



RECYCLING NEWS



* Fall 2003 *

Wisconsin Waste Sort Completed

A new study of Wisconsin's landfills confirms what the majority of our residents have told us - "Recycling works in Wisconsin!" Interpretation of results in DNR's *Status of Recycling Report* shows that approximately 40% of all the trash we generate is diverted from our landfills, either through recycling, or through reuse, on-site composting, and to a much lesser extent, energy recovery. The study confirms that our landfill bans are successful in keeping banned materials out of our landfills. It also points to two substantial underutilized resources that are rapidly gaining recognition in the state - clean construction and demolition debris and food waste. On the flip side, it confirms our observations that recycling rates are being impacted by two powerful trends - the growing phenomenon of away-from-home consumption and the apparent decline in some sectors of business recycling.

The *Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, conducted by the Cascadia Consulting Group under contract with the Wisconsin DNR and funded through Recycling Funds, represents the first statewide MSW waste sort ever conducted in Wisconsin. It provides the best profile to date of the actual waste disposal practices of Wisconsin residents and businesses. During the last six months of 2002, Cascadia physically sorted over 400 samples of in-state generated waste delivered to 14 landfills into nine waste categories and 64 discrete materials. Local authorities and landfill



operators cooperated in this voluntary project, contributing to its timely completion.

The Cascadia study indicates that:

- * waste from the construction and demolition category accounts for 28.7% of the waste going to landfills
- * wood waste (12.8%), food waste (10.2%), and "non-banned" compostable paper (9%) constitute the 3 largest materials of waste going to our landfills;
- * plastic film and other miscellaneous "non-banned" plastic products make up 7.7% of the waste going to our landfills. This includes agricultural bags, packaging and bags.
- * the landfill material bans, instituted in the 1990s to bolster recycling, have successfully reduced disposal of recyclables in landfills;

- * new approaches to certain materials may be needed to further reduce the volume of recyclable material that is lost to landfilling.

Together with complementary data from previous surveys and studies, DNR calculated recycling rates for banned materials:

lead acid batteries, major appliances and tires	>95%
yard waste	78%
corrugated cardboard	72%
newspaper	67%
glass containers	57-74%
aluminum & steel cans	~55%
plastic containers	41-51%
magazines	31-35%
office paper	28-57%

(Note: Ranges are given when inconsistencies between the various data sets precluded developing a single recycling rate.)

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Wisconsin Waste Sort Completed Continued

The relatively lower recycling rates for containers, and in particular non-glass containers, underscores the challenge our program is facing with the growing trend of away-from-home consumption where there are fewer recycling options and people tend to be less conscientious about recycling. The relatively low recycling rate for office paper and magazines is difficult to explain, as these are among the higher revenue generating recyclable products, but suggest the need for a more aggressive business recycling outreach effort with our partners.

In the report, DNR also compared Wisconsin landfill data (based on pounds per capita per year) with Minnesota's and Iowa's. Wisconsin residents throw away much less (-24%) than those in Iowa and only a little more (+3%) than those in Minnesota. Wisconsin is throwing away less than Iowa and Minnesota for all of the banned items except aluminum cans, PETE bottles and HDPE containers.

DNR's *Status of Recycling Report* and the *Statewide Waste Characterization Study* can be found at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/recycle/> 

Recycling News Editor: Dan Fields, 608/266-5334

Department of Natural Resources, CE/6, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921

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This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audio tape etc.) upon request. Please call 608/266-2111 for more information.

Budget Update

The FY 03-05 budget (2003 Act 33), signed by Governor Doyle on July 24 and his

companion veto message contain a number of provisions affecting the Recycling program and recycling activities in the state.



Vetoed:

Agrichemical Fund revenue: The governor vetoed the legislature's shift of \$1.3 million in revenue from DNR's Environmental Fund to the Agrichemical Fund in the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection. This veto did not restore the \$1.1 million in spending authority to the DNR for programs related to this revenue.

Recycling Demonstration Grants: The Governor vetoed two legislative provisions to appropriate a total of \$150,000 from the Waste Reduction and Recycling Demonstration grants to fund WasteCap and BMEX.

Budget items:

Transfer \$158,100 from Recycling SEG fund balance to GPR in both years of the biennium plus an additional \$7 million to GPR in 2004 and \$6.6 million in 2005.

