



PUB-WA 1341 2009

Recycling News

* Summer 2009 *



Bureau of Waste and Materials Management

Update on Recycling Grants

Sandy Chancellor, DNR

2009 Basic Recycling Grants to Responsible Units

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued 2009 award letters for the Basic Recycling Grants to Responsible Units (RUs) a little earlier than usual this year. Award letters were mailed to RUs on March 27. A total of \$27.9 million was available for these grants in calendar year 2009. This amount is a decrease from the \$31 million available in 2008. The \$3.1 million reduction was used to address a \$600 million state budget shortfall in the current fiscal year. Many DNR grant programs have been reduced as a result of this critical and significant need.

As in past years, the DNR followed Wisconsin Statutes to calculate 2009 awards: We determined each RU's grant percentage in 1999, then applied that percentage to the total available funding for calendar year 2009, not to exceed projected net eligible costs for the year.

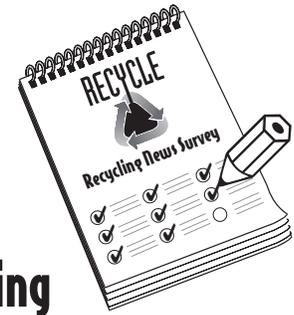
2009 Recycling Efficiency Incentive (REI) Grants

The DNR issued REI grants to 161 RUs that will share \$1.5 million in available funds for calendar year 2009. This grant award is calculated on a percapita basis. The final per capita amount was \$0.557816.

The DNR issued award letters for the 2009 REI grants April 3. Checks for these awards were mailed May 5. Successful applicants improved the effectiveness of their recycling programs either through formal consolidation or by entering into a cooperative agreement with at least one other RU for priority program areas.

The DNR reversed its original decision to completely forego REI grants during calendar year 2009. Instead, REI grants totaling \$1.5 million will be issued in 2009, an amount that is \$400,000 less than in calendar year 2008.

Continued on next page



Recycling News Survey

The DNR is in the process of revising the format and content of Recycling News. In order to create a newsletter that best serves you, we need your help! Please take a minute to fill out our survey. You can access the survey online (see page 9) or fill out pages 9-10 of this newsletter and mail it to the DNR (address included). Thanks in advance for your participation! ♻️

So that you receive the maximum grant award possible, we suggest that you mark your calendars with the following important

ONLINE SUBMISSION (or postmark) DEADLINES for 2010 Basic Recycling Grant applications:

- To receive 100% funding October 01, 2009
- To receive 95% funding October 10, 2009
- To receive 90% funding October 20, 2009
- To receive 75% funding October 30, 2009
- To receive 0% funding October 31, 2009



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Update on Recycling Grants Continued 2010 Basic Recycling Grants

It's not too early to talk about the grant application process for Basic Recycling Grants to RUs in calendar year 2010. For the first time, the DNR will have an online application process for RUs to use when requesting grants for calendar year 2010. See the article on this page for additional details about this application process.

Future Funding Through 2009-2011 Biennial Budget

Looking forward, please keep in mind that the state is facing a significant budget shortfall. While the governor introduced his 2009-2011 biennial budget proposal in February, the Legislature has yet to act on the bill. The DNR will notify you regarding the status of recycling grants as the biennial budget bill moves through the legislative process.

For questions about recycling grants, contact Sandy Chancellor, Recycling Grants Manager, at (608) 264-9207 or sandra.chancellor@wisconsin.gov 

Check Out Recycling News Online!



The DNR has a new Web page for Recycling News. See previous issues of Recycling News, subscribe to the electronic version of the newsletter or change your subscription settings at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/resources/newsletter.htm> 

New Format and Features for Responsible Unit Annual Reports and Grant Applications

Sarah Murray, DNR

The DNR has developed a new electronic reporting system for responsible unit (RU) annual reports and grant applications and is in the process of doing the same for the materials recovery facility (MRF) annual certifications. This is part of an effort to update the DNR's recycling database, improving the way we collect data and making it more available to the recycling community.

RU staff who recently completed the 2008 Recycling Accomplishments and Actual Costs Annual Report were the first to use the new online system. We know that many of you experienced frustrations with the new registration process and some aspects of the report form itself. We thank you for your patience. This is a new system for all of us and the registration process involves other state agencies and DNR programs. We will use your feedback to help us make the process go more smoothly for this fall's Basic Grant Application and next year's Annual Report.

