

**1999 DRAFTING REQUEST**

**Assembly Amendment (AA-ASA1-AB133)**

Received: **06/24/99**

Received By: **kahlepj**

Wanted: **Soon**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Senate Democratic Caucus**

By/Representing: **Walter**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **kahlepj**

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters:

Subject: **Econ. Development - misc.  
Environment - recycling**

Extra Copies:

**Pre Topic:**

SDC:.....Walter - Caucus #2129,

**Topic:**

Grant to determine feasibility of marketing sludge-based products

**Instructions:**

See Attached

**Drafting History:**

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/?	kahlepj 06/24/99	wjackson 06/24/99		_____			
/1			ismith 06/24/99	_____	ismith 06/24/99		
/2	kahlepj 06/28/99	wjackson 06/28/99	martykr 06/29/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/29/99		

FE Sent For:

<END>

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/?	kahlepj 06/24/99	wjackson 06/24/99		_____			
/1			ismith 06/24/99	_____	ismith 06/24/99		
			<i>km 6/29</i>	<i>JER/RPN 6/29</i>			

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1?	kahlepj	1 W/LJ 6/24	IS 6/24	IS/KM 6/24			

FE Sent For:

<END>

yes  
**Agency: Natural Resources - Air, Waste and Contaminated Land (Recycling)**

SDC

caucus number 1706

duplicate flag:  
duplicate with:

Other reference numbers:	LFB Sum #:
FM 681	
bill number/amendment number:	
LRB draft #	LRB P-draft:

description: Provide \$75,000 Fish and Wildlife SEG and 1.0 FTE annually to develop and operate an outdoor skills program targeted to urban families and other nontraditional outdoor recreational groups.

**other notes**

drafting instructions: FM 681. See above.

more instructions:

caucus number 2129

duplicate flag:  
duplicate with:

Other reference numbers:	LFB Sum #:
bill number/amendment number:	
LRB draft #	LRB P-draft:

description: Market Development Grant. Provide \$133,000 in grant funds to determine feasibility of creating sludge based products and the marketing of those products.

**other notes**

drafting instructions: See above and attached

more instructions:

b1221

caucus number 2629

duplicate flag:  
duplicate with:

Other reference numbers: Paper 723	LFB Sum #: page 630
bill number/amendment number:	
LRB draft #	LRB P-draft:

description: Remove sunset date of 12/31/99 in statutes that requires the Recycling Market Development Board to contract with and provide sufficient funding for an existing materials exchange program to operate statewide exchange program

**other notes**

drafting instructions: See above and attached

more instructions:

caucus number 4004

duplicate flag:  
duplicate with:

Other reference numbers:	LFB Sum #:
FM 1138	
bill number/amendment number:	
LRB draft #	LRB P-draft:

description: Fund recycling with a \$8 - \$10 tipping fee. Program structured according to the Decker Recycling Motion 1138.

**other notes**

drafting instructions: See Freestanding Motion 1138 and above.

more instructions:

Agency: Natural Resources - Air, Waste and Contaminated Land (Recycling)

Number of Amendments: 4

2129

NATURAL RESOURCES

Recycling - Market Development Grant (*No Motion Paper*)

CN ~~██████~~

Provide \$133,000 in grant funds to West Central Biosolids Facility Commission in Ellsworth to determine the feasibility of creating sludge based products and the marketing of those products. Develop a market for the N-Viro biosolid material being produced.

**DNR: AIR, WASTE...**

**\$133,000 SEG**

Recycling Market Development Board  
Project Evaluation Summary  
Recycling Market Development Grant

TENTATIVE AND PROPOSED FINAL GRANT  
ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT  
as of April 1, 1998

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Contract #: RMD 97-002

Company Name : West Central WI Biosolids Facility Commission

Contact Name: Jim Schreiber Contact Phone: 715-386-4769

County: Pierce DNR Region: West Central

Grant Amount: \$133,000.00 Total Funding Received: \$99,750.00

Commodity: Biosolid Material

Banned or Non-Banned Materials: Non-Banned

Date This Report Completed: 04-6-1998

Brief Description of Project: Determine the feasibility of creating sludge based products and the marketing of those products. Develop a market for the N-Viro biosolid material being produced by the West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Commission Plant in Ellsworth, WI.

