third Public Hearing in the City's Solid Waste Management Plan.

In the absence of our Chairman, who is still on the way, who will take over the work of chairing the meeting as soon as he arrives. I'll just welcome you all to the hearing.

And I would like to first turn the microphone over to Pamela Barnes from the Department of Streets and Sanitation, who will give you the introductory remarks.

MS. BARNES: Good evening. Again, my name is Pamela Barnes. I'm Director of Planning for the Department of Streets and Sanitation. And I'd like to welcome everyone out here for the hearing tonight.

Before I begin, I would like to ask that all individuals wishing to provide verbal

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testimony tonight, please use one of the sign up cards at the back table, indicating your name, whether you're testifying as a private citizen or have an affiliation with a community organization or commercial enterprise and the subject area of your testimony.

In addition, if there are any community groups that would like to request a Streets and Sanitation representative to speak to your organization regarding the plan, please sign up at the table in the back of the room.

In order to ensure that all views are heard, we ask that testimony be limited to one individual from each organization first, and then if there's time remaining, others from the same organization can provide additional comments.

The hearing will end promptly at ten p.m. Additional, one additional public hearing will be held on Monday, October 28, at the University of

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Illinois at Chicago, Chicago Circle Center, located at 750 South Halsted Street in Room 324 from seven to ten p.m.

In addition, the City Council Committee on Energy Environmental Protection and Public Utilities will also hold a hearing, after which the draft plan will go before the City Council to be adopted as mandated by state law.

As your name is called, please step up promptly to the podium, state your full name, the organization you represent, if applicable, in order that the court reporter can hear.

Please limit your comments to five minutes maximum. I'd like to reiterate that.

In deference to everyone who has had a long week and who has taken the time to come out tonight for the hearing, written testimony will be accepted until November 21, and can be forwarded to the attention of the Solid Waste Management Review

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Committee in care of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, 121 North LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

The Solid Waste Management Review Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October, 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's long range Solid Waste Management Plan.

This charge was pursuant to the Illinois Legislature Senate Bill 1616, the City of Chicago Hansen Ordinance and a mandate from the Chicago City Council.

Since October of 1990, this committee has met by-weekly to become more educated and informed on solid waste management issues, examine the various options for the city and to provide comment on the draft solid waste management plan, and take in public comment on the plan.

The City's Solid Waste Management Plan includes elements from the State's hierarchy of

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disposal options, and integrates those options and in cost effective an environmentally appropriate ways.

The historical disposal practices of the City, which relied primarily on landfilling, will be dramatically changed as a result of this plan.

The City and the Department of Streets and Sanitation will invest heavily in public education and the use of source reduction and recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining for combustion or landfilling.

The programs contained in the plan are intended to be implemented over the next five-year period and are expected to produce significant reduction in the waste presently being landfilled.

At this time, I would like to introduce the members of the committee and their substitutes, where appropriate, because our name

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plates were misplaced.

Beginning to my left, we have Sandy Goldman, from Goldman Asset Management; Kevin Green 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] boondoggle 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.

it's time for systemic, long-term solutions, time to find the source of the problem, time to change what's at fault.

Significantly reducing waste incineration is one effective step. Why then does this proposed twenty-year plan call for doubling the volume of burnt waste?

This not only amounts to cracking a fragile shell around an extraordinary and very fragile planet, it makes us want to take alternative measures as soon as possible.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Raymond Humbert?

MR. HUMBERT: My name is Ray Humbert. I'm here as a citizen tonight.

My neighborhood, I live in the 41st Ward and my neighborhood was one of the ones

selected for the trial Blue Bag Program.

Talking with my neighbors and actually talking with friends about this program, who were also involved in the blue bins, I personally find the blue bags much more convenient.

And as interested in recycling as I am, my recyclables that are not picked up in the blue bin, I try to store as many of those as I can, and I'll bring them over here to the recycling station.

However, a lot of my neighbors may not be as frugal as I am. I'll see a lot of the stuff that they'll throw out and I also see a lot of things in the blue bins that I know that are not going to be collected and they end up going in the trash.

Whether or not the management plan that the City has is one that needs to be revised or rescinded, as a private citizen in my home, I find

that it's a lot easier to combine everything into one bag and handle it that way than it is to rely on different types of storage bins or different types of containers and things that are not collected because of volume.

I hope that's taken into consideration. I think it's something that needs to be looked at. This is very important problem and I want to thank everybody for giving it the time and especially everybody up here on the panel to come out here and try to listen to everybody.

You've got a big job ahead of you and I hope that you take it slowly and consider all the alternatives.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GREENE: I have a question for you.

In your discussions with your

neighbors about the blue bag system, did you talk about whether or not they might be interested in purchasing bags, these bags, at the grocery store, or hardware stores?

Because the City is not going to distribute these bags for free. I'm curious as to if you had any discussions with them about the use of this particular blue bag system, whether they realize they would have to go out and purchase these bags.

MR. HUMBERT: I think they do. We also use the paper bags for the lawn waste. You know, obviously it's not going to be picked up in the normal waste stream, but it's something. I think, as everybody as a citizen is going to realize that it's something that everyone's going to have to do.

I really don't have any idea what the bags are going to be cost and that, but apparently

they're not going to be, you know, something that's going to break somebody's budget.

But it actually was not brought up for discussion, but personally, cost itself, to me, as well worth it. I know is going to go in and the good it might do.

MR. GREENE: Have you found your neighbors using the paper bags to pick up lawn clippings?

MR. HUMBERT: Yes. We have curb pick in my area. And every Monday, especially during the summer, and maybe not so much now.

But now with the leaves coming out, I'm seeing more and more. I am seeing a lot of those orange pumpkin bags out, but I don't know how recyclable those are.

But people do use them, the brown bags. I know every week on the way to work, on Monday, we have Monday collection. I can see them

at the curb line.

MR. GREENE: Thank you.

MR. HUMBERT: Okay.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Larry Clark?

MR. CLARK: Hi. Welcome. I'm Larry Clark and I've been volunteering at North Park Village since there was, before there was a nature center there, way back in '81.

And I been kind of impressed by the, by the recycling center, watching it grow and developing into what it is.

I'm a little bit disappointed in the fact that the City isn't sponsoring or helping the resource center [illegible]

Whereas, I understand [illegible] would be glad to see waste management come in and handle this.

I don't understand all the little

implications and what's all involved, but I'm going to learn more about this, and I want to find out why is it this way.

I want to find out why, why it is that something like waste management gets the support that the taxpayers, the taxpayers around here seem to want the resource center to continue to be supported by the city.

They're paying the taxes and yet the resource center has to go to private funding to help cover the expense of doing what they are doing and it doesn't seem to make any sense.

Because people are paying the money now in their taxes that's going to be willfully given to waste management to support them.

So I'm a little bit confused and I want to know why.

And that's about it. That's more of a question than a statement or anything like that.

But that's just, you know from where I'm coming from.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Robin Snyder-Drummond.

MS. DRUMMOND: Hi. My name is Robin and I live in the Lakeview neighborhood. We have a pick up from Uptown Recycling, which is excellent. And it's an opportunity for people to recycle on their own and people in my neighborhood take advantage of it.

In my half block, I'm not kidding, I'm not exaggerating, there are now, where there was two vacant lots, there are four townhomes and five, six, no, four three flats, so that's, four, sixteen new families. That's a lot of garbage.

And there's a great opportunity to pick up a lot of garbage there. And I tell people, I introduce myself as your neighbor and I say

there's this Uptown Recycling and they do it. And people are glad to know about it.

(5) But people are really glad to know (6) 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

(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.

(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) it'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

(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

(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 bonies 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

(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

(1) believe the piles that we have sitting (2) in our 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

(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.

(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 compactor truck, there's a good chance they will become garbage in the landfill instead of becoming products and jobs for the citizens of Chicago.

And I think that's what the citizens really need right now. I think there's really a compelling reason to look at another way of doing recycling besides the blue bag.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Julia Hobbe-Low?

MS. HOBBE-LOW: Thank you. Members of the community and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to address you this evening.

My name is Julia Hobbe-Low. I'm a manager of Solid Waste Issues at First Brands

Corporation. First Brands produces several consumer products, including the Glad brand of plastic wrap and bags.

About three years ago, First Brands began looking into recycling. We did a survey of Americans across the country and found that ninety-three percent of people that we talked to recognized that recycling was very important.

But they had several problems with the current method of recycling. And at that time, buns were the only method available.

Since the kitchen is the main source of generation for recyclables, it would stand to reason that the collection containers should fit easily into this space.

Respondents told us that they didn't have enough storage space in their kitchens for the plastic bin containers.

Others said the plastic bins were

awkward. They had to be carried back and forth to and from the curb and dug out of the snow in the winter.

They were concerned about rodent and insect infestation in the summer time. And they also saw that the plastic bins were inflexible in some situations such as a special accession or in an apartment building.

When we asked people how they overcame the problems associated with not being able to keep their bin in the kitchen, many said that they took a plastic bag, hung it on a door knob, and put their recyclables in the bag until the bag was full.

This pointed a way to us for the development of bag-based recycling. We believe bag-based recycling is a natural solution to these problems. We designed it to encourage greater participation by making recycling easier.

Bags are convenient, flexible and easy to transport. They only need to be carried one way, out to the curb or alley way. And they make recycling as easy as taking out the trash.

First Brands is committed to closing the recycling loop. We're approaching this from two levels.

First, we are reclaiming the blue bags from existing recycling programs. And second, we've developed the technology that will allow this post consumer reclaim to be used in bags or other plastic items.

Through our research, we found that eighty-five percent of the people in our survey said that bags would actually encourage them to recycle more.

Over the past three years, we have watched the bag-based system gain acceptance in cities and communities across the country.

Right now, we're working with more than sixty municipalities who are either testing the program or who are using blue bags on a full scale basis.

Cities ranging from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Marin, Montana to Mobile, Alabama; they're all finding that the blue bag system is an easier for the resident, more efficient for the hauler and less costly to the city. The bag-based system of recycling meet those needs.

We have information from these various programs that indicates that the quality of the materials that's coming out of the bags is equal to the quality delivered in the bin programs.

For example, Denver is testing a bag program, as well as a three-bin system. The material from both of these programs are being marketed together with no problems.

Co-collection or putting the trash in

the recyclables in one truck makes the process easier still.

Margaret Mitchell, a volunteer community chairperson with Houston's curb site recycling pilot project, wrote us after observing both the co-collection method using blue bags and the separate collection method using buns.

She writes, "The blue bags far and away beat the bins hands down in terms of cost and convenience."

Mrs. Mitchell recommends co-collection for what she calls the obvious reasons. Using the same crews and trucks to pick up garbage and recyclables at the same time. No sizable cost to buy bins and a streamlined sorting process that is more efficient than curb side sorting.

There are other advantages of

co-collection that aren't obvious at first glance, such as the unrealized cost of replacing the bins and they become lost, stolen or damaged.

In one neighborhood alone, Mrs. Mitchell replaced approximately five hundred of thirty-three hundred bins in one year. And she emphasizes that more bins are wanted because some people don't participate at all, even though they received a bin.

On a seasonal basis, the majority of residents use plastic bags for trash collection and disposal.

Even though residents will be buying two different types of trash bags, they won't be generating any more trash. It's just that some of the bags they buy will now be blue.

Our experience has shown us that recycling programs are only successful if they meet the needs of the participants.

And in this day and age of budget deficits, recycling programs must also minimize cost to the municipality.

Programs need to be designed for the long term as a part of the complete solid waste system.

For these reasons, we believe that the bag-based recycling system is a practical solution.

Thank you very much.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GREENE: Ms. Hobbe-Low, you mentioned that your company has conducted a survey?

MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes.

MR. GREENE: Can you give us a copy, get us a copy?

MS. HOBBE-LOW: Yes, I can.

MR. GREENE: Did that include any of the communities in Illinois, which are suburban

communities?

MS. HOBBE-LOW: It was a national survey, but I do not believe it. I would have to 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.

[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.

[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

[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

[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] co-collection test.

[6] MR. GREENE: And are they testing [7] two 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

[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 Machell.

[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.

[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

[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.

[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] is 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 [13] recycling [14] is going on, and why [15] valuable to have things [16] separated into component materials, component colors [17] and what not.

[18] As someone has mentioned very well [19] [20] this summary, number one, in the summary of the [21] solid waste management program, sounds great. [22] 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 have [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 be in.

[4] All the programs that have worked [5] really well, like small recyclers, Uptowns 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] fails 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 incineration, 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 [4] 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 [11] is Mike Wasserman.

[12] I'm private citizen. I live in East [13] Andersonville. I'm speaking on behalf of [14] my wife 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 [3] [4] session in June. I [5] heard several [6] [7] of the community speak [8] about this program. I understood the purpose [9] of that intake hearing was to consider the opinions [10] 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 [9] 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, [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 credibility 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, no 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.

Okay. I'm sure you've heard this stuff12 before. It just needs to be put in the public record.

Okay, blue bag recycling. It was proposed. It seems to me it was probably proposed because it seems somewhat innocuous and not particularly interruptive of our consumer oriented lifestyle.

You know, it's just not, you know,

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not too interruptive, we can still watch reruns of Three's Company and take our thorozene, we don't have to worry about this.

We wouldn't want, you know, we really wouldn't want to upset anybody with real action, now would we?

Okay, and then I don't need to repeat again all the reasons why the blue bags cannot, will not, and should not work.

I'll simply say that I will not participate and will urge others to follow suit.

(APPLAUSE)

Chicago's Solid Waste Management Plan is designed to take ordinary citizens out of the decision making and materials handling loop and replace them with large capital, and I might add campaign dollar, rich corporations such as Bronc Parris, Wheel Abrader, Excel, and those known criminals out in Oak Brook. You know who they are.

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Waste Management, Incorporated.

It's also clear to me that the City of Chicago does not trust its citizens to be able to participate in a creative system of reduction, reuse and recycling.

And has chosen instead to use the capital intensive solutions of incineration and blue bag.

Also, significant evidence shows that labor intensive recycling increases employment and reduces capital requirement.

Finally, I wish to leave you with a thought. Should this plan be adopted, either in part or in whole, and when it fails in two or three years and folks have thrown up their hands and said, "Well, we tried."

Don't you dare, don't you dare come to me with anything but your letters of resignation.

I will not cooperate with this plan

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and will do everything in my power to subvert it.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Rokko Jans?

MR. JANS: Rokko Jans, representing Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association.

I have been asked, by unanimous vote of the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association Board, to speak in opposition to the City's twenty year solid waste management draft plan, which has incineration and the blue bag plan at its core.

And I speak for my entire community. For we have polled its members and they are dead set against this plan.

With this plan, the city is shirking its duty. Landfills and incinerators do not solve the garbage problem. They shift the problem, they simply transfer toxic materials into our ground

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water and atmosphere.

Therefore, our Board has unanimously voted to support the alternate plan, known as Plan II, drafted by two members of the Citizens Advisory Committee.

This plan addresses issues that the city's draft plan ignores. It includes specific recommendations for source reduction, residential and commercial source separation recycling and a moratorium on incineration.

Source reduction is a step toward a garbage solution. But the city appears to give it little weight, for it projects no change in garbage amounts over its twenty year plan.

Many cities are using volume based garbage fees, for example. I throw away almost nothing. Why should I pay the same as a wasteful taxpayer who lives next door?

Or raising packaging design

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standards. Why can't wasteful packaging be reduced or the cost of disposal factored into the price of goods?

Advances in composting technique are needed too. And clearly, effective residential and also commercial and high rise source separation recycling programs are indispensable, and Plan II deals with them.

In contrast, the blue bag plan disregards sixty-two percent of the city's waste stream and would mingle their recyclables it does collect with garbage, reducing their marketability.

Building multi-million dollar sorting facilities would commit the city to a long term mistake. These are all issues that Plan II deals with better than the City's draft plan.

Our neighborhood is familiar with the benefits of a well run recycling program. Ravenswood Manor is proud of its alley pick up.

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source separation recycling program with over ninety percent voluntary participation.

We feel we've been a model for the city and we are unwilling to take a step backwards, by throwing our recyclables in with our garbage.

Last June, my neighborhood Board asked me to speak in opposition to the blue bag plan at the previous intake hearing.

Of the thirty-one citizens who spoke at that hearing, not one was in favor of this plan.

Yet, it seems our testimony was not taken seriously. Did we focus too much on recycling, ignoring other aspects of solid waste planning?

Well, our successful grass roots experiment has made us experts in recycling. And I submit that the City has not focused on recycling enough.

Or because some of us are from

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Ravenswood Manor and other neighborhoods serviced by [illegible] recycling companies? Was our testimony discounted because [illegible] conflict of interest was a [illegible]

This would distort the fact that we collected hundreds of signatures asking Uptown Recycling to come into our neighborhood, because the city had no recycling plan of its own.

Yes, we are pleased with the job town has done, but if the City can provide a program as is as good or better, we will have absolutely no objections.

In summary, I speak this evening on behalf of my community against the blue bag plan, and point other deficiencies of the City's draft plan.

Such as its reliance on incineration and lack of emphasis on source reduction. I've spoken in favor of Plan II, a more practical

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approach to our garbage problem.

The public is against the City's plan. For it could set us back for years to come. And by reducing our quality of life and impair our future as a viable community.

Perhaps our testimony last June was ignored. Please listen to your citizens tonight.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Maryann Brandon?

MS. BRANDON: I'm Mary Ann Brandon, a recycling citizen.

I am for finding ways to increase waste reduction and all for recycling. I really believe it's a matter of making everyone more aware and programming ourselves.

It's not hard once you get a system started. It is ludicrous to believe that the

rehabbing of the twenty year old northwest incinerator will solve the pollution control. It will still leave us with the ash to dispose of and landfill.

And there will and where will these landfills be, and in whose neighborhoods?

Blue bagging is another laughable issue entirely. There is no sure reason to believe someone is going to sort our recyclables once they have been collected with the regular garbage.

All our efforts will be gone to waste too. Keeping recyclables clean will make these items marketable.

If the City follows through with the new rules and fines, like in dollars, fines the one to four unit buildings for non-compliance, everyone will get the system in order swiftly.

This also goes for yard waste, which the City continues to collect along with garbage in

some areas.

I have seen people put their yard waste into the garbage cans and I'm sure that there is no citation for this infraction.

We don't need more incinerators or landfills. We need to educate the citizens to make them comply. Teach folks that if they need or must on purchasing items over packaged, it is their obligation to recycle.

So let Solid Waste Management Review Committee come up with a plan that makes the, meets the needs of the City and is feasible and workable to its citizens.

Take a good look at the other cities that have workable recycling programs and implement and expound and adopt them.

A lot of answers are already out there, just execute them.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Ken Dunn?

MR. DUNN: Good evening. I'm Director of the Resource Center and I'd like to thank you all for spending the year doing this work and producing a plan that shows the enormity of the problem we face.

It's basically millions of tons. I do disagree, as others do, about the recycling technology that seems to be part of the plan.

Let me focus my remarks to a useful table you have on Page 213, Table Five. It shows, what are possibilities of disposing of the waste?

And a footnote to that table mentions that a hundred and ninety-two thousand tons of recycling capacity will be unused because of the city's choice of recycling technology.

And this, of course, is unnecessary

with the different technology we could utilize, our local market who would use materials, collectives.

So I commend you for discovering or pointing out that the blue bag will not fully utilize disposal capacity within the area of recycling to its fullest.

The thing I want to mention is that I believe the blue bag was chosen mostly because of its alleged lesser cost.

There has been disagreement on the budgets put forward. My own analysis is that it'll cost about the same as the blue bag or blue box program that we presently run.

But now is not the time to debate that. The interesting fact that I bring here today is over the past year, hearing the cities and citizens and all of our interest in keeping cost down, the resource center has developed an automated collection system and it's now in operation.

And we're getting private households, like many of the people you hear testifying here, to sign up on their own for the quality of service they want.

And it operates via truck, which makes one stop in each alley, picking up a small narrow container that is automatically tipped into the truck which has the separate containers.

And this, I think, meets our needs with keeping our cost down and meets the residents needs of making sure that every item they separate for recycling keeps clean and separate all the way to the end use so that it get's remanufactured into a new product.

Our costs so far, what we're charging us, areas that are subscribing to our service independently, is about one third what the blue box system costs.

My suspicion is, when we get up to

higher volumes of the vehicles operating in larger areas, the cost will be one fourth. And there I'm sure there will not be any debate of which is the superior and the least expensive system.

And what I'd really urge you to do is take more advantage of the enthusiasm you've seen here tonight for careful recycling and environmental, positive environmental steps. The citizens are willing to turn themselves around.

They won't be producing the millions of tons that we project, because we're willing to take steps to change things. Not only by aggressive recycling, but also by waste reduction and reuse.

So I would mention one other thing, just taking advantage of the location here. There is a recycling site in the parking lot just to the north of where we drove in.

If you have a chance on your way out, stop and look at that site. It is notable for two

reasons. One, it takes more material than any other recycling site around and it markets them all successfully.

And the other thing, is that it's the most popular site probably in the state, but I know for sure in the City of Chicago.