If you registered and completed the Annual Report online, you will not need to re-register to complete future forms. If other staff members or your authorized representative will work on future forms, they can register themselves at any time using the instructions on our Web site at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/audit/registrationinstructions.pdf>.

As we review the data from this year's Annual Report, we hope to begin making it more available to RUs so you can track your program's efforts over time and compare your numbers with those of other RUs in the state. Stay tuned for information on this and other new features. 



MRF Self-Certification Deadline Postponed

The annual self-certification renewal for materials recovery facilities (MRFs) is also getting a facelift. MRFs will now be able to complete the form online, and the tonnage reporting section will be updated to better reflect how MRFs track materials. This will allow the DNR to collect more accurate statewide recycling data.

Because of these changes and limited DNR resources, the reporting deadline for this year has been delayed. The normal deadline is March 30, but because the new form will not be available until sometime this summer, we are delaying the deadline until fall. We will send dates and details as soon as they are available. 

Plastic Gold

Kathleen Kiefaber, DNR

Summer is right around the corner, bringing with it gardening season. If you're one of the many Wisconsinites with a growing mountain of leftover nursery pots and plastic trays, a new pilot project may offer an inspiring look at plastics recycling.

At a three-day collection event held last spring by Boerner Botanical Gardens and UW-Extension, volunteers collected 43,000 pounds (that's 21.5 tons!) of plastic including nursery pots numbered 2, 4, 5 and 6; polystyrene cell packs and trays; plastic edging, mulch and fertilizer bags; and greenhouse poly film. Donations came from homeowners, landscape contractors, nurseries, the city of Milwaukee and many others. As they waited to drop off their materials, some filtered through the pile of plastics looking for pots and edging to reuse. Others made their donations and stayed to help sort, stack and clean the plastics.

Event sponsors worked with AGSI Recycling, a Minnesota-based firm specializing in plastics recycling. AGSI works with a variety of Midwestern manufacturers to use recycled materials to create plastic lumber for decking, outdoor furniture and other uses. AGSI brought a mobile grinder to the event, filling 77 four-cubic-foot containers with shredded plastic. From the collection, the filled containers were shipped to Minnesota, where they were ground and pelletized before taking on a new life as recycled products.

Due to the downturn in plastic recycling markets, no spring collection event is currently planned. Event organizers are hoping to repeat the event in September 2009.

Editor's Note: AGSI Recycling no longer exists. John Schmitz, formerly of AGSI, plans to operate as Genesis Poly Recycling out of Menominee, Wis. ♻️



What Is High Quality Compost?

Brad Wolbert, DNR

Years ago, when producers of fine French Champagne wanted to distinguish their product from other sparkling wines of lesser or dubious quality, they established standards to define what "Champagne" meant. Among other things, their standards limited the types and sources of grapes that could be used to make Champagne. As a result of having accepted standards, Champagne producers enjoy increased demand and higher prices for their renowned product.

Compost is not often compared to Champagne, but they are alike in this respect: higher quality inputs make for a higher quality product.

Unlike Champagne, however, compost does not currently have standards or guidelines establishing what make a quality product.

The DNR is partnering with compost producers and other interested parties to define what it means to be high quality compost. This spring and summer, we will convene a workgroup to help develop a state code establishing, for the first time, Wisconsin state standards for quality compost produced from source-separated organic feedstocks.

One of the DNR's goals in this effort is to keep the rulemaking process as simple and streamlined as possible. We believe a straightforward and understandable rule can serve as an important catalyst in Wisconsin's efforts to divert compostable organics like food scraps and non-recyclable paper from landfills, reducing the production of greenhouse gases and saving organic resources for productive reuse. Higher demand for compost would increase the economic value of compost inputs and help justify greater efforts at diverting materials from landfills.

The working group hopes to have a draft rule ready for review by the DNR Natural Resources Board by fall 2009. ♻️



Markets Down for Recovered Materials

Joe Van Rossum, UW-Extension

Like many other markets, the recycling industry has not been immune to the current economic recession. Following a summer 2008 high, recycling markets, along with the rest of the economy, have fallen swiftly.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center (SHWEC) maintains a database of recycling market prices dating back to the mid-1990s. Summer 2008 marked a high point in price for many of the materials collected by Wisconsin recycling programs. Aluminum cans were worth in excess of \$2,000 per ton for some recyclers, steel cans peaked at over \$400 per ton, and prices paid for paper and plastic containers were at or near all-time highs. But by the end of the year, prices had fallen to levels last seen in 2002. The overall value of most recycled materials fell by an estimated 70 percent in the span of three months.

