

2025 Solid waste Interested Parties (SWIP) Meeting

September 23, 2025, at 9:30am

9:30	Welcome	Kate Strom Hiorns
9:35	Waste and Materials Management Program Updates	Kate Strom Hiorns
9:45	Waste and Materials Management Program Financials	Michael Schmit
10:00	An Update on Landfill and Recycling Industry Fires	Jeff Phillips SCS Engineers
10:45	Landfill Rule Revision Implementation	Tess Brester
11:15	Recycling Rule Revision Implementation	Jennifer Semrau
11:25	Recycling and Diversion Updates and Data Report Out	Jennifer Semrau
11:35	Food Waste Management Evaluation Results	Jennefer Klennert HDR
11:45	Draft Language for Transfer Facility Rule Revisions	Casey Krausensky
11:55	Wrap Up and Questions	Kate Strom Hiorns

Welcome & Waste and Materials Management Program Updates

Kate Strom Hiorns

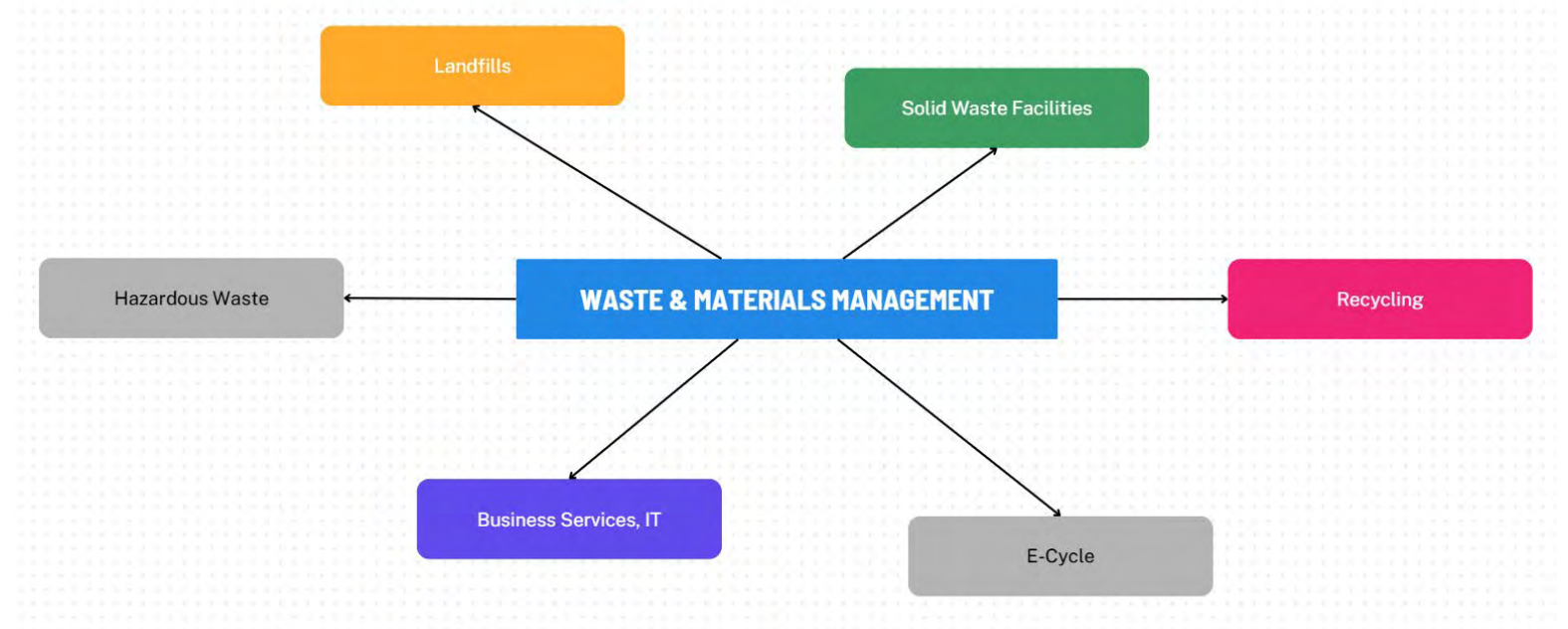
Program Updates

Purpose

Staffing

Federal budget impacts

Efficiencies



We want to minimize waste and ensure it is sustainably managed throughout Wisconsin.

Our program's role is to protect human health and the environment by ensuring and facilitating the proper management of waste and materials in a sustainable and efficient manner.

CONNECT WITH US

Questions?

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Solid Waste Program Revenue

Michael Schmit

Business Support and IT Section Manager

Annual update per NR 520.04(1)(d)(5)

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
Opening Balance	\$ 531,620	\$ 230,018	\$ 404,684	\$ 482,763	\$ 403,628
Revenue Sources	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY25
SW landfill license surcharge	\$ 1,090,465	\$ 1,106,000	\$ 1,089,986	\$ 1,029,624	\$ 1,216,863
SW landfill licenses	\$ 477,950	\$ 460,900	\$ 459,800	\$ 464,750	\$ 461,817
SW C & T licenses	\$ 415,729	\$ 425,823	\$ 441,770	\$ 447,592	\$ 424,847
SW Non Landfill	\$ 137,665	\$ 136,763	\$ 133,430	\$ 134,145	\$ 134,647
SW plan review fees	\$ 339,090	\$ 615,685	\$ 381,025	\$ 407,130	\$ 390,689
HW facilities licenses	\$ 70,400	\$ 83,200	\$ 67,200	\$ 76,800	\$ 76,160
HW transporter licenses	\$ 71,600	\$ 72,400	\$ 76,000	\$ 79,600	\$ 74,539
HW plan review fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HW manifest fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SW Facility Oper/Mgr Cert Fees	\$ 28,540	\$ 27,050	\$ 24,650	\$ 28,850	\$ 29,156
Infectious Waste Report Fees*	\$ 45,205	\$ 42,320	\$ 41,510	\$ 41,195	\$ 42,285
Misc. (i.e. copying sales/printing/etc.)	\$ 4,236	\$ (1,032)	\$ (9,339)	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 2,680,880	\$ 2,969,109	\$ 2,706,032	\$ 2,709,686	\$ 2,851,002
Total Available: (All Revenue Sources + Opening Balance)	\$ 3,212,500	\$ 3,199,127	\$ 3,110,716	\$ 3,192,448	\$ 3,254,631
Total Expenditures	\$(2,756,163)	\$(3,056,278)	\$(2,595,199)	\$ (2,820,234)	\$ (2,900,000)
Total Expenditures & Budget Lapses	\$(2,756,163)	\$(3,056,278)	\$(2,595,199)	\$ (2,820,234)	\$ (2,900,000)
DOA adjustments to A/R Accounts	\$ (226,320)	\$ 261,835	\$ (32,753)	\$ 31,414	\$ (50,000)
Closing Balance	\$ 230,018	\$ 404,684	\$ 482,763	\$ 403,628	\$ 304,631
	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26

Appropriation 425

*Note: FY26 DOA Adjustments are estimated based on several factors the largest being unpaid bills crossing one Fiscal Year to the next.