And I think the reason it's so popular is if it takes all of the materials. People who are really trying to minimize their waste to recycle everything possible, find their way to that site and some of them travel from Lakefront and the center of the City to do that.

So I would urge you to tap into this positive energy that citizens are developing. They want to recycle more materials and they want to recycle correctly and they want to recycle it now.

They don't want to wait eighteen months for a big plant that needs to be built that's not quite sure whether it will work well or not.

They do know separating the materials and keeping them separate all the way through is a good system.

It works now, and their subscribing to our service so that my suspicion is, if you do go ahead with the blue bag, you'll find one third of the city, eighteen months from now, already having the system and they'll not use

your blue bag because they've got something that works well for them.

So I shouldn't say that I'm the inventor and the leader of this sort of thing. It's rather I've been close to the communities that use this recycling programs and others.

I've listen to them carefully and tried to follow what they've wanted. And I'm not leading a stampede away from your blue bag. I'm trying to catch up with a public who is stampeding away from your blue bag.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Mr. Dunn. Mr. Dunn?

MR. HARRINGTON: Is this the information on the new system you have? Or if this isn't it, do you have any?

MR. DUNN: Yes, that's the information on the, the photograph at your left is 9 the alley bin. It's twenty inches deep and forty inches tall and twelve feet long.

In the single container is a separate opening and compartment for each separate material. And these get automatically dumped into the recycling truck, much as an EMCO truck empties its bin.

The bin, however, is not as deep so as to cause the objections that the EMCO automated system caused.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How many different recyclables are collected in this bin?

MR. DUNN: There are five different compartments. One compartment for paper, one for cans, aluminum, steel and bi-metal and one for each color glass.

If newspaper were to be, or if plastics were to be included, they could be either put with cans or with newspaper, but the present system we're operating is, we're using this truck for the collection of only papers, cans and bottles.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: How long, how long have you been doing this now?

MR. DUNN: We've had this truck just one month and we've just, we've been signing up people for about that time.

And we have about twenty customers so far and some hundreds interested in it. So it's a very popular thing, the separate collection of

recyclables.

MR. MARTINSEN: Do you have cost information that you could share with us?

MR. DUNN: Yes. Not in detail because we've only operated the first month, but we do know there's significant labor savings in that the collection vehicle doesn't stop at each home, but rather stops once in each alley.

Now the, so that that one stop neatly cuts down the time. And the sorting is not done by the operator of the truck to put it in separate compartments, nor is the loading, the loading automatic.

But it utilizes the citizens' energy and interest in separating the materials, putting them in each of the separate compartments.

So our running the truck, we find that we're taking about one fourth the time that we take when we use a blue box system.

And we do do some thirty thousand homes in the city with the blue box system. So we're familiar with that.

But our preliminary results and the time it takes to operate it, it seems to, it'll cost about one fourth.

As soon as we have detailed analysis, I would be quite willing to share them with Screens and Sanitation so they could forward it to you.

And the really, the unique thing about this is it's automated so that not much labor expense is there. It also utilizes the energy of the citizens willing to separate and keep things carefully apart.

We initially thought there might be some disadvantage in that, instead of having at their rear gate, it would be somewhere on their alley, but found that there is popularity for that, in that people don't have to take it out at seven

a.m. on a particular day, but they can do it any time when they're walking the dog or whatever.

So, it seems to me that the participation will be equal or better than the blue box. And this container also has a lid that is only open in a secret way and I don't think anybody will, every find it.

It weighs eight hundred pounds so that no one can tip it over to spill out the recyclables. There will be no scavenging of materials and spilling the rest around.

So from what we see so far, this is what large cities will be moving to.

We haven't quite addressed the problem of areas where there is no alley. There seems no appropriate place for this container along a curb to stay there permanently.

But we do utilize the plastic rolling carts like the city uses for [illegible] garbage. In

circumstances like that, where [illegible] have to be moved behind a [illegible] of something like that, the five separate rolling carts take the place of this one large cart.

MR. GREENE: What kind of container is being used to collect the yard waste?

MR. DUNN: This doesn't address the yard waste problem, this truck that I've described.

My feeling that a yard waste container serviced by an EMCO truck, like the city currently uses in some garbage collections, would be an advisable thing.

That is, a single container in each alley. Perhaps in the leaf season being augmented by a couple extra. No bag needing residents would empty their own reusable plastic drum or whatever into that container, so that all would be collected would be the yard waste and then it would go only into a separate truck to directly to the composting

site.

MR. GREENE: You mentioned that twenty households are currently using this system. Were they [illegible] using a blue box?

MR. DUNN: None, none were using the blue box system.

There is one slightly comparable system. In my own alley, I've had a depot like this for a number of years and they also receive our curb side service.

Most of the household in my alley use the drop off at the one point in the alley, rather than use the drop off at their back gate.

MR. GREENE: So it's too early to compare the, I know you only had, this has only been in effect for month so it's, it would be too early to determine participation levels and tonnages that are generated?

MR. DUNN: Right. No comparison

organizations and the responses are quite positive.

Everybody feels that if the city doesn't continue separate collection with the blue box, this will be an

option their community to organization will implement for their communities.

Many communities, feeling that they have a level of awareness and participation and if that's not respected by the city they will opt for this and pay for themselves.

What I would recommend is that we devise a mechanism where a community could qualify for this type of service: that is, if it's overwhelmingly popular and if they can demonstrate the ability to met the state mandated twenty-five percent diversion by 1996 and show a way of funding it, if in fact it tends to require more education

than the blue bag would require.

If they can fund any extra expense, they should have a right to ask for their share of the blue bag funds be spent on a system that they're comfortable with and have chosen themselves.

MR. GREENE: What kind of plastic containers are being collected?

MR. DUNN: Basically, we collect only the materials that the Park District collects, which is the one and the two, milk, beverage and laundry containers.

MR. GREEN: Are you have finding any problems with that particular bin filling up more quickly than the others because of the —

MR. DUNN: It absolutely does. If plastics are collected, there would have to be another separate bin to really prevent it from overflowing.

MR. GREENE: Are you educating, are

you trying to educate people to stomp on their container, the plastic?

MR. DUNN: That doesn't always work. They pop right back.

MR. GREENE: So the only way you might address that in the future might be to have another bin there for the plastics?

MR. DUNN: Actually, this is a short wheel based truck, only twelve feet long. And it, up to eighteen feet can work in the alley, so a container just a couple feet longer with a separate plastic compartment would be the desirable solution.

MR. GOLDMAN: May I ask a question? In the course of your business experience, when you've hit periods of time when the markets were absolutely no good for one of the recyclables, what have you done?

MR. DUNN: We've always found, even an overseas market.

Many times, during the last twenty-five years, we shipped to Taiwan, Pakistan, India, Taiwan, so the general fear about markets is a very local one that is usually with the United States.

And it's totally connected with the notion of profitability.

There is never a problem with markets if you're willing to pay like ninety-six dollars to get it to Taiwan and get ninety-two dollars in return for it.

For, the resource center is a non-profit environmental organization. And so, that we sometimes make five dollars on a load of paper and sometimes loose five dollars per ton, it really makes no difference. That it's kept out of the landfill achieves objective, so we have never experience any conditions in which we cannot sell paper.

And that's true with all the other materials. We've never had to landfill anything.

So I really appreciate that question, because there has been a lot in the papers about the glut of newspaper, for instance.

The glut really is best understood if you think of the world has large needs for paper, and that paper can be made quite easily out of old papers or it could be made out of forest.

And if we have a glut of paper, that means we have a glut of forest. And we don't have a glut of forest, particularly in the nations that I've described.

They in fact import papers from the United States, because they've run out of their own forest. So there is no long term problem, short term profitability is often a problem on marketing.

But there is an absolute use for all cans, bottles, and newspaper or all other papers

collected.

The only thing, I would have to differ, I would step back and my confidence in markets with reference to plastic. They are not yet being turned into the same thing again so that one can just make the complete cycle.

I know there's a market for newspaper, because newspaper is going to be brought tomorrow. It happens that plastic bottles can't normally go back into plastic bottles again. So there's the only area I'm unsure about the markets.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Very interesting.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Karen Gurnyso?

MS. GURNYSO: Good evening. My name is Karen Gurnyso and I'm a citizen of Ravenswood Manor.

It's very hard to follow the

gentleman who just spoke, because he has been doing this for twenty years and I have probably, on a small scale in my home, been doing this only for the last three years.

And what I wanted to stress to each of you is that I am not terrible different. I don't believe, than most of you. I'm a average citizen, I work everyday and it's difficult in the beginning when you think about recycling.

But in the three years that I've done it, because Uptown Recycling is in our neighborhood, what I have found is, that I have reduced the amount of garbage that goes into my black plastic can almost by three quarters.

It is rarely even half full. And I say that because it's not any longer difficult, it's not difficult to keep the materials on my back porch or in my kitchen or even in my basement.

I want to thank, in particular,

Uptown Recycling for their excellent they been doing and I think that you need to pay attention like them and the resource center because it is individuals like these who do have alternatives and do have answers that need seriously to be considered in the twenty year waste plan for the City of Chicago.

I also want to say that I have, I still drive a car and I still do many things that are not healthy for the environment or for myself.

And yet, I also take the time to collect cardboard and to collect all the junk mail which, as someone else indicated to you, stacks up even though I've written to the marketing firm in New York to say that I want my name removed from the list, I still get piles of it.

And I make, probably every other month, trips here to North Park Village, and North Park Village is as successful as it is and as several people have mentioned, because it does

accept full stream of all the recyclables.

And I don't see that in the plan that has been proposed for the city either.

What I want to stress is that in the Ravenswood Manor neighborhood alone, by the ninety percent participa-

tion one, we have been able to divert an amazing amount of tonnage from landfill space. And that is what we need to be focusing on.

It is an incentive to know that that which I am putting out every week on Monday morning is definitely going to be turned around so that the logo you see of the arrow indeed means that it will be used again. Recycled, reused.

What I particularly oppose about the blue bag plan, and I could mention many of the things that you've already heard, is that it suggests and supports a notion in our culture of what I call the toilet assumption. Flush it away.

You put it in the blue bag with the

rest of your garbage and it's gone. Well, we have to begin thinking differently.

I saw a woman from Russia just this last week who is here to talk about how they have no equipment, they have nothing. And they are willing to use things that we, in our innocence, in our ignorance, throw away.

We need to begin thinking the way my grandmother did more than eighty years ago about saving things and reusing them. The plan does not look to that.

I also oppose the plan because of its emphasis on incineration. I suffer from mild asthma. My niece has more serious asthma. It is not just my concern that the ash that will be in the air will effect and, more, and seriously worsen the quality of our air and affect my breathing capacity as I age.

But it is also the fact that if you have read that in the last ten years, physicians report an amazing increase in asthma. The lung association. The Chicago Lung Association can give you these figures.

In all, what I am saying is the time that you individuals have spent is important. We need a program that is more seriously addresses the questions that have been raised here.

I did not attend the intake meetings. I did however write twice to our Mayor, received responses from the Commissioner of Streets and San and what disturbed me was a sense, almost a kind of tunnel vision that this blue bag is our plan, this is our program and we're going to go ahead with it.

I am hoping that you will listen to the people here, the overwhelming majority of whom are saying, "We need something more than the plan you have drafted chiefly."

Please consider what we're saying. I also agree, we are willing to change as the gentleman before me said.

And each of you, if you do look at that recycling center that out here, will see something that I think should inspire your imagination.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Jerry Donlin?

MR. DONLIN: Good evening. I'm Jerry Donlin and I'm with Standard Equipment Company. We're a distributor of refuse equipment.

My company's been in the refuse equipment field for over thirty years. We sell the refuse bodies that the City currently uses.

We also sell recycling equipment.

many different lines. There are thousands of different manufacturers of recycling equipment.

As soon as the buzz word recycling came out, every steel shop in the country became a recycling manufacturer.

The one thing they all have in common is, they don't have any ingenuity. It's an old packer truck from the old days. It goes back to when refuse was lifted by man over his shoulder.

Chicago has moved ahead from that. We have moved to the semi-automated refuse systems.

Semi-automated refuse systems saves laborers from down time, from hurting their back. It allows a man to work as a laborer from the day that he starts to time he's sixty-five years old. I can't see us moving back in time where we are hand picking these items one by one at the curb.

Basically, there's a couple of reasons. One is money. Dumpsters of city fleets.

We currently run from somewhere in the neighborhood of four hundred refuse trucks a day, four hundred routes.

To do the same with recycling trucks, we would have to have roughly half that.

To run that, we could spend twenty-five million dollars in equipment alone, much less the labor. The drivers, the management, the maintenance people. It could get very, very costly.

I happen to know that New York City has spent roughly a hundred and fifty million dollars to do one third the city. That's roughly the size of Chicago. They're finding it doesn't work.

The cost is prohibitive. At that point, the amount of tax dollars per person is just, it's unbelievable.

The cutback of the current refuse trucks, we use rear loaders in Chicago, would not

happen either.

Because of the system that we currently use, semi-automated, it takes the same amount of time to dump a cart if it's half empty, or if it's completely full.

So you would still be, you would have a lighter load on the truck, you may save a little bit in going to the dump sites, but you would not save the time of actual pick up door to door. The cost of the blue bag comparatively seems small when you put that together against that.

When I first heard about the blue bag system, I was very, very skeptical. I've seen garbage trucks. I've driven them. I've operated them. I've maintained them. I've worked around them for fifteen years.

I was very, very surprised when I went to the city site to see that the bags were not broken, that the glass was not broken, and the items

did not seem to be contaminated.

We looked at side by side, what was in. I've seen it in recycling trucks that are currently used throughout most of the suburbs. There really wasn't much difference.

In Europe, they use systems similar to this where they pack them both together, it's called the Meecom system. And this by moving to the MRRF Stanon system, we could possibly move right into used it.

It allows us to move from completely hand driven, everybody flips it into the truck to a completely automated system much easier, without wasting all of the money on the trucks.

The one thing I can say about recycling trucks, is there's a sort of a joke about it, is that if you're buying a recycling body, buy it on a chassis you can use for something else, because you will.

The other thing is, the market on the recyclables themselves is very, very soft and I know that they were saying that they were having to actually pay to get rid of it.

The idea that there is gold in the garbage is really not true at this moment.

Since everybody in the whole state has moved to recycling, there's a glut of it everywhere.

So I still think that the best way is to put it right in the blue bag and put it in with the regular garbage.

Thank you.

MR. GREENE: You mentioned the New York recycling program.

I understand in some of the wards in 161New York, they have twice a week garbage collection.

Do you know if they cut back their garbage collections in those wards when they instituted their recycling programs?

MR. DONLIN: I hadn't heard—

MR. GREENE: Maybe to cut back to once a week?

MR. DONLIN: I hadn't heard that. Basically, I'm the distributor of each Company which is the national manufacturer. And I've talked to the distributor in New York about it and he has told me the numbers and we've gone through it at conventions.

MR. GREENE: But you didn't do any analysis to see whether or not —

MR. DONLIN: I have not seen the exact analysis, no.

MR. HARRINGTON: Mr. Chairman, I may be able to, we've discussed that issue with the Commissioner of New York at a couple of meetings.

I think that they haven't done that, haven't even had the opportunity to look at that issue because of the way the union contracts are

structured in New York.

MR. GREENE: Yes, that's a problem. In terms of, you're from private industry, and if you were to approach a city, a large city for instance, and you wanted to offer them a brand new program that really hasn't been tried anywhere and you tried to convince that city to accept this program, how long would you test out that program to demonstrate its effectiveness in terms of collection, processing and marketing the material?

MR. DONLIN: We tested a system back in the early '70s with Chicago on the packing of bulk items, such white goods, refrigerators, stoves, et-cetera into the garbage truck.

They used to always pick it up in a open body truck. I believe it was six months that we had done it before they came out to a bid to buy that type of truck.

MR. GREENE: And how, how many wards did you try that program or did you —

MR. DONLIN: I, that was before I was with the company, that was like in 1971 or '72, but what I recall is we had roughly ten, ten trucks running.

MR. GREENE: Thanks.

MR. DONLIN: Sure.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Sarah Jane Knoy?

MS. KNOY: Good evening Mr. Chairman, committee members. I appreciate your patience in sitting through these many hours.

My name is Sarah Jane Knoy and I'm the Executive Director of Greenpeace in the Great Lakes Region.

I also live on the northside, in Rogers Park, where we have curb side recycling by

the Uptown Recycling Center that you've heard described by other speakers.

As most of you know, Greenpeace is the world's largest environmental organization, with over two million supporters in the United States and offices all over the world. We've been working in the Chicago area since about 1976.

Although most people associate Greenpeace with the ocean and whales. As environmentalists, we're concerned with all threats to the planet. From toxic pollution to the hole in the ozone layer.

Our message is twofold. Personal action can help, but political action and social change is needed if we're serious about saving the planet.

All across the nation, for years, Greenpeace supporters have been in the forefront of the recycling movement.

We've started recycling programs in in our local communities, in our schools and in our work places.

I'm here today to tell you that nationwide, look as long as you want, you will never find a recycling proposal more ridiculous than the one we're discussing this evening.

The blue bag proposal—

(APPLAUSE)

The blue bag proposal, as we call it, asks us to believe that bottles, cans and paper can be mixed together in one bag, compacted in a truck full of garbage bags and come out usable on the other end.

This proposal expects us to believe that blue bags don't break or tear. This proposal expects us to believe that everyone will remember to careful rinse out all of their bottles and cans and dry them overnight before they put time in the bag

with the paper so that they won't ruin the quality of the paper.

This proposal expects us to believe that smashing glass bottles in a trash compacting truck will not break them.

In short, this proposal asks us to believe the unbelievable, all across the board.

This proposal is so absurd that I know people who refuse to believe it when I tell them about it. It takes me hours to convince them that it's serious.

But it's not, it's sad, it's not funny that the City of Chicago is so close to adopting a solid waste plan like this one.

This plan may actually decrease the amount of material that is really recycled in the City of Chicago.

We've heard tonight about the community recycling centers, people use these, and

when they use them the material is genuinely recycled.

What's going to happen if those people, those same people use the blue bag program?

Well I'll tell you what's going to happen. Some of the material is going to be lost after it's compacted in the truck, some will be lost because its quality will be ruined by being mixed, and some, if we're lucky, will be recycled.

But, as you know, this plan allows material, recyclable material to be ground up and spread over the top of a landfill, and they call that recycling. That's not what most people have in mind when they put out their recyclable materials.

The plan under discussion tonight also calls for an increase in the amount of waste we burn in trash incineration. Specifically, it calls for the rehabilitation of the northwestern incinerator and possible construction of more

facilities.

Incineration is one of the most dangerous methods of disposable of solid waste. First of all, incineration does not dispense with the need for

landfills. When garbage is burned, the remaining ash and unburned materials can amount to thirty or forty percent of the original mass.

The remaining ash, often highly toxic, must still be disposed of, usually in landfills.

Incineration of solid waste is dangerous to human health. Although state-of-the art pollution control devices may capture acid producing substances and particulate matter before they enter the atmosphere, these devices are no defense against the emissions of heavy metals, polychlorinated dioxins and feurons and other poisons into the air.

The U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency has found such substances as arsenic, cadmium, chromium, formaldehyde, lead and mercury in the stack emission of common municipal waste incinerators.

All of these substances are extremely dangerous to people, animals and the surrounding environment.

I know that this is a bogus plan and I think most of you know it too. That leaves me with two questions. Why is the City of Chicago considering such a poor excuse for a solid waste plan? And what can we do to stop this before it's too late?

The first question is easy to answer. We're having this plan forced down our throats because Waste Management thinks it's a good idea.

Waste Management is a well known and generous contributor to aldermanic and mayoral campaigns.

Waste management has put other sham recycling programs in other communities. Waste Management has also set the U.S. record for environmental related penalties and settlements in the 1980's.

Greenpeace estimates that Waste Management has paid over forty-three million in fines, penalties and out of court settlements for admitted and alleged violations of environmental laws at its dump sites.

Waste Management already runs some of the city-sponsored drop off recycling locations and has many private contracts in the city.

Waste Management wants to manage all of Chicago's waste, and they want to do it in a way that will maximize their profit at the expense of the first class recycling program we deserve.

The second question. What can we do about it? Well, this is a question that I address to the audience.

We're the only people that can stop this plan from going through, and all of you that are here tonight should come, talk to your friends and tell them to come to the pro, to the meeting next Monday night.

We should all come to the City Council hearings. When we get home tomorrow morning, we should all call our Alderman and then tomorrow afternoon, we should write him a letter just to be sure.

And then the day after that, we should write a letter to our Mayor.

Because it's up to us. We're the only ones that can stop this and we must stop it before it's too late.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GLAB: It's fine what you've

said, but what is the plan to eliminate or alleviate the problem that you've pointed out?

I don't think we're really getting to the heart of where the problem, you know, how to solve the problem.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: If you'd like to speak, you could fill out a card and we'll put you on the list.

MR. GLAB: I did.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Okay, thank you. Carol Bruce?