Recycling Grant Funds to local governments

- * maintain basic recycling grants at calendar year award levels at \$24.5 million annually
- * maintain Recycling Efficiency Incentive grants at calendar year award levels of \$1.9 million annually
- * maintain Recycling Demonstration Grants at \$500,000 annually
- * transfer of the household hazardous waste program from DNR to DATCP.

- * the exemption from the \$3 per ton recycling tipping fee for dredged materials that contain PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) that are removed from navigable waters of the state. This exemption is in place if the materials dredged exceed 200,000 cubic yards. As a result, PCB sediments in excess of the 200,000 cu. Yd. threshold will not be subject to the tipping fee.

Recycling program administration

Effective in FY 2003-04:

- * Eliminate 2.0 FTE from DNR Waste Management – Recycling
- * Eliminate 1.0 FTE from Department of Corrections Computer Recycling program

The legislature converted 1.4 FTE GPR funded conservation wardens and the associated \$51,600 in FTE costs to recycling SEG funding in FY 05.

Recycling Markets Development Board:

- * Repeal RMDB and related grants program
- * Repeal the financial assistance program appropriation (\$2 million annually)
- * Transfer all revenue received in biennium from loan payment to GPR (LFB estimates \$1.6 million over the biennium)
- * Eliminate 1.0 FTE from the Department of commerce- Recycling Market Development Board staff. 

2004 Recycling Efficiency Incentives Grant Program

What is the Recycling Efficiency Incentive Grant program?

This grant program rewards Responsible Units that have made efforts to improve the efficiency of their recycling programs. Calendar year 2003 was the first year of the grant program; 132 grant applications were received and 110 Responsible Units received awards. It is an annual program with grants awarded each year for efficiency acts completed by the Responsible Unit during the previous year.

How much will you receive in 2004?

The answer is: it depends. We have \$1.9 million available for the calendar year 2004. Grant awards will be distributed among all qualified applicants that claim measures of efficiency. Each qualified applicant will receive an award based on a flat per capita rate. For 2004, a grant under this program, when combined with the RU's basic recycling grant, may not exceed the net eligible recycling expenses incurred and reported on the 2002 Annual Report (form 4400-182).

Note that this restricts applicants to those Responsible Units that were grantees in 2002, are applying for a basic recycling grant in 2004, and submitted cost information through their 2002 Annual Report.

How can you apply for a grant in 2004?

Submit a complete application form to the DNR, **postmarked NO LATER than October 30, 2003**, indicating how the efficiency was achieved, and attach an authorizing resolution designating the RU authorized representative. Acceptable efficiencies are only of 2 kinds: (1) New consolidations; and (2) New cooperative agreements. Eligible efficiencies must have occurred between April 1 and October 30, 2003 — and be in place no later than January 1, 2004.

Applications will NOT be processed if either postmarked after October 30 OR the authorizing resolution is not attached.

Note that starting in calendar year 2004, the applications for both the basic recycling grant and the REI grant are combined. In order to be eligible for full funding, your basic recycling grant needs to be postmarked by October 1, 2003. It is recommended that both the basic grant and REI grant applications be postmarked by October 1, 2003.

Go to the following DNR web address, to obtain a copy of the grant applications and instructions. Information on the grant application process for subsequent years is also available at this site:

 <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Recycle/recycle.html>

The DNR will also mail grant applications and instructions to those who call Diane Glodoski at (608) 264-8902.

For More Information Contact

Bur. of Community
Financial Assistance
WI Department of
Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
101 So. Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707-7921
Phone: 608-266-7555

Or visit our Bureau's web site:

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/recycle/efficiency.html> 

Recycling Market Price Information Now Available on DNR website

The Wisconsin Recycling Markets Directory Website (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/markets/>) has added a new feature with a link to information on prices paid for recycled materials in Wisconsin. The data for the new page is based on monthly information now collected by the Midwest Recycling Association (MRA) and previously collected by the University of Wisconsin's Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center (SHWEC).

Monthly price information from 1999 to the present is available for old newspapers (ONP), old corrugated containers (OCC), high density polyethylene plastic containers (HDPE), polyethylene terephthalate plastic containers (PET), aluminum cans and steel cans. Recycled materials that have not had significant variations in price (such as glass or mixed paper) are not included. Price information will be updated monthly.

The graphs and data represent a sampling of prices received by recycling facilities throughout the State of Wisconsin. These facilities have been grouped into five geographical regions. Within each region, a breakdown by size of facility (by tonnage) is included. The new link also provides a map of Wisconsin Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs) and a spreadsheet listing all MRFs by county.