		(Denominator)			(Numerator)	(Ratio)
Fiscal Year	Schedule	Authorized Expenditure Level	Expenses	DOA Adjustments	PR EOY Account Balance	Actual % (PR EOY Account Bal / Auth. Exp. Level)
FY17	\$ 2,591,700	\$ 2,785,214	\$ (2,258,606)	\$ (279,904)	\$ 246,704	8.86%
FY18	\$ 2,591,700	\$ 3,024,616	\$ (2,740,129)	\$ 81,629	\$ 366,116	12.10%
FY19	\$ 2,591,700	\$ 3,213,335	\$ (2,323,503)	\$ 237,071	\$ 1,126,904	35.07%
FY20	\$ 2,728,600	\$ 3,549,537	\$ (2,642,997)	\$ 112,903	\$ 1,019,443	28.72%
FY21	\$ 2,728,600	\$ 3,765,817	\$ (3,220,446)	\$ (13,750)	\$ 531,620	14.12%
FY22	\$ 2,751,800	\$ 3,212,500	\$ (2,756,163)	\$ (226,320)	\$ 230,017	7.16%
FY23	\$ 2,751,800	\$ 3,199,127	\$ (3,056,278)	\$ 261,835	\$ 404,684	12.65%
FY24	\$ 2,758,500	\$ 3,110,716	\$ (2,595,199)	\$ (32,753)	\$ 482,763	15.52%
FY25	\$ 2,758,500	\$ 3,192,448	\$ (2,820,234)	\$ 31,414	\$ 403,628	12.64%
FY26 - Estimated	\$ 2,633,600	\$ 3,254,631	\$ (2,900,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 304,631	9.36%

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Questions?

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An Update on Landfill and Recycling Industry Battery Fires

Jeff Phillips, SCS Engineers

Landfill Rule Revision Implementation

Tess Brester

If you have any site-specific concerns...

Contact your assigned engineer to discuss

We acknowledge this will be a process and will work with each site during the transition period.

General Expectations

- Come into effect October 1, 2025
 - Google 'Board Order WA-11-22'
 - https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/register/2025/833b/register/cr/cr_24_063_rule_text/cr_24_063_rule_text.pdf
- All new submittals going forward should include code revisions
- Hierarchy of regulation:
 - Statute → Wis. Adm. Code → Conditions of Approval
 - *I.e., Code supersedes conditions of approval*
 - Unless exempted or 'otherwise approved by the department'

Items that **WILL** require plan modifications:

- Code conflicts with conditions of approval
- Review current conditions of approval
 - Spreadsheet format for template (optional to use – contact Tess if you would like a copy)
 - Discuss with assigned engineer any conflicting conditions and a timeline to correct via plan modification, if needed

We anticipate plan modifications to occur over the next few years.

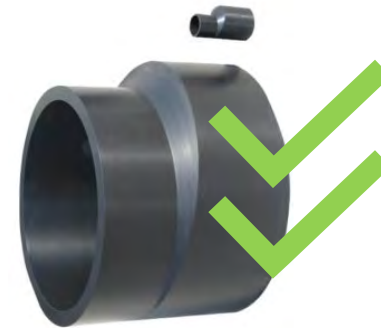
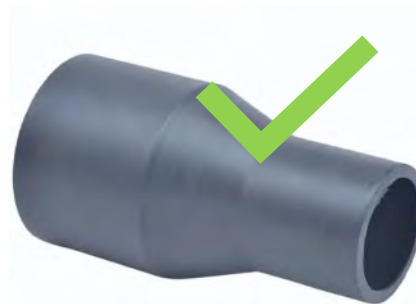
Leachate Collection Lines - General

- All new liner construction in 2026 will need to include 6-inch inside diameter leachate collection piping and 16 oz geocomposite
- Require pipe strength calculations **prior** to construction to verify no stability concerns
 - Submit pipe strength calculations to DNR as part of preconstruction report
- No plan modification is needed unless there are modifications to:
 - the proposed pipe layout
 - concerns with pipe strength calculations

Note – If requesting 10% intermediate waste grades, pipe strength will be required as part of plan.

Leachate Collection Lines – Site Specific Modifications

- Discuss all specific modifications with engineer assigned prior to cell construction
- Explicitly call out any minor changes needed in preconstruction report and construction documentation report (field modification)
- Cell construction that is an extension of an existing 6-inch outside diameter line should take into consideration jet ability
- Example:



Annual [operations] Reporting Requirements

Note – Referred to as “Operations” report to differentiate between annual tonnage report

- Annual reports for calendar year 2025 (to be submitted in 2026)
 - Due by April 30th
 - Include annual jetting/televising reports
 - Include random load inspections
 - Televising – Contact engineer for format to submit due to size
- Includes site survey by or with direct oversight by licensed surveyor
- Need to include any conditioned annual reporting requirements that are in addition to standard requirement

Spill/Fire Notifications

- DNR working to set up a web-based notification process
 - Email notifications to assigned engineer until otherwise notified
- Spill – If leachate is outside limits of waste, report to spills hotline AND submit notification requirement
 - Not intended to include seeps on intermediate cover
- Subsurface event – Report to DNR
- Surface Fire – Any smolder/fire large enough action needs to be taken to put out the smolder/fire
 - Data will be kept for potential use for battery management

Ch. 507 – Environmental Monitoring

- New Table 6 – Gas Monitoring
 - ‘Site Conditions’ will be stand - alone Point ID
 - Gas extraction wells
 - Ground Conditions will be reported under Parameter Code 12
 - (-1 Frozen, 0 Dry, 1 Wet)
 - COD is replaced with DOC (dissolved organic carbon)
 - Exception is papermill sludge monofill landfills
- The DNR will work with sites to evaluate current monitoring plans for if modifications are needed.
 - Sites that have gone through recent siting process likely have updated plans