So what happened from July to December, and why have recycling markets continued to stay low? During the summer of 2008, high energy prices and a strong export market supported the large revenues recyclers received. As energy prices dropped, manufacturing slowed and offshore demand decreased, markets for recycled materials also fell. Decreased demand meant lower prices paid for a host of recycled materials, including paper, plastic and metal. In the current economic climate, manufacturing remains low, as do market prices for recycled materials.



MRFs and Haulers Respond

The loss of revenue from the sale of recovered materials has forced materials recovery facilities (MRFs) and private haulers to replace revenue sharing with tipping fees. When allowed under current contracts, the fees for sorting recyclables have been passed on to customers (local governments and businesses). In other cases the hauler or MRF has had to absorb the revenue loss or ask to renegotiate contract terms. One outcome of the current situation may be the inclusion of market price provisions within future MRF contracts.

What Will the Future Bring?

As the market for recycled materials diminishes, recycling program managers and privately owned recyclers are finding ways to manage costs and minimize fee increases. This will undoubtedly put strain on recyclers and recycling programs, as well as consumers, who may be expected to pay more to recycle. In early January, some MRFs were having difficulties scheduling shipments of certain grades of paper, while others were holding onto materials with the hope that prices would improve.

Communities may also reassess the materials collected by their programs. In the past, the high price being paid for specific materials prompted many communities to expand their list of collected items. With the current economic market, some recyclers may eliminate collection of less profitable materials that are not required under state law to be recycled, or forego plans to add new materials. Tighter budgets will also hinder plans to purchase new bins or

carts, and may lead to delayed replacement of collection vehicles.

An additional offshoot of the economic slowdown is sure to be a reduction in the volume of waste being set out for collection. People will be purchasing fewer items in cardboard boxes, appliances will be repaired rather than replaced and more items will be repaired or reused rather than being thrown away.

Ultimately, a downturn in market prices is nothing new to the recycling industry – prices have historically fluctuated as commodity prices rise and fall. What is unknown is how long the market will remain in a slump. The last market downturn lasted 12 to 18 months during 2001-2002. Improvements in the current recycled goods climate will be linked to how quickly economic conditions improve in the United States and abroad.

For further information on the value of recycling commodities visit SHWEC's publication Web site and enter the keyword "price." (<http://www4.uwm.edu/shwec/publications/publications.cfm>) Monthly reports for the past four years are available, along with various graphs of past data. ♻️



Collection of Recyclable Materials by Wisconsin Responsible Units 2005-2007

Cynthia Moore and Sarah Murray, DNR

The amount of recyclable paper and food and beverage containers collected per person from Wisconsin households declined slightly in 2007 compared with 2006 and 2005, according to information from local government recycling programs compiled by the DNR.

Each year, Wisconsin responsible units for recycling (RUs) are required to report their accomplishments of the past year to the DNR, including the amounts of recyclable materials collected from residential units in their geographical areas. State rules do not require reporting from non-residential sector sources; the DNR relies on secondary data sources when making estimates for statewide recycling from all sectors.

The recyclable materials banned from Wisconsin landfills are paper products, food and beverage containers, foam polystyrene packaging, yard waste, appliances, tires, oil and lead acid batteries. RUs must report the amount of banned paper, containers and foam collected from households. These materials are referred to as “mandatory reporting” items. (Foam is still rarely collected by RUs and so is an insignificant portion of the total).

RUs may also report on collection of yard waste, as well as other banned and non-banned materials. Because reporting of non-mandatory collections is optional and the number of RUs that elect to include it in their report varies each year, the DNR considers this category to be more indicative of trends rather than a reliable statewide collection total of these materials. While we report “total collection” for each year, we believe the mandatory reporting collection amounts are a better reflection of residential collection in Wisconsin.