MS. BRICE: I'm a recycling citizen and I have three children who come with me to recycle in this area.

And they're always pleased to see it very crowded and it's good for them to see everybody working together, no matter when we come; seven o'clock at night, three o'clock in the afternoon, ten o'clock in the morning, it's always crowded and

well used.

So my trash has been cut in half and I hear a lot, maybe three fourths, heard a lot of people here saying that. That means that people who are recycling, as in Ravenswood, are cutting down on how many trucks we need. Maybe how many, how many pick up, how much, how many jobs you need to service.

And maybe your plan is self serving and that you want to have more people in the Bureau of Streets and Sanitation working to pick up materials that we're taking care of ourselves right now.

So I'd like to see this extra money that you're saving on Ravenswood and the people who are doing this recycling put to good use.

I'd like to suggest that maybe you could limit the type of packaging sold in the Chicago area to only recyclable materials.

Put companies on notice, large companies on notice that they have five years to change, or two years to change, that they have to start, if they want to sell to Chicago, they have to put it in a package that's recyclable.

Right now, we have people walking the streets scavenging for aluminum. If we had our aluminum separated in the back, in our alley or in our containers, people out of the private sector, poor people could walk up and down the streets and pick this up for you and make the money themselves.

I'm wondering if blue bags are recyclable. Nobody's answered that today, are they?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Yes.

MS. BRICE: And I also wonder, what plans have you made for pick up of batteries?

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Excuse me, could you?

MS. BRICE: Batteries? Is there any

plan for the pick up of batteries?

MR. HARRINGTON: I can just answer that.

One of the things that we're going to be, that we're currently working on now is, we have a sister city relationship with the City of Gulfenburg, Sweden and the Swedes are advanced in almost every area of solid waste management and have an extensive battery collection network.

What we're going to be doing with them is working with them to see what components of that network are applicable to Chicago, what they do that we can do and how we can then structure a household battery collection program, perhaps using the basis of the information that they've already put together and gathered.

MS. BRICE: Okay. I was wondering whether or not Uptown's making money on this.

Are they picking, they must be making

some money, otherwise they wouldn't be doing it. I mean, you guys could be making the money that Uptown's making right now.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Jack Chartier?

[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 [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 [14], 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 young 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 my 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?

MR. GLAB: I don't have a polished speech. I would like to make a few comments on a few things that I have observed. I wasn't going to mentioned this, but this gentleman brought up a very salient point.

Looking at you gentleman, I'm wondering if we're really getting through to you what we're saying and what is, what the public at large or the citizenship, citizenry would really like done. I'm really wondering.

I've been looking at you. Some of you are falling asleep, some of you are dozing off in the sky someplace and I'm wondering if we're really getting through.

Another thing. Here again, I was

going to let it go, but I'm not going to.

I'm looking at our fine Commmee list here. Can you tell me what the Executive Director of CASA Central will do for us, or the president of the Independence Bank will do for us here?

There is a few fellows here. Uptown Recycling, Elgin National Industries. Is that a, who are they? We don't even know who are—

MR. GRANT: We're a conglomerate.

MR. GLAD: Elgin Industries.

MR. GRANT: Yes.

MR. GLAD: Okay, the street sweeper people and so forth?

MR. GRANT: No, none of us are street sweepers.

MR. GLAB: Okay, well you know there s a couple others here. Mexican-American Referral Center, Black Contractors United

I mean, what is, what does these people on the commission have to do with coming up with specific plan to eliminate or minimize our waste?

Recycle what can and minimize the rest. What kind of commission is this?

And I'm not casting aspersions on those individuals themselves. It's obvious whoever put the commmee together, you know, I don't know. It just doesn t seem like it s, like it s doing the job.

Okay, enough of that tirade. Let me just make some comments here, which I agree with a lot of people here, and they have been said. I believe that the citizenry of Chicago wants to do something, but the, the administration or the powers to be just doesn t make the hard decision to say we re going to do this, whether you like it or not.

That is, if it's a reasonable approach. Total recycling, if we have, after total recycling, there's been some aspersions cast about incineration.

We all know that that's the final solution to waste reduction, right? Short of maybe some other approach of biomass degeneration by chemical means or something like that.

You know, the public wants to do something, but it wants to hang onto some plan and carry through with it.

I'll give you an example with something that I feel is failing and that is the yard waste disposal.

Last year, when this program came into being, I saw people enthusiastically try to support that plan.

They bought bags they used paper bags from their Jewel Store and their Dominicks and so

forth. They put their yard waste in paper boxes, set them out on the alley.

Unfortunately, there was a lot of people that stuff their yard waste into plastic bags. They set those out there. What happened? The boxes, if they were closed, they weren't picked up. If the yard waste were in plastic bags, they weren't picked up.

This year, I have seen substantially, I'm from the Belmont Central Area here in Chicago, I've seen substantial reduction in enthusiasm on the part of the people putting these yard wastes out.

One problem was, when do these things get picked up? Nobody could plan to put these things out on the specific date and on that date within a day or so, nobody could identify.

In my own neighborhood, I could not identify when this stuff was going to be picked up. As a result, I see the enthusiasm waning completely.

This concept of plastic bottle recycling through the Park District. Oh, there was a lot of hoopla by the Park District. We're going to pulp this stuff up and shove it back into the playgrounds or something. That's a ridiculous idea.

I think we know and I've heard from Park District people. The bags collected, there was some park houses that were just infested with various varmints and so forth.

Think of the, let's say a household has ten plastic milk containers, so they go running off to the park. How? In their car. They probably burn three, four times more energy in terms of gas, adding pollution into the atmosphere, taking those ten bottles to the Park District,

I mean, isn't that a stupid approach? It just doesn't, it's idiotic. Perhaps, haven't had a chance to review this maybe I'll try to catch you guys at the University of Illinois.

I'm sure you won't want to see me there, but maybe I could come out with a more cohesive, polished approach.

Like I say, let me just throw out, you know, one or two more things.

Oh, before I even do that, I think it's ridiculous in the City of Chicago we have that, for some Godforsaken reason, the City Council passed an Ordinance that all apartment buildings have to have a private hauler haul their trash away, correct?

I see everybody on the panel nodding, ten percent of you.

All right, and on my block, one city block, there are four, two apartment buildings and two businesses that have to have their trash picked up. There are four different haulers picking up that trash on four different days.

Tell me that we are not adding

pollution. We're wasting energy on the part of fuel. We've got these truckers running every which way throughout the city.

Wouldn't it be more intelligent, perhaps, if we have to do that, wouldn't it be more intelligent to assign districts or areas, any one hauler. Hey you're going to go through that neighborhood systematically and pick up this stuff?

Wouldn't that be a little more intelligent?

Yes?

MR. HARRINGTON: Your time is up I would, there's one, one issue that I would like to make sure and response to.

When we were working to set up the membership of this advisory commmee, there were a number of things that we considered to be extremely important in its composition.

The first is, the composition of this

commmee had to meet both, certain standards of state law and certain standards of local law that were passed for it's construction.

Secondly, one of the key things that we have done, in establishing this commmee, is we 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

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(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

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(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

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(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

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(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

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(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

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(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, excetera, (4) excetera.

(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.)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, JACK ARTSTEIN, [illegible] 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 complete copy of the aforesaid proceedings.

JACK ARTSTEIN, C.S.R.
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D., 1991
NOTARY PUBLIC

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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, Jane Addams Hull House Room at Chicago, Illinois and presided over by MR. DANIEL STERNHARD, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Daniel Sternhard, Professor, UIC Psychology
Diane Gregg, Department of Consumer Services
Commissioner Carolyn Schoenberger
Dan Arvanitis, Executive Director
Lillian Reynolds
David Reed
Committee on Energy, Environment & Public Utilities
Alderman Ed Eisendrath
Karen Greene, Citizens for a Better Environment
Mary Dempsey, Chairman Solid Waste Management
William Gavin, Vice President for Corporate Development, Loyola University of Chicago
Timothy Harrington, Deputy Commissioner Department of Streets and Sanitation
Michael Abbate, President
Chicago Plan Commission
Michael Dunn, Alderman 1st Ward
Pauline Manager, Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Ann Alvarez, Executive Director, Casa Central

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MR. CONSULTANTS:

DAVID TRAEGER, HDR Engineering, Inc.
GREG MARTINSEN, McDonough Associates
STAFF
PAMELA D. BARNES, Director of Planning, Department of Streets and Sanitation
HENRY HENDERSON, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Department of Streets and Sanitation

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MR. SPEAKERS

BRUNO CARUSO, Secretary-Treasurer, Laborer's Union Local 1001
BETSY VANDERCOOK, Associate Director of Publications, University of Illinois at Chicago
JEFF BALCH, Citizen
NINA ZIPPAY, Citizen
LARRY JELLEMA, St. John's Neighbors of River West
BILL MUSCHENHEIM, Greenpeace Action
FRANK KNIBB, Center for Neighborhood Technology
JANE CAMPBELL on behalf of Jane Pardo, President, League of Women Voters
DAVID RAMSAY, Former Editor, Solid Waste Management Newsletter
JEFF TANGEL, South Cook County Environmental Action Coalition
JO PATTON, Chicago Recycling Coalition
MICHAEL CHISHOLM, DALE CARLSON, Uptown Recycling
GARY SMITH, ELIZABETH DOUGAL

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MS. WENDY ALLEN-AYRES, Anthropologist

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MR. BARNES: Good evening. My name is Pamela Barnes and I'm the Director of Planing for the City of Chicago, Department of Sefeets and Sanitation.

At this time, I would like to formally welcome all of you to tonight's hearing and provide a brief overview of the planning process presented by this Committee in October of 1990.

Before I begin, I would like to ask that all individuals wishing to provide verbal testimony tonight to sign up, using one of the cards provided, indicating your name, whether you are testifying as a private citizen or have an affiliation with a community organization or a commercial enterprise and the subject area of your testimony.

In addition, if there are any community groups that would like to request the Streets and Sanitation representative speak to your

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organization regarding the plan, please sign up at the table outside the door.

In order to ensure that all individuals are heard, we ask that testimony be limited to one individual from each organization first and then if there's time remaining, others from the same organization can provide additional comments.

After this hearing, the plan will be sent to the City Council Committee on Energy, Environmental Protection and Public Utilities after which the draft plan will go before the City Council to be adopted as mandated by State Law.

As your name is called, please step up promptly to the podium, state your full name, the organization you represent, if applicable, in order that the court reporter can hear.

Again, please limited your comments to five minutes maximum.

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Written testimony will be accepted until November 18 and can be forwarded to the attention of the Solid Waste Management Review Committee in care of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, 121 North LaSalle, Room 700, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

The Solid Waste Management Review Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley in October of 1990 to review and comment on the City of Chicago's long-range solid waste management plan.

I might also add that the committee has spent well over a hundred hours on non-paid time overseeing and reviewing to provide comment on the plan.

This charge was pursuant to the Illinois Legislature's Senate Bill 1616 and the mandate from the Chicago City Council.

Since October of 1990, this committee has met bi-weekly to become more educated and informed on solid waste management issues, examine

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the various options for the City and to provide comment on the draft solid waste management plan.

The City's solid waste management plan includes elements from the state's hierarchy of disposal options and integrates those options in cost effective and operationally appropriate ways.

The historical disposal practices of the city, which relied primarily on landfilling, will be dramatically changed as a result of this plan.

The City and the Department of Streets and Sanitation will invest heavily in public education and the use of source reduction in recycling techniques to reduce the waste remaining for combustion or landfilling.

The program contained in the plan are intended to be implemented over the next five-year period and are expected to produce significant reduction in the waste presently being landfilled.

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When you have one minute remaining in your five-minute presentation, I will put this one-minute sign up. Please pay attention to me to let you know you have one minute left.

I also would like to, at this time, introduce the individuals at the table.

To my far left, Kevin Greene from Citizens for a Better Environment.

Sitting next to him is Dale Carlson from Uptown Recycling Senior; Dave Frankz, who is a substitute tonight for Alderman Ed Eisendrath; Dave Inman, who is substituting for Commissioner Carolyn Schoenberger from the Department of Consumer Services.

Our Chairman, Dan Eberhardt; Corporation Counsel Henry Henderson; Gregg Martinsen from McDonough and Associates, Dave Traeger from HDR Engineering; Tim Harrington, Deputy Commissioner of Planning and Development for Streets

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and Sanitation.

Ann Alvarez, Executive Director of CASA Central; Mike Dulin substituting for John Rosales from Coca-Cola; Ken Hogan from Hogan & Sons; Disposal and Sandy Goldman from Goldman Asset Management.

At this time, I'd like to defer to 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.

[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

[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

[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

[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 Betty Vandercook.

[9] MS. VANDERCOOK: Hi. My name is Betty 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 a 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.

[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

[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.

[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

[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, don't decrease your waste, throw it all out, no problem.

We're be there, we're going to pick it up for you. And keep on doing that for the next twenty years. But, see, what worries me is we don't have another twenty years to solve this problem.

Of course, you may be taking this percentage or that percentage of low grade recycled waste out of the trash and from what I understand there may not be a whole lot of saleable waste

you're going to be taking out.

But if you insist on putting forward a plan that changes little in the routine of the City and little in the attitudes of the citizens, what you're doing is not solving the solid waste crisis, but you're just continuing it.

I ask you, that's the solid waste review, the Solid Waste Management Review Committee, to reject all or part of the twenty year plan. To develop a plan that works with the neighborhoods that approaches solid waste in a variety of ways that doesn't make one decision for twenty years.

And I ask you to stop, to be like, stop being like me, to stop thinking like a bureaucrat, and start being people who care about the environment and care about the future of our city. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Jeff Balch.

MR. BALCH: Good evening. My name is Jeff Balch.

Chairman Eberhardt, Ms. Barnes, Mr. Carrington, other members of the committee I thank you for being here tonight and I thank everyone in the audience as well for showing up on such a chilly, wet evening to inform yourself or express an opinion.

My own opinion of Chicago's proposed blue bag program is negative.

I've prepared a song for tonight's hearing entitled the Blue Bag Blues and I invite every one in the audience who agrees that the blue bag is a bad idea to join me by providing the rhythm section while I sing.

Just snap your fingers with me. Help me out.

We have a problem in Chicago, we throw away much too much stuff, it wasn't all that bad before, but now the landfill space is simply not enough to hold the things we could recycle along with the chicken bones and rags.

So Screens and Sassmore says put stuff for reclamation in blue bags.

You put the blue bag in the garbage truck and later on somebody sorts, and if they can't find a fire then they chuck it in a fire and collect the cash and maybe fill out reports.

And meanwhile, no one talks about the chance we stand to loose, we think it's time to spread the news, this is a deal we do not choose.

and we are really not amused and we believe we will refuse. We've got the blue bag blues.

I say the chance we stand to loose tonight like the chance to face the facts, the chance to learn that what we throw away will

someday, somehow it's going to come back.

We can legislate, incinerate, procrastinate, negotiate and cut our rags and rags, but we cannot hide the problem in blue bags.

We don't know where the idea came from, don't know how it got this far, don't know why we hitch the garbage wagon to this falling star.

Well we do believe in miracles and wild possibilities, but no way we can believe in the materials recovery and recycling facilities.

Well in other towns, the blue bag idea has been attempted and it's hotly debated, but one thing's for sure, we start feeling sick when we hear the name Waste Management Incorporated.

And we think the time has come tonight for policy reviews, we think it's time to spread the news this is a deal we do not choose, and we are really not amused, and we believe we will refuse, we got the blue bag blues.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. After four of these, sitting before these wonderful hearings, they have been wonderful, it's, you know, it's really nice to have a little bit of entertainment.

MR. BALCH: I hope you take it somewhat seriously though.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. I can't pronounce this first name, so why don't you say the last name. Is it Nina, is it Zippay.

MS. ZIPPAY: That was a tough act to follow, but I'll try to do my best.

My name is Nina Zippay and I'm here as a citizen of Chicago. I live at 4245 1/2 North Hermitage on the northside.

I really just want to address the overall plan, specifically two major criticisms of

the plan.

First regarding incineration. The rehabbing of various incinerators throughout the city would really not consider any impact it would have on the air pollution.

I think the plan significantly ignores other ideas in terms of the environment, such as pollution on the air, on the land and the water. Specifically the air.

As it stands, the EPA considers Chicago air one of the worst in the nation. I don't think rehabbing incinerators or focusing on that type of plan is going to make the air in the City of Chicago any better.

Secondly, regarding the blue bag program, as an alternative to incineration and landfill space. I don't think using low quality recyclable materials is going to help the city or isn't going to make the city any money.

I think it would be a better idea to focus on high grade and high quality recyclable material.

Specifically ways in which it would not, all materials would not go into one specific blue bag. Separate it, you are going to have a high quality in the end in the future.

In the long run, you're going to have high grade quality material that people are going to want to buy. Most people won't buy the material that's been mixed with other recyclable material.

Another thing about the blue bag program, excuse me, program, there's only been a few cities I understand that have tried such a program and they haven't really been very favorable.

I would like to ask the panel here, the commissioner here, exactly how many other plans did you consider? And how many plans, alternative plans did you use in the demonstration that you used

through March through May.

I understand, from reading this PR, this Public Release that you've only considered one idea in your demonstration. What about the alternatives? Have they been tried out? I think they have been tried out throughout the other cities of the nation.

And I don't think they've been used 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] collection 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 effective 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 effective recycling program.

[8] We urge the SWMRC to go back to the [9] drawing board and dump the current costly and [10] ineffective 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 pre- ntly

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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

mandated hierarchy: source reduction, reuse and recycling?

Does it build on the city's diversity? Does it break the city up into manageable parts like wards, for example, rather than getting stuck in the blanket approach?

Does it view the waste stream as a resource? Does it support and build a local reprocessing economy?

Does it involve a number of service providers avoiding the intrinsically dangerous

monopoly model? Is another study really needed or is it time for action?

Is the proposed system sustainable or are costs like to escalate uncontrollably? Is it flexible so that the city can take advantage of appropriate new options and ideas?

The Solid Waste Management Plan under consideration would fail such a test. The blue bag proposal presents us with a "one bag fits all" approach, failing to provide flexibility or to build the city's diversity.

Garbage isn't only a problem, it's a source. Proper management of our waste stream can add to new jobs, both in collection and reprocessing, produce energy consumption and reduce dependency on questionable technologies.

Let's plan as if the future really mattered.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Is this, the views you've given us here, is this the authorized representative view of the CNT?

MS. KNIBB: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Okay, thank you. Jane Campbell.

MS. CAMPBELL: Good evening. My name is Jane Campbell and I'm speaking on behalf of Edna Pardo, President of the League Women Voters in Chicago.

The League adopted a strong waste management position in 1973.

The League supports, one, policies to reduce the generation and promote the reuse of recycle, in recycling of solid and hazardous waste.

Two, policies to ensure safe treatment, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste in order to protect public

health and air, water and land resources.

And three, planning and decision-making processes that recognize suitable solid and hazardous waste as potential resources.

Over the past two years, the Chicago League actively supported the Hansen Ordinance and met with city officials to discuss Chicago's solid waste future.

While appreciating the strong emphasis on educational programs, we find the proposed plan unsupportable for the following reasons.

First, because of the household hazardous waste, the City plan fails to outline a strong course for action. Rather it focuses on conducting further studies.

Last year, the State League introduced legislation, including three main components. A method of labeling packages of

material that require special disposal, removal of household hazardous waste from the waste stream and public education. The league feels that the time for action is now.

Second, the blue bag proposal, implementation of the blue bag program is premature.

The League believes that this program is inferior to a source-separated curb side collection program, which avoids mixing recyclables with garbage and treats them as valuable commodities.

Moreover, the league believes that alternative collection methods have not been given appropriate consideration.

And lastly, incineration. The league is concerned about the emphasis placed on incineration in the proposed plan.

Inadequacies in the plan's proposed action regarding source reduction, reuse and

recycling may lead to a premature dependency on incineration to solve the city's solid waste disposal problems.

While we find the overall plan is seriously flawed, there are several areas which we find commendable.

The aforementioned emphasis on public education and support for beverage deposit container legislation.

Finally, we urge consideration and adoption League's criteria for siting waste manage, waste disposal facilities. And there's a copy of that attached with what I gave to you.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. David Ramsay?

MR. RAMSAY: Good evening. As former Editor of the Solid Waste Management Newsletter.

I've studied and written articles on existing recycling programs such as Uptown Recycling and also a long article on Chicago's Solid Waste Plan.

I've learned about Chicago's pilot blue bag recycling program by following a Department of Streets and Sanitation dump truck down the alleys of Chicago's northwest side.

I watched the recycling bags being unloaded at the transfer station. I offer my observation and opinions here in the hopes that they might influence the city to change its present direction before it's too late.

What we see here are warring camps. On one side, the City of Chicago appears to have already decided on this cost effective recycling and waste disposal system, based on perceived budget constraints, who want's another New York City?

Labor union and — and other political factors I can scarcely guess at.

And on the other side are recyclers, who are dedicated people who brought recycling to Chicago more than a decade ago and whose openmoss brings significant benefits.