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Please answer the following questions  
Attach additional pages if needed

1. Describe the results of this project.

1A. The five objectives of this endeavor, as mentioned in the grant agreement, "scope of services", are:

- a. To conduct research and finalize proper proportions and composting times for marketable products using combined materials.
- b. To test final products for safety, environmental suitability, and application procedures.
- c. To develop and implement a final marketing process for the value added products that will be merchandised.
- d. To develop marketing approaches and train marketing firms or individuals in the use and value of the products produced.
- e. To implement final processing, bagging, and transportation procedures of the marketable products.

1B. In addition to the above goals the grant application also specified investigating and developing several market potentials. Those potentials were:

(a.) The bulk spreading of biosolid material, known as N-Viro, on agricultural land as a source of organic matter and for liming purposes.

(b.) The mixing of N-Viro with other materials or the composting of N-Viro with other organic matter to create potting soils or organic soil additives which would then be sold as designated.

(c.) Develop N-Viro procedures or N-Viro mixtures to aid in new lawn establishments.

Provide an explanation about 1A and 1B.

\*\* For 1A.a. To conduct research and finalize proper proportions and composting times for marketable products using combined materials.

Straight N-Viro and N-Viro blended on a 50/50 volume basis with: (1) top soil, (2) saw dust, (3) composted horse and dairy cow manure, and (4) composted hoarse and dairy cow manure and yard waste was incorporated into test plots in which different vegetables and flowers were planted. The amount of N-Viro in each applicable plot was 2 pounds (as is basis) per foot. The test plot area also contained two control plots where no N-Viro material was placed. The reason for the blends and the use of test plots was based on previous research findings.

The results showed that: (1) N-Viro did not affect seed germination, (2) vegetable production was best in the plots where the composted manures and manures with yard wastes were used, (3) the N-Viro with sawdust and the N-Viro combined with the composted manure with yard waste produced an objectionable odor that resembled turpentine. Because of this odor these combinations were eliminated as potential potting soil or soil additive mixtures.

Based on the plot research work the N-Viro with composted dairy cow/horse manure appeared to be the best mixture to use for potting soils and soil additives. Because of these findings, ten cubic yards each, of N-Viro and a mixture of "fresh sloppy dairy cow manure and dairy cow manure with straw" were placed in a pile for composting. The composting took 2 months to complete. The end result of the composting was a product that looked like dark earth, had a pleasant "earthy" smell, and grew plants with no adverse effects.

This newly created composted N-Viro/dairy cow manure was the material that was planned for use and sale as a soil additive. The composted material was blended with black top soil, perlite, and a small amount of wood ash to form a potting soil. These two blends were the products that were going to be marketed as "Organo Gro Potting Soil" and "Organo Gro Soil Additive".

\*\* For 1A.b., test final products for safety, environmental suitability, and application procedures.

The composted N-Viro/dairy cow mixture mentioned in the above paragraph was tested for fecal coliform bacteria, plant nutrients, soluble salts, and items specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. All test results were within established levels.

Soil tests conducted by the University of Wisconsin Soils laboratory reported that the material had small percentages of nutrients and micronutrients beneficial for plant growth. While the percentage of nutrients were small applying several tons of the material per acre would be beneficial for the soil and plants.

The soil test reported soluble salt levels somewhat higher than desired. To lessen the possibilities of salting problems for bulk spread material the application rate for composted N-Viro/dairy cow manure was established at no more than 20 tons per acre per year. N-Viro, with no material added to it, could be safely spread at 10 tons per acre per year.

\*\* For 1A.c. develop and implement a final marketing process for the value added products that will be merchandised.