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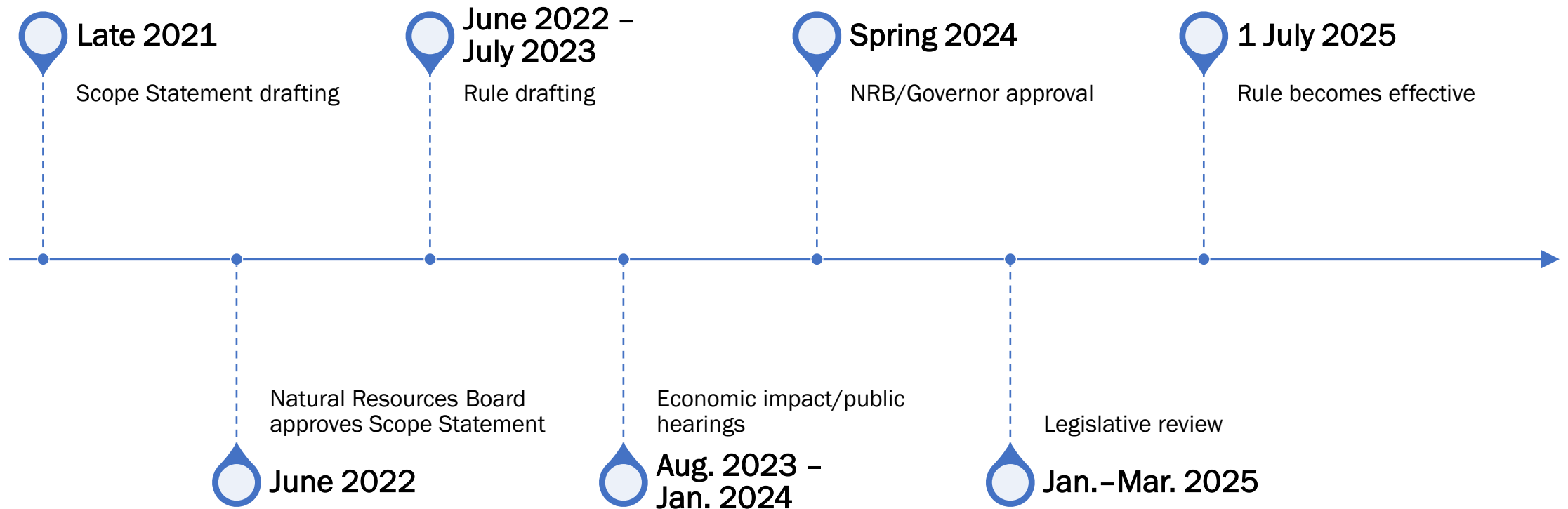


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Recycling Rule Revision Implementation

Jennifer Semrau

Recycling Rule Revision Timeline



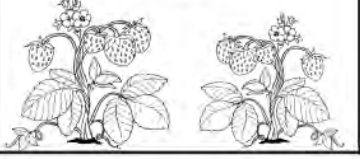
Recycling Rule – Responsible Units (RUs)

- RU Education
 - Requires review/distribution annually
 - Adds oil filters/absorbents, batteries and food waste/compost
 - Free educational resources from DNR
- RU Collection
 - If only monthly curbside, access to a drop-off
 - If only individual subscription, modify ordinance & compliance assurance plan
 - Eliminates pounds/person collection standard
- Multi-family “Adequate” Recycling

DNR Education Resources

HOME COMPOSTING

Reap A Heap Of Benefits



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
PUB-WA-072
2024

HOME COMPOSTING MATERIALS

COMPOST



Carbon-Rich "Browns"

- Brush & twigs (1/2" to diameter or less)
- Cardboard (dry and clean)
- Egg cartons (shredded)
- Newspaper
- Nuts & nut shells (but not black walnuts)
- Paper towels
- Pine cones & pine needles
- Sawdust & shavings (from non-treated wood)
- Straw & hay
- Wood chips

Nitrogen-Rich "Greens"

- Green leaves & yard waste
- Coffee beans, grounds & used filters
- Dirt & potting soil
- Egg shells
- Flowers & yard plants
- Fruit, including cores & rinds
- Grass clippings
- Cucumbers & pumpkins
- Melons and melon rinds
- Tea leaves & tea bags
- Vegetables, greens & legumes

COMPOST TIP

Chopping or shredding these items helps speed up the composting process.

For best results, composters can mix in 2 to 3 volumes of "brown" material with each volume of "green" material.

NOT FOR COMPOST



Not for Home Composting

- Biodegradable forks, spoons & knives
- Branches or logs more than 6" in diameter
- Charcoal briquettes or briquette ash
- Cigar & cigarette ashes
- Coffee or beverage cups
- Diapers
- Dairy products (butter, milk, cheese, etc.)
- Invasive weeds and plants
- Meat (cooked or raw) & bones
- Oils, greases & fats (including snack chips)
- Pet food
- Pet or human waste
- Pizza boxes with grease or cheese on them
- Recyclables (glass, plastic, metal cans, etc.)
- Sawdust from treated wood
- Trash (wrappers, packaging, etc.)
- Used take-out containers & Styrofoam shells
- Wood treated with varnish or paint

For more, visit dnr.wi.gov & search "compost," or consult other DNR publications, **Home Composting: Reap A Heap Of Benefits** & **Home Composting: The Basic Composter**.

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REDUCING FOOD WASTE AT HOME

Food waste and scraps make up the largest part of trash in Wisconsin landfills. When food goes in the trash, so do resources, time and money.

Reducing food waste helps save resources used to produce, store and distribute the food. It also cuts greenhouse gas emissions from food decomposing in landfills.

The Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) 2020-2021 Statewide Waste Characterization Study found that food waste made up 20% of trash going to Wisconsin landfills. This amounts to approximately 854,000 tons annually, or 294 pounds per person in Wisconsin during the study period. The study estimated that more than three-quarters of this food could have been consumed by people.



Buckets of food waste and scraps for composting. Photo Credit: DNR

Household Battery Recycling

Batteries power many items we use in our daily lives, and can pile up when they are no longer useful. This guide provides an overview of requirements and explains how to safely store and dispose of common types of household batteries.

Battery recycling requirements for households

Wisconsin has no legal requirements, with the exception of lead-acid batteries, for disposal of household-generated batteries. These include alkaline, lithium, lithium ion, metal hydride, nickel-cadmium, silver oxide and zinc-air. Batteries come in many sizes and can be rechargeable or single use. The Department of Natural Resources recommends recycling many battery types by taking them to a drop-off site. Batteries should never go in household recycling bins. For more information, review the chart on the back of this publication, or go to dnr.wi.gov and search "batteries."

Household battery recycling locations

Lead-acid batteries, or "automotive type batteries," are banned from disposal. Consumers may bring lead-acid batteries to any Wisconsin retailer that sells these batteries for recycling. This service is free to customers who buy a new battery. Customers may be charged a fee if they bring in a used battery without buying a new one.

For drop-off locations that accept **other battery types**, visit WisconsinRecyclingDirectory.com or Call2Recycle.org or contact your local recycling program. Some sites may charge a fee or accept only certain battery types.

Electronics with rechargeable batteries banned from Wisconsin landfills and incinerators

- Cellphones
- Laptops
- Tablets
- Computer peripherals
- Other portable electronics with screens

Visit dnr.wi.gov, search "recycle" for a full list of banned electronics and to find collection sites or mail-back programs.