Overall, there appears to have been little dialogue and no compromises. Apparently feeling betrayed, the recycling community, understandably, has attacked the program and the city's motivation for establishing the blue bag program.

Others giving testimony have alleged corruption, believing that the city is on the take by a certain large corporation whose name has become a household swear word.

The proposed Solid Waste Management Plan for the city itself is a thorough and comprehensive document and I commend the Solid Waste Review Committee, the Department of Streets and Sanitation and the consultants who prepared the

plan.

The problem with the plan lies in alternative one, the City plan itself. The heart of this alternative is the co-mingled, blue bag collection program, which involves the co-collection of trash and recyclables in blue plastic bags in the rear packer dump trucks. I will discuss that later.

[100] The Mayor announced the city's [111] selection of the blue bag program before the [112] Advisory Committee had completed its planning [113] process and meaningful public participation.

[114] News articles and comments at these [115] hearings have shown strong public reaction against [116] the city's strategy to push ahead in advance of the [117] plan.

[118] This business as usual attitude, not [119] only alienates the people, but may jeopardize the

[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

[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

[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

[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.

[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-collection 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

[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

[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

[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'm willing it.

[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 Pe[illegible]ing.

[7] I haven't really [illegible]anized my [8] thoughts here ye[illegible]ght. The absurdities are so [9] ma[illegible]d so pathetic. I wish that this issue[illegible]ok [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 report 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 Tar[illegible]

[2] MR. TA[illegible]: 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] Resources 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 [illegible] by [16] 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 [illegible] what to include companies [illegible] us the waste.

[4] Incineration. We oppose [illegible] creasing of the northwest [illegible] from a [6] thousand tons per day to six teen hundred tons per [7] day and we especially oppose any reopening of any [8] other incinerators in the City o Chicago.

[9] Incineration is a flawed, dangerous [10] technology to deal with solid waste To give a [11] little saying, incineration i a long 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 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 [illegible]ly people [2] that present [illegible] there [illegible]re no health effects [illegible] [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 [16] in the 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 incinerators, the acid [4] gases, the dioxins and furans.

[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 [2] how to handle and solve waste problems.

[3] So much so that I'd like to call it [4] the love boat for incinerators. It's featured on [5] the U.S. Conference of Mayors Videotape on the solid [6] waste issue as a clean modern state-of-the-art [7] facility.

[8] By the way, anyone that hears that [9] phrase the state of the art ought to turn and run in [10] the other direction.

[11] This incinerator, which came on line [12] in 1988, and which is built by Odgen Martin which is [13] 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] Yates, 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 in was fifty-one million as

the price tag for rehabbing the northwest incinerator.

I know that the figure mentioned in the Solid Waste Management Plan is twenty-five million. I would appreciate knowing which is the accurate figure since I think that that discrepancy is pretty significant.

Another question I have is that the City of Chicago, since 1984, had a landfill moratorium, which is meant that there have been no new landfills built in the City since that time. That's been renewed periodically.

I thought that the fact that this moratorium was not mentioned in the plan was a glaring omission.

I would ask that the commitee state its position on the moratorium and include that as part of the plan, since clearly it effects the next

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twenty years and where we are going to be putting our garbage.

Finally, both throughout the plan and in other comments that I've heard from city representatives, I understand that the city's estimates for curb side or source-separated programs were based an analysis done of "several cities."

I would appreciate knowing what those cities were and how that analysis was done, which is to say, was it done by calculating per household cost with a system wide analysis or per ton cost?

And I feel that that information will help us understand better how the city arrived at the conclusion that the blue bag is cheaper.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Michael Krassel?

MR. CHISHOLM: The pronunciation is

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Michael Chisholm.

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you.

MR. CHISHOLM: Okay. presently right now, what I'm looking at here in the City of Chicago is a program, a blue bag program that seems to myself and other people in the city that it's not inconvenient, that when it is inconvenient to each and every household party.

The reason it's inconvenient mainly is because what we're doing, we're taking all of our recycled items and we're putting them in one bag.

When this bag has been picked up by the City of Chicago, it goes to a processing center where it's separated.

By the time it's separated, by the time it's disposed in a blue bag, picked up and received at the processing center, it's been contaminated.

What I'm presently working on right

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now is a system that I developed about, say about last year some time, where the household party is easier and convenient for them to separate their items.

Using this system and using what the City can put together, you know, towards a pick up item or curb side pick up, the system can be brought together.

The biggest problem that we find right now is, the educational lack of education that we have as consumers in separating our items and a convenient way of separating our items.

If we look at our suburban areas, right now they have a blue curb side program, a blue bin.

And what happens is that you put your recycled items in the blue bin and then they'll pick up on the day that they'll pick up the garbage in a separate truck.

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What the City of Chicago should work on is a system where, instead of using a blue bin, where you commingle all your different recyclable items in that is kind of inconvenient for the average household: to take this blue bin on the outside and dispose of it in a proper manner, or, you know however it's going to be picked up.

The City of Chicago should work on a system where inside the home, which what I have right now, the consumer can separate their items. And by separating their items ahead of time, it makes it easier to be picked up.

The blue bag should be eliminated totally because the bag, you cannot see inside of it. You don't know what you have inside of it.

There should be a clear plastic bag being used instead of a blue plastic bag. If we use a clear plastic bag, where the consumer buys the plastic bags themselves at the store, that gives

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them the ability so that when the people come by or the workers come by and pick up the garbage it automatically seen what is what.

This way that you know from household to household that inside each plastic bag, you know exactly what's inside of it. You know if it's aluminum, plastic, paper or whatever the case may be.

Also that would make it convenient for the person or persons who are going by picking up the items. It'll make it easier for them too, to distinguish which item goes were.

In the suburbs, they have a truck that has five or six different compartments along each side, and a guy walks by with the blue bin he picks up and he separates, throw the glass here, the paper there, the plastic there and so forth. This time consuming.

If we develop a plan where each

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person, household, separates their items individually at home, takes it outside into a separate garbage container, when the City comes by and picks it up, not using the blue trash trucks, which is totally, it's crazy.

I'm sorry, any time you're combining garbage with other garbage and you compact them together, a ratio of contamination is there.

Using a separate recycling system, it would generate jobs, employment for different people.

The main thing we're looking at right now, in 1990, we have economic problem. We have an unemployment problems.

If we get into something where people can get jobs, people can work, going by doing these different things, pilot programs within the system there are different communities.

I feel as though that the system can

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be developed, but it's not a rush trying to do it, in trying to get the idea or trying to cut costs.

We all find that the worst thing you can do is cut because the only thing that's going to happen, you're going to have to do it all over again.

You're trying to take the short cut in doing it, it's not going to work that way. Let's get a system developed, which is what I have right here, which I'm not going to disclose.

It's something that I been working on, like I said, for a year, it's a double plan. I won't disclose it right now because it's presently in Washington D.C. getting a patent on it. They're doing a patent search.

But through this system right here and what I'm working it can be developed.

Thank you.

(38) (APPLAUSE)

(39) 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 (7) 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 (2) 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.

The city should measure the success of the divergent credit program in the same way.

Recommendation. Delete the

inaccurate evaluation of the divergent credit program and replace it with the actual recycling rates achieved in the communities served by the program.

For example, the recycling rate achieved by this program in one neighborhood where we collect materials in 1990 was ten percent, not one half of one percent.

Recommendation. The city's waste reduction and recycling plan should build upon the experience and infrastructure of existing recycling companies and programs.

The City should do this by soliciting proposals from both for-profit and not-for-profit recycling companies for a range of source reduction and recycling programs.

Now some of these programs, some of these companies, rather, may propose innovative and cost-effective collection programs, similar to the

one presented to you Wednesday evening by Ken Dunn.

Some companies may submit proposals for the expansion of their buy back centers into multi-material drop off centers.

Some will propose the opening of one or more new drop off centers.

Recycling proposals should be evaluated based upon the projected rate of the recycling system being proposed, as well as on the cost of the proposed program and upon the company's experience.

The city should also contract with the private sector to provide a range of services mentioned in the draft plan.

Good services, by the way, including model waste reduction programs and consultations with businesses about waste audits.

Criticisms numbered three through five have to do with the blue bag program, but David

Ramsay mentioned many of the criticisms that I was going to share with you this evening.

So in conclusion, the proposed blue bag program has not been adequately tested, has not proven to be successful elsewhere. The public does not support it. And most important, there are better alternatives.

Recommendation. Again, the city must solicit proposals from companies for the collection of recyclable materials and then compare the costs of these programs with the proposed Blue Bag Program.

Recommendation. Tailor recycling programs to serve the needs of each community. I hope the committee will realize that a majority of a one to four unit buildings in Chicago are located in low density, suburban type neighborhoods where separate collection would achieve the highest possible recycling rate.

Other residential communities would be best served by buy back and drop off centers.

Recommendation. Yard waste should be collected separately, not with the garbage.

The city should investigate purchasing refuse trucks with two compartments: one for garbage, one for yard waste.

The life cycle of a refuse truck is between five and seven years. During the next twenty years, the city's fleet will need to be replaced at least three times.

Plan now to purchase vehicles better suited to increasing Chicago's composting rate.

My last criticism, number six. The plan does not include specific strategies for developing local markets for recyclable materials.

Recommendation. The plan should include strategies for attracting industries to the Chicago area to purchase and use Chicago's

recyclables in their manufacturing processes.

The city should also sponsor, by recycle promotional campaigns, for Chicago businesses and residences, to increase the demand for products made from recycled materials.

There are many of criticisms and recommendations that I have. These are some of the major ones.

I hope that this committee will come to the Wednesday meeting prepared to recommend these crucial changes to the draft plan.

I think that we'll be doing Mayor Daley a disservice if we continue to approve of the draft to Solid Waste Management Plan.

Thanks.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN EBERHARDT: Thank you. Wendy Allen Ayres?

(PAUSE)

Wendy Ayres? Gary Smith?

MR. SMITH: Hello. I'm here today as a private citizen. I've never appeared at any forum like this before. In fact, I've never spoken out about anything like this before, so this is not only unusual for me, but I'd ask you to bear with me for a moment, if you would and I'm hope I'm clear with this.

I have no vested interested or no financial interest in any recycling company. I don't particularly consider myself a environmentalist in the extreme sense of the word.

I am aware of the environment and I'm concerned about the environment.

Probably I was educated as much as anybody at that Earth Day celebration a couple years ago, the twentieth Earth Day celebration. And it has affected me and I know that it affected a lot of people that I know in the

manner of recycling.

I'm a recycler. I live in a neighborhood called Ravenswood Manor and I've found that, at least since moving into the area, even before then, I was recycling.

But at least since moving to there that recycling is incredibly easy, much easier than it seems that the blue bag program, from what little I know of it, and I must admit I don't know that much about it.

But from what little I know of it, recycling is much easier than it seems.

The city believes that it is and recycling could be done by private citizens very easily without resorting to something as, something like the blue bag program, which provides no thought for people.

And it seems to me that it's, at least I wrote a note to myself as to what I thought

it was. It seems like it's a short cut, was the term that I came up with. And I think I heard someone else using it actually.

We have a company that helps us recycle in our neighborhood. I think it's Uptown Recycling. I'm not sure of the name of it.

But it serves us in that it tells us what we need to do to recycle. It tells us that we have to separate our garbage into two different, three different categories really; paper, glass and metals and then the garbage we throw away.

Now the city, I mean, I know you guys 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 undereducated 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 5455 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 saloon, 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 coalmoon 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 begin (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, consumer 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 parcel 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) routes 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 consumers, particularly the (18) composites.

(19) But I think, personally, 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, CSR

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME THIS _____
DAY OF _____
A.D. 19__

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	[illegible]
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 312/237-6565	4630 W. Armitage Ave. Chicago, IL 60639	30	MTWTF 6:00-4:30 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. 312/226-3625	620 West Cermak Chicago, IL 60608		MTWTF 6:00-5:00 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. 312/861-1604	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. 312/225-2600	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 6:00-4:00	Paper: High Grade Metal: Ferrous Scrap
A.M. Cozzi Metals 312/254-1490	1540 W. 33rd Street Chicago, IL 60609	11	MTWTF 6:00-4:30 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 6:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	Metal: Steel Cans, Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Bethel Trading Post 312/626-6640	831 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 8:00-12:00	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 Delinting Co. 312/549-3151	1500 W. Webster Ave. Chicago, IL ____			
Chicago Industrial Iron & Metal 312/252-6048	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	12600 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 312/643-4433	310 West Superior Chicago, IL 60610	42	—	Paper: Mixed, Newspaper, High Grade, Corrugated
Cometco Corp 312/486-1600	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 312/829-8650	400 N. Morgan Chicago, IL 60622	1	—	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, Computer Paper, Scrap Iron, Metal
Dreyfuss Metal Co. 312/843-0040	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 312/873-1660	6224 S. Vincennes Chicago, IL 60620		MTWTF 8:00-4:30 S 8:00-12:00	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/[illegible]26-0400	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 8:30-3:30	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated, High Grade, Mixed Metal: Aluminum Cans Plastic: Milk & Pop Containers
Fillmore Junk 312/[illegible] 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 312/626-6800	4827 W. Harrison Chicago, IL 60644	28	Operation starts 10/89 - No hours set yet	Paper: Newspaper, Corrugated Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear
Frank Eisenman & Co., Inc.	6332 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 312/278-0730	1800 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. 312/421-6940	1640 W. Kinzie St. Chicago, IL 60622	1	---	Metals: Copper and Ferrous Scrap
Grand Aluminum 312/252-5633	4556 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 36th 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 60660	50	---	Paper: High grade in bulk quantities
Herman Silverstein 312/935-5553	2626 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 8:30-3:00	Paper: Corrugated, High Grade Metal: Aluminum Cans
Illinois Scrap 312/421-0549	2049 W. Hubbard St. Chicago, IL 60612	27	MTWTF 8:00-5:00 S 8:00-1:00	Metal: Non-ferrous metals
Imperial Smelting Corp. 312/264-6900	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 8:00-7:00 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 312/278-8020	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	1817 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 8:30-4:00 S 8:30-3:00	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 8:00-5:00 S 8:00-2:00	Paper: Newspaper Metal: Aluminum Cans Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Loop Recycling, Inc. 312/989-1169	1800 W. Belmont Chicago, IL 60640		MTWTF 8:00-5:00 S 8:00-2:00	Paper: Newspaper, Mixed, High Grades Metal: Aluminum Cans, Batteries, Ferrous, Non-ferrous Glass: Clear, Green, Brown/Amber
Louis Drey and Sons	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 9:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Brass, Copper
M. S. Kaplan Co. 312/263-3900	666 N. Lake Shore Drive Chicago, IL	42	—	Metal: [illegible] 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	1665 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. 312/826-6046	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	Wa: !	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, S.L. Iron & Metal 312/376-0874	6501 S. Baltimore Chicago, IL 60617		MTWTF 6:00-4:30 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 312/588-2464	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 312/667-6263	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/[illegible]-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
Scrap Corporation of America 312/646-1600	12901 S. Stony Island Chicago, IL 60633	10	MTWTF 7:00-3:00	Metal: Ferrous Scrap, Non-ferrous Scrap
Serfin 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 312/666-6666	4444 W. Berteau Chicago, IL 60641	45	MTWTF 6:30-11:30	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 8:00-4:00	Metal: Aluminum Cans, Non-ferrous Scrap
Uptown Recycling Station, Inc. 312/769-4466	4716 N. Sheridan Road Chicago, IL 60640	46	MTWTF 8:00-4:00	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	655 W. Irving Park Road Chicago, IL 60613	46	—	Paper: All grades, 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	2000 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. 312/436-4848	6801 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 312/422-7[illegible]8	Evergreen Scavenger Service	Evergreen Scavenger Service
Groot Industries Inc. 8475 W. 53rd Street McCook, IL 60525 312/242-1977	G[illegible] 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 Wasp	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
B 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 Varanga
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
Mazie 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	18,481	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	5,803	5,630	5,794	6,203	6,198	9,224	9,306	9,632	8,343	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	31,881	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	38,719	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	29,489	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	28,811	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	34,858	34,287	36,469	36,235	32,283
20	7,570	7,938	8,588	10,590	7,419	7,246	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	27,485	28,043	27,601	27,294	28,140	25,793
22	27,543	29,677	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	14,795
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	13,874	12,840	14,241	14,598	12,485	16,649	18,677	19,427	18,610	16,649	15,335	14,737
28	16,978	17,519	16,564	17,975	14,490	15,749	18,625	18,121	17,910	18,111	16,732	14,842	15,111
29	17,526	17,805	17,325	19,812	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	26,711	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	27,948
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	30,624	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	13,636	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	8,875	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	5,585	5,433	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]	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
44	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	95%	37	5%	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	35,466	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	28	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	324	11,236	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	92	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	2,480	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	644	63	1,348	297	0	0	726	1,004	6,268
18	239	283	349	1,517	56	1,488	315	0	31	484	645	5,327
19	401	386	565	3,135	691	1,958	83	113	23	493	527	8,374
20	42	648	657	700	111	1,119	453	311	346	461	874	5,524
21	227	1,362	724	581	214	1,895	91	0	228	851	494	5,866
22	253	4,850	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	8	37	639	808	15,634
24	264	2,129	969	3,818	147	576	687	0	215	486	1,241	10,450
25	763	6,034	6,965	1,707	398	1,489	3,382	0	48	2,683	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	1,948	44,282
28	326	5,900	2,012	1,480	1,614	1,289	662	0	184	826	1,508	15,520
29	309	1,431	110	588	251	538	982	0	0	287	625	5,118
30	799	10,465	2,287	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	8,769
32	2,675	13,060	4,619	3,897	624	4,998	1,905	26	229	943	1,854	33,831
33	1,086	4,666	2,584	1,410	1,326	3,393	310	0	48	394	622	15,769
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	567	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	2,673	4,175	180	282	638	603	14,313
41	901	2,550	8,470	6,146	2,951	6,322	3,801	1,187	641	4,265	390	36,823
42	2,562	22,168	16,587	26,564	13,842	46,539	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	2,882	423	53	83	1,024	118	19,842
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	126	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	7,869	6.72	2.39	2.81
5	60,552	25,911	5,783	8,629	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	60,681	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	58,934	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	9,288	15,111	8.99	3.63	2.48
29	60,611	18,302	9,671	15,657	8.87	3.31	2.68
30	59,851	23,038	18,491	32,673	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	59,360	20,347	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	60,348	17,903	12,087	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	13,336	22,281	9.91	2.59	3.48
41	60,918	23,659	16,481	31,312	10.61	2.57	4.14
42	60,510	31,937	2,425	3,592	8.12	1.89	4.28
43	60,493	34,867	11,025	16,584	8.26	1.73	4.75
44	60,500	33,114	9,779	14,142	7.92	1.83	4.34
45	61,080	24,738	20,584	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	14,800	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	14,256	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	9.34	2.96	3.22
9	60,550	17,182	12,122	23,841	10.78	3.52	3.06
10	60,285	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	17,421	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	14,963	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	15,836	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	21,006	18,710	32,860	9.42	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	26,892	9.07	2.98	3.04
27	60,182	18,859	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	27,785	8.49	2.59	3.28
31	60,952	19,203	13,958	24,828	9.71	3.17	3.06
32	61,286	21,458	15,478	28,240	10.80	2.86	3.50
33	59,299	20,547	14,036	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	9.62	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	31,957	2,153	7,847	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	30,784	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	21,783	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	8,725	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	22,946.93
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	7,906	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	2,440	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	2,381	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	7,726	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	3,892	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	9,107.14
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	4.95	21,007.73
45	4,234	2.47	2.70	6.67	5,151.27
46	25,779	2.86	2.70	5.57	26,196.26
47	10,952	2.42	2.70	6.53	13,050.56
48	25,870	2.81	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-BA