Results for 2007 Compared With Previous Years

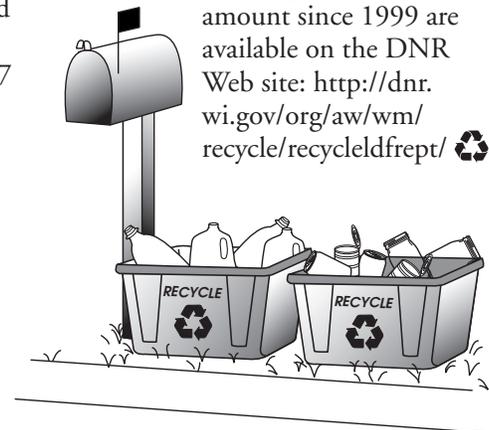
Per capita collection of banned paper and container products decreased about 2 percent in 2007 compared to 2006, though it was only about 1 percent lower than the 2005 per capita collection.

The biggest decline was in paper products, and in particular in collection of old newspaper – the continuation of a downward trend that has been apparent for several years. We suspect that at least part of this decline is due

to fewer households subscribing to daily newspapers, and newspapers reducing their size (and thus their weight). Containers declined by about 200,000 tons from 2006 to 2007, though the increase in single-stream collection has made it more difficult to determine trends among materials, in particular among container types.

Reported collections of yard waste and other banned materials such as tires and appliances have declined over the past two years. However, as reporting these totals is optional, a decline in reported totals does not necessarily mean that these materials are not being composted or recycled.

Tables showing collection amount since 1999 are available on the DNR Web site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/recycleldfrept/> 



Collection of Recyclable Materials by Responsible Units, 2005 to 2007 (in tons)

Recyclable Materials	2005	2006	2007	% change from 2005 to 2007	% change from 2006 to 2007
Residential paper, containers & foam	410,492	419,116	411,047	0.1%	-1.9%
Appliances, tires, oil, & lead acid batteries	15,867	13,558	14,001	-11.8%	3.3%
Yard waste	283,489	267,338	241,149	-14.9%	-9.8%
Non-banned recyclables (scrap metal, textiles, electronics, etc.)	18,384	18,538	23,521	27.9%	26.9%
Total, all recyclables	728,232	718,550	689,718	-5.3%	-4.0%
WI population	5,601,136	5,617,744	5,668,543	1.2%	0.9%
Pounds per person, paper & containers	146.6	149.2	145.0	-1.1%	-2.8%

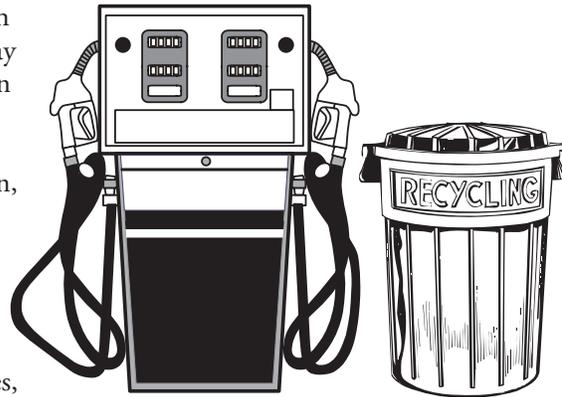
Convenient Recycling

Kathleen Kiefaber, DNR

If you're driving through western Wisconsin, you may notice something new when you're fueling up your car. Convenience stores in six Wisconsin counties – Dunn, St. Croix, Eau Claire, Polk and Pierce – are now offering recycling pump-side. For travelers used to tossing their cans, bottles and other recyclables, this has been a major step toward greening Wisconsin.

The recycling project in the western counties started as a way to encourage business recycling in the region. Under Wisconsin state and local law, businesses are required to recycle. But with budgets tight and limited funds for education and enforcement, many local governments and enforcement agencies have focused their efforts elsewhere. Enter Anna McCabe, a recycling assistant whose position is funded jointly by the six counties. Since August 2008, she has been working with store managers, personnel and owners to spread recycling across convenience stores in the region.

McCabe begins by meeting with store managers, discussing state and local laws governing recycling, and assessing appropriate recycling receptacles and signage to help store employees and customers distinguish between recycling and trash. After a month, McCabe revisits stores to answer questions and make sure a recycling program has been implemented. If stores have not begun recycling by this time, McCabe sends a notice of violation letter and a warning that they may be charged if they do not comply in the future. Most stores, however, achieve compliance quickly – McCabe reports that most of the



200-some convenience stores in the region now provide recycling bins.