For additional information on market prices, or to download the latest Wisconsin Regional Sellers Price Database, interested parties may visit the Midwest Recycling Association web site at <http://www.midwestrecycling.com>. The direct link to the DNR Recycling Market Prices site is <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/markets/recmarprices/index.html>. 

Single Stream Recycling

Single stream recycling -collecting all recyclable materials in one large container rather than separating these into two or more containers-is rapidly capturing the attention of recycling program managers around the country. Supporters argue that it leads to higher recycling rates and lower overall recycling costs. Opponents point out problems with processing, marketing and public perception. We have invited two of our readers to present their views on this emerging issue. We encourage our other readers to send us their opinions or observations. The contact at DNR is:

Cynthia Moore,
Department of Natural Resources WA/3,
PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707

Wisconsin recycling regulations generally treat single stream as an alternative collection and processing system because glass containers are compacted with newspaper in most single stream collection systems. A Responsible Unit must request approval for an alternative collection or processing system by submitting the information specified in NR 544.08(3), Wis Adm. Code, to their regional recycling specialist. Note that the request must come from the RU and not from the hauler. Haulers wishing to use the single stream for their commercial customers are not required to seek approval under state law; however they are advised to check local ordinances for local requirements. If you have questions please contact your regional recycling specialist or check our forthcoming fact sheet on the recycling publications web page at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/publications/>

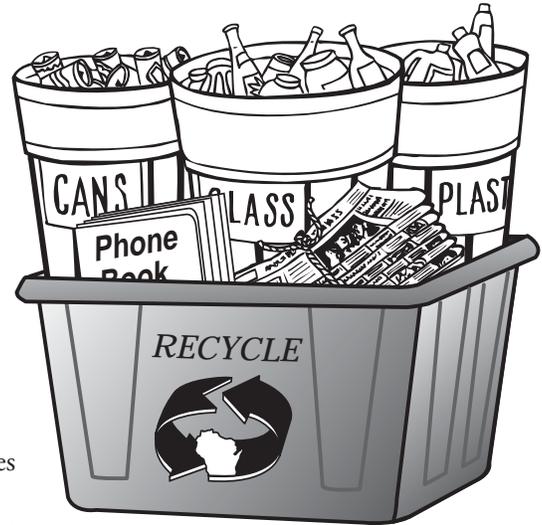
Single Stream: The Wave of the Future

Mike Tomaszek
Vice President/J & M Fibers, Inc.

The economics of collecting recyclables as a single stream versus two streams (ONP and containers separated) is compelling. A list of cost advantages are as follows:

- 1) Uses the same equipment that collects trash, i.e. one interchangeable fleet to buy and maintain.
- 2) Sets the stage for automation of collection which reduces time and eliminates injuries.
- 3) The truck returns when it is full, not when one compartment is full.
- 4) Compacting single stream material in garbage truck equipment allows for a heavier load before returning, i.e. fewer trips.
- 5) Residents carry one container to the curb. Participation rates increase.
- 6) Single Stream processing equipment allows for more paper grades to be collected (OCC, Mixed Paper, Telephone Books, Junk Mail and all other residential paper).

The Recovered Fiber Executive Committee of the American Forest & Paper Association (AFPA) funded a study that compared the contamination of Single Stream News (ONP) and Residential Mixed Paper (RMP) with Dual Stream collection. They analyzed paper samples obtained from 60 U.S. curbside recycling programs. The final report was



issued in October 2002. The overall conclusion was that Single Stream ONP contained 3.3% prohibitives vs. 2.0% for Dual Stream. However, of this, glass and fines were 0.5% for Single Stream ONP vs. 0.6% for Dual Stream ONP. The same study also concluded that Single Stream RMP had 1.8% prohibitives vs. 1.1% for Dual Stream RMP. However, of this, glass and fines were 0.4% for Single Stream RMP vs. 0.2% for Dual Stream RMP.

In spite of all the publicity, these contamination level differences have not been significant enough to curtail sales of Single Stream OPN or RMP. Furthermore, as time goes by, the virgin mills that are bothered by glass and other contaminants will put in cleaning systems that are currently available and have been used for many years by recycled mills. This should eliminate the contamination issue.

The factual information in this article was provided by Midwest Recycling of Illinois, Inc. Midwest Recycling has been involved with Single Stream and Dual Stream Recycling for many years.