Know the risk: how to prepare and store batteries for recycling

Many batteries, especially lithium ion, pose a fire risk due to their chemistries and ability to hold a charge. Batteries can spark and start a fire if their terminals touch metal or each other. The following recommendations can lower the risk of fire.

- Put each battery in an individual, clear plastic bag, or tape each battery's terminals with clear packing tape.
- Store batteries in a non-metal container.
- Store swollen or damaged batteries in sand or kitty litter.
- Keep battery labels visible.
- Take stored batteries to a drop-off location frequently.



Single-use alkaline batteries have little recycling value and may be safely thrown in the trash.

¿Qué equipos electrónicos puedo reciclar a través de E-Cycle Wisconsin?

Los hogares de Wisconsin y las escuelas públicas K-12 pueden reciclar equipos electrónicos a través del programa E-Cycle Wisconsin. Se aceptan los siguientes equipos electrónicos para E-Cycle Wisconsin. Muchos lugares de recolección también aceptan otros elementos. Para encontrar un lugar de recolección o programa de devolución por correo, visite dnr.wi.gov y busque "e-cycle".












dnr.wi.gov, busque "e-cycle"

E-CYCLE WISCONSIN

CONFUSED BY DATE LABELS ON FOODS? WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

One reason for food waste is when consumers or retailers throw away wholesome food because they are confused about the dates on the labels. Except for infant formula, dates do not reflect the product's safety and are not required by federal law. Manufacturers provide dates to help consumers and retailers decide when food is of the best quality.

DNR Education Resources

Key webpages

- [Recycling motor oil, oil filters and other automotive products | | Wisconsin DNR](#)
- [Proper handling of used batteries | | Wisconsin DNR](#)
- [Reducing Food Waste at Home | | Wisconsin DNR](#)
- [Composting in Wisconsin | | Wisconsin DNR](#)
- RUs can simply link to DNR pages above to meet new education requirements for oil filters/absorbents, batteries and food waste/compost.

Additional RU Resources

- [Recycling Ordinance Template](#) (RUs encouraged to use template)
- [Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for Responsible Units \[PDF\]](#)
- [Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for Responsible Units July 15 Webinar Recording](#)
- [Presentation - Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for Responsible Units](#) (July 15 webinar slides)

Upcoming

- Direct outreach to RUs with only monthly curbside and only individual subscription service (collection)

Changes for MRFs

- Owner financial responsibility (OFR) for MRFs (starting in June 2027)
 - MRFs operating at 5,000 tons or more/year
- 12% (of total non-commercial incoming weight) minimum glass recycling rate
- 20% maximum residual rate
- Changes to the annual MRF self certification
- New self certification of operation – everyone must submit in advance of annual self-cert and when changes are made
- Provide RUs/haulers info on acceptable materials annually, review contracted RU education w/in 60 days of request, specify MRF education pubs are for X facility and as of X date
- Short-term (less than 48 hours) and long-term (48 hours or more) contingency plans
- Outdoor storage of unbaled materials that contain paper, cardboard and plastic must be in a bunker or similar

Changes for Haulers

- Requires containers used for collection of recyclables to be clearly labeled.
- Requires haulers to provide residential recycling tonnage data to RUs by Feb. 1 each year. Data must include the name of the MRF(s) used to process the materials.
- Requires haulers to notify RUs when a new MRF is used.

MRF & Hauler Implementation Resources

- [Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for MRFs \[PDF\]](#)
- [Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for MRFs Aug. 26 Webinar Recording](#)
- Revised MRF inspection form (now available for DNR staff)
- New MRF self-certification of operation form (fall)
- Revised MRF annual self-certification (by Feb. 2026, due 3/30/26)
- Owner Financial Responsibility: Guidance and Planning doc for MRFs (spring '26)
- Recycling Rule Revision: Changes for Haulers (including guidance on providing tonnage to RUs) (fall)

Learn more

- [Resources for RUs](#)
 - Summary doc, webinar recording, ordinance template
- [Resources for MRFs](#)
 - Summary doc, webinar recording, MRF Stakeholder meeting materials
- [Summary of All Recycling Rule Changes](#)
- [Recycling Rule Revision Complete Text](#)
- [NR 544 \(Wisconsin's Recycling Rule/Administrative Code\)](#)

CONNECT WITH US

Questions?

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2024 Wisconsin Recycling Data

Jennifer Semrau

2023 Tonnage Correction

Recyclable Materials Sent to End Markets from Self-Certified MRFs (in tons)

Mandatory Reporting – Landfill Banned	2023	% Change from original
Old corrugated cardboard (OCC)	332,309	 0%
All other paper	212,693 194,535	 -8.5%
Aluminum containers	15,855 14,904	 -6.0%
Steel (tin)/bimetal containers	20,402 19,451	 -4.7%
Glass containers	108,856 103,947	 -4.5%
Plastic containers #1-7	45,835 44,735	 -2.4%
Total Mandatory Reporting	735,950 709,881	 -3.5 %