In the late spring of 1997 several discount stores were contacted to determine their interest in possibly selling the potting soil. All the stores were interested in selling the potting soil, but needed large amounts. Since the research was not completed as to the best mixtures to compost with N-Viro, only a small amount (about 10 tons) was made. This action was deemed necessary since there was no reason to make large amounts of material which might later prove to be undesirable.

The marketing plans were to bag the potting soil in 20 pound bags and test market that soil in a local store in River Falls and a businesses in Ellsworth. Depending on the market demand for the Organo Gro Potting Soil, the Organo Gro Soil Additive would next be test marketed for lawn or golf green establishments.

The issue of preparing, bagging, and selling Organo Gro potting soil was discussed with Greg Kester of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Mr. Kester was supportive of the potting soil venture and suggested that the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection Division should also be contacted.



The reason for involving Mr. Kester is because he has been directly involved with the West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility from the early stages of the development of the plant to its current operations. Mr. Kester was directly involved with the approval of the Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit which allowed and regulated the distribution of the N-Viro product made at the Biosolid Facility in Ellsworth. Furthermore, the DNR, through Mr. Kester, regulates the Biosolid plant to ensure it complies with the regulations specified in the Department of Natural Resources, Chapter NR 204, titled "DOMESTIC SEWAGE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT".

Around the first of the year, Mr. Mike Koran of DATCP was contacted regarding the issue of getting acceptance for the production of a potting soil and soil additive. Mr. Koran mentioned that he would be willing to help us with the project and as a result on February 24, four people traveled DATCP in Madison to meet and discuss our needs with Mr. Koran. A synopsis of that meeting is attached to this report (see Tab A). As a result of that meeting a proposed potting soil label was sent on March 10 to Mr. Koran and to Greg Kester for their approval (see Tab B).

Mr. Koran sent a letter, dated March 19, 1998, in response to the March 10 letter for potting soil label approval. A copy of that letter is attached to this report (see Tab C). In the letter, Mr. Koran stated that: ... "your products are finished sewage sludge products. Finished sewage sludge products are fertilizers and must comply with our fertilizer law."

He continues to state that, "I have reviewed your proposed label for Organo Gro Potting Soil. We, unfortunately, cannot allow you to distribute this product in Wisconsin as currently labeled. The label does not comply with labelling requirements set forth in our fertilizer law. Equally important, the label had incomplete directions and application rates for the uses stated. Before we can approve your label, you must apply for a license and a nonagricultural fertilizer permit. You must also revise your label".

As a result of Mr. Koran's letter Mr. Kester and others discussed his ruling and the implications of it. Furthermore a fax with accompanying information was sent to Mr. Koran restating the need for a potting soil label (see Tab D). Mr. Koran was spoken to on the phone on the morning of Friday, March 27 regarding all past correspondence, discussions, and the March 26 fax (Tab D). His response to that phone call was that our Organo Gro material was classified as a fertilizer and as such if the product was to be marketed it would have to be accomplished under the rules governing a fertilizer. He would not grant a label for potting soil.

As a result of Mr. Koran's actions, as mentioned above, if we want to test market the potting soil (now fertilizer by DATCP) we have to comply with the DATCP regulations governing a fertilizer. Simply stated, according to DATCP we have no right to call the Organo Gro potting soil, which we developed, a potting soil. Currently in order to sell the material we have to comply with the fertilizer regulations and call the product a fertilizer. At no time was there ever a desire to produce and market a fertilizer, nor was the development of a fertilizer ever mentioned or addressed in the grant application. Furthermore, the fertilizer designation, according to DATCP, will not allow the sale of the Organo Gro soil additive mixture as a soil additive. This material has been classified by Mr. Koran as a "finished sewage sludge product, i.e. fertilizer".

Because of Mr. Koran's actions, any plans to market Organo Gro as a potting soil or soil additive has stopped. Following the requirements set forth for producing and marketing a "fertilizer" will not be cost effective nor possible and goes against the provisions of this grant. Mr. Koran's actions have destroyed the intent of this grant to develop and market a value added potting soil and soil additive made from the N-Viro biosolid material being produced at the plant in Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

\*\* For 1A.d. develop marketing approaches and train marketing firms or individuals in the use and value of the products produced.