Why Not Single Stream

Terry J. Mesch
Pepin County

Champions of single stream recycling herald the virtues of reduced collection costs, greater volumes of material, and customer satisfaction. Critics of single stream, meanwhile, focus on diminished quality of materials, increased costs of processing, and higher rates of residuals.

Though relatively new to the recycling industry, single stream collection and processing already has many enthusiastic supporters, in both the public and private sectors, who tout: higher customer participation rates due to convenience and simplicity, higher material recovery rates, cleaner more attractive streets and alleys, fewer trips to the materials recovery facility, less scavenging, greater safety and lower workmen's compensation rates, etc. So what's not to like?

Tim Brownell, president of Eureka Recycling in St. Paul, Minn., has some serious objections based on conclusions drawn from his company's 14-month study, *A Comparative Analysis of Applied Recycling Collection Methods*. After studying source separated, dual stream, and single stream systems involving a mix of different size containers and either weekly or biweekly pickup, Brownell contends container capacity has more to do with the amount of materials set out by residents than the type of sort. In the end, his company has opted for a two-stream system using two 18-gallon bins collected weekly, for a



total of 72 gallons per two-week period. (check out the study at: www.eureka recycling.com)

Brownell cites the typical array of objections to single stream. He distinguishes between the amount of material arriving at the MRF vs. the amount arriving at market. His company's study showed single stream residuals as high as 27% not making it to viable markets and most ending up in landfills. He scoffs when he hears about broken mixed-colored glass being accepted at no charge by landfills for "beneficial" use as daily cover and road aggregate. "One day on top of the landfill; the next day in the landfill," he admonishes, "it doesn't matter it didn't cost anything to get there. Besides, the people are putting their material out there [at the curb] to be recycled; they don't expect it to be landfilled. And, it shouldn't be."

Brownell also points to reduced revenues from paper sorts downgraded by markets due to glass shards and plastic fibers contaminating paper. His claims are substantiated by the findings in a study of the interaction between single stream recycling systems and recycled paper manufacturers, recently completed for Sonoma County [Calif.] Waste Management Agency. Since paper fibers accounted for 75-80% of its total volume of recycled materials, the

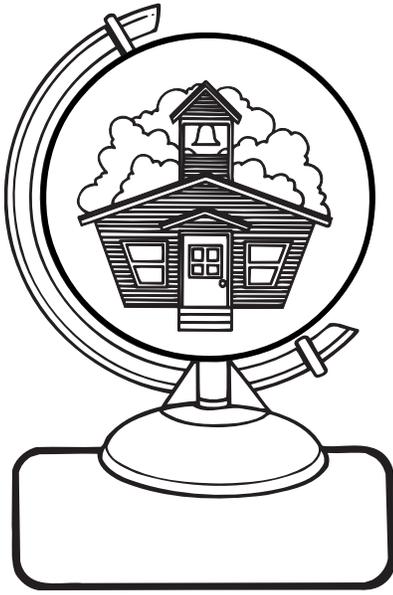
county felt it had grounds for a study of single stream's impact on the markets. (<http://www.conservatree.com/learn/SolidWaste/SingleStreamReport.pdf>)

The Sonoma County study was critical of single stream collectors' failure to address paper manufacturers' concerns about the quality of the feed stock. Mills reported glass causes equipment damage, reduces worker safety and customer safety, and erodes public confidence. The report says paper mills complain of similar trouble with plastic, especially bags and newspaper sleeves. (At least one single stream recycling processor in Wisconsin acknowledged this problem and further complained of plastic bags and sleeves getting caught up in his MRF machinery.)

After, stating the usual litany of economics and market-based objections to single stream, Brownell gets philosophical. "Single stream is more a question of market share," he says. "Single stream reduces competition [among haulers and processors], because only the big companies can afford the capital investment for both collections and processing systems. Smaller companies won't be able to capitalize like that and won't be making bids." ♻️



Green Schools Initiative Launched



A new program to encourage reduction, reuse, and recycling in schools is starting up this Fall. The Wisconsin Green Schools is a web based, voluntary program available to all public and private K-12 schools across Wisconsin. In addition to waste reduction and recycling, the Green Schools program encourages energy and water conservation, transportation choices, improving indoor air quality, school site management for education, mercury reduction, chemical management, integrated pest management, and community involvement. The program is intended to promote the use of the school, its grounds, and the whole community as learning tools to help teach sound environmental practices and promote environmental sustainability.