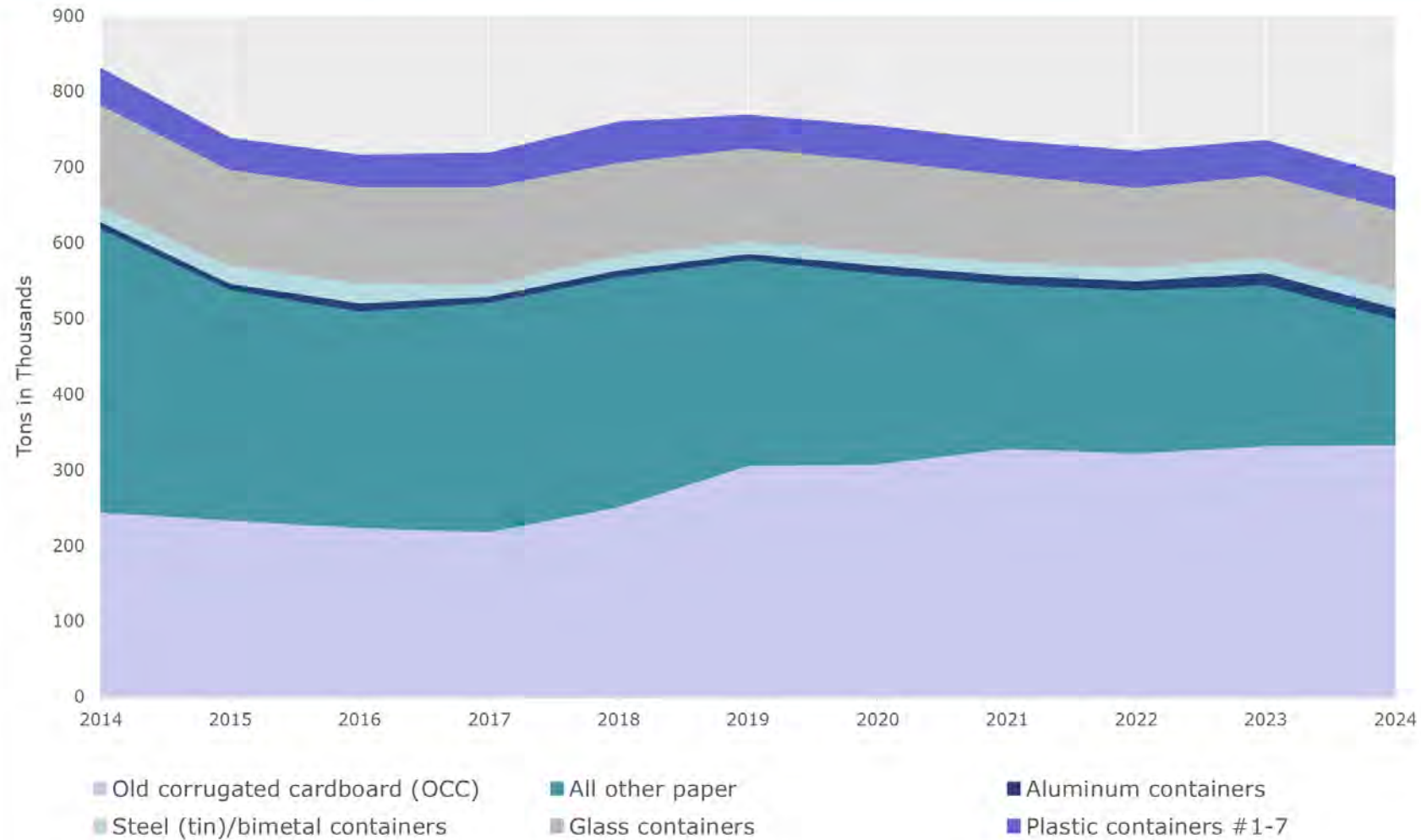
All other paper includes some non-banned paper, primarily residential mixed paper
DNR variance issued for plastic #3 - #7 (released from bans)

Recyclable Materials Sent to End Markets from Self-Certified MRFs (in tons)

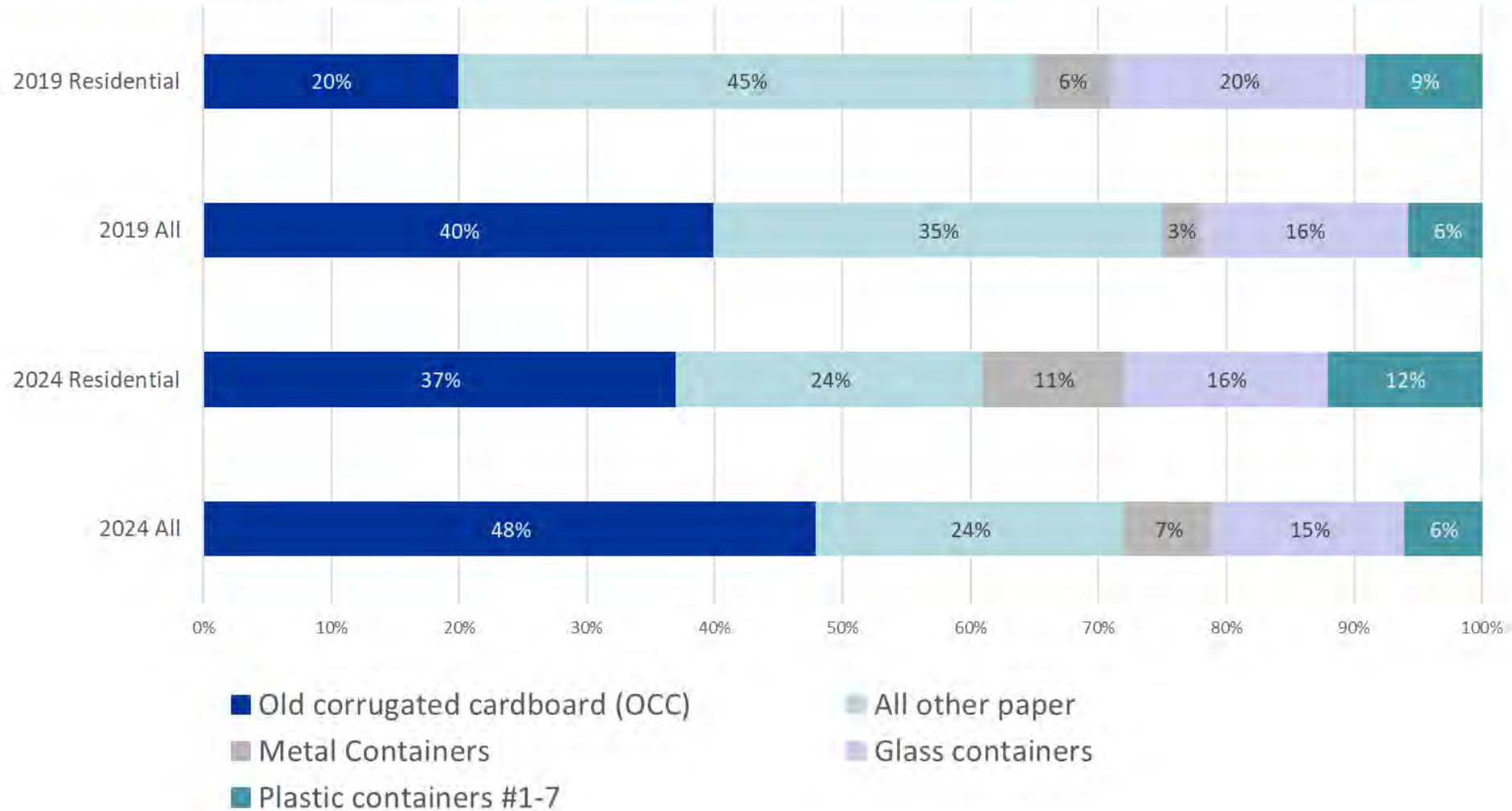
Mandatory Reporting - Banned	2024		2023
Old corrugated cardboard (OCC)	332,954		332,309
All other paper	167,542		194,535
Aluminum containers	14,224		14,904
Steel (tin)/bimetal containers	24,254		19,451
Glass containers	105,125		103,947
Plastic containers # 1-7	43,463		44,736
Total Mandatory Reporting	687,561		709,881