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	13,736	2.65	2.70	7.44	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	2.53	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	2.85	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	10,040.54
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	2,214	2.79	2.70	7.54	3,157.24
24	4,987	3.39	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	11,610.13
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	[illegible]	2.70	7.71	8,615.83
33	6,491	[illegible]	2.70	7.79	9,230.79
34	130	[illegible]	2.70	10.73	293.69
35	7,292	2.47	2.70	6.66	8,858.82
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	10,608	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	24,002.82
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	535.85	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	25.78	205.37	685.18	22,841.65
6	271.82	3,864.14	776.88	4,405.13	181.48	2,320.46	19.80	0.00	0.00	332.18	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	640.69	60,994.80
11	2,048.83	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	2,4[illegible]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	2,0[illegible]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	1,804.46	50[illegible].71	1,075.49	101.47	615.46	873.80	0.00	78.79	563.94	1,058.72	5,874.84
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	14.95	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	7,680.20	1,451.33	1,845.22	117.24	658.46	1,737.10	27.94	189.64	616.95	1,068.03	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	511.86	1,121.78	376.39	8.80	84.24	378.30	1,394.87	28,022.86
29	644.52	4,262.39	174.44	1,171.89	98.78	668.52	535.36	0.00	0.00	131.67	576.12	8,054.60
30	1,666.15	31,834.02	3,499.52	5,010.73	486.11	1,657.92	92.22	5.84	26.11	48.78	548.18	44,875.59
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	4,351.84	1,077.87	11.87	104.76	432.08	974.91	66,509.87
33	2,264.68	13,838.85	3,970.68	2,809.37	478.46	2,953.60	175.24	0.00	18.32	180.58	575.93	27,265.42
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	554.61	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	35.85	612.22	1,011.22	34.36	184.65	490.64	844.22	27,959.76
38	1,137.82	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	13,289.83
39	2,765.86	17,961.05	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	5,494.98	2,616.51	2,706.76	217.82	2,152.60	2,342.19	45.81	129.02	292.02	373.04	18,016.34
41	1,878.55	7,561.93	13,433.12	12,247.73	1,866.27	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	57,924.18	2,595.11	1,216.77	343.73	6,590.68	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	427.68	37,839.62
44	189.82	4,175.51	2,081.38	7,314.94	217.88	1,370.38	2,740.04	0.00	0.00	69.63	235.70	18,394.30
45	3,442.99	13,177.87	2,698.40	10,859.83	727.62	1,812.55	239.18	24.28	38.16	449.04	109.15	33,599.07
46	215.79	2,159.36	301.71	1,826.69	179.50	2,371.27	1,923.13	0.00	0.00	127.51	682.03	9,786.38
47	1,623.70	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	712.82	0.00	0.00	56.98	330.70	11,581.94
50	781.24	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	3,837	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	11,297	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	32,610	3,153	31,922	67,685
24	16,795	10,866	18,425	46,086
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	32,673	5,819	44,195	82,487
31	20,799	9,408	18,421	48,628
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	5,804	28,530	66,207
37	21,250	9,796	28,015	59,061
38	13,790	3,825	13,325	30,940
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	3,992	27,552	225,163	256,307
43	14,584	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	553,861	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 (Di..)	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	[illegible]	0
3	630	[illegible]	0
4	150	[illegible]	0
5	150	[illegible]	0
6	1,000	[illegible]	0
11	330	[illegible]	0
18	975	15%	146
19	275	[illegible]	0
20	750	[illegible]	0
21	500	[illegible]	0
23	5,940	[illegible]	0
24	375	[illegible]	0
25	970	[illegible]	0
26	900	[illegible]	0
27	727	50%	364
28	219	[illegible]	0
29	760	7%	53
30	490	11%	54
32	65	23%	15
33	10,614	55%	5,838
35	50	[illegible]	0
36	0	[illegible]	0
37	300	[illegible]	0
40	300	[illegible]	0
41	25	[illegible]	0
43	920	[illegible]	0
46	80	[illegible]	0
47	75	[illegible]	0
52	60	[illegible]	0
53	75	[illegible]	0
54	112	[illegible]	0
55	200	[illegible]	0
59	39	[illegible]	0
60	75	[illegible]	0
61	135	[illegible]	0
66	150	[illegible]	0
68	2,324	12%	279
69	225	[illegible]	0
70	1,655	[illegible]	0
73	125	[illegible]	0
74	180	[illegible]	0
75	62	[illegible]	0
76	500	[illegible]	0
77	57	[illegible]	0
83	350	[illegible]	0
84	35	[illegible]	0
85	413	[illegible]	0
89	138	85%	117
90	62	[illegible]	0
91	122	[illegible]	0
93	94	[illegible]	0
94	500	[illegible]	0
95	155	18%	28
99	5	[illegible]	0
101	1,000	[illegible]	0
104	81	10%	8
TOTAL TONS/WK	36,738		6,902
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL			18.8%
TOTAL (TONS/YR)	1,910,376		358,91[illegible]

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.)[m]
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

DES 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	141156	191004	117409	98769	112165	115519	127803	119005
		CALUMET TS	0	0	124750	156005	202470	159645	159001	184634
	SUBTOTAL CITY		736988	702624	835274	968128	1018133	950241	972801	1009859
	PRIVATE TS	CRESTWOOD	72957	63336	39473	19215	44317	42470	35108	26103
		HOOKER	47133	58340	79493	59	763	22850	N.A.	N.A.
		LARAMIE	0	21369	19784	24109	17010	34307	N.A.	N.A.
		LAFLIN&24	0	5486	11444	27734	19262	0	N.A.	N.A.
		VIBRETON	0	0	1322	11838	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		64 & ST	196207	228365	35417	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		LOOP(DED)	3456	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	1120532
BULK										
	CITY	NW INCIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		SW TS	3004	14557	4206	2677	2489	2146	2438	4996
		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	2782	12385	2996	2458
	SUBTOTAL CITY		96295	28905	6913	12114	12037	25713	15665	20457
	PRIVATE	CRESTWOOD	4177	166	25	17	1866	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(DED)	4574	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
		XL 64&ST	143448	51901	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
	SUBTOTAL PRIV		176529	54816	991	409	2779	546	0	0
	LANDFILL	HILLSIDE	7143	13538	1829	22795	22994	18448	N.A.	N.A.
		CID	14967	112955	107679	30521	252	19706	N.A.	N.A.
		138TH ST	3	2650	967	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	106445	211228	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 (1)				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 1987.
(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
Enviro	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 Woman 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.

Table 2(b)

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[3] 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-smr Conver-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/spades 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 at 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)	Containers supplied[1]
AVRI, Netherlands	12,000	Biweekly	1,000	3	80 to 90	SF, 140-liter mounted 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 mounted bin; MF, 35-liter bucket
Ede,[2] Netherlands	20,000	Biweekly SF Twice Weekly MF	1,200 -1,400	3	NA	SF, 120-liter mounted bin; MF, 10-liter bucket with paper liner to 240-liter mounted bin
Lahnstein 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: Resource 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	30	200	50	1
Food and yard waste compost:						
Ede, the Netherlands	102	37	8	172	30	0.77
Dronten, 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, 1983 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: Resource 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	20	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 using 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	25 (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%
Haddonfield, 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).

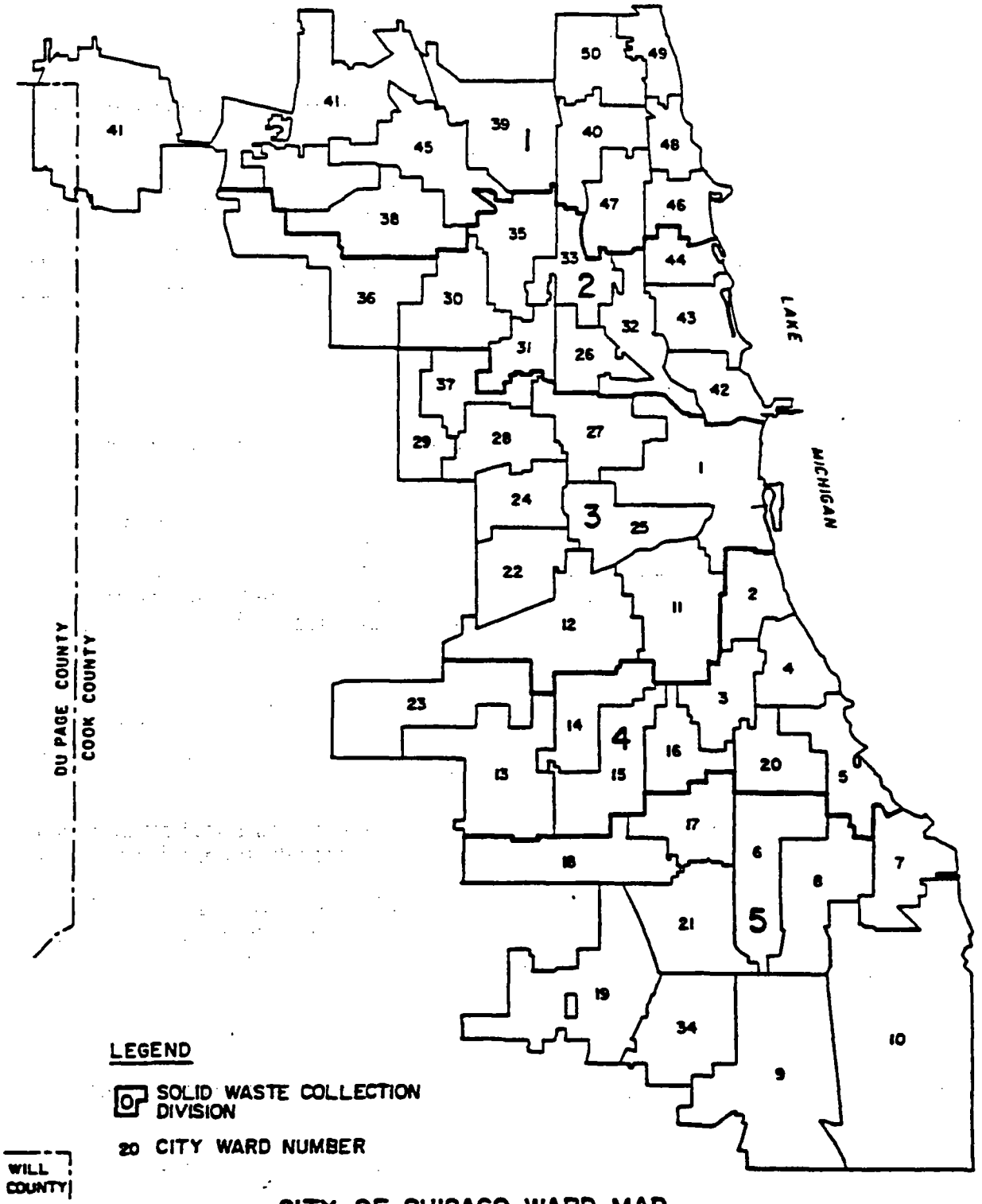
** Municipally owned landfill in Illinois

Table 2(t)

MEGAFILL LANDFILL CAPACITY

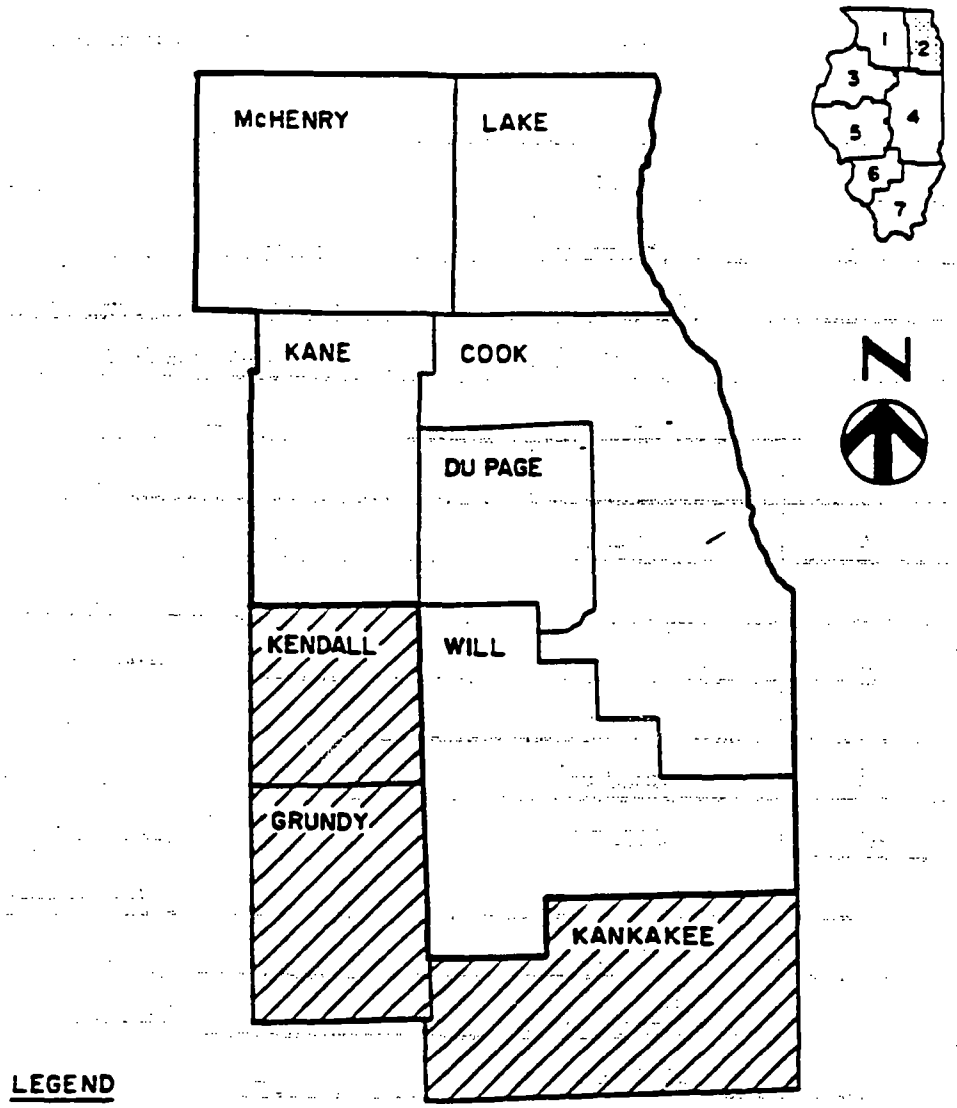
Landfill	City	State	Capacity (Acres)
Browning Ferris	Poland	OH	880
Gallatin National (listed above)	Fairview	IL	995
Lonetree Balefill	Edgemont	SD	1200 (Option on additional 1400)
Eagle Mountain	Norwalk	CA	8300
Hidalgo County	Lordsburg	NM	7200

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

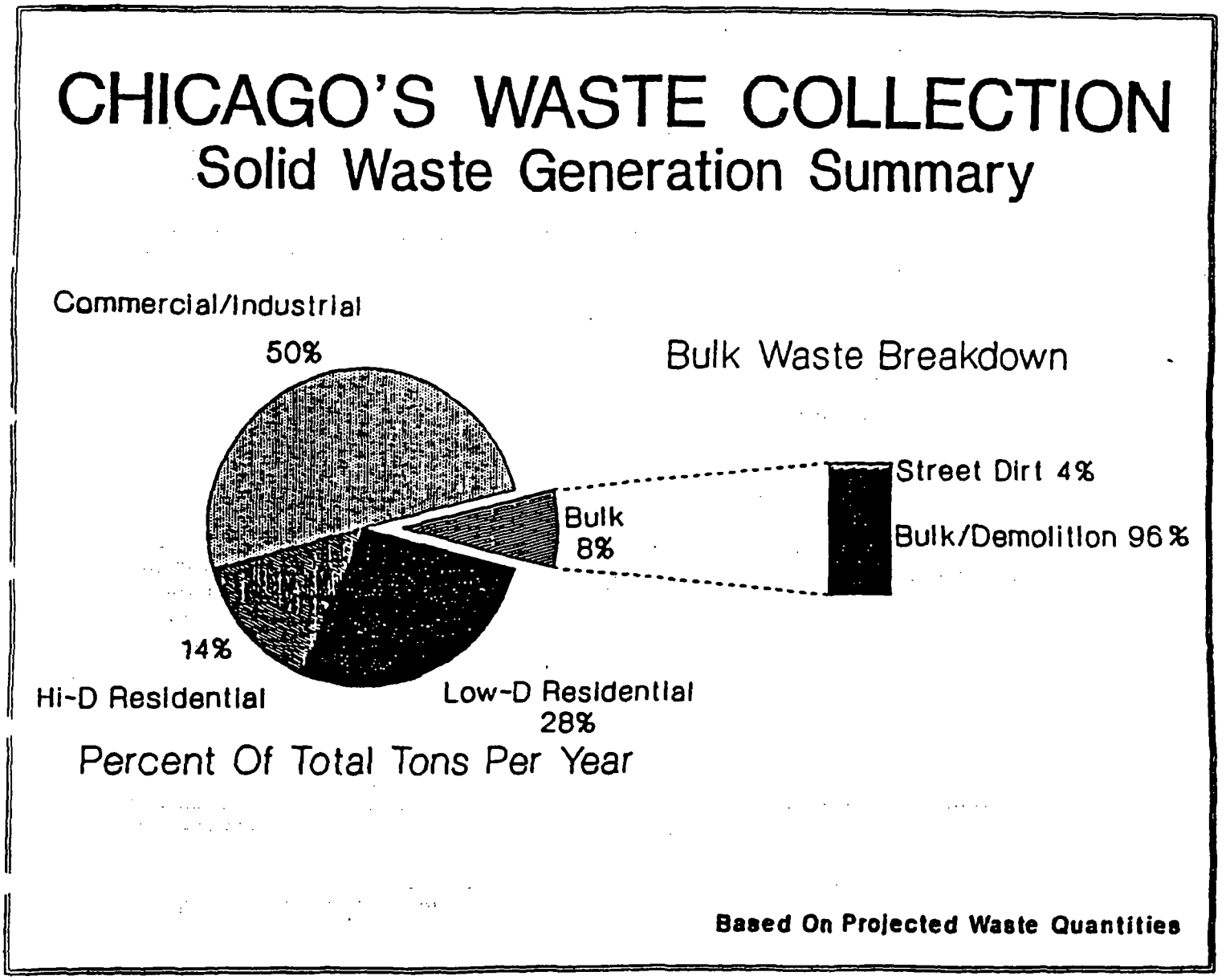
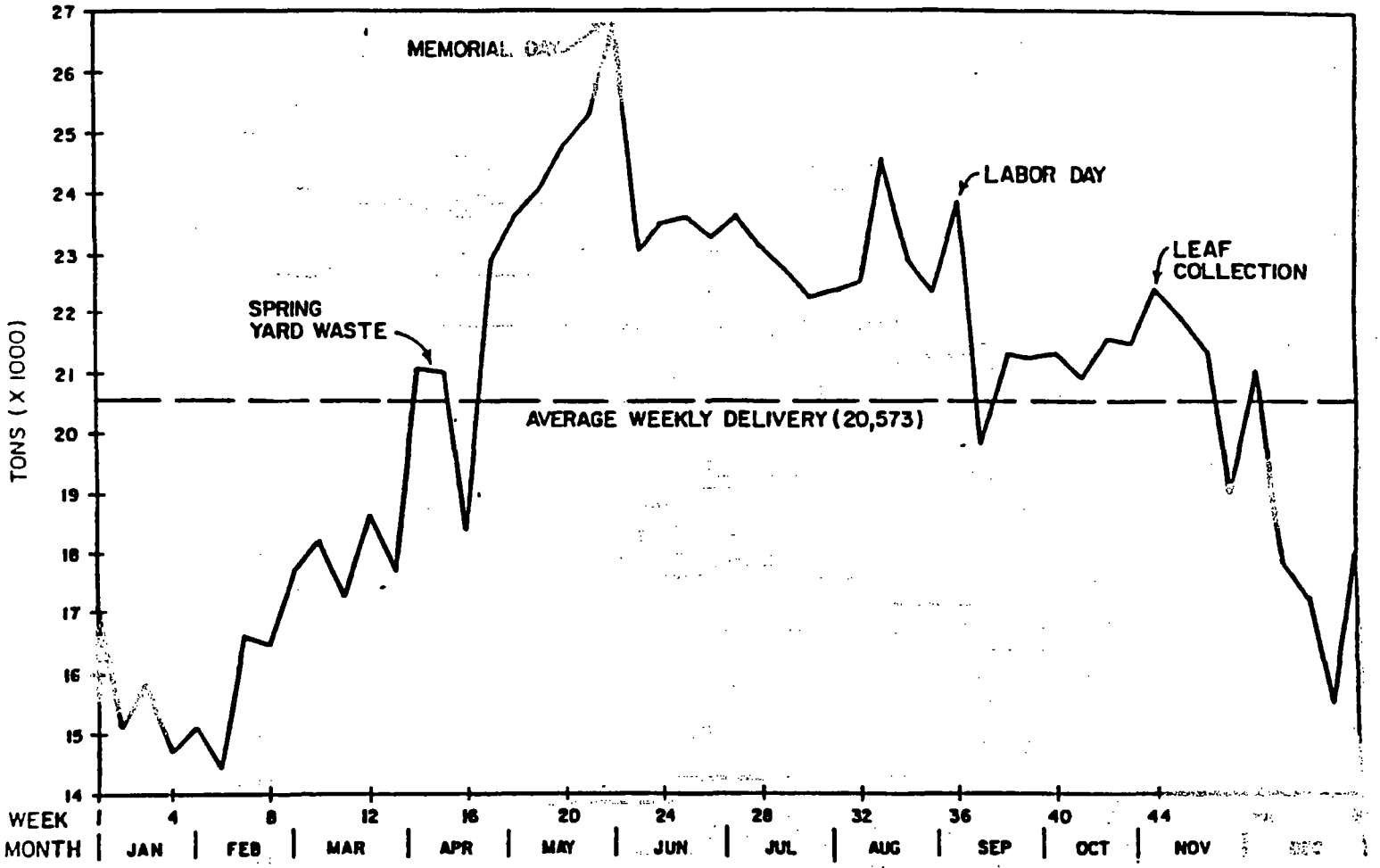
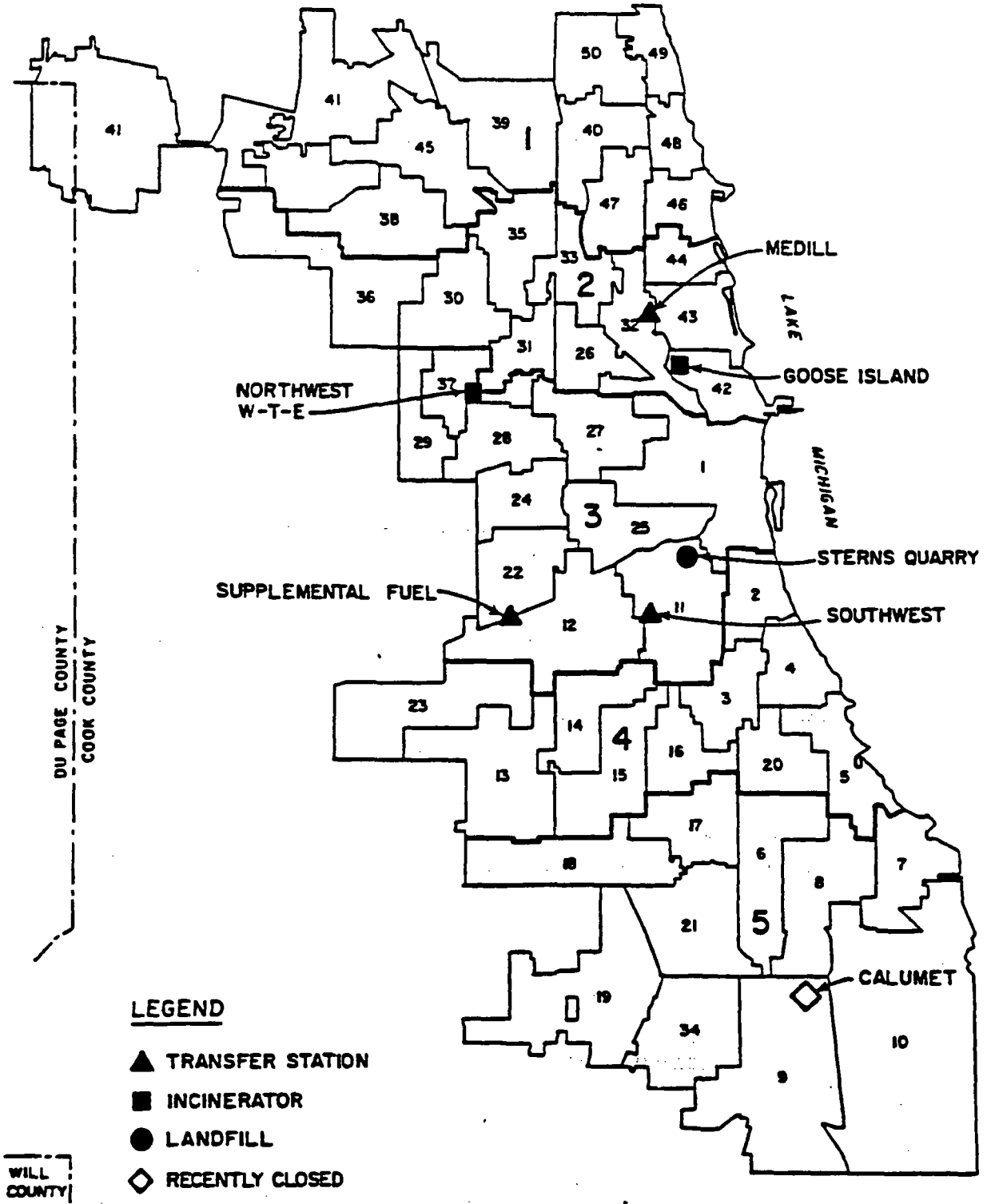