Green Schools will consist of two levels: discovery/inventory and action/implementation. In the discovery/inventory level schools will conduct self-audits to determine environmental practices they are already doing and where they can improve. In addition to completing the audit, schools will need to meet legal environmental requirements,

one of which is recycling the materials banned from landfills. Once these are met, schools can register into the program.

As part of the action/implementation level, schools will use the results from their Green Schools Audit to determine where they can improve and then develop and implement various environmental action projects. After some minimum requirements are met and targeted areas of improvement are accomplished, a school may apply to become an official Green School.

As a recycling leader, your encouragement and assistance is needed. The program requires students and staff to work together with the community and recycling

involves the whole community. Schools will be asked to use local resources as part of their education program, initiate and implement waste reduction/recycling programs, include waste reduction and recycling as part of the curriculum, and initiate waste reduction/recycling projects that directly benefit the community.

We hope the Green Schools program will support your existing waste reduction and recycling outreach efforts. For more information on the program, please visit our website at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/ce/greenschools or contact Christal Winter @ (608) 264-8976, christal.winter@dnr.state.wi.us. 

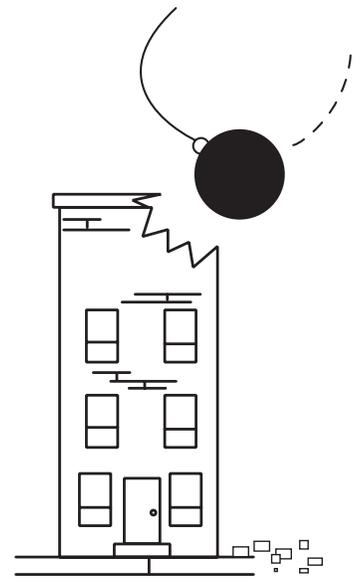
DNR Offers New Checklist for Demolition Projects

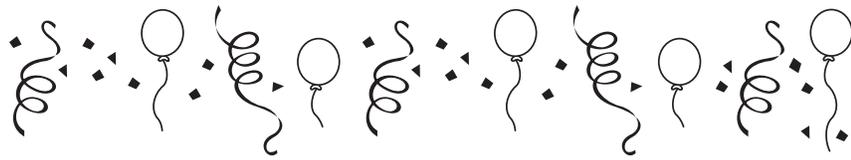
Planning to demolish a building? Check out the Department of Natural Resources' handy new **Pre-Demolition Environmental Checklist** that helps building owners and inspectors, demolition contractors, consultants, subcontractors and others address environmental issues in their demolition project. Thoroughly inspecting your site and carefully planning your deconstruction project can save time and money and help avoid problems.

In this document, you will learn how to identify hazardous or problem materials like asbestos, lead, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and ozone-depleting refrigerants (CFCs and HCFCs). It references specific regulations which must be addressed for many materials and points to sound guidance on handling others.

The checklist has links to specific fact sheets that you can print right off the web explaining

the proper procedures for managing these materials, and how to contact DNR staff and other organizations for more information. You can view and print out the Pre-Demolition Environmental Checklist and other DNR publications at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/publications/>. 





Going Green at Special Events and Festivals

By Toral Jha,
Festivals Workgroup Co-Chair
Southeast Wisconsin Waste
Reduction Coalition

The Festivals Workgroup of the Southeast Wisconsin Waste Reduction Coalition is a consortium of municipal, state, private business, and non-profit groups dedicated to providing technical assistance to festival and special event coordinators. The group has developed a "Cash Not Trash" event planner's tool-kit (available in hard copy and electronically at www.besmart.org). This packet includes case studies about event recycling and souvenir cup refill programs as well as waste reduction tips for vendors, hauler contact information and the Department of Natural Resource's special event's recycling fact sheet. The workgroup distributes this resource to event planners as it is requested in response to the group's annual "Application for Assistance" mailing.

Workgroup members also provide hands-on assistance. Training for event planners, grounds crews and vendors as well as education for event attendees (through the use of informative signage and educational displays) have proven to reduce contamination and increase recycling participation. Coupled with the training, the group has purchased NAPCOR and Link-A-Bag recycling bins to lend to event coordinators. These efforts are increasingly important because they create a consistent message throughout the region and connect people with recycling during a time when away-from home consumption is steadily growing.