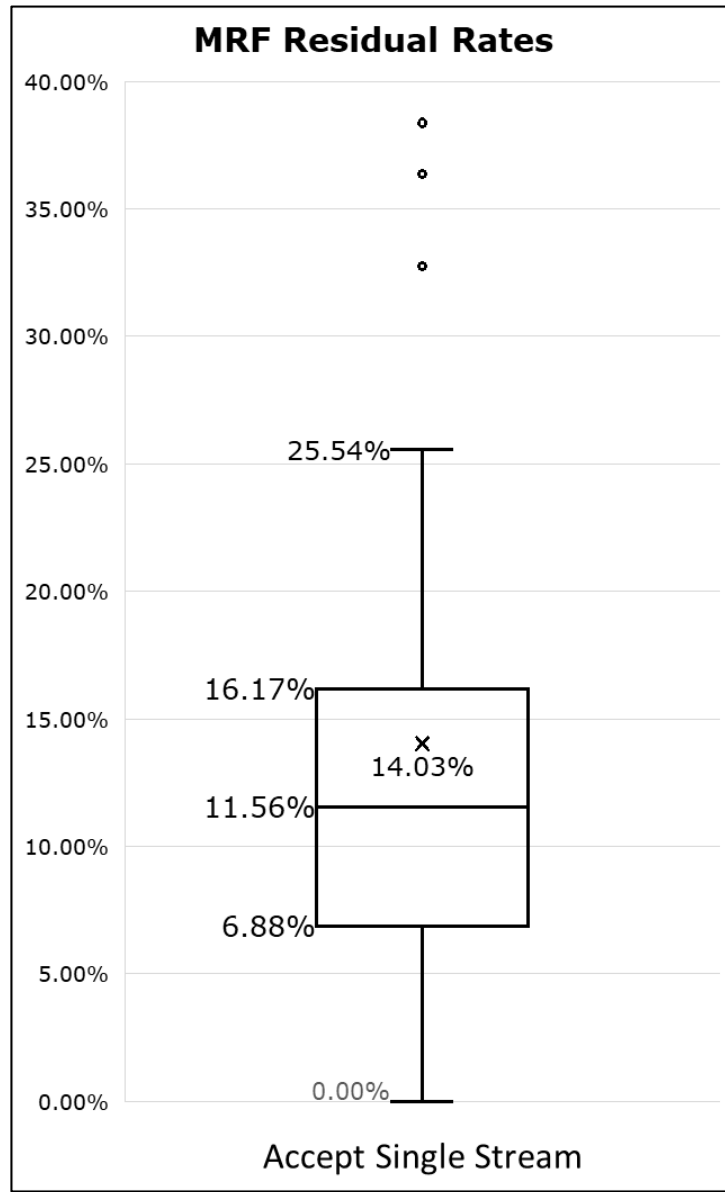
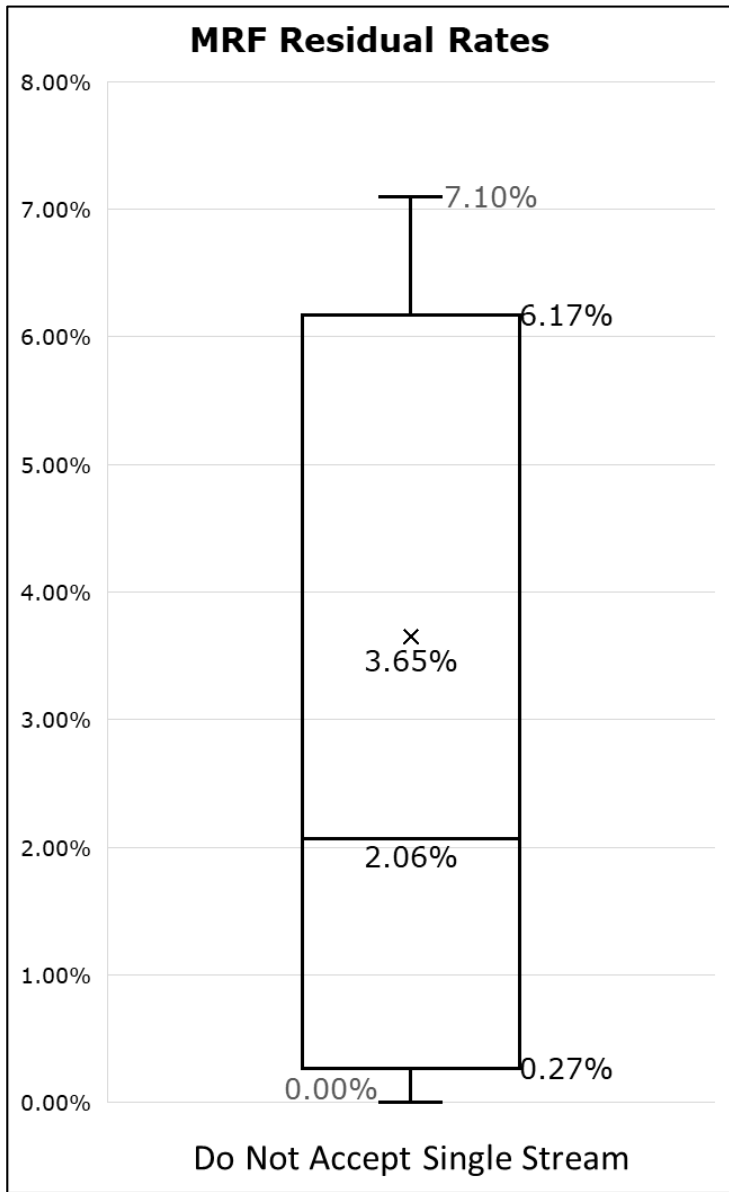
All other paper includes some non-banned paper, primarily residential mixed paper
DNR variance issued for plastic #3 - #7 (released from bans)

Trends In Recycling: All Banned Materials Sent to End Markets from Self-Certified MRFs



Breakdown of Materials Sent to End Markets by WI Self-Certified MRFs- 2019 vs 2024