For the stores, the program has not only provided a way to preserve natural resources, but also a means of cost reduction. Because haulers generally charge more to collect trash, stores with recycling programs often reduce their overall disposal costs. Stores are also given posters, window clings and postcards to attract new customers and alert them to the program.

The convenience store project is funded through the six participating counties and Recycling Efficiency Incentive grants through the DNR. By working together, the counties hope to maximize efficiency and bring recycling to the largest group of people in their region.

For more information on the program, contact Anna McCabe at (715) 231-6538 



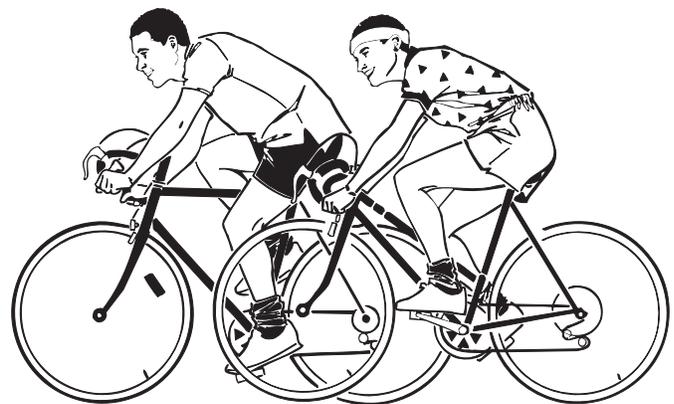
Rock the Green

Kathleen Kiefaber, DNR

Joining the regular festival lineup this summer is Milwaukee's first-ever eco-festival. Rock the Green, scheduled for September 20, will host five bands in lakeside Veteran's Park. Local businesses and nonprofits are being invited to tout the benefits of sustainability through booths and interactive exhibits, and a portion of the day's proceeds will go to the Urban Ecology Center in Milwaukee and the Greater Johnson's Park Initiative.

To promote a green agenda, the festival will be run primarily on solar and biodiesel energy. Disposable items will be replaced with their compostable equivalents, and an on-site green team will staff waste recovery stations throughout the festival grounds. Those biking to the event will be able to enjoy a free bike valet service.

Keep this event on your calendar to celebrate the best of green living right here in Wisconsin. 



Product Stewardship: A New Take on Waste Disposal

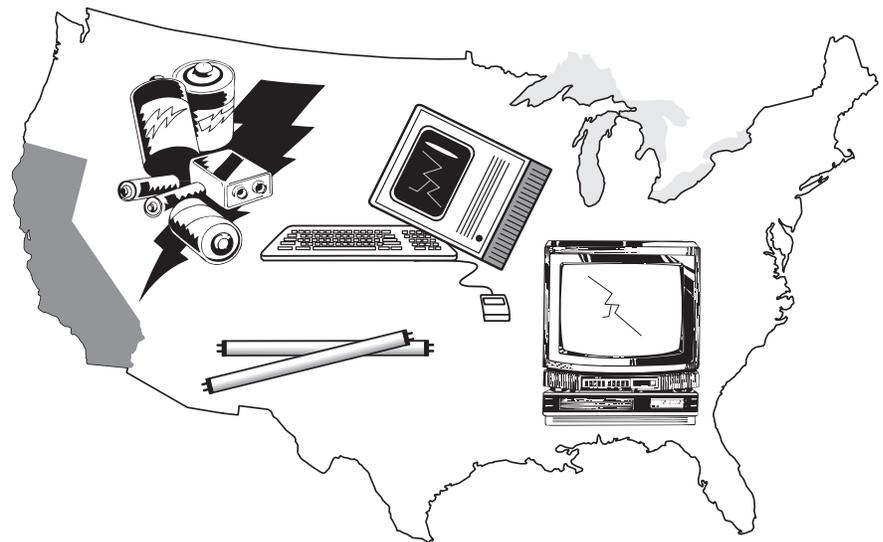
Kathleen Kiefaber, DNR

In 2006, new California legislation made it illegal for businesses and individuals to throw away televisions, computers, batteries, fluorescent lamps and a suite of other potentially hazardous materials. Although formalizing the California Universal Waste Rule (or U-waste ban) helped eliminate many toxic and unhealthy materials from the waste stream, the rule did not provide additional funding to local governments to collect, process and dispose of these items, nor did it provide funding to enforce the ban.