In 2002, the Festivals Workgroup assisted 67 events, including grant-funded efforts in Jefferson County and Cedarburg. These festivals implemented strategies shown to reduce waste by 13% – 25%. Though data was not available for all events, 32 tons of recyclable corrugated cardboard and beverage bottles were reported collected at the events. Estimated attendance at all events totaled over one million people. New venues included two weekly outdoor concerts and an outdoor film series in Milwaukee.

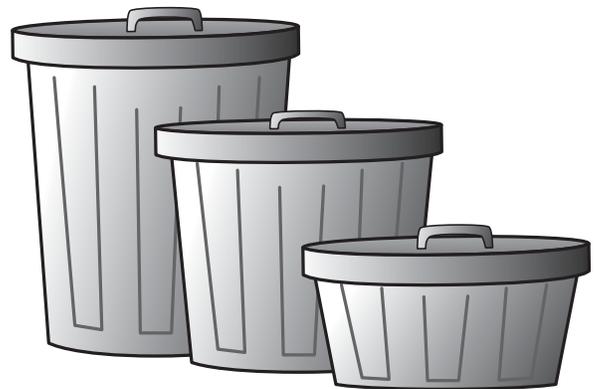
This year the group is working to develop tools to foster self-sustainable recycling programs at events. Programs that are integrated with overall event planning are more successful than those that are added at the last minute. Also, this year the group will be assisting with the waste reduction and recycling efforts at the Harley Davidson 100th Anniversary celebration in Milwaukee. For more information about the Festivals Workgroup and the resources they offer please visit www.besmart.org or call toll-free (866) 91-SMART.

Responsible Unit Annual Report results for 2002

Each year Responsible Units are required to submit a report to DNR



detailing collection of recyclable materials from residential units (1-4 residential units), along with information on program costs and other program activities. Annual reports are due to the department by April 30th of each year. At the time of this writing, the department has received 99% of the 2002 reports, but is still following up with a number of RUs to complete or correct data. We had hoped to include in this newsletter a comparison of collection amounts for 2002 with the data from previous years, but are unable to do so because the data is incomplete. We will include this in the next newsletter. In addition, we will post the information when it is available on our website: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/wm/recycle/> 



Policy Updates: Effective Recycling Program Other Related Recycling Policy Issues

Compliance with Recycling Requirements:

Wisconsin state law delegates responsibility for recycling to local units of government (Responsible Units or RUs). RUs operate under local ordinances that specify state and local recycling requirements and enforcement procedures for non-compliance. DNR Waste staff often work cooperatively with RU representatives on compliance issues. DNR staff also refer questions or complaints to the appropriate RU representative and follow up to confirm that action has been taken if appropriate. This past year, we have worked on several issues with RUs involving:

- * Business not recycling (including construction sites)
- * Hauler observed to be mixing materials separated for recycling with trash
- * No recycling facilities offered by a business or other commercial facility (such as fairs, conferences)
- * No recycling facilities offered at apartment complexes

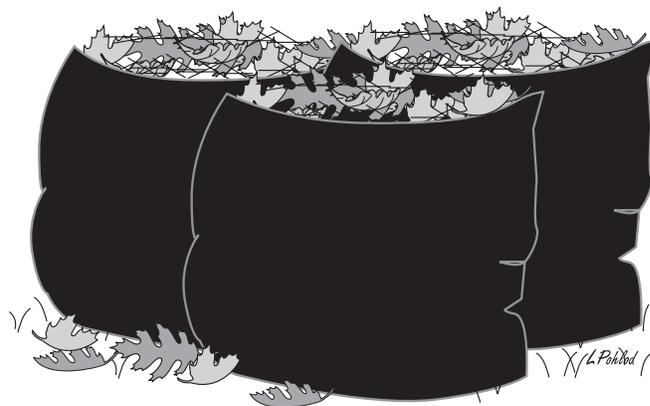
In addition, we continue to hear that some haulers are telling businesses that they do not have to recycle or asking potential customers whether they wish to recycle or not. This may lead them to believe that they have a choice and may mix recyclables in with their waste. As reported in an earlier Recycling Newsletter, this information is not correct. Everyone in Wisconsin – businesses, institutions and private citizens – must recycle under local ordinance consistent with state law, regardless of whether the waste material is disposed in state or out-of-state.