MRF Residual Rates

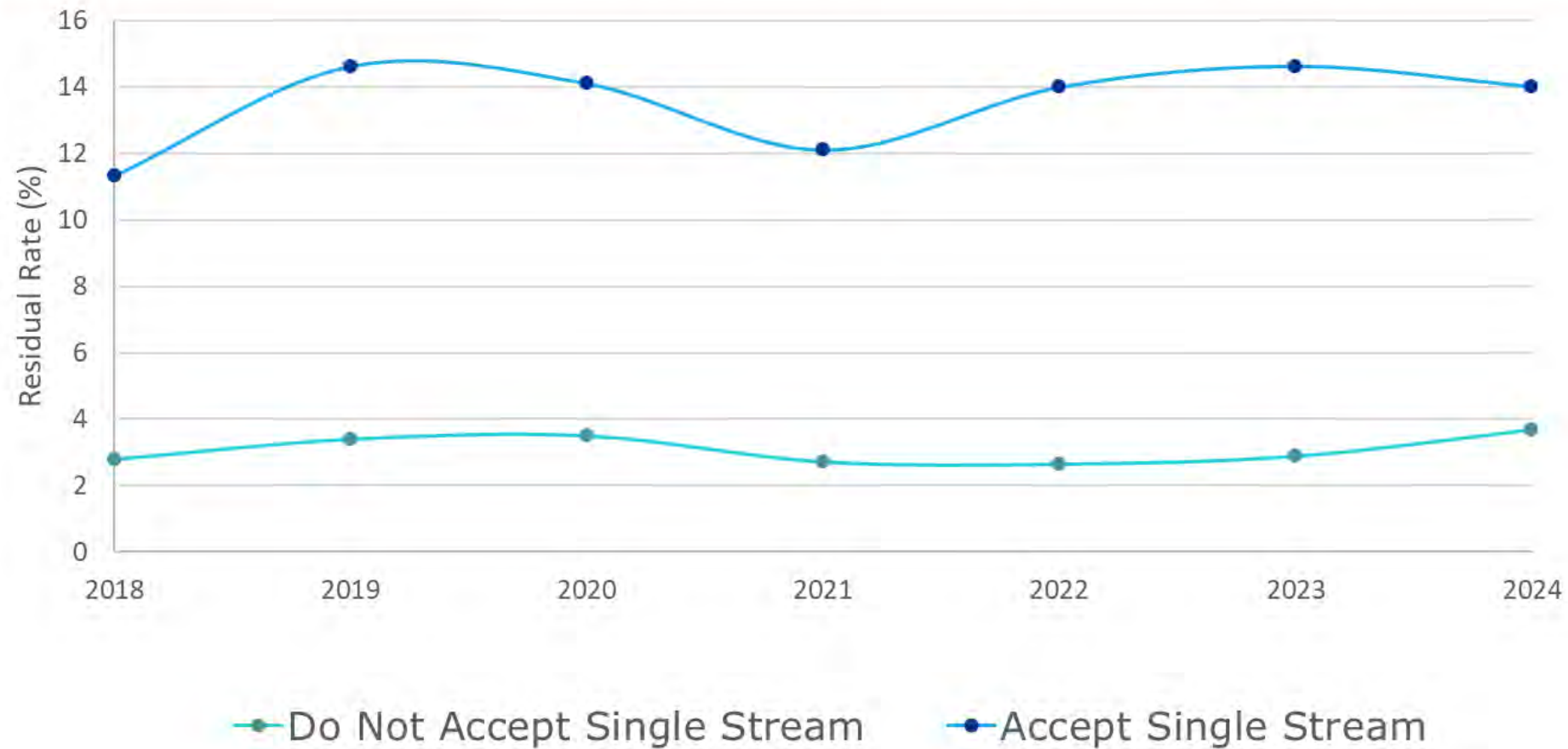
Does Not Accept Single Stream

Lower Quartile: 0.27%
Upper Quartile: 6.17%
Average: 3.65%

Does Accept Single Stream

Lower Quartile: 6.88%
Upper Quartile: 16.17%
Average: 14.03%

Residual Rate Trends Based on % Received for All Self-Certified MRFs Located in WI through 2024

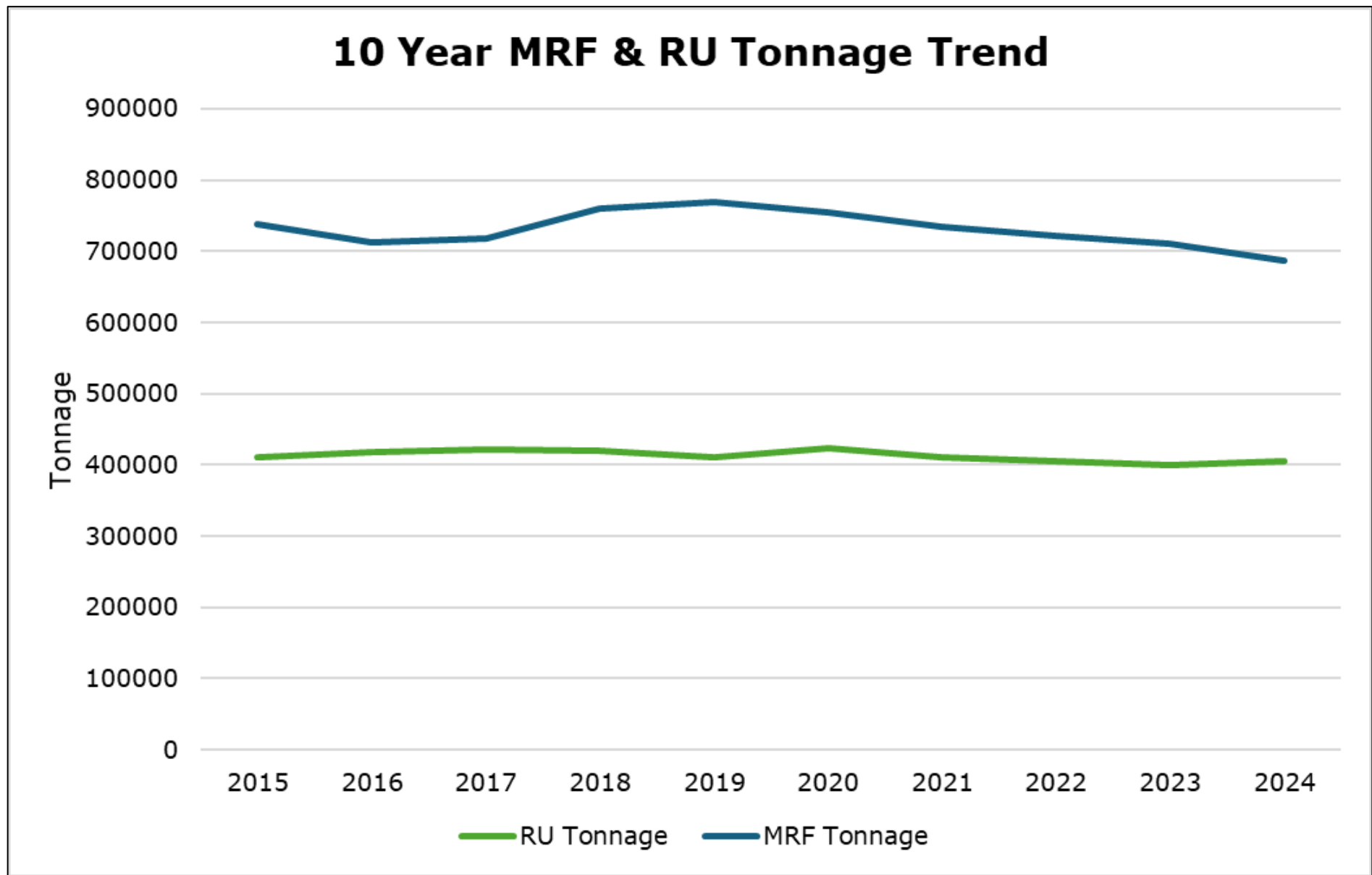


Recyclable Materials Collected by Wisconsin Responsible Units (in tons)