In the wake of this legislation, local governments struggled to provide enough funding and personnel hours to collect the influx of materials. The city of San Francisco anticipates that its additional costs to enforce the U-waste ban will exceed \$5 million per year. San Luis Obispo County calculated that its current \$300,000 budget for collecting hazardous waste would need to expand to \$4 million to handle all items in the disposal ban. Statewide, annual costs for managing banned waste are expected to exceed \$72 million.

Wouldn't it be nice, some thought, if those involved in the product life cycle – product designers, producers, manufacturers, retailers and others – took on responsibility for disposing of products? After all, they were the ones with the ability to design and produce products to be less hazardous and waste-producing. Further, a system wherein producers, retailers and others managed products at the end of their useful lives would reduce disposal costs for governments and taxpayers.

Addressing these views was the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC), a non-profit organization made up of city councils, counties, local government



associations, industry partners and environmental organizations. Members work together to support CPSC's mission to shift California's waste management system from one focused on government-funded and taxpayer-financed waste diversion to one that relies on producer responsibility. To accomplish these goals, the council connects public, private and government sectors; educates businesses and consumers of the benefits of product stewardship; and pushes for increased product stewardship legislation throughout the state.

But what is product stewardship? Product stewardship states simply that those involved in the creation, sale and use of a product take on responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of that product throughout its life cycle – from manufacturing through disposal. Among a host of other benefits, product stewardship encourages improvements in product design – producers and manufacturers are encouraged to create products that minimize negative impacts on human health and the environment, and reduce packaging and disposal components. Because those involved in the product life cycle have primary

responsibility for their products, product stewardship also reduces costs for governments, disposal facilities and the general public.

Although California is among the first states to have developed a council for product stewardship, there is broad-based support for the product stewardship movement both nationally and internationally. Within the United States, product stewardship councils have formed in many states, and individual municipalities across the country have passed resolutions endorsing producer responsibility. Internationally, the British Columbia Product Stewardship Council, Stewardship Ontario and the Product Stewardship of Australia all push for increased legislation and producer responsibility. Retailers, manufacturers and local governments have also implemented product stewardship policies on an individual and corporate basis.

In Wisconsin, product stewardship is also beginning to take hold. The Wisconsin Product Stewardship Committee was recognized as a committee of the Associated Recyclers of Wisconsin (AROW) in February.

Continued on next page

Product Stewardship Continued

The committee has drafted a Draft Product Stewardship Policy Statement and will continue to work toward an integrated policy on product stewardship within the state of Wisconsin.

To read more about the committee's goals and current initiatives, or to subscribe to the product stewardship listserv, please visit the group's Web site: <http://www.arow-online.org/productstewardship.html>. Meetings of the committee are open to public participation. For more information, contact committee co-chairs:

George Hayducsko,
ghayducsko@co.dunn.wi.us

Jennifer Havens,
jenniferha@co.saint-croix.wi.us

Toral Jha,
tpjha@sbcglobal.net 

Federal Stimulus Package Has Implications for Recycling

A recent article in Resource Recycling magazine outlines seven ways the economic stimulus package can affect your recycling business or program. The article includes a list of proposals submitted by municipalities throughout the country, including one from Wisconsin by the city of Madison. It's not too late to explore how your program can take advantage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Read the article at <http://www.resource-recycling.com/images/e-newsletterimages/Stimulus0309rr.pdf> 

Cynthia Moore Is Back

Dan Fields, DNR

Cynthia Moore has returned to her previous post as recycling coordinator for the Waste and Materials Management Program in the DNR. "I enjoyed my time with the DNR Office of Great Lakes section. It was a unique opportunity to learn about the important initiatives the state is undertaking to restore and protect our Great Lakes and to work with a highly motivated and dedicated group of professionals and concerned citizens," Moore said. "However, I found that it was hard to let go of the recycling program. I talked to my program administrators, all of whom were very understanding. I'm pleased to be back and look forward to working with the recycling community." Moore returned to the program March 9 but continued to work part-time on Great Lakes issues through mid-April. 