Discussions and preliminary product information and marketing training was accomplished with the owner of a local businesses who was interested in marketing the Organo Gro potting soil. However, the actions of Mr. Koran have stopped and prevented any work regarding the development and marketing of a potting soil or soil additive.

A market for the N-Viro biosolid material was established and enhanced. Currently local farmers are willing to pay for the N-Viro biosolid material spread on their fields.

\*\* For 1A.e. -- Implement final processing, bagging, and transportation procedures of the marketable products.

The actions by Mr. Koran have stopped all work in this area.

\*\* For 1B.a. -- The bulk spreading of biosolid material, known as N-Viro, on agricultural land as a source of organic matter and for liming purposes.

A market for the N-Viro has been developed, farmers are willing to pay for the material, and N-Viro has and is being spread on agricultural fields. Also, the University of Wisconsin, Extension Agent in Ellsworth will accomplish N-Viro field trial research during 1998 to evaluate the benefits of using the biosolid material.

\*\* For 1b.b&c. -- (b.) The mixing of N-Viro with other materials or the composting of N-Viro with other organic matter to create potting soils or organic soil additives which would then be sold as designated. and

(c.) Developing N-Viro or N-Viro mixtures to assist in new lawn establishments.

Mr. Koran's actions have stopped all work in these two areas.

2. Will the business plan, marketing plan, or feasibility study result in new business opportunities?

The marketing, distribution, and sale of the N-Viro material is progressing nicely as a direct result of this grant. Mr. Koran's actions have stopped all work on the other aspects of this grant. Until the position being taken by Mr. Koran can be resolved in some positive manner, no work can be accomplished regarding the marketing of a potting soil and soil additive. Repeated communications and correspondence with Mr. Koran have proved futile.

3. When do you expect to implement the results?

As of April 1, 1998, and as a result of Mr. Koran's actions, all the results possible have been accomplished.

4. Has or will implementation result in additional employees? If so, how many?

The biosolids plant in Ellsworth, as of April 1, 1998 employs two full time people. Plans are underway to possibly employ a third person. The potential exists for hiring a fourth person, should a designation other than "fertilizer" be permitted for the N-Viro biosolid material being produced at the plant.

5. Please comment on how this project contributed to a positive return on investment of other positive results (i.e. resulted in an increase in revenue, value added to the material, or a cost-avoidance that yields a reduction in expended capital or other resources, business expansion, new products using recovered materials, lower operating costs, or a reduction in production costs). Please quantify results.

Farmers in the Ellsworth area are finding the N-Viro biosolid material valuable, are paying for the N-Viro biosolid material, and are spreading the material on fields. Previously, the biosolid plant in Ellsworth had to give the material away to farmers because of a lack of demand for the biosolids.

The N-Viro biosolids have been successfully composted with other material to produce a substance which could have a high degree of customer acceptance. The bagging and marketing of these composted products has been planned for, but the actions of Mr. Koran have stopped all work.

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6. Who should be contacted for further questions regarding measuring success of this project?

Mr. Richard McKee  
Plant Manager  
West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility  
677 Bio Avenue  
Ellsworth, WI  
54011  
phone 715-273-6461

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Authorized Representative (Signature)

---

Authorized Representative (Print)

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Title

EXHIBIT F.1 - MARKET INFORMATION

Two basic markets exist for the products. The first is an agricultural market with bulk spreading of the final products on agricultural production land. This market is large and available, but income and profit margins will be minimal.

The second market is a commercial market. The material produced for this market will be marketed as a soil additive, potting soil, aid for soil reclamation, an aid for lawn seedings, and for other possible uses depending on research findings. The products will be marketed to greenhouses, consumers, and others, in bulk form or in bags. This market will allow the final products to be distributed through a wider area, resulting in larger margins. If this market is developed successfully, the margins can be used to reduce taxpayer cost of the biosolids plant and waste products can be successfully converted into a product of value to society.