CHICAGO'S WASTE COLLECTION
Solid Waste Generation Summary
Commercial/Industrial
50%
Bulk Waste Breakdown
Street Dirt 4%
Bulk/Demolition 96%
Bulk
8%
14%
Hi-D Residential
Low-D Residential
28%
Percent Of Total Tons Per Year
Based On Projected Waste Quantities

Figure 2-2



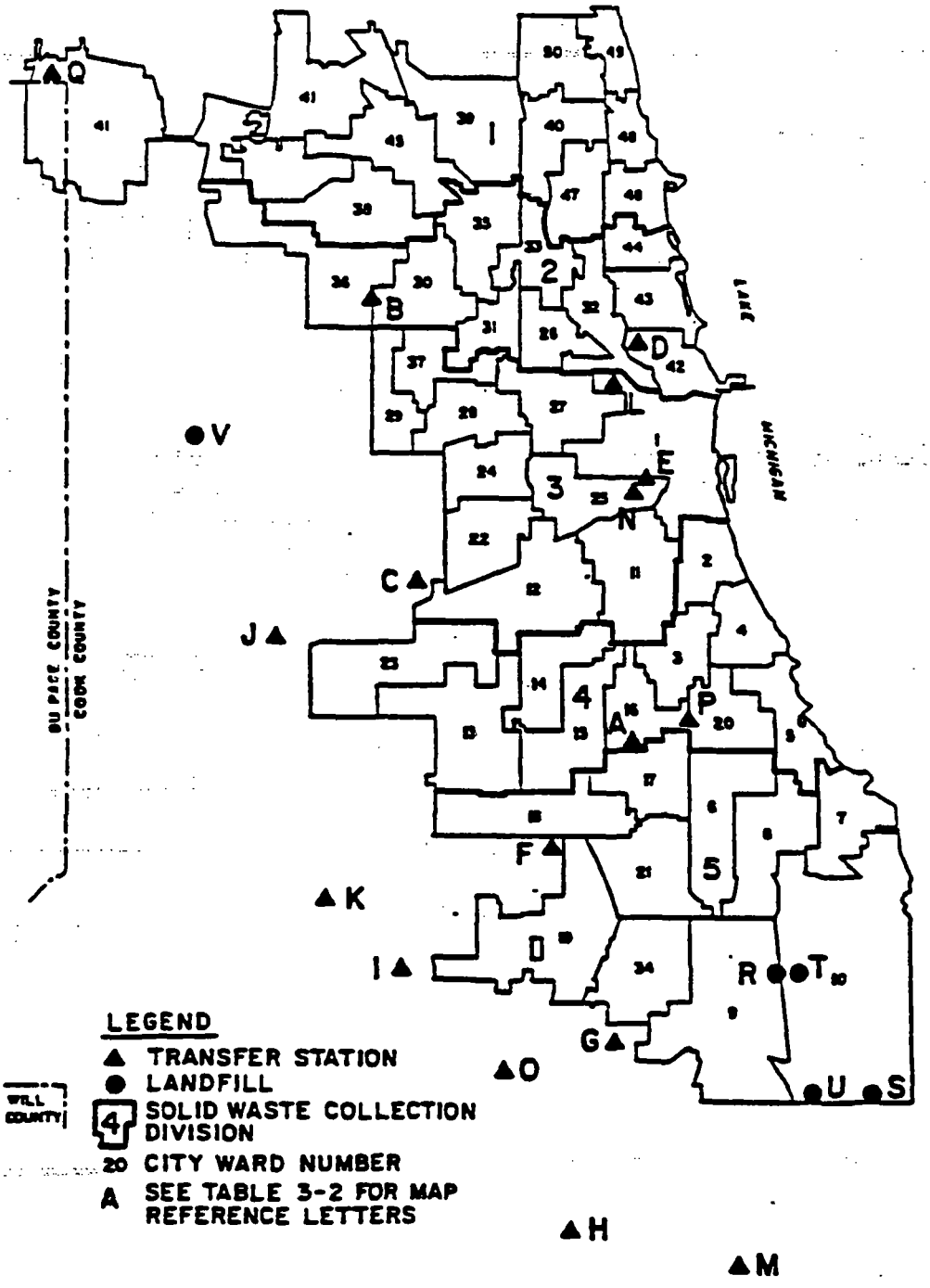
SEASONAL VARIATION
RESIDENTIAL WASTE (CITY COLLECTION)
ONE TO FOUR LIVING UNITS PER STRUCTURE
(6 YEAR AVERAGE 1983-1988)

Figure 3-1



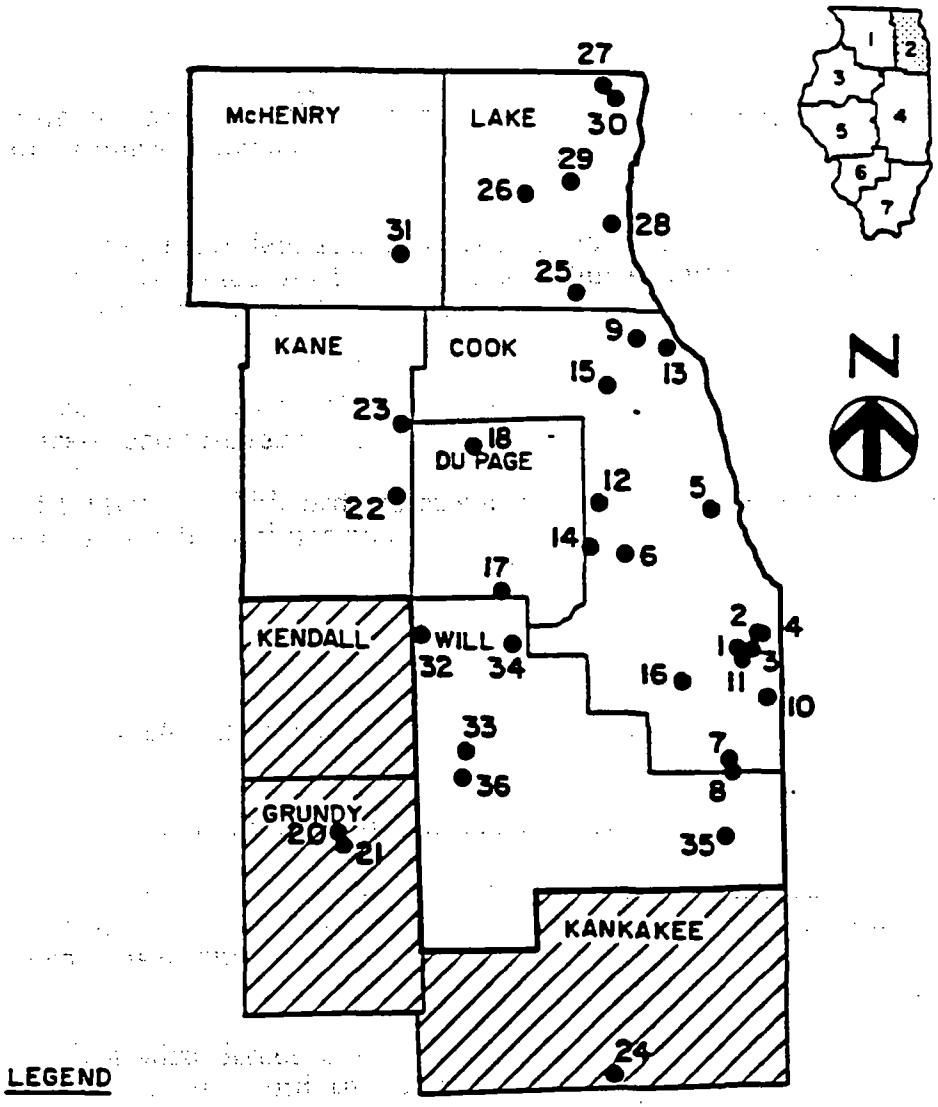
CITY OF CHICAGO'S
PUBLICLY OWNED
MUNICIPAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Figure 3-2



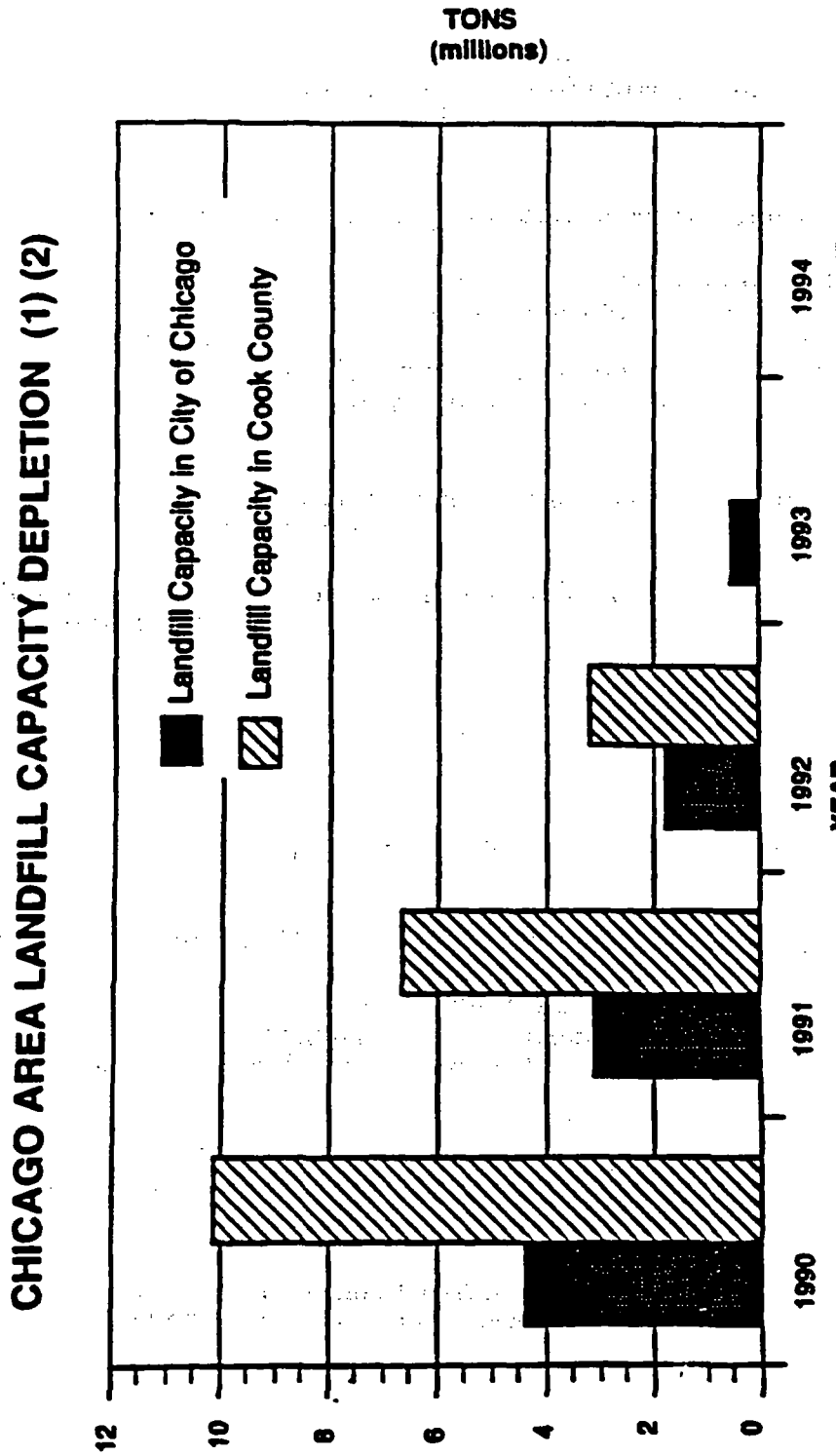
CITY OF CHICAGO
PRIVATELY OPERATED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Figure 3-3



MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS
IEPA SOLID WASTE REPORTING REGION
CHICAGO METRO - 2

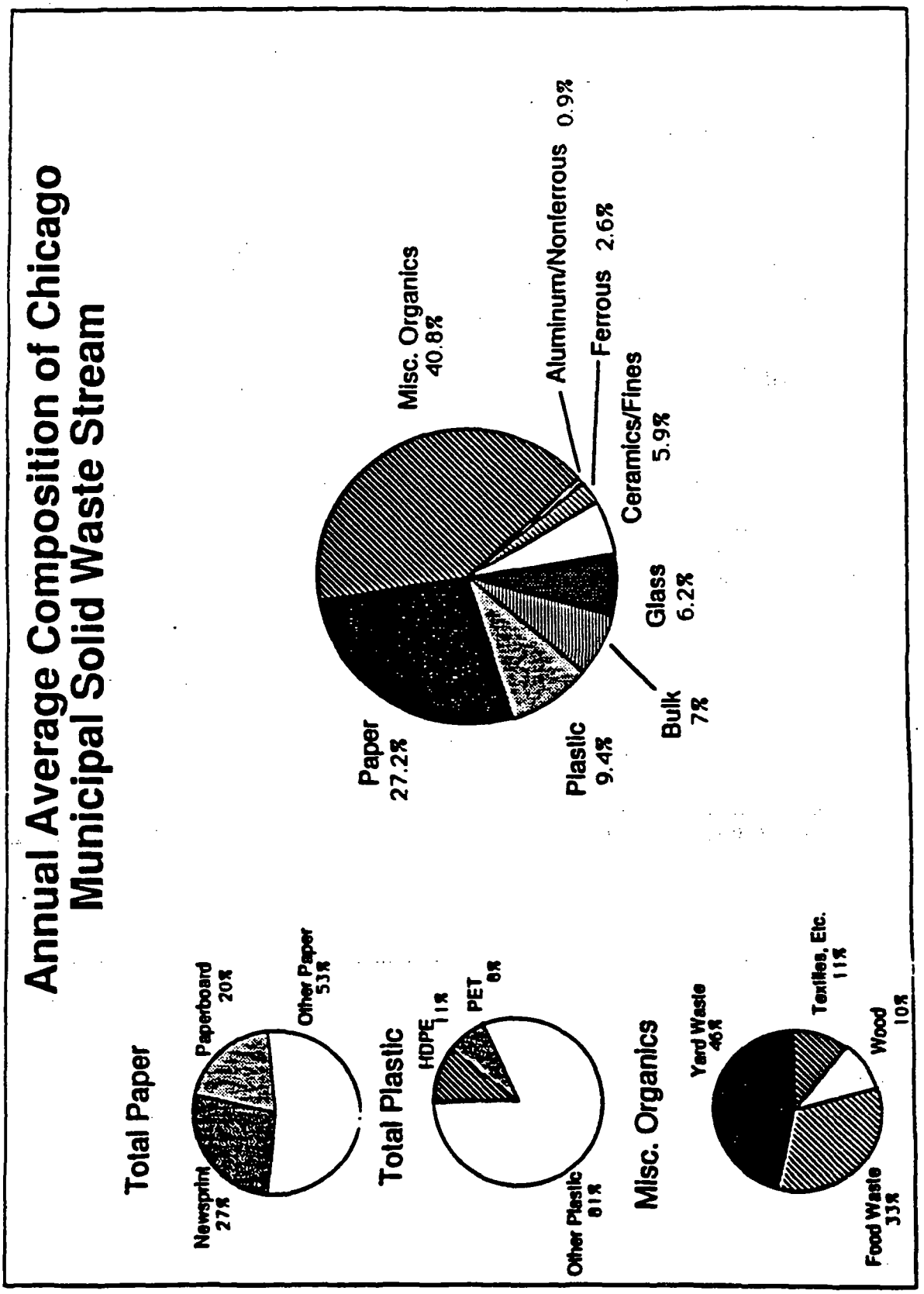
Figure 4-1



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
Misc. Organics 40.8%
Aluminum/Nonferrous 0.9%
Ferrous 2.6%
Ceramics/Fines 5.9%
Glass 6.2%
Bulk 7%
Plastic 9.4%
Paper 27.2%
Total Paper
Paperboard 20%
Other Paper 53%
Newsprint 27%
Total Plastic
HDPE 11%
PET 8%
Other Plastic 81%
Misc. Organics
Yard Waste 46%
Textiles, Etc. 11%
Wood 10%
Food Waste 33%

CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDED TO RECLASSIFY PARTICULAR AREAS.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Zoning, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 26, 1992, pages 13478 and 13486 through 13500, 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, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 2-L.
(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 B4-2 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 2-L in area bounded by:

West Monroe Street; South Laramie Avenue; West Adams Street; and a line 112 feet west of South Laramie Avenue,

to those of a B2-1 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-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 M2-5 General Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-G in area bounded by:

West Weed Street; North Fremont Street; a line 227.50 feet south of West Weed Street; the alley next west of North Fremont Street; a line 225 feet west of North Fremont Street; a line 124 feet south of West Weed Street; a line 220.83 feet west of North Fremont Street; a line 76.40 feet south of West Weed Street; and a line 225 feet west of North Fremont Street,

to those of a C3-5 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-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 C1-2 Restricted Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 3-I in area bounded by:

a line 73 feet south of West LeMoyne Street, North Western Avenue; a line 173 feet south of West LeMoyne Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Western 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 4-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 R4 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 4-I in area bounded by:

West 21st Street; a line 25 feet east of and parallel to South Washtenaw Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West 21st Street; and South Washtenaw 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 5-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 B4-3 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-F in area bounded by:

a line 374 feet northwest of the intersection of West Webster Avenue and North Larrabee Street, as measured along the southwesterly line of North Lincoln Avenue; North Lincoln Avenue; a line 299 feet northwest

of the intersection of West Webster Avenue and North Larrabee Street, as measured along the southwesterly line of North Lincoln Avenue; the alley next southwest of and parallel to North Lincoln Avenue; and the alley next north of and parallel to West Webster Avenue,

to those of an B3-4 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.