Reporting Year	Tonnage	% Change from previous year	
2018	419,690	↓	-0.4%
2019	411,154	↓	-2.0%
2020	423,191	↑	2.9%
2021	410,011	↓	-3.1%
2022	405,953	↓	-1.0%
2023	400,114	↓	-1.4%
2024	405,255	↑	1.3 %
WI Population	6,028,656	↑	0.6%
2024 Per capita mandatory reporting (lbs)	134	↑	0.7 %

Banned Materials

Old corrugated cardboard (OCC)
All other paper
Aluminum containers
Steel (tin)/bimetal containers
Glass containers
Plastic containers # 1-7



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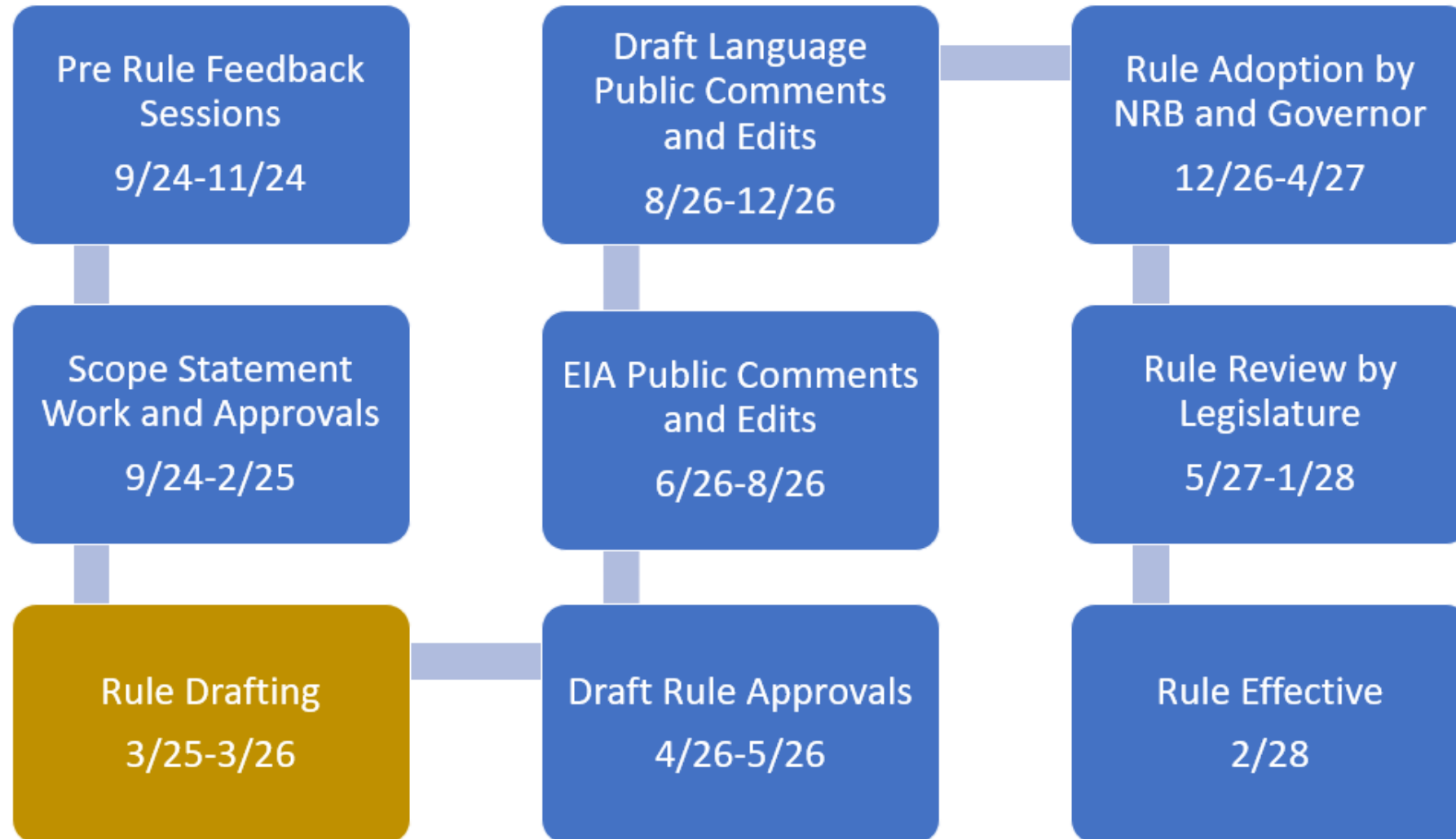
Food Waste Management Evaluation Results

Jennefer Klennert, HDR

Draft Language for Transfer Facility Rule Revisions

Casey Krausensky

NLF rule timeline



Current practice clarity

- Adding a transfer exemption for scrap metal and clean fill materials not causing a nuisance
- Flammable or explosive wastes no longer prohibited
- Community and non-community well setbacks vs private and public
- Locational criteria exemptions only apply when a transfer facility can be fully closed when not in operation
- Recyclable materials sorting moved to definition in e-cycle rule

Exemptions

- Adding a partial exemption for storm cleanup activities
- Hand unloaded (unlicensed sites) with containers holding non-putrescible waste need to be emptied as needed and at least 1x/year
- Non putrescible waste that won't be moved by wind or water may be stored uncontainerized at hand unloaded transfer facilities

Non-Putrescible Wastes Not Carried by Wind or Water

- Bunker or equivalent vs roofed structure
- Max storage time (or other limiting factor) TBD

Plan of Operation

- Submittal maps and blueprint requirements reduced to meet transfer facility needs
- Approval conditions added to list of requirements facilities must follow
- Removal of solid waste mgmt. plan consistency requirement
- Grinding removed from compaction methods list

Operational

- Recyclables must be maintained in a marketable condition
- All wastewater that can't be contained in waste shall be collected and treated at a wastewater treatment facility
- Attendant on duty needed only when open for public access vs all access
- Max hold time on floor extended to 48 hours unless conditions require a shorter timeframe.
- Potential: fire control equipment must be scaled appropriately

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Wrap Up

- Slides will be posted at:
DNR.WI.gov search “SWIP”
(<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Waste/SWIP.html>)

Next SWIP meeting will be
fall 2026

- Sign up for “Solid Waste News”
gov delivery for notifications



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HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT

PAST MEETING AGENDAS AND PRESENTATIONS

Sept. 18, 2024

- [Agenda \[PDF\]](#)
- [DNR presentation slides \[PDF\]](#)
- [Landfill Methane Outreach Program presentation slides \[PDF\]](#)

Sept. 28, 2023

- [Agenda \[PDF\]](#)
- [DNR presentation slides \[PDF\]](#)

Sept. 22, 2022

[Accumulated sediment](#)

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