At the present time competition for these particular products is limited. There are several firms that are producing composted products, primarily from manure or poultry waste. At the present and time, and to our knowledge, no other firms are producing and marketing a similar product.

This is a unique product for the market and will utilize all waste products in its production. The primary ingredients all have been a cost to dispose of, but will now produce an income with the successful completion of this grant.

## INTRODUCTION

West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Commission, hereafter known as WCWBC, consists of several communities in west central Wisconsin who have formed a corporation to process sewage sludge. A plant has been constructed in Ellsworth to process sewage sludge from the communities into a form suitable for spreading on agricultural land. In addition, added value forms of the product have been researched to determine possibilities for increased income from the products. This plan outlines the marketing possibilities which will be pursued via an addition marketing grant program.

The products developed for this marketing plan are comprised of postconsumer waste products and other production waste products. Combinations of the various waste products have been researched, combined and tested to determine their feasibility for the market place. WCWBC views this as an opportunity to take a number of "waste" products and develop them into marketable products that have value to consumers. It is not only an environmentally sound project, but one that is also economically feasible and has potential to reduce tax burdens.

## MARKET ANALYSIS

### Market Size, Potential and Trends

There are several potential markets for products. The products include a processed product that will be spread on agricultural land as a substitute for lime and source of organic matter. This product will be sold in bulk and spread on the soil. The agricultural land in a 30 mile radius of Ellsworth will provide adequate market for the product. However, little or no additional income will be provided other than hauling and spreading costs. This is viewed as a satisfactory outlet for product until markets are developed for other value-added merchandise. It will likely be available far into the future as a place for product to be used for the benefit of agricultural land.

Another product to be developed is a soil additive which might be used in several ways. This product can be sold in bags or bulk and will generate \$50 to \$100 per ton of revenue. There are currently 100,000 acres of sod production in a four state area of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa. With the use of 600 pounds per acre this presents a market potential of 30,000 tons per year of the soil additive. Nurseries in the four state area utilize 27,000 tons of soil additive in their businesses. Organic growers of vegetables, grains and livestock use 13,000 and are a growing market for this type of organic soil additive. Greenhouses and landscaping industries are also growing at rapid rates and are an expanding potential for product.

Ⓟ A third product is a potting soil combination which will be targeted to be sold through retail operations and to greenhouses. This will be sold primarily in 20# bags but can also be marketed in bulk to greenhouses, etc. The customers would include all retail customers who use potting soil for any use. This use, which has a potential of over 100,000 tons in the four state area, will generate \$40 to \$60 per ton of income. It will also be an organic product that can be used anywhere. Studies and surveys indicate the use of organic soil additives and potting soils is becoming increasingly important to consumers.

Ⓟ A fourth product is a product that can be used to reclaim acid soils. This might be in specific areas where acidity is too high to allow plant growth in fields. This might require bulk spreading of the product. Another use is in reclaiming the area under pine trees in yards and gardens. A formulation can be developed to market in bags for this reclamation purpose. The market is undetermined at this time and is considered to be a developing market niche or special use product. Gross revenue will be in the \$50 to \$100 per ton range.

Ⓟ There are several other possibilities which are still under research and analysis to determine feasibility. One is to market the potting soil, seeds, and container for patio gardens of all types. This will require networking and more study but could be a growing market. Another use might be to mold a mixture into pots which would then be biodegradable for planting. Studies are now being conducted on compressing a potting soil combination, drying it and marketing it as a "brick" to be reconstituted in a container. This market would be both domestic and export to countries such as Japan.

#### Customer Profile, Market Segments, and Needs

The majority of sod farms, greenhouses, and nurseries are family owned enterprises that are on limited budgets. They are generally not affiliated with any major fertilizer companies in any way. They select their products on what will meet their needs and is most economical. Organic products are very desirable to them.