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Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 5-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. 5-G in area bounded by:

a line 428 feet 0 inches south and parallel to West Armitage Avenue; North Sheffield Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to the alley next south of and parallel to West Armitage Avenue (or a line 495 feet 0 inches south of and parallel to West Armitage Avenue); and the alley next west of and parallel to 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 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 C1-2 Restricted Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-H in area bounded by:

West Wabansia Avenue; North Ashland Avenue; the alley next north of West North Avenue; and a line 125 feet west of North Ashland 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 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 R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-H in area bounded by:

the alley next northerly of West Dickens Avenue; the alley next easterly of North Wolcott Avenue; West Dickens Avenue; and 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 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 B4-2 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-H in area bounded by:

the alley next north of West North Avenue; the alley next east of North Damen Avenue; West North Avenue; and North Damen Avenue,

to those of a C1-3 Restricted Commercial 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 M1-1 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 5-I in area bounded by:

West Wabansia Avenue; the westerly right-of-way line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway; a line 315.30 feet south of West Wabansia Avenue; and North Hamlin 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 5-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. 5-L in area bound by:

a line 52.40 feet south of West Dickens Avenue; North Cicero Avenue; a line 177.4 feet south of West Dickens Avenue; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Cicero 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 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 R4 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 6-F in area bounded by:

the right-of-way of the Stevenson Expressway; a line 584.1 feet east of and parallel to South Stewart Avenue; West 25th Place; and a line 405.8 feet east of and parallel to South Stewart 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 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 M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-G in area bounded by:

a line 231.66 feet north of West Altgeld Street; North Greenview Avenue; a line 118.50 feet north of West Altgeld Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Greenview 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-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 R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 7-H in area bounded by:

West Nelson Avenue; a line 225 feet east of North Ravenswood Avenue; the alley next south of West Nelson Avenue; and a line 150 feet east of North Ravenswood 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 full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Reclassification Of Area Shown On Map Number 8-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 R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 8-F in area bounded by:

West 38th Street; a line 75.3 feet east of South Normal Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West 38th Street; and a line 50.3 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 8-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 C2-2 General Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 8-G in area bounded by:

West 35th Street; a line 100 feet east of South Sangamon Street; the alley next south of and parallel to West 35th Street; and South Sangamon 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 8-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 R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 8-H in area bounded by:

a line 143.55 feet south of West 37th Street; South Hermitage Avenue; a line 191.55 feet south of West 37th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Hermitage 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 8-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 R3 General Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 8-H in area bounded by:

a line 115.0 feet north of West 35th Street; South Oakley Avenue; West 35th Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to South Oakley 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-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 M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-G in area bounded by:

the alley next north of and parallel to West Belmont Avenue; a line 298 feet west of and parallel to North Racine Avenue; West Belmont Avenue; and a line 348 feet west of and parallel to North Racine 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 9-K.
(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-K in area bounded by:

West Byron Street; North Keystone Avenue; West Grace Street; North Kedvale Avenue; a line 144 feet south of West Byron Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Keystone 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 9-N.
(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 R2 Single-Family Residence District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 9-N in area bounded by:

a line 216.38 feet south of West School Street; North Nagle Avenue; a line 287.38 feet north of West Belmont Avenue; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Nagle 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 10-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 C1-1 Restricted Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 10-F in area bounded by:

West 43rd Street; South Emerald Avenue; a line 125 feet south of West 43rd Street; and the alley west of and parallel to South Emerald 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 11-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 M1-2 Restricted Manufacturing District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 11-H in area bounded by:

a line 58.22 feet south of and parallel to West Lawrence Avenue; a line 74.71 feet east of and parallel to North Ravenswood Avenue; a line 57.21 feet south of and parallel to West Lawrence Avenue; a line 84.32 feet east of and parallel to North Ravenswood Avenue; a line 79.72 feet south of and parallel to West Lawrence Avenue; the alley next east of and parallel to North Ravenswood Avenue; a line 237.85 feet south of and parallel to West Lawrence Avenue; and North Ravenswood Avenue,

to those of a B1-3 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 13-M.
(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 B4-1 Restricted Service District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 13-M in area bounded by:

West Ainslie Street; North Central Avenue; West Gunnison Street; and the alley next west of and parallel to North Central Avenue,

to those of a B1-2 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 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 B2-1 Restricted Retail District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 16-I in area bounded by:

West 63rd Street; a line 125 feet east of South Kedzie Avenue; the alley next south of and parallel to West 63rd Street; and South Kedzie Avenue,

to those of a B5-1 General 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 24-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 C1-1 Restricted Commercial District symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 24-G in area bounded by:

the westerly right-of-way line of South Malta Street; the alley next north of and parallel to West 103rd Street or the line thereof if extended where no alley exists; South Beverly Avenue; West 103rd Street; South Malta Street; the alley next north of and parallel to West 103rd Street; the alley next westerly of and parallel to South Malta Street; a line from a point 210 feet north of the alley next north of and parallel to West

103rd Street as measured at the alley next westerly of and parallel at the alley next westerly of and parallel to South Malta Street, to a point 264 feet north of the alley next north of and parallel to West 103rd Street; and the westerly right-of-way line of South Malta Street (point of beginning),

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.

CHICAGO ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDED TO RECLASSIFY AREA SHOWN ON MAP NUMBER 18-H.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Zoning, deferred and published in the Journal of the Proceedings of February 26, 1992, pages 13472 through 13485, recommending that the City Council pass said proposed ordinance amending the Chicago Zoning Ordinance by reclassifying the area shown on Map No. 18-H.

On motion of Alderman Banks, the said proposed ordinance was *Passed* by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas -- Aldermen Mazola, Preckwinkle, Bloom, Steele, Beavers, Dixon, Buchanan, Huels, Fary, Madrzyk, Burke, Jones, Coleman, Streeter, Murphy, Rugai, Troutman, Evans, Garcia, Laski, Miller, Medrano, Gutierrez, Hendon, E. Smith, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, 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 Chicago Zoning Ordinance be amended by changing all the M2-2 General Manufacturing District No. 1 symbols and indications as shown on Map No. 18-H in the area bounded by:

West 74th Street; a line 850.63 feet west of and parallel with the center line of South Ashland Avenue; a line 375.52 feet south of and parallel with the south line of West 74th Street; a line 960.12 feet west of and parallel with the center line of South Ashland Avenue; a line 517.50 feet south of and parallel with the south line of West 74th Street; and a line 2,082 feet west of and parallel with the center line of South Ashland Avenue,

to the designation of Transportation Planned Development No. _____ which is hereby established in the area above described, subject to such use and bulk regulations as are set forth in the Plan of Development herewith attached and made a part thereof and to no others.

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:

Transportation Planned Development No. _____

Plan Of Development Statements.

1. The area delineated herein as Transportation Planned Development is owned or controlled by the Applicant, the Chicago Transit Authority.

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 Planned Development shall be binding upon the successors and assignees of the Applicant and the Property owners of record title. Furthermore, pursuant to the requirements of Section 11.11-1 of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance, the Property and all portions thereof shall throughout the period this Planned Development is in effect, be held under single ownership or under single designated control.

Single designated control for purposes of this paragraph shall mean that a single person, corporation, association or other entity has been designated and authorized by the owner or owners of all of the Property as Authorized Agent of the Property for the limited purposes of (1) receiving any and all zoning enforcement-related or other zoning-related communication from the City in relation to and on behalf of the affected Property owner or owners and (2) making application to the City for any subsequent amendment to this Planned Development or any other modification or change thereto (administrative, legislative or otherwise) on behalf and in the name of the affected owner or owners of the Property. Nothing herein shall be construed to mean that any owner of the Property or any portion thereof is relieved of any obligation hereunder or any rights in relation thereto, or may not receive directly such communications or is not subject to City action pursuant to this Planned Development. Nothing herein shall, however, prohibit or in any way restrict the alienation, sale, or any other transfer of all or any portion of the Property or any rights therein.

4. This Plan of Development consists of fourteen Statements; an Existing Zoning Map; a Property Line and Planned Development Boundary Map; a Generalized Land Use Map; an Existing Land Use Map; and a Table of Use and Bulk Regulations and Related Controls; a Site Plan and a Landscape Plan prepared by the Applicant, the Chicago Transit Authority, both dated May 9, 1991. Full size sets of both the Site Plan, Landscape Plan and Elevation Drawings are on file with the Department of Planning. The Planned Development is applicable to the area delineated herein and these and no other controls shall apply. The Planned 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 area delineated herein as "Transportation Planned Development": Bus terminals, bus garage, bus repair facilities including but not limited to accessory uses such as fare collection, vehicle washing and painting, related offices and training areas and required communications and office facilities and off-street parking. Bus storage will be enclosed but short term queuing of buses may be in open areas no less than 100 feet from West 74th Street.

6. Directional and identification signs may be permitted within the area delineated herein as "Transportation Planned Development" subject to the review and approval of the Department of Buildings and the Department of Planning.

7. Any dedication or vacation of streets and alleys, or easements, or adjustments of right-of-way, or consolidation or resubdivision of parcels, shall require a separate submittal on behalf of the Applicant or its successors, assignees or grantees.

8. Off-street parking and off-street loading facilities shall be provided in compliance with this Plan of Development subject to review of the Department of Transportation and the approval of the Department of Planning. A minimum of two percent of all parking spaces shall be designated for parking for the handicapped.

9. Any service drives or any other ingress or egress must be adequately designed and paved in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Transportation and in compliance with the Municipal Code of Chicago to provide ingress and egress for motor vehicles.

10. Height restriction of any building or any appurtenance thereto, shall, in addition to the Table of Use and Bulk Regulations, be subject to:

    a) Height limitations as certified on Form FAA-117 or successor forms involved in the same subject matter and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration; and

    b) Airport zoning regulations as established by the Department of Planning, the Department of Aviation and the Department of Law and approved by the City Council.

11. For purposes of Floor Area Ratio (F.A.R.) calculations, the definitions in the Chicago Zoning Ordinance shall apply.

12. The Plan of Development herein shall be subject to the "Rules, Regulations and Procedures in Relation to Planned Developments", as promulated by the Commissioner of Planning. The Applicant shall comply with the provisions of the City of Chicago Public Art Program and the Percent for Art ordinance.

13. The improvements on the Property, including all entrances and exits to the parking and loading areas, shall be designed and constructed in general conformance with the Site Plan and with the Elevation Plans. The landscaping (including street trees in the adjacent right-of-way) shall be designated and constructed in general conformance with the Landscape Plan. The landscaping shall be maintained at all times in accordance with the Landscape Plan. One (1) two and one-half (2½) inch caliper tree shall be installed for each twenty-five (25) feet of frontage, subject to and in accordance with the standards of the Department of Streets and Sanitation, Bureau of Forestry and

the Department of Transportation, 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 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 consistent with the nature of the improvements contemplated in this Planned Development. Such a modification shall be deemed to be a minor change in the Planned Development as contemplated by Section 11.11-3(c) of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance.

14. Unless substantial construction of the proposed structure has commenced within ten (10) years following adoption of this Planned Development, and unless completion is thereafter diligently pursued, then this Planned Development 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, this 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 Planned Development shall be the effective date of the amendatory ordinance). If this Planned Development expires under the provisions of this section, then the zoning of the property shall automatically revert to that of an M2-2 General Manufacturing District.

[Existing Zoning Map, Property Line and Right-of-Way Adjustment Map, Generalized Land Use Plan, Existing Land Use Map, Site Plan/Landscape Plan, and Elevation Drawings attached to this Plan of Development printed on pages 15090 through 15096 of this Journal.]

Use and Bulk Regulations and Data attached to this Plan of Development reads as follows:

Transportation Planned Development No. _____.

Use And Bulk Regulations And Data.

Net Site Aea	General Description Of Land Use	Maximum Floor Area Ratio	Maximum Percentage Site Coverage
Square Feet Acres			
629,878 14.460	In accordance with Statement No. 5 of this Planned Development	0.65	In accordance with Site Plan attached

Gross Site Area = Net Site Area: 629,878 square feet (14.460 acres)
Public R.O.W.: 44,519 square feet (1.022 acres)

TOTAL: 674,397 square feet (15.482 acres)

Minimum Off-Street Loading Spaces: Per M2-2 requirements

Minimum Off-Street Parking Spaces: 230

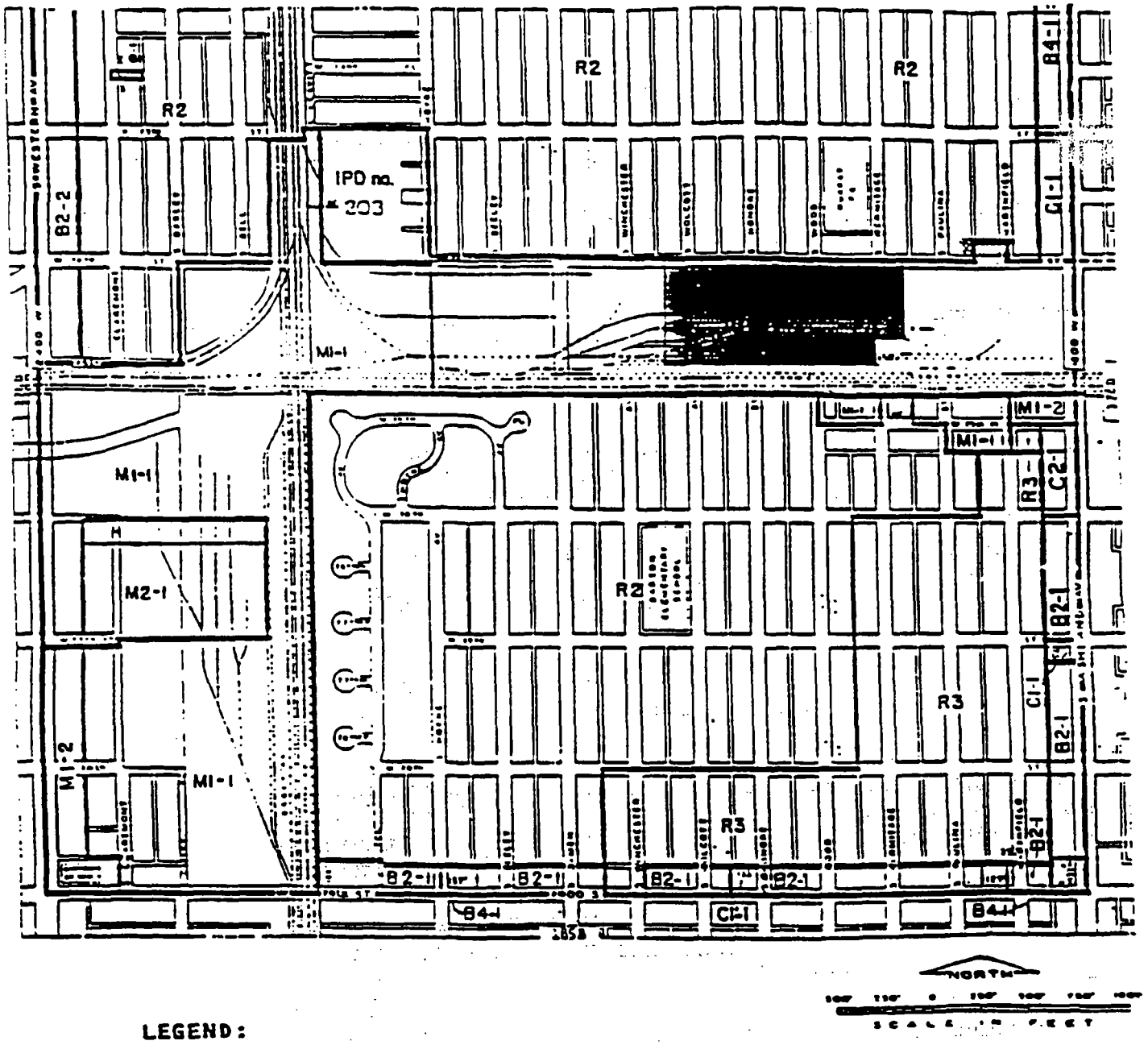
A minimum of two percent of all parking spaces shall be devoted to parking for the handicapped.

Minimum Required Setbacks: In accordance with Site Plan filed herein.

Maximum Building Height: 36 feet

TRANSPORTATION PLANNED DEVELOPMENT NO. _____

EXISTING ZONING MAP



LEGEND:

SUBJECT PROPERTY

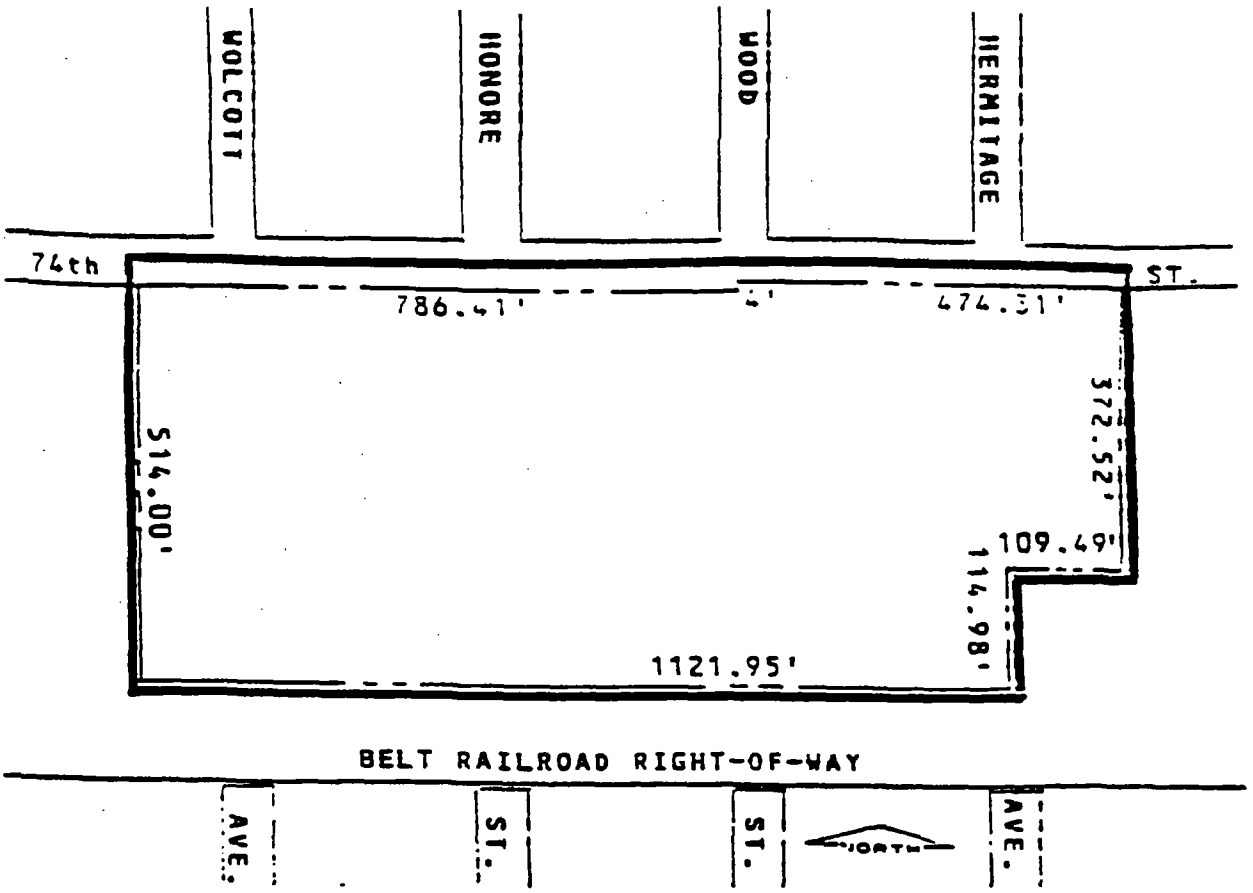
APPLICANT: Chicago Transit Authority

ADDRESS: 74th & Wood Streets

DATE: June 13, 1991

TRANSPORTATION PLANNED DEVELOPMENT NO. ____

PROPERTY LINE AND RIGHT-OF-WAY ADJUSTMENT MAP



LEGEND:

▬▬▬	PLANNED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
4' ———	DIMENSIONED PROPERTY LINE

NOTE: NO RIGHT-OF-WAY ADJUSTMENTS PLANNED.