Find Recycling Information and Resources on the DNR Web Site

 Are you looking for more information on recycling rules? Would you like guidance on how to compost? Do you maintain a Web page and want more information to give to your customers or clients? The DNR recycling program offers a variety of Web pages (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/wm/recycle/>) for you to read or provide as links, as well as a publications directory of available recycling resources. Let us know if there's something you don't see, and we'll make every effort to provide it. 

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

Articles and descriptions of programs/activities by non-DNR staff included in this newsletter are for informational purposes only and should not be construed as DNR endorsements of other organizations' opinions or programs.

For further information on any information in the newsletter, contact Cynthia Moore at Cynthia.Moore@Wisconsin.gov or by phone 608/267-7550

Graphic Design by Linda Poblod

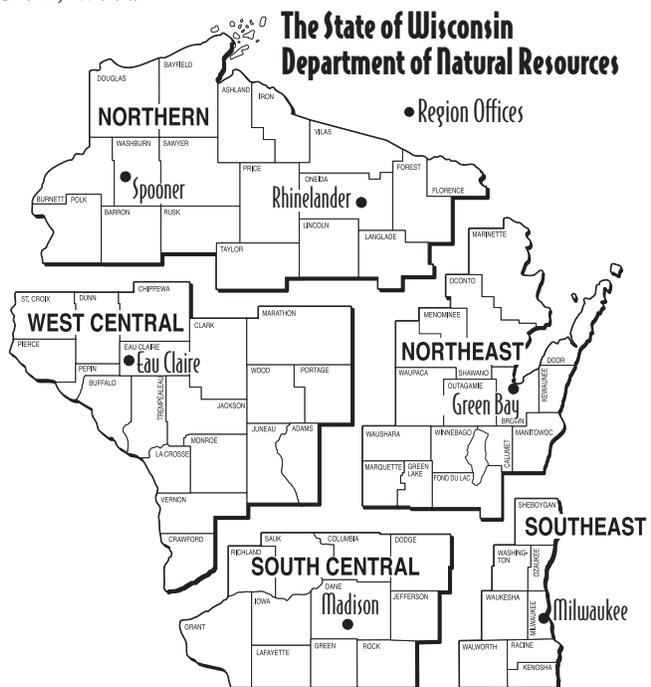
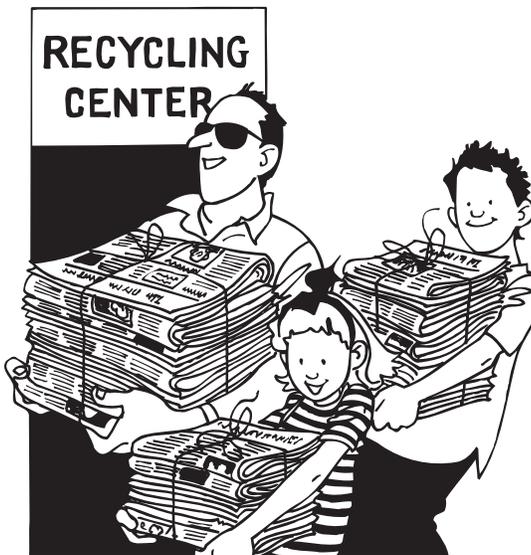


Wisconsin DNR Regional Recycling Contacts 2009



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	Counties Served
Northern Region	
Bob Germer - (715) 635-4060 Robert.Germer@wisconsin.gov	Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn
Sherry Otto - (715) 365-8982 SheryLA.Otto@wisconsin.gov	Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, Vilas
Northeast Region	
Marcy McGrath - (920) 662-5493 Marcy.McGrath@wisconsin.gov	Brown, Calumet, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Waupaca
Dave Misterek - (920) 424-2104 David.Misterek@wisconsin.gov	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara, Winnebago
Southeast Region	
Nancy Gloe - (414) 263-8369 Nancy.Gloe@wisconsin.gov	Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha
Ken Hein - (262) 574-2142 Kenneth.Hein@wisconsin.gov	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth
South Central Region	
Percy Mather - (608) 275-3298 Percy.Mather@wisconsin.gov	Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, Sauk
West Central Region	
Paul Wiegner - (715) 839-5171 Paul.Wiegner@wisconsin.gov	Adams, Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon
Mike Wenholz - (715) 839-3750 Michael.Wenholz@wisconsin.gov	Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Marathon, Pepin, Pierce, Portage, Saint Croix, Wood



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