Organic growers demand an organic product that is environmentally sound. This is a rapidly growing niche that is consumer driven. A product with several recyclable ingredients that are organic produce desirable commodities. Most of the organic farms are located near metropolitan areas. For example, there are nearly 30 community supported agriculture operations around the twin cities area. Madison also has over 20 operations near the metropolitan area. Other producers are around other populated cities. These producers are looking for some type of composted organic material that can be used as a soil additive.

Ⓟ Retail customers will likely have multiple uses for potting soils and soil additives for gardens, flowers, herb gardens, and

other vegetative growth around homes and acreages. It may also become a market for spreadable soil additives on lawns in the future as commercial fertilizers come under increasing scrutiny.

### Competitive Analysis

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P  
Potting soils are primarily a commodity item. Competition does not label products with any ingredients. There may be potential to label organic ingredients to penetrate this market. Soil additives are typically not a highly advertised or marketed product either. They are pretty much considered commodities with minimal labeling and claims. Potential may again exist for value-added labeling. Margins for each of the above do not justify much advertising budget. The challenge will be in developing the market channels, either directly or through distributors.

The other specialty products are relatively new niches with small amounts of competition. The marketing channels can be developed much the same with direct or distributor development.

While competition exists, there is still much potential to market in local areas as a local product that is organic and environmentally sound. This would be done primarily on the bags so the consumer makes the choice in the store. The challenge then is to develop the channel to the store.

Concern for organic production by consumers, along with environmental soundness, make for competitive advantages in marketing these biosolid products. In-store advertising, point of purchase, and bag advertising will be effective. Other types of advertising will likely not be cost effective in this market.

### Other Key Factors

The 1990's have shown a heightened concern for the environment. All types of chemical and artificial treatments have been under scrutiny by the public. The use of chemicals, artificial growth hormones, contamination of food, and water quality are elements in the market.

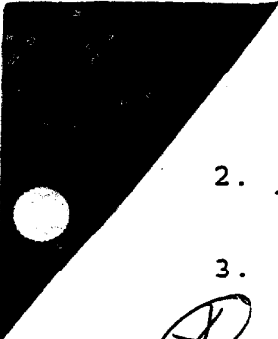
This product will be marketed as an organic, environmentally sound product and will have a lot of "friendliness" in the marketplace. Increased regulation on use of additive will likely expand the market for this type of "bio-additive".

## BUSINESS PROPOSITION

### Business Objectives

1. Develop added value markets for the biosolids product produced at the Ellsworth plant by February 1997.



- 
2. Achieve local markets for all of the solids to be spread on agriculture land as the primary market.
  3. Convert 10% of the sludge into added value products by the end of 1997, 20% by the end of 1998 and 40% by the end of 1999. Long term goal is to market all of the product in a value added form.
  4. Continue to research and develop new uses for combining the sludge with other waste products to develop valuable and marketable products.

#### Communication Objectives

1. Position the biosolids products in the marketplace as organic, environmentally sound products.
2. Develop market channels using the "local and environmentally sound" aspects of the product.
3. Gain approval by organic certification organizations for the products to be used in organic production.
4. Develop a name and recognition for the product as user friendly and proper to use.

#### Key Planning Assumptions

1. Organic certification will be possible.
2. Regulations will permit the combination of the various waste products.
3. Adequate supplies of biosolids, yard waste, manures, coal ash and wood ash will be available for use at low or no cost.
4. Development of market channels is possible.

#### ACTION PLAN

The products will be positioned in the market as organic, environmentally sound, products used to produce food, sod, trees, flowers, herbs and other human consumption products. There are many possibilities for use as a soil additive, soil builder, restorer, organic material source, and tilth improver. One of the proposed products will also be marketed as a convenience item and targeted toward individuals who do not want to carry bags of "messy" soil products.