CRT Management Guidance:

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has developed guidance that conditionally exempts cathode ray tubes (CRTs) from the state's Hazardous Waste Rules. This guidance ensures safe management of CRTs while also opening up opportunities for CRT recycling in the state. The guidance sets out management practices that are generally consistent to those in a draft federal rule proposed by EPA. Under the Wisconsin guidance, CRTs that are stored at any point during the recycling process cannot be speculatively accumulated; this applies equally to all steps in the entire recycling process. The Wisconsin guidance is more restrictive than the draft federal rule, and is intended to discourage individuals or facilities from stockpiling large quantities of CRTs. This guidance will remain in effect until the Department either adopts the federal rule after it is promulgated, or an equivalent rule.

Yard Waste in Plastic Bags

Yard waste in plastic bags pose a problem for compost sites. Not only does shredded plastic bag waste remain in the finished compost, but large quantities of plastic waste create windblown litter problems on and off the property. *Wisconsin law prohibits disposal of yard waste contained in non-degradable bags.* Prohibiting non-degradable bags is not a requirement for RU recycling ordinances, but comes into effect at the time of placement in the compost area. However, RUs could choose to deal with this issue through their local ordinance to avoid problems encountered later at the compost site. One example is the City of La Crosse, where only paper yard waste bags are accepted for collection. The bags are sold to the public by grocery stores for a minimal cost. ♻️



Recycling News Survey

DNR wants to keep you informed about recycling issues, and we have used the *Recycling News* as the principal tool to do so. We would like to know how effective this communication tool is for keeping you informed and how we can improve it. Please take a few minutes now to fill out and return this brief survey. **Check the appropriate box(es) under each of the following statements.**

1. I represent:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local government but not RU | <input type="checkbox"/> Material Recovery Facility |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hauler | <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legislature | <input type="checkbox"/> UW Extension |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Association | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |



2. I read *Recycling News*:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cover to cover | <input type="checkbox"/> glance at it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> articles of interest only | <input type="checkbox"/> never look at it |

3. I am interested in articles on the following topics:

- Changes in recycling rules and regulations
- New recycling initiatives by DNR
- Local programs (Responsible Units)
- Recycling Markets
- New recycling publications
- Waste reduction and reuse
- Construction and Demolition reuse and recycling
- Electronics recycling
- Business recycling
- Innovations in recycling collection and processing
- Innovative MSW programs
- Outreach & Education/communication strategies
- Other: _____

4. I prefer to receive the *Recycling News* by:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Either Way |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all |



5. I want more:

- "How to" articles
- In-depth articles
- Profiles of people in the industry
- Profiles of local recycling programs
- Other: _____

7. I use the publication order form:

- Often
- Seldom
- Never



8. Overall, I find the *Recycling News*:

- Extremely helpful and informative
- Somewhat helpful and informative
- OK
- Not helpful or informative
- Don't read it

Please respond to the following questions with a short answer.

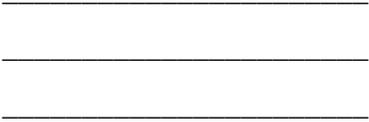
9. What is the one thing you would change in the *Recycling News* ?

10. What is the one thing you would keep in the *Recycling News* ?

11. Are there other communication resources that do a better job keeping you informed about recycling in Wisconsin? If yes, what are they?

12. Do you have any other comments?

*Place
Postage
Here*



**Dan Fields CE/6
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921**

DNR Regional Recycling Contacts as of 8/03

Here is an updated list of DNR staff contacts for waste reduction and recycling along with the counties for which they are responsible. Please feel free to call with questions or to introduce yourself.

Regional Recycling Contact	Region Address	Counties Served
Marcy McGrath - 920/492-5593 e-mail marcy.mcgrath@dnr.state.wi.us fax 920/492-5859	Northeast Region PO Box 10488 Green Bay WI 54307-0448	Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Waupaca
Carol Schmidt - 920-424-3061 e-mail carol.schmidt@dnr.state.wi.us fax 920-424-4404	Northeast Region Oshkosh Service Center 625 E. County Rd. Y Suite 700 Oshkosh, WI 54901-9731	Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago
Dave Misterek - 920-424-2104 david.misterek@dnr.state.wi.us 920-424-4404	Northeast Region Oshkosh Service Center 625 E. County Rd. Y Suite 700 Oshkosh, WI 54901-9731	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara
Paul Wiegner - 715/839-5171 e-mail paul.wiegner@dnr.state.wi.us fax 715/839-6076	West Central Region P.O. Box 4001 1300 Clairemont Ave. Eau Claire, WI 54701	Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon
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