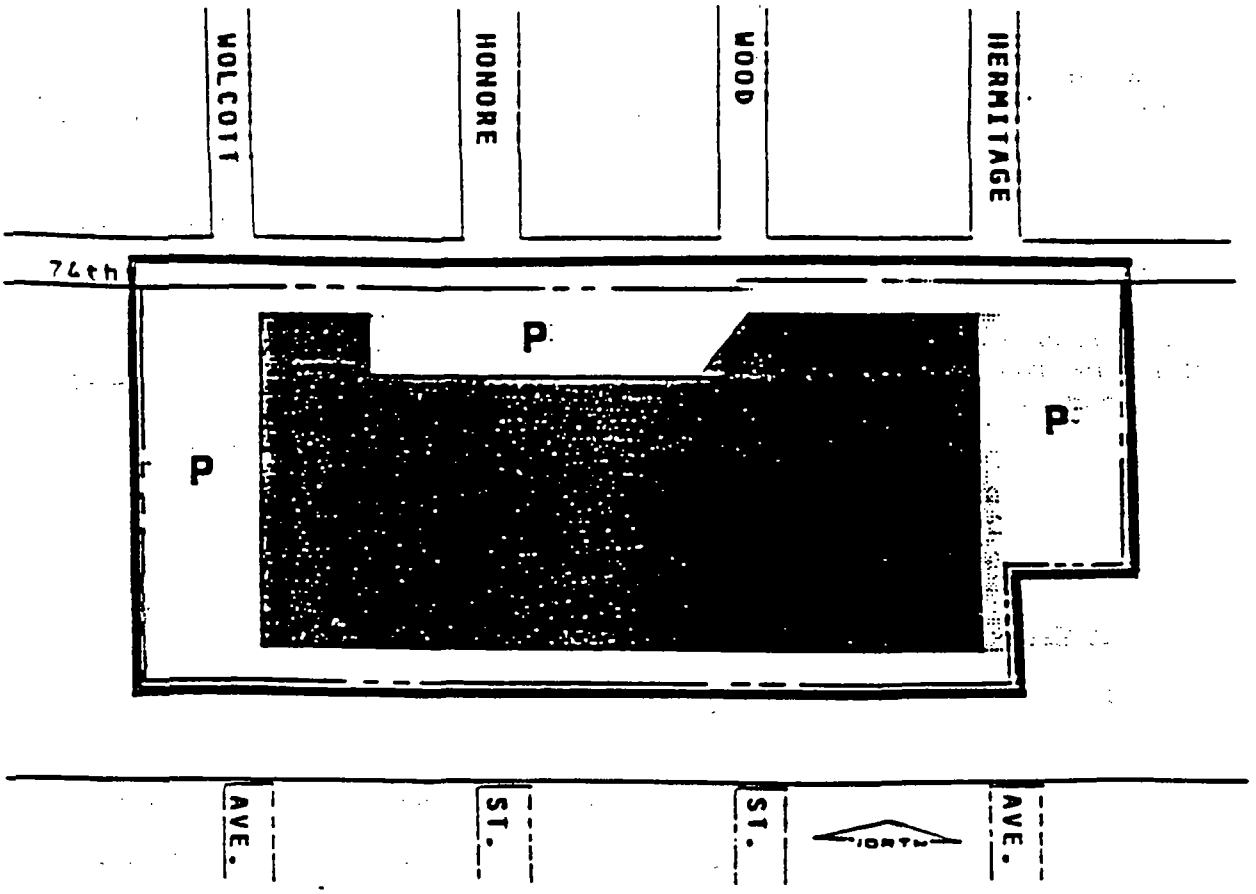
APPLICANT: Chicago Transit Authority

ADDRESS: 74th & Wood Streets

DATE: June 13, 1991

TRANSPORTATION PLANNED DEVELOPMENT NO. _____

GENERALIZED LAND USE PLAN



LEGEND:

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY

PRINCIPAL BUILDING LOCATION

P PARKING AND CIRCULATION

NOTES:

1. FOR USES SEE STATEMENT NO. 3.
2. FOR DETAIL SEE SITE AND LANDSCAPE PLANS ON FILE IN THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

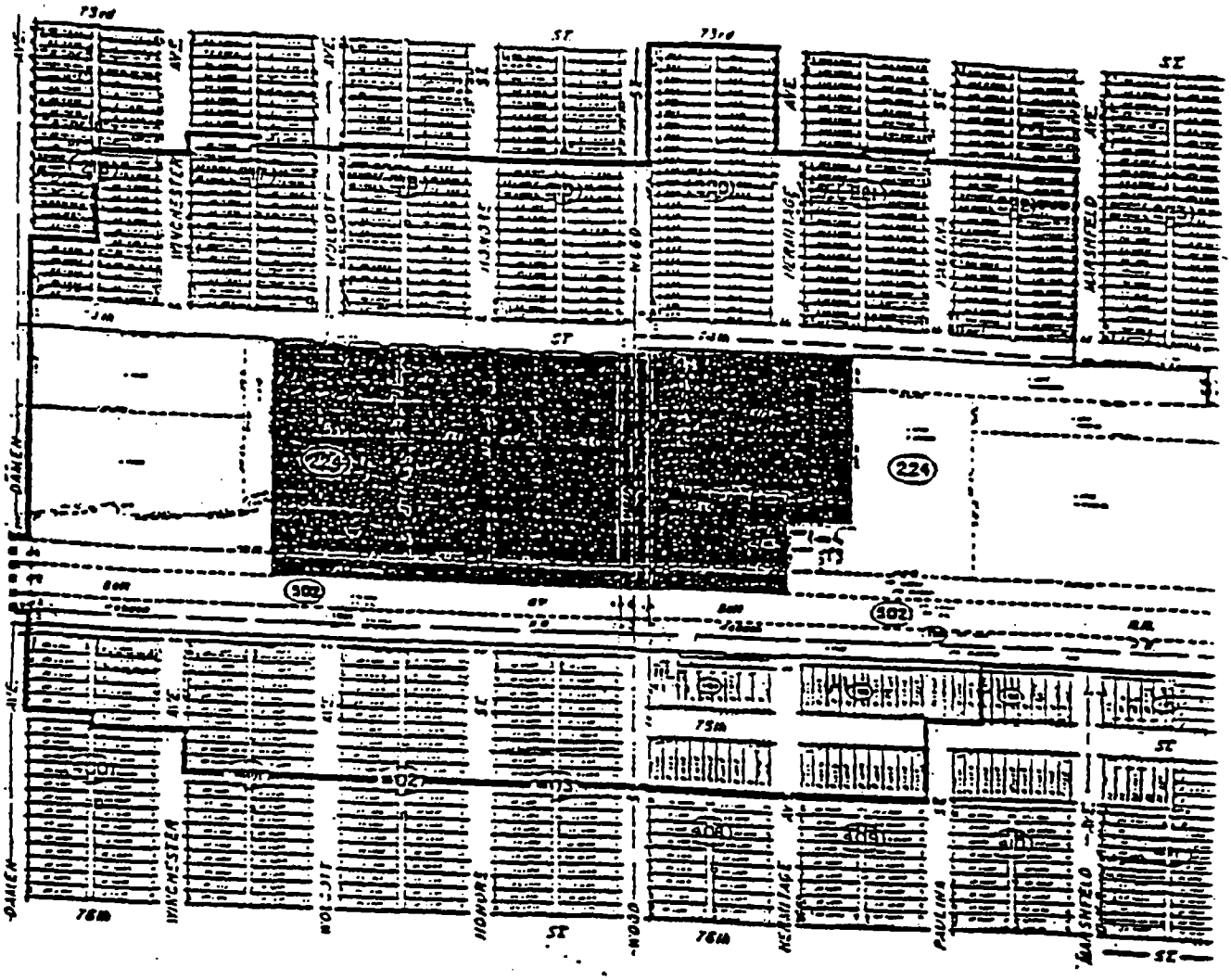
APPLICANT: Chicago Transit Authority

ADDRESS: 74th & Wood Streets

DATE: June 13, 1991

TRANSPORTATION PLANNED DEVELOPMENT NO. ____

EXISTING LAND USE MAP



LEGEND:

SUBJECT PROPERTY

AREA SUBJECT TO NOTICE

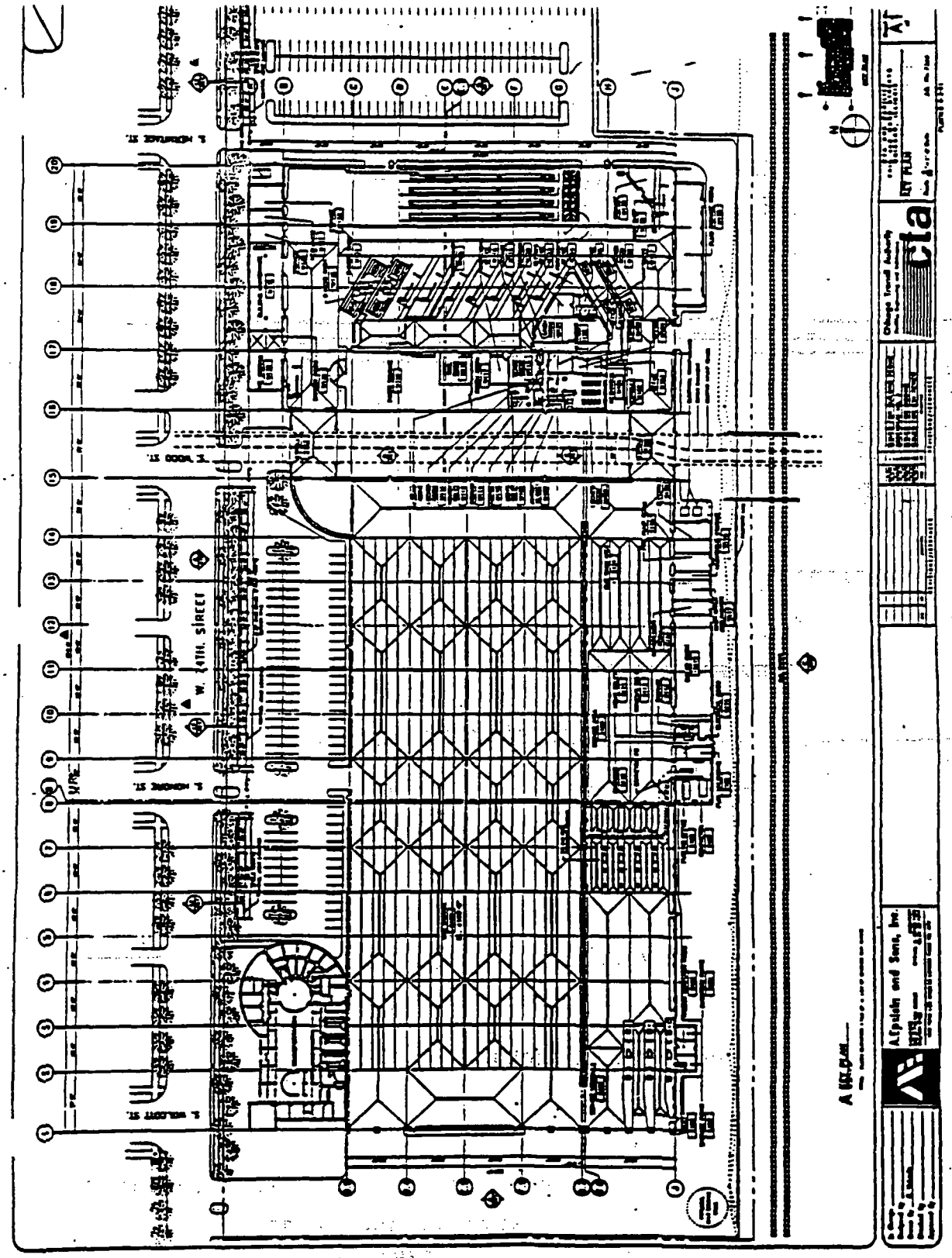
NOTE: AREAS NORTH OF 74th STREET AND SOUTH OF THE BELT RAILROAD ARE PREDOMINANTLY SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL.

APPLICANT: Chicago Transit Authority

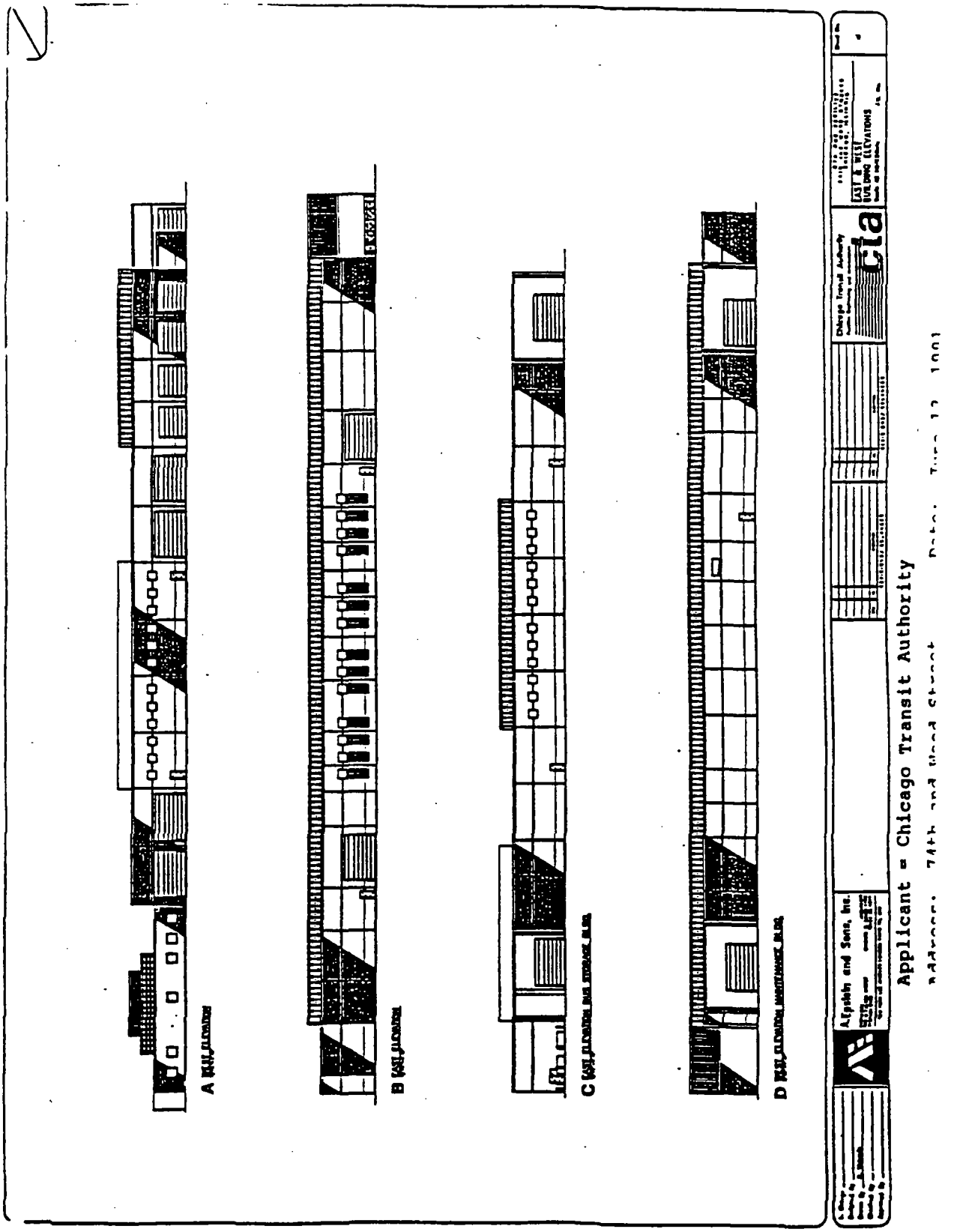
ADDRESS: 74th & Wood Streets

DATE: June 13, 1991

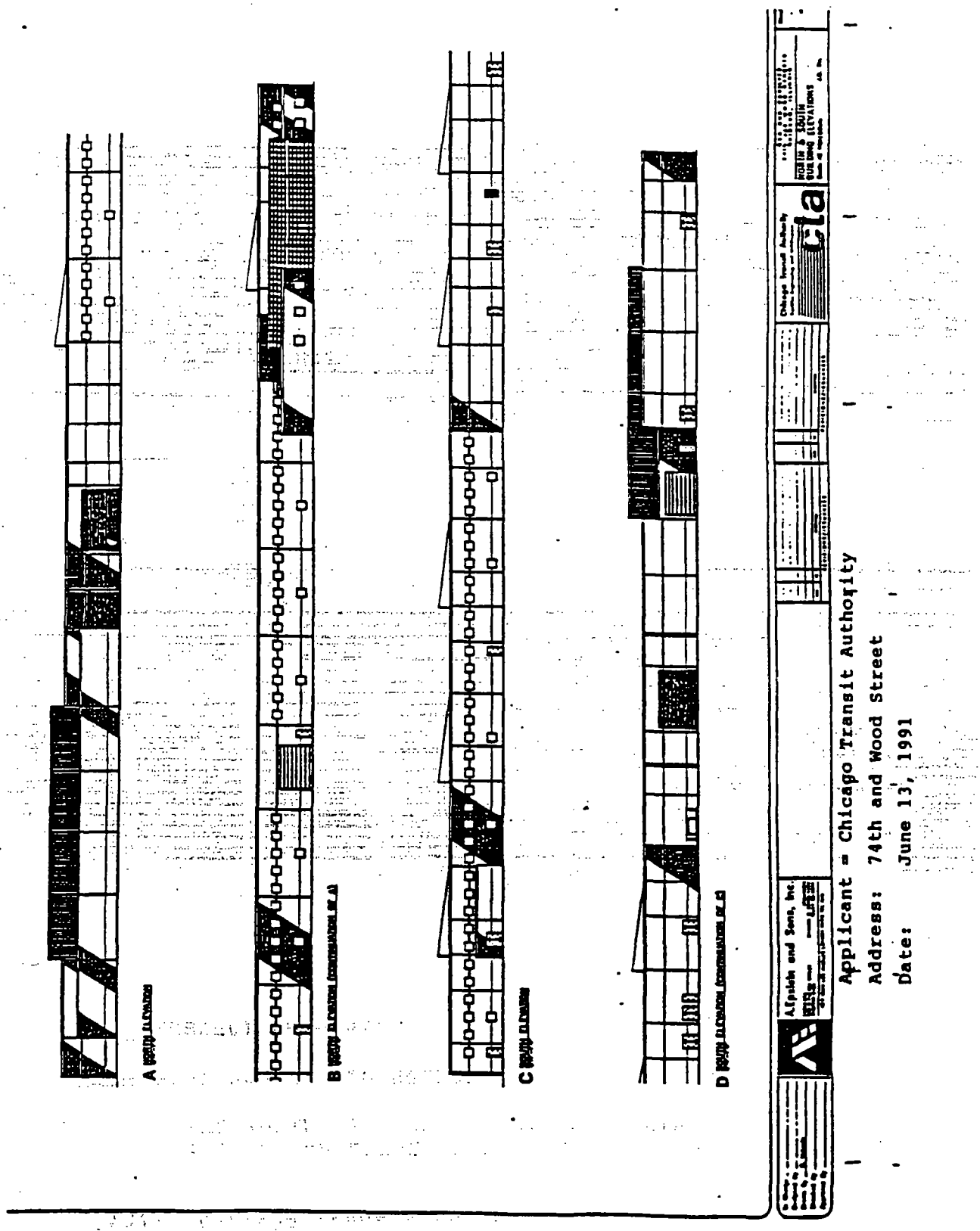
Site Plan/Landscape Plan.



Elevation Drawings.
(Page 1 of 2)



Elevation Drawings.
(Page 2 of 2)



MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

PRESENCE OF VISITORS NOTED.

The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor, called the Council's attention to the presence of the following visitors:

Nine teachers who were winners of Golden Apple Awards for Excellence in Teaching:

Ms. Guadalupe Barajas
Ms. Renee Cargerman Dolezal
Mr. James Effinger
Mr. Emiel Hamberlin
Ms. Beverly Hawkins
Mr. John Lewis
Mr. John Quinn
Ms. Judith Stein
Ms. Jan Yourist

Eighth grade students from Abraham Lincoln School, accompanied by their teachers, Mr. Andy Tinich, Mr. Ted Bartlett and Mr. Robert Howard and by Ms. Susan Lord, parent;

Students from Washington Elementary School, accompanied by Dr. Patricia Doherty, Principal; and

Student Council members (6th, 7th and 8th grades) from Christ the King School including Ms. Margaret, daughter of Committee on Finance Chief Administrative Officer Mr. Stephen Murry, accompanied by Ms. Carole Finn, Principal and Mr. Allan Dressel, teacher.

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 Wednesday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of March, 1992, at 10:00 A.M., be and the same is hereby fixed to be held on Wednesday, the fifteenth (15th) day of April, 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, 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, Bialczak, Suarez, Gabinski, Mell, Austin, Wojcik, Banks, Giles, Cullerton, Laurino, O'Connor, Doherty, Natarus, Eisendrath, Levar, Shiller, Schulter, M. Smith, Moore, Stone -- 47.

Nays -- None.

Alderman Natarus 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, April 15, 1992 at 10:00 A.M., in the Council Chambers in City Hall.

Walter S. Kozubowski

WALTER S. KOZUBOWSKI,
City Clerk.