The "commodity" type products including potting soil and soil additive will be marketed at a price competitive with other products on the market. There is already an established market for these product and emphasis will be placed on achieving a part



State of Wisconsin  
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1221/A  
PJK...  
Wlj

SDC:.....Walter – Caucus #2129, Grant to determine feasibility of marketing  
sludge-based products

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS AMENDMENT

TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133

SDC  
(6-24)

1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:

2 ✓ 1. Page 290, line 1: after that line insert:

3 “SECTION 215r. 20.143 (1) (tm) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 20.143 (1) (tm) *Recycling market development board; contracts and assistance.*

5 Biennially, from the recycling fund, the amounts in the schedule for recycling market

6 development board contracts under s. 287.42 (3) and (3m) and, financial assistance

7 under subch. III of ch. 287 and the grant under 1999 Wisconsin Act .... (this act),

8 section 9110 (7rm).”

NOTE: NOTE: Par. (tm) is repealed eff. 6-30-01 by 1997 Wis. Act 27. NOTE:

History: 1979 c. 361; 1981 c. 20, 21, 349; 1983 a. 27, 83, 192, 381; 1985 a. 29 ss. 169 to 204, 3202 (14); 1985 a. 120, 332, 334; 1987 a. 27, 109, 317, 318, 399, 403; 1989 a. 31, 185, 237, 317, 325, 335, 336, 342, 359; 1991 a. 39, 259, 261, 269, 315; 1993 a. 5, 16, 75, 110, 232, 437; 1995 a. 27 ss. 483, 505 to 517, 608s, 609g, 609j, 964, 965, 977, 987, 988, 990 to 993, 1080b, 1085b, 1086b, 9116 (5); 1995 a. 116, 119, 216, 227; 1997 a. 9, 27, 35, 215, 237, 252, 310; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

1           **2.** Page 1507, line 12: after that line insert:

2           “(7rm) GRANT FOR SLUDGE STUDY AND MARKETING.

3           (a) In this subsection, “board” means the recycling market development board.

4           (b) Notwithstanding sections 287.42 to 287.46 of the statutes and subject to  
5 paragraph (e), the board shall award a grant of \$133,000 to the West Central  
6 Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Commission if all of the following apply:

7           1. The Commission submits a plan to the board detailing the proposed use of  
8 the grant and the board approves the plan.

9           2. The Commission enters into a written agreement with the board that  
10 specifies the conditions for use of the grant proceeds, including reporting and  
11 auditing requirements.

NON-STATS

12           3. The Commission agrees in writing to submit to the board the report required  
13 under paragraph (d) 2. by the time required under paragraph (d) 2.

14           (c) If the board awards a grant under this subsection, the department of  
15 commerce shall pay the grant proceeds from the appropriation under section 20.143  
16 (1) (tm) of the statutes, as affected by this act.

17           (d) If the Commission receives a grant under this subsection, the Commission  
18 shall do all of the following:

19           1. Use the grant proceeds to determine the feasibility of creating sludge-based  
20 products and of marketing those products and to develop a market for the biosolid  
21 materials being produced by the Commission.  
*→ from waste products*

22           2. Within 6 months after spending the full amount of the grant, submit to the  
23 board a report detailing how the grant proceeds were used.





SDC:.....Walter - Caucus #2129, Grant to determine feasibility of marketing  
sludge-based products

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

**CAUCUS AMENDMENT**

**TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,**

**TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133**

SOON  
(6-28)  
D-note

1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:

2 1. Page 290, line 1: after that line insert:

3 "SECTION 215r. 20.143 (1) (tm) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 20.143 (1) (tm) *Recycling market development board; contracts and assistance.*

5 Biennially, from the recycling fund, the amounts in the schedule for recycling market  
6 development board contracts under s. 287.42 (3) and (3m) and, financial assistance  
7 under subch. III of ch. 287 and the grant under 1999 Wisconsin Act .... (this act),  
8 section 9110 (7rm)."

9 2. Page 1507, line 12: after that line insert:

10 "(7rm) GRANT FOR SLUDGE STUDY AND MARKETING.

1 (a) In this subsection, "board" means the recycling market development board.

2 (b) ~~Notwithstanding sections 287.42 to 287.46 of the statutes and~~ subject to  
3 paragraph (e), the board shall award a grant of \$133,000 to the West Central  
4 Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Commission if all of the following apply:

5 1. The commission submits a plan to the board detailing the proposed use of  
6 the grant and the board approves the plan.

7 2. The commission enters into a written agreement with the board that  
8 specifies the conditions for use of the grant proceeds, including reporting and  
9 auditing requirements.

10 3. The commission agrees in writing to submit to the board the report required  
11 under paragraph (d) 2. by the time required under paragraph (d) 2.

12 (c) If the board awards a grant under this subsection, the department of  
13 commerce shall pay the grant proceeds from the appropriation under section 20.143  
14 (1) (tm) of the statutes, as affected by this act.

15 (d) If the commission receives a grant under this subsection, the commission  
16 shall do all of the following:

17 1. Use the grant proceeds to determine the feasibility of creating sludge-based  
18 products and of marketing those products and to develop markets for the biosolid  
19 materials being produced from waste products by the commission.

20 2. Within 6 months after spending the full amount of the grant, submit to the  
21 board a report detailing how the grant proceeds were used.

22 (e) The board may not award and the department may not pay grant proceeds  
23 under this subsection after June 30, 2001."

24

(END)

D-note

D-note

If this redraft removes references to ss. 287.42<sup>✓</sup> to 287.46<sup>✓</sup> because those sections are repealed in another caucus amendment related to the recycling market development board (LRBb 1222).

that

This redraft assumes ~~both~~ LRBb 1222 and LRBb 1221 will be in the caucus superamendment (e)

RJK

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**DRAFTER'S NOTE  
FROM THE  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRBb1221/1dn  
PJK:wlj:km

June 29, 1999

This redraft removes references to ss. 287.42 to 287.46 because those sections are repealed in another caucus amendment related to the recycling market development board (LRBb1222). This redraft assumes that both LRBb1222 and LRBb1221 will be in the caucus superamendment.

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State of Wisconsin  
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1221/2  
PJK:wlj:km

SDC:.....Walter – Caucus #2129, Grant to determine feasibility of marketing  
sludge-based products

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS AMENDMENT

TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133

1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:

2 **1.** Page 290, line 1: after that line insert:

3 “**SECTION 215r.** 20.143 (1) (tm) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 20.143 (1) (tm) *Recycling market development board; contracts and assistance.*

5 Biennially, from the recycling fund, the amounts in the schedule for recycling market

6 development board contracts under s. 287.42 (3) and (3m) ~~and~~, financial assistance

7 under subch. III of ch. 287 and the grant under 1999 Wisconsin Act .... (this act),

8 section 9110 (7rm).”.

9 **2.** Page 1507, line 12: after that line insert:

10 “(7rm) GRANT FOR SLUDGE STUDY AND MARKETING.

1 (a) In this subsection, “board” means the recycling market development board.

2 (b) Subject to paragraph (e), the board shall award a grant of \$133,000 to the  
3 West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Commission if all of the following apply:

4 1. The commission submits a plan to the board detailing the proposed use of  
5 the grant and the board approves the plan.

6 2. The commission enters into a written agreement with the board that  
7 specifies the conditions for use of the grant proceeds, including reporting and  
8 auditing requirements.

9 3. The commission agrees in writing to submit to the board the report required  
10 under paragraph (d) 2. by the time required under paragraph (d) 2.

11 (c) If the board awards a grant under this subsection, the department of  
12 commerce shall pay the grant proceeds from the appropriation under section 20.143  
13 (1) (tm) of the statutes, as affected by this act.

14 (d) If the commission receives a grant under this subsection, the commission  
15 shall do all of the following:

16 1. Use the grant proceeds to determine the feasibility of creating sludge-based  
17 products and of marketing those products and to develop markets for the biosolid  
18 materials being produced from waste products by the commission.

19 2. Within 6 months after spending the full amount of the grant, submit to the  
20 board a report detailing how the grant proceeds were used.

21 (e) The board may not award and the department may not pay grant proceeds  
22 under this subsection after June 30, 2001.”.

23